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By

Prof. Yuh-Shan Ho

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[Title: Revista de Neurologia 2481](#_Toc420817496)

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[Title: Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica-Pan American Journal of Public Health 2494](#_Toc420817498)

[Title: Revista Portuguesa de Pneumologia 2502](#_Toc420817499)

[Title: Revista de Psicodidactica 2503](#_Toc420817500)

[Title: Revista de Psicologia del Deporte 2505](#_Toc420817501)

[Title: Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica 2506](#_Toc420817502)

[Title: Revista de Psiquiatria y Salud Mental 2512](#_Toc420817503)

[Title: Revista de Salud Pública (Bogotá, Colombia) 2514](#_Toc420817504)

[Title: Revista de Saude Publica 2515](#_Toc420817505)

[Title: Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 2532](#_Toc420817506)

[Title: Revue de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Reparatrice de l Appareil Moteur 2534](#_Toc420817507)

[Title: Revue Économique 2535](#_Toc420817508)

[Title: Revue Française d’Allergologie et d’Immunologie Clinique 2536](#_Toc420817509)

[Title: Revue Francaise de Sociologie 2538](#_Toc420817510)

[Title: Revue des Maladies Respiratoires 2539](#_Toc420817511)

[Title: Revue de Medecine Interne 2540](#_Toc420817512)

[Title: Revue de Synthese 2542](#_Toc420817513)

[Title: Rheumatology 2543](#_Toc420817514)

[Title: Rheumatology International 2551](#_Toc420817515)

[Title: Rhinology 2561](#_Toc420817516)

[Title: Risk Analysis 2563](#_Toc420817517)

[Title: Robotics and Autonomous Systems 2564](#_Toc420817518)

[Title: Rofo-Fortschritte Auf dem Gebiet der Rontgenstrahlen und der Bildgebenden Verfahren 2566](#_Toc420817519)

[Title: Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting 2568](#_Toc420817520)

[Title: Romanian Reports in Physics 2569](#_Toc420817521)

[Title: Romantisme 2570](#_Toc420817522)

[Title: Rozhledy v Chirurgii 2571](#_Toc420817523)

[Title: Rural and Remote Health 2572](#_Toc420817524)

[Title: Russian Chemical Bulletin 2577](#_Toc420817525)

[Title: Russian Journal of General Chemistry 2579](#_Toc420817526)

# Title: MAEJO International Journal of Science and Technology

Full Journal Title: MAEJO International Journal of Science and Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Commins, T., Songkasiri, W., Tia, S. and Tipakorn, B. (2008), Science and technology research in Thailand: Some comparisons from the data regarding Thailand’s position in the region based on volume of published work. *MAEJO International Journal of Science and Technology*, **2** (3), 508-515.

Abstract: Three different sources were used to examine the growth or otherwise in the volume of published research from Thailand. One source compares growth over the last two decades, another over the last six years, while a third examines the current status of Thailand’s position in relation to neighbouring countries in ASEAN. All three methods are based primarily on publication in international literature, with an emphasis on science and engineering. The figures do not include publication in local or regional literature and thus do not reflect the total picture in terms of volume. It was not possible using these sources to obtain a publication-per-head-per-researcher to better illustrate output on an annual basis. Despite these drawbacks, indicators from international sources can be viewed with some confidence and the overall picture is encouraging. Thailand has seen dramatic growth over the last twenty years and consistent growth over the last six. Thailand ranks second in the ASEAN region behind Singapore, in terms of volume of output, and is ahead of Singapore when this output is compared to GDP.

Keywords: Citation Index, Confidence, Data, Engineering, Growth, Indicators, International, Journals, Literature, Local, Methods, Publication, Regional, Research, Science, Science Publication, Scientometrics, Singapore, Source, Sources, Status, Technology, Thailand, Volume, Work

# Title: Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Full Journal Title: [Magnetic Resonance Imaging](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5112&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=56287ea0b9d115aa91e8d8366b0afc90)

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JCR Abbreviated Title: Magn Reson Imaging

ISSN: 0730-725X

Issues/Year: 10

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

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

Subject Categories:

Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging: Impact Factor

? Smith, T.O., Daniell, H., Geere, J.A., Toms, A.P. and Hing, C.B. (2012), The diagnostic accuracy of MRI for the detection of partial- and full-thickness rotator cuff tears in adults. *Magnetic Resonance Imaging*, **20** (3), 336-346.

Full Text: [2012\Mag Res Ima20, 336.pdf](2012\Mag%20Res%20Ima20,%20336.pdf)

Abstract: This study assessed the diagnostic test accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the detection of partial- and full-thickness rotator cuff tears in the adult population. A systematic review was conducted of the following electronic databases: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, AMED, IS! Web of Science, Current Controlled Trials, National Technical Information Service, the National Institute for Health Research Portfolio, the UK National Research Register Archive and WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform database and reference lists of articles. All studies assessing the sensitivity and/or specificity of MRI for adult patients with suspected rotator cuff tear where surgical procedures were the reference standard were included in the study. A meta-analysis was performed to calculate pooled sensitivity, specificity, likelihood and diagnostic odds ratio values, and summary receiver operating characteristic plots were constructed. Forty-four studies were included. These included 2751 shoulders in 2710 patients. For partial-thickness rotator cuff tears, the pooled sensitivity and specificity values were 0.80 [95% confidence interval (CI): 0.79-0.84] and 0.95 (95% CI: 0.94-0.97), respectively. For full-thickness tears, the sensitivity and specificity values were 0.91 (95% CI: 0.86-0.94) and 0.97 (95% CI: 0.96-0.98), respectively. While there was no substantial difference in diagnostic test accuracy between MRIs reviewed by general radiologists and those reviewed by musculoskeletal radiologists, higher-field-strength (3.0 T) MRI systems provided the greatest diagnostic test accuracy. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adult, Arthrography, Arthroscopic Correlation, Articles, Assessing, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Constructed, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic Test, General, Imaging, Impingement, Injury, Interval, IS, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, MRI, Odds Ratio, Patients, Population, Procedures, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Review, Rights, Rotator Cuff, Science, Sensitivity, Shoulder MRI, Sonography, Specificity, Standard, Supraspinatus Tendon, Surgery, Surgical Findings, Surgical Procedures, Systematic Review, Systems, Tear, UK, Ultrasonography, Ultrasound, Web of Science

# Title: Malaria Journal

Full Journal Title: Malaria Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Kattenberg, J.H., Ochodo, E.A., Boer, K.R., Schallig, H.D.F.H., Mens, P.F. and Leeflang, M.M.G. (2011), Systematic review and meta-analysis: Rapid diagnostic tests versus placental histology, microscopy and PCR for malaria in pregnant women. *Malaria Journal*, **10**, Article Number: 321.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J10, 321.pdf](2011/Mal%20J10,%20321.pdf)

Abstract: Background: During pregnancy, malaria infection with Plasmodium falciparum or Plasmodium vivax is related to adverse maternal health and poor birth outcomes. Diagnosis of malaria, during pregnancy, is complicated by the absence or low parasite densities in peripheral blood. Diagnostic methods, other than microscopy, are needed for detection of placental malaria. Therefore, the diagnostic accuracy of rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs), detecting antigen, and molecular techniques (PCR), detecting DNA, for the diagnosis of Plasmodium infections in pregnancy was systematically reviewed. Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science were searched for studies assessing the diagnostic accuracy of RDTs, PCR, microscopy of peripheral and placental blood and placental histology for the detection of malaria infection (all species) in pregnant women. Results: The results of 49 studies were analysed in metandi (Stata), of which the majority described P. falciparum infections. Although both placental and peripheral blood microscopy cannot reliably replace histology as a reference standard for placental P. falciparum infection, many studies compared RDTs and PCR to these tests. The proportion of microscopy positives in placental blood (sensitivity) detected by peripheral blood microscopy, RDTs and PCR are respectively 72% [95% CI 62-80], 81% [95% CI 55-93] and 94% [95% CI 86-98]. The proportion of placental blood microscopy negative women that were negative in peripheral blood microscopy, RDTs and PCR (specificity) are 98% [95% CI 95-99], 94% [95% CI 76-99] and 77% [95% CI 71-82]. Based on the current data, it was not possible to determine if the false positives in RDTs and PCR are caused by sequestered parasites in the placenta that are not detected by placental microscopy. Conclusion: The findings suggest that RDTs and PCR may have good performance characteristics to serve as alternatives for the diagnosis of malaria in pregnancy, besides any other limitations and practical considerations concerning the use of these tests. Nevertheless, more studies with placental histology as reference test are urgently required to reliably determine the accuracy of RDTs and PCR for the diagnosis of placental malaria. P. vivax-infections have been neglected in diagnostic test accuracy studies of malaria in pregnancy.

Keywords: Accuracy, Area, Blood, Burden, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Test, Diagnostic Test Accuracy, Diagnostic Tests, DNA, Embase, Histidine-Rich Protein-2, Histology, Infection, Low, Low-Birth-Weight, Malaria, Malaria in Pregnancy (MIP), Maternal Malaria, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Microscopy, Molecular, Outcomes, PCR, Plasmodium-Falciparum Infections, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTS), Real-Time PCR, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Sensitivity, Specificity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Test Accuracy Studies, Transmission, Umbilical-Cord Blood, Web of Science, Women

? van Eijk, A.M., Hill, J., Povall, S., Reynolds, A., Wong, H.L. and Ter Kuile, F.O. (2012), The malaria in pregnancy library: A bibliometric review. *Malaria Journal*, **11**, Article Number: 362.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J11, 362.pdf](2012/Mal%20J11,%20362.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The Malaria in Pregnancy (MiP) Library is a bibliographic database that was created by the MiP Consortium in 2005 and is updated every four months using a standardized search protocol. A bibliometric review was conducted of the contents of the Library to determine dynamics in the type, content and volume of literature on malaria in pregnancy over time. Methods: Data on year of publication, type, language, country of first-author affiliation and content (topic) were extracted from entries in the MiP Library and plotted over time. Results: By January 2012, the MiP Library contained 5,346 entries, consisting of 3,721 journal articles (69.6%), 697 reports (13.0%), 219 academic theses (4.1%), 92 books or book chapters (1.7%), 487 conference proceedings (9.1%), 68 registered studies (1.3%) and 62 ‘other’ (1.2%). Most of the sources were in English language (87.3%), followed by French (7.5%) and Spanish (1.5%). Over 40% of source material was publicly available online (42.4%) and the remaining with restricted access (35.0%) or otherwise unavailable (22.7%). The number of journal articles related to malaria in pregnancy increased from 41 in the 1960s, to 708 in the 1990s, and 1,895 between 2000 and 2009, and the variety of themes has increased over time. English-language articles were sourced from 737 different journals. The top three journals were the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (184), Malaria Journal (158) and the Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (131). Conclusion: The last decade has seen a dramatic increase in publications related to malaria in pregnancy, and an increasing proportion of these are publically available online. The MiP Library is a useful, scholarly source for literature and systematic reviews related to malaria in pregnancy.

Keywords: Access, Affiliation, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Birth-Weight, Chondroitin Sulfate-A, Country, Database, Dynamics, Epidemiology, Infection, Intermittent Preventive Treatment, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Language, Literature, Malaria, Medicine, Pharmacokinetics, Placental Malaria, Plasmodium-Falciparum, Pregnancy, Public-Health, Publication, Publications, Review, Reviews, Source, Sources, Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine, Systematic Reviews, Tropical Medicine, Volume

? Visser, B.J., Wieten, R.W., Nagel, I.M. and Grobusch, M.P. (2013), Serum lipids and lipoproteins in malaria - A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Malaria Journal*, **12**, Article Number: 442.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J12, 442.pdf](2013/Mal%20J12,%20442.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Serum lipid profile changes have been observed during malaria infection. The underlying biological mechanisms remain unclear. The aim of this paper is to provide an overview on those serum lipid profile changes, and to discuss possible underlying biological mechanisms and the role of lipids in malaria pathogenesis. Methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis to determine lipid profile changes during malaria was conducted, following PRISMA guidelines. Without language restrictions, Medline/PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science, LILACS, Biosis Previews and the African Index Medicus were searched for studies published up to 11 July, 2013, that measured serum lipid parameters in malaria patients. Also, major trial registries were searched. Mean differences in lipid profile parameters were combined in fixed and random effects meta-analysis, with a separate analysis for different groups of controls (healthy, other febrile illnesses or very low parasitaemia). These parameters were also compared between severe malaria and uncomplicated malaria. Funnel plots were used to test for publication bias. Results: of 2,518 studies reviewed, 42 met the criteria for inclusion in the qualitative analysis, and of these, 15 reported the necessary data for inclusion in the meta-analysis for cholesterol; nine for high-density lipoprotein (HDL), eight for low-density lipoprotein (LDL), and nine for triglycerides, respectively. Total cholesterol, HDL and LDL concentrations were lower in malaria and other febrile diseases compared to healthy controls. The decline was more pronounced and statistically significant during malaria compared to other febrile diseases. These results were consistent across included studies. Triglycerides were raised compared to healthy controls, but not statistically significant when compared to symptomatic controls. Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggests that the observed lipid profile changes are characteristic for malaria. Although a definite link with the pathogenesis of malaria cannot yet be demonstrated, plausible hypotheses of biological mechanisms involving host lipid alterations and the pathogenesis of malaria exist. An increased research effort to elucidate the precise pathways is warranted, since this could lead to better understanding of malaria pathophysiology and consequently to novel treatment approaches.

Keywords: Acquired-Immunodeficiency-Syndrome, Acute-Phase Response, Analysis, Beta-Hematin Formation, Bias, Biological, Biosis, Changes, Cholesterol, Criteria, Data, De-Novo, Digestive Vacuole, Diseases, Effects, Erythrocyte Lipids, Groups, Guidelines, Haemozoin (Hz), HDL, High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL), High-Density-Lipoprotein, Host, Infection, Language, Lead, Lipid, Lipid Profile, Lipids, Lipoproteins, Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL), Malaria, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Monkeys Macaca-Mulatta, Pathogenesis, Pathophysiology, Pathways, Patients, Plasmodium-Falciparum Infection, Publication, Publication Bias, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Receptor-Mediated Endocytosis, Registries, Research, Restrictions, Results, Review, Role, Science, Serum, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trial, Triglycerides, Understanding, Very Low-Density Lipoprotein (VLDL), Web of Science

? Ruizendaal, E., Dierickx, S., Grietens, K.P., Schallig, H.D.F.H., Pagnoni, F. and Mens, P.F. (2014), Success or failure of critical steps in community case management of malaria with rapid diagnostic tests: A systematic review. *Malaria Journal*, **13**, Article Number: 229.

Full Text: [2014\Mal J12, 229.pdf](2014/Mal%20J12,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Malaria still causes high morbidity and mortality around the world, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa. Community case management of malaria (CCMm) by community health workers (CHWs) is one of the strategies to combat the disease by increasing access to malaria treatment. Currently, the World Health Organization recommends to treat only confirmed malaria cases, rather than to give presumptive treatment. Objectives: This systematic review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the success or failure of critical steps in CCMm with rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs). Methods: The databases of Medline, Embase, the Cochrane Library, the library of the ‘Malaria in Pregnancy’ consortium, and Web of Science were used to find studies on CCMm with RDTs in SSA. Studies were selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria, subsequently risk of bias was assessed and data extracted. Results: 27 articles were included. CHWs were able to correctly perform RDTs, although specificity levels were variable. CHWs showed high adherence to test results, but in some studies a substantial group of RDT negatives received treatment. High risk of bias was found for morbidity and mortality studies, therefore, effects on morbidity and mortality could not be estimated. Uptake and acceptance by the community was high, however negative-tested patients did not always follow up referral advice. Drug or RDT stock-outs and limited information on CHW motivation are bottlenecks for sustainable implementation. RDT-based CCMm was found to be cost effective for the correct treatment of malaria in areas with low to medium malaria prevalence, but study designs were not optimal. Discussion: Trained CHWs can deliver high quality care for malaria using RDTs. However, lower RDT specificity could lead to missed diagnoses of non-malarial causes of fever. Other threats for CCMm are non-adherence to negative test results and low referral completion. Integrated CCM may solve some of these issues. Unfortunately, morbidity and mortality are not adequately investigated. More information is needed about influencing sociocultural aspects, CHW motivation and stock supply. Conclusion: CCMm is generally well executed by CHWs, but there are several barriers for its success. Integrated CCM may overcome some of these barriers.

Keywords: Acceptance, Access, Adherence, Africa, Artemether-Lumefantrine, Articles, Barriers, Bias, Care, Case Management, Cluster Randomized-Trial, Combination Therapy, Community, Community Health Workers, Cost, Cost-Effective, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Tests, Disease, Drug, Effects, Failure, Fever, Follow-Up, Health, Health-Workers, High Risk, Home-Based Management, Implementation, Information, Issues, Lead, Malaria, Management, Medline, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Motivation, Non-Adherence, North-Eastern Tanzania, Overview, Patients, Plasmodium Falciparum, Pregnancy, Prevalence, Quality, Rapid Diagnostic Tests, Results, Review, Risk, Scale-Up, Science, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Specificity, Sub-Saharan Africa, Success, Sustainable, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Uncomplicated Malaria, Uptake, Web Of Science, World, World Health Organization

? Wilson, A.L., Chen-Hussey, V., Logan, J.G. and Lindsay, S.W. (2014), Are topical insect repellents effective against malaria in endemic populations? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Malaria Journal*, **13**, Article Number: 446.

Full Text: [2014\Mal J13, 446.pdf](2014/Mal%20J13,%20446.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Recommended vector control tools against malaria, such as long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), mainly target mosquitoes that rest and feed on human hosts indoors. However, in some malaria-endemic areas, such as Southeast Asia and South America, malaria vectors primarily bite outdoors meaning that LLINs and IRS may be less effective. In these situations the use of topical insect repellents may reduce outdoor biting and morbidity from malaria. A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted to assess the efficacy of topical insect repellents against malaria. Methods: Studies were identified using database searches (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and clinical trials registers), as well as reference list searches and contact with researchers. Randomized and non-randomized controlled trials were included that assessed the effect of topical repellents (all active ingredients and concentrations) on Plasmodium falciparum or Plasmodium vivax malaria or infection in malaria-endemic populations. Meta-analysis of clinical data was conducted in order to generate summary risk ratios. Results: Ten trials met the inclusion criteria. Studies varied in terms of repellent active ingredient and formulation, co-interventions, study population, compliance, and follow-up period. Topical repellents showed an 18% protective efficacy against P. falciparum malaria, although this was not significant (95% CI: -8%, 38%). Similarly, the average protective efficacy of topical repellents against P. vivax malaria did not reach significance (protective efficacy: 20%, 95% CI: -37%, 53%). Exclusion of non-randomized trials from the meta-analysis did not alter the findings. Conclusions: Although topical repellents can provide individual protection against mosquitoes, the results of this meta-analysis indicate that topical repellents are unlikely to provide effective protection against malaria. However, there was substantial heterogeneity between studies included and the relatively small number of studies meant that this heterogeneity could not be fully explored in the analysis. Further well-designed trials of topical repellents at appropriate doses and alternative modes of repellent delivery, such as spatial repellents and long-lasting insecticide-treated clothing, are required.

Keywords: Active, Alternative, Analysis, Anopheles-Farauti, Asia, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clothing, Compliance, Control, Criteria, Data, Database, Deet, Delivery, Efficacy, Embase, Feed, Follow-Up, Formulation, From, Heterogeneity, Human, Infection, Ir, Malaria, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Morbidity, Mosquito Repellent, Nov, P, Papua-New-Guinea, Permethrin-Impregnated Bednets, Personal Protection, Plasmodium Falciparum, Plasmodium Vivax, Population, Populations, Protection, Randomized, Reference, Researchers, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Significance, Small, South America, Southeast Asia, Southeast-Asia, Systematic, Systematic Review, Topical, Trial, Vector Control, Web, Web Of Science

? Visser, B.J., Wieten, R.W., Kroon, D., Nagel, I.M., Belard, S., van Vugt, M. and Grobusch, M.P. (2014), Efficacy and safety of artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) for non-falciparum malaria: A systematic review. *Malaria Journal*, **13**, Article Number: 463.

Full Text: [2014\Mal J13, 463.pdf](2014/Mal%20J13,%20463.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) is recommended as first-line treatment for uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria, whereas chloroquine is still commonly used for the treatment of non-falciparum species (Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium ovale and Plasmodium malariae). A more simplified, more uniform treatment approach across all malaria species is worthwhile to be considered both in endemic areas and for malaria as an imported condition alike. Methods: A PROSPERO-registered systematic review to determine the efficacy and safety of ACT for the treatment of non-falciparum malaria was conducted, following PRISMA guidelines. Without language restrictions, Medline/ PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science, LILACS, Biosis Previews and the African Index Medicus were searched for studies published up to November 2014. Results: The literature search identified 986 reports; 40 publications were found eligible for inclusion, all of them on non-falciparum malaria in endemic areas. Most evidence was available for P. vivax (n = 35). Five clinical trials in total were identified evaluating ACT for P. ovale, P. malariae and Plasmodium knowlesi. Most ACT presentations have high efficacy against P. vivax parasites; artemisinin-based combinations have shorter parasite and fever clearance times compared to chloroquine. ACT is as effective as chloroquine in preventing recurrent parasitaemia before day 28. Artemisinin-based combinations with long half-lives show significantly fewer recurrent parasitaemia up to day 63. The limited evidence available supports both the use of chloroquine and an ACT for P. ovale and P. malariae. ACT seems to be preferable for optimal treatment of P. knowlesi. Conclusion: ACT is at least equivalent to chloroquine in effectively treating non-falciparum malaria. These findings may facilitate development of simplified protocols for treating all forms of malaria with ACT, including returning travellers. Obtaining comprehensive efficacy and safety data on ACT use for non-falciparum species particularly for P. ovale, P. malariae and P. knowlesi should be a research priority.

Keywords: Act, Approach, Artemether-Lumefantrine, Artemisinin, Artemisinin Combination Therapy, Artesunate-Amodiaquine, Biosis, Chloroquine Resistance, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Combination Therapy, Data, Development, Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Evidence, Fever, First Line, Forms, Guidelines, High-Dose Primaquine, Knowlesi Malaria, Language, Literature, Literature Search, Malaria, Methods, Non-Falciparum Malaria, Nov, P, Papua-New-Guinea, Plasmodium Falciparum, Plasmodium Knowlesi, Plasmodium Malariae, Plasmodium Ovale, Plasmodium Vivax, Plasmodium-Vivax Malaria, Protocols, Publications, Pubmed, Recurrent, Research, Restrictions, Results, Review, Safety, Science, Species, Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Regimens, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Malaysian Journal of Computer Science

Full Journal Title: [Malaysian Journal of Computer Science](http://ejum.fsktm.um.edu.my/VolumeListing.aspx?JournalID=4)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Zainab, A.N., Anyi, K.W.U. and Anuar, N.B. (2009), A single journal study: *Malaysian Journal of Computer Science*. *Malaysian Journal of Computer Science*, **22** (1), 1-18.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Com Sci22, 1.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Com%20Sci22,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Single journal studies are reviewed and measures used in the studies are highlighted. The following quantitative measures are used to study 272 articles published in Malaysian Journal of Computer Science, (1) the article productivity of the journal from 1985 to 2007, (2) the observed and expected authorship productivity tested using Lotka’s Law of author productivity, identification and listing of core authors; (3) the authorship, co-authorship pattern by authors’ country of origin and institutional affiliations; (4) the subject areas of research; (5) the citation analysis of resources referenced as well as the age and half-life of citations; the journals referenced and tested for zonal distribution using Bradford’s law of journal scattering; the extent of web citations; and (6) the citations received by articles published in MJCS and impact factor of the journal based on information obtained from Google Scholar, the level of author and journal self-citation.

Keywords: American, Analysis, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Health, Impact Factor, In-Music-Education, Information, Internationalization, Journal Productivity, Publication, Self-Citation, Single Journal Study

# Title: Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science

Full Journal Title: [Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science](http://ejum.fsktm.um.edu.my/VolumeListing.aspx?JournalID=3)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Malays. J. Libr. Sci.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Malays J Libr Inf Sci

ISSN: 1394-6234

Issues/Year: 2

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Malaysia

Publisher: Univ Malaya, Fac Computer Science & Information Tech

Publisher Address: Univ Malaya, Fac Computer Science & Information Tech, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia

Subject Categories:

Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 0.533, 44/66 (2009); Impact Factor 0.353, 59/76 (2010) SSCI

Notes: MModel

Sen, B.K. and Taib, C.A.B. and Hassan, M.F.B. (1996), Library and information science literature and Lotka’s Law. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **1** (2), 89-93.

Full Text: [1996\Mal J Lib Inf Sci1, 89.pdf](1996\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci1,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Reports results of a study to test the validity of Lotka’s Law in the field of library and information science (LIS), using the personal authors taken from the annual Name Index of Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) for 1992 and the annual Author Index of LISA for 1993 as the base for obtaining data. LISA was used as it was found to be more comprehensive than other abstracting and indexing services in the LIS field. The author productivity patterns for these 2 years were measured by noting: the number of authors publishing 1 article, the number of authors publishing 2 articles and finally, the number of authors publishing 5 articles. The value for the Lotka factor (n) was calculated to be 3.23 for 1992 data and 3.1 for1993 data. Concludes that Lotka’s Law is applicable to the LIS field.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Lotka’s Law, Library and Information Science, Periodicals, Articles, Author Productivity

? Gu, Y. and Zainab, A.N. (2001), Publication productivity of Malaysian researchers in the field of computer science and information technology. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **6**, (1), 1-23.

Full Text: [2001\Mal J Lib Inf Sci6, 1.pdf](2001\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci6,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Searches made in the CD-ROM databases, COMPENDEX (1987-1999), IEL (IEE/IEEE Electronic Library) (1988-1999) and INSPEC (1990-1998) revealed a total of 389 publications contributed by Malaysian researchers in the field of computer science and information technology. The trend in output indicates rapid growth that is expected to continue in future. A total of 458 unique Malaysian authors contributed to the 389 publications. Collaboration between two authors was the dominant authorship pattern. Single-authored or more than 3-authored works were rare. The active authors were affiliated to a few institutions, with the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Universiti Sains Malaysia and Universiti Malaya accounting for the highest number of publications, either in the form of journal articles or papers in conference proceedings. The most active research areas include simulation system, control engineering, computer-assisted instruction, programming techniques, expert systems, asynchronous transfer mode, image processing, software engineering and digital signal processing and applications.

Keywords: Authorship, Authorship Pattern, CD-ROM, Control, Databases, Engineering, Expert Systems, Field, Growth, Image Processing, Information, Information Technology, Institutions, Instruction, Journal, Journal Articles, Malaysia, Mode, Papers, Pattern, Productivity, Programming, Publications, Research, Science, Simulation, Software, Software Engineering, Systems, Techniques, Technology, Trend

Notes: UUniversity

Angadi, M. (2002), Bibliometric dimension of innovation communication productivity of Tata Institute of Social Sciences. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **7** (1), 69-76.

Full Text: [2002\Mal J Lib Inf Sci7, 69.pdf](2002\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci7,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric analysis of 663 papers published by the social scientists of Tata Institute of Social Sciences during 1990-2000 in diverse domains: Criminology and Correctional Administration, Extra Mural Studies, Family and Child Welfare, Health Service Studies, Medical and Psychiatric Social work, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, Research Methodology, Social Welfare Administration, and Urban and Rural Community Development, and Research Units: Social Work Education and Practice Cell, Audi-Visual Unit, Unit for Labour Studies, National Service Scheme, Publication Unit, Unit for Rural Studies, Unit for Research in the Sociology of Education, Students Service Cell, Unit for Child and Youth Research, Unit for Family Studies, Unit for Media and Communication, Unit for Research and Consultancy in Social Policy, Unit for Urban Studies, Unit for Social Policy and Social Welfare Administration, and Unit for Women Studies were analysed for authorship pattern, collaboration co-efficient 92.46 percent (613 papers) of papers were single authored followed by 6.33 percent (42 papers) two authored papers. Maximum collaboration coefficient (0.13) was found during 1996-1997. Most prolific authors were: Murli Desai, Sarthy Acharya, Lakshmi Lingam, I.U.B. Reddy, Kailash, Shalini Bharat, and Chhaya Datar. The core journals that publishes Tata Institute of Social Sciences scientists’ papers were: Indian Journal of Social Work (98), Economic and Political Weekly (26), Perspective of Social Work (7), and All India Institute of Local Self Government (5). Most prolific keywords were: Social Work (9), People-Centred development (8), Social work profession (8), Child labour (6), India (6), Sociology-South-Asia (6), and Non-Governmental Organisations (5).

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Individual Institution, Publication Productivity, Authorship Pattern, Collaboration Coefficient, Channels of Communication, TISS, Social Sciences

Notes: UUniversity

Abdoulaye, K. (2004), Research trends in the humanities: An analysis of master’s theses at the International Islamic University Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **9** (1), 59-68.

Full Text: [2004\Mal J Lib Inf Sci9, 59.pdf](2004\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci9,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: Thesis is a key indicator for academic achievement. Analysing and studying theses assist in assessing and evaluating the quality of students’ researches, as well as productivity level of supervisors and their departments. It also helps in identifying research trends and monitoring research activities. This study analyses master’s theses in the Humanities submitted to the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) from 1991 to 1999. A compilation of master’s theses abstract was used as the source of information. A total of 308 theses were analyzed in terms of departmental and geographical affiliation, periodical growth, supervisors’ contributions, and major subject area. The amount of theses grew by 266.7 per cent with greater emphasis on religion and philosophy. The number of supervisors also increased from 35 during 1991-95 to 94 during 1996-99, indicating an increase rate of 168.6 per cent from one period to another. Results of the analyses help identify research trends in the Humanities that have been developed during the 9-year period.

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Achievement, Affiliation, Analyses, Analysis, Assessing, Growth, Humanities, Indicator, Information, Malaysia, Monitoring, Periodical, Philosophy, Productivity, Quality, Quality of, Religion, Research, Source, Students, Trends

? Kademani, B., Kumar, V., Sagar, A. and Kumar, A. (2006), Scientometric dimensions of nuclear science and technology research in India: A study based on INIS (1970-2002) database. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **11** (1), 23-48.

Full Text: [2006\Mal J Lib Inf Sci11, 23.pdf](2006\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci11,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses quantitatively the growth and development of nuclear science and technology research in India in terms of publication output as reflected in International Nuclear Information System (INIS) (1970-2002) database. During 1970-2002 a total of 55313 papers were published by the Indian nuclear scientists in various domains: physics (23033), chemistry (16368), life and environmental sciences (7203), engineering and technology (6960), other aspects of nuclear and non nuclear energy (981) and isotopes and radiation application (768). Year-wise growth of publications and input of records to INIS database by India and other countries were analysed. The total number of records input to INIS database by India was 30356 (54.88%) and by other countries and international organizations 24957 (45.12%). The average number of papers published per year was 1676.15. The average Indian contribution to the world literature was 2.25%. Authorship and collaboration trend was towards multi-authored papers. Intensive international collaboration was found during the period and bilateral collaboration accounted for 80.06% of the total collaborative papers. More than 99% of publications were published in English. More than 60% of publications were published in journals. Most preferred journals by the scientists were Pramana 1327 (3.95%), Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics 1104 (3.29%), Physical Review-D 925 (2.75%), Journal of the Indian Chemical Society 783 (2.33%) and Indian Journal of Chemistry-A 734 (2.19%). High frequency indexer assigned descriptors were: gamma-radiation (4076), temperature-dependence (3220), experimental-data (2749), radiation-doses (2306) and India (2000).

Keywords: Analyses, Application, Chemistry, Collaboration, Database, Development, Energy, Engineering, Environmental, Gamma Radiation, Growth, India, International, Journals, Life, Literature, Papers, Publication, Publications, Radiation, Records, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Sciences, Technology, Trend, World

? Kademani, B., Surwase, G., Sagar, A. and Kumar, V. (2006), Mapping of literature on Bose-Einstein Condensation. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **11** (2), 87-104.

Full Text: [2006\Mal J Lib Inf Sci11, 87.pdf](2006\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci11,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: This paper attempts to highlight quantitatively the growth and development of research work in this field on Bose-Einstein Condensation (BEC) in terms of publication output as per Science Citation Index (1982-2005). During 1982-2005 a total of 5258 papers were published by scientists in this field. The average number of publications per year were 219. The highest number of papers (814) were published in 2004. There were 77 countries involved in the research in BEC. USA is the top producing country with 1632 publications (31%) followed by Germany with 620 publications (11.79%). Authorship and collaboration trend was towards multi-authored papers. Intensive collaboration was found during 1996-2005. One paper “Astrophysical Journal 543 (1), (2000) L39-L42” had 56 collaborators. There were 1635 international collaborative papers. Bilateral collaboration accounted for 24 percent of total collaborative papers. National Institute of Standards & Technology (USA) topped the list with 179 publications followed by University of Colorado (USA) with 160 publications. The most prolific authors were W. Ketterle (USA) with 93 publications; K. Burnett (England) and M. Lewenstein (England) with 68 publications each; and S. Stringari with 57 publications. The most preferred journals by the scientists were Physical Review-A with 1504 papers; Physical Review Letters with 824 papers; Journal of Physics-B with 205 papers; Physical Review-B with 178 papers; Physics Letters-A with 157 papers; Physical Review-E with 122 papers; and Journal of Low Temperature Physics with 102 papers. The high frequency keywords were Bose-Einstein Condensation (2012), Gases (1928), Atoms (860), and Dynamics (493).

Keywords: Collaboration, Country, Development, England, Field, Germany, Growth, International, Journals, Literature, Papers, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Work, Science Citation Index, Trend, USA, Work

? Johare, R. (2007), A global search for universal models of education and training in electronic records management. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (1), 1-22.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-1, 1.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: In developed countries, education and training for records practitioners and other key players on electronic records management (ERW) are provided by the universities, professional organisations, private consultants and individual archival institutions, or through collaboration between the various organisations. However, evidence from the review of literature suggests that in many countries especially, those in Asia, the present situation is characterised by a lack of local expertise, experience and facilities. As a result, records practitioners are sent to developed countries to acquire knowledge and skills on ERM, or foreign experts are brought in to conduct in-service training for government record keepers. According to the literature, these issues have already been addressed in the UK and Europe where education and training programmes on ERM have been developed to provide the key players with the required knowledge and skills. Pursuance to this development, an international survey was conducted to identify universal models of education and training programmes in ERM. This article reports and discusses the findings of the survey questionnaire of the national archival institutions and related professional associations world wide for administrators, archivists, information managers, IT specialists and records managers.

Keywords: Asia, Collaboration, Development, Education, Education and Training, Electronic Records, Electronic Records Management, Europe, Information, Literature, National Archival Institutions, Professional, Professional Associations, Questionnaire, Record Keepers, Record-Keeping, Review, Survey, Training, UK

? Biswas, B.C., Roy, A. and Sen, B.K. (2007), Economic botany: A bibliometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (1), 23-33.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12, 23.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: The study has been conducted with 358 original contributions published in the journal Economic Botany during 1994-2003. Contributions by single author and small teams comprising two or three authors account for about 80% of the papers. Among the citations, books accounted for 59%, and articles 41%. E citations started appearing from 1998. are still negligible in number. Charts, diagrams, photos and tables included in the articles total 396, 427, 859 and 925 respectively. The length of maximum number of articles (38%) ranges from six to 10 pages. Articles occupying 11 to 15 pages rank next accounting for 31%. The highest number of articles totaling 217 (60.61%) has emanated from academic institutions such as universities. The articles originate from 45 countries. The first four countries are responsible for 51.7%, the first ten countries for 67.8%, and the first 15 countries for 78.6% of the articles.

Keywords: Academic, Accounting, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Citations, Econoinic Botany, First, Informetrics, Institutions, Journal, Length, Papers, Rank, Scientometrics, Single Journal Bibliometric Study, Small, Universities, Whole Journal Bibliometric Study

? Johari, R. and Zainab, A.N. (2007), Identifying what services need to be improved by measuring the library’s performance. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (1), 35-53.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-1, 35.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-1,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: This is an exploratory attempt to use a modified version of SERVPERF to assess user’s satisfaction with the services provided by an ISO9000:2000 certified library at a private university in Malaysia where measuring performance would be an integral part to continuously improve quality of services. The services being measured are grouped as frontline, core and peripheral where staff and facilities interact with users directly and where user’s opinions and expectations could be extracted. The clients are undergraduates and postgraduates who use these services and facilities. The results identify services deem important to users of the library as well as the problem areas which need improvements. A total of 274 students comprising 250 undergraduates and 24 postgraduates form the sample. The respondents’ ratings range on average between 3.13 and 4.36 on a 5-point scale, implying that the library is performing at an above average level. From 59 service attributes, 2 are perceived as excellent, 20 attributes are considered good, 31 are average and 4 services are rated as poor. A total of 16 services are rated below 50%, which form the priority list of services given priority in the library’s proposed action plan. The good and excellent services would continue to be monitored to maintain their performance.

Keywords: Expectations, Extension, Library Websites, Malaysia, OPAC Services, Perceptions, Performance Measure, Quality, Quality Measure, Reassessment, Scale, Servperf, Students, University, Users

? Kassim, N.A. and Nor, A.M. (2007), Team learning in a learning organization: The practices of team learning among university librarians in Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (1), 55-64.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-1, 55.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-1,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports a part of an investigation on learning organization and organizational learning practices at university libraries in the Mang Valley of Malaysia. The study aimed to find out whether or not academic librarians are applying the concepts and practices of learning organization at three levels, namely individual level, team level and the organizational level. This paper focuses on the perceptions of academic librarians on the practices of team level learning in public and private university libraries. There are 17 variables on team level learning that formed a part of a survey instrument using a seven-point interval scale. The instrument was distributed to a total population of 250 librarians of the public and private university libraries in the Klang Valley of Malaysia. A total of 191 (76.4%) respondents returned the questionnaire. The study found that academic librarians perceived learning at the team level does exist in general, but they were not overly convinced of the extent to which the practices exist. The results of the Mann-Whitney U test showed that there is a statistical significant difference in the perceptions of team level learning practices between the senior and middle level academic librarians implying that the senior level librarians had more positive perceptions on the practices of team level learning in their organizations than the middle level librarians.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Learning, Learning Organization, Malaysia, Organizational Learning, Perceptions, Questionnaire, Statistical, Survey, Team Learning, University, University Librarians

? Odero, D.J.N. and Mutula, S.M. (2007), Internet access in Kenyan university libraries since 1990s. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (1), 65-81.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-1, 65.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-1,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: Presents literature based historical review of Internet access in Kenyan university libraries since the first connectivity in the country in 1994. The literature is based on four major newspapers in Kenya that are reputed for tracking Internet growth and its integration in the country’s institutions. These major newspapers are The Standard, Daily Nation, Kenya Times and East African. Despite the fact that the Internet is increasingly being adopted in most universities the world over, universities in Kenya are struggling to provide efficient internet access to students and staff because of several constraints such as costs, infrastructure, policy and poor management vision. The findings of this work identify several areas that need attention to enhance a wider adoption and use of the Internet by university libraries in Kenya. Moreover, there is a need for demonstrated interventions that will provide conditions that enhance individual employees’ interaction, acceptability and use of the Internet. In addition, university libraries should equip their employees with the required levels of Internet related knowledge and skills. From a practical perspective, the training offered to the staff should be designed to not only offer mastery of the skills, but also promote positive perceptions and appreciations of the technology. There is also need for libraries to identify appropriate proactive measures that can promote positive Internet response. Similarly, university libraries require clear drawn-up ICT policies specifying the envisioned role of both general and specific ICTs. Extending the service to library clients at a subsidized fee should supplement the recurrent expenditure incurred in the provision of the service.

Keywords: Costs, Historical Review, Internet, Internet Access, Internet Adoption, Internet Connectivity, Internet Diffusion, Interventions, Kenya, Literature, Perceptions, Policies, Policy, Review, Students, Training, University, University Libraries

? Santra, N. (2007), Academic medical librarians in Malaysia: What roles do they play? *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (1), 83-96.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-1, 83.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-1,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: This study was conducted among academic medical librarians in Malaysia to learn what activities they were engaged in, their awareness of the skills and knowledge required for the emerging roles of medical librarianship and to find out their education and training needs. Face-to-face and telephone interviews were conducted with librarians attached to academic medical libraries in Malaysia. Results indicated that instructional roles had increasingly become part of the librarians’ tasks. Activities that would have granted them some knowledge of the domain or expertise in searching specific medical information was missing. Awareness of the skills and knowledge of the emerging roles was poor. Training and education to specialize in the field was limited. It is recommended that creating opportunities for further training and education can establish a specialist group and improved performance.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Care, Challenges, Education, Education and Training, Environment, Evidence-Based Librarianship, Health Sciences Librarians, Health-Sciences Librarians, Information, Malaysia, Medical, Medical Librarianship, Roles of Librarians, Training

? Edzan, N.N. (2007), Tracing information literacy of computer science undergraduates: A content analysis of students’ academic exercise. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (1), 97-109.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-1, 97.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-1,%2097.pdf)

Abstract: Librarians have been using citation analysis as a means to determine the USAge of their collection while others have used it look at undergraduate information behaviour. At the same time, various attempts are being made to relate citation analysis of bibliographies to information literacy competencies by mapping them to the performance indicators of established information literacy standards. This paper describes the analysis of bibliographies of final year project reports emanating from the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya. A total of 73 reports were analysed using a pre-designed scoring sheet and results presented included number of pages, number of citations, types of sources used, USAge of Web resources, currency of sources and citation style. The contents analysis of the bibliographies indicates: (a) the least number of citations per report is 6 and the most is 165 with the most number of citations within the range of 11 to 20 cites; (b) there are more Web citations than citations to books, journal articles, undergraduate reports, Masters’ dissertations and conference papers; (c) there are more citation to .com than to .org, .edu, .net and other URL extensions; (d) most citations are not dated and most of those dated are from within the last three years with the most current being 2005 and the oldest dated citation is 1935; and (e) most references have their print citations cited correctly but the Web citations cited incorrectly. Only a handful of indicators could be matched to the information literacy performance indicators of the ALA/ACRL/STS 2005 Information Literacy Standards for Science and Engineering/Technology.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Behavior, Citations, Content Analysis, Final Year Project Reports, Information, Information Literacy, Journal, Literacy, Malaya, Papers, Performance Indicators, Science, Standards, Students, University, Web

? Kademani, B.S., Kumar, A., Sagar, A., Surwase, G. and Kumar, V. (2007), Web-resources in nuclear science and technology. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (2), 1-12.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-2, 1.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-2,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper attempts to analyse the growth and development of web-resources in Nuclear Science and Technology as reflected in the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) (1996-2005) database. During 1996-2005, a. total of 102,720 publications appeared in 1,526 web-resources contributed by the nuclear scientists in various areas of research namely, Physics (52,590), Other Aspects of Nuclear and Non Nuclear Energy (23,148), Life and Environmental Sciences (13,843), Engineering and Technology (10,380), and Chemistry, Materials and Earth Sciences (2,759). The publications in web-resources have started appearing in the INIS database in 1996 with three publications. The highest number of publications in web-resources published were 25,813 in 2005. The average number of publications in web-resources published per year were 10,272. The top websites were http://www.iop.org with 30,711 publications, followed by https://www.osti.gov with 25,241 publications, and http://www.dx.doi.org with 8,569 publications. The websites with the domain name.org have published 51,602 followed by gov with 26,61 publications and jp with 6,565 publications. More than 91.8 percent of publications in web-resources were in English. More than 45 percent of the web-resources were published in journals followed by reports (41.66%). The most preferred web-journals by the scientists were Journal of Physics-Condensed Matter with 6,677 publications, followed by Journal of Physics-A with 5,186 publications and Journal of High Energy Physics with 4,799 publications. Also analysed were the locations of web-resources in various fields in a record in the database.

Keywords: Databases, Development, E-Resources, Energy, Global Information Access, Information Storage and Retrieval, INIS, Journal, Journals, Nuclear Science and Technology, Open Archives, Publications, Research, Science, Web-Resources

? Olatokun, W.M. (2007), Availability, accessibility and use of ICTS by Nigerian women academics. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (2), 13-33.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-2, 13.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-2,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigated the availability, accessibility and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) among women academics in six universities in South Western Nigeria. The study adopted a survey design approach and the questionnaire was administered on 246 women academics in the six universities. Findings revealed that the use of ICT facilities such as computers, printers, Internet, individual websites, photocopiers, telephones and mobile phones was relatively high among the respondents compared to the use of scanners, facsimiles, videoconferencing, and teleconferencing. Also, the women academics used the ICT facilities for various tasks notably for statistical analyses, word processing, Internet browsing and searching for information, electronic communications and preparation of course materials. Analyses also confirmed notable differences in women academics access to the ICT facilities compared with their male counterparts and some factors responsible for this were identified. The study argues that though increasing availability and access to ICT is very pertinent to making women academics avail themselves of the benefits of ICT, but other factors that would make them, become a part of the decision-making process regarding ICT issues should equally be addressed. The study recommends some policy options and strategies that the government and the management of the surveyed institutions should adopt. They should not only increase the access of women academics to ICT but also enable them participate in the decision-making and control of ICT deployment.

Keywords: Academics, Communication, Control, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Digital Divide, Gender, ICT Policy, Information, Information and Communication Technology, Internet, Nigeria, Policy, Preparation, Questionnaire, Statistical, Survey, Women, Women in ICT

Notes: CCountry

? Yazit, N. and Zainab, A.N. (2007), Publication productivity of Malaysian authors and institutions in LIS. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (2), 35-55.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12, 35.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: The paper attempted to provide a “picture” of Malaysian LIS research and publications. The study aimed to show (a) the total number and spread of publications produced by Malaysian authors; (b) the active authors; (c) the authorship pattern; (d) the affiliation status of the authors; (e) the main channels used to publish; and (/) the subject covered by the published works. The study confined its scope to the publications produced between 1965 and 2005 by Malaysian authors published in Malaysia as well as abroad. Bibliometric techniques and regression analysis were employed as the measuring instrument. The data was collected from seven online databases and seven well established library OPACs, which are expected to hold earlier and current LIS publications. A bibliometric toolbox was used to feed in text files which provided brief summaries of ranked results, a bibliograph and minimal Bradford zonal analysis. The subject categorization used by Gorman and Corbit’s Model of core competencies for LIS was used to categorized entries by subjects. The results indicated that (a) Malaysian LIS authors preferred to publish in journals (511, 48.9%) and conference papers (474, 45.4%); (b) the publication distribution fluctuated over the 41 year period but the moving average depicted a steady incremental trend; (c) a total of 506 authors contributed to 1,045 publications and 309 are one-time authors’ (d) the active authors in LIS are affiliated to 131 institutions and the productive institutions were the national Library of Malaysia, University of Malaya library and the academics at the MLIS Programme, University of Malaya.; (e) publication productivity was related to institutional active involvement in LIS journal publishing; and (0 the main subject areas actively researched upon were collection development and management, information centres and services, and ICT applications LIS.

Keywords: Academic Librarians, Affiliation, Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Collection, Competencies, Core Competencies, Data, Databases, Development, Distribution, Feed, Information, Information-Science Faculty, Institutional, Institutions, Involvement, Journal, Journals, LIS, Malaysia, Management, Model, Moving Average, National, Papers, Pattern, Patterns, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Published Works, Publishing, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Scholarly Communication, Scholarly Productivity, Scientometrics, Scope, Services, Spread, Status, Techniques, Trend, University Librarians

? Winarko, B. (2007), Content, benefits and development of pesantren online in Indonesia. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (2), 57-75.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-2, 57.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-2,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: Pesantrens are traditional Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia. Pesantrens play significant roles in education, particularly Islamic teaching synergy with the secular education systems. However, Pesantrens these days are facing an environment that could be detrimental to their existence as a traditional education system. This challenge comes from the Internet technology penetration in Indonesia, which. brings about changes in almost all aspects of living. This paper describes the application of Internet technology in Islamic teaching and the role of Internet technology on Pesantren online. The study was conducted by searching the available Pesantrens online using search engines, and investigated the content to reveal the applied Internet technology, benefit of Internet technology for Pesantrens, content of the Pesantrens’ web sites, and a comparison between the previous and present investigation of Pesantrens online. The study found that information about the 46 pesantrens online were available in the Internet and uses 16 Internet technology applications. It also showed that Pesantrens had diverse roles such as informational, advertising and teaching purposes. The study revealed that the development of the pesantren online includes increasing the number of Internet technology application as well as the number of pesantren online.

Keywords: Development, Education, Environment, Indonesia, Information, Internet, Internet Technology, Islamic Resources, Islamic Teaching, Pesantren, Schools, Web Content, Websites

? Ahmad, P. and Shafiq, u.R. (2007), Library organizations in the Punjab province of Pakistan: An appraisal. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (2), 77-88.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-2, 77.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-2,%2077.pdf)

Abstract: Library is a growing organism and librarianship is an expanding multidimensional profession. Librarianship connects people and ideas. Library organisations connect library profession and professionals. These organisations include associations, groups, and forums, whether registered or unregistered. Pakistan was born on 14 August 1947. Punjab is the largest province in Pakistan in terms of population, libraries and library schools. Punjab Library Association is the first library association in Pakistan. At present there are 11 such organisations in the Punjab province of Pakistan. This appraisal, founded upon literature review, personal communications, observation and authors’ experiences of dealing with these associations, introduces these organizations and their contribution to the cause of librarianship in the province and the country.

Keywords: Authors, Contribution, Library Associations, Library Forums, Library Groups, Library Organizations, Literature, Literature Review, Observation, Pakistan, Review, Schools

Notes: IInstitute

? Jeevan, V.K.J. and Sen, B.K. (2007), A scientometric analysis of publications on accelerator-based research from Nuclear Science Centre and Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, India. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (2), 89-97.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12, 89.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: The study is based on the journal publications generated by the Nuclear Science Centre (NSC) [now known as Inter University Accelerator Centre] and the, Accelerator Group at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) during 1997-1999. The data was collected from the annual reports of the two institutions and analyzed using scientometric tools and techniques. The impact was examined with the help of Science Citation Index (SCI). The analysis highlights yearly output, publication in national or international journals, number of papers in SCI-journals and non-SCI journals, normalized impact factor (NIF) per paper, category-wise distribution of papers in different NIF ranges, the proportion of high NIF papers, papers above the average NIF. NSC is a facility exclusive for accelerator research and its Annual Report gives clear indication of the different specializations, hence the data for NSC is further analyzed in three subdivisions of nuclear physics, materials science, and radiation biology and others. However, such an analysis for TIFR was not attempted due to the lack of such information in its Annual Report. From the study one can have an idea about the performance and impact of the research conducted in the two institutions.

Keywords: Accelerator-Based Research, Analysis, Annual Reports, Biology, Citation, Data, Distribution, Impact, Impact Factor, India, Indication, Information, Institutions, Inter University Accelerator Centre, International, Journal, Journals, Mumbai, National, New Delhi, Nuclear Physics, Nuclear Science Centre, Papers, Performance, Publication, Publications, Radiation, Research, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Techniques

? Abdullah, A. and Zainab, A.N. (2007), Collaborative digital library of historical resources: Evaluation of first users. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **12** (2), 99-122.

Full Text: [2007\Mal J Lib Inf Sci12-2, 99.pdf](2007\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci12-2,%2099.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the digital library of historical resources, a research project which involves building a testbed for the purpose of developing and testing new collaborative digital library functionality and presents an initial analysis of the digital library’s public use on the web. The digital library is modeled to focus on serving secondary students information needs in conducting history projects. As such, in the implementation of the digital library, the use of online resources would be an integral part of history project based learning activities. Students should be enabled to access digital resources, create and publish their own documents in the digital library and share them with others. As a testbed system, the collaborative digital library known as CoreDev has demonstrated its capabilities in serving an educational community as has been reflected by the positive feedback on the functional requirements from 44 users. Over 75% of the respondents in the user survey considered themselves capable of using the digital library easily. The beta tester demographics (n = 105) indicate that the digital library is reaching its target communities.

Keywords: Collaborative Digital Libraries, Digital Libraries In Education, Evaluation, Feedback, Historical Resources, History, Information, Learning, Research, School Projects, Students, Survey, USAbility Study, User Testing and Evaluation

? Han, L.P. (2008), Malay schools and school libraries in the straits settlements under British colonial rule before the Second World War, 1876-1941. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 1-15.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-1, 1.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This article attempts to re-examine whether school libraries in the Straits Settlements were a post war innovation by going through primary and secondary historical records available. It was discovered that although the first policy to initiate school libraries in Malay schools was stated in 1899, it was unlikely to have taken off since the only press to publish Malay school books was discontinued the same year. It was not until 1925 that the Malay Translation Bureau was reorganized to produce Malay school books and reading books. However, not much books were translated and finalized as there was no more than nine staff employed in the Bureau when compared to 250 staff in Balai Pustaka in the Netherlands East Indies (NEI). By 1936, 165 out of 171 Malay boys’ schools had school libraries. However, the libraries were limited to having 30 titles each. In contrast school libraries in the NEI had 328 titles. Therefore not much efforts were put in to make the Malay Translation Bureau into a full-fledged publishing house, like Balai Pustaka, to meet a growing demand for Malay books as Malay schools and school libraries expanded throughout the Straits Settlements during the first 40 years of the twentieth century.

Keywords: Education in the Straits Settlements, Innovation, Libraries, Malay Book Publishing, Malay Schools, Policy, Primary, Publishing, School Libraries, Schools

? Zainab, A.N. (2008), Internationalization of Malaysian mathematical and computer science journals. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 17-33.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13, 17.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: The internationalization characteristics of two Malaysian journals, Bulletin of the Malaysian Mathematical Sciences Society (indexed by ISI) and the Malaysian Journal of Computer Science (indexed by Inspec and Scopus) is observed. All issues for the years 2000 to 2007 were looked at to obtain the following information, (i) total articles published between 2000 and 2007; (ii) the distribution of foreign and Malaysian authors publishing in the journals; (iii) the distribution of articles by country and (iv) the geographical distribution of authors citing articles published in the journals. Citation to articles is derived from information given by Google scholar. The results indicate that both journals exhibit average internationalization characteristics as they are current in their publications but with between 19% -30% international composition of reviewers or editorials, publish between 36%-79% of foreign articles and receive between 60%-70% of citations from foreign authors.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Composition, Computer, Country, Distribution, Foreign, Foreign Authors, Google, Information, International, Internationalization, ISI, Journal Studies, Journals, Language, Publications, Publishing, Scientific Journals, Scopus

Notes: CCountry

? Ahmed, S.M.Z. and Rahman, M.A. (2008), Nutrition literature of Bangladesh: A bibliometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 35-43.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13, 35.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a bibliometric analysis of nutrition literature of Bangladesh. A list of periodical articles on various aspects of nutrition research of Bangladesh published during 1972 - 2006 was compiled for analysis. A total of 636 articles by 998 authors were identified. The articles were published in 100 local and foreign journals. The five-yearly distribution of nutrition literature shows that there is a rapid growth of nutrition literature from 1987 onwards. Lotka’s law is found to be applicable to nutrition literature of Bangladesh. Bradford-Zipf distribution also appears to be applicable to the literature.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bangladesh, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bradford-Zipf Distribution, Distribution, Foreign, Growth, Journals, Law, Literature, Local, Lotka’s Law, Nutrition, Nutrition Literature, Periodical, Rapid, Research

? Rehman, S.U. (2008), Analyzing corporate job market for developing information and knowledge professionals: the case of a developing nation. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 45-58.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-1, 45.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-1,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: The paper presents the case of a developing nation-Kuwait-for analyzing its corporate job market for developing and knowledge professionals. The paper is based on the analysis of a body of research that has cumulated over the last 5-6 years. These studies were focused on the status of information management operations in Kuwaiti corporate companies, manpower and organizational issues related to information technology (IT) and information professionals, information management activities of finance companies, and information and knowledge management education. It has been noted that this corporate market is aggressive in pursuing strategic initiatives in employing latest technologies and management approaches. These organizations also appear to be in need of qualified human resources, equipped with befitting competencies, who can assume key managerial and professional roles for information and knowledge positions. There is also a need for creating meaningful partnerships between industry and trade and the higher education institutions, which might be instrumental in designing suitable programmes of education and training in information and knowledge management. Based on these findings, this paper analyses the needs of the corporate job market of Kuwaiti corporate sector for the areas of information and knowledge management. Strategies for developing appropriate competencies have also been outlined.

Keywords: Competencies, Corporate Job Market, Education, Higher Education, Human, Human Resource Development, Industry, Information, Information Management, Information Professionals, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Kuwait, Professional, Research, Training

? Tella, A. and Mutula, S.M. (2008), Gender differences in computer literacy among undergraduate students at the University of Botswana: Implications for library use. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 59-76.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-1, 59.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-1,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: This paper, presents findings of a study that was carried out in January 2006 at the University of Botswana to determine gender differences amongst undergraduates’ students across all disciplines with regard to computer literacy. Five hundred students were surveyed of which 300 were females while 200 were male. The proportion of female to male students at the University of Botswana is 53%: 47%. Purposive sampling was used to select respondents from the six faculties of the University; a survey questionnaire was administered to them and collected on its completion. Descriptive statistics and t-test were employed in the analysis of data. The results suggest that gender differences exist between female and male undergraduate students at the University of Botswana with regard to computer literacy. The findings further revealed that students with higher computer literacy were more inclined to access and make use of library facilities. Moreover, differences exist in the respondents’ computer USAge and software application. The paper discusses the implications of these results on the students’ use of library.

Keywords: Attitudes, Botswana, Computer Literacy, Digital Literacy, Gender, Gender Differences, Information Literacy, Library Use, Literacy, Questionnaire, School-Students, Statistics, Students, Survey, Undergraduates, University

? Abdullah, K.A.S. and Kassim, N.A. (2008), Perceptions of organizational learning practices among Yemeni university librarians. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 77-90.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-1, 77.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-1,%2077.pdf)

Abstract: This study explores the perceptions of organizational level learning practices among university librarians in Yemen. The Dimensions of the Learning Organization Questionnaire (DLOQ) developed by Watkins and Marsick (1993) was used as the instrument for collecting data. Twenty-four variables were used to assess the perception of organizational level learning practices among senior and middle-level librarians of all Yemeni university libraries (seven public and 11 private). The response rate was 72% (n = 198). The results of the study show that the mean scores of learning practices at the organizational level were not enough to consider Yemeni university libraries as learning organizations. The result of comparison showed that the mean score rating for private university libraries is higher than the mean score for public university libraries. The study suggests the need for more studies of organizational learning in order to understand the barriers of practicing organizational learning. Furthermore, for effective organizational learning, the results propose institutionalizing individual and team learning as prerequisites.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Barriers, Learning, Learning Organization, Organizational Learning, Perception, Perceptions, University, University Librarians, Yemen

? Popoola, S.O. (2008), Faculty awareness and use of library information products and services in Nigerian universities. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 91-102.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-1, 91.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-1,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: This paper discusses faculty awareness and use of library information products and services in South-West Nigeria universities. Systematic random sampling method was used to select 446 faculty members from a population of 4,459 in the universities. A questionnaire formed the major instrument for data gathering. The response rate achieved was 89.7 percent and the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire used was 0.72. The study found that there was a significant difference in faculty awareness of available library information products and services. In addition, they did not have sufficient knowledge of those library products and services pertinent to their teaching and research activities. The survey also revealed that the level of knowledge of faculty staff had positive relationship with the frequency of use, consultation with the librarians, faculty status and membership of library related committees. User education programmes coupled with planned public relations were recommended to improve faculty awareness of library information products and services.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Education, Information, Information Sources and Services, Library USAge, Nigeria, Questionnaire, Research, Survey, Universities, User Awareness, User Education

? Bakri, A. and Willett, P. (2008), The *Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science* 2001-2006: A bibliometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (1), 103-116.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13, 103.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses publication and citation patterns in the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) from 2001-2006, and compares the results with those obtained in an earlier study by Tiew et al. (2002) covering the period 1996-2000. Our results show that the number of publications has increased from the 76 articles in the Tiew study to 85 articles here, with statistically significant changes in the types of article, in the numbers of references per article and in the lengths of the articles. The complete set of 161 articles attracted a total of 87 citations, 52 of which were self-citations, with 14% of the MJLIS articles having been cited at least once.

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Changes, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citation Patterns, Citations, Google-Scholar, Impact, Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science, Number of Publications, Publication, Publications, Publications Analysis, References, Scopus, Self-Citations, Web

? Noorhidawati, A. and Gibb, F. (2008), How students use e-books - Reading or referring? *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 1-14.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-2, 1.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-2,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports a study on students’ perceptions and reactions towards e-books in Higher Education (HE). During this study a Web survey and a follow-up study were conducted using students from University of Strathclyde as a sample population. The Web survey revealed that there were three different types of e-book use in an academic setting: (a) fact finding; (b) finding relevant content; and (c) extended reading. The most popular reason for using e-books was for “finding relevant content” which indicated that e-books were not read in their entirety but instead were consulted or used for reference purpose. The Web survey finding was then confirmed by the follow-up study. This study is valuable for designing a better e-book features in which they should be designed according to what purpose the e-books are used for (i.e. for reference purpose or extended reading or both). If the e-books are intended to be used for reference purpose, the features might include practical searching and browsing features, whereas if the e-books are designed for extended reading they should be provided with features that are conducive for on-screen reading such as a good layout design and navigation tools.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Academic-Libraries, E-Book Features, E-Book USAge, E-Books, Education, Electronic Books, Electronic Books, Perceptions, Students, Survey, University

? Isfandyari-Moghaddam, A. and Ranjbar, V. (2008), Difference among ranking algorithms of different web search tools: A statistical approach. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 15-28.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-2, 15.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-2,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: One of evaluation studies examining web search tools is ranking algorithm area. Accepting the idea that different search tools do use different ranking algorithms, the present research aims to confirm such an idea using a statistical approach. To do this, five metasearch engines (MSEs) namely Ez2find, Dogpile, MetaCrawler, Info and WebCrawler along with their four common underlying single search engines (SEs) - Google, Yahoo!, Msn (currently called Windows Live Search) and Ask - have been applied. To conduct the research five queries have been utilized. For comparing ranking algorithms of these web search tools, statistical tests “Kruskal-Wallis” and “Tukey HSD” were utilized. The findings indicate and confirm that different search tools on the web make use of different ranking algorithms. In other words, this research supports findings of previous studies.

Keywords: Comparing Rankings, Engines, Evaluation, Evaluation Studies, Information, Internet Studies, Metasearch Engines, Overlap, Ranking, Ranking Algorithm, Research, Retrieval, Search Engines, Statistical, Web Searching, World-Wide-Web

? Keat, Y.C. and Kaur, K. (2008), Citation study of library and information science dissertations for collection development. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 29-47.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13, 29.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: This study applies citation analysis method to examine the use of information resources by students of the Master in Library and Information Science (MLIS) at the University of Malaya in preparing their dissertation. References from a sample of 40 MLIS thesis from the period 2000-2005 were examined for: year of publication; author; source title; bibliographic format; language; subject category; and place of publication. Core journal titles are compared with Journal Citation Report (JCR) listing and also for availability at the University of Malaya Library. The study shows that journals and books are still the most used sources for information and there is a steady increase in the use of electronic media by Library and Information Science (LIS) researchers. Authorship pattern indicates preference for single authored works. This study serves as a baseline indicator of resources used by LIS researchers. It can be utilised by librarians to focus on collection development to support research needs.

Keywords: Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Journal Ranking, Journals, Librarianship, Library & Information Science Research, LIS, Obsolescence, Research, Science, University

? Swarna, T., Kalyane, V.L. and Kumar, V. (2008), Homi Jehangir Bhabha: His collaborators, citation identity, and his citation image makers. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 49-67.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13, 49.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we studied synchronous references (references in the same papers) and diachronous citations (citations to the papers) of the renowned theoretical physicist, Homi Jehangir Bhabha. We utilized the Science Citation Index (SCI) on CD from 1982 - 2006. We identified his coauthors, his most cited works, citation identity (authors whom he had cited) and citation image makers (authors citing him). Bhabha published his first paper in 1933 at the age of 24 and the last paper in 1966, the year of his demise. His 66 papers could be categorized into nine fields: Cosmic ray physics (18 papers); Elementary particle physics, and Field theory (14 papers each); Quantum electrodynamics (6 papers); Nuclear physics (4 papers); General, and Interaction of radiation with matter (3 papers each); and Mathematical physics and General physics (2 papers each). He collaborated with 18 authors in 18 papers; the remaining 48 papers were single-authored. His citation identity consisted of 212 different authors, of whom six were Nobel laureates. He received 328 citations to his works, his overall citation rate being 10.6 per cited paper and the highest citation rate was 21.2 to his papers in the field of Elementary particle physics. His most often cited paper was in Quantum electrodynamics with 54 citations. His image makers comprised 537 different authors. Bhabha has the distinction of being cited by at least two Nobel laureates, P. M. S. Blackett and H. Yukawa in their respective Nobel lectures.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship Pattterns, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Ego-Centric Citation Analysis, Heavy Electrons, Hjbhabha, Nuclear-Forces, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics

? Karim, N.H.A. (2008), Investigating the correlates and predictors of job satisfaction among Malaysian academic librarians. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 69-88.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-2, 69.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-2,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: This study employs a global measure for job satisfaction on the following ten work and worker related variables: affective commitment, continuance commitment, job involvement, job autonomy, job feedback, role clarity, role conflict, age, organizational tenure and job tenure. A survey was conducted to investigate how much of the variance in job satisfaction can collectively be explained by these variables in a Malaysian academic library setting. The survey was administered on 279 academic librarians from eight university libraries in West Malaysia. Findings were based on the responses from 139 USAble questionnaires. The findings revealed that only six of the ten work and worker related variables were significantly correlated with job satisfaction: affective commitment, job autonomy, job performance feedback, role conflict, role clarity and organizational tenure. Findings also revealed that of these six correlates, only two have predictive relationship with job satisfaction: affective commitment and organizational tenure. Collectively these two predictors explain about 26% of the variance in job satisfaction. Although this study did not examine all the possible correlates and predictors of job satisfaction that have been identified in the organizational behavior/psychology and management literature, it nevertheless provides an empirical glimpse of the job satisfaction phenomenon among Malaysian academic librarians.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Affective Commitment, Allen and Meyer’s Organizational Commitment Scale, Antecedents, Consequences, Feedback, Involvement, Job Satisfaction, Literature, Malaysia, Organizational Commitment, Organizational Commitment, Questionnaires, Survey, University

? Sulistyo-Basuki, L. and Mulyani, A.S. (2008), Indonesian Librarians’ Efforts to Adapt and Revise the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)’S Notation 297 on Islam. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 89-101.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-2, 89.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-2,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: In Indonesia, two points must be considered on utilizing notation classification on Islam. One is that Indonesia is the largest Islamic country in the world, in which about 90% of her 220 million populations are Muslims. The other is that Indonesian libraries have been using the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) since early 1950s. From Indonesian librarians point of view, the term “Mohammedanism” used in the 15(th) edition is not appropriate that and the notation given is very limited for the second largest denomination in the world. The term was then changed to Islam albeit the available notations were still felt not enough for the organization of Islamic books. This paper traces and describes the effort by Indonesian librarians and Islamic libraries to improve the notation 297 of the various editions of the DDC since 1973 to 1987. In 1987 the joint declaration between the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture issued an adaptation and expansion of the DDC. This version is widely used especially in public and Islamic-based-schools, Islamic higher education institutions and Islamic colleges, but not in non-Islamic-denomination academic and special libraries. In 2005 the National Library of Indonesia issued its version based on DDC 22(nd) edition and the details of this version are explained. Based on the various versions, the authors proposed that future adaptation and expansion should be based on the original DDC version. With that adaptation then the proposed expansion, matched with the international USAge and practice, could contribute to future DDC editions.

Keywords: Adaptation, Authors, Cataloguing, Classification, Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Education, Higher Education, Indonesia, Islam, Organization of Information

? Ping, C.Y. and Edzan, N.N. (2008), Evaluating user’s level of satisfaction with the Chinese studies collection held at an academic library. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 103-119.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13-2, 103.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13-2,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: A user assessment study was conducted to evaluate the users’ level of satisfaction with the Chinese studies collection at the University of Malaya Library. The respondents were library professionals, faculty members, undergraduate and postgraduate students at the Department of Chinese Studies, University of Malaya. A total of 135 responses were received with a response rate of 77.5%. The results indicated that the undergraduates of years 2 and 3 and the postgraduates were less satisfied with the collection and services compared with the undergraduates of year 1, faculty members and library professionals. Results showed that there is no significant gap between the performance evaluation by library professionals and library users’ expectations in the level of satisfaction with the information sources available between the library professionals and the respondents from the Department of Chinese Studies at the university.

Keywords: Academic Library, Assessment, Collection Development, Evaluation, Gap Analysis, Information, Malaya, Service Quality, Special Collection, Students, University, University of Malaya Library, User Evaluation, User Satisfaction, User Study

? Tsay, M.Y. (2008), Journal bibliometric analysis: A case study on the JASIST. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **13** (2), 121-139.

Full Text: [2008\Mal J Lib Inf Sci13, 121.pdf](2008\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci13,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* (JASIST), and other disciplines by citation analysis. The citation data were drawn from references of each article of JASIST in 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2004. The Ulrich’s Periodical Directory, Library of Congress Subject Heading, retrieved from the WorldCat and LISA database were used to identify the main class, subclass and subject of cited journals and books. The results of this study revealed that the production rate of JASIST literature doubles and the average number of references cited per paper is also increased 2 to 3 times in a period of about 25 years. Beginning in 1995, there has been a significant increase in the number of electronic resources and constitutes 5% of all document types in 2004. JASIST itself is the most highly cited, and is followed by four library and information science (LIS) journals, namely Information Processing and Management, Journal of Documentation, Annual Review of Information Science and Technology and Journal of Information Science. The number of countries publishing the cited journal increases from 9 to 26 within 25 years. The three main classes of journals that were cited by JASIST most are library science (50%), science (22.7%) and social sciences (6.3%). The three subclasses of LIS encompass general bibliography, machine methods of information & retrieval and mechanized bibliographic control and library & information science. The top five most cited books of JASIST are Smart Retrieval System-Experiments in Automatic Document Processing, Introduction to Modern Information Retrieval, Information Retrieval, Little Science and Big Science, Information Seeking in Electronic Environments, Information Retrieval: Data Structure and Algorithms. The most cited books of JASIST are quite dispersive and science is the most cited class followed by LIS, social sciences, philosophy/psychology/religion, and the most cited subject is computerized information retrieval and mechanized bibliographic control.

Keywords: Algorithms, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Document Types, For-Information-Science, Highly-Cited, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* (JASIST), Journals, Library and Information Science, LIS, Obsolescence, Review, Science, Single Journal Studies

? Popoola, S.O. (2009), Self efficacy, information acquisition and utilization as correlates of effective decision making among managers in insurance companies in Nigeria. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (1), 1-15.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-1, 1.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examined the self-efficacy, information acquisition and utilization as correlates of effective decision making of managers in corporate insurance companies in Nigeria. Total enumeration technique called census coupled with a self-developed questionnaire was used to collect data on a population size of 153 managers in eleven corporate insurance companies in Nigeria, out of which 145 responded given a response rate of 94.8 percent. The study found that self-efficacy, information acquisition and utilization had significant collinear relationship with effective decision making of the respondents. In addition, self-efficacy, information acquisition and utilization significantly predict effective decision making of the respondents. More so, each of the independent variables, namely, self-efficacy, information acquisition and information utilization significantly predict effective decision making of the respondents. Nevertheless, information utilization was found to have the greatest percentage (65.22 percent) relative contribution to the prediction of effective decision making of the managers in Nigerian corporate insurance companies.

Keywords: Contribution, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Efficacy, Information, Information Acquisition, Information Utilization, Insurance Managers, Nigeria, Questionnaire, Self-Efficacy, Utilization

? Anyi, K.W.U., Zainab, A.N. and Anuar, N.B. (2009), Bibliometric studies on single journals: A review. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (1), 17-55.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-1, 17.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-1,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: This paper covers a total of 82 bibliometric studies on single journals (62 studies cover unique titles) published between 1998 and 2008 grouped into the following fields; Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (12 items); Medical and Health Sciences (19 items); Sciences and Technology (30 items) and Library and Information Sciences (21 items). Under each field the studies are described in accordance to their geographical location in the following order, United Kingdom, United States and Americana, Europe, Asia (India, Africa and Malaysia). For each study, elements described are (a) the journal’s publication characteristics and indexation information; (b) the objectives; (c) the sampling and bibliometric measures used; and (d) the results observed. A list of journal titles studied is appended. The results show that (a) bibliometric studies cover journals in various fields; (b) there are several revisits of some journals which are considered important; (c) Asian and African contributions is high (41.4% of total studies; 43.5% covering unique titles), United States (30.4% of total; 31.0% on unique titles), Europe (18.2% of total and 14.5% on unique titles) and the United Kingdom (10% of total and 11% on unique titles); (d) a high number of bibliometrists are Indians and as such coverage of Indian journals is high (28% of total studies; 30.6% of unique titles); and (e) the quality of the journals and their importance either nationally or internationally are inferred from their indexation status.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Health, Impact Factor, in-Music-Education, Information, Journal Productivity, Journals, Library, of-Documentation, Quality, Science, Sciences, Scientometrics, Single Journal Study, United Kingdom

? Han, L.P. (2009), The beginning and development of English boys’ and girls’ schools and school libraries in the Straits Settlements, 1786-1941. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (1), 57-81.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-1, 57.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-1,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: Throughout the nineteenth century missionaries from Europe and America dominated the setting up of English boys’ and girls’ schools in the Straits Settlements. In 1899 there were only two known school libraries. During the 1930s more than 70 per cent of English schools had school libraries. In 1937 80 per cent of English Boys’ schools had school libraries. However, by 1935 97 per cent of Malay vernacular boys’ schools had school libraries since they were funded by the Government. Several factors impended the development of English school libraries: (a) Most of these schools collect fees and were partially funded through Government grants; (b) There was no central book-buying agency to coordinate the importation of English books from India and Europe as the publishing and distribution of Malay books were centrally controlled by the Education Department; (c) Government funding for English school libraries began in 1939; Europe was already at war and resources were prioritized for the defense of the settlements; (d) The public libraries in Singapore and Penang did not provide services to school libraries as practiced in England; (e) Although two school library associations were established in England in 1937, the movement did not spread to the settlements.

Keywords: Development, Education, Education in the Straits Settlements, England, English Schools, Europe, Funding, Malaya, Publishing, School Libraries, Schools

Notes: TTopic

? Al-Qallaf, C.L. (2009), A bibliometric analysis of the *Punica grantum* L. literature. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (1), 83-103.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 83.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the intellectual structure of the Punica granatum L (pomegranate) literature and to determine trends and patterns. Specific areas addressed were growth of the literature, publication type, author productivity and patterns, subject focus, language dispersion, and characteristics of the journal literature. Thirty-one related databases and the online catalogs of two United States national libraries were searched to identify publications. The final data set consisted of 3,306 items. All publications were reviewed through 2006. Data were sorted and manipulated using the software package ProCite. For analysis of the data, bibliometric techniques were applied. The results show that the literature has grown consistently from 1970 onwards exploding to significant proportions beginning in 2000. Most of the publications are the result of author collaboration (71.82%) and written in the English language (69.57%). India and the United States are the leading contributors to the literature and educational institutions make-up more than fifty percent of the authors’ affiliation. The literature is multi- and inter-disciplinary in nature. The major subject areas are plant diseases, growth (plants), botanical chemistry, pharmacognosy, and plant products. Journal articles (75.53%) constitute the largest single type of publication. There are 1,045 unique journal titles containing 2,497 publications. According to Bradford’s Law a core of 38 journal titles form the nucleus of this literature. This study provides future direction for researchers, facilitates discussion within multiple disciplines, and assists information providers in formulating policy guidelines for the selection and acquisition of information resources.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Countries, Databases, Intellectual Structure, Medicinal Plants, Nutritional Plants, Plants, Policy, Pomegranate, Publications, Punica Granatum L., Scholarly Communication, Sciences, Trends

? Abu Bakar, A.B. (2009), Perceived value of satisfaction with services provided to faculties among liaison librarians. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (1), 105-111.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-1, 105.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-1,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines the changes in the way the information services are delivered to the faculty. One of the delivery methods for the faculty adopted by most academic libraries in Malaysia is putting in place a liaison programme. Generally, online resources have made faculty less reliant on the partnership under the programme for help with teaching and research, while electronic communication, such as e-mail, with the library has the potential to make the partnership more lasting and effective. Under this programme, a reference librarian is appointed as a liaison librarian for each Faculty to which he/she is responsible. The study revealed that the liaison librarians have no choice but to upgrade their competencies which they lack in order to perform their responsibilities up to the expected level of excellence demanded by the faculty. They must promote, collaborate and maintain good rapport with the faculty.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Faculty Satisfaction, Information, Liaison Librarian, Malaysia, Reference Librarians, Research, University Libraries

? Shanmugam, A. (2009), Citation practices amongst trainee teachers as reflected in their project papers. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (2), 1-16.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 1-16.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%201-16.pdf)

Abstract: The study aims to investigate errors in citation practices of postgraduate student teachers. This research examines the various types of citations according to bibliographic forms in relation to course options, language use and underlying reasons for the student teachers’ citation behaviors. The study involved 154 postgraduate student teachers from a Teacher Education Institution in East Malaysia. The citations used in a process based term paper submitted as part of their final course evaluation submitted to the Education Department were analyzed. Findings revealed that only 62.24% of the total population included a reference list in their assignment, and this was despite being provided with explicit instructions regarding the need to attach a reference page. From the total of 489 citations analyzed, 77.5% were from text books. Materials from seminar papers and theses made up less than 3% of the total sources used. It was found that 3 most frequently cited authors accounted for a third of the total citations, and the authors were writers of the pedagogy text books used by the course lecturers. More than 83% of the sources employed were from local publications written in the Malay Language. The numbers of missing and inconsistent citations in the participants’ term papers were exceptionally high. Only 12.67% of the total citations were found to be correct. The trainees placed the blame on (a) lack of emphasis by course lecturers; and (b) ignorance of citation format leading to such errors. The findings suggest a need for deliberate and concerted efforts from course lecturers or teacher trainers to inculcate student teachers to accustom themselves to a variety of reference sources and instill a culture of avoiding citation errors. Exclusion of reference list in academic writing should not be tolerated as it has implications for the level of professionalism among trainees and their lecturers.

Keywords: Authors, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Errors, Citations, Course, Culture, Errors, Evaluation, Forms, Information Skills, Local, Malaysia, Options, Papers, Population, Practices, Pre-Service Teachers, Professionalism, Publications, Reference, Research, Research Skills, Seminar, Sources, Student, Student Teachers, Term, Web

? Abrizah, A. (2009), The cautious faculty: Their awareness and attitudes towards institutional repositories. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (2), 17-37.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-2, 17.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-2,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on a web-based survey carried out on academics of a research intensive university in Malaysia, investigating their use of open access repositories, advocacy undertaken, and reasons for contribution or non-contribution to Institutional Repositories (IRs). The outcome of this study is to provide an institutional repository (IR) that will preserve and disseminate digital materials created by, or associated with the university. Specifically, the objectives of the study are to investigate (a) the issues in establishing a facility to provide open access to research materials, and (b) the potential of an IR and the requirements of a good digital repository in allowing faculties to contribute resources to the institutional repository. Using a mixture of closed and open questions, the survey explored the faculty’s awareness, experiences and opinions of open access publishing, and the university’s IR. Responses were received from 131 academics from 14 faculties, institutes and centres at the university. Science-based faculty members were overwhelmingly in favour of permitting the deposit of research work. More than 60% of the respondents mentioned allowing the deposit of theses and dissertations. Findings indicated that, as users, the academics wanted to find many more types of material in the repository and as authors, they were willing to deposit. Complete theses, post-prints and conference papers were acceptable to be deposited in the IR. Respondents’ support of open access principle and altruism in making their scholarly work publicly accessible were the most important motivators for the academics depositing their work, closely followed by the prospect of an increase in the accessibility of their work. The greatest deterrents were the ownership of copyrights and plagiarism. Other reasons that might impede self-archiving were the pre-print culture, publishers’ policy, trust of readers and preservation. Findings indicated that faculty who planned to contribute to the IR in the future agreed with of the concept of open access and had a greater altruism in making their work publicly accessible. It was also found that a mandate from an institutional employer or a research funder to self-archive would meet with very little resentment and less resistance from the respondents. Based on the findings of the literature review and the survey, appropriate recommendations were made for the university’s repository.

Keywords: Academics, Advocacy, Authors, Contribution, Faculty Contribution, Institutional Repositories, Literature, Literature Review, Malaysia, Open Access, Open Access Publishing, Papers, Plagiarism, Policy, Publishing, Research, Review, Scholarly Communication, Survey, University

? Bakri, A. and Willett, P. (2009), The *Malaysian Journal of Computer Science*: A bibliometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (2), 39-49.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 39.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses publication and citation patterns in the Malaysian Journal of Computer Science (MJCS) from 1996-2006. The articles in MJCS are mostly written by Malaysian academics, with only limited inputs from international sources. Comparisons are made with the companion Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science in terms of the type, number of references, length and numbers of authors for individual papers. Searches of Google Scholar showed that 53 MJCS articles attracted a total of 86 citations, of which 43 were self-citations.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Informetrics, LIS, Malaysian Journal of Computer Science, Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications Analysis, Self-Citations

? Babalhavaeji, F., Isfandyari-Moghaddam, A., Aqili, S.V. and Shakooii, A. (2009), Quality assessment of academic library performance: The case of an Iranian academic library. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (2), 51-81.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-2, 51.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-2,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: The present research aims to assess the performance of libraries at the Islamic Azad University, Sciences and Research Branch (IAUSRB) through gap analysis. To do this, a researcher-developed questionnaire which is based on available standards and quality assessment tools including ACRL standards, LibQUAL and ISO 11620, and some criteria included in the related literature was designed and distributed among users of IAUSRB libraries. Five service quality categories, were included in the questionnaire: “Environment, equipment and physical facilities”, “Public services”, “Non-book materials”, “Staff (librarians and their co-workers)”, and “Information literacy and user education”. Based on research findings, the most expected library services prioritized by users are “ operation time” (mean = 4.2300), “staff” (mean = 4.1461), and “circulation” (mean = 4.1208), while the least expected library services which are of lower importance from users’ perspective are “press” (mean = 3.9734) and “audiovisual materials” (mean = 3.8796). The findings also indicate that services offered by the libraries surveyed had a relatively quality performance and average success (perceived quality is 2.9635 approximate to 50%). In other words, such a finding emphasizes an average performance of IAUSRB libraries. In addition, confirming five research hypotheses concerning gap analysis, there was a significant difference between expected quality of five service categories and their perceived quality based on users’ viewpoint. It was also realized that the categories with better performance or perceived quality from users’ perspective are “staff” (mean = 3.2240), “information literacy and user education” (mean = 2.9998), and “environment, equipment and physical facilities” (mean = 2.9871), and the two libraries “Theology and Philosophy” (mean = 2.2639) and “Medical Engineering” (mean = 2.4507) have offered poor services than the other IAUSRB libraries.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Assessment, Gap Analysis, Information, Literacy, Literature, Performance Evaluation, Quality, Quality Assessment, Questionnaire, Research, Scale, Service Quality, Service Quality, Standards, University, Users

Notes: CCountry

? Sagar, A., Kalyane, V.L., Prakasan, E.R., Garg, R.G. and Kumar, V. (2009), Scientometric highlights on science and technology related review articles affiliated to India. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (2), 83-99.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 83-1.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%2083-1.pdf)

Abstract: Review Articles are of primary importance as a scholarly output and have become a secondary source in order to access older primary literature. The present study is a quantitative documentation of ‘Review Articles’ published during 2000-2005 in the Science Citation Index (SCI) and having India in the affiliation of authors. SCI considers article having 100 or more synchronous references as ‘review’. Records with ‘Review’ in Document type field are extracted out from the results of the search ‘India’ in the ‘Address word’ field for the indicated publication period, which resulted in a total of 2042 records by 5135 individual authors in over 640 individual journals. Authors from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India are in the forefront among the most productive review writers. Findings indicated that the average yearly growth rate is 11.04, and that 85.16 per cent of the total Review Articles are written in collaboration. of these collaborative works, 22.9 percent are written with authors from 78 different countries. The study clearly shows that collaboration of Indian reviewers with people from outside India is significant. Multidisciplinary Sciences; Chemistry in General; General and Internal Medicine; Biochemistry and Molecular Biology; and Pharmacology and Pharmacy are the main fields in which majority of the Review Articles are written. The inter-quartile mean of the number of Synchronous References of the 2042 Review Articles is found as 94.84.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Informetrics, Multidisciplinary, Publication, Publication Productivity, Research, Review, Review Articles, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics

? Kassim, N.A. (2009), Evaluating users’ satisfaction on academic library performance. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (2), 101-115.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-2, 101.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-2,%20101.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports a part of a quantitative study that aims to evaluate the library’s performance by measuring the users’ satisfaction with (a) library services, (b) infrastructure/place/space and (c) collection/information provided by an academic library in Malaysia. A self-developed questionnaire was used to gauge the respondents’ opinions on their satisfaction level on the statements regarding the three dimensions. The instrument was distributed to a sample of 650 final year students from three faculties of the university. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the analysis of data using the Statistical Product and Service Solutions. A parametric test using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the mean satisfaction scores among the respondents from the three faculties. The results of the study revealed that on the average, the respondents were only quite satisfied with the library services, infrastructure/place/space, collection/information of the library as a whole. The respondents were relatively most satisfied with infrastructure/place/space (M = 3.41), followed by collection/information (M = 3.27), and library services to users (M = 3.18) in that order. The results also showed significant differences on the satisfaction on services, infrastructure/place/space, and libraries’ collection/information among the respondents of the three faculties.

Keywords: Library Collection, Library Infrastructure, Library Performance, Library Services, Malaysia, Measuring Service Quality, Participation, Quantitative, Questionnaire, Statistics, Students, University, User Satisfaction

? Wijetunge, P. (2009), A descriptive analysis of current LIS education providers and programmes in Sri Lanka. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (2), 117-134.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-2, 117.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-2,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: Formal Library and Information Science (LIS) education in Sri Lanka began in 1961 with the commencement of a short programme by the Sri Lanka Library Association (the then Ceylon Library Association). From 1961 to 1997, many programmes were introduced but some were terminated due to various reasons. The introduction of new LIS programmes was accelerated from 1997 onwards as a result of the reforms in the education system which brought significant changes in LIS education. There were many issues affecting the LIS education system of Sri Lanka but without due attention of the authorities. In order to understand the issues concerning the LIS education system in a holistic manner; a research project was carried out from the year 2004 to 2007. Several aspects regarding LIS education were studied in depth, for example, the current available LIS programmes and providers, course contents, LIS faculty and facilities. This paper presents the current status of LIS providers and programmes in the country. Eight university and non university LIS education providers were identified from a survey. At the university level there are six organizations; the National Institute of Library and Information Sciences, the Department of LIS affiliated to a university faculty, two faculties offering several postgraduate level LIS programmes, and two units affiliated to universities. At the non-university level there are two types of organizations (an association and three colleges) conducting the programme - the Sri Lanka Library Association and three National Colleges of Education. The survey also identified a total of 24 programmes at six different academic levels comprising six Certificate programmes, six Diploma programmes, three Bachelors programmes, three Post Graduate Diploma programmes, four Masters programmes and two Research Degree programmes. The paper highlights the absence of a co-ordinating body for LIS education in Sri Lanka and it concludes by identifying a suitable body for this purpose.

Keywords: Ceylon, Education, Information Science, Library and Information Science, Library and Information Science Programmes, Library Schools, Library Science Education, LIS, Research, Science, Sri Lanka, Survey, University

? Yin, C.Y. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of journal articles published by Southeast Asian chemical engineering researchers. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (3), 1-13.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 1.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%201.pdf)

Abstract: In this study, journal articles publication trends among Southeast Asian chemical engineering (CE) researchers from 1996 to 2008 are analyzed through bibliometric means. The focus of the study is on the journal publication trend of CE researchers rather than the publication trend of papers that fall within the area of CE. Bibliometric data are obtained from Scopus, Journal Citation Reports (R) as well as the SCImago Journal & Country Rank online academic databases. The study shows that Singapore tops the amount of journal articles published by CE researchers from 1996 to 2008, followed by Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines. Overall observation indicates that journal articles publication trends among Southeast Asian CE researchers are highly dissimilar and noteworthy. Results accrued from this study are useful indicators for journal publishers to determine the publishing behaviour of CE researchers as well as for each country’s science policy makers to formulate appropriate research policies and directions.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Chemical Engineering, Citation, Country’s Science Policy, Databases, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Studies, Malaysia, Publication, Publishing, Research, Researchers, Science, Scopus, Singapore, Southeast Asia

? Saad, M.S.M. and Zainab, A.N. (2009), An investigation of information seeking behaviour of Computer Science and Information Technology undergraduates: A qualitative approach. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (3), 15-34.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-3, 15.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-3,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: It is a common fallacy to assume that undergraduates are skilled in finding and evaluating resources for their various learning needs. Information professionals need to find out strategies and courses of action undertaken by undergraduate students in order to perhaps improve information literacy skills or user education programmes. This qualitative study uses the diary, emails interaction and in depth face to face interview approach involving 14 final year Computer Science and Information Technology undergraduates whom shared their information search and use process. The objectives of this study are to find out the followings: (a) the decision on deciding research topics by final year students; (b) the sources and channels of information they use and prefer; (c) the utility of libraries and librarians; (d) the use of the Internet; (e) the search strategies adopted; (f) their thoughts on intellectual property and ethical issues. Among the main information sources used were the Internet, books and previous final year project reports. They also seem to rely a lot on their friends and lecturers as their source of information. Very few used journal articles, seminar papers or other sources. An understanding of their information seeking behaviour patterns is the focus of this paper. Informants’ thoughts and feeling on the library services and the ethical use of information will be shared.

Keywords: Education, Information, Information Literacy, Information Seeking Behaviour, Internet, Journal, Learning, Literacy, Papers, Qualitative Study, Research, Science, Students, Topics, Undergraduates, User Studies

? Tsay, M.Y. and Lin, Y.J. (2009), Scientometric analysis of transport phenomenon literature, 1900-2007. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (3), 35-58.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 35.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of transport phenomenon literature from 1900 to 2007 based on the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI (TM) Expanded) database and its implication using two scientometric techniques, namely Bradford-Zipf’s law and Lotka’s law. The results of this work reveal that the literature on transport phenomenon grows exponentially with an annual growth rate of about 8.67% for the last century. The document type and language distribution, country and institution productivity, core journals, journals with highly cited documents, most highly cited articles and leading authors on transport phenomenon are identified. The present study indicates that the journal literature on transport phenomenon confirms the typical S-shape for the Bradford-Zipf plot. The author productivity distribution however does not confirm with Lotka’s law by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness of fit test.

Keywords: Articles, Author Productivity, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bradford-Zipf’s Law, Citation, Citation Analysis, Collaboration, Core, Database, Highly Cited Articles, Interdisciplinarity, Journals, Literature, Lotka’s Law, Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Patterns, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Transport

Notes: CCountry

? Abdullah, R. and Ab Rahman, A. (2009), Fifteen years of *Jurnal Syariah* (1993-2007): A bibliometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (3), 59-76.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 59.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: This study presents the result of various bibliometric patterns of articles published by the Jurnal Syariah for the period of 1993-2007. This Malaysian academic journal is devoted to the field of classical Islamic Law and its applications in modern times today. Data from each selected issue of the Jurnal Syariah were collected and statistically analysed using the Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS). The study looked at variables which include authorship patterns, length of articles, number of articles published, author productivity, contributing institutions and subject area patterns. Among the significant findings are that single authorship is prevalent and accounted for about 90% of the articles published and the total number of articles published for the period of 1993-2007 was 285 articles. It was found that 89% of the articles were published in the Malay language. As for the references used, 98% were books, and 39% were journals cited. This study has demonstrated that despite its fifteen years of existence and multidisciplinary approach, contributors and citations of this journal has not yet international. Henceforth, this article provides significant suggestions and strategies for the future of the Jurnal Syariah.

Keywords: Articles, Author Productivity, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Books, Citations, Islamic Laws, Islamic Studies, Journals, Science, Shariah Studies, Single Journal Study

? Abrizah, A., Noorhidawati, A., Hilmi, M.R. and Azeana, D. (2009), What do the highly-rated and accredited LIS programmes inform us about education in digital libraries? *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (3), 77-93.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14-3, 77.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14-3,%2077.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the course offerings in digital library (DL) education, guided by the following specific research question: “What do the Library and Information Science (LIS)-accredited programmes inform us about education in digital libraries?” The paper provides an analysis of DL education which is included in the curriculum of 13 accredited and highly-rated library schools. Findings indicate that a significant DL content is present in the curriculum; and the inclusion is categorised into (a) an independent or full digital library course, (b) an integrated digital library course with other LIS topics, and (c) courses with close relation to DL processes. The title “Digital Libraries” appears to be the most popular title in the USA LIS schools sampled, and range from theory and practice, to project-based courses. The four UK LIS schools sampled do not have an explicit focus on DL topics. The curriculum areas for DL education suggested by Spinks and Cool (1999) are taken into account in analysing the content of the DL courses offered by the library schools. The paper also provides insights into the current state of DL education in Malaysia, and reports the findings of a small-scale survey, which has informed the LIS programme on how the DL course should be conducted. Findings from this paper may assist DL educators to develop DL modules and courses, standing on a solid foundation as well as following a standard curriculum design model of analysis, design/development, and evaluation practised by the renowned LIS schools worldwide.

Keywords: Ala-Accredited LIS Programmes, CILIP-Accredited LIS Programmes, Digital Librarianship, Digital Libraries, Digital Library Education, Education, Evaluation, Information Science, Library and Information Science, Library and Information Science (LIS) Education, LIS, Malaysia, Model, Research, Schools, Science, Survey, Topics, UK

Notes: CCountry

? Baradar, R., Tajdaran, M., MUSAvi, S.M. and Abedi, H. (2009), Mapping the Iranian ISI papers on Nanoscience and Nanotechnology: A citation analysis approach. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **14** (3), 95-107.

Full Text: [2009\Mal J Lib Inf Sci14, 95.pdf](2009\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci14,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: To clarify the interdisciplinary relationships of Iranian ISI papers on nanoscience and nanotechnology (N&N) and scheme its development pattern, a detailed citation analysis study was conducted. An increasing trend of publications from 1 paper in 1995 (with 26 citations) to 94 papers in 2007 (with 2425 citations) is obtained. With about 90%, journal papers have the most impacts on the N&N citations. Citation to books after 2003 is an indicative of N&N evolution. To the end of 2007, 14 different subject fields containing 25 disciplines contribute in the foundations of N&N. The 4 top subject fields in N&N are manufacturing and transport engineering (with 48.5% of all citations), physical sciences (15%), chemical sciences (14.7%), and nano (13.3%). Alternatively, metallurgy (with 28.01%), physic (17.33%) and materials engineering (16.48%) appear as the top three disciplines. In general, the standard deviations of the data are fairly large, indicating considerable variability among them. While N&N in Iran is a multidisciplinary field, the dynamic nature of nano causes to afford sources itself gradually. Besides, it is inevitable that novel nano sources enter in other fields in the future. In other words, the relationships among N&N and other disciplines appear mutually. Finally, in the outlining perspectives of N&N in Iran, the convergence of basic sciences (physics and chemistry) and engineering (materials engineering and metallurgy) have the highest impacts on their fundamental and applied aspects, respectively.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Books, China, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collaboration, Institute of Scientific Information (ISI), Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary Relationships, Iran, ISI, Manufacturing, Nanoscience, Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology, Patterns, Publications, Science, Transport

? Nadiri, H. and Mayboudi, S.M.A. (2010), Diagnosing university students’ zone of tolerance from university library services. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (1), 1-21.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-1, 1.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Higher education is a dynamic fast growing service industry and every day it is more and more exposed to the globalization processes. Almost with every sector we face increased competition that also shows itself in higher education as well. Thus, measuring the quality of service in higher education is increasingly important and students should be considered as customers in the field of higher education. Many researchers suggest that for market orientation and differentiation, higher educational institutions should understand their customers, assess their needs, modify their offerings to meet those needs, and thereby boost customer satisfaction by delivering superior quality services. According to research findings service quality of library facilities is one of the most important factors that have a significant influence on students’ overall satisfaction from their universities. The most widely known and discussed scale for measuring service quality -SERVQUAL- has not been successfully adapted to and validated in the library context. The LibQUAL+ scale has been validated in some of the developed cultures but not in other cultural settings. So, there is a significant gap in the literature regarding this area of research. The present study addresses this gap by applying the LibQUAL+ among 358 students of a state-owned university in Northern Cyprus. A conceptual model LIBZOT is presented in this study, and the results demonstrate that evaluation of services can be scaled according to different types of expectations-’desired’ and ‘adequate’-and that students use these two types of expectations as a comparison standard in evaluating library services. The findings reveal that students have a narrow zone of tolerance with regards to the services provided by libraries.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Academic-Libraries, Consumer Perceptions, Education, Evaluation, Expectations, Higher Education, Industry, Internet-Based Surveys, Libqual Plus, Library Services, Literature, Model, Perspectives, Quality, Research, Researchers, Service Quality, Servqual Scale, Student Satisfaction, Students, University, User Satisfaction, Zone of Tolerance

Notes: TTopics

? Sagar, A., Kademani, B.S., Garg, R.G. and Kumar, V. (2010), Scientometric mapping of tsunami publications: A citation based study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (1), 23-40.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15, 23.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of the study was to perform a scientometric analysis of all Tsunami related publications as per the Scopus (TM) database during 1997-2008. A total of 4338 publications and 21107 citations to these papers were received. The parameters studied include growth of publication, country-wise distribution of publications, activity index of countries, most-frequently cited publications, authorship pattern, co-authorship index, and distribution of keywords. United States of America, Japan, United Kingdom, India and Australia produced 54.20% of the total output. A spurt in number of publications was observed after the Indonesia’s tsunami occurred on 26 December 2004.

Keywords: Articles, Australia, Author Productivity, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Co-Authorship, Database, Growth, Highly Cited Authors, Impact, India, Indicators, Institutional Productivity, Mapping, Number of Publications, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Scopus, Technology, Tsunami, United Kingdom, United States

? Halder, S., Roy, A. and Chakraborty, P.K. (2010), The influence of personality traits on information seeking behaviour of students. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (1), 41-53.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-1, 41.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-1,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: The present study was undertaken with the objective to explore the influence of the five personality dimensions on the information seeking behaviour of the students in higher educational institutions. Information seeking behaviour is defined as the sum total of all those activities that are usually undertaken by the students of higher education to collect, utilize and process any kind of information needed for their studies. Data has been collected from 600 university students of the three broad disciplines of studies from the Universities of Eastern part of India (West Bengal). The tools used for the study were General Information schedule (GIS), Information Seeking Behaviour Inventory (ISBI) and NEO-FFI Personality Inventory. Product moment correlation has been worked out between the scores in ISBI and those in NEO-FFI Personality Inventory. The findings indicated that the five personality traits are significantly correlated to all the dimensions of information seeking behaviour of the university students.

Keywords: Behaviour, Cognition, Education, Five Personality Dimensions, Graduate-Students, Higher Education, Individual-Differences, Information, Information Seeking, Information Seeking Behavior, Library Instruction, Model, Need, Performance, Product Moment Correlation, Scientists, Students, Systems, Universities, University, University Students

? Abusin, K.A. and Zainab, A.N. (2010), Exploring library anxiety among Sudanese university students. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (1), 55-81.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-1, 55.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-1,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Library anxiety is one of the psychological barriers that encounter students when they are performing a library task. This study explores library anxiety among 51 Sudanese university students using diary method for data collection. The finding indicates that library anxiety among Sudanese university students are manifested into five dimensions, namely; (a) Negative perceptions towards library environment, (b) Negative perceptions towards peer students, (c) Negative perceptions towards library staff, (d) Negative perceptions towards library services, and (e) Psychological barriers. Details of statements under the dimensions highlight the issues that are unique and not covered by previous studies in library anxiety.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Academic-Libraries, Attitudes, Barriers, Diary Method, Environment, Information-Seeking, Library Anxiety, Library Avoidance, Library Phobia, Perceptions, Scale, Service, Students, University

? Yusuf, F. and Nkiko, C. (2010), Involvement of non-professionals in cataloguing: a survey of practices in three academic libraries in Nigeria. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (1), 83-90.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-1, 83.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-1,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: The study examined the involvement of non-professionals in cataloguing practices in three academic libraries in Nigeria. Twenty five respondents comprising current cataloguers and those who had worked as cataloguers were used for the study. A descriptive survey method using a self-constructed questionnaire was used. Four research questions were posed and analysed using frequency counts and percentages. Results showed that the involvement of non-professionals in cataloguing is fast becoming a reality, with one university library depending more on non-professionals while the other two showed less dependence on them. Methods adopted by these libraries to ensure quality control include close supervision by professionals, training non-professionals in copy cataloguing, and designation of a librarian to constantly edit the catalogue for possible re-cataloguing. The use of prepared worksheets by librarians to be keyed in by non-professionals is the least used strategy. Other major findings include changes in cataloguing practices which comprise online cataloguing, cataloguing of Internet resources and electronic files, copy-cataloguing, different metadata structures, introduction of OPAC and the involvement of non-professionals in cataloguing practices. Outsourcing, procurement of ICT, employment of Systems Engineers as part of library staff, attendance of workshops and conferences among others were some of the strategies adopted to cope with these changes; however, the application of ICT was the most frequently used strategy. The study concluded that cataloguing practices in the libraries sampled have witnessed changes as a result of the application of ICT in organizing library materials which has in turn changed the role of cataloguers from merely providing bibliographic details of materials to that of supervision and other administrative functions, and in order to maintain relevance, librarians have been forced to build capacity in the area of ICT.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Bibliographic, Cataloguing, Control, Internet, Involvement, Library Non-Professionals, Library Para-Professionals, Methods, Nigeria, Organization of Information, Quality Control, Questionnaire, Research, Strategy, Survey, Training, University

Notes: IInstitute

? Mishra, P.N., Panda, K.C. and Goswami, N.G. (2010), Citation analysis and research impact of National Metallurgical Laboratory, India during 1972-2007: A case study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (1), 91-113.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15, 91.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: This paper provides an insight into the citation analysis of research publications of the National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) during the period 1972-2007. It analysed 2830 most valuable citations spread over 561 publications made by the NML scientists and researchers indexed in Science Citation Index (SCI) retrieved through the Web of Science. It determines the research and citation impact using parameters such as extent of citation received in terms of number of citation per paper, year wise break up of citation, domain wise citation, self citations and citation by others, diachronous self citation rate, citing authors, citing institutions, highly cited papers and categories of citing documents, citing journals and impact factor. A Bradford plot constructed to determine the core-citing journals shows that the curve is a typical S shape which indicates subject maturity.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Bradford’s Law, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Impact, Citations, Highly Cited Papers, Impact, Impact Factor, India, Institutional Citation Analysis, Journals, Lotka’s Law, Productometric Analysis, Publications, Research, Researchers, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Uncitedness, Web of Science

? Karim, N.H.A. and Ansari, N.A. (2010), A cross-cultural evaluation of Bostick’s (1992) Library Anxiety Scale: Investigating the scale’s psychometric properties in a Malaysian university library environment. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (1), 115-134.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-1, 115.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-1,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: Sharon L Bostick’s (1992) Library Anxiety Scale has been widely used to assess library anxiety among library users. Little psychometric effort was undertaken to assess the scale’s psychometric properties in an environment where English is not the native language of the library users. This study was an attempt to cross-culturally validate the scale in a Malaysian university library environment where the population’s native language is not English. A 49-item modified version of Bostick’s (1992) Library Anxiety Scale was tested among 367 students drawn randomly from a population of 8,432 undergraduate students. The instruments were administered during classroom hours using a self-reported questionnaire. An 84% return rate was achieved in which the questionnaires that were returned were found to be USAble. The findings revealed that a 5-factor solution was found which corresponded to the five factors as found by Bostick’s (1992) pioneering psychometric effort on library anxiety. The factor “barriers with staff” explained the greatest proportion of variance in the library anxiety construct which is consistent with previous studies on library anxiety. The overall scale as well as each of the five sub-scales was submitted to an internal reliability assessment using Cronbach’s internal reliability coefficient alpha. With the exception of the modified sub-scale “comfort with library technology” all the four sub-scales as well as the overall scale were found to have satisfied the 0.70 criteria as recommended by Nunnally and Bernstein (1994). As such the findings were found to be consistent with previous studies that found the scale to be valid as well as internally reliable. More psychometric efforts are needed before the scale can be said to be a useful instrument in assessing library anxiety among Malaysian university library users. A Malay version of Bostick’s (1992) scale would have to be tested before any sound conclusions can be made about the scale’s psychometric soundness and stability in an environment where English is not the native language.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Assessment, Attitudes, Bostick’S Library Anxiety Scale, Environment, Evaluation, Graduate-Students, Impact, Library Anxiety Assessment, Psychometric Analysis, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Scale, Students, University, User Perceptions of Libraries

? Isfandyari-Moghaddam, A. and Bahari-Movaffagh, Z. (2010), Evaluating and comparing search features of Web metasearch engines: A checklist-based approach. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (2), 1-17.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-2, 1.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-2,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims at evaluating and comparing search features of Web metasearch engines (MSEs). To do this, a total of 64 MSEs were identified and examined on the basis of first observations. However after examining them, about 70% of these MSEs were discarded and 19 cases, which were free of charge, accessible and compatible with the research objectives were kept for further analysis. A researcher-made checklist, composed of 50 items under five search engines’ general criteria (search operators, restrictors, result presentation, search help options and others) was used for data collection. It was found that AND, Phrase, Number of results per page, Keeping query searched, and Help were features that have been fully included in all 19 MSEs, while the features Anchor search and Size have been neglected by the MSEs examined. It should be also added that features Truncation, Keywords in title, URL, and Brief text have been highly supported by 18 cases (94.7%). The features Date, Cached, and Also try were observed only in one case (5.3%). It is suggested that the checklist used in this study be restructured for studying search features of Web search engines, digital libraries and other Internet search tools.

Keywords: Digital Libraries, Information Research, Information Retrieval, Internet, Internet Search Tools, Research, Search Engines, User Interfaces

? Abrizah, A. and Ahmad, R. (2010), Systemic barriers: The challenges in the provision of inclusive school libraries in Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (2), 19-40.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-2, 19.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-2,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Special Education Needs (SEN) students who have difficulties in learning have traditionally been marginalized within or even excluded from the school libraries. To explore the practices of the school library media service provision and programmes conducted for SEN students in the mainstream schools and understand conditions that may facilitate or deter the provision of an inclusive school library in a Malaysian setting, a total of 24 participants comprising special educators, teacher librarians and students with disabilities were interviewed. The study found that although examples of good practice of school library services and programmes were found, there is need for improvement in service delivery to SEN students. Much of this could be achieved by enhanced communication and cooperation between teacher librarians and special educators. The analysis suggests six barriers in the provision of inclusive school libraries: physical, resources, curriculum, policy, unintentional and intentional attitudinal barrier. The paper concludes with a consideration of possible strategies for improvements in provision of inclusive school libraries. It is hoped that the results will stimulate and encourage moves to create more effective and inclusive library arrangements for students with disabilities.

Keywords: Barriers, Disabilities, Education, Inclusive Education, Inclusive School Libraries, Learning, Malaysia, Policy, Schools, Special Education, Special Needs Children, Students, Students with Learning Disabilities

? Varaprasad, S.J.D., Sahoo, S. and Madhusudhan, S. (2010), Research contributions of J.S. Yadav to chemical sciences: A scientometric study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (2), 41-55.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15, 41.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: This paper highlights quantitatively the growth and development of chemical science research by J.S. Yadav during the period from 1986-2009. During this period he has published 722 papers (702 research articles) in various domains. The data used was from Thomson/ISI Web of Science. This study attempts to evaluate the publications of J. S. Yadav in relation to his contribution to the knowledge domain of chemical science and his role for the advancement of chemical science in India and elsewhere in a span of about two and half decades. His papers have been scattered in 56 high impact factor scientific journals. The percentage of collaborative work (99.7) was very high. His highest degree of collaboration 0.1925, was found during 2002-2003. The h Index of 41 after 24 years of scientific activity is a clear indication of his consistent publication productivity behaviour.

Keywords: Scientometrics, Bibliometrics, Citation Studies, Publication Productivity, h-Index, Organic Chemistry, Role Model Scientists

? Kassim, N.A. (2010), Information needs of Malaysian Bumiputera would-be entrepreneurs. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (2), 57-69.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-2, 57.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-2,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on the findings of a part of a study that aims to investigate the information needs of Malaysian Bumiputera entrepreneurs. The study adopted a quantitative approach and questionnaires were distributed to a sample of 400 Bumiputera would-be entrepreneurs who had attended entrepreneurial development courses. It was found that the types of business information needed by the respondents were preparation of business plan, followed by planning of cash flow, examination of business opportunities, and profit planning. The results indicated that the types of business information considered very important were information related to planning of cash flow, followed by preparation of business plan, profit planning, communications with clients, business opportunities, courses on entrepreneurship, and creativeness and innovativeness in business. The study found that respondents obtained most of their business information by talking to other entrepreneurs, followed by sharing experience with other entrepreneurs, discussing with friends/relatives, reading newspaper and magazines, and asking clients. The results revealed that the sources from which respondents obtained their business information were courses, followed by business exhibitions, Internet/e-mail, business premises, government agencies, and technical training. The respondents considered clients and other entrepreneurs as very important sources of business information. The study had a profound impact on making recommendations to business supporting agencies concerning entrepreneurs’ and business sectors’ information needs in Malaysia.

Keywords: Bumiputera Entrepreneurs, Business Information, Development, Impact, Information, Information Needs, Information Sources, Malaysia, Preparation, Quantitative, Questionnaires, Training

? Ansari, M.N. and Zuberi, N.A. (2010), Information seeking behaviour of media professionals in Karachi. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (2), 71-84.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-2, 71.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-2,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the use of various information channels, the awareness of the existence of information sources, ways used for disseminating information and use of libraries among media professionals in Karachi. A questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection for the survey. Data was gathered from 185 media professionals who belonged to three types of media houses (T. V, radio and newspaper). Findings indicate that library is the most used channel among newspaper professionals and television professionals. Reference service and newspaper clipping service are the most favorable information services in the library. Media professionals get to know of the information sources through common knowledge and review articles. Internet is the channel, which is being used increasingly by media practitioners; however use of Internet among newspaper practitioners is high as compared to radio and television practitioners. Quite surprisingly, the use of libraries among radio practitioners was found to be particularly low. All groups of the practitioners mentioned reading of book reviews published in newspapers to know the existence of an information source. This study would be helpful for librarians and information specialists, who are working in media house libraries for library planning and designing of library services in their parent organisation.

Keywords: Information, Information Behaviour, Information Seeking, Information Services, Internet, Journalists, Library Use, Media, Media Professionals, Newspaper Journalists, Pakistan, Questionnaire, Review, Survey

? Han, L.P. (2010), The history of an emerging multilingual public library system and the role of mobile libraries in post colonial Singapore, 1956-1991. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (2), 85-108.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-2, 85.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-2,%2085.pdf)

Abstract: This paper traces the historical background and development of public library services in postcolonial Singapore from 1956-1991, with special emphasis on multilingual public library system and the role of mobile libraries. After Sir Stamford Raffles founded Singapore in 1819 on behalf of the East India Company he planned to establish a college with a multilingual library. However, it began as an elementary school library (1823-1844) with English books, and evolved into a proprietary library (1844-1874), Government library (1874-1941), Japanese library (1942-1945) and Government library (1945-1958). In 1956 the library began to source books in the vernacular languages. In 1958 it became a National Library and public library. Two part-time branches and two mobile libraries known as the Library Extension were set up in 1960. By 1963, there were 7 per cent Malay books, 19 per cent Chinese books, 6 per cent Tamils books, and 68 per cent English books. The mobile library service points increased from 2 in 1964 to 12 in 1969. During the mid-1960s and up to 1970 the Library Extension Unit had about 20 per cent membership of the total public library system. Although Raffles wanted his proposed institution to have a multilingual library in 1823, it was not until 1970 that the library evolved into one when there was sufficient collection to make it into a multilingual public library system. After eight full-time branch libraries were gradually set up from 1970 to 1988, the mobile library services were gradually reduced and terminated in 1991.

Keywords: Children Library Services, Development, History, Japanese, Library History, Mobile Libraries, National Library of Singapore, Public Libraries, School Libraries

? Islam, M.A. and Hoq, K.M.G. (2010), Community internet access in rural areas: A study on Community Information Centres in Bangladesh. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (2), 109-124.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-2, 109.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-2,%20109.pdf)

Abstract: Information is an indispensable resource for the socio-economic development of any community as it is needed and utilized by society for its development and prosperity. The rural communities have different needs for information depending upon their functions, responsibilities and duties. Different community information centres are meeting up these demands through the provision of information services. The purpose of this article is to highlight community information centres established in the rural areas of Bangladesh and describe how these centres are playing a vital role for providing specific Internet-based information services to the rural communities. This article explores the major role of Community Information Centres (CICs) and its impact on the user communities in Bangladesh. Equal importance is also given to how the communities are getting the latest information facilities through CIC and explores how CIC can be strapped up to promote development of the rural communities in Bangladesh. This article also sees the sights of different community Internet access points in Bangladesh and identifies their service pattern and existing situations of internet services. It also highlights the different problems of CICs and an attempt has been made to suggest some effective measures and future directions for further development of Internet access points and CICs in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Community Information Centre (CIC), Development, Impact, Information, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Internet, Internet Community, Internet Facilities, Rural Community

? Yang, Y.H. and Tsaih, R.H. (2010), An investigation of research on evolution of altruism using informetric methods and the growing hierarchical self-organizing map. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 1-17.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15, 1.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the characteristics of research related to evolution of altruism from 1971 to 2009 within the science citation index expanded (SCIE) and the social science citation index (SSCI) databases. This study showed how the growth of research related to evolution of altruism is a well known phenomenon, that statistics of the Bradford’s Law identified ten core altruism-related journals, and that the altruism-related data does not fit Lotka’s law. We applied Growing Hierarchical Self-Organizing Map (GHSOM), a text-mining Neural Networks tool, to obtain a hierarchical topic map. The topic map illustrated the delicate intertwining of subject areas and provided a more explicit illustration of the concepts within each subject area. Furthermore, the result of the topic map also reflects that evolutionary psychology based on neuroscience and other related discipline will play an importance role in the future exploring into the in-depth motivation of altruism.

Keywords: Altruism, Bases, Characteristics, Citation, Data, Databases, Evolution, Ghsom, Growing Hierarchical Self-Organizing Map, Growth, Index, Informetrics: Bibliometrics, Investigation, Journals, Law, Lotka Law, Methods, Neural-Network Research, Psychology, Purpose, Research, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics, Social, SSCI, Statistics, Text Mining

? Nwagwu, W. and Ibitola, T. (2010), Aspects of size and geography of African cyberspace. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 19-34.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-3, 19.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-3,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: In this study, data on web links collected from 15 African countries, three with the highest Internet penetration in each of North, West, Central, East and South sub-regions were used to study the number and origins of links to Africa. The sample has a ratio of one Internet user per 12 persons. Altogether, all African countries generated a total of 124,047,702 Web pages and 30,546,967 inlinks to the pages, an average of about 0.25 links per page. The study sample constituted 28% of all the countries in the region, which generated 98,629,700 pages and 21,272,500 inlinks, an average of about 0.21 inlinks per page. South Africa ranked the highest in web pages and web links per population and also received the highest number of inlinks from other African and the G8 countries. However, Kenya linked other African countries more than the others. The study also found that population size does not relate to number of web pages, self-inlinks, and inlinks or penetration, but relates positively with number of Internet users. A major step in boosting use of Internet resources in Africa will be in developing policies that will encourage African countries to use information developed by other African countries.

Keywords: Africa, African Countries, Information, Internet, Internet Studies, Journals, Policies, South Africa, Web Impact Factor, Web Presence, Webometrics

? Sanni, S.A. and Zainab, A.N. (2010), Google Scholar as a source for citation and impact analysis for a non-ISI indexed medical journal. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 35-51.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15, 35.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: It is difficult to determine the influence and impact of journals which are not covered by the ISI databases and Journal Citation Report. However, with the availability of databases such as MyAIS (Malaysian Abstracting and Indexing System), which offers sufficient information to support bibliometric analysis as well as being indexed by Google Scholar which provides citation information, it has become possible to obtain productivity, citation and impact information for non-ISI indexed journals. The bibliometric tool Harzing’s Publish and Perish was used to collate citation information from Google scholar. The study examines article productivity, the citations obtained by articles and calculates the impact factor of Medical Journal of Malaysia (MJM) published between 2004 and 2008. MJM is the oldest medical journal in Malaysia and the unit of analysis is 580 articles. The results indicate that once a journal is covered by MyAIS it becomes visible and accessible on the Web because Google Scholarindexes MyAIS. The results show that contributors to MJM were mainly Malaysian (91%) and the number of Malaysian-Foreign collaborated papers were very small (28 articles, 4.8%). However, citation information from Google scholar indicates that out of the 580 articles, 76.8% (446) have been cited over the 5-year period. The citations were received from both mainstrean foreign as well as Malaysian journals and the top three citors were from China, Malaysia and the United States. In general more citations were received from East Asian countries, Europe, and Southeast Asia. The 2-yearly impact factor calculated for MJM is 0.378 in 2009, 0.367 in 2008, 0.616 in 2007 and 0.456 in 2006. The 5-year impact factor is calculated as 0.577. The results show that although MJM is a Malaysian journal and not ISI indexed its contents have some international significance based on the citations and impact score it receives, indicating the importance of being visible especially in Google scholar.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Asian, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Databases, Europe, General, Impact, Impact Analysis, Impact Factor, Indexation Status, Information, International, Internationalization, ISI, Journal, Journals, Malaysia, Medical, Medical Journal of Malaysia, MJM, MYAIS, Papers, Patterns, Productivity, Publication, Publication Productivity, Science, Scientometrics, Significance, Small, Source, Support, United States, Web

? Abrizah, A., Noorhidawati, A. and Kiran, K. (2010), Global visibility of Asian universities’ Open Access institutional repositories. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 53-73.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-3, 53.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-3,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: This paper highlights the current state of open access repositories of Asian universities. It describes their characteristics in terms of types, contents, disciplines, language, technical and operational issues, and policy. The web performance of Asian institutional repositories as reflected through global visibility and impact of the repositories in Open Directory of Open Access Repository (OpenDOAR), is also examined; as well as the performance of Asian top-ranked universities in the archiving and sharing their research output through institutional repositories, based on the Ranking Web of World Repositories (RWWR). Findings signify Japan as the biggest contributor of Asian repositories, followed by India and Taiwan. An investigation of the status of these universities revealed that out of the 191 Asian organizational institutional repositories identified in this study, only 48 are listed in the Top 400 RWWR. This implies that only 12% of Asian institutional repositories are visible and incorporate good practices in their web publication as extracted from the quantitative webometrics indicators used by the ranking. Out of these 48 institutions, 29 are among the Asian Top 200 universities. However, only 14 of these 29 universities were ranked top 100 in the RWWR. It is revealed that some of the top ranked universities in Asia are not actively contributing to the open access movement. It is suggested that if the web performance of an institutional repository of a research institution is below the expected position, the university authorities should reconsider their web policy to increase the volume and quality of their intellectual output / research publications through institutional repositories.

Keywords: Asia, Asian University Ranking, Digital Libraries, Faculty, Impact, Institutional Repositories, Open Access, Open Access Initiatives, Policy, Publication, Publications, Quantitative, Ranking, Ranking Web of World Repositories, Research, Research Output, University, Visibility, Webometrics

? Rasul, A. and Singh, D. (2010), The role of academic libraries in facilitating postgraduate students’ research. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 75-84.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-3, 75.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-3,%2075.pdf)

Abstract: Universities are seeking to play a key role in the research and development process. An important element in the research process is the accessibility of information resources and services provided by libraries. Postgraduate students are key producers of research in universities, and an important element in their research process is the access to information. This study examines postgraduate students’ views on the role of the academic library services in facilitating their research and their satisfaction with the sources and services currently provided. Data was collected from 375 randomly selected postgraduate students in four Malaysian public universities. The findings show that the majority (90.1%) of respondents acknowledged the important role of library in facilitating research, and 72.5% of the respondents were satisfied with the current role being played by the libraries. However, certain areas needed to be improved such as longer opening hours for physical visits, in spite of the facilities for remote access assistance for supporting students’ research. The findings will be useful to academic libraries in providing better services to postgraduate students for their research.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Development, Information, Malaysia, Postgraduate Students, Research, Research and Development, Research Facilities, Students, Universities

? Erfanmanesh, M.A., Didegah, F. and Omidvar, S. (2010), Research productivity and impact of Library and Information Science in the Web of Science. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 85-95.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15, 85.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15,%2085.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to investigate world scientific productivity of LIS researchers, their visibility and impact of their publications. A total of 99789 documents published in 61 LIS journals were extracted from WoS during 1998-2007 and were then analyzed. Based on the results, no significant differences were found among frequencies of LIS publications in different years. The results of Chi-square test clearly proves this finding (Chi(2) value=.001, df=9, p>.05). The growth rate of LIS citations showed that the number of citations has grown more than the number of LIS publications over the period under consideration. The number of citations received by each LIS publication was 0.27 on average. More than 60 percent of all LIS publications and about 40 percent of all citations to LIS were made by US researchers. Computer Science researchers have mostly cited LIS publications in their research. Among all institutions, The Scientist is the most productive institution in LIS. In addition, more than 60 percent of LIS papers were published in Library Journal.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Chi-Square, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Growth, Growth Rate, Impact, Institutions, Journals, Library and Information Science, LIS, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Productivity, Scientific Productivity, Scientometrics, US, Visibility, Web of Science, World

? Zainab, A.N. (2010), Open Access repositories and journals for visibility: Implications for Malaysian libraries. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 97-119.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-3, 79.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-3,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the growth of Open Access (OA) repositories and journals as reported by monitoring initiatives such as ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories), Open DOAR (Open Directory of Open Access Repositories), DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals), Directory of Web Ranking of World Repositories by the Cybermetrics Laboratory in Spain and published literature. The performance of Malaysian OA repositories and journals is highlighted. The strength of OA channels in increasing visibility and citations are evidenced by research findings. It is proposed that libraries champion OA initiatives by making university or institutional governance aware; encouraging institutional journal publishers to adopt OA platform; collaborating with research groups to jumpstart OA institutional initiatives and to embed OA awareness into user and researcher education programmes. By actively involved, libraries will be free of permission, licensing and archiving barriers usually imposed in traditional publishing situation.

Keywords: Articles, Barriers, Citations, Digital Repositories, Education, Impact, Institutional Repositories, Journal, Journals, Literature, Open Access Journals, Publishing, Ranking, Research, Spain, University, Visibility

? Kamraninia, K. and Abrizah, A. (2010), Librarians’ role as change agents for institutional repositories: A case of Malaysian academic libraries. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 121-133.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-3, 121.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-3,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: The primary reason for establishing an institutional repository is to increase the visibility of the institution’s research output by making it Open Access. Academic libraries are becoming very involved in managing electronic scholarly products and participating in the evolving scholarly communication process through institutional repositories. Although institutional repositories can make room for easier access to universities’ research output, unfortunately it is not fully developed in some academic institutions. The origin of this problem is that there are known instances where librarians in-charge of institutional repository are unaware of their roles, and are unskilled in implementing the institutional repository. This paper describes a study conducted on the roles of librarians in the deployment and content recruitment of institutional repositories in eight (8) universities in Malaysia. Sample for this study are librarians who are involved with the development and implementation of institutional repository in their respective universities. The study reveals that the act of collecting materials for depositing is mainly done by librarians rather than the authors and researchers. Providing training sessions, holding meetings in departments and faculties, and also linking of the institutional repository website from the university and faculties’ website have the highest rank in librarians’ approach to promote the institutional repository. The paper also discusses the process of depositing, motivation factors, roles, marketing and benefits of institutional repository that will have reference value for the librarians who desire to embark on an institutional repository.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Authors, Collection, Development, Digital Libraries, Institutional Repositories, Malaysia, Open Access Initiatives, Primary, Research, Research Output, Researchers, Roles of Librarians, Training, University, Visibility

? Mahbuba, D., Rousseau, R. and Srivastava, D. (2010), A scientometric analysis of health and population research in South Asia: Focus on two research organizations. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 135-147.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15, 135.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15,%20135.pdf)

Abstract: In this article we provide a scientometric comparison between two health and population research organizations, namely the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research in Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) and the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) in India, during the period 1979-2008. We study these two institutes because they conduct similar research and because of their collaboration ties. Data are collected from the Web of Science (WoS) as well as from official records of these two organizations. The analysis presents the evolution of publication activities. Special attention is given to research impact through time series of the institutional h-and R-indices, as well as to the trend in yearly citations received. Types of publications, international collaboration with other countries, top scientists and most cited articles co-authored by scientists from these institutions are highlighted. It is observed that female scientists play a minor role in these two institutes.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Bangladesh, Citation Studies, Citations, Collaboration, Comparison, Evolution, Female, h-Index, h-Index, Health, Impact, India, Institutions, International, Minor, Population, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Records, Research, Research Impact, Role, Science, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Time Series, Trend, Web of Science

? Karim, N.H.A. (2010), The impact of work related variables on librarians’ organizational commitment and job satisfaction. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **15** (3), 149-163.

Full Text: [2010\Mal J Lib Inf Sci15-3, 149.pdf](2010\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci15-3,%20149.pdf)

Abstract: This study attempted to assess the impact of five (5) work related variables (role conflict, role clarity, job autonomy, job performance feedback and job involvement) on organizational commitment and job satisfaction among Malaysian university librarians. The study sought to address the following research questions: (a) do work related variables such as role conflict, role clarity, job autonomy, job performance feedback and job involvement correlate significantly as well as significantly predict the variation in organizational commitment and job satisfaction among university librarians in Malaysia; and (b) does this set of five (5) work related variables have a greater/lesser impact on organizational commitment as compared to job satisfaction or vice versa. A proportionate stratified random sampling technique was employed and questionnaires were distributed to 222 respondents comprising mainly of professionally trained library employees. A response rate of 63% was achieved resulting in 139 USAble questionnaires that were returned. The findings of this study were based on the analysis of 139 USAble questionnaires that were returned. The findings revealed that of the five (5) work related variables that were employed, all were found to be correlates of organizational commitment. of these five correlates however, only three (3) were found to have statistically significant predictive relationship with organizational commitment: role clarity, job autonomy and job involvement Collectively these three (3) predictors account for 31.8% of the variance in organizational commitment. of the five (5) work related variables that were employed to examine their relationship with job satisfaction, only four were found to correlate significantly with job satisfaction: role conflict, role clarity, job autonomy and job performance feedback. of these 4 work correlates, only two (2) were found to significantly predict the variation in job satisfaction. Collectively these two variables (role conflict and role clarity) account for 16.3% of the variance in job satisfaction. Hence, the impact of work related variables was greater for organizational commitment (31.8% of the variance) than for job satisfaction (16.3% of the variance). Only role clarity was found to be a significant correlate as well as a significant predictor of organizational commitment as well as job satisfaction.

Keywords: Academic Librarians, Antecedents, Consequences, Context, Feedback, Impact, Involvement, Job Satisfaction, Malaysia, Organizational Commitment, Questionnaires, Research, University, University Librarians

? Babalhavaeji, F. and Kermani, Z.J. (2011), Knowledge sharing behaviour influences: a case of Library and Information Science faculties in Iran. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 1-14.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 1.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The dynamism of a new economy requires information professionals to not only quickly create knowledge but also to acquire and apply knowledge through knowledge sharing. As such, determining factors that may influence knowledge sharing behaviour constitutes an important area of research. This paper aims to determine the factors that influence knowledge sharing amongst Library and Information Science (LIS) faculties, which in this context refers to attitude, intention and intrinsic motivation. Also, the paper identifies the effect of two demographic variables (type of institute and length of teaching experience) on knowledge sharing behaviour. Data were collected through survey questionnaire returned by 93 full-time LIS teaching staff in governmental and private universities (Islamic Azad universities) in Iran. Results showed that among demographic variables a significant difference was found between knowledge sharing behaviour of LIS educators with different teaching experiences (. 027) but observed no significant difference between knowledge sharing behaviour of LIS faculties working in governmental universities and those working in Islamic Azad universities. The researchers also found a significant relationship (0.000) between attitude of educators toward knowledge sharing and their intention to share knowledge. Results showed that intention and intrinsic motivation influence knowledge sharing behaviour of the LIS educators sampled.

Keywords: Attitude, Climate, Information, Information Professionals, Information Science, Intrinsic Motivation, Iran, Knowledge, Knowledge Sharing Attitude, Knowledge Sharing Behaviour, Knowledge Sharing Intention, Library and Information Science, Library and Information Science Educators, Motivation, Questionnaire, Research, Researchers, Science, Survey

? Maidabino, A.A. and Zainab, A.N. (2011), Collection security management at university libraries: Assessment of its implementation status. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 15-33.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 15.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines the literature on library security and collection security to identify factors to be considered to develop a collection security management assessment instrument for university libraries. A “house” model was proposed consisting of five factors; collection security governance, operations and processes, people issues, physical and technical issues and the security culture in libraries. An assessment instrument listing items covering the five factors was pilot tested on 61 samples comprising chief librarians, deputy librarians, departmental, sectional heads and professional staff working in four university libraries in Nigeria. The level of security implementation is assessed on a scale of 1=not-implemented, 2=planning stage, 3=partial implementation, 4=close to completion, and 5=full implementation. The instrument was also tested for reliability. Reliability tests indicate that all five factors are reliable with Cronbach’s alpha values between 0.7 and 0.9, indicating that the instrument can be used for wider distribution to explore and assess the level of collection security implementation in university libraries from a holistic perspective.

Keywords: Academic-Libraries, Africa, Assessment, Assessment Instrument, Collection Security, Literature, Model, Nigeria, Professional, University, University Libraries

? Sombatsompop, N., Markpin, T., Ratchatahirun, P., Yochai, W., Ittiritmeechai, S., Premkamolnetr, N. and Wongkaew, C. (2011), Research productivity and impact of ASEAN countries and universities in the field of energy and fuel. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 35-46.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 35.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: The research performances for Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries and universities in the energy and fuel field were assessed using the standard bibliometric indicators proposed by the Centre for Science and Technology, University of Leiden, The Netherlands; and h-Index, all the data being retrieved from the Web of Science (WoS) database during 2003-2009. The results suggested that Thailand had the highest number of published articles while Singapore was positioned first as concerns total citations and citations per publication. All the selected ASEAN countries seemed to publish their research works in a similar group of energy and fuel journals, while 15-50% of the published articles for the ASEAN universities had never been cited after publication. The research performance of Singapore was found to exceed the worldwide average reference while those of Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam were just about average; those for the rest of the ASEAN countries were positioned below. At the university level, Nanyang Technology University (Singapore), National University of Singapore (Singapore) and King Mongkut’s University of Technology Thonburi (Thailand) were the top three ASEAN universities with the highest publication volumes, total citations and h-Index values. The variations in h-Index values for ASEAN universities most correlated with those in total citations. There was no apparent relationship between the h-Index and ratio of citation/article to average field citation score (CPP/FCSm) values observed in this work. In conclusion, the research performances of ASEAN countries and their selected universities have now been revealed and discussed for the first time in relation to worldwide references.

Keywords: Articles, Asian, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Data, Database, Disciplines, Energy, Field, First, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Index, Indicators, Industry Collaboration, Journals, Malaysia, Performance, Productivity, Publication, Publication Productivity, Quality, Reference, References, Research, Research Performance, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science, Standard, Thailand, The Netherlands, Universities, University, Vietnam, Web of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 47.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to develop an integrative understanding of the Big Five Personality (BFP) factors supporting or inhibiting individuals’ online entertainment knowledge sharing behaviours. Survey data are collected from 255 university students from two Malaysian universities. As hypothesised, structural equation modelling shows that extraversion and neuroticism are positively related to the attitude towards knowledge sharing. Openness to experience is found to have an inverse relationship with the attitude towards knowledge sharing. Subjective norm is positively related to the attitude towards knowledge sharing. Both attitude towards knowledge sharing and subjective norm are found to be independently and significantly related to the intention to share knowledge, which significantly influences the knowledge sharing behaviour. The research model proposed in the present study is useful to other researchers seeking to understand the personality factors that influence the knowledge sharing behaviour among the organisational communities. The results of this study provide empirical evidence for a new model that shows that the BFP factors are implicated in individuals’ knowledge sharing behaviour. This study and its findings have filled the research gap in the literature of the BFP factors and knowledge sharing behaviours. Furthermore, the inclusion of the BFP factors in the Theory of Reasoned Action framework is an important distinction that other studies have not established.

Keywords: 5-Factor Model, Attitude, Big Five Personality, Determinants, Dimensions, Experience, Higher Education, Job-Performance, Knowledge Sharing Behaviour, Literature, Malaysia, Model, Motivation, Online Entertainment, Planned Behavior, Reasoned Action, Research, Researchers, Structural Equation Modelling, Students, Theory, Traits, University

? Klaib, F.J. (2011), Users’ ratings on the improved library orientation programme at Zarqa Private University: A comparative study. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 63-72.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 63.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: Findings of a study on library orientation programme conducted in 2008 at Zarqa Private University Jordan revealed that the offered programme had focused more on theoretical rather than the practical aspects. Subsequently, another study was conducted whereby an improved programme was offered to first year students in the second semester of the academic year 2008/2009. The programme covers three courses which concentrated on (a) practical library skills, (b) writing research requirements and (c) formulating research methodology. This study makes comparisons between the students’ ratings on their perceived achievement of the programme objectives in both studies. Data were collected from 155 USAble questionnaires returned by the population of 621 first year students (25% response rate). Study findings indicate that (a) the average of mean of students’ ratings on the achievement of the practical objectives of the improved library orientation programs is higher (3.28) than the mean found in the previous study (2.91); and (b) in spite of the improvement of respondent’s ratings in the current study, there is still a need, in the future, to offer long time library orientation programmes that concentrate on more practical aspects.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Bibliographic Instruction, Comparative Study, Information Literacy, Information Literacy, Jordan, Library Orientation Programme, Methodology, Questionnaires, Research, Students, University, User Education, Writing

? Manuri, I. and Yaacob, R.A.R. (2011), Perceptions of knowledge creation, knowledge management processes, technology and applications in military organisations. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 73-85.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 73.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%2073.pdf)

Abstract: Current and future warfare depend on sophisticated sensor and imaging technologies and advanced communications and computers which demand the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) to develop its ability towards managing the battle space effectively. The development of modern warfare is reflected by the rising importance of having knowledge advantage and information supremacy over adversaries. Leadership, sense-making, problem-solving and decision-making are more complex and more demanding in military situations. Command and control is taking on new dimensions, and the role of military personnel is evolving into that of ‘knowledge force’. A study on military officers of the MAF of perception towards Knowledge Management (KM) which incorporates knowledge creation, KM processes, technology and applications was conducted in the military environment. The focus of the study is to examine the perceptions of military personnel toward the KM key drivers, which include the people, process, and technology. The results of the study indicated that the demographic elements have influenced over the creation of knowledge, and the applications of KM were influenced by the KM processes and technology infrastructure in the MAF. The innovation of KM in the MAF could be implemented with the right leadership support in line with the aspiration of transformation towards developing Knowledge Force of the MAF.

Keywords: Control, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Development, Environment, Imaging, Information, Information Technology, Innovation, Knowledge, Knowledge Creation, Knowledge Management, Leadership, Malaysia, Management, Military, Perception, Perceptions, Sensemaking

? Kwon, N. and Song, H. (2011), Personality traits, gender, and information competency among college students. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 87-107.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 87.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines the influence of personality traits on information competency. Furthermore, it seeks to determine whether or not gender moderates the relationship between personality traits and information competency. Data were collected using standardized survey instruments, including Costa and McCrae’s NEO-Five Factor Inventory. The surveys were administered to a convenient sample of 185 college students at a large public university in the southeastern United States. The study results show that three of the five personality traits were significant determinants of information competency among the population sample. Those students, who are more conscientious, open to experience, and extroverted tended to report greater information competency than students who are not. Neither neuroticism nor agreeableness was identified as determinants. Revealing the moderating role of gender, the study uncovers gender-specific personality traits that affect information competency. Specifically, the study finds extroversion to be a male-specific trait and openness to experience a female-specific trait. The results identify conscientiousness as the most consistent and robust determinant of information competency across both genders. The concluding analysis relates the findings’ implications to information literacy.

Keywords: Behavior, College Students, Cultures, Determinants, Exploration, Gender, Information, Information Competence, Information Literacy, Information Seeking, Internet Use, Literacy, Patterns, Perceived Social Support, Personality Traits, Seeking, Self-Efficacy, Students, Survey, Systems, Technology Use, University

? Abrizah, A. and Wee, M.C. (2011), Malaysia’s computer science research productivity based on publications in the Web of Science, 2000-2010. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 109-124.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 109.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%20109.pdf)

Abstract: A number of studies have appeared that evaluate the productivity of computer science scholars and their institutions. The aim of this work is to estimate the research productivity of Malaysia’s computer science researchers and their affiliated institutions. To achieve the objectives of the study, we employed the bibliographic repository that is made available to the world’s scientific research, which is the Thomson’s Web of Science (denoted as CWTS-WoS) database. The 903 research works produced by Malaysia’s computer science researchers, published as journal article (74.8 percent) and proceedings (25.2 percent) covered by the database from 2000 to 2010 were evaluated. The productivity of authors and core journals they published in have been determined using Lotka’s and Bradford’s Law. Some of the important findings are that most articles (54.9 percent) are multi-authored, author productivity is not in agreement with Lotka’s law, the maximum number of articles were published in the Lecture Notes of Computer Science, distribution of articles is quite close to Bradford’s Law, and the Multimedia University ranked first for the maximum number of publications (22.3% percent).

Keywords: Author Productivity, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Collaboration, Computer Science, Database, Distribution, First, Institutions, Journal, Journal Article, Journals, Law, Lotka’s Law, Malaysia, Perceptions, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Ranking, Research, Research Productivity, Scholarly Publications, Science, Scientific Research, Technology, University, Web of Science, Work

? Yap, C.S. and Rashid, M.Z.A. (2011), Acquisition and strategic use of competitive intelligence. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 125-136.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 125.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%20125.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigates the current status of competitive intelligence (CI) practices in Malaysia, and how managers acquire and use CI from various sources. Data are collected through mail questionnaire survey from 123 companies listed on Bursa Malaysia. More than half of the surveyed companies have a formal CI unit in their organisation. These units are mostly located within the marketing or market research or corporate planning department and has been established from 5 to 9 years. On average, 2 to 5 full-time personnel are assigned to take charge of CI activities. The top three sources managers acquire CI are newspapers and periodicals, the Internet and extranets, and customers. Whereas, the top three sources where CI is used in strategic decision making are customers, competitors, and newspapers and periodicals. In terms of source category, while the frequency of acquiring CI is higher from external impersonal sources, the frequency of using external and personal sources in strategic decision making is significantly higher than internal and impersonal sources. The article includes implications and recommendations for future studies.

Keywords: Competitive Intelligence Practices, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Environmental Uncertainty, Executives, Intelligence Acquisition, Intelligence Sources, Intelligence Use, Internet, Malaysia, Performance, Periodicals, Questionnaire, Questionnaire Survey, Research, Smes, Strategic Decision Making, Survey

? Chuttur, M.Y. (2011), Exploratory study of video collection browsing behaviour of patrons in an academic library. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (1), 137-149.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16-1, 137.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16-1,%20137.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies on browsing have mostly focused on print materials and websites. The present research investigates the browsing behaviour of patrons when interacting with video collections. Using non-participant observation method, 22 patrons were observed browsing video collections in a large Midwestern university library over a period of three days with each observation lasting for an hour. To supplement some of the observations made, four of the observed participants were also interviewed. Observations show that when compared to previously reported findings on browsing behaviour of patrons with print materials and websites, the same browsing patterns seem to emerge when individuals interact with video collections. In addition, this study reveals that patrons frequently showed feelings of frustrations when it came to selecting a video. One possible reason could be the lack of information available to patrons for helping them in their decision making process. Further studies are, however, required to substantiate this claim.

Keywords: Browsing Behavior, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Information, Information Behaviour, Non-Participant, Observation, Research, Shelf Browsing, Text, University, Video Collections

? Wang, M.H., Fu, H.Z. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), Comparison of universities’ scientific performance using bibliometric indicators. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 1-19.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 1.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The scientific performance of National Taiwan University (NTU) and Peking University (PKU) were compared by two indicators, namely citations per publication and h-Index, based on the data extracted from the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) Web of Science from 2000 to 2009. Analyzed aspects covered publication outputs, publication patterns, and international and inter-institutional collaborations of the two universities. The two universities were in the same scale based on the number of publications. Articles from electrical and electronic engineering dominated the other articles in NTU while PKU researchers published a great number of articles in the basic science fields. Material science was the new field for these two universities. The USA had the greatest number of collaborated articles accounting for 15% and 12% of total articles with NTU and PKU respectively. Article impact followed a decreasing order of international collaboration, inter-institutional collaboration, and independent articles for both universities. PKU articles had higher visibility. In addition, the Essential Science Indicators were applied to investigate the research activities of NTU and PKU.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Citations Per Publication, Collaboration, h Index, h-Index, Humanities, Impact, Index, Indicators, International Collaboration, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Researchers, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Indicators, Scientometrics, SSCI, University, Visibility, Web of Science

? Teoh, Z.M. and Tan, A.K.G. (2011), Determinants of library use amongst university students. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 21-31.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 21.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to examine the factors affecting library use amongst university students. Logistic regression analysis is applied on data collected using stratified random questionnaire-based interviews of 388 students of a public university in Malaysia. Results of the marginal effects indicate that students of Indian and other descent are more likely to use the library than their Malay cohorts. In addition, those who have attended library induction sessions, those who believe that the library provides a useful avenue for them to achieve their academic goals, and frequent online users are more likely to utilize the library than their cohorts, all else equal. Students in their third/fourth/final year of studies have a lower propensity for library visits than their second year counterparts, ceteris paribus. Meanwhile, factors such as gender, parental education, campus residence, field of study, and job status do not affect library utilization in a statistically significant manner. Based on these results, several observations are noted vis-a-vis the determinants of library use amongst university students.

Keywords: Determinants, Education, Gender, Library Use, Logit Analysis, Malaysia, Students, University, University Students, Utilization

? Anwar, M.A. and Al-Daihani, S. (2011), Literature on terrorism: A bibliometric analysis of articles published during 1981-1990. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 33-43.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 33.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of papers on terrorism published in journals from 1981-1990. The 402 citations were retrieved from Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) via DIALOG. The findings show that the annual growth of this literature is unstable. These papers come from many disciplines indicating that terrorism has not yet developed into a specialty. The literature is dispersed, mostly thin, in 139 journals with no identifiable core. Single-author and English language publications are dominant. Most of the papers originate in the U.S.A and U.K. It is suggested that indexing should be expanded to cover journals published in developing countries and their languages. It is also suggested that studies on larger samples should be conducted to identify rates of growth, core authors, core journals, and changes in research topics.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Developing Countries, Indexing, Journals, Literature, Papers, Publications, Research, Science Citation Index, Terrorism Literature

? Ismail, R. and Zainab, A.N. (2011), Information systems security in special and public libraries: An assessment of status. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 45-62.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 45.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: Explores the use of an assessment instrument based on a model named library information systems security assessment model (LISSAM) to assess the 155 status in special and public libraries in Malaysia. The study aims to determine the implementation status of technological and organizational components of the LISSAM model. An implementation index as well as a scoring tool is presented to assess the IS safeguarding measures in a library. Data used was based on questionnaires distributed to a total of 50 individuals who are responsible for the information systems (IS) or IT in the special and public libraries in Malaysia. Findings revealed that over 95% of libraries have high level of technological implementation but 54% were fair poorly on organizational measures, especially on lack of security procedures, administrative tools and awareness creation activities.

Keywords: Assessment, Countermeasures, Information, Information Systems, Information Systems Security, Libraries, Malaysia, Model, Organizational Measures, Policy, Questionnaires, Sample-Size, Security Practices, Technological Measures

? Kademani, B.S., Sagar, A. and Bhanumurthy, K. (2011), Research and impact of materials science publications in India: 1999-2008. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 63-U66.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 63.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: The study analyses the materials science publications in India for a period of ten years (1999-2008) based on the Scopus database. The objective of the study was to perform a scientometric analysis of all materials science research publications by Indian scientists. The parameters studied include growth of publications and citations, relative growth rate and doubling time, domain-wise distribution of publications and citations, activity index, Citation Index, national and international collaboration, highly productive institutions, highly productive authors, highly preferred journals and highly cited publications. A total of 14849 publications were published by the Indian scientists in materials science during 1999-2008 which received 94610 citations. The average number of publications per year was 1484.90. The average number of citations per publication was 6.37. The highest number of publications 1953 was published in 2007. The highest number of citations 12901 was received in 2003. There were 11961 (80.55%) national collaborative publications and 2190 (14.75%) international collaborative publications by the scientists from India with 59 countries. Indian Institute of Technology-Kharagpur topped the list with 1243 publications which received 7985 citations, followed by Indian Institute of Science-Bengaluru with 1052 publications and 8816 citations, and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre-Mumbai with 818 publications and 4252 citations.

Keywords: Authors, Citation, Citations, Citations Growth, Collaboration, Impact, Indian Highly Cited Authors, Indian Highly Cited Publications, Journals, Materials Science, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Research, Scientometric Analysis, Scopus

? Suki, N.M. (2011), Public library users’ dissatisfaction attributions and complaining behaviour. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 81-94.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 81.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: In an increasingly demanding environment, users complain because they are dissatisfied with the services rendered. This study investigates the complaining behaviour of public library users in a Malaysian state. A self-administered questionnaire was randomly distributed to 99 dissatisfied adult users of the Labuan Public Library, which is located in the Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia. The survey revealed that public library users, who perceive the service of the library to be free, are more likely to complain to a third party about their dissatisfaction. There are some users who complain directly to the personnel or person in charge of the department, or chief librarian at the time of dissatisfaction. Users’ complaints can be a powerful resource for the library management to use in making strategic and tactical decisions that could prevent them from switching services. In addition, discussion, conclusions and recommendation for future research are also presented.

Keywords: Adult, Complaints, Consumer Behaviour, Dissatisfaction, Environment, Library Management, Malaysia, Public Libraries, Questionnaire, Research, Survey, User Behavior

? Kiran, K. and Diljit, S. (2011), Antecedents of customer loyalty: Does service quality suffice? *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 95-113.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 95.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: This study reports on an investigation of the antecedents of customer loyalty in an academic library setting. A structural model is presented to test the relationships between web-based library service quality, service value, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty based on theoretical underpinnings in the literature on service quality and customer loyalty. The study provides empirical data on library users’ behavioral intentions, which helps understand the nature of customers’ loyalty towards web-based library services. Participants included postgraduates and academic staff from four research intensive universities in Malaysia. Structural equation modeling was carried out to test the modeled relationships between the four construct in this study. This study provides insights into the antecedents of customer satisfaction and customer loyalty as findings revealed that service quality and service value have a direct effect on customer satisfaction, which then directly impacts customer loyalty.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Behavioral Intentions, Comparison Standard, Consumer Perceptions, Customer Loyalty, Customer Satisfaction, Expectations, Industry, Library, Literature, Malaysia, Model, Modeling, Multiple-Item Scale, Reassessment, Research, Satisfaction, Service Quality

? Islam, M.A. and Alam, M.S. (2011), Webometric study of private universities in Bangladesh. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 115-126.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 115.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: There have been substantial studies conducted on webometrics, especially on the impact of websites and the web impact factor. The present study analysed the websites of private universities in Bangladesh according to the webometrics indicator. It examines and explores the 44 private university websites in Bangladesh and identifies the number of web pages and link pages, and calculates the Overall Web Impact Factor (WIF) and Absolute Web Impact Factor (WIF). In a cross-sectional study, all the websites were analysed and compared using Alta Vista search engine. The websites were then ranked based on these webometric indicators. The study revealed that some private universities in Bangladesh have higher number of web pages but their link pages are very small in number, thus the websites fall behind in their Overall WIF, self link, external links and Absolute WIF. Finally, it is showed that these universities did not have much impact factor on the web and were not known internationally. The major reasons are discussed and suggestions to overcome the problems are presented.

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor, Private Universities, Sites, University, Web Impact Factor, Web Impact Factors, Web Presence, Webometrics, World Wide Web

? Sanni, S.A. and Zainab, A.N. (2011), Measuring the influence of a journal using impact and diffusion factors. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 127-140.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 127.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: Presents the result of the calculated IS! equivalent Impact Factor, Relative Diffusion Factor (RDF), and Journal Diffusion Factor (JDF) for articles published in the Medical Journal of Malaysia (MJM) between the years 2004 and 2008 in both their synchronous and diachronous versions. The publication data are collected from MyAis (Malaysian Abstracting & Indexing system) while the citation data are collected from Google Scholar. The values of the synchronous JDF ranges from 0.057 - 0.14 while the diachronous JDF ranges from 0.46 - 1.98. The high diachronous JDF is explained by a relatively high number of different citing journals against the number of publications. This implies that the results of diachronous JDF is influenced by the numbers of publications and a good comparison may be one of which the subject of analysis have similar number of publications and citations period. The yearly values of the synchronous RDF vary in the range of 0.66 - 1.00 while diachronous RDF ranges from 0.62 - 0.88. The result shows that diachronous RDF is negatively correlated with the number of citations, resulting in a low RDF value for highly cited publication years. What this implies in practice is that the diffusion factors can be calculated for every additional year at any journal level of analysis. This study demonstrates that these indicators are valuable tools that help to show development of journals as it changes through time.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Development, Impact, Journal, Journal Diffusion Factor, Journal Evaluation Measures, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Malaysia, Publication, Publications, Quality and Influence Assessment of Journals

? Karim, N.H.A. and Ansari, N.A. (2011), Examining the effects of gender, nationality and bibliographic instruction on library anxiety. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (2), 141-154.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 141.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: A 49-item modified version of Sharon L. Bostick’s (1992) Library Anxiety Scale was tested among 367 undergraduate students drawn randomly from a population of 8,432 undergraduate students. The 49-item instrument was administered during classroom hours using a self-reported questionnaire. An 84% response rate was achieved resulting in 308 questionnaires that were returned and were found to be useful. The analysis of data was based on these 308 USAble returns. Gender, nationality and bibliographic instruction were employed as independent variables to examine their effects on each of the five (5) library anxiety sub-scales: barriers with service providers, comfort with library services, affective barriers, cognitive barriers and comfort with library technology. The results of running independent sample t-tests on each of the five(5) sub-scales with gender as the independent variable was found to be statistically significant only on the “cognitive barriers “sub-scale, t (303) = 2.22, p < .05 between male students (M = 7.64, SD = 2.90) and female students (M = 8.42, SD = 2.79). The results of running independent sample t-tests on each of the five (5) library anxiety sub-scales with nationality as the independent variable was found to be statistically significant only on the “affective barriers” sub-scale, t (301) = 2.47, p < .05 between Malaysian students (M = 8.14, SD = 2.22) and non-Malaysians (M = 7.33, SD = 2.17). The results of running independent sample t-tests on each of the five (5) library anxiety sub-scales with bibliographic instruction as the independent variable were found to be not statistically significant on all of the five (5) library anxiety sub-scales, p > .05. A 2 X 2 factorial ANOVA was performed to test each of the main effects and interaction effects hypotheses. The results showed that there was a statistically significant interaction effect between gender and bibliographic instruction on the library anxiety sub-scales: (a) affective barriers, F (1, 295) = 5.21, p < .05; (b) comfort with library technology, F (1, 299) = 5.32, p < .05. Statistically significant interaction effects was also found between gender and nationality on the library anxiety sub-scales: (a) barriers with service providers, F (2, 294) = 3.85, p < .05; (b) affective barriers, F (2, 295) = 3.44, p < .05. No statistically significant interaction effects were found between nationality and bibliographic instruction on any of the five (5) library anxiety sub-scales, p > .05. Additionally, no statistically significant main effects were found for each of the independent variables (gender, nationality and bibliographic instruction) on any of the five library anxiety sub-scales, p > .05. Findings suggest that gender acted as a moderating variable for the independent variables nationality and bibliographic instruction. Hence, the variable gender moderates the relationship between the two independent variables (nationality and bibliographic instruction) with the library anxiety sub-scales: affective barriers, barriers with service providers and comfort with library technology. This study represents one of the first to have identified the variable gender as a moderator in explaining the variance in library anxiety among undergraduate library users in a Malaysian university library environment. More studies need to be carried out to identify not only moderators but mediators in the library anxiety phenomenon.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Barriers, Bibliographic, Bostick’s Library Anxiety Scale, Environment, Gender, Library Anxiety Assessment, Psychometric Analysis, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Scale, Students, University, User Perceptions of Libraries

? Mohammadhassanzadeh, H., Samadikuchaksaraei, A., Saemi, N. and Salimi-Asl, M. (2011), Two new scientometric indices for measurement of collaboration activities of departments and their researchers in academic institutions. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (3), 1-7.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 1.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%201.pdf)

Abstract: In general, scientific collaboration represents the quality of research work of co-researchers and the related research institutes. Knowledge exchange is known as one of the principle methods of spreading the science. Lack of collaboration leads to research institutional isolation and prevents science expansion. The previous indices that have been proposed for measurement of the degree of scientific collaboration do not base their assessment on the context of the main goal of the research groups and their scientists. As a scientist’s maximum achievement will happen when he/she work as part of a team with a defined goal, and a team succeeds when it focuses on a defined subject, only the collaborations that are formed for promotion of the goals of the team would be considered constructive. Here, we propose two new indices entitled “collaboration h-Index” and “collaborative researchers h-Index”, to assess the extent of collaboration activities focused on the main goals of a research team.

Keywords: Achievement, Activities, Assessment, Collaboration, Collaborations, Evaluation Indices, Knowledge, Knowledge Exchange, Measurement, Promotion, Research, Research Productivity, Research Work, Researchers, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientists, Scientometrics

? Ye, F.Y., Zhao, S.X. and Rousseau, R. (2011), An empirical relation between k-shells and the h-Index in scale-free networks. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (3), 9-16.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 9.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%209.pdf)

Abstract: After clarifying the definitions of h-Index and k-shells in a graph, it is shown that the largest k value for which there exists a non-empty k-shell, denoted as k(max)(G), satisfies the relation k(max)(G) <= h(G), where h(G) is the degree h-Index of graph G. Next we determine an empirical relation between the h-Index, the number of nodes in a small scale-free network, i.e. with maximum degree centrality <100, and the coreness and degree centrality of its nodes. In this contribution we embed the information sciences among other fields involved in network studies.

Keywords: Centrality, Collaboration, Contribution, Core, Definitions, Graphs, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Information, K-Shells, Model, Network, Power Laws, Scale-Free Networks, Sciences, Topology

? Tajeddini, O., Azimi, A., Sadatmoosavi, A. and Sharif-Moghaddam, H. (2011), Death of web citations: A serious alarm for authors. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (3), 17-29.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 17.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: The study explores availability and/or decay of URLs cited in articles of six Library and Information Sciences (LIS) journals published by Emerald, Science Direct and Sage. The research was performed using a descriptive survey method. Initially, all issues of the six journals including Information Processing & Management, Library & Information Science Research, Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, Journal of Information Science, Online Information Review, and Journal of Documentation from 2005 to 2008 were downloaded directly from their publisher websites. Afterwards, all the journals’ citations in either print or Web formats were calculated manually. Then, availability and/or decay of individual cited URLs were examined in the Web environments. Two groups of URLs were identified as accessible (without any accessibility error) or inaccessible (with accessibility errors). Two groups of accessible URLs were “accessible through first-check” and “accessible through second check”. Research findings indicated that 66% of articles had web citations. Original accessibility of web citations was 66% which improved to 95% by second check availability using the Wayback Machine and the Google. Overall, from 4562 cited URLs 34% had error messages mostly related to “File error” type. The study recommends that the best solution to prevent decay or disappearance of Web citations and diminish URLs decay is to check availability of citations from while they are being published. The Wayback Archive and the Google can revive the decayed citations.

Keywords: Accessibility, Authors, Citation Analysis, Citations, Decay, Information Science, Information-Science, Internet, Journal, Journal of Documentation, Journals, Library and Information Science Journals, LIS, Management, Permanence, Persistence, References, Research, Review, Science, Sciences, Stability, Survey, Uniform Resource Locators, URL Accessibility, URL Decay, Web Citations, Websites

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Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 31.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: Philology studies are often associated with traditional methods of teaching and learning. This study explores the possibility of e-learning adoption amongst Malay manuscripts learning community. The Soft System Methodology (SSM) is used to guide the investigation. SSM emphasises on understanding the problem situations faced by Malay manuscript learning community and expresses the situations in rich pictures. The manuscript learning community comprises lecturers, students and researchers in the field of philology. Data were gathered from interviews, focus group discussions and observations. Academy of Malay Studies, University of Malaya is the case study setting, focusing on lecturers who teach and students who enrol in a philology course as well as doctoral students researching on manuscript studies. The findings highlight problems faced by the various stakeholders and propose solutions in the form of a conceptual model for a collaborative electronic platform to improve teaching and learning as well as utilizing digitized manuscript surrogates held in a digital library of Malay manuscripts.

Keywords: Digital Libraries, Digital-Library, E-Learning, Learning, Malay Manuscripts Studies, Malaya, Methodology, Model, Philology, Researchers, Soft System Methodology, Students, Teaching, Traditional, Transliterating and Annotation Tools, University

? Luy, B., Lee, S.S. and Yong, N.Y. (2011), Gender representations and stereotypes in Singaporean picture books: 1970 to 2008. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (3), 49-65.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 49.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: Research done in other countries has found that picture books under-represent females and contain gender stereotypes. Little research exists for the case of picture books published by Singaporean authors. Using a content analysis approach a random sample of 80 Singaporean picture books published from the 1970s to the present was coded. In particular the following elements were examined: male and female names in book titles and of main characters, male and female illustrations, and portrayal of males and females in outdoor and indoor scenes. The findings show that by the 2000s rough gender parity had been attained with one key finding being that the 1980s was a pivotal turning-point in the representation of gender. Two potential explanations are provided for why this might be so.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Children’s Literature, Childrens-Literature, Content Analysis, Gender, Gender Stereotypes, Male, Parity, Picture Books, Preschool-Children, Research, Sexism, Singapore, Update

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Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 67.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the process of identifying novice researchers’ information needs. The study sampled postgraduate students at the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya, Malaysia. The study utilized three types of data gathering techniques: (a) observations to gauge further understanding the novice researchers’ information seeking behaviour while searching for research related sources on the Web; (b) a questionnaire-based survey to identify the artifact or the resources they use for the research activities; and (c) interviews with expert researchers to gauge further information needs of novice researchers. Results indicate that novice researchers rely on thesis, e-book, journals and conference proceedings as major scholarly resources. The facilitation of searching for research information on the Web is poorly supported by existing search engines. As such, the information seeking behaviour of novice researchers needs to be supported by specific research tools. Five important research information that novice researchers need to be acquainted with are: related literature, centre of research excellence, research trend, experts in specific research area and the specific databases and online resources. The paper put forward features of an institutional repository system that would support novice researchers’ scholarly activities based on their research information needs.

Keywords: Activities, Artifact, Behavior, Databases, Digital Repositories, Information, Information Behaviour, Information Needs, Journals, Library, Literature, Malaya, Malaysia, Novice Researchers, Research, Research Trend, Researchers, Science, Students, Survey, Thesis, Trend, University, Web-Resources

? Abazari, Z., Isfandyari-Moghaddam, A. and Ghorbabi, M. (2011), An evaluation of Iranology CD-ROM databases. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (3), 87-102.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 87.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: This article aims to evaluate Iranology CD-ROM databases using survey method. Data were collected using a researcher-developed checklist which is composed of four main criteria namely storage, search and retrieval, software design, and indexing. The study sampled all Iranology CD-ROMs recorded by the Iranian High Council of Informatics (IHCI). As a result, 35 CD-ROMs were identified for final evaluation. It was found that the most critical point of Iranology CD-ROMs which its defined indices have been less observed by the softwares is related to criterion “search and retrieval”, while the most observed indices belonged to criterion “software design”. Findings of this study may assist related bodies improve the status of information flow especially in the field of tourism as this resource has a variety of information about different aspects of Iranian history, literature, art and cultural heritage.

Keywords: CD-Roms, Databases, Design, Evaluation, History, Indexing, Information, Information Retrieval, Iranology, Library, Literature, Software, Software Design, Survey, System

? Wu, T.Y., Yeh, K.C., Chen, R.S., Chen, Y.C. and Chen, C.C. (2011), Integrated library service application platform based on the smart book shelf. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **16** (3), 103-119.

Full Text: [2011\Mal J Lib Inf Sci16, 103.pdf](2011\Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci16,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: With the advent of the knowledge economy and the prevailing of the information technology, libraries are gradually introducing the automation mechanism to provide more convenient service. The time lag of the information retrieval still has influence on librarians’ and readers’ knowledge of the actual status of the library collections. The current practice is that the circulation record and circulation status are updated at the time when the book is borrowed or returned, with the identification component on the book or media being sensed. However, some readers use the reference books, periodicals and audio-video media in the library, therefore before the books are registered on the counter, the status of books in the library cannot be precisely confirmed, often making the information of the book shelves presented by the library database information not precisely reflecting their actual status. The “Integrated Library Service Application Platform” in this paper employs the RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology to construct the smart book shelf, and it is used as the trigger point for updating the retrieval status of the book to eliminate bottleneck at the counter that cannot render the real-time circulation status of book in the library upon borrowing or returning the book. With the help of software agent system to integrate the information architecture of the library and provide intelligent service applications, the overall structure is conducive in enhancing the circulation efficiency of the library collections and improving the satisfaction of readers.

Keywords: Application, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Technology, Information-Retrieval, Knowledge, Library Circulation Function, Library Operation Management, Management, Mechanism, Periodicals, Practice, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Reference Books, RFID Technology, Smart Shelf, Software, Software Agent, System

? Nwagwu, W.E. (2012), Use of HIV/AIDS information sources and sexual behaviour of adolescents in a rural community in Southeastern Nigeria. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (1), 1-19.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17, 1.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies examining the use of HIV/AIDS information sources abound; but these studies do not establish whether there exist few sources that provided much of the information about HIV/AIDS possessed by the respondents. The paper established those information sources that most provided HIV/AIDS information to 540 adolescents in Ekwusigo Local Government Area of Anambra State Nigeria. The study showed further how the adolescents’ personal and parental characteristics explained the use of the sources as well as the relationship between source use and adolescents’ sexual behaviour. The result showed that handbills, television and friends were the most frequently used sources. Use of handbills is related to decreasing total number of sexual partners, and reduction in the chances that the respondent has ever had sex; while use of television relates to increased chances of ever having had sex, increased current number of sexual partners and decreasing use of condom during last sex. Friends relates positively to condom use during last sex and to ever had sex, age at first sex, last time had sex, and current number of sexual partners. Increased investment in the use of handbills and use of friends could not only significantly reduce government’s budget for HIV/AIDS awareness among youth but could also lead to increased effectiveness in achieving the impartation of the right information.

Keywords: Adolescents, Africa, Age, Behaviour, Budget, Characteristics, Community, Condom, Effectiveness, First, Health-Education, HIV, AIDS, Information, Information Intervention, Information Sources, Lead, Nigeria, Reduction, Right, Rural, Rural Community, Sex, Sexual Behaviour, Source, Sources, Youth

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Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17, 21.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to develop and validate the Information Seeking Anxiety Scale. The research took place in several empirical phases. First, a list of ninety-four (94) potential key components was developed by the researchers and was sent to a panel of experts for validation. Then a pilot instrument comprising ninety-three (93) statements was generated according to the list of key components and was validated again for content by the experts. The face validity of the instrument was then evaluated by a group of fifteen (15) postgraduate students. Finally, the psychometric properties of the instrument were tested with a group of four hundred (400) postgraduate students using exploratory factor analysis and Cronbach’s alpha internal reliability coefficient. Consequently a valid and reliable 47-item Information Seeking Anxiety Scale was produced which could be employed in efforts to measure information seeking anxiety among library users.

Keywords: Analysis, Anxiety, Behavior, Computer Anxiety, Construct Validity, Content Validity, Experts, Face Validity, Factor Analysis, Graduate-Students, Information, Information Seeking Anxiety, Information Seeking Anxiety Scale, Internal Consistency, Library Anxiety, Measure, Model, Pilot, Potential, Purpose, Reliability, Research, Scale, Search Process, Students, University, Validation, Validity

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Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17, 41.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: The main aim of this paper was to examine whether the characteristics of the Lotka distribution of publications (in particular, the changes that the two parameters, n and c, undergo) constitute an indicator of the structure of influence in a scientific field. A quasi-experimental method was used to estimate the parameters of Lotka’s law in a number of scientific areas (by means of a series of searches in the Scopus database). The study was performed on 90 sets of author productivity data (resulting from a combination of 10 areas, 14 countries, and 3 time periods). Both the exponent of the law, n (i.e., the slope of the log-log plot), and the constant c (the fraction of authors with only a single publication) were found to depend on the state of development of the scientific area, on its productivity, on the country, and on the time period being studied. A characteristic that distinguished the so-called “hard sciences” from the “social sciences and humanities” was the level of co-authorship, with the average number of authors per publication being greater in science than in the social sciences and humanities. The empirical results show a picture of the behaviour of the Lotka distribution in different situations, due to different causes. This could be interesting as a better understanding of these regularities may allow them to be incorporated into the theoretical context.

Keywords: Author Productivity, Authors, Behaviour, Changes, Characteristics, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Context, Country, Data, Database, Development, Distribution, Field, Humanities, Indicator, Law, Lotka, Lotka’s Law, Productivity, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Research Productivity, Science, Sciences, Scientific Influence, Scientometrics, Scopus, Social, Social Sciences, State, Structure, Understanding

? Maitaouthong, T., Tuamsuk, K. and Tachamanee, Y. (2012), The roles of university libraries in supporting the integration of information literacy in the course instruction. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (1), 51-64.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17, 51.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: A number of research studies have been conducted related to information literacy in universities. The findings indicated the roles of libraries in information literacy education by means of the arrangement of information literacy activities for students, such as orientation, short training programme, teaching at the reference desk, online self learning programme and co-teaching in class. This research was aimed at studying the roles of university libraries in the support of information literacy integration in the course instruction. Two research approaches, a survey and a focus group were used. Data were collected from 42 academic librarians by using the questionnaires and then confirming the data by conducting a focus group interview with 15 experts in the field of library and information science, curriculum and instruction, and general education. The findings indicate that university libraries are the important organisation with the roles to teach and support the integration of information literacy in the instruction of various undergraduate courses. Libraries have 4 major roles, namely, (a) preparation of resources and learning sources, (b) supporting the teaching of information literacy of educators and librarians, (c) organising learning and teaching activities that develop students’ information literacy, and (d) organising activities to develop educators’ information literacy. It is suggested that library administrators take the roles to prepare library infrastructures and resources necessary for the integration of information literacy. Librarians should be trained to be able to effectively teach in courses and organise the activities to promote knowledge and understanding of information literacy among educators and students.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Course, Course Instruction, Curriculum, Data, Education, Experts, Field, General, General Education Courses, Information, Information Literacy, Information Literacy Integration, Information Science, Instruction, Integration, Knowledge, Learning, Libraries, Library and Information Science, Preparation, Questionnaires, Reference, Research, Resources, Science, Self, Sources, Students, Support, Survey, Teaching, Training, Tutorial, Undergraduate, Understanding, Universities, University, University Libraries

? Zainab, A.N., Sanni, S.A., Edzan, N.N. and Koh, A.P. (2012), Auditing scholarly journals published in Malaysia and assessing their visibility. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (1), 65-92.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17, 65.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: The problem with the identification of Malaysian scholarly journals lies in the lack of a current and complete listing of journals published in Malaysia. As a result, librarians are deprived of a tool that can be used for journal selection and identification of gaps in their serials collection. This study describes the audit carried out on scholarly journals, with the objectives (a) to trace and characterized scholarly journal titles published in Malaysia, and (b) to determine their visibility in international and national indexing databases. A total of 464 titles were traced and their yearly trends, publisher and publishing characteristics, bibliometrics and indexation in national, international and subject-based indexes were described.

Keywords: Assessing, Audit, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Collection, Databases, Electronic Journals, Identification, Indexation Status, Indexing, International, Journal, Journal Audit, Journal Publishing, Journals, Malaysia, Publisher, Publishing, Scholarly Journals, Selection, Serials, Trends, Visibility

? Han, L.P. (2012), The teachers’ training college/institute of education library in post war Singapore, 1950-1991: A historical perspective. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (1), 93-106.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17, 93.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: This article is a study on the historical development of the Teacher’s Training College (TTC) library in two phases. From 1950 to 1973 it was known as the TTC library and from 1973 to 1991 it became the Institute of Education (IE) library after the TTC was converted into the IE. It refers widely to the annual reports of the TTC and IE and other official education reports to have an in depth understanding of the historical development of the library. Throughout the two phases of development study identifies the lack of recruitment and deployment of professional library staff to manage a specialized education library. By retrieving specific data from official library surveys the study shows how the collection of the library evolved from print to include non-print items during the years 1964, 1969, 1975, 1983 and 1989 and the gradual progress being made to improve its collection. The second phase of the library shows how the Library set up its organization structure and adopted the use of information technology and the implementation of an integrated library management system.

Keywords: Academic Librarians, Collection, College Libraries, Data, Development, Education, Historical Perspective, Historical Study, Implementation, Information, Information Technology, Management, Organization, Progress, Recruitment, Singapore, Structure, Surveys, Teacher Education, Teachers Training College Library, Technology, Understanding, War

? Razilan, A.K. and Diljit, S. (2012), Examining the relationship of electronic library individual USAge and impact using partial least squares: A formative measurement model. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (2), 1-15.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-2, 1.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-2,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The conceptualisation of individual USAge in information Systems (IS) research is still undergoing debate and development. Despite several conceptualisation and substantial discussions in the literature, the use of formative indicators for constructs’ (latent variables) measurement in empirical studies is still scant. In practice, many of the USAge measures were conceptualised as reflective but tested as formative. The partial least squares (PLS) path modelling has in fact rarely been applied in modelling relationships between the posited success constructs in IS research. Only in the early 2000s has the approach gained attention in IS management. In attempting to bridge this gap, this paper examines the relationships between electronic library USAge and individual impact where the USAge measures were hypothesised as formative measures. It examines the relationships between the individual USAge of electronic library for information provisioning and individual impact dimension in an IS Impact model. All of the three hypothesised caUSAl paths among electronic library USAge constructs and individual impact tested were supported by PLS.

Keywords: Approach, Bridge, Constructs, Delone, Development, Digital Libraries, Electronic Library, Empirical Studies, Formative Measurements, Impact, Indicators, Individual Impact, Individual USAge, Information, Is, Issues, Literature, Management, Mclean Model, Measurement, Model, Modelling, Partial Least Squares, Pls, Practice, Research, Success

? Lei, X.P., Chen, D.Z., Huang, M.H., Zhao, Z.Y., Zhang, X., Zheng, J., Zhao, Y.H., Zhang, Z.Y. and Liu, R.S. (2012), An analysis of innovation competitiveness of China through patent analysis. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (2), 17-32.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-2, 17.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-2,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: This article assesses the innovation competition characteristics in China through patent analysis. The Chinese patents in US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) database from 2004 to 2008 are used for analysis. The findings suggest that the innovation competitiveness of China has increased in recent years. The absolute number of patents has shown the trend of rapid growth, but the share of utility patents is much lower than the global share. Based on analysis of technology fields, two main high innovation technology fields of China are the Electrical and Electronic machinery (E&E) and Computer and Communication (C&C) fields. The main international technology cooperation partner in these two fields is Taiwan. Moreover, Chinese patent output in the US is concentrated on a few large enterprises, and the patent proportions of the top 5, 15 and 30 assignees have increased each year. The top 5 patent assignees demonstrate strong innovation competitiveness in C&C and E&E fields. Among the large assignees are Hong Fu Jin Precision in both E&E and C&C fields, and Fu Zhun Precision and Huawei Technologies in E&E and C&C field respectively.

Keywords: Analysis, Characteristics, China, Chinese, Chinese Competitiveness, Communication, Competition, Cooperation, Database, E&E, Enterprises, Essential Technological Strength, Field, Global, Growth, Innovation, Innovative Competitive Capability, International, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patent Quality, Patents, Recent, Strength, Taiwan, Technology, Trend, Trends, US, Utility

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Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-2, 33.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-2,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: The paper analysis the citations to 257 publications published during 2003-2008 by the Nuclear Physics Division at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, using Web of Science database as the source data. The extent of citations received, in terms of the number of citations per paper, year-wise break up of citations, citation time-log, domain-wise citations, citing authors, subject analysis of citations, categories of citing documents, citing journals, keyword analysis of citations, citing institutions, and the distribution of citations are determined. During 2003-31st August 2010, Nuclear Physics Division publications received a total of 5627 citations. The average number of citations per year was 703.38 and the average number of citations per publication was 21.89. The highest number of citations received was 1155 in 2007. Citation time-lag was zero for 76 (29.57%) papers, one year for 92 (35.80%) papers and two years for 19 (7.39%) papers. High Energy Physics and Quark Gluon Plasma domain received the highest percentage (75.5%) of citations. The core citing authors were: A. Lebedev (449) followed by D. D’Enterria (396), S. Mioduszewski (392), M.J. Tannenbaum (378), H. Masui (378), R. Averbeck (377), Y. Akiba (377), R. Lacey (375), G. David (374), T.C. Awes (374). The core journals citing Nuclear Physics Division publications were: Physical Review - C (1148 citations), Journal of Physics - G (663 citations), Nuclear Physics - A (618 citations), Physical Review Letters (347 citations), European Physical Journal - C (332 citations), Physics Letter - B (263 citations), Physical Revies - D (214 citations), International Journal of Modern Physics - E (169 citations), European Physical Journal - A (121 citations).

Keywords: Academic-Institutions, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Database, Distribution, Impacts, Indicators, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Papers, Performance, Progress, Publication, Publications, Quality, R, Resaerch Evaluation, Research, Research Productivity, Review, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scientometrics, Source, University Departments, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-2, 51.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-2,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: Research performance in academia is treated as one of the metrices for national competency. Many countries devote a high level of commitment and resources to improving their research performance. This paper illustrates computer science research covering a ten year period (2001-2010) in several countries in Asia and prominent countries represented by the Group of Eight (G8). The study used different indices to analyze aspects of scientific publications, such as publication quantity, popular subjects and research quality, to evaluate a country’s academic performance. We generalize the previous indexes and create novel indexes to construct an integrated study to evaluate and gain a clear view of countries’ research performance. Our research found that countries with the highest productivity seldom have the strongest impact on research. Some countries, such as Malaysia, have a greater impact than many other countries with lower production can pay more attention to interdisciplinary applications to increase their competencyi in the area of computer science.

Keywords: Asia, Bibliometrices, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Commitment, Competency, Computer Science Research, Database, Documentation, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, India, Indices, Interdisciplinary, Malaysia, Performance, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Quality, Reaserch Impact, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Research Quality, Resources, Science, Science Research, Scientific Publications, Scientometric Analysis, Universities

? Khosrowjerdi, M., Zeraatkar, N. and Hajipour, M. (2012), Proximity and Matthew Effect in co-authorship pattern of Iranian top universities. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (2), 71-82.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-2, 71.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-2,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: Co-authorship is used to measure scholarly collaborations of countries, institutions, and individual. It refers to the process in which two or more authors or researchers collaborate with each other to create a joint-work through collaboration methods and channels. Although many studies have been conducted to analyze the individual or field co-authorships in Iran, a little have concerned the organisational co-authorships in this country. This study aims to analyze organisational co-authorships among Iranian top universities based on proximity rule and Matthew effect. Data were limited to published articles affiliated to top universities in Iran and extracted from the Web of Science (WoS) database. The co-authorships matrix of these universities was shaped and their relationships were mapped. The “National Co-Authorship Index”, which is the rate of scholarly co-authorships among universities of a country, was calculated. Results show that geographic proximity has important and strong role in co-authorships of Iranian top universities. Top universities tend to collaborate with universities of similer ranking and probably this results confirms the Matthew effect in the collaborations of Iranian top universities. Also, the role of collocation or proximity has been drawn o Iran map. Finally, some suggestions were made to improve the co-authorship system of Iranian universities.

Keywords: Authors, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaboration Pattern, Collaborations, Collocation,Co-Authorship Index, Countries, Country, Database, Field, Geographical Proximity, Innovation, Institutions, International Collaboration, Iran, Matrix, Matthew Effect, Measure, Methods, Pattern, Proximity, Ranking, Role, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Self-Organization, Universities, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-2, 83.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-2,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: This paper critically analyses 199 peer-reviewed articles published in Sankhya during 2003 to 2007. It examines authorship pattern, collaboration trend among authors, predominant areas of statistical research, and time lag in publications. Subsequent analysis focuses on prolific contributors, degree of collaboration, collaboration density, active sub-domains of statistics and time lag trend. Findings reveal the following: (a) the number of articles reduced from 24.6% to 14.0% that conforms to the growth trend of statistical publications in India; (b) single-authored paper counts only 30%, the rest in collaboration either by two-authors (47%) or three-to-five-authors (23%) and average authorship accounts for 1.96 per paper; (c) contributors of Sankhya worked in highly collaborative manner and the degree of collaboration (CC=0.698) is quite significant; and (d) most of the bilateral and multilateral collaborations has emanated from 12 institutions of 5 different countries. Ranked list of profilic authors has been carried out using fractional counting method. It is observed that author productivity is not in agreement with Lotka’s law, but productivity distribution data partially fits the law when the value of alpha approximated to 2.77 and the number of papers does not exceed two. Broad subject clusters, such as statistics (153) and probability theory (38) constituted about 96% of the contributed articles. Nonparametric inference (18%), parametric inference (15%), design of experiments (10%) and multivariate analysis (8%) are found to be active areas of research in statistics. The study shows an average time lag of fifteen months to publish an article, and a declining trend of time lags following second-degree polynomial type has been observed in this scholarly journal.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Author Productivity, Authors, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Collaboration, Collaborations, Communication, Consequences, Data, Design, Distribution, Evaluation, Experiments, Growth, India, Inference, Institutions, Journal, Law, Lotka Law, Lotka’s Law, Mathematical-Theory, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, Nonparametric, Papers, Pattern, Peer-Reviewed, Probability Theory, Productivity, Publications, Research, Sankhya-The Indian Journal of Statistics, Scientometric, Scientometrics Analysis, Single Journal Studies, Statistics, Statistics Journal, Theory, Trend, Value

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Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-2, 101.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-2,%20101.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore the current situation of public librarian’s information literacy, self-directed learning readiness and e-learning attitudes in Taiwan. It also sought to identify the relationships among the three variables and the predictive ability of information literacy and self-directed learning readiness on e-learning attitudes. This study employed a survey questionnaire that contained the following: information literacy scale, self-directed learning readiness scale and e-learning attitude scale. The subjects were 385 public librarians from three cities: Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung. The research results showed that, public librarian’s perceptions toward information literacy, self-directed learning readiness, and e-learning attitudes were positive. Statistical analysis revealed that public librarian’s who hold a library science degree performed significantly better than those who had graduated from non-library science departments on three sub-factors of information literacy (information querying, information organisation and information evaluation). Respondents who had received more training had better information evaluations and love of learning scores. The stepwise regression analysis indicated that the information evaluation was the strongest predictor in determining public librarian’s e-learning attitudes followed by creative learning, love of learning, and independent learning.

Keywords: Adult Learners, Analysis, Attitude, Attitudes, Cities, E-Learning Attitudes, Evaluation, Information, Information Literacy, Internet, Learning, Model, Predictive, Public, Public Libraries, Purpose, Questionnaire, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Research Results, Scale, Science, Self-Directed Learning Readiness, Statistical Analysis, Survey, Taipei, Taiwan, Training

? Egghe, L. (2012), Theoretical evidence for empirical findings of A. Pulgarin on Lotka’s law. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (3), 1-5.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-3, 1.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-3,%201.pdf)

Abstract: In [A. Pulgarin. 2012. Dependence of Lotka’s law parameters on the scientific area. Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science, 17(1): 41-50], the author finds negative correlations between the average number of papers per author and the Lotka exponent and the Lotka constant as well as positive correlations between the latter two parameters. He also finds lower values for the latter two parameters in fields or countries with highly concentrated productions (e.g. where there is heavy growth). In the present paper these findings are proved mathematically, based on earlier results on Lotka’s law proved by this author.

Keywords: Correlations, Evidence, Growth, Journal, Law, Library and Information Science, Lotka, Lotka’s Law, Papers, Science, Scientometrics, Zipf’s Law

? Liu, X.L., Liu, R.Y. and Wang, M.Y. (2012), Correlation of publication frequency with impact factors in 1058 medical journals in SCI-expanded database. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (3), 7-16.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-3, 7.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-3,%207.pdf)

Abstract: We collected the impact factor (IF) and 5-year impact factor (5-IF) of 1058 medical journals in SCI-expanded database, and explore their changes with the increase of publication frequency (PF). Our studies shows that there are positive correlation of PF with IF (r=0.313, P=0.000) and 5-IF (r=0.298, P=0.000). According to the levels of journals’ PF, the journals were divided into four groups. The journals with PF from 1 to 5 were divided into group I, t hat from 6 to 11, 12 to 23, 24 to 58 were divided into group II, group III and group IV, respectively. The IF of the journals in group I were 1.94 +/- 1.71, 2.16 +/- 4.30 in group II, 3.17 +/- 2.93 in group III, and 8.00 +/- 9.68 in group IV, respectively. The 5-IF of the journals in group I were 2.080 +/- 1.668, 2.194 +/- 3.046 in group II, 3.253 +/- 3.045 in group III, and 8.00 +/- 10.015 in group IV, respectively. With comparison of mean ranks of IF and 5-IF among four groups with different PF, we had found that the higher the PF the higher the IF (H=114.075, P=0.000) and 5-IF (H=102.796, P=0.000). From 2006 to 2008, PF increased at various degrees in 22 journals, of which the total citation increased too, and just 18 journals of which IF increased. After PF increased in 22 journals, IF and 5-year IF were obviously higher than those before PF increased (Z=2.386, P=0.017; Z=4.015, P=0.000). We concluded that the IF and 5-IF are increased with the increasing of journals’ PF. The mechanism of the positive correlation between IF and PF are discussed.

Keywords: 2-Year Impact Factor, 5-Year Impact Factor, Changes, Citation, Comparison, Correlation, Database, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index, IV, Journals, Law, Mechanism, Medical, Medical Journals, Publication, Publication Frequency, Sci-Expanded Database, T

? Sombatsompop, N., Chancheewa, S., Markpin, T., Premkamolnetr, N., Ittiritmeechai, S., Wongkaew, C., Yochai, W. and Ratchatahirun, P. (2012), Thai -Journal Citation Index (TCI) centre: 10 years of experiences, lessons learned, and ongoing development. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (3), 17-33.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-3, 17.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-3,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: This paper outlines 10 years of experiences concerning the inception and operation of the Thai-Journal Citation Index (TCI) Centre, which was the first national citation centre in Thailand and also in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), founded in 2001. The experiences discussed involve the aims and missions of the TCI towards improving the quality and increasing the visibility of local and national research findings. The impacts of the TCI on the academic community are also described, together with the challenges faced in regard to its acceptability, especially by internationally oriented researchers. Various TCI activities to promote and disseminate national research findings are discussed, such as a quality assessment program for Thai journals indexed in TCI, awarding high-quality Thai journals, launching the Thai Journal Online (Thai-JO) system, and identification and comparison of local research performances using TCI and international databases as data sources. Finally, the ASEAN Citation Index (ACI) database is introduced, as part of the preparation for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in conjunction with the TCI and other national citation index databases, in order to enhance the dissemination and quality of ASEAN research profiles on an international platform.

Keywords: Acceptability, Asean Citation Index (ACI), Asian, Assessment, Citation, Citation Index, Community, Comparison, Data, Database, Databases, Development, First, Identification, Impact Factors, Impacts, Index, International, Journal, Journals, Local, National Citation Centre, National Citation Index Database, Operation, Preparation, Profiles, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Research Performance Evaluations, Sources, Thai-Journal Citation Index (TCI) Database, Thailand, Universities, Visibility

? Safahieh, H., Sanni, S.A. and Zainab, A.N. (2012), International contribution to *Nipah virus* research 1999-2010. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (3), 35-47.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-3, 35.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-3,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines 462 papers on Nipah virus research published from 1999 to 2010, identifying the active authors, institutions and citations received. Data was extracted from SCI-Expanded database, (Web of Science) and analyzed using descriptive figures and tables. The results show the growth of publication is incremental up to 2010 even though the average citations received is decreasing. The ratio of authors to articles is 1330: 426. The active contributing countries are USA (41.0%), Australia (19.3%), Malaysia (16.0%), England (6.5%) and France (5.6%). The productive authors are mainly affiliated to the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, USA and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) in Australia and University of Malaya Medical Centre, Malaysia. A total of 10572 citations were received and the ratio of articles to citation is 1: 24.8. Collaboration with the bigger laboratories in USA and Australia is contributive to the sustained growth of published literature and to access diverse expertise.

Keywords: Access, Australia, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Control, Database, Disease, England, France, Growth, Infection, Infectious Diseases, Institutions, Literature, Malaya, Malaysia, Medical, Nipah Virus, Outbreak, Papers, Patterns, Productivity, Publication, Research, SCI-Expanded, Science, University, USA, Virology, Web of Science

Notes: CCountry

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Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-3, 49.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-3,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyses the research output of Sri Lanka in S&T during 2001-2010 on several parameters including its growth and global publications share, citation impact, share of international collaborative papers, contribution of major collaborative partner countries, contribution to various subject fields, geographical distribution of its papers, evaluation of the characteristics on its high productive institutions, authors and papers and the journals publishing the research output. The Scopus Citation Database has been used to retrieve the publication data for 10 years. The study concludes that Sri Lanka needs to increase its output and bring about improvement in the quality of its research efforts. This can be done by investing much more in research and development (R&D) expenditure, increase in the deployment of more qualified manpower and international collaboration; and by modernizing and strengthening its research infrastructure.

Keywords: Analyses, Authors, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Impact, Citation Study, Collaboration, Data, Development, Distribution, Evaluation, Global, Growth, Impact, Improvement, India, Infrastructure, Institutions, International, International Collaboration, Journals, Needs, Papers, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Quality Of, R&D, Research, Research and Development, Research Output, Research Productivity, Science, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Scopus, Sri Lanka, Technology

? Zhang, L. (2012), A tapered diffusion impact indicator: A preliminary exploration on the journal level. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (3), 67-72.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-3, 67.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-3,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: We introduce an indicator (D-T) to measure the diffusion impact of scientific research. The indicator focuses on the variety of citing sources by giving a full credit when a new citing source makes an appearance, and a tapered credit when a new citing paper appears in an already used existed source. As a preliminary study, we only used a simple example with individual journals as the diffusion units. A sample from a highly interdisciplinary journal, Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, is used to illustrate this procedure. From the theoretical analysis and experimental examples, the DT index proved an efficient function for differentiating the scope of citation diffusion.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Diffusion, Diffusion Index, Experimental, Function, Impact, Index, Indicator, Interdisciplinary, Journal, Journals, Knowledge Diffusion, Knowledge Diffusion, Measure, Output, Procedure, Research, Scientific Research, Scope, Source, Sources, Tapered Indicator

? Erfanmanesh, M., Rohani, V.A. and Abrizah, A. (2012), Co-authorship network of scientometrics research collaboration. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **17** (3), 73-93.

Full Text: [2012\Mal J Lib Inf Sci17-3, 73.pdf](2012/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci17-3,%2073.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the co-authorship network in the field of scientometrics using social network analysis techniques with the aim of developing an understanding of research collaboration in this scientific community. Using co-authorship data from 3125 articles published in the journal Scientometrics with a time span of more than three decades (1980-2012), we construct an evolving co-authorship network and calculate three centrality measures (closeness, betweenness, and degree) for 3024 authors, 1207 institutions, 68 countries and 22 academic fields in this network. This paper also discusses the USAbility of centrality measures in author ranking, and suggests that centrality measures can be useful indicators for impact analysis. Findings revealed that scientometrics was not dominated by a couple of key researchers as quite a significant number of popular researchers were identified. The United States occupies the topmost position in all measures except for degree centrality. The most active, central and collaborative academic discipline in scientometrics is Information & Library Science.

Keywords: Academic Discipline, Analysis, Authors, Betweenness Centrality, Centrality Measures, Closeness Centrality, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Collaborative Network, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Collaboration, Community, Couple, Data, Degree Centrality, Developing, Field, Impact, Impact Analysis, Indicators, Institutions, Journal, Network, Network Analysis, Ranking, Research, Research Collaboration, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientometrics, Social, Social Network Analysis, Social Networks, Techniques, Understanding, United States, USAbility

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 1.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores core concepts relating to community engagement in public libraries. It offers a new conceptual framework to help understand collaborative, productive relationships between information service providers and service users. Fundamental to this framework are two underlying variables of ‘influence of authority’ and ‘willingness to learn’. This paper explores these variables and related elements that were shown to influence the success of community engagement in public libraries in the United Kingdom. The study has developed a model of essential elements of community engagement in public libraries, as a first step towards systematic research in this area. This paper focuses on the implications for practice and suggests a community engagement model that is grounded in the reality and perceptions of the community and the participants, rather than only from an institutional perspective.

Keywords: Community, Community Engagement, Engagement, First, Framework, Information, Information Service, Library Outreach Programmes, Model, Modelling, Practice, Providers, Public, Public Libraries, Research, Service, United Kingdom

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 15.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims to probe the need and impact of teaching personality development, social and communication skills as part of Library & Information Science (LIS) education. The Master programme at the Department of Library & Information Science at University of the Punjab, Lahore was taken as a case to study in this regard as the Department started a full 3 credit hour course on ‘Personality Development & Communication Skills’ in 2007. To meet the objective of the study, a web-based survey was used for data collection. Those 4 sessions’ students who studied in this course were asked to respond to the survey. The findings revealed that overall the course had a meaningful influence on students’ personality growth, behaviour modification and social skills. However, written communication skills were not much improved. The majority of respondents acknowledged the need for extensive learning of social and communication skills for LIS professionals as part of LIS education. It is assumed that this study will raise awareness in this regard among other schools in the country and in the sister countries with comparable conditions.

Keywords: Behaviour, Case Study, Collection, Communication, Communication Skills, Country, Course, Data, Data Collection, Development, Education, Growth, Impact, Information, Learning, Li, Library and Information Science Education, Library and Information Science Professionals, Lis, Modification, Personality, Personality Development, Science, Social, Social Skills, Social Skills, Soft Skills, Students, Survey, Teaching, University

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 27.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%2027.pdf)

Abstract: The College of Social Sciences at Kuwait University introduced a 3-credit hour formal course of information and computing literacy as a required course for the undergraduate students. Four years back, the course structure and content were revised and the component of inquiry was added to the same course. This course has been in place for more than a decade. This study was designed to assess the relevance and usefulness of this course for developing the needed computing, information and inquiry capabilities among students. The study was thus designed to investigate; firstly, whether the course had made any significant difference in the computing, information and research capabilities of students. Secondly, it assessed whether certain personal and social variables of students were associated with significance differences in student capabilities. A research instrument was designed around the constructs that had been defined in the course description and syllabi of 1380-131. This instrument was administered in the first week of the Semester 1 classes of the year 2009-10 in five sections of the same class. The same instrument, with changed facts and multiple-choice statements, was administered in the last week of the same semester in the same five sections. Students also provided information about personal and social variables. It was found that the students performed significantly better for the overall information literacy and for the three segments of information, computing and research. Academic majors of students, types of schools they had attended and mother’s academic qualifications were found to be associated with significant differences in students’ performance on information literacy measures.

Keywords: Analysis, Case Analysis, Computing Skills, Course, Developing, First, Information, Information Literacy, Information Skills, Kuwait, Performance, Relevance, Research, Research Skills, Significance, Social, Social Sciences, Structure, Student, Students, Undergraduate, Undergraduate Students, University

? Bodaghi, N.B. and Zainab, A.N. (2013), My carrel, my second home: Inclusion and the sense of belonging among visually impaired students in an academic library. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (1), 39-54.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 39.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores visually impaired persons’ (VIPs) sense of belonging in a university library context. It focuses on their perceptions of and experiences with study carrels located in the university library. Data were collected during interviews and focus group discussions. Participants consisted of five female and thirteen male students between the ages of 20 and 37 years. Participants considered their carrels as second homes where they felt safe, comfortable, and accepted. The carrels gave them a sense of belonging. The carrels also served as social places where the VIPs could interact with peers, volunteer readers, and other sighted students. The VIPs viewed their carrels as quiet havens where they could study and learn. They felt they belonged to the library community and were proud to be accepted as students at the university. The findings may increase library managements’ awareness of the need to include these types of spaces in future design.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Act, Blind, Community, Context, Design, Female, Inclusion In Libraries, Interviews, Library Services To Special Groups, Male, Provision, Sense of Belonging, Social, Students, University, Visually Handicapped

? Hariri, N., Kazerani, M. and Moghaddam-Kiya, R. (2013), Evaluation of Persian thesauri of basic sciences based on ANSI/NISO 39.19-2005 standard. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (1), 55-65.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 55.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Thesauri have played a significant role as information storage and retrieval aid. However, to ensure effective retrieval of information, thesauri should comply with the standards such as ANSI /NISO Z 39.19 -2005, which provide rules and principles for constructing controlled vocabularies. These rules include four dimensions; form construction, semantic relationships, displaying controlled vocabularies, and management systems. These dimensions served as a basis in this study to evaluate the accuracy of vocabulary construction in four Persian Thesauri of Basic Sciences. The research approach utilised in this study was the analytical survey method and a checklist was developed as the research instrument. The samples of terms established by using Morgan’s table were entered into the checklist and were evaluated on the basis of the relevant standards. According to the results, the thesauri under study had observed the standards of form construction and semantic relationships properly but had not given due attention to management and displaying dimensions.

Keywords: Accuracy, ANSI , NISO Z 39.19-2005, Approach, Basic Sciences, Construction, Controlled Vocabularies, Evaluation, Information, Information Storage and Retrieval, Management, Principles, Research, Role, Sciences, Standard, Standards, Storage, Survey, Systems, Thesauri

? Majid, S., Foo, S., Zhang, X., Mokhtar, I.A., Luyt, B., Chang, Y.K. and Theng, Y.L. (2013), Nurses’ information use and literature searching skills for evidence based practices. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (1), 67-78.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 67.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: Medical and healthcare literature is growing exponentially, and medical professionals, including nurses, need to possess basic literature searching skills to retrieve information for clinical decision making. This study aims to investigate the use of different medical information sources by nurses and their literature searching skills. Questionnaire survey was adopted for data collection and a total of 1,486 nurses from two public hospitals in Singapore participated in this study. It was found that human and printed sources were used more frequently by the nurse, as compared to online sources. For literature searching, nurses used basic search features, and only less than one-quarter of them were familiar with Boolean and proximity operators. The study suggests that hospital libraries should play an active role in improving literature searching skills of nurses which may subsequently result in increased use of electronic information sources, where more updated clinical research information may be found.

Keywords: Attitudes, Clinical, Clinical Research, Collection, Data, Data Collection, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Practice, Evidence-Based, Familiar, Hospital, Hospitals, Human, Implementation, Information, Information Sources, Information Use, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Searching, Medical, Medical Information, Needs, Nurses, Nursing-Students, Online, Physicians, Practices, Practitioners, Primary-Care, Public, Public Hospitals, Research, Resources, Role, Seeking Behavior, Singapore, Sources, Survey

? Omobowale, A.O., Omobowale, M.O. and Akinade, H.O.J. (2013), Newspaper stands as centres of social consciousness in Nigeria. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (1), 79-86.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 79.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: The existing interaction between newspaper stands and Nigerian readers transcends market exchange. It is rather a place for engendering social consciousness among a people, desirous of being abreast of up-to-date information, but lacking requisite finance. Thus, a practice which evolved out of peoples’ financial incapability has become a catalyst for the congregation of individuals at newspaper stands to access news at minimal cost, for social interaction and possible social consciousness. This depicts a public sphere where people have “shared interest”. Thus, the newspaper stand presents as public sphere where shared public interest reported in newspapers ignites deliberative discourses which hugely impacts social consciousness among discussants and listening by-standers.

Keywords: Access, Catalyst, Consciousness, Cost, Impacts, Information, Interaction, Market, Newspaper Stands, Newspapers, Nigeria, Popular-Culture, Practice, Public, Public Sphere and Shared Interest, Social, Social Consciousness

? Chao, C.M., Yu, T.K. and Cheng, B.W. (2013), Modelling predictors of adolescents’ attitude towards a cyber lives index. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (1), 87-104.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-1, 87.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-1,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: The Internet USAge is convenient, borderless, and unrestricted by time limits. However, this convenience can also lead to Internet addiction, especially for teenagers who do almost everything on the Internet, such as playing online games, searching for information, making friends, and staying in contact with friends and family. The current study develops a comprehensive model and instrument for measuring Taiwanese high school students’ individual cyber lives. Data on multiple variables (online gaming, cyber friendships, Knowledge growth, family life, and peer relationships) are compiled based on previous research and used to establish a cyber lives scale. The instrument in this study, consisting of 22 items across five factors, is a reliable, valid, and useful measure for assessing adolescent cyber lives. In total, 2113 USAble responses are obtained from 1162 males and 951 females aged 16-19. Drawing on some of the key factors that influence adolescent cyber lives, this paper offers a new perspective on this multifaceted topic.

Keywords: Addiction, Adolescent, Adolescents, Aged, Assessing, Attitude, Computer Games, Consequences, Cyber Lives, Family, Growth, Impact, Index, Information, Internet, Internet Addiction, Internet Addiction, Internet Leisure Activity, Internet Use, Knowledge, Knowledge Growth, Lead, Life, Measure, Media, Model, Modelling, Online, Predictors, Research, Scale, Scale Development, Students, Taiwanese Adolescents, Teenagers, Topic, Users

? Kawalec, A. (2013), Research trends in library and information science based on Spanish scientific publication 2000 to 2010. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (2), 1-13.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-2, 1.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-2,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the paper is to establish Spanish research trends in Library and Information Science ( LIS) on the basis of academic publications issued between 2000 and 2010. Data about publications were retrieved from twelve university department or faculty websites and were checked against Exit Directory of Experts in Information Handling and Dialnet or DoIS, the Spanish databases on information, documentation and translation studies. The study has identified eleven topic groups of LIS research. The biggest group is Information sources, support and channels, representing 24% of the total publications. There are three other equally large topic groups, representing 13% of the total publication materials each. They are: Information treatment for information service; Industry, profession and education; and Information use and the sociology of information. This paper also discusses Spanish research trends related to the findings from prior studies.

Keywords: Databases, Documentation, Education, Faculty, Groups, Impact, Information, Information Science, Information Service, Information Sources, Journal Articles, Li, Library and Information Science, Library and Information Science (Lis) Research, Lis, Lis Research, Lis Research Classification, Productivity, Profession, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Trends, Scholarly Publications, Science, Scientific Publication, Service, Sociology, Sources, Spanish Lis Research Trends, Support, Topic, Translation, Treatment, Trends, University, Web, Websites

? Sanni, S.A., Safahieh, H., Zainab, A.N., Abrizah, A. and Raj, R.G. (2013), Evaluating the growth pattern and relative performance in Nipah virus research from 1999 to 2010. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (2), 14-24.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-2, 14.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-2,%2014.pdf)

Abstract: The study examines Nipah virus publications retrieved from SCI-Expanded and SSCI database (Web of Science) for the period 1999-2010. Performance indicators used are: total publications, total citations, the activity index, the attractive index and the publication efficiency index. Yearly publication and citation trends indicated an exponential growth. The most active countries involved are USA, Australia, Malaysia, France, Germany and the UK. The USA produced the most papers, has the highest average citations per article and highest h-Index. Australia is the most productive country based on per capita followed by Malaysia. The relative citation impact in Nipah virus research by these countries surpassed the world’s average. The most active institutions are the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia (18.73%); Center for Disease Control and Prevention, USA (14.94%); and University of Malaya, Malaysia (12.41%).

Keywords: Activity, Australia, Bats, Bibliometrics, Cambodia, Citation, Citation Impact, Citations, Control, Country, Database, Disease, Efficiency, France, Germany, Growth, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Index, Indicators, Infectious Diseases, Institutions, Malaya, Malaysia, Nipah Virus, Papers, Pattern, Performance, Performance Indicators, Prevention, Publication, Publications, Relative Indicators, Research, SCI-Expanded, Science, SSCI, Trends, UK, University, USA, Virology, Web of Science

? Megnigbeto, E. (2013), Controversies arising from which similarity measures can be used in co-citation analysis. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (2), 25-31.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-2, 25.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-2,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: Pearson’s r has been used as similarity measure in author co-citation analysis since the introduction of this technique in the 1980s. However, some scientists supported that Pearson’s r coefficient does not fulfill mathematical conditions of a good similarity measure, and therefore should not be used in co-citation analysis. They proposed alternatives measures that yield much precisions. Other scientists defend the use of Pearson’s coefficient and supported that it does well the job author cocitation analysis is for. This article makes the point of the controversy that rose several years ago and fed in the Journal of the American Society of Information Science and Technology (JASIST) about what similarity measure to use in author co-citation analysis and similar techniques.

Keywords: Alternatives, Analysis, Author Co-Citation Analysis, Author Cocitation, Author Cocitation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Cooccurrence Data, Information, Informetrics, Journal, Measure, Pearson’S R Coefficient, Pearsons Correlation-Coefficient, Saltons Cosine, Science, Scientists, Similarity, Similarity Measures, Techniques, Technology

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-2, 33.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-2,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: Current competitive environment has forced higher education authorities to rank the scientific performance of their universities. The results of the university rankings have been used in strategic planning of research affairs. Focal point behind the university ranking is the methodological issues. Previous university rankings have relied on the conventional methods that are accompanied by some drawbacks. Therefore, the present study aims to evaluate Iranian universities based on the Crown indicator. The performance of fourteen Iranian universities was evaluated based on the data gathered from Essential Science Indicators (ESI) database. Results of the world university rankings do not indicate the true positions of the universities that can be attributed to the combined methods. Findings show that the older and larger sized Iranian universities, notwithstanding their enormous publications and citations, have lower research impact performance compared to relatively newer and smaller universities. Furthermore, employing a normalized mechanism [such as Citation per Publication (CPP)/Mean Field Citation Score (FCSm)] in rankings provide better results useful for strategic decisions in universities. Using the ranking results from normalized data, using new sets of metrics, smaller and newer Iranian universities could attract larger resources, better quality faculties and students to strengthen stronger national and international collaborations.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Collaborations, Competitive, Conventional, Crown Indicator, Data, Database, Education, Environment, Esi, Field, Higher Education, Impact, Indicator, Indicators, International, Iranian Universities, Mechanism, Methods, Metrics, Performance, Planning, Publication, Publications, Quality, Rank, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Research Impact, Research Performance, Resources, Results, Science, Scientific Assessment, Scientific Performance, Strategic, Strategic Planning, Students, Universities, University, University Ranking, World

? Chuang, K.Y., Wang, M.H. and Ho, Y.S. (2013), High-impact papers published in journals listed in the field of chemical engineering. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **18** (2), 47-63.

Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-2, 47.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-2,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: The Essential Science Indicators (ESI) database of Thomson Reuters is widely used to evaluate and identify important, high-impact papers, but few researches have looked at attributes of the ESI database. Using the category of “chemical engineering” as an example, characteristics of the ESI database were described, and distributions of document type, language of the paper, and journal of publication were reported. Five indicators, total number of papers, first-author papers, corresponding-author papers, independent papers, and collaborative papers, were applied to evaluate publications by country, institution, and author. In addition, the number of authors cited, number of institutions cited, number of countries cited, number of subject areas cited, and number of journals cited were also used to evaluate highly-cited ESI papers. Results showed that journals with a higher impact factor did not necessarily to have more papers in the ESI. The most highly cited ESI papers had fewer authors, were more likely to be single-country papers, and in general had not yet reached a citation peak, or had an extended citation peak over several years. Self-citation does not appear to be an issue among them. The ESI database only includes papers that were published within the last ten years, and likely excludes some top-cited papers even before their citation peak is reached. We suggest that ESI criteria should be amended to include all papers but only consider citation frequencies within the last ten years.

Keywords: 1st Authors, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Chemical, Chemical Engineering, Chemical Engineering Journals, Citation, Corresponding Authors, Countries, Country, Criteria, Database, Engineering, Esi, Essential Science Indicators (ESI), Field, General, High-Impact Papers, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Language, Mental-Health Research, Papers, Performance, Publication, Publications, Publications By Country, Research Productivity, Results, Science, Scientomerics, Self-Citation, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-2, 65.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-2,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to empirically investigate the size of giant components in the scholarly networks of prominent engineering disciplines in Malaysia. A co-authorship network is constructed by connecting two authors if they have co-authored a research article together. By applying Social Network Analysis (SNA), the size of the giant component of co-authorship networks was investigated in the four prominent engineering disciplines, namely electrical and electronics (EEE), chemical (CHEM), civil (CIVIL), and mechanical (MECH), involving 3675 records of scholarly articles, in which at least one of the researchers per article had a Malaysian address. Results revealed that well-formed giant components (size >50% of all nodes) were already present in EEE and CHEM disciplines, whereas they were at an undeveloped stage in the case of both CIVIL and MECH. All the four disciplines demonstrated small-world properties. However, those with larger giant components also had larger degree of separation (geodesic distance) between the nodes. Density of the nodes was negatively correlated with the size of the giant component. After the mid-90s, both CHEM and EEE had a faster production of articles than the other two disciplines, which corresponds with their well-formed giant components.

Keywords: Authors, Chemical, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Constructed, Engineering, Giant Components, Malaysia, Network, Networks, Percolation Level, Productivity, Purpose, Records, Research, Research Collaboration, Results, Science, Scientific Communications, Separation, Size, Social Network Analysis, Social Networks, Web

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-2, 79.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-2,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: Recognition and having a general outlook of the researches performed, as well as the links among various fields, and also having awareness of the developments and progression of such fields in time are among the objectives of scientific maps. The goal of the present study is to discover and draw the scientific map of medical domains in Iran during 2003-2007. For such purposes, we sought to utilize the subject category co-citation analysis. In line with this, the most productive, effective and the most cited medical subject categories in the period under investigation were determined. The study population included all scientific papers published by Iranians in medical subject categories, as well as their references, which have been indexed in Science Citations Index Expanded (SCIE). Data analyses and mapping were performed using Network Workbench (NWB) tool. The findings show that Iranian medical scholarly publications have been increasing compared with its total scientific products. The mappings reveal more density in the maps of each successive year under study. It can be said that subject categories such as Medicine, General & internal, Pharmacology & pharmacy, and Biochemistry & molecular biology are among the most productive categories as they have more relations with other categories. There is a significant difference between the quantity of scientific products and the amount of citations garnered by effective categories and other medical categories. However, no significant difference is found between the mean received citations per article in effective medical categories and other categories. The authors recommend more attention be paid to the scientific mappings using various techniques applied in different years in Islamic countries.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Biology, Category Co-Citation Analysis, Citations, Clusters, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Domains, General, Information-Science, Investigation, Iran, Knowledge Mapping, Macrolevel Changes, Mapping, Medical, Medicine, Molecular Biology, Network, Papers, Pharmacy, Population, Progression, Publications, References, Relations, Scie, Science, Scientific Maps, Scientometrics, Techniques

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-3, 1.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-3,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The study aims to find out why Singaporean children read, as well as the role and benefit reading plays in their lives. It also probes into their motivation for reading and how they choose books. Thirty children were interviewed and the findings of several previous studies confirmed. A significant new finding was that although children are aware of the benefits and pragmatic reasons of reading, they read for their own satisfaction, and any benefit they reap is incidental and not intentional. Recommendations to improve library services for children are made at the end.

Keywords: Benefits, Children, Motivation, Public Libraries, Reading, Reading Behaviour, Reading Habits, Role, Satisfaction, School Reading Programmes, Services, Singapore, Singapore Children

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-3, 13.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-3,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to identify information needs of 84 Pakistani farmers. The study uses face-to-face structured interviews of men, between the ages of 25 and 65 years, actively participating in farming. Their information needs were centered on: soil preparation, seeds, taking care of crops, harvesting activities, and animal husbandry. They depended mainly on interpersonal relationships in meeting their information needs. The role of mass media and printed materials as sources of information was found to be very low. Lack of timely access, low level of education and language barrier were the main problems that these farmers faced while getting the required information. The findings of this study would be helpful in planning and designing need-based information infrastructure for rural farmers. This will add to the existing literature on the topic and will be of help to researchers in developing countries of Asia and Africa.

Keywords: Access, Africa, Agricultural Information, Animal Husbandry, Asia, Barrier, Care, Crops, Developing, Developing Countries, Education, Farmers In Developing Countries, Farming, Harvesting, Information, Information Needs, Infrastructure, Interviews, Language, Library, Literature, Mass Media, Media, Men, Needs, Pakistan, Planning, Preparation, Role, Rural, Rural Areas, Soil, Sources, Sources Of Information, Topic

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-3, 25.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-3,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: The introduction of online access to electronic reference materials has changed the forms of information services provided by libraries for their users However, although electronic information sources are collected on a large scale by academic libraries, they are not used in the same scale. The main objective of this study is to find out the factors that affect the adoption and use of online databases. Rogers’ diffusion theory was used to evaluate the effect of perceived innovation attributes of the online databases on the rate of adoption. The survey instrument was distributed to 351 faculty members from the 8th Zone of Islamic Azad University (IAU) in Tehra. This study confirms that the respondents perceived the relative advantage (Correlation Value 0.64), compatibility (Correlation Value 0.65), complexity (Correlation Value -0.57), trialability (Correlation Value 0.31), and observability (Correlation Value 0.53), all are related to adoption and use of online databases. The findings of the present study indicated that 49.28 percent of faculty members were early majority and over 60 percent of the faculty members accepted and used online databases, indicating the acceptance rate is average (3.67).

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Acceptance, Access, Adoption, Complexity, Correlation, Databases, Diffusion, Distributed, Faculty, Forms, Information, Information Services, Innovation, Instrument, Iran, Libraries, Online, Online Databases, Reference, Rogers’ Diffusion Of Innovation Theory, Scale, Services, Sources, Survey, Technology Adoption, Theory, University

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-3, 39.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-3,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: This study examined the effects of antecedent variables students’ major and attendance in bibliographic instruction program on the variation in library anxiety sub-scale, ‘barriers with staff’. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design using 367 students drawn randomly from a population of 8432 undergraduate students in a Malaysian institution of higher learning. The analysis of data was based on 308 usable returns. The results of running an independent sample t-test revealed that ‘barriers with staff’ did not significantly discriminate between students majoring in the human/social sciences and those majoring in the pure/applied sciences. Further, ‘barriers with staff’ was found to have significantly discriminated between students who had attended the bibliographic instruction program and those who did not attend such a program. The results of running a 2 X 2 Factorial ANOVA further supported the findings of the two independent sample t-tests in which students major was found to have no significant effect on ‘barriers with staff’ whilst attendance in bibliographic instruction program was found to have a significant effect on ‘barriers with staff’. The results of running a 2 X 2 Factorial ANOVA also revealed a statistically significant interaction effect between students’ major and attendance in bibliographic instruction program on library anxiety sub-scale, ‘barriers with staff’. The findings revealed that students majoring in the human/social sciences who had attended the bibliographic instruction program reported the lowest levels of library anxiety associated with ‘barriers with staff’ when compared to students majoring in the pure/applied sciences who had not attended such a program. This finding highlights bibliographic instruction program role as a moderating variable rather than as a typical antecedent or independent variable in the library anxiety research program.

Keywords: Academic Major, Analysis, Anova, Antecedents Of Library Anxiety, Anxiety, Barriers, Barriers With Library Staff, Bibliographic, Cross Sectional Survey, Data, Design, Effects, Instruction, Interaction, Interaction Effect, Learning, Library Anxiety, Library Anxiety Scale, Library Instruction Programme, Population, Research, Role, Sciences, Students, Survey, Undergraduate

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-3, 49.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-3,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: We investigate if the shape of citation curves of Chinese publications in the field of nanoscience and nanotechnology converge to those of America and find that they, indeed, do. The used approach is size independent and, hence, can be used to compare not only large countries but also countries of intermediate size.

Keywords: Approach, China, Chinese, Citation, Citation Curves, Convergence, Delineation, Field, Journals, Nanoscience, Nanoscience And Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology, Patents, Publications, Science, Size, Terms, Update, USA

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-3, 57.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-3,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: Information behaviour focuses on how people find and use information for work or personal needs. This study reports on the interviews with 50 cardiac patients in a Kuwaiti hospital that revealed their information needs on risk factors, alternative treatment, diet and exercise. They felt more confident if they sought information themselves or through their family members. Cardiac patients feel that health information has changed the way they eat and exercise. Internet is currently not a frequent source of information for most cardiac patients in Kuwait. Those who use Internet, depend on search engines as the primary means for finding information. It is suggested that further research looks into sharing of information among cardiac patients through social media and popular social networking sites.

Keywords: Alternative, Behaviour, Cancer-Patients, Cardiac Patients, Diet, Exercise, Family, Family Members, Health, Health Information, Hospital, Information, Information Behaviour, Information Needs, Information Seeking, Internet, Interviews, Kuwait, Media, Needs, Patients, Primary, Research, Risk, Risk Factors, Seeking Health Information, Social, Source, Treatment, Women, Work

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Full Text: [2013\Mal J Lib Inf Sci18-3, 75.pdf](2013/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci18-3,%2075.pdf)

Abstract: This paper addresses the adoption of Public Library 2.0 from the perspective of Malaysian librarians and library users, particularly the teenagers. Qualitative approach, using content analysis of fourteen state public library websites and interviews with librarians, was applied to explore the level of Web 2.0 adoption, and to ascertain the motivation and purpose of adopting these technologies. Quantitative approach was used to obtain user perspective on the use of Web 2.0 by public libraries. Findings reveal that the National Library of Malaysia (PNM), leads in terms of total number of Web 2.0 tools deployed. Social networking applications (specifically Facebook and Twitter) are the most used in Malaysian public libraries. The main purpose of using Web 2.0 tools is to provide information on library activities, news and announcement. The adoption of Web 2.0 applications is not guided by any definite policies and there is a lack of monitoring of the librarians and users activities on the social media. No innovative use of Web 2.0 tools was discovered to enhance the participation of the library community, especially targeted for teens. Teenagers are receptive towards use of Public Library 2.0, but their lack of the knowledge on how Web 2.0 tools can improve their interaction with the library services, limits their ability to give feedback on their expectations. The evidences point to a dire need for immediate improvements in the management of Web 2.0 based library services.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Approach, Chinese University-Libraries, Community, Content Analysis, Expectations, Facebook, Information, Interaction, Interviews, Knowledge, Library 2.0, Library Websites, Malaysia, Management, Media, Monitoring, Motivation, Participation, Policies, Public, Public Libraries, Purpose, Services, Sites, Social, Social Media, Social Networking, State, Technologies, Teenagers, Twitter, Users, Web, Web 2.0, Websites

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-1, 1.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Based on three theorems for size-to-rank transformations, the shifted power function is used to set up a theoretical framework unifying informetric distributions. While the shifted power function with time-type exponential cutoff supplies a unifying informetric framework, the shifted power function with space-type exponential cutoff can be linked to the Pareto and Weibull distributions. The exponent is the crucial parameter in a power function, determining the most important characteristics of the power-law distribution.

Keywords: Characteristics, Complex Networks, Distribution, Distributions, Exponential Cutoff, Framework, Function, Informetric Functions, Laws, Lotkaian Informetrics, Modeling, Pareto, Pareto Distribution, Power, Power Law, Power Law Function, Progress, Theoretical, Weibull Distribution

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-1, 17.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-1,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: This article has been inspired by the activity index and problems in its proper understanding. It studies a basic relative contribution index which is placed in the context of countries’ publication contributions. Two versions are proposed: one being an average of ratios (AoR) and the other one a ratio of averages (RoA). A Lotkaian-Zipfian framework is used to model the two versions of the proposed indicator. A remarkable difference between the two approaches (RoA vs. AoR) is found when determining the fraction of units (countries) that have a value larger than one. This observation contributes to the understanding of the differences between these two approaches.

Keywords: Activity, Average Of Ratios (AOR), Context, Contribution, Framework, Independence, Index, Indicator, Model, Observation, Publication, Ratio Of Averages (ROA), Relative Contribution Index, Understanding, Value

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-1, 23.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-1,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the relative percentile of diffusion (RPDiF) and compares it with the results of the following indicators: synchronous diffusion factor (DiF), synchronous relative diffusion factor (RDiF), and the five years impact factor (5IF) scores -to assess the influence of journals. The approach involves collection, analyses and comparison of bibliometric data for42 Malaysian journals that have garnered citations in the Web of Science (WoS) during 2006 to 2010. Findings show that it is important to read the RDiF with the RPDiF because RPDiF shows that journals with high RDiF and low RPDiF do not possess strong quality profile like those with both high RDiF and RPDiF. The paper concludes that a journal can be said to demonstrate high quality impact and influence if it achieves a high DiF, RPDiF and 5IF. This study contributes in providing an additional quality indicator to evaluate journals not indexed by mainstream citation databases.

Keywords: Analyses, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, Collection, Comparison, Data, Databases, Diffusion, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicator, Indicators, Influence, Information, Journal, Journal Diffusion Factor, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Quality Indicators, Journals, Percentile, Periodic Citation Counts, Quality, Scholarly Journals, Science, Web, Web Of Science, Wos

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-1, 37.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-1,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: It has been proven that several features of scientific papers are relevant to citation impact. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the role of these features and unravel which features have greater influence on citation impact. A feature space is established to describe four types of scientific papers’ features: features of a paper itself features of authors, features of published journal, and features of citations. For a group of 676 articles published in 12 journals in the subject category of Information Science & Library Science (IS&LS) in 2007, we analyze quantitatively the difference among high-, medium-, and low-cited papers, and capture their influence on citation impact. The results make it clear that among these four feature types, the quality of a paper and the reputation of authors are the most and the least significant factor affecting the citation impact respectively, and a paper itself has greater influence than the published journal. The findings lay the foundation for the citation impact prediction by using the features of scientific papers.

Keywords: Achievement, Authors, Citation, Citation Impact, Citation Studies, Citations, Fairness, Feature, Feature Space, Hypothesis, Impact, Impact Prediction, Indicators, Influence, Information, Interdisciplinarity, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Model, Papers, Prediction, Publication, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Reputation, Role, Science, Scientific Papers, University

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-1, 51.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-1,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: Issued patents are frequently maneuvered as indicators for measuring innovative technology development. These indicators are usually used by many internationally-renowned ranking institutions to measure innovative activities at country level. In those ranking results, Taiwan exhibits inconsistent performance by different indicators, ranking fourth by the number of USPTO-granted patents (US patents) but twenty-second by the number of triadic patent families (TPF). This study adopts a statistical method to verify Taiwan’s patent performance as outlier among 40 major countries. We endeavor to explain the discrepancy between US patents and triadic patent families. Compared to other countries, Taiwan’s ration of patents in triadic patent families to the US patent is lower than 40 countries in all technology fields. Moreover, Taiwan’s international trading relationship with the US, Japan, and European Union cannot explain its extreme patenting performance. The study finds out that without a membership in Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT,) Taiwan tends to shoulder more cost in applying multilateral patents, which may affect its quantity of patents in the European Patent Office (EPO) and Japan Patent Office (JPO), as well as the performance of TPF.

Keywords: Cost, Country, Cross Country Analysis, Development, European Union, Exports, Families, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, Intellectual Property-Rights, International, International-Trade, Japan, Measure, Outlier, Patent, Patent Performance, Patenting Behaviour, Patents, Performance, Ranking, Taiwan, Technology, Trading, Triadic Patent Families, US, US Patent

? Sedighi, M. and Jalalimanesh, A. (2014), Mapping research trends in the field of knowledge management. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **19** (1), 71-85.

Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-1, 71.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-1,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims to map the research trend in the field of knowledge management (KM) by presenting a systematic and analytical scientometrics approach based on data from the Web of Science (WoS). The method for science mapping includes the following steps: Defining the domain; identifying keywords related to KM field and its subfields; conducting searches and collecting the publication and citation data from WoS; drawing the structure of scientific productions using scientometrics tools; enriching the science maps by adding new attributes; and analyzing the results. In this study, we provide a visualization overview of the wide distribution of KM publications. The analysis of clusters of the historiographical maps, based on Local Citation Score (LCS) and Global Citation Score (GCS), indicated the most frequent thematic trends. The co-word occurrence analysis for mapping KM research topics shows that the structure of fundamental subject areas within the field of KM has changed and expanded dynamically during 2004-2010. This study could be useful for researchers and subject specialists as well as policy makers as they may view and study the history of a discipline by drawing the structure of its scientific productions, in order to do strategically plan and determine the research priorities in the discipline.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Citation, Co-Word, Combined Cocitation, Data, Distribution, Domain Discovery, Field, History, Information Visualization, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Management, Mapping, Policy, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Priorities, Research Trend, Research Trends, Science, Science Mapping, Scientometrics, Structure, Trend, Trends, Visualization, Web Of Science, Word Analysis, Wos

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-1, 87.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-1,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this work is to present the development of patent-research through the years (1996-2011) from a bibliometrics and scientific visualization approach. Our corpus consists of 1529 original research and review articles obtained from an initial topic search on patents retrieved from the Institute of Scientific Information’s (ISI) Web of Science (WoS) database. CiteSpace II software was used to represent the knowledge domains of country, institution, author co-citation network, journal co-citation network, document co-citation network, and networks of keywords, related with patent-research in the field of information science and management science. Results show that USA is the most productive country in patent-research; Katholieke University Leuven, University of Sussex, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Harvard University are the most productive institutions. Cohen WM is the mostly co-cited author, followed by Jaffe AB, Griliches Z, Hall BH and Narin F. “Research policy” is the most cited journal for published articles on patents research. The visualization of data with the CiteSpace II software revealed intellectual bases and research fronts for the patent-research development in the given time window.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometrics, Citations, Citespace, Citespace, Citespace Ii, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Core Technologies, Country, Data, Database, Development, Emerging Trends, Field, Georgia, Harvard University, Information, Information Science, Innovation, Institutions, ISI, Journal, Knowledge, Knowledge Domains, Knowledge Spillovers, Management, Management Science, Mapping, Network, Networks, Patents, Patents Analysis, Perspective, Published Articles, Research, Research Fronts, Results, Review, Science, Scientometrics, Software, Technology, Topic, University, US, USA, Visualization, Web Of Science, Work, Wos

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-2, 1.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-2,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on the information seeking behaviour of computer science graduate students. The following research questions are put forward to address the main research objective on how graduate students seek for information: i) what type of information resource do computer science graduate students use?; ii) how do computer science graduate students seek and obtain information?; iii) what are the problems faced by computer science graduate students while seeking information?; iv) does any relationship exist between the use of different information resources and graduates’ demographic information ( i. e., age and type of graduate program)?; v) does any relationship exist between the use of different information resources and problems in finding information? and vi) does any relationship exist between the use of different information resources and success in finding information?. A survey was conducted at the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, at the University of Malaya, with a sample size of 217 graduate students. The data gathered was analysed quantitatively using SPSS statistical software. The findings show that even though the Internet Search Engine is the first information resource used by computer science graduate, they are however still in doubt with the trustworthiness of the information they retrieved. This has made the students dissatisfied with their initial findings that led them to use more reliable information resources, such as digital libraries and online databases. This study provides insights into how computer science graduate students seek information that offers improvement implications to the development of available information resources and library services.

Keywords: Age, Behavior, Behaviour, Choice, Computer Science Graduate, Convenience Information Seeking, Data, Databases, Development, Digital Libraries, Education, First, Google, Graduate, Graduate Students, Humanities, Impact, Improvement, Information, Information Resources, Information Retrieval Tools, Information Seeking Behaviour, Internet, Libraries, Malaya, Research, Resources, Sample Size, Science, Search, Services, Size, Software, Students, Survey, Technology, University, Users

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-2, 17.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-2,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: Enlightened by Avramescu’s studies, we classified the citation patterns of high-quality and highimpact publicationsinto five mathematical types: lognormal-type, exponential-type, polynomialtype, wave-type and sleeping-beauty. Based on practical datasets of high-quality and high-impact publications, the five types of citation patterns are fitted well at statistical level. The results reveal that high-quality publications usually appear irregular citation curves (wave-type and sleepingbeauty) and high-impact publications tend to show regular ones (lognormal-type, exponential-type and polynomial-type).

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Citation Pattern, Citation Curve, Sleeping-Beauty, Obsolescence

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-2, 35.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-2,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: How to educate students to be information literates has been an important issue today. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effects of integrating information literacy into science instruction on students’ science learning and problem solving. In this quasi-experimental pre-post study, two 7th-grade classes from a public junior-high school in Taiwan were randomly assigned into an experimental group and a control group. The former received an inquiry-based science curriculum infused information literacy using the Big6 model, while the latter received traditional lecture-oriented instruction. The instructional unit in both groups was taught by the same teacher and lasted for about three weeks. Three tests were administered before and after the instruction to examine students’ memorization of factual information, comprehension of scientific concepts, and problem solving skills. Results from the analyses of covariance showed that the experimental group significantly outperformed their counterparts on comprehension learning and problem solving, while not on the factual information acquisition. The findings from this study verify that integrating information literacy into regular curriculum using the Big6 model is applicable in school contexts. The instructional time used for the integrated instruction was beneficial to the learning of the subject content.

Keywords: Achievement, Analyses, Attitudes, Big6 Model, Comprehension Memory, Control, Curriculum, Effects, Experimental, Information, Information Literacy, Inquiry, Inquiry Learning, Instruction, Learning, Model, Problem-Solving, Public, Purpose, Research, Science, Students, Taiwan

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-2, 53.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-2,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: Most studies of the research productivity and performance of institutions concentrate on their primary organizations (such as universities) and only few of them deal with sub-organizations of institutions (such as schools or departments) on the large scale. In this paper, we bridge this gap in computer science and analyze the metadata on almost 150,000 journal articles indexed by the Web of Science from the period 1996 - 2005 juxtaposing the first five with the last five years of this epoch. We extract authors’ affiliations from the data and aggregate the articles by sub-organizations of their authors. Consequently, we produce rankings of computer science departments based on various scientometric indicators and compare the corresponding rankings from the two time periods. We find that, in absolute terms, “IBM Corp.; Thomas J. Watson Research Center” always belongs to the best performers by all criteria whereas in relative terms there is no clear performer. We also examine the complete collaboration and citation networks of departments and visualize the most intense collaborations and citations in both periods. Additionally, we show the most cited departments at the turn of the century of three leading computer science institutions.

Keywords: Articles, Assessment Exercise Ratings, Authors, Bridge, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Collaboration, Collaborations, Complete, Computer Science, Concentrate, Criteria, Data, First, Indicators, Information-Science, Inlinks, Institutions, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Librarianship, Networks, Performance, Primary, Productivity, Publications, Rankings, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Scale, Science, Science Journals, Scientometric, Sub-Organizations, Universities, University Departments, Web Of Science, Webometric Analysis

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-2, 69.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-2,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to determine the prevalence and correlates of information seeking anxiety among a group of postgraduate students at a research-intensive university in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The 38-item Information Seeking Anxiety Scale was administered to 375 postgraduate students drawn from a population of 11000 using stratified random sampling method. Results of the study revealed that information seeking anxiety is a prevalent phenomenon among postgraduate students. Different levels (low, mild, moderate and severe) of information seeking anxiety were reported to have experienced by 96.5% of the postgraduate students studied. Among the various demographic factors, gender, level of study, age and frequency of library use were found to be correlates of information seeking anxiety. Conversely, no associations were found between various subscales of the information seeking anxiety and nationality, information literacy skills instruction received, academic major and frequency of the Internet use. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Keywords: Age, Anxiety, Behavior, Computer Anxiety, Correlates, Gender, Information, Information Literacy, Information Seeking Anxiety, Information Seeking Anxiety Scale, Information Seeking Process, Instruction, Internet, Internet Use, Library Anxiety, Malaysia, Population, Postgraduate Students, Prevalence, Retrieval, Sampling, Scale, Search Process, Students, Systems, University, Users

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-2, 83.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-2,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: LibQUAL+(R) is a well-known and widely used tool to measure library service quality. This tool has been developed by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) in partnership with Texas A&M University. The present study aims to present the implementation of a locally modified LibQUAL+(R) survey in Pakistan; its Urdu translation experience, and the reliability and validity analysis of the data collected in Urdu. The data was collected using two separate studies conducted on graduate and undergraduate students and faculty members of 29 universities in Pakistan. Users rated 22 core items on 1 (low) to 9 (high) scales for minimum, desired and perceived performance scores as defined in both the SERVQUAL and LibQUAL+(R) protocols. A total of 514 and 1,473 survey questionnaires were collected respectively from these two studies. Both studies found that the Urdu version of LibQUAL+(R) is reliable and valid in the Pakistani context. The factor analysis through Exploratory factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory factor Analysis (CFA) confirmed the well-established three factor structure of library service quality: affect of service, information control and library as place. The current research focused on examining the psychometric integrity of LibQUAL+(R) in South Asia, a region representing one fifth of the worlds’ population, yet there has not been any documented use of the web-based LibQUAL+(R) protocol. The current study is the first in South Asia to investigate the psychometric properties of LibQUAL+(R).

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Context, Control, Data, Experience, Factor Analysis, Faculty, First, Graduate, Implementation, Information, Instrument Validity And Reliability, Libqual, Libraries, Library Service Quality, Library-Service Quality, Measure, Minimum, Modified, Pakistan, Performance, Population, Protocols, Quality, Questionnaires, Region, Reliability, Research, Scales, Service, Structure, Students, Survey, Texas, Tm Scores, Translation, Undergraduate, Universities, University, Urdu Translation, Users Perceptions, Validity, Version

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-2, 103.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-2,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this empirical study is to assess the retrieval effectiveness of controlled and uncontrolled index terms in bibliographic database. Two types of index terms were tested in a web-based environment using the operational large-scale INSPEC database. 15 query types used in the study were both controlled terms and uncontrolled index terms derived from inverse document frequency weights. The retrieval effectiveness was evaluated using Precision. The main finding indicates there are statistically significant differences in precision arising from the two types of index terms; the uncontrolled index terms demonstrate better precision than the controlled index terms.

Keywords: Bibliographic Databases, Controlled Vocabulary, Controlled Vocabulary, Database, Design, Effectiveness, Environment, Free-Text, Index, Index Terms, Information Retrieval, Information-Retrieval, Inspec Database, Ir Evaluation, Natural-Language, Precision, Precision And Recall, Purpose, Relevance, Science, Search, Uncontrolled Vocabulary

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-3, 1.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-3,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This study aimed to analyse the quantitative similarities between traditional citations coverage (Web of Science and Scopus) and citations taken from the Web (Google Scholar), specifically targeting articles from 23 Open Access ISI-indexed journals within the field of General and Internal Medical Science published in 2007. This method enables us to comprehend the number of citations that exist on the Web and their efficiency as an important source for Medical Science research evaluation. More specifically, the correlation tests are used as an indirect approach to assess the extent of the relationship between traditional and Web-based citation coverage. It also investigates the percentage of overlap between conventional and Web citations databases in the selected journals. The findings show that the Web incorporates more citation data targeting general and internal medical journal articles that cannot be traced by traditional citation databases. The significant association between both conventional citations databases and Google Scholar found in this study, suggest that both the traditional and Web-based citation database are possible tools for measuring identical aspects, however, Web-based citations have the capability to be used for effective and accurate evaluation.

Keywords: Approach, Association, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Communication, Comparison, Conventional, Correlation, Coverage, Data, Database, Databases, Disciplines, Efficiency, Evaluation, Field, General, General And Internal Medicine, Google Scholar, Google Scholar Citations, Impact Factors, Index, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Links, Medical, Open Access Journals, Publications, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Scopus, Scopus, Sites, Source, Targeting, Web, Web Citation, Web Citations, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-3, 13.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-3,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: Persona is an approach for system designer to group users based on their common characteristics and personafying refers to the configuration of a concept or practice in the form of a persona. The objective of the study is to explain how persona method can be helpful to illustrate academic librarians’ social media presence with respect to their awareness, current practices and readiness. The study uses qualitative research design in a form of case study to understand how librarians know, use and implement social media in the delivery of library services. Data was gathered through interviews with 26 academic librarians and three focus groups sessions of librarians from three research intensive universities in Malaysia. Findings show that librarians illustrate different behaviour to show how their social media awareness, practices and readiness determine the personas into which they were grouped: Skaters, Sliders, Shufflers and Starters. This stream of research on the personas method will provide library managers with results that can be useful to show librarian’ behaviour in using social media, and how library management can use it to design library services to reach out to wider audiences. Moreover, library managers can direct subordinate librarians to become more active and participatory in creating their social media presence. It is hoped that the method presented in this paper would be easy to perceive and be translatable into practice.

Keywords: Academic Librarians, Adoption, Approach, Behaviour, Case Study, Characteristics, Delivery, Design, Facebook Use, Focus Groups, Interviews, Malaysia, Management, Media, Motivations, Participatory, Personas, Practice, Practices, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Research, Research Design, Services, Social, Social Media Presence, Social Networking, Stream, Universities, Web 2.0, World

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-3, 27.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-3,%2027.pdf)

Abstract: The present study makes an attempt to explore and analyze the growth and decay rate of URL citations cited in one of the eminent information web magazine ARIADNE. All the web citations cited in the featured article section of ARIADNE web magazine spanning a period of three years (20102012) were identified and downloaded. All the URLs provided in the web citations were checked by W3C link checker (http://validator.w3.org/checklink) to test whether they were accessible or not. Web resources are used more than the printed ones. Though the number of references in web based format is more in use but a significant number of web references lose their identity with the passage of time. The results indicate that early published papers have collectively a larger number of missing web citation compared to the recent ones. It was found that majority of errors were due to the missing content (http 404-file not found) representing 52.68% of all http error codes followed by “http 500” (24.73%) and “http 403” (19.35%). The “.com/.co” domain was also found to be the most stable and persistent domain with 95 per cent accessibility. The greatest number of web resources cited in the articles, were found to be of “html” and “htmls” formats and “ppt” files were found to be most stable with 100% accessibility. Finally, the study confirms that continued availability of web resources is not guaranteed because of the dying phenomenon of web based references, but there can be certain solutions (WebCite, LOCKSS etc) that can prevent the decay or disappearance of web citations.

Keywords: Accessibility, Availability, Broken Links, Citation, Citations, Dead Url’S, Death, Dying, Error, Errors, Growth, Information, Internet References, Journal, Life, Link Rot, Medline, Missing Links, Page, Papers, Permanence, Persistence, Recent, References, Resources, Science, Solutions, Stability, URL, URL Persistency, Web, Web Citations, Web References, Web-Resources

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-3, 41.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-3,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: For a general function f (n) (n = 1,2,...), defining general Hirsch-type indices, we can characterize the first increment I-1 (n) = (n + 1) f (n + 1) - nf(n) as well as the second increment I-2 (n) = I-1 (n + 1) - I-1 (n + 1). An application is given by presenting mathematical characterizations of Kosmulski-indices.

Keywords: Application, Characterization, Characterizations, First, Function, General, Hirsch-Type Index, Increment, Indices, Kosmulski-Index, Theory

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-3, 51.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-3,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: This study explores Iranian Library and Information Science (LIS) educators’ and academic librarians’ viewpoints about a dedicated digital library education programme, as well as solicits proposed models and courses on digital libraries. A survey was administered on a sample of 45 LIS educators and66 academic librarians via an online questionnaire. Responses were analyzed by descriptive statistics (for closed questions) and content analysis (for open-ended questions). Results show that the current LIS education curriculum in Iran does not sufficiently teach LIS students and librarians digital library principles and concepts; in addition, a high majority of LIS educators and academic librarians are in favour of a dedicated digital library education programme. This study provides the empirical data for the design and delivery of a dedicated programme or relevant courses on digital libraries at Iranian library schools, especially at the newly established LIS departments in Iran. Digital librarymanagement, digital preservation, digitization, digital library architecture, and metadata would be the key components in a digital library education programme. Research on digital library education has not been carried out before in Iran. As such, this paper may fill the research gap between theory and practice of Iranian digital librarianship, as well as facilitates LIS departments to design digital library programme and implement the courses in their curriculum.

Keywords: Analysis, Content Analysis, Curriculum, Data, Delivery, Design, Digital Libraries, Digital Library Education, Education, Iran, Li, Librarianship, Libraries, Library And Information Science, Library And Information Science Curriculum, Lis, Models, Practice, Preservation, Principles, Questionnaire, Research, Science, Statistics, Students, Survey, Theory

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Full Text: [2014\Mal J Lib Inf Sci19-3, 67.pdf](2014/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci19-3,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on the user evaluation to examine participants’ acceptance of an e-workspace that has been developed to support the process of teaching, learning and researching manuscripts in the Malay manuscript community. This evaluation is conducted to answer the following research question: a) What is the perceived usefulness of the e-workspace in supporting transliteration work and collaboration from the Malay manuscript community? b) What are the usability issues highlighted regarding the Malay manuscript e-workspace? The evaluation is carried out based on five usability dimensions, namely, efficiency, effectiveness, engagement, error tolerance and ease of learning. A single case study has been employed in this evaluation which included lecturers, students, and researchers from the Academy of Malay Studies, University of Malaya as participants. These participantsare directly involved in teaching, learning and researching Malay manuscripts. The user evaluation is carried out in two phases. The first phase involves a task-based approach where participants are given several tasks to perform while using the e-workspace. The second phase is a focus group discussion to elicit the participants’ feedback on the perceived usefulness of the e-workspace after they have completed the given tasks. System evaluation of the Malay Manuscript e-workspace in serving the manuscript community has been reflected by the positive feedback from the 19 participants. The findings signify a positive reaction from participants towards the e-workspace. The e-workspace in general has been perceived as useful to support teaching, learning and researching manuscripts by providing a collaborative platform to conduct transliteration work electronically.

Keywords: Acceptance, Annotation Tools, Approach, Case Study, Collaboration, Community, Digital Libraries, Digital-Library, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Engagement, Error, Evaluation, First, General, Learning, Malay Manuscript Studies, Malay Philology, Malaya, Needs, Research, Students, Support, Teaching, Tolerance, Transliteration Tools, University, Usability, User Evaluation, Work

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Full Text: [2015\Mal J Lib Inf Sci20-1, 1.pdf](2015/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci20-1,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigates the copyright issues that arise when course instructors aggregate digital resources in an e-learning platform, and how copyright concerns among instructors influence the approaches used by them in aggregating such resources. The objective of the study is to explore how the aggregation of digital resources in an e-learning platform may be optimized without infringing copyright in the digital content. The study was set up in a Malaysian public research university which had introduced an e-learning platform to its academic staff since 2003. It involved the following data collection techniques: survey questionnaires that were distributed to course instructors in various faculties of the university; semi-structured informal interviews with instructors; and observation of instructors’ participation in training workshops on the use of the e-learning platform. Findings indicate that most course instructors have a general awareness of the copyright issues that are involved and, to some extent, this has influenced the approaches which they adopted when aggregating digital resources for their students. It was found that the use of linking and embedding were ways of aggregating digital resources in e-learning platforms which are consistent with copyright law. In addition, this paper suggests that institutions of higher learning should set up a website to provide guidance on possible approaches that could be adopted to aggregate digital resources in e-learning platforms in accordance with copyright law. The website should include information on how the fair dealing provision in the Copyright Act 1987 may be utilized in the teaching process.

Keywords: Act, Aggregation, Aggregation Of Digital Resources, Case Study, Collection, Compliance, Copyright, Copyright Law, Course, Data, Data Collection, Distributed, E-Learning, Embedding, Environment, Fair Use, General, Guidance, Information, Institutions, Interviews, Law, Learning, Linking, Management-System, Moodle, Observation, Participation, Perceptions, Portfolio, Public, Questionnaires, Research, Resources, Students, Survey, Teaching, Techniques, Training, University, Workshops

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Full Text: [2015\Mal J Lib Inf Sci20-1, 19.pdf](2015/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci20-1,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: This study explores the feasibility of applying the object-oriented Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model to MARC-based bibliographic records on the Al-Quran. Based on the content analysis of 127 MARC-based bibliographic records on Al-Quran from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) OPAC system, this paper reports on the process of mapping FRBR entities to set of works on Al-Quran. The attributes of the bibliographic works in the MARC records were identified and grouped according to the FRBR entities. The findings suggest that, overall, most of the MARC-based bibliographic records on Al-Quran were sufficient to represent the FRBR model. However, several issues were identified as affecting the process of creating entity-relationship model for “FRBRizing” bibliographic works on Al-Quran. These include inconsistencies in romanizing records in Arabic scripts, difficulties in identifying complex works, missing fields for subject headings, and missing fields for record-object relationship identification. Thus, a major conclusion drawn is that the quality of MARC records is an important aspect in ensuring the bibliographic records are having complete, correct, and reliable data for FRBRization process.

Keywords: Al-Quran, Analysis, Cataloguing, Content Analysis, Data, Feasibility, Functional Requirements For Bibliographic Records (FRBR), Identification, IIA, Malaysia, Mapping, Marc, Marc (Machine Readable Catalogue), Model, Opac, Quality, Quality Of, Records, University

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Full Text: [2015\Mal J Lib Inf Sci20-1, 29.pdf](2015/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci20-1,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: The article describes the research conducted to identify the barriers to dissemination and communication of scientific articles made available by institutional digital repositories through self-archiving. Transilvania University of Brasov Romania provides a new service attached to its digital repository, in the form of an automatic query interface of the SHERPA/RoMEO publisher reviewing platform to support the academic community. The query principles of the platform SHERPA/RoMEO’s database of publisher policies is integrated with DSpace, a digital repository software. While defining a new submission for a collection on the DSpace platform, a query is sent to the SHERPA/RoMEO server, using the application programming interface it provides, which responds by an XML document containing the information required. The XML document is further processed through the XSLT transformation in order to generate the content displayed on the HTML page. Authors find out via a simple query, whether they are allowed to self-archive an article, whether the publisher allows it, and under what conditions. Developing a software application that integrates the copyright conditions imposed by publishers emerges as the solution for resolving authors’ scepticism towards self-archiving published articles. The software application, which has been developed with low cost, would be very useful to other universities that face obstacles in populating institutional digital repositories due to copyright concerns.

Keywords: Application, Attitudes, Authors, Barriers, Collection, Communication, Community, Copyrights Concerns, Cost, Database, Digital Repositories, Dspace, Faculty, Information, Interface, Low Cost, Open Access, Open-Access, Policies, Principles, Programming, Research, Romania, Romeo, Self-Archiving, Service, Sherpa, Romeo, Software, Solution, Support, Transformation, Uncertainty, Universities, University, XML, XSL

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Full Text: [2015\Mal J Lib Inf Sci20-1, 47.pdf](2015/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci20-1,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: In this article we study the relation between first rate scientists and first rate organizations. These notions are operationalized by counting citations (whole counts in the Web of Science) for articles published during the period 2008 to 2011. Care has been taken to obtain clean data by careful institutional name disambiguation. It is found that, especially for large fields, more than 80% of top scientists work at top organizations. This is less the case for smaller fields such as mathematics and computer science. Our research confirms the skewness (elitism) of science, also for the relation between first rate scientists and the organizations to which they belong. We find, moreover, that top institutions have relatively more excellent scientists and relatively fewer researchers with poor performance than the average level of all institutions in a field.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Elitism, Field, First, First Rate Organizations, First Rate Scientists, Higher-Education, Impact, Institutions, Name Disambiguation, Performance, Publications, Research, Research Output, Research Performance, Researchers, Science, Skewness Of Science, Tipping Number (Tip), Total Citations, University Rankings, Web Of Science, Work, World Class Universities

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Full Text: [2015\Mal J Lib Inf Sci20-1, 61.pdf](2015/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci20-1,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: This study assesses the information search behaviour of medical students when searching for a medical type task. Previous research provide information on the general search traits of medical students. This study shows how medical students search for medical information online for specific medical tasks. It examines the demographic variables that influence medical students search behaviour when searching across varying levels of task difficulty. Detailed aspects of a search session are analysed to examine this effect. Search sessions are broadly classified into: (a) querying details, (b) search results interaction details and (c) querying versus clicking behaviour and task completion time. An interactive information retrieval experiment type methodology (IIR) is used to study the interactive searching behaviour. A total of sixty (60) medical students participated in this study. Personal task and simulated situations were used to invoke the information search process. Results indicate that medical students issued long queries, were active in locating results and were slow and unproductive when searching on a difficult task. Demographic variables did not influence the search behaviour of medical students when searching across varying levels of task difficulty. Results of this study provide an understanding of the information search behaviour of medical students when searching for medical information online across varying levels of task difficulty. It also shows that demographic variables did not influence search behaviour when searching across varying level of task difficulty.

Keywords: Behaviour, Experiment, General, Information, Information Behaviour, Information Retrieval, Information Searching, Interaction, Medical, Medical Information, Medical Search, Medical Students, Medline, Methodology, Research, Search, Students, Task Difficulty, Tasks, Understanding, User Study

? Shyh-Mee, T., Kiran, K. and Diljit, S. (2015), Examining school librarians’ readiness for information literacy education implementation. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **20** (1), 79-97.

Full Text: [2015\Mal J Lib Inf Sci20-1, 79.pdf](2015/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci20-1,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigates how school librarians perceive their readiness in implementing information literacy (IL) education in schools. It addresses the concern that school librarians may not be adequately prepared in delivering the IL programmes in schools. This study uses a quantitative research approach with two data collection techniques; i.e. semi-structured interviews with eight school librarians and district officers, and a survey involving 710 school librarians from secondary schools in Malaysia. The school librarians’ readiness construct is derived from the cognitive, functional and technical sub-scales of IL education implementation readiness. It was found that school librarians’ professional qualification has an impact on their cognitive, functional and technical readiness. However, their experience as a school librarian had an impact on technical readiness only. The study emphasizes school librarians’ readiness as a factor in the successful implementation of information literacy education in Malaysian schools.

Keywords: Approach, Collection, Data, Data Collection, Education, Experience, Experiential Learning, Impact, Implementation, Information, Information Literacy, Interviews, Library Media Teachers, Malaysia, Programmes, Readiness, Research, Secondary-Schools, Survey, Teacher Librarians, Teachers, Techniques

? Mohammadi, F., Abrizah, A. and Nazari, M. (2015), Is the information fit for use? Exploring teachers perceived information quality indicators for Farsi web-based learning resources. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, **20** (1), 99-122.

Full Text: [2015\Mal J Lib Inf Sci20-1, 99.pdf](2015/Mal%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci20-1,%2099.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores teachers’ perceived information quality indicators of Farsi Web-based Learning Resources (WBLRs) for instructional use. This research positions information quality as “information fit for use”, which implies that it is relative, as information considered appropriate for one’s use may not have sufficient attributes for another’s use. The research employs a qualitative case study approach completed in two phases. A secondary smart school in Tehran Iran was chosen as the case setting. First, two focus group interviews were conducted with ten teachers, followed by face-to-face interviews with five teachers who were recruited from the focus groups. Next, five students were recruited for face-to-face interviews as an additional data source. Fourteen (14) information quality indicators emerged from the data in conjunction with four categories namely pedagogical usability, content, presentation and accessibility. These information quality indicators provide the web information content designers and producers with in-depth insights on the issues need to be considered when designing and publishing educational web resources, in general, and Farsi resources, in particular. It also can be of value to librarians who are engaged with evaluating and selecting desirable web-based information resources aimed to add such resources into their library holdings.

Keywords: 2.0 Technologies, Acceptance, Approach, Case Study, Classroom, Credibility, Data, Education, Farsi Web-Based Learning Resources, Focus Groups, General, Indicators, Information, Information Quality, Instructional Use, Interviews, Iran, K-12, Learning, Online Information, Pedagogical Usability, Perceptions, Presentation, Publishing, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Indicators, Research, Resources, Source, Students, Trust, Usability, Value, Web, Web-Resources

# Title: Mammalia

Full Journal Title: Mammalia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Mammalia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mammalia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Bakloushinskaya, I., Bazykin, G.A., Kryukov, A.P. and Kryukova, E.P. (2012), Sergey Ivanovitch Ognev and the formation of theriology in Russia. *Mammalia*, **76** (4), 375-382.

Full Text: [2012\Mammalia76, 375.pdf](2012/Mammalia76,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: Sergey I. Ognev (1886-1951), one of Russia’s most famous biologists, was both a theoretical scientist and a great field researcher. Ognev’s “Fauna Mosquensis” (1913) is the most comprehensive study of the mammals of European Russia after Pallas. Throughout his life, Ognev’s work involved two important components: biological observation in nature and study of geographical distribution. His combination of excellent knowledge of natural habitats and morphology created a unique insight. This effort resulted in seven volumes of “Mammals of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia” and “Mammals of the USSR and Adjacent Countries,” published from 1928 to 1950. This work included comprehensive taxonomic accounts, detailed morphological descriptions, geographical ranges and natural history data for 264 mammalian species and 635 forms. 4879 pages were illustrated, including almost 2000 photographs and drawings of skulls and dentition, a huge number of distributional maps made by the author and 56 color figures drawn by famous animal painters. The taxonomic position of a surprisingly large portion of forms classified by Ognev have been confirmed by modern molecular genetic approaches. Ognev also authored significant books on ecology and field photography. It is impossible to overestimate the significance of Ognev’s contribution to mammal studies; his “Mammals of the USSR...” volumes remain one of the most cited works in the field.

Keywords: Biological, Data, Distribution, Eastern Europe, Ecology, Europe, European Fauna, Field, Forms, Genetic, History, History of Mammalogy, Knowledge, Life, Mammalian Systematics, Mammals, Morphology, Natural, Natural History, Nov, Observation, Russia, Significance, Species, Work

# Title: Mammal Review

Full Journal Title: Mammal Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Prieto, R., Janiger, D., Silva, M.A., Waring, G.T. and Goncalves, J.M. (2012), The forgotten whale: A bibliometric analysis and literature review of the North Atlantic SEI whale Balaenoptera borealis. *Mammal Review*, **42** (3), 235-272.

Full Text: [2012\Mam Rev42, 235.pdf](2012/Mam%20Rev42,%20235.pdf)

Abstract: 1 A bibliometric analysis of the literature on the sei whale Balaenoptera borealis is presented. Research output on the species is quantified and compared with research on four other whale species. The results show a significant increase in research for all species except the sei whale. Research output is characterized chronologically and by oceanic basin. 2 The species’ distribution, movements, stock structure, feeding, reproduction, abundance, acoustics, mortality and threats are reviewed for the North Atlantic, and the review is complemented with previously unpublished data. 3 Knowledge on the distribution and movements of the sei whale in the North Atlantic is still mainly derived from whaling records. Movement patterns and winter distribution are not clear. Surveys in some known summering areas show that the species has changed its distribution in parts of its previously known range. 4 With the present information, it is impossible to determine whether or not the North Atlantic sei whale population is subdivided into biological units. Abundance estimates are fragmentary and cover a restricted part of the summering habitat. 5 In the North Atlantic, sei whales seem to be stenophagous, feeding almost exclusively on calanoid copepods and euphausiids. On feeding grounds, they are associated with oceanic frontal systems, but how they find and explore these structures has not been fully investigated. 6 The available data on vital rates are based on whaling-derived studies and are 25 years old or older. Despite increasing human and environmentally induced pressures, there are no current estimates for mortality and population trends. 7 Current research needs include the clear definition of stock units, reliable abundance estimates, studies of distribution and migration that incorporate the identification of wintering areas, acquisition of up-to-date data on reproduction and mortality, and investigations into the consequences of environmental changes for the species.

Keywords: Acoustics, Adjacent Waters, Analysis, Balaenopteridae, Baleen Whales, Basin, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological, British-Columbia, Changes, Climate-Change, Copepods, Data, Distribution, Environmental, Estimates, Eubalaena-Glacialis, Feeding, Feeding Ecology, Gulf-Of-Mexico, Habitat, Human, Human Interactions, Identification, Induced, Information, Investigations, Literature, Literature Review, Marine Ecosystems, Mediterranean Sea, Megaptera-Novaeangliae, Migration, Mortality, Needs, North, Population, Population Biology, Pressures, Rates, Records, Relative Abundance, Reproduction, Research, Research Output, Review, Species, Structure, Systems, Trends

? Jaric, I., Knezevic-Jaric, J. and Gessner, J. (2015), Global effort allocation in marine mammal research indicates geographical, taxonomic and extinction risk-related biases. *Mammal Review*, **45** (1), 54-62.

Full Text: [2015\Mam Rev45, 54.pdf](2015/Mam%20Rev45,%2054.pdf)

Abstract: Although marine mammals are considered to be disproportionately threatened compared with terrestrial mammals, and research data on marine mammals are limited, few attempts have been undertaken to analyse overall marine mammal research effort. We applied the bibliometric approach to evaluate global trends in research on pinnipeds and cetaceans and attempted to evaluate the distribution of publication output with respect to spatial, taxonomic and conservation status-related patterns. Results show that global marine mammal research is disproportionately directed towards less endangered species. There is an uneven scientific focus among different cetacean and pinniped groups. A spatial asymmetry in research effort was also observed: a negative relationship exists between research allocation and regional marine mammal species richness. Cetacean species with larger ranges and pinniped species with larger population abundances tend to be better studied than others. The observed patterns may exist because researchers have limited access to specimens of highly endangered species and to species found in less accessible habitats. Researchers from high-income countries may also focus their research on species geographically close to them, and other economic considerations may lead to research bias. The observed unevenness of research allocation may result in a lack of information needed by policy-makers and resource managers for the development of sound conservation and restoration measures, and thus in reduced effectiveness of policies and management practices.

Keywords: Access, Allocation, Amphibians, Approach, Asymmetry, Attempted, Bias, Bibliometric, Biodiversity Research, Cetacean, Conservation, Conservation Biology, Data, Delphinapterus-Leucas, Development, Distribution, Dolphin, Economic, Effectiveness, Endangered Species, From, Global, Global Trends, Groups, Information, Knowledge, Lead, Mammals, Management, Management Practices, Marine Mammals, Measures, Mismatch, Negative, Pinniped, Policies, Population, Practices, Priorities, Publication, Publication Output, Regional, Research, Research Data, Researchers, Restoration, Results, Science, Seal, Sound, Species, Species Richness, Threat, Threatened, Trends, Whale, Whale

? Leach, K., Montgomery, W.I. and Reid, N. (2015), Biogeography, macroecology and species’ traits mediate competitive interactions in the order Lagomorpha. *Mammal Review*, **45** (2), 88-102.

Full Text: [2015\Mam Rev45, 88.pdf](2015/Mam%20Rev45,%2088.pdf)

Abstract: In addition to abiotic determinants, biotic factors, including competitive, interspecific interactions, limit species’ distributions. Environmental changes in human disturbance, land use and climate are predicted to have widespread impacts on interactions between species, especially in the order Lagomorpha due to the higher latitudes and more extreme environmental conditions they occupy. We reviewed the published literature on interspecific interactions in the order Lagomorpha and compared the biogeography, macroecology, phylogeny and traits of species known to interact with those of species with no reported interactions, to investigate how projected future environmental change may affect interactions and potentially alter species’ distributions. Thirty-three lagomorph species have competitive interactions reported in the literature; the majority involve hares (Lepus sp.) or the eastern cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus floridanus). Key regions for interactions are located between 30-50 degrees N of the Equator, and include eastern Asia (southern Russia on the border of Mongolia) and North America (north-western USA). Closely related, large-bodied, similarly sized species occurring in regions of human-modified, typically agricultural landscapes, or at high elevations, are significantly more likely to have reported competitive interactions than other lagomorph species. We identify species’ traits associated with competitive interactions, and highlight some potential impacts that future environmental change may have on interspecific interactions. Our approach using bibliometric and biological data is widely applicable, and with relatively straightforward methodologies, can provide insights into interactions between species. Our results have implications for predicting species’ responses to global change, and we advise that capturing, parameterizing and incorporating interspecific interactions into analyses (e.g. species distribution modelling) may be more important than suggested by the literature.

Keywords: Affect, Agricultural, Agricultural Landscapes, Analyses, Apparent Competition, Approach, Asia, Bibliometric, Biogeography, Biological, Biotic Interactions, Changes, Climate, Climate Change, Climate-Change, Competition, Competitive, Data, Distribution, Disturbance, Environmental, Environmental Change, European Hare, Factors, Field Experiments, Global, Global Change, Hares Lepus-Timidus, Human, Human Disturbance, Impacts, Interspecific Competition, Land Use, Land-Use, Landscapes, Leporids, Literature, Methodologies, Mitochondrial-DNA, Modelling, Mongolia, Mountain Hares, N, North, North America, Pikas, Potential, Russia, Snowshoe Hare, Species, Sympatric Lagomorphs, USA

? Robertson, P.A. and McKenzie, A.J. (2015), The scientific profiles of terrestrial mammals in Great Britain as measured by publication metrics. *Mammal Review*, **45** (2), 128-132.

Full Text: [2015\Mam Rev45, 128.pdf](2015/Mam%20Rev45,%20128.pdf)

Abstract: Research on mammals provides the evidence base for their conservation, management and related policy. We assess the effect of study choices on the composition of this evidence base. We derived species h-index (SHI) for 67 breeding terrestrial mammals from 2305 publications based on field research carried out in England, Scotland and Wales. Native species had higher SHI than introduced species, but SHI was not related to the level of species conservation concern. SHI was positively related to geographical range and/or population size and to functional group: large herbivores had higher SHI, then carnivores, rodents, small herbivores, bats and insectivores.

Keywords: Biomass, Britain, Composition, Conservation, England, Evidence, Field, From, Functional Group, H Index, H-Index, Impacts, Index, Introduced Species, Invasive Species, Mammals, Management, Metrics, Policy, Population, Population Size, Profiles, Publication, Publications, Red List Species, Research, Size, Small, Species, Web Of Science

# Title: Management of Engineering & Technology, 2009. PICMET 2009

Full Journal Title: [Management of Engineering & Technology, 2009. PICMET 2009](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp?punumber=5230479)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Su, H.N. and Lee, P.C. (2009), Dynamic and quantitative exploration on technology evolution mechanism: The case of electrical conducting polymer nanocomposite. *Management of Engineering & Technology, 2009. PICMET 2009*, **Aug.**, 2433-2440.

Full Text: [2009\Man Eng Tec, 2433.pdf](2009\Man%20Eng%20Tec,%202433.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to obtain global overview on electrical conducting polymer nanocomposite development along time horizon as well as to obtain dynamic and quantitative exploration on technology evolution mechanism, a total of 1421 electrical conducting polymer related nanocomposite patents are retrieved from USPTO patent database and patent citation network is generated by combing both patent citation and social network analysis. A patent citation network can therefore be visually obtained and network properties, e.g. degree centrality, betweenness centrality, closeness centrality, representing several technology evolution mechanisms are calculated. Each patent can be positioned at a specific location of the patent citation network and technology evolution mechanisms for each patent can be quantitatively analyzed.

? Su, H.N. and Lee, P.C. (2009), Knowledge map of publications in research policy. *Management of Engineering & Technology, 2009. PICMET 2009*, **Aug.**, 2507-2516.

Full Text: Man Eng Tec, 2507.pdf

Abstract: Research policy as a leading journal among others in the fields of social science, plays as an important platform for policy researchers to have their research results published, documented and shared internationally. This study uses research policy as a window or an indicator to understand overview of global sci-tech and innovation policy/management researches, as well as unveil how papers in research policy are correlated to each other and how quantitative technology management can be possibly obtained. This study positions research foci in research policy by keyword-based network analysis. A keyword-based network which is also named as ldquoresearch focus parallelship networkrdquo can be visually obtained and network properties, e.g. degree centrality, betweenness centrality, closeness centrality, can be calculated. The keyword-based network can be depicted differently to reflect its research focus parallelship as well as knowledge linkage implication by choosing different information as network actors such as keyword, first author, institute, or country. Totally 2014 keywords contained in 934 papers published in Research Policy in the period of 1998-2008.

# Title: Management Learning

Full Journal Title: Management Learning

ISO Abbreviated Title: Manage. Learn.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Manage Learn

ISSN: 1350-5076

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Sage Publications Ltd

Publisher Address: 1 Olivers Yard, 55 City Road, London EC1Y 1SP, England

Subject Categories:

Management: Impact Factor 0.568,/(2003)

Holloway, J. (2002), Fashions in management research: An empirical analysis by Thomas P. *Management Learning*, **33** (2), 264-270.

Full Text: [2002\Man Lea33, 264.pdf](2002\Man%20Lea33,%20264.pdf)

Keywords: Diffusion

# Title: Management of Natural Resources, Sustainable Development and Ecological Hazards III Book Series: WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment

Full Journal Title: Management of Natural Resources, Sustainable Development and Ecological Hazards III Book Series: WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Khoshkam, M. and Marzuki, A. (2012), Environmentally friendly wetlands management for tourism, in *Management of Natural Resources, Sustainable Development and Ecological Hazards III Book Series: WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, (Ed. by Brebbia, C.A. and Zubir, S.S.), **148**, 563-571.

Full Text: 2012\Man Lea33, 264.pdf

Abstract: The complex relationship between residents and wetland areas continues to be an obstacle to the successful use of the natural environment. A key component of this relationship is the lack of local residents’ training about wetland areas and lack of knowledge regarding the use of conservation areas. This study reviews the theoretical and empirical issues of the relationship between training locals to be environmentally friendly and the natural ecosystem. It explores studies by other researchers in regard to domestic and international tourists’ attitudes towards those areas. This study will show the role of training locals how to increase their skills in relation to environmentally friendly tasks. Cultural and natural resources can make residents responsible and environmentally educated. The objective of this study was to provide opportunities for community involvement in protected areas such as wetlands. Results support previous assertions about residents’ training and its relationship with environmentally friendly behaviour and increasing the number of tourists in the wetlands. The evaluation asserted that understanding and developing institutional resources by residents could encourage them to be environmentally friendly and encourage tourism development in wetlands.

Keywords: Residents’ Training, Wetlands, Environmentally Friendly

# Title: Management Science

Full Journal Title: Management Science

ISO Abbreviated Title: Manage. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Manage Sci

ISSN: 0025-1909

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Inst Operations Research Management Sciences

Publisher Address: 901 Elkridge Landing Rd, Ste 400, Linthicum Hts, MD 21090-2909

Subject Categories:

Management: Impact Factor 1.468,/(2003)

Cohen, W.M., Nelson, R.R. and Walsh, J.P. (2002), Links and impacts: The influence of public research on industrial R&D. *Management Science*, **48** (1), 1-23.

Full Text: [2002\Man Sci48, 1.pdf](2002\Man%20Sci48,%201.pdf)

Notes: UUniversity

Zucker, L.G., Darby, M.R. and Armstrong, J.S. (2002), Commercializing knowledge: University science, knowledge capture, and firm performance in biotechnology. *Management Science*, **48** (1), 138-153.

Full Text: [2002\Man Sci48, 138.pdf](2002\Man%20Sci48,%20138.pdf)

Abstract: A robust indicator of a firm’s tacit knowledge capture (and strong predictor of its success) is the number of research articles written jointly by firm scientists and discovering star scientists, nearly all working at top universities. An operationally attractive generalization of the star measure - collaborative research articles between firm scientists and top research university scientists - replicates the impact on firm success. In panel analyses, publications by firm scientists with stars and/or top 112 university scientists increase the number and citation rate for firm patents. Further, star articles increase these rates significantly more than other top 112 university scientists’ articles. Cross-sectional analyses of products and employment show a similar pattern of positive effects on firms’ success of collaborations with stars or top university scientists, but estimates of differential effects are nonrobust due to multicollinearity. Venture capital funding has significant, usually positive effects on firm success.

# Title: Managerial Finance

Full Journal Title: Managerial Finance

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Cox, R.A.J. and Kleiman, R.T. (2002), Superstardom and institutional investor’s all-British research team. *Managerial Finance*, **28** (1), 1-13.

Full Text: [2002\Man Fin28, 1.pdf](2002\Man%20Fin28,%201.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we investigate the superstar phenomenon in the security analysis industry through an analysis of the probabilistic mechanism by which security analysts are selected for inclusion in Institutional Investor’s All-British Research Team (ABRT). Specifically, we examine whether the statistical distribution of the number of first team appearances by security analysts conforms to the Yule distribution, which implies that luck rather than differential talent explains success. This is an important issue since an analyst’s position on the All-British Research Team is an important determinant of the individual’s pay and reputation. Our research results reject the Yule distribution. Thus, consistent with previous empirical studies, for the United States, by Stickel (1992, 1995) and Brown and Chen (1991), we find that selection to the ABRT can be attributed to skill rather than luck.

# Title: Managing Service Quality

Full Journal Title: Managing Service Quality

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Tan, K.C., Goudarzlou, A. and Chakrabarty, A. (2010), A bibliometric analysis of service research from Asia. *Managing Service Quality*, **20** (1), 89-101.

Full Text: [2010\Man Ser Qua20, 89.pdf](2010\Man%20Ser%20Qua20,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The purpose of this paper is to investigate the contribution of Asian researchers towards the literature on service science. In achieving this aim, a review of papers published in five top service research journals is carried out. Design/methodology/approach Papers from the following five service research journals are reviewed: International Journal of Service Industry, Management, Journal of Services Marketing, Journal of Service Research, Managing Service Quality, and Service Industries Journal. The review considers all papers published in the journals over a 14-year period from 1995 to 2008. The abstract and main body of the papers are analyzed for content. Findings This paper identifies the core contribution of researchers from Asian countries. The top five Asian countries identified are Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Israel, and South Korea. Also identified are patterns and emphases in service research across different countries. Research limitations/implications This paper focuses on five top service research journals over a 14-year period. Patterns of research emphasis in over 280 publications are analyzed. Further studies can include other journals and/or conferences in service science. Practical implications Scholars can benefit from insights into the contribution by Asian researchers in services. Specifically, the paper notes the particular emphases of research from different Asian countries while acknowledging the reach and richness of their contributions. Originality/value The main value of this paper is its uniqueness in discussing the contribution of researchers specific to Asian countries in top service journals. This paper provides valuable insights into the nature of academic publishing of Asian researchers in this burgeoning area.

Keywords: Agenda, Asia, Authorship, Future-Research, Journals, Operations Management, Research, Research Work, Science, Serials, Service Industries

? Galvagno, M. and Dalli, D. (2014), Theory of value co-creation: A systematic literature review. *Managing Service Quality*, **24** (6), 643-683.

Full Text: [2014\Man Ser Qua24, 643.pdf](2014/Man%20Ser%20Qua24,%20643.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to summarize and classify extant research and to better understand the past, present, and future state of the theory of value co-creation. Its main objectives are: to identify the different theoretical perspectives and research streams that characterize and define the co-creation literature, and to highlight the connections between them; to look for emerging trends and gaps in the literature by comparing the most recent papers with those representing the field’s core. Design/methodology/approach - The paper relies on bibliometric data: co-citation techniques were employed to select, analyze, and interpret citation patterns within the co-creation literature. Findings - The paper identified two main clusters, as well as specific research streams and common themes, representing scholarly journals’ publications on co-creation over the past years. These research streams and themes apply three different theoretical perspectives: service science, innovation and technology management, and marketing and consumer research. Data from the most recent publications has been used to verify if and how the original streams and themes are reflected in the contemporary debate. Research limitations/implications - Inevitably, the findings of the analysis have limitations related to the research design, the databases, and the applied bibliometric methods. Practical implications - From a practical perspective, the research impacts on theory building, management decision making, and teaching. Originality/value - This study depicts the remarkable development of the literature on co-creation and shows the latent structure underlying its different research streams. To the best knowledge, this study is the first to determine co-citation frequencies from both the SSCI and Scopus databases.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometric Methods, Building, Citation, Citation Patterns, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Co-Creation, Cocitation, Consumer Research, Customer Participation, Data, Databases, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Design, Development, First, From, Impacts, Innovation, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Management Field, Manufacturing-Industry, Marketing, Methods, Papers, Publications, Purpose, Recent, Research, Research Design, Research Directions, Review, Scholarly Journals, Science, Scopus, Service, Service Dominant Logic, Service Science, Service-Dominant Logic, Si, Ssci, State, Streams, Structure, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Teaching, Techniques, Technology, Technology Management, Theoretical, Theory, Trends, Value, Value Capture, Virtual Customer Environments

# Title: Manchester School

Full Journal Title: Manchester School

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Goudard, M. and Lubrano, M. (2013), Human capital, social capital and scientific research in Europe: An application of linear hierarchical models. *Manchester School*, **81** (6), 876-903.

Full Text: 2013\Man Sch81, 876.pdf

Abstract: The theory of human capital, even if it reckons the importance of time in science, is too short for explaining the existing diversity of scientific output. The paper introduces social capital as a necessary complement to explain the creation of scientific human capital. It connects these two concepts by means of a hierarchical econometric model. Bibliographical databases contain much information which is exploited to figure out collaboration, mobility, publishing habits and institutional characteristics. The two level hierarchical model is estimated on 14 European countries using bibliometric data in the fields of economics.

Keywords: Application, Bibliometric, Characteristics, Collaboration, Cycle Research Productivity, Data, Databases, Diversity, Economics, Europe, Human, Information, Life-Cycle, Mobility, Model, Models, Performance, Publishing, Research, Science, Scientific Output, Social, Social Capital, Theory

# Title: Manual Therapy

Full Journal Title: [Manual Therapy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/1356689X); [Manual Therapy](http://portalt.wok.mimas.ac.uk/portal.cgi?DestApp=WOS&Func=Frame)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Man. Ther.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Manual Ther

ISSN: 1356-689X

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Churchill Livingstone

Publisher Address: Journal Production Dept, Robert Stevenson House, 1-3 Baxters Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh EH1 3AF, Midlothian, Scotland

Subject Categories:

Rehabilitation: Impact Factor 1.189 (2003)

Gosling, C.M., Cameron, M. and Gibbons, P.F. (2004), Referencing and quotation accuracy in four manual therapy journals. *Manual Therapy*, **9** (1), 36-40.

Full Text: [2004\Man The9, 36.pdf](2004\Man%20The9,%2036.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the study was to investigate the reference and quotation accuracy in four peer-reviewed manual therapy journals. A stratified random sample of original research (n = 7) was collected from each of the journals spanning the years January 2000 to December 2001. A further random selection of 80 references from each journal paper sampled was then reviewed (Total N = 320) for citation and quotation accuracy. Numbers of citations with errors were determined, then classified as either major or minor and categorized by bibliographic headings (author, title, journal, year, volume, page and irretrievable). Each quotation was individually assessed for accuracy and judged to be either correct or incorrect. A quotation was deemed correct if it accurately substantiated and reported the original authors assertions. One hundred and fifteen citations across all journals contained errors (35.9%). Some citations exhibited multiple major and minor errors. Bibliographically classified errors for all journals showed 61 author, 51 title, 6 journal, 4 year, 12 volume and 25 page errors. JMPT showed the lowest referencing error rate (20%) while JBWMT recorded the highest (58.8%). The total number of quotation errors across all journals was 69 (12.3%). JMPT showed the lowest quotation error rate of 6 (4.7%), NIT had 12 errors (7.3%), JOM produced 21 errors (13.3%), while JBWMT recorded the highest error rate with 32 (27.6%). Poor citation and quotation is a reflection on the scholarly work of the authors and the journal. The trend for errors in quotation is more worrying than citation errors as it reflects poor diligence on the part of the investigators. (C) 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Authors, Citation, Citation Errors, Citations, Error, Error Rate, Errors, Journal, Journals, Medical Journals, Minor, N, Peer-Reviewed, Quotation, Quotation Accuracy, Quotation Error, Quotation Errors, Random Sample, Reference, References, Referencing, Reflection, Research, Rights, Selection, Therapy, Trend, Volume, Work

? Smith, D.R. and Rivett, D.A. (2009), Bibliometrics, impact factors and manual therapy: Balancing the science and the art. *Manual Therapy*, **14** (4), 456-459.

Full Text: [2009\Man The14, 456.pdf](2009\Man%20The14,%20456.pdf)

Keywords: Association, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Core Journals, Dermatology, Impact, Impact Factors, Manual Therapy, Medical Journals, Millennium, Occupational-Medicine, Physical-Therapy, Physiotherapy, Publishing, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation, Relevance

# Title: Mapping excellence in science and technology across Europe: Life sciences

? Noyons, E.C.M., Buter, R.K., van Raan, A.F.J., Schmoch, U., Heinze, T., Hinze, S. and Rangnow, R. (2003). Mapping excellence in science and technology across Europe: Life sciences. Leiden, the Netherlands: Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), Leiden University.

Full Text: [2003\Map Exc Sci Tec Acr Eur Lif Sci.pdf](2003\Map%20Exc%20Sci%20Tec%20Acr%20Eur%20Lif%20Sci.pdf)

# Title: Mapping excellence in science and technology across Europe: Nanoscience and nanotechnology

? Noyons, E.C.M., Buter, R.K., van Raan, A.F.J., Schmoch, U., Heinze, T., Hinze, S., and Rangnow, R. (2003), Mapping excellence in science and technology across Europe: Nanoscience and nanotechnology. Leiden, the Netherlands: Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), Leiden University.

Full Text: [2003\ Map Exc Sci Tec Acr Eur Nan Nan.pdf](2003\%20Map%20Exc%20Sci%20Tec%20Acr%20Eur%20Nan%20Nan.pdf)

# Title: Marine Ecology-Progress Series

Full Journal Title: [Marine Ecology-Progress Series](http://www.int-res.com/journals/meps/meps-home/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gattuso, J.P., Dawson, N.A., Duarte, C.M. and Middelburg, J.J. (2005), Patterns of publication effort in coastal biogeochemistry: A bibliometric survey (1971 to 2003). *Marine Ecology-Progress Series*, **294**, 9-22.

Full Text: [2005\Mar Eco-Pro Ser294, 9.pdf](2005\Mar%20Eco-Pro%20Ser294,%209.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliographic database comprising 17 604 references on biogeochemistry and disturbances in coastal ecosystems was compiled for the period 1971 to 2004 from the Aquatic Science and Fisheries Abstracts and the Web of Science databases. The coastal ocean received increased attention starting in the early 1990s, as shown by the increase in the rate of publication, both in absolute number (2-fold increase of the yearly rate) and relative to the publication rate of all disciplines (3-fold increase). The number of publications on each ecosystem type and the geographic location of study sites are not proportional to their respective surface area. By this measure, estuaries and the open continental shelf are, respectively, over- and under-investigated, and the research effort is disproportionately high in some areas (e.g. The North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, the subjects of 41% of the publications) and low in other areas (e.g. high-latitude coastal zones and the western Pacific). The cycling of inorganic nutrients is the biogeochemical process receiving the highest research effort (46% of the publications). Although controversial, exchanges with the atmosphere, including CO2, have been poorly investigated, with only 1.3% of the publications. The magnitude of scientific community publishing increased 13-fold during the period of investigation, also demonstrating the growing interest in coastal biogeochemistry and disturbances. Moreover, the lists of authors have become longer, perhaps indicating research projects wider in scope. Senior authors from 137 countries contributed papers; the EU25 and the USA contributed about. 1, 3 of the publications each, The number of publications per million inhabitants is highly correlated to the gross domestic product per inhabitant, but some countries perform better (the Scandinavian countries, Australia, New Zealand and Canada) or less well (Japan, the USA and Italy) than average. The number of citations of the publications is highly variable and indicates that barriers between disciplines still exist. At least 2 specialized journals (Estuaries and Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science) are among the most relevant journals, but Marine Ecology Progress Series is the single most important source of literature in the fields of coastal biogeochemistry and disturbances. This diagnostic should be useful to the research community and funding agencies to address the present imbalances in research allocation and to steer attention to geographical areas and processes that remain poorly investigated. Only then can the role of the coastal ocean on the global biogeochemical cycles and its response to climatic and anthropogenic disturbances be clarified.

Keywords: Allocation, Anthropogenic, Atmosphere, Attention, Australia, Authors, Barriers, Bibliographic Database, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Survey, Biogeochemical Cycles, Biogeochemistry, Canada, Citations, CO2, Coastal, Coastal Ecosystems, Community, Cycles, Database, Databases, Disciplines, Disturbances, Ecology, Ecosystem, Ecosystems, Effort, Estuaries, Funding, Gross Domestic Product, Investigation, Italy, Japan, Journals, Literature, Location, Measure, Mediterranean, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, North, Number of Publications, Nutrients, Open, Papers, Process, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, Publishing, References, Research, Role, Science, Scope, Source, Study Sites, Surface, Surface Area, Survey, USA, Web of Science

? Stevens, D., Richardson, A.J. and Reid, P.C. (2006), Continuous Plankton Recorder database: Evolution, current uses and future directions. *Marine Ecology-Progress Series*, **316**, 247-255.

Full Text: [2006\Mar Eco-Pro Ser316, 247.pdf](2006\Mar%20Eco-Pro%20Ser316,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: The Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR) survey, operated by the Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science (SAHFOS), is the largest plankton monitoring programme in the world and has spanned > 70 yr. The dataset contains information from -200 000 samples, with over 2.3 million records of individual taxa. Here we outline the evolution of the CPR database through changes in technology, and how this has increased data access. Recent high-impact publications and the expanded role of CPR data in marine management demonstrate the usefulness of the dataset. We argue that solely supplying data to the research community is not sufficient in the current research climate; to promote wider use, additional tools need to be developed to provide visual representation and summary statistics. We outline 2 software visualisation tools, SAHFOS WinCPR and the digital CPR Atlas, which provide access to CPR data for both researchers and non-plankton specialists. We also describe future directions of the database, data policy and the development of visualisation tools. We believe that the approach at SAHFOS to increase data accessibility and provide new visualisation tools has enhanced awareness of the data and led to the financial security of the organisation; it also provides a good model of how long-term monitoring programmes can evolve to help secure their future.

Keywords: Abundance, Biodiversity, Climate, CPR Data, Data Accessibility, Diversity, Ecosystems, Long-Term Changes, Model, North-Atlantic Ocean, Phytoplankton, Publications, Research, Sea Calanoid Copepods, Statistics, Survey, Variability, Visualisation Tools

? Todd, P.A., Guest, J.R., Lu, J.X. and Chou, L.M. (2010), One in four citations in marine biology papers is inappropriate. *Marine Ecology-Progress Series*, **408**, 299-303.

Full Text: [2010\Mar Eco-Pro Ser408, 299.pdf](2010\Mar%20Eco-Pro%20Ser408,%20299.pdf)

Abstract: Citing sources that do not support the assertion being made can misinform readers, perpetuate mistakes and deny credit to the researchers who should have been acknowledged. To quantify citation fidelity in marine biology, we retrieved 198 papers from 2 recent issues of 33 marine biology journals. From each paper we randomly selected 1 citation, recovered the source material, and evaluated its appropriateness. We discovered that the assertion was ‘clearly supported’ by the citation in only 75.8% of cases, the support was ‘ambiguous’ in 10.6% of cases and the citation offered ‘no support’ to the original statement in 6.0% of cases. The remaining 7.6% of cases were classified as ‘empty’ (citations to secondary sources). We found no relationship between citation appropriateness and the position of the assertion in the paper, number of authors, number of references, article length and Journal Impact Factor. That 1 in 4 citations in marine biology should be viewed with scepticism is alarming and has important ramifications for both scholarship and bibliometrics.

Keywords: Bias, Bibliometrics, Biology, Citation, Citations, Ecology, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Impact-Factor, Indicators, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Marine Biology, Performance Indicators, Quotation Accuracy, References, Researchers, Scholarship, Science, Self-Citation, Sources, Support

# Title: Marine Policy

Full Journal Title: [Marine Policy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/0308597X)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Parker, J., Doulman, D. and Collins, J. (2010), Citation analysis for the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. *Marine Policy*, **34** (1), 139-144.

Full Text: [2010\Mar Pol34, 139.pdf](2010\Mar%20Pol34,%20139.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a 2008 citation-analysis study that was undertaken for the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its associated instruments. The overall objective of this study was to contribute towards a strategy for improved dissemination, awareness raising and communication about the Code and its implementation. For each citation, additional information was collected to identify patterns by year, topic, author affiliation or type of literature. Results support previously suggested anecdotal patterns, in particular related to the diversity of publishing outlets and the high proportion of fisheries information published as grey literature. The results also point to areas of concern for long-term preservation and dissemination of fisheries information.

Keywords: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Responsible Fisheries, Information, Citation Analysis

? Rose, N.A., Janiger, D., Parsons, E.C.M. and Stachowitsch, M. (2011), Shifting baselines in scientific publications: A case study using cetacean research. *Marine Policy*, **35** (4), 477-482.

Full Text: [2011\Mar Pol35, 477.pdf](2011\Mar%20Pol35,%20477.pdf)

Abstract: The marine sciences have undergone a sequence of historical changes related to new methodologies, approaches and challenges. Most recently, deteriorating natural ecosystems and threatened component species have prompted a renewed change in the focus of scientific research on the marine environment. This study analyzes the scientific literature on cetaceans during the period 2005-2008 to demonstrate that a key focus of modern research is on conservation-related topics, and then compares it to the period 1970-1973 to demonstrate that this new focus represents a shift from basic biological and ecological issues. On average, approximately 46% of papers published on whales, dolphins and porpoises in 2005-2008 were categorized as conservation oriented versus focused on biology or ecology. This contrasts to approximately 10% in 1970-1973. This shift parallels other marine research subjects, such as benthic communities, coral reefs and sea turtles and reflects a general paradigm shift in marine research towards anthropogenic impacts. This is important guidance for institutions and organizations that wish to base their agendas and decisions on state-of-the-art scientific priorities. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Cetaceans, Ecosystems, Funding, International Whaling Commission, Literature, Marine Conservation, Research Focus

# Title: Marine Pollution Bulletin

Full Journal Title: [Marine Pollution Bulletin](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5819&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=77d97b3f1c8ba21b3f2365a7ae1f3736)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Mar. Pollut. Bull.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mar Pollut Bull

ISSN: 0025-326X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 2.359, 51/192 (2010)

Marine & Freshwater Biology: Impact Factor 2.359, 15/92 (2010)

? Sun, J.S., Wang, M.H. and Ho, Y.S. (2012), A historical review and bibliometric analysis of research on estuary pollution. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, **64** (1), 13-21.

Full Text: [2012\Mar Pol Bul64, 13.pdf](2012\Mar%20Pol%20Bul64,%2013.pdf); [2011\Mar Pol Bul-Sun-1.pdf](2011\Mar%20Pol%20Bul-Sun-1.pdf); [2011\Mar Pol Bul-Sun.pdf](2011\Mar%20Pol%20Bul-Sun.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric method based on Science Citation Index-Expanded published by the Thomson Reuters was used to quantitatively assess the global estuary pollution research from 1991 to 2010. The main results were as follows: there had been a notable growth trend in publication outputs. Marine Pollution Bulletin was the most active journal. Environmental sciences were top popular subject categories. USA produced the most single, internationally collaborative, first authored and corresponding authored articles. The Chinese Academy of Sciences was the most productive institute for the total articles. Sediment was the most active research topic, which ranked 1st in article title, article abstract, author keyword, and KeyWords Plus analysis, respectively. Heavy metals received stable focus on a high degree in the field of estuary pollution research. Mostly refractory organic compounds (e.g. PAHs) became more active. Biomarkers and bioaccumulation both were active issues. Eutrophication of estuarine waters receives increasing concern in estuary pollution research. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Author, Bay, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Method, Bioaccumulation, Citation, Environmental, Estuary, Eutrophication, Growth, Heavy Metals, Heavy-Metals, Historical Review, Human Health, Journal, Mercury, Metals, Organic Compounds, PAHs, Pearl River Delta, Pollution, Polychlorinated-Biphenyls PCBs, Polycyclic Aromatic-Hydrocarbons, Publication, Research, Research Trend, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Sciences, Scientometrics, Sediment, Sediment Contamination, South China, TBT, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trend, USA, Web of Science

# Title: Marketing Health Services

Full Journal Title: Marketing Health Services

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Weeks, W.B., Wallace, A.E. and Kimberly, B.C.S. (2001), The changing face of pharmaceutical advertising - A look at medical journals reveals a new era in advertising. *Marketing Health Services*, **21** (3), 27-30.

Keywords: Advertising, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals

# Title: Marketing Science

Full Journal Title: Marketing Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Stremersch, S. and Verhoef, P.C. (2005), Globalization of authorship in the marketing discipline: Does it help or hinder the field? *Marketing Science*, **24** (4), 585-594.

Full Text: [2005\Mar Sci24, 585.pdf](2005\Mar%20Sci24,%20585.pdf)

Abstract: Marketing scholars have reflected upon the marketing discipline’s internal evolution before. However, no prior study has assessed the globalization of authorship in our discipline, let alone assessed its consequences for the field. This paper addresses the following two questions: (1) Is there evidence of increasing globalization of authorship in the marketing discipline? (2) If so, does it help or hinder the field? Our work shows empirically how the globalization of our discipline evolved, how U.S. dominance is fading, and which countries experienced a rise in productivity of their affiliate and native scholars. Globalization hinders the field, because it has a negative effect on the impact of several major journals (most importantly, the Journal of Marketing and the Journal of Marketing Research). Globalization helps the field, because it has a positive effect on the diversity of our discipline. Important implications of our research are: (1) Journals and sponsoring organizations should strive for more international meetings. (2) Editors, reviewers, and authors should pay more attention to the global relevance of the research they publish, review, and submit. (3) Individual researchers should aim to be part of the global community of marketing scientists through, for instance, international research visits.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Consumer Research, Economics, Globalization, Journal Citations, Journal Diversity, Journal Impact, Journals, Perspective, Philosophy of Science, Products, Research, Science, Truth

? Shugan, S.M. (2008), Introduction to the special classics issue. *Marketing Science*, **27** (1), 9-11.

Full Text: [2008\Mar Sci27, 9.pdf](2008\Mar%20Sci27,%209.pdf)

Abstract: This special classics edition of Marketing Science presents seven of our early, most highly rated articles according to the Social Sciences Citation Index (R) (developed by the Institute of Scientific Information), published before widespread library subscriptions to Marketing Science and before formal and systematic inclusion in the SSCI index. This issue includes Thaler (1985), Guadagni and Little (1983), Jeuland and Shugan (1983), Anderson (1985), Hauser and Shugan (1983), McGuire and Staelin (1983), and Pasternack(1985). Among other benefits, these articles should now enjoy widespread library access, inclusion in numerous databases, availability in electronically searchable format, and formal inclusion in citation services. This introduction to the special issue also summarizes some findings from our all-time most highly cited articles in Google Scholar: Thaler (1985), Anderson and Sullivan (1993), Anderson and Weitz (1989), Guadagni and Little (1983), Griffin and Hauser (1993), Jeuland and Shugan (1983), Novak et al. (2000), Bolton (1998), Anderson (1985), and Pasternack(1985). Finally, it summarizes articles excelling on citations per year: Acquisti and Varian (2005) and Lynch and Ariely (2000). The best is yet to come.

Keywords: Articles, Channel Strategy, Citation, Citations, Classic Articles, Competitive Channel Strategy, Customer, Databases, Defensive Strategy, Google Scholar, Greatest Hits, Highest Impact, Highly Cited Articles, Mental Accounting, Most-Cited Articles, Online, Return Policies, Satisfaction, Scanner Data, Science, SSCI, Transaction Cost Analysis

# Title: Materiales de Construccion

Full Journal Title: Materiales de Construccion

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rojas-Sola, J.I. and de San-Antonio-Gomez, C. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of Spanish scientific publications in the subject Construction & Building Technology in Web of Science database (1997-2008). *Materiales de Construccion*, **60** (300), 143-149.

Full Text: [2010\Mat Con60, 143.pdf](2010\Mat%20Con60,%20143.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper the publications from Spanish institutions listed in the journals of the Construction & Building Technology subject of Web of Science database for the period 19972008 are analyzed. The number of journals in whose is published is 35 and the number of articles was 760 (Article or Review). Also a bibliometric assessment has done and we propose two new parameters: Weighted Impact Factor and Relative Impact Factor; also includes the number of citations and the number documents at the institutional level. Among the major production Institutions with greater scientific production, as expected, the Institute of Constructional Science Eduardo Torroja (CSIC), while taking into account the weighted impact factor ranks first University of Vigo. On the other hand, only two journals Cement and Concrete Materials and Materials de Construction agglutinate the 45.26% of the Spanish scientific production published in the Construction & Building Technology subject, with 172 papers each one. Regarding international cooperation, include countries such as England, Mexico, United States, Italy, Argentina and France.

Keywords: Analysis, Argentina, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Assessment, Citations, Construction & Building Technology, Cooperation, CSIC, Database, England, First, France, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Institutions, International, International Cooperation, Italy, Journals, Mexico, Papers, Publications, Research Centers, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Spanish Scientific Production, Spanish Universities, United States, Web of Science

? Sorli-Rojo, A. and Mochon-Bezares, G. (2013), Materiales de Construccion’ journal, 2003-2012: A bibliometric analysis. *Materiales de Construccion*, **63** (312), 613-621.

Full Text: 2013\Mat Con63, 613.pdf

Abstract: The aim of the present work was to make a bibliometric analysis of research articles and technical notes published in the journal ‘Materiales de Construccion’ between 2003 and 2012. Authors’ productivity and collaboration, affiliation and nationality of authors, collaboration amongst institutions using techniques of social networks analysis, and the impact factor of the journal were analyzed. The results show high levels in authors’ diversification and collaboration; high number of institutions but a low level of collaboration among them; and a big increase of impact factor during all the period. The main conclusion of this work is that ‘Materiales de Construccion’ has evolved positively since 2003 to 2012, becoming a quality journal in its area.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cement, Collaboration, Construction, Impact, Impact Factor, Institutions, Journal, Networks, Productivity, Quality, Research, Scientific Journals, Social, Social Networks, Spain, Techniques, Work

# Title: Materials Letters

Full Journal Title: [Materials Letters](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5585&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=3a82b882b153fb6e11053680a328acca)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Mater. Lett.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mater Lett

ISSN: 0167-577X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Materials Science Physics, Applied: Impact Factor

? (2007), Top 25 articles from the past 25 years. *Materials Letters*, **61** (14-15), 2862-2863.

Keywords: Articles, Jun

# Title: Materials Research-Ibero-American Journal of Materials

Full Journal Title: Materials Research-Ibero-American Journal of Materials

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Milanez, D.H., do Amaral, R.M., de Faria, L.I.L. and Gregolin, J.A.R. (2013), Assessing nanocellulose developments using science and technology indicators. *Materials Research-Ibero-American Journal of Materials*, **16** (3), 635-641.

Full Text: [2013\Mat Res-Ibe-Ame J Mat16, 635.pdf](2013/Mat%20Res-Ibe-Ame%20J%20Mat16,%20635.pdf)

Abstract: This research aims to examine scientific and technological trends of developments in nanocellulose based on scientometric and patent indicators obtained from the Science Citation Index and Derwent Innovations Index in 2001-2010. The overall nanocellulose activity indicators were compared to nanotechnology and other selected nanomaterials. Scientific and technological future developments in nanocellulose were forecasted using extrapolation growth curves and the main countries were also mapped. The results showed that nanocellulose publications and patent documents have increased rapidly over the last five years with an average growth rate higher than that of nanotechnology and fullerene. The USA, Japan, France, Sweden and Finland all played a significant role in nanocellulose development and the extrapolation growth curves suggested that nanocellulose scientific and technological activities are still emerging. Finally, the evidence from this study recommends monitoring nanocellulose S&T advances in the coming years.

Keywords: Activity, Advances, Bibliometry, Citation, Development, Evidence, Extrapolation, Finland, France, Growth, Growth Curves, Growth Rate, Indicators, Japan, Monitoring, Nanomaterials, Nanotechnology, Patent, Patent Document, Publications, Research, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publication, Scientometric, Sweden, Technology, Trends, USA

? Milanez, D.H., Schiavi, M.T., do Amaral, R.M., de Faria, L.I.L. and Gregolin, J.A.R. (2013), Development of carbon-based nanomaterials indicators using the analytical tools and data provided by the Web of Science database. *Materials Research-Ibero-American Journal of Materials*, **16** (6), 1282-1293.

Full Text: [2013\Mat Res-Ibe-Ame J Mat16, 1282.pdf](2013/Mat%20Res-Ibe-Ame%20J%20Mat16,%201282.pdf)

Abstract: The recent rise of nanotechnology and nanomaterial research is marked by the huge amount of publications indexed in electronic databases, which can be evaluated using bibliometric indicators in order to help researchers find hidden trends, gain novel insights and support new scientific developments. Although in-depth analyses require specialized software and advanced methodologies, some initial indicators can be developed using the analytical tools available in databases and provide useful information about a specific subject or research field. This paper aims to explore the Web of Science’s analytical tool for analyzing the scientific output regarding carbon-based nanomaterials. The results provide several key findings, including research trends and publications in carbon nanotubes, fullerene and graphene, as well as revealing the main global players and journals from 2001 to 2010. Despite the usefulness of the analytical tool, a number of limitations hindered the development of important indicators, such as those involving citation and collaboration.

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Carbon, Carbon Nanotubes, Citation, Collaboration, Database, Databases, Development, Field, Fullerenes, Global, Graphene, Graphene, Indicators, Information, Journals, Methodologies, Nanomaterial, Nanomaterials, Nanotechnology, Nanotubes, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Trends, Science, Scientific Output, Scientometrics, Software, Support, Trends, Web of Science

# Title: Maternal and Child Health Journal

Full Journal Title: [Maternal and Child Health Journal](http://www.springerlink.com/content/105600/?p=201b8822371641759cf37ae31015ef26&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Matern Child Health J

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Loria, A. and Arroyo, P. (2000), Research trends in mother-child healthcare, 1966-1995. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, **4** (1), 59-66.

Full Text: [2000\Mat Chi Hea J4, 59.pdf](2000\Mat%20Chi%20Hea%20J4,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To explore trends in mother-child healthcare (MCHC) research over the past 30 years. METHODS: Classifications of MEDLINE articles were made at 5-year intervals using Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) as classifiers. Papers were classified in mutually and non-mutually exclusive categories by subject (mother and four age groups of children) and type of research (clinical, basic, epidemiologic, and unclassified) and its various combinations. RESULTS: The number of MCHC papers increased from 34,110 in 1966 to 65,028 in 1995, but the proportion of all MEDLINE articles (18-21%) was relatively stable. There were remarkable long-term temporal stabilities in the proportions of MCHC papers of mothers and the four age groups of children. Most papers dealt with child (46%) and adolescents (45%), and only 11% studied mother and children together. Regression analysis indicated that a linear increase in number of MCHC papers in MEDLINE (1053/year) was represented largely by single-age and combinations of age children, especially adolescence. However, the slope for mother-plus-children papers (113/year) was substantially higher than for mothers alone (64/year). Clinical papers (52%) were the dominant type of MCHC research, but the proportions of basic and epidemiologic papers and their combinations with clinical papers have increased substantially in the past decade. CONCLUSIONS: There has been a dominance of clinical and child-related papers in MCHC research, which may be a reflection of restricted outlooks of specialists in the area. This may change soon if the tendency toward increasing numbers of basic and epidemiologic papers holds.

Keywords: Adolescence, Adolescents, Age, Analysis, Child, Children, Clinical, Intervals, Long Term, Long-Term, Methods, Mother, Mothers, Papers, Reflection, Research, Temporal, Trends

? Schultz, D., Seid, M., Stoto, M.A. and Burstain, J.M. (2010), The agency for healthcare research and quality’s children’s health research portfolio. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, **14** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2010\Mat Chi Hea J14, 1.pdf](2010\Mat%20Chi%20Hea%20J14,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this work was to describe and assess the potential impact of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality’s, AHRQ’s, children’s health activities. Using AHRQ databases and publications lists and generic search engines, we developed a comprehensive list of AHRQ’s funded children’s health activities (1990-2005) and related publications (1996-2002). We conducted bibliometric analyses and used Stryer’s (2000) approach to categorize their potential impact. We found that AHRQ’s child health portfolio has changed over time with an increase in activities related to patient safety and health information technology, reflecting trends at AHRQ as a whole. Further, AHRQ has contributed a substantial body of new knowledge as a result of its funding for children’s health activities. The bibliometric analysis suggests that AHRQ’s children’s health activities have successfully disseminated research findings and new knowledge through the published literature. Most of the publications present research findings that can be building blocks early in the translation continuum rather than findings that directly inform policy or change clinical practice. Through its funding of children’s health activities, AHRQ has contributed new knowledge that has been disseminated effectively in the published literature. However, while AHRQ has successfully engaged the child health services research community, efforts to broaden into policy, practice and patient arenas have been less successful.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Child and Adolescent Health, Health Services Research, Impact, Needs, Outcomes Research, Publications, Research, Services

? Wong, H.S. and Edwards, P. (2013), Nature or nurture: A systematic review of the effect of socio-economic status on the developmental and cognitive outcomes of children born preterm. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, **17** (9), 1689-1700.

Full Text: [2013\Mat Chi Hea J17, 1689.pdf](2013/Mat%20Chi%20Hea%20J17,%201689.pdf)

Abstract: The effect of socio-economic status (SES) on the cognitive outcome of preterm-born children is unknown. The objectives of this study were to systematically review the published literature and to report the strength and consistency of the effect of SES on the cognitive outcomes of preterm children, across different SES indicators. We conducted a literature search on MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO and Social Science Citation Index to identify English-language cohort or case-control studies published after 1990 that had reported the effect of at least one SES indicator on cognitive outcome in children born < 37 weeks gestation. Fifteen studies (from a total 4,162 identified) were included. Thirteen SES indicators were evaluated [categorized as: “individual-level” (6 indicators), “family-structure” (3), “contextual” (2) and “composite” (2)]. Maternal educational level was the most frequently evaluated SES indicator (by 11/15 studies) and was most consistently associated with cognitive outcome. Maternal education below high school level was associated with severe cognitive deficiency [reported odds ratios (95 % CI) range: OR = 1.4 (1.0-1.9) to OR = 2.3 (1.2-4.5)]. A meta-analytic measure of the effect of SES was not calculated due to heterogeneity in studies. SES appears to confound the association between preterm birth and cognitive deficit and should be adjusted for in studies reporting cognitive outcome.

Keywords: Article, Association, Behavioral Outcomes, Birth, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Child, Children, Citation, Cognitive Deficit, Cohort, Consistency, Disparities, Education, Effect, Embase, England, Environmental, Full-Term, Gestation, Heterogeneity, Indicator, Indicators, Infants Born, Literature, Literature Search, Low Birth Weight, Low-Birth-Weight, Measure, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Neurodevelopmental Outcomes, New-York, Nov, Occupational Health, Outcome, Outcomes, Predictors, Preterm, Preterm Birth, Psycinfo, Publishers, Reporting, Review, School-Age, Science, Science Citation Index, SE, SES, Social Risk, Social Science Citation Index, Socio-Economic Status, Socioeconomic Status, Strength, Systematic Review, USA

# Title: Maternal and Child Nutrition

Full Journal Title: Maternal and Child Nutrition

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Duijts, L., Ramadhani, M.K. and Moll, H.A. (2009), Breastfeeding protects against infectious diseases during infancy in industrialized countries. A systematic review. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*, **5** (3), 199-210.

Full Text: [2009\Mat Chi Nut5, 199.pdf](2009/Mat%20Chi%20Nut5,%20199.pdf)

Abstract: Firstly, this review was performed to assess the effect of breastfeeding on infections during infancy in industrialized countries. Secondly, the effect of duration and exclusiveness of breastfeeding were explored. Studies were identified using MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, Science Citation Index and by a manual search from bibliographies of articles from August 1986 to January 2008. Follow-up, case-control and randomized controlled trial (RCT) studies performed in an industrialized country, published in English, with breastfeeding as a determinant, with overall infections, gastrointestinal or respiratory tract infections as a major outcome, and at least 40 participants in the study were included. Using Bauchner’s criteria published in a review in 1986, two reviewers and a peer reviewer assessed the internal validity of those studies. Twenty-one studies that met the inclusion and internal validity criteria were included. These included 16 follow-up and four case-control studies and one RCT. Four out of five studies observed decreased effects on overall infections in breastfed infants. With regard to gastrointestinal infections, six out of eight studies suggested that breastfeeding had a protective effect. Thirteen out of 16 studies concluded that breastfeeding protects infants against respiratory tract infections. Five studies combined duration and exclusiveness of breastfeeding. All studies observed a protective dose/duration-response effect on gastrointestinal or respiratory tract infections. These studies strongly suggest that breastfeeding protects infants against overall infections, gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections in industrialized countries. The optimal duration of exclusive breastfeeding for protection against infectious diseases needs to be studied in more detail.

Keywords: 1st Year, Breastfeeding, Children, Citation, Duration or Exclusiveness of Breastfeeding, Gastrointestinal Infections, Health, Hospitalization, Infants, Life, MEDLINE, Morbidity, Optimal Duration, Otitis-Media, Respiratory Tract Infections, Respiratory-Tract Infections, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review

? Cunningham, K., Ruel, M., Ferguson, E. and Uauy, R. (2015), Women’s empowerment and child nutritional status in South Asia: A synthesis of the literature. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*, **11** (1), 1-19.

Full Text: [2015\Mat Chi Nut11, 1.pdf](2015/Mat%20Chi%20Nut11,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Women’s disempowerment is hypothesised to contribute to high rates of undernutrition among South Asian children. However, evidence for this relationship has not been systematically reviewed. This review of empirical studies aims to: (1) synthesise the evidence linking women’s empowerment and child nutritional status in South Asia and (2) suggest directions for future research. We systematically searched Global Health, Embase (classic and Ovid), MEDLINE, Campbell Collaboration, Popline, Eldis, Web of Science, EconLit and Scopus. We generated 1661 studies for abstract and title screening. We full-text screened 44 of these, plus 10 additional studies the authors were aware of. Only 12 studies fulfilled our inclusion criteria. We included English materials published between 1990 and 2012 that examined the relationship(s) of at least one women’s empowerment domain and nutritional status among South Asian children. Data were extracted and synthesised within three domains of empowerment: control of resources and autonomy, workload and time, and social support. The results showed women’s empowerment to be generally associated with child anthropometry, but the findings are mixed. Inter-study differences in population characteristics, settings or methods/conceptualisations of women’s empowerment, and the specific domains studied, likely contributed to these inconsistencies. This review also highlights that different women’s empowerment domains may relate differently to child nutritional status. Future research should aim to harmonise definitions of women’s empowerment, which key domains it should include, and how it is measured. Rigorous evaluation work is also needed to establish which policies and programmes facilitate women’s empowerment and in turn, foster child nutritional well-being.

Keywords: Andhra-Pradesh, Asia, Asian, Authors, Autonomy, Campbell, Characteristics, Child, Child Nutrition, Children, Collaboration, Control, Criteria, Data, Definitions, Empirical Studies, Empowerment, English, Evaluation, Evidence, Global, Growth, Health, India, Literature, Maternal Autonomy, Medline, Middle-Income Countries, Nutritional Status, Policies, Population, Programmes, Rates, Research, Resources, Review, Science, Scopus, Screening, Social, Social Support, South Asia, South Asian, Support, Synthesis, Trends, Undernutrition, Web, Web Of Science, Well-Being, Women’s Empowerment, Work, Workload

# Title: Mathematical and Computer Modelling

Full Journal Title: [Mathematical and Computer Modelling](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5656&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=db2fb3505ab36394b321a0c65267aacb)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: MModel

Egghe, L. (1993), Consequences of Lotka’s law in the case of fractional counting of authorship and of first author counts. *Mathematical and Computer Modelling*, **18** (9), 63-77.

Full Text: [1993\Mat Com Mod18, 63.pdf](1993\Mat%20Com%20Mod18,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: In a recent paper, Rousseau [1] notes the fact that if we given weights of 1/*m* to each author in an *m*-authored paper, Lotka’s law does not apply. However, he also notes that the function modeling the number of authors with weights *j*, *j* ≥ 0, starts increasing from zero to about one and then decreases. In that paper, the present author is quoted as stating that this is not a breakdown of Lotka’s law but merely a composition of two Lotka’s laws: one for *j* ≥ 1 modeling papers per author, and one for 0 ≤ *j* ≤ 1 modeling authors per paper. The stochastic problem of how these two laws fit into each other was not solved in Rousseau’s paper, however. This is done in this paper, where we will show that the weight-distribution function has indeed a maximum for the weight equal to one. We then study the same problem in the case where only the first author gets weight one and the others weight zero. We solve this case completely providing a formula for the probability of the weights. Also this function has a maximum for the weight equal to one. The main tool in these models is the technique of repeated convolution of continuous or discrete distribution functions.

Egghe, L. and Rousseau, R. (2006), Lorenz theory of symmetric relative concentration and similarity, incorporating variable array length. *Mathematical and Computer Modelling*, **44** (7-8), 628-639.

Full Text: [2006\Mat Com Mod44, 628.pdf](2006\Mat%20Com%20Mod44,%20628.pdf)

Abstract: This paper extends the Lorenz theory, developed in [L. Egghe, R. Rousseau, Symmetric and asymmetric theory of relative concentration and applications, Scientometrics 52 (2) (2001) 261–290], so that it can deal with comparing arrays of variable length. We show that in this case we need to divide the Lorenz curves by certain types of increasing functions of the array length N.

We then prove that, in this theory, adding zeros to two arrays increases their similarity, a property that is not satisfied by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Among the many good similarity measures satisfying the developed Lorenz theory, we deduce the correlation coefficient of Spearman, hence showing that this measure can be used as a good measure of symmetric relative concentration (or similarity).

Keywords: Applications, Author Cocitation Analysis, Concentration, Correlation, Lorenz, Paper, Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Pearsons-R, Requirements, Similarity, Spearman Correlation Coefficient, Symmetric Relative Concentration

? Egghe, L. (2007), Item-time-dependent Lotkaian informetrics and applications to the calculation of the time-dependent h-Index and g-index. *Mathematical and Computer Modelling*, 45 (7-8), 864-872.

Full Text: [2007\Mat Com Mod45, 864.pdf](2007\Mat%20Com%20Mod45,%20864.pdf)

Abstract: The model for the cumulative nth citation distribution, as developed in [L. Egghe, I.K. Ravichandra Rao, Theory of first-citation distributions and applications, Mathematical and Computer Modelling 34 (2001) 81-90] is extended to the general source-item situation. This yields a time-dependent Lotka function based on a given (static) Lotka function (considered to be valid for time t = infinity). Based on this function, a time-dependent Lotkaian informetrics theory is then further developed by e.g. deriving the corresponding time-dependent rank-frequency function. These tools are then used to calculate the dynamical (i.e. time-dependent) g-index (of Egghe) while also an earlier proved result on the time-dependent h-Index (of Hirsch) is refound. It is proved that both Indexes are concavely increasing to their steady state values for t = infinity. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Function, G Index, G-Index, General, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Hirsch-Index, Indicators, Informetrics, Lotka, Lotkaian Informetrics, Model, Ranking, Rights, Scientists, Steady State, T, Theory, Time-Dependent

# Title: Mathematical Methods, Computational Techniques, Non-Linear Systems, Intelligent Systems

Full Journal Title: Mathematical Methods, Computational Techniques, Non-Linear Systems, Intelligent Systems

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Papavlasopoulos, S. and Poulos, M. (2008), A global bibliometric index for a published article. *Mathematical Methods, Computational Techniques, Non-Linear Systems, Intelligent Systems*, 132-136.

Abstract: In this study is investigated an approach to the scholar evaluation problem by taking into account both social and scholar factors that affect the status of a research in a particular research area. We define the ideal global bibliometric indicator as a point of reference consisting of a set of factors such as the impact factor of the journal and the significant relation of the Journal to the scientific area considered for the evaluation.

Keywords: Affect, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Factors, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicator, Journal, Problem, Reference, Research, Research Evaluation, Social, Status

# Title: Mathematical Problems in Engineering

Full Journal Title: Mathematical Problems in Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title: Math. Probl. Eng.

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ISSN: 1024-123X

Issues/Year: 6

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Publisher: Hindawi Publishing Corporation

Publisher Address: Po Box 1210, Sylvania, OH 43560

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.204, 49/61 (2004)

Mathematics, Applied: Impact Factor 0.204, 153/162 (2004)

? Li, X.B. and Liu, H.H.T. (2013), Minimum system sensitivity study of linear discrete time systems for fault detection. *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, Article Number: 276987.

Full Text: [2013\Mat Pro Eng, 276987.pdf](2013/Mat%20Pro%20Eng,%20276987.pdf)

Abstract: Fault detection is a critical step in the fault diagnosis of modern complex systems. An important notion in fault detection is the smallest gain of system sensitivity, denoted as h-Index, which measures the worst fault sensitivity. This paper is concerned with characterizing h-Index for linear discrete time systems. First, a necessary and sufficient condition on the lower bound of h-Index in finite time horizon for linear discrete time-varying systems is developed. It is characterized in terms of the existence of solution to a backward difference Riccati equation with an inequality constraint. The result is further extended to systems with unknown initial condition based on a modified h-Index. In addition, for linear time-invariant systems in infinite time horizon, based on the definition of the h-Index in frequency domain, a condition in terms of algebraic Riccati equation is developed. In comparison with the well-known bounded real lemma, it is found that h-Index is not completely dual to H-infinity norm. Finally, several numerical examples are given to illustrate the main results.

Keywords: Comparison, Complex Systems, Detection Observer Design, Diagnosis, Fault Detection, h-Index, Index, Inequality, LMI Approach, Modified, Notion, Robust Residual Generation, Sensitivity, Solution, Systems, Time, Unknown Inputs

# Title: Mathematical Structures in Computer Science

Full Journal Title: [Mathematical Structures in Computer Science](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=MSC)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0960-1295

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Longo, G., Asarin, E., Barr, M., Berry, G., Coquand, T., Curien, P.L., De Nicola, R., Edalat, A., Ehrhard, T., Ehrig, H., Escardo, M., Girard, J.Y., Hasegawa, M., Honsell, F., Hyland, M., Kanovitch, M., Lack, S., Milner, R., Mislove, M., Moggi, E., Montanari, U., Palamidessi, C., Paul, T., Pierce, B., Pitts, A., Plotkin, G.D., Scedrov, A., Scott, D.S., Scott, P.J., Seely, R.A.G., Selinger, P., Simpson, A., Tiuryn, J. and Winskel, G. (2009), Editors’ note: Bibliometrics and the curators of orthodoxy. *Mathematical Structures in Computer Science*, **19** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [2009\Mat Str Com Sci19, 1.pdf](2009\Mat%20Str%20Com%20Sci19,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics

# Title: Mathematics and Computers in Simulation

Full Journal Title: [Mathematics and Computers in Simulation](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5655&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=60a4f853c2fca6e71727a722ab2dd86b)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Smith, K. and Marinova, D. (2005), Use of bibliometric modelling for policy making. *Mathematics and Computers in Simulation*, **69** (1-2), 177-187.

Full Text: [2005\Mat Com Sim69, 177.pdf](2005\Mat%20Com%20Sim69,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric methods for analysing and describing research output have been supported internationally by the establishment and operation of organisations such as the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) as well as the continual calculations and release of journal lists, bibliometric indicators and rankings. Policy makers in Australia have been relying on such bibliometric information and analyses in making funding decisions and encouraging the development of research potential and strengths. Does bibliometric modelling of research productivity reflect the real impact research has for Australia’s future? The paper is based on a study of three Australian research centres in the field of the geosciences. The analysis reveals a number of anomalies in the generalisations made when ISI models are used for policy decisions.

Keywords: Australia, Bibliometric, Development, Geosciences, Institute For Scientific Information, ISI, Journal, Policy Setting, Research, Research Centres, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science

? Chang, C.L., McAleer, M. and Oxley, L. (2013), Coercive journal self citations, impact factor, journal influence and article influence. *Mathematics and Computers in Simulation*, **93**, 190-197.

Full Text: [2013\Mat Com Sim93, 190.pdf](2013/Mat%20Com%20Sim93,%20190.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the issue of coercive journal self citations and the practical usefulness of two recent journal performance metrics, namely the Eigenfactor score, which may be interpreted as measuring “Journal Influence”, and the Article Influence score, using the Thomson Reuters IST Web of Science (hereafter IST) data for 2009 for the 200 most highly cited journals in each of the Sciences and Social Sciences. The paper also compares the two new bibliometric measures with two existing ISI metrics, namely Total Citations and the 5-Year Impact Factor (5YIF) (including journal self citations) of a journal. It is shown that the Sciences and Social Sciences are different in terms of the strength of the relationship of journal performance metrics, although the actual relationships are very similar. Moreover, the Journal Influence and Article Influence journal performance metrics are shown to be closely related empirically to the two existing ISI metrics, and hence add little in practical usefulness to what is already known, except for eliminating the pressure arising from coercive journal self citations. These empirical results are compared with existing results in the bibliometrics literature. (C) 2013 IMACS. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 5-Year Impact Factor (5YIF), Article, Article Influence, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citations, Data, Eigenfactor, Eigenfactor(TM) Metrics, Great, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, IMAC, Impact, Impact Factor, ISI, Journal, Journal Influence, Journals, Literature, Metrics, Performance, Pressure, Recent, Rights, Science, Self, Self-Citations, SI, Social Sciences, Strength, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Total Citations, Web of Science

# Title: Maturitas

Full Journal Title: Maturitas

ISO Abbreviated Title: Maturitas

JCR Abbreviated Title: Maturitas

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bostock, C.V., Soiza, R.L. and Whalley, L.J. (2009), Genetic determinants of ageing processes and diseases in later life. *Maturitas*, **62** (3), 225-229.

Full Text: [2009\Maturitas62, 225.pdf](2009/Maturitas62,%20225.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the role of genetic factors in diseases of later life. Methods: Review of literature relevant to the role of genetic factors in variation of incidence of age-related diseases of later life using MEDLINE, Web of Science, to search publications in English since 1980 and Citations found in relevant publications. Results: The identity of ageing and longevity genes remains unknown despite lively interest in lipoprotein metabolism, genomic instability, oxidative stress, cellular response to damage, inflammatory processes, insulin/IGF1-signalling and Sirtuins. Genes involved in lifespan appear remarkably conserved across species but genes that convey increased susceptibility to specific age-dependent diseases are not yet identified. Conclusion: Individual differences in rates of ageing and incidence of the common diseases of later life require explanation. The Sirtuins and the Held of epigenetics are emerging as potentially informative research priorities. Further research includes the development of biomarkers and a greater understanding of the interaction between genes and the environment. The hypothetical treatment of ageing could retard or prevent age-associated diseases resulting in widespread health, social and economic benefit. (C) 2009 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Keywords: Ageing, Alzheimers-Disease, Apolipoprotein-E, Associations, Biomarkers, Centenarians, Citations, Determinants, Development, Diseases, Environment, Epigenetics, Exceptional Longevity, Functional Variant, Genetic, Human Longevity, Incidence, Interest, Klotho Gene, Later Life, Lipoprotein, Literature, Methods, Oxidative Stress, Publications, Research, Review, Science, Social, Span, Stress, Susceptibility, Treatment, Web of Science

? Lam, F.M.H., Lau, R.W.K., Chung, R.C.K. and Pang, M.Y.C. (2012), The effect of whole body vibration on balance, mobility and falls in older adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Maturitas*, **72** (3), 206-213.

Full Text: [2012\Maturitas72, 206.pdf](2012/Maturitas72,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: This systematic review aimed to examine the effect of WBV on balance, mobility and falls among older adults. The databases used included MEDLINE, the Excerpta Medica database, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, the Cochrane Library Databases of Systematic Reviews, Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro), PubMed, and Science Citation Index (last search in October 2011). Randomized controlled trials that investigated the effect of WBV on balance, mobility or falls in older adults were included in this review. The PEDro score was used to examine the methodological quality of the selected studies. The effect of WBV on balance, mobility and fall-related outcomes were extracted. The data extraction and rating were performed by a researcher and the results were confirmed by the principal investigator. Meta-analysis was done if 3 or more studies measured the same outcome of interest. Among 920 articles screened, fifteen articles (thirteen trials) satisfied the criteria and were included in this review. Methodological quality was good for six of the studies (PEDro score = 6-7). Meta-analysis revealed that WBV has a significant treatment effect in Tinetti Total Score (p < 0.001), Tinetti Body Balance Score (p = 0.010) and Timed-Up-and-Go test (p = 0.004). No significant improvement was noted in Tinetti Gait Score after WBV training (p = 0.120). The effect of WBV on other balance/mobility outcomes and fall rate remains inconclusive. To conclude, WBV may be effective in improving relatively basic balance ability and mobility among older adults, particularly frailer ones. More good-quality WBV trials are required. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aging, Articles, Balance, Bone-Mineral Density, Citation, Cochrane, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Elderly-Women, Evidence, Exercise, Exercise, Extraction, Functional Ability, Gait, Improvement, Ireland, Literature, Low-Frequency, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mobility, Muscle Strength, Outcome, Outcomes, Performance, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Postural Control, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Rehabilitation, Review, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Training, Treatment, Vibration

? Thomas, A.J., Ismail, R., Taylor-Swanson, L., Cray, L., Schnall, J.G., Mitchell, E.S. and Woods, N.F. (2014), Effects of isoflavones and amino acid therapies for hot flashes and co-occurring symptoms during the menopausal transition and early postmenopause: A systematic review. *Maturitas*, **78** (4), 263-276.

Full Text: [2014\Maturitas78, 263.pdf](2014/Maturitas78,%20263.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Review controlled clinical trials of isoflavones and amino acid preparation effects on hot flashes and at least one other symptom including mood, sleep, pain, and cognitive function that women report during the menopausal transition and early postmenopause. Methods: An experienced reference librarian searched PubMed/Medline, CINAHL Plus, PsycInfo, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science, EMBASE, AMED, and Alt-Health Watch for English-language randomized controlled trials between 2004 and July 2011. Seventeen trials of isoflavones and amino acid effects on hot flashes and one additional symptom were identified. Results: In five trials of soy isoflavone preparations, two (6 g soy germ extract and 25 g soy protein in soy nuts) significantly decreased hot flashes, but no other symptoms. In the seven trials of other isoflavones, six significantly reduced hot flashes; in addition, red clover (80 mg) significantly reduced mood symptoms; Rexflavone (350 mg) for women with Kupperman Index >20 significantly reduced sleep symptoms; two trials had significant reductions for pain: isoflavone powder (90 mg) and red clover (80 mg). The only trial in this systematic review that significantly reduced cognitive symptoms was red clover (80 mg). In one trial, red clover isoflavone (80 mg/day) significantly relieved hot flashes, mood, pain, and cognitive symptoms. Amino acids yielded no significant results. Equol supplements of 30 mg/day for non-Equol producing women significantly reduced mood symptoms in one trial. The magnolia bark extract combination significantly reduced hot flashes, mood, and sleep symptoms. Conclusions: Isoflavone trials yielded significant reductions on hot flashes and co-occurring symptoms during the menopausal transition and postmenopause, but studies require replication with larger sample sizes and attention to measurement of outcomes. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Amino Acid, Amino Acids, Attention, Climacteric Symptoms, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clusters, Cognitive, Cognitive Function, Database, Double-Blind, Effects, Embase, Function, Hot Flashes, Ireland, Isoflavones, Japanese Women, Measurement, Menopausal Transition, Methods, Midlife Womens Health, Mood, Outcomes, Pain, Phytoestrogens, Preparation, Protein, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reference, Replication, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Sleep, Soy, Soy Isoflavones, Symptom Clusters, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Trial, Vasomotor Symptoms, Web Of Science, Women

? van Dijk, G.M., Maneva, M., Colpani, V., Dhana, K., Muka, T., Jaspers, L., Kavousi, M. and Franco, O.H. (2015), The association between vasomotor symptoms and metabolic health in peri- and postmenopausal women: A systematic review. *Maturitas*, **80** (2), 140-147.

Full Text: [2015\Maturitas80, 140.pdf](2015/Maturitas80,%20140.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to systematically review studies describing the association between vasomotor symptoms and metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes and insulin resistance in peri- and postmenopausal women. A systematic search of studies was performed in EMBASE, MEDLINE, Web-of-science, Scopus, PubMed publisher, Cochrane Library, Google scholar. To identify studies eligible for inclusion, the following criteria were defined: randomised trials, cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies investigating the association between vasomotor symptoms and metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes and insulin resistance in peri- and postmenopausal women with natural menopause. Methodological quality was assessed using a modified NewCastle Ottawa Assessment Scale. After screening 2660 titles and abstracts, four studies, of which two cohort studies met the criteria of high methodological quality, were included in the review. Because of the heterogeneity and the limited number of studies, there is no sufficient evidence on the potential role of vasomotor symptoms in metabolic health. However, both high-quality cohort studies, with large study populations and adjustment for multiple confounding variables showed positive associations between vasomotor symptoms and insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus. These findings suggest that there is an association between vasomotor symptoms and metabolic health outcomes. To confirm this and to strengthen the evidence, more high quality longitudinal research on this topic is needed. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abstracts, Assessment, Association, Case-Control, Cohort, Confounding, Confounding Variables, Criteria, Cross-Sectional, Cross-Sectional Studies, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Embase, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Health Outcomes, Heterogeneity, Hormones, Hot Flashes, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin-Resistance, Ireland, Longitudinal, Medline, Menopausal Transition, Menopause, Metabolic Syndrome, Methodological Quality, Modified, Nation, Natural, Outcomes, Physiology, Populations, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Potential, Publisher, Pubmed, Quality, Randomised, Research, Resistance, Review, Rights, Risk, Role, Scale, Scopus, Screening, Symptoms, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Topic, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Vasomotor Symptoms, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Mayo Clinic Proceedings

Full Journal Title: [Mayo Clinic Proceedings](http://www.mayoclinicproceedings.com/content/by/year)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Murali, N.S., Murali, H.R., Auethavekiat, P., Erwin, P.J., Mandrekar, J.N., Manek, N.J. and Ghosh, A.K. (2004), Impact of FUTON and NAA bias on visibility of research. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, **79** (8), 1001-1006.

Full Text: [2004\May Cli Pro79, 1001.pdf](2004\May%20Cli%20Pro79,%201001.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To determine whether availability of journals on MEDLINE as FUTON (full text on the Net) affects their impact factor. MATERIAL and METHODS: A comprehensive search identified 324 cardiology, nephrology, and rheumatology/immunology journals on-line until May 2003. The status of these journals was ascertained in MEDLINE as having FUTON, abstracts only, and NAA (no abstract available). Impact factors for all available journals from the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) were abstracted. RESULTS: of the 324 journals, 124 (38.3%) were FUTON, 138 (42.6%) had abstracts only, and 62 (19.1%) had NAA. The mean (±SEM) impact factor was 3.24 (±0.32), 1.64 (±0.30), and 0.14 (±0.45), respectively. of the 324 current journals, 159 existed in both the pre- and the post-Internet era. An analysis of the change (ie, delta) in impact factor from the pre- to post-Internet era revealed a trend between journals with FUTON and abstracts only (P =.17, Wilcoxon rank sum test). Similar analyses of the delta of cardiology journals revealed a statistically significant difference between journals with FUTON and abstracts only (P =.04, Wilcoxon rank sum test). CONCLUSION: FUTON bias is the tendency to peruse what is more readily available. This is the first study to show that on-line availability of medical literature may increase the impact factor and that such increase tends to be greater in FUTON journals. Failure to consider this bias may affect a journal’s impact factor. Also, it could limit consideration of medical literature by ignoring relevant NAA articles and thereby influence medical education akin to publication or language bias.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Availability, Bias, Education, First, Impact, Impact Factor, Institute for Scientific Information, ISI, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Education, Medical Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Nephrology, P, Publication, Rank, Research, Trend, Visibility

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Full Text: [2006\May Cli Pro81, 1401.pdf](2006\May%20Cli%20Pro81,%201401.pdf)

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Scientific Journals

? Bardia, A., Tleyjeh, I.M., Cerhan, J.R., Sood, A.K., Limburg, P.J., Erwin, P.J. and Montori, V.M. (2008), Efficacy of antioxidant supplementation in reducing primary cancer incidence and mortality: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, **83** (1), 23-34.

Full Text: [2008\May Cli Pro83, 23.pdf](2008\May%20Cli%20Pro83,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To estimate the association between antioxidant use and primary cancer incidence and mortality and to evaluate these effects across specific antioxidant compounds, target organs, and participant subgroups.

METHODS: Multiple electronic databases (MEDLINE, Cochrane Controlled Clinical Trials Register, EMBASE, Science Citation Index) were searched from their dates of inception until August 2005 to identify eligible randomized clinical trials. Random effects meta-analyses estimated pooled relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) that described the effect of antioxidants vs placebo on cancer incidence and cancer mortality.

RESULTS: Twelve eligible trials, 9 of high methodological quality, were identified (total subject population, 104,196). Antioxidant supplementation did not significantly reduce total cancer incidence (IRR, 0.99; 95% CI, 0.94-1.04) or mortality (RR, 1.03; 95% CI, 0.92-1.15) or any site-specific cancer incidence. Beta carotene supplementation was associated with an increase in the incidence of cancer among smokers (RR, 1.10; 95% CI, 1.03-1.10) and with a trend toward increased cancer mortality (RR, 1.16; 95% CI, 0.98-1.37). Selenium supplementation was associated with reduced cancer incidence in men (RR, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.64-0.92) but not in women (IRR, 1.00; 95% CI, 0.89-1.13, value for interaction, P<.001) and with reduced cancer mortality (RR, 0.78; 95% CI, 0.65-0.94). Vitamin E supplementation had no apparent effect on overall cancer incidence (RR, 0.99; 95% CI, 0.941.04) or cancer mortality (RR, 1.04; 95% CI, 0.97-1.12).

CONCLUSION: Beta carotene supplementation appeared to increase cancer incidence and cancer mortality among smokers, whereas vitamin E supplementation had no effect. Selenium supplementation might have anticarcinogenic effects in men and thus requires further research.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Antioxidants, Association, Base-Line Characteristics, Beta-Carotene Supplementation, Cancer, Cardiovascular-Disease, Carotene, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease-Specific Mortality, Incidence, Interaction, Intervals, Long-Term Supplementation, MEDLINE, Men, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Nutrition Intervention Trials, Placebo, Population, Primary, Primary Liver-Cancer, Prostate-Cancer, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Site Specific, Site-Specific, Systematic Review, Trend, Value, Vitamin E, Vitamin-E, Women

? McDonald, R.J., Neff, K.L., Rethlefsen, M.L. and Kallmes, D.F. (2010), Effects of author contribution disclosures and numeric limitations on authorship trends. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, **85** (10), 920-927.

Full Text: [2010\May Cli Pro85, 920.pdf](2010/May%20Cli%20Pro85,%20920.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To determine whether editorial policies designed to eliminate gratuitous authorship (globally referred to as authorship limitation policies), including author contribution disclosures and/or numeric restrictions, have significantly affected authorship trends during a 20-year period. METHODS: We used a custom PERL-based algorithm to extract data, including number of authors, publication date, and article subtype, from articles published from January 1, 1986, through December 31, 2006, in 16 medical journals (8 with explicit authorship guidelines restricting authorship and 8 without formal authorship policies), comprising 307,190 articles. Trends in the mean number of authors per article, sorted by journal type, article subtype, and presence of authorship limitations, were determined using Sen’s slope analysis and compared using analysis of variance and matched-pair analysis. Trend data were compared among the journals that had implemented 1 or both of these formal restrictive authorship policies and those that had not in order to determine their effect on authorship over time. RESULTS: The number of authors per article has been Increasing among all journals at a mean +/- SD rate of 0.076+/-0.057 authors per article per year. No significant differences in authorship rate were observed between journals with and without authorship limits before enforcement (F=1.097; P=.30). After enforcement, no significant change in authorship rates was observed (matched pair: F=0.425; P=.79). CONCLUSION: Implementation of authorship limitation policies does not slow the trend of increasing numbers of authors per article over time. Mayo Clin Proc. 2010;85(10):920-927.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Contribution, Data, Editorial Policies, Enforcement, Guidelines, Implementation, Journal, Journals, Limitation, Medical, Medical Journals, Methods, Policies, Publication, Rates, Research Articles, Restrictions, Trend, Trends

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Full Text: [2014\May Cli Pro89, 896.pdf](2014/May%20Cli%20Pro89,%20896.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To systematically examine discontinuation rates with new US Food and Drug Administrationeapproved oral anticoagulants (NOACs) in patients with various indications for long-term anticoagulation. Patients and Methods: Poor adherence to medications is considered a potential and frequent cause of treatment failure. We searched the PubMed, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, EBSCO, Web of Science, and CINAHL databases for articles published from January 1, 2001, through September 15, 2013. The following Medical Subject Heading terms and/ or keywords were used for our database searches: rivaroxaban, dabigatran, apixaban, new oral anticoagulants, oral thrombin inhibitors, and oral factor Xa inhibitors. Articles in English that focused on randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing NOACs (apixaban, dabigatran, and rivaroxaban) with conventional therapy or placebo were abstracted. Independent extraction of relevant data was performed by 2 authors. The primary end point of interest was discontinuation due to all causes. Other end points of interest were discontinuation due to adverse events, consent withdrawal, and nonadherence. Results: Eighteen RCTs including a total of 101,801 patients were included for analysis. Total study drug discontinuation rates were not statistically different with NOACs in comparison to pharmacologically active comparators for treatment of venous thromboembolism/ pulmonary embolism (risk ratio [ RR], 0.91; 95% CI, 0.74-1.13; P.40) and for NOACs in comparison to warfarin and aspirin for prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation (RR, 1.01; 95% CI, 0.87-1.17; P.92). In contrast, in acute coronary syndromes, total study drug discontinuation with NOACs was significantly higher than with placebo (RR, 1.40; 95% CI, 1.07-1.83; P.01). Overall discontinuations were comparable to those with active comparators. Conclusion: Study drug discontinuations with NOACs were not significantly different from those with conventional drugs in treatment of venous thromboembolism/ pulmonary embolism and prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation but were worse in acute coronary syndromes as noted in evidence from contemporary RCTs.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndromes, Adherence, Adverse Events, Analysis, Anticoagulation, Antiplatelet Therapy, Articles, Aspirin, Atrial Fibrillation, Authors, Comparison, Consent, Conventional, Data, Database, Databases, Deep-Vein Thrombosis, Drug, Drug-Therapy, Drugs, Embase, Embolism, English, Events, Evidence, Extraction, Factor Xa Inhibitor, Failure, Food, Indications, Inhibitors, Japanese Patients, Long Term, Long-Term, Medical, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nonvalvular Atrial-Fibrillation, Oral, Patients, Phase-Ii Trial, Placebo, Potential, Prevention, Primary, Pubmed, Pulmonary Embolism, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Results, Risk, Rivaroxaban, Science, Stroke, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Thrombin, Treatment, Us, Venous Thromboembolism, Warfarin, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\May Cli Pro89, 1143.pdf](2014/May%20Cli%20Pro89,%201143.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this review was to describe the clinical characteristics, risk factors, and outcomes of infective endocarditis (IE) in pregnancy and the postpartum period. We conducted a systematic review of Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid Embase, Web of Science, and Scopus from January 1, 1988, through October 31, 2012. Included studies reported on women who met the modified Duke criteria for the diagnosis of IE and were pregnant or postpartum. We included 72 studies that described 90 cases of peripartum IE, mostly affecting native valves (92%). Risk factors associated with IE included intravenous drug use (14%), congenital heart disease (12%), and rheumatic heart disease (12%). The most common pathogens were streptococcal (43%) and staphylococcal (26%) species. Septic pulmonary, central, and other systemic emboli were common complications. Of the 51 pregnancies, there were 41 (80%) deliveries with survival to discharge, 7 (14%) fetal deaths, 1 (2%) medical termination of pregnancy, and 2 (4%) with unknown status. Maternal mortality was 11%. Infective endocarditis is a rare, life-threatening infection in pregnancy. Risk factors are changing with a marked decrease in rheumatic heart disease and an increase in intravenous drug use. The cases reported in the literature were commonly due to streptococcal organisms, involved the right-sided valves, and were associated with intravenous drug use. (C) 2014 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

Keywords: Aortic Root Replacement, B Streptococcal Endocarditis, Characteristics, Clinical, Complicating Pregnancy, Complications, Congenital, Congenital Heart Disease, Congenital Heart-Disease, Criteria, Diagnosis, Discharge, Disease, Drug, Drug Use, Education, Fetal, Heart, Infection, Infective Endocarditis, Intravenous, Intravenous Drug Use, Literature, Medical, Medline, Modified, Mortality, Multivalvular Bacterial-Endocarditis, Outcomes, Pathogens, Peripartum, Postpartum, Postpartum Period, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Pulmonary Valve Endocarditis, Research, Review, Right-Sided Endocarditis, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Species, Staphylococcus-Aureus Endocarditis, Suction Curettage Abortion, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Termination Of Pregnancy, Valves, Ventricular Septal-Defect, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\May Cli Pro89, 1080.pdf](2014/May%20Cli%20Pro89,%201080.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the relationship of body mass index (BMI) with total mortality, cardiovascular (CV) mortality, and myocardial infarction (MI) after coronary revascularization procedures (coronary artery bypass grafting [CABG] and percutaneous coronary intervention [PCI]). Patients and Methods: Systematic search of studies was conducted using PubMed, CINAHL, Cochran CENTRAL, Scopus, and the Web of Science databases. We identified studies reporting the rate of MI, CV mortality, and total mortality among coronary artery disease patients’ postcoronary revascularization procedures in various BMI categories: less than 20 (underweight), 20-24.9 (normal reference), 25-29.9 (overweight), 30-34.9 (obese), and 35 or more (severely obese). Event rates were compared using a random effects model assuming interstudy heterogeneity. Results: A total of 36 studies (12 CABG; 26 PCI) were selected for final analyses. The risk of total mortality (relative risk [RR], 2.59; 95% CI, 2.09-3.21), CV mortality (RR, 2.67; 95% CI, 1.63-4.39), and MI (RR, 1.79; 95% CI, 1.28-2.50) was highest among patients with low BMI at the end of a mean follow-up period of 1.7 years. The risk of CV mortality was lowest among overweight patients (RR, 0.81; 95% CI, 0.68-0.95). Increasing degree of adiposity as assessed by BMI had a neutral effect on the risk of MI for overweight (RR, 0.92; 95% CI, 0.84-1.01), obese (RR, 0.99; 95% CI, 0.85-1.15), and severely obese (RR, 0.93; 95% CI, 0.78-1.11) patients. Conclusion: After coronary artery disease revascularization procedures (PCI and CABG), the risk of total mortality, CV mortality, and MI was highest among underweight patients as defined by low BMI and CV mortality was lowest among overweight patients. (C) 2014 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

Keywords: Analyses, Artery, Artery-Disease, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Bypass Graft-Surgery, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Cardiovascular, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, Coronary Artery Disease, Databases, Disease, Drug-Eluting Stents, Education, Effects, Evidence, Extreme Obesity, Follow-Up, Grafting, Heart-Disease, Heterogeneity, In-Hospital Outcomes, Index, Infarction, Intervention, Long-Term Outcomes, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, Normal, Obese, Obesity Paradox, Overweight, Patients, Pci, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Procedures, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Rates, Reference, Relative Risk, Reporting, Research, Results, Revascularization, Risk, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Waist Circumference, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\May Cli Pro89, 1195.pdf](2014/May%20Cli%20Pro89,%201195.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To perform a meta-analysis of cohort studies aimed at providing an accurate overview of mortality in elite athletes. Patients and Methods: We reviewed English-language scientific articles available in Medline and Web of Science databases following the recommendations of the Meta-analyses Of Observational Studies in Epidemiology group. We searched for publications on longevity and professional or elite athletes (with no restriction on the starting date and up to March 31, 2014). Results: Ten studies, including data from a total of 42,807 athletes (707 women), met all inclusion criteria. The all-cause pooled standard mortality ratio (SMR) was 0.67 (95% CI, 0.55-0.81; P<.001) with no evidence of publication bias (P=.24) but with significant heterogeneity among studies (I-2=96%; Q=224.46; P<.001). Six studies provided data on cardiovascular disease (CVD) and 5 on cancer (in a total of 35,920 and 12,119 athletes, respectively). When only CVD was considered as a cause of mortality, the pooled SMR was 0.73 (95% CI, 0.65-0.82; P<.001) with no evidence of bias (P.68) or heterogenity among studies (I-2=38%; Q=8.07; P=.15). The SMR for cancer was 0.60 (95% CI, 0.38-0.94; P=.03) with no evidence of bias (P=.20) despite a significant heterogeneity (I-2=91%; Q=44.21; P<.001). Conclusion: The evidence available indicates that top-level athletes live longer than the general population and have a lower risk of 2 major causes of mortality, namely, CVD and cancer. (C) 2014 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

Keywords: Articles, Athletes, Bias, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cohort, Criteria, Data, Databases, Disease, Education, Epidemiology, Evidence, Follow-Up, General, General Population, Heterogeneity, Intensive Exercise, League Baseball Players, Life Expectancy, Live, Medical, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Observational Studies, Overview, Participants, Physical-Activity, Population, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Rat Model, Recommendations, Research, Results, Risk, Science, SMR, Soccer Players, Standard, Tour, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Women

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Full Text: [2015\May Cli Pro90, 469.pdf](2015/May%20Cli%20Pro90,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the potential benefit of digital health interventions (DHIs) on cardiovascular disease (CVD) outcomes (CVD events, all-cause mortality, hospitalizations) and risk factors compared with non-DHIs. Patients and Methods: We conducted a systematic search of PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, Ovid, CINHAL, ERIC, PsychINFO, Cochrane, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials for articles published from January 1, 1990, through January 21, 2014. Included studies examined any element of DHI (telemedicine, Web-based strategies, e-mail, mobile phones, mobile applications, text messaging, and monitoring sensors) and CVD outcomes or risk factors. Two reviewers independently evaluated study quality utilizing a modified version of the Cochrane Collaboration risk assessment tool. Authors extracted CVD outcomes and risk factors for CVD such as weight, body mass index, blood pressure, and lipid levels from 51 full-text articles that met validity and inclusion criteria. Results: Digital health interventions significantly reduced CVD outcomes (relative risk, 0.61; 95% CI, 0.46-0.80; P < .001; I-2 = 22%). Concomitant reductions in weight (-2.77 lb [95% CI, -4.49 to -1.05 lb]; P < .002; I-2 = 97%) and body mass index (-0.17 kg/m(2) [95% CI, -0.32 kg/m(2) to -0.01 kg/m(2)]; P = .03; I-2 = 97%) but not blood pressure (-1.18 mm Hg [95% CI, -2.93 mm Hg to 0.57 mm Hg]; P = .19; I-2 = 100%) were found in these DHI trials compared with usual care. In the 6 studies reporting Framingham risk score, 10-year risk percentages were also significantly improved (-1.24%; 95% CI, -1.73% to -0.76%; P < .001; I-2 = 94%). Results were limited by heterogeneity not fully explained by study population (primary or secondary prevention) or DHI modality. Conclusion: Overall, these aggregations of data provide evidence that DHIs can reduce CVD outcomes and have a positive impact on risk factors for CVD. (C) 2015 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

Keywords: All-Cause Mortality, American-Heart-Association, Articles, Assessment, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure, Body Mass Index, Cardiac Rehabilitation, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Care, Clinical-Trial, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Criteria, Data, Digital, Disease, Education, Embase, Events, Evidence, Factors, Framingham Risk Score, From, Health, Heterogeneity, Impact, Index, Interventions, Life-Style Intervention, Lipid, Medical, Medical Education, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mobile, Mobile Phone Technology, Modified, Monitoring, Mortality, Outcomes, P, Physical-Activity, Population, Potential, Pressure, Prevention, Primary, Primary-Care Practice, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relative Risk, Reporting, Research, Results, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Risk Assessment, Risk Factors, Science, Secondary Prevention, Systematic, Systematic Review, Telemedicine, Text Messaging, Validity, Version, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2015\May Cli Pro90, 613.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To assess the effects of protocolized sedation (algorithm or daily interruption) compared with usual care without protocolized sedation on clinical outcomes in mechanically ventilated adult intensive care unit (ICU) patients via a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Methods: We searched Ovid MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane CENTRAL, Web of Science, and ClinicalTrials.gov from their inception to February 28, 2013. A random-effects model was used to synthesize risk ratios (RRs) and weighted mean differences (WMDs). Results: Of 4782 records screened, 6 RCTs including 1243 patients met the inclusion criteria. Protocolized sedation was associated with significant reductions in overall mortality (RR, 0.85; 95% CI, 0.74 to 0.97; P = .02; number needed to treat, 20; P = .11), ICU length of stay (WMD, -1.73 days; 95% CI, -3.32 to -0.14 days; P = .03), hospital length of stay (WMD, -3.55 days; 95% CI, -5.98 to -1.12 days; P = .004), and tracheostomy (RR, 0.69; 95% CI, 0.50 to 0.96; P = .03; number needed to treat, 16.6; P = .04; 5 RCTs) compared with usual care. Protocolized sedation produced no significant differences in duration of mechanical ventilation (WMD, -1.04 days; 95% CI, -2.54 to 0.47 days; P = .18), reintubation (RR, 0.78; 95% CI, 0.52 to 1.15; P = .21; 3 RCTs), and self-extubation (RR, 1.49; 95% CI, 0.46 to 4.82; P = .51; 4 RCTs) compared with usual care. Included studies did not report delirium incidence. Conclusion: In mechanically ventilated adults in closed, nonspecialty ICUs, protocolized sedation seems to decrease overall mortality (15%), ICU and hospital lengths of stay (1.73 and 3.55 days, respectively), and tracheostomy (31%) compared with usual care without protocolized sedation. (C) 2015 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

Keywords: Adult, Algorithm, Bias, Care, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Criteria, Critically-Ill Patients, Daily Interruption, Delirium, Duration, Effects, Hospital, Incidence, Infusions, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Length, Length Of Stay, Mechanical Ventilation, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mortality, Number Needed To Treat, Outcomes, P, Patients, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Records, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Sedation, Systematic Review, Ventilation, Web Of Science

# Title: Measurement

Full Journal Title: Measurement

ISO Abbreviated Title: Measurement

JCR Abbreviated Title: Measurement

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2014\Measurement50, 319.pdf](2014/Measurement50,%20319.pdf)

Abstract: Aggregation of comparisons data to rank experimental results and take decisions is being more and more practiced in diverse areas, spanning over a variety of disciplines including, e. g., quality function deployment in industrial engineering, scientometrics, and recovery rate testing of new medications. Problems in decision making may be accrued from the presence of hidden confounding interactions, spurious relationships, lurking variables at work. An analysis of partitioned datasets is carried-on using contingency tables and conditional probabilities. The focus is on intermediate interpretation of evidence to avoid paradoxical reversal of statistical inference when passing from sub-level data to the global level: to this aim, care in partitioning criteria is needed to balance distribution of partitioned data over successive levels, not to incur statistical dependence. An example of counter-intuitive amalgamation effects - also known as Yule-Simpson’s “paradox” - is presented and discussed, showing how to prevent such effects by proper design of experiments. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aggregation, Analysis, Balance, Care, Confounding, Criteria, Data, Data Amalgamation, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Design, Design of Experiments, Disciplines, Distribution, Effects, Engineering, Evidence, Experimental, Experiments, Function, Global, Inference, Partitioning, Partwise Comparisons, Prevent, Quality, Rank, Recovery, Reversal Phenomenon, Rights, Scientometrics, Simpsons Paradox, Testing, Work, Yule-Simpson’s Paradox

# Title: Measurement: Interdisciplinary Research & Perspective

Full Journal Title: [Measurement: Interdisciplinary Research & Perspective](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t775653679)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van Raan, A.F.J. (2005), For your citations only? Hot topics in bibliometric analysis. *Measurement: Interdisciplinary Research & Perspective*, **3** (1), 50-62.

Full Text: [2005\Mea Int Res Per3, 50.pdf](2005\Mea%20Int%20Res%20Per3,%2050.pdf)

# Title: Measuring Academic Research: How to Undertake a Bibliometric Study

Full Journal Title: Measuring Academic Research: How to Undertake a Bibliometric Study

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Andres, A. (2009), Measuring academic research: How to undertake a bibliometric study. *Measuring Academic Research: How to Undertake a Bibliometric Study*, 1-169.

Full Text: 2009\Mea Acd Res1.pdf

Keywords: Journal Impact Factor, Web-of-Science, International Co-Authorship, Successive h-Indexes, Egghes G-Index, Self-Citation, Google-Scholar, Cocitation Analysis, Lotka Law, Scientific Collaboration

# Title: Mechanical, Industrial, and Manufacturing Engineering

Full Journal Title: Mechanical, Industrial, and Manufacturing Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yoon, B., Kim, A. and Jeon, W. (2011), Exploring a promising research theme based on academic knowledge map using the GTM Method. *Mechanical, Industrial, and Manufacturing Engineering*, 341-344.

Full Text: 2011\Mec Ind Man Eng, 341.pdf

Abstract: Since many researchers are looking for promising, novel research ideas, they normally want to explore research vacuum that has not been studied and is able to even suggest a breakthrough in existing research environment. However, traditional approaches just deal with qualitative method or are dependent of the individual capability to create promising research ideas. Therefore, this research aims at proposing a systemic process to explore influential research theme, using bibliometric data and methods. For this, first, a research area that is proper to this approach is selected and related academic papers are collected from academic database. Second, text mining is conducted to extract keywords from the papers. Third, academic knowledge map is visualized and research vacuums are derived by GTM. Fourth, the characteristics of the research vacuums are grasped by applying the algorithm of GTM. Finally, with keywords that can represent the features of the vacuums, existing research are investigated to evaluate the level of related research activities in the areas of interest.

Keywords: Academic Knowledge Map, Algorithm, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Breakthrough, Characteristics, Data, Database, Environment, First, Generative Topology Mapping, Knowledge, Methods, Mining, Papers, Qualitative, Qualitative Method, Research, Research Theme, Text Mining, Vacuum

# Title: Medical & Biological Engineering & Computing

Full Journal Title: [Medical & Biological Engineering & Computing](http://www.springerlink.com/content/119997/?p=d608540807b94c56bc230a02e1b69e39&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2009\Med Bio Eng Com47, 1219.pdf](2009\Med%20Bio%20Eng%20Com47,%201219.pdf)

Keywords: Output

# Title: Medical Care

Full Journal Title: Medical Care

ISO Abbreviated Title: Med. Care

JCR Abbreviated Title: Med Care

ISSN: 0025-7079

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:

Health Care Sciences & Services: Impact Factor 2.079,

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 2.079, 13/85

? Brooks, C.H., Walker, L.R. and Szorady, R. (1991), Rating journals in health-care administration: The perceptions of program chairpersons. *Medical Care*, **29** (8), 755-765.

Full Text: [1991\Med Car29, 755.pdf](1991\Med%20Car29,%20755.pdf)

Abstract: The perceived quality of a journal is often a heavily weighted factor in the appraisal of faculty performance. We developed a listing of 53 prominent journals in the field of health care administration and surveyed the chairpersons of the 52 accredited graduate programs in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico, asking each to rate the level of achievement of a faculty member who published in each journal. Using the chi-square goodness-of-fit method for a multinomial experiment, we were able to identify six distinct “tiers” of journals and show a relationship between the subject category of a journal and its tier ranking. The implications of the study findings for faculty members are addressed, followed by a discussion of the data limitations and suggestions for future research.

Keywords: Academic Journals, Author, Canada, Economics Departments, Health Care, Journal, Journals, Management Journals, Publications, Puerto Rico, Ranking, Research, State, Subject Category

Notes: TTopic

? Dame, M.A. and Wolinsky, F.D. (1993), Rating journals in health-care administration - The use of bibliometric measures. *Medical Care*, **31** (6), 520-524.

Full Text: [1993\Med Car31, 520.pdf](1993\Med%20Car31,%20520.pdf)

? Dame, M.A. and Wolinsky, F.D. (1994), Reconciling differences in rating the quality of health-care administration journals between program chairs perceptions and citation counts - cutting edge, historical seniority, mainstream, measurement error, or political correctness. *Medical Care*, **32** (6), 653-655.

Full Text: [1994\Med Car32, 653.pdf](1994\Med%20Car32,%20653.pdf)

? Schoenfeld, A.J., Tipirneni, R., Nelson, J.H., Carpenter, J.E. and Iwashyna, T.J. (2014), The influence of race and ethnicity on complications and mortality after orthopedic surgery: A systematic review of the literature. *Medical Care*, **52** (9), 842-851.

Full Text: [2014\Med Car52, 842.pdf](2014/Med%20Car52,%20842.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The decision to perform orthopedic surgery requires substantial discretion and judgment. Similar conditions have been associated with health care disparities in other fields, but the extent of racial and ethnic disparities in orthopedics is unknown. Objective: To evaluate the quality of extant orthopedic literature on health care disparities. Research Design: This study is a systematic review. Subjects: Eligible studies reported complications and/or mortality stratified by minority group after orthopedic surgery in an American population. Measures: Queries of PubMed, Embase, Scopus, and Web of Science were performed. Included papers were abstracted regarding complication and/or mortality rates for whites and minority populations, statistical findings, and whether a health care disparity was reported. Statistical associations between study characteristics and the identification of disparities were evaluated using the chi(2) test. Results: The literature search returned 2604 studies, of which 33 met inclusion criteria. All but 3 works dealt with spine surgery or joint replacement. Twenty-one publications (64%) documented health care disparities. Forty-four percent of efforts investigating outcomes for Hispanics and 36% of works documenting results for non-whites recorded a disparity. Investigations reporting on African Americans were significantly more likely to identify health care inequalities (77%) as compared with non-white (P = 0.02) cohorts. Conclusions: Patients from racial and ethnic minority populations seem to be at increased risk of complications and/or mortality following spine surgical or joint replacement procedures. There is insufficient evidence to support generalization to the entire orthopedic field. Studies specific to African American patients identify health care disparities at a significantly higher rate than those utilizing non-white cohorts.

Keywords: African American, African Americans, African-Americans, Care, Characteristics, Complication, Complications, Criteria, Decision, Design, Disparities, Disparity, Ethnic Minority, Ethnicity, Evidence, Field, Fusion Procedures, Health, Health Care, Health-Care, Hispanic, Hispanics, Identification, Inequalities, Influence, Literature, Literature Search, Lumbar Spine Surgery, Mortality, Orthopedic Surgery, Outcomes, P, Papers, Patients, Population, Populations, Procedures, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Race, Racial Disparities, Rates, Reporting, Research, Research Design, Results, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Spine, States Medicare Population, Support, Surgery, Surgical Site Infections, Systematic, Systematic Review, Total Hip-Arthroplasty, Total Knee Arthroplasty, United-States, Web Of Science, Whites

# Title: Medical Care Research and Review

Full Journal Title: Medical Care Research and Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Parkerton, P.H. (1999), Motives for health plan-academic health center relationships: Journal review of the first quarter century. *Medical Care Research and Review*, **56**, 111-138.

Abstract: Motives for health plan (HP)-academic health center (AHC) relationships, including both deterrents and inducements, are explored through a review of 153 articles, published from 1970 through 1997, in academic and health care industry journals about HP-AHC relationships. Every article that met inclusion criteria was coded for year, journal, author, audience, type of article, organization of focus, purposes, priorities, affiliation motives, and issues. Peak years were 1973 (the passage of HMO legislation) and the most recent years from 1994 through 1997. The motives to affiliate were found to be different for AHCs and HPs (e.g physician attitudes, a deterrent for AHCs and inducement for HPs; resources, a deterrent for HPs and inducement for AHCs). Increases in size of HPs and decreases in political power of AHCs have resulted in changes to motives to form relationships. Motives must be acknowledged to move from competitive to collaborative relationships.

Keywords: Affiliation, Attitudes, Care, Changes, Criteria, First, Health, Health Care, HMO, Journal, Journals, Legislation, Organization, Physician, Physician Attitudes, Power, Review, Size

# Title: Medical Decision Making

Full Journal Title: Medical Decision Making

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0272-989X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Beck, J.R., Pyle, K.I. and Lusted, L.B. (1983), A citation analysis of the field of *Medical Decision Making*: 1959-82. *Medical Decision Making*, **3** (3), 371.

Full Text: [1983\Med Dec Mak3, 371.pdf](1983\Med%20Dec%20Mak3,%20371.pdf)

Notes: TTopic

Beck, J.R., Pyle, K.I. and Lusted, L.B. (1984), A citation analysis of the field of medical decision making, 1959-1982: Computer-aided diagnosis and clinical decision analysis. *Medical Decision Making*, **4** (4), 449-468.

Full Text: [1984\Med Dec Mak4, 449.pdf](1984\Med%20Dec%20Mak4,%20449.pdf)

Notes: TTopic

Pyle, K.I., Lobel, R.W. and Beck, J.R. (1988), Citation analysis of the field of medical decision making: Update, 1959-1985. *Medical Decision Making*, **8** (3), 155-164.

Full Text: [1988\Med Dec Mak8, 155.pdf](1988\Med%20Dec%20Mak8,%20155.pdf)

? Greenberg, D., Rosen, A.B., Wacht, O., Palmer, J. and Neumann, P.J. (2010), A bibliometric review of cost-effectiveness analyses in the economic and medical literature: 1976-2006. *Medical Decision Making*, **30** (3), 320-327.

Full Text: [2010\Med Dec Mak30, 320.pdf](2010\Med%20Dec%20Mak30,%20320.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) presenting a cost per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) ratio is frequently used to determine “value for money” in health care. Despite the proliferation of CEA research, there has been no detailed study focusing on the bibliometric properties of this literature. Objectives. To describe and analyze trends in publications and coauthorship in the CEA literature from 1976 to 2006 and to identify the most prolific authors and research groups conducting CEAs. Methods. The authors used the Tufts Medical Center Registry of original CEAs published through 2006 (www.cearegistry.org). For each article, they recorded the year of publication, the journal title, and the number of contributing authors and their names. Authors were assigned credit based on their weighted contribution to the study (1 credit point for the first and last authors, point for the second author, and 1/n credit points for all other authors, where n reflects the number of coauthors). Results. Approximately 1400 CEAs presenting a cost/QALY ratio were published in 420 journals through 2006. The mean number of contributing authors was 4.7 +/- 2.4. Medical journals were characterized by a higher number of coauthors, as compared with the economic and health policy journals: 4.8 +/- 2.4 v. 4.2 +/- 2.0, P < 0.001. The lowest average number of coauthors was in Medical Decision Making (3.6) and the highest in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology (8.2). The most prolific authors were affiliated with Harvard and Tufts Universities and their affiliated hospitals. The authors identified 4 major research groups that contributed substantially to the field of cost-effectiveness analysis but did not find any substantial academic relationships across these groups. Conclusions. The CEA literature continues to proliferate. Coauthorship trends appear to follow the rapid increase in the mean number of authors found in other publication types.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Authorship, Bibliometric, Coauthorship, Contribution, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Economic, Field, Groups, Health, Health Care, Journal, Journals, Literature, Medical Journals, Publication, Publications, Qaly, Research, Research Groups, Review, Trends, Universities

# Title: Medical Education

Full Journal Title: [Medical Education](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117964731/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Med. Educ.

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ISSN: 0308-0110

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Journal Country England

Language: English

Publisher: Blackwell Science Ltd

Publisher Address: PO Box 88, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0NE, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Education, Scientific Disciplines Medical Informatics: Impact Factor

Bligh, J. (1998), What happens to manuscripts submitted to the Journal? *Medical Education*, **32** (6), 567-570.

Full Text: [1998\Med Edu32, 567.pdf](1998\Med%20Edu32,%20567.pdf)

? Wainwright, J.R., Sullivan, F.M., Morrison, J.M., MacNaughton, R.J. and McConnachie, A. (1999), Audit encourages an evidence-based approach to medical practice. *Medical Education*, **33** (12), 907-914.

Full Text: [1999\Med Edu33, 907.pdf](1999\Med%20Edu33,%20907.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives This study was designed in order to identify any changes taking place in students’ ability to incorporate research evidence into clinical practice after the introduction of an evidence-based medicine session into their audit teaching. Design We chose to look at the references cited in students’ audit projects as a way of making a retrospective assessment of their ability to use evidence. Each of a sample of 221 projects was analysed for the number and accuracy of references, the phase of the audit cycle in which the references were cited, the topic chosen and the use of computers. A smaller sample were assessed for quality. Setting The Department of General Practice at Glasgow University. Subjects Final-year medical students. Results We found that there was an increase in quality and quantity of citation of references by the students over a 3-year period which corresponded with changes in teaching methods. Conclusions It is possible that this increase in the quantity and quality of reference citation by final-year students was in response to a change in the content of teaching sessions, but there may be other reasons for this. The experience of researching and carrying out the projects has given students first-hand experience of the techniques of evidence-based medicine. Requiring students to state their information sources and include a copy of the abstracts from cited papers would assist further studies of this kind.

Keywords: Accuracy, Accuracy of References, Approach, Assessment, Audit, Changes, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Computers, Education, Medical, Undergraduate, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Experience, General-Practice, Information, Journals, Medical, Medical Audit, Medical Practice, Medical Students, Medicine, Methods, Papers, Practice, Quality, Quality of, Reference, References, Research, Research Design, Sources, State, Students, Teaching, Teaching,Methods, Techniques

? Salmi, L.R., Gana, S. and Mouillet, E. (2001), Publication pattern of medical theses, France, 1993-98. *Medical Education*, **35** (1), 18-21.

Full Text: [2001\Med Edu35, 18.pdf](2001\Med%20Edu35,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: Context and objective In many countries, medical training must be completed by presentation of a thesis. We report publication patterns of French medical theses. Materials We drew a random sample of theses presented in the 36 French medical universities between 1 January 1993 and 31 December 1997. The sample was stratified according to size of university, and drawn from the CD-ROM Doc-These. Methods We recorded the research area (medicine, surgery, biology) and study type (clinical, epidemiological, laboratory). We used the name of the student and supervisor to assess whether the thesis resulted in a publication indexed in MEDLINE. Results Most of the 300 theses included were from medicine (79.3%) and were clinical studies (69.3%). A total of 51 theses (17.0%) resulted in publication. The proportion of theses which were published, the median impact factor of the journals in which they were published, the proportion of publications in English and the proportion of publications in which the name of the student was missing varied with the research domain and type of study. Conclusions Most French medical theses are not made available to the scientific community. In the European context, where medical training and qualification have to be standardized, our study provides a simple method of assessing that publication objectives of thesis research are met. Further research is needed to explore the educational value of medical professional theses.

Keywords: Assessing, Biology, CD-ROM, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Community, Context, Dissertations,Academic, Education,Medical, France, French, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Medical, Medicine, MEDLINE, Objective, Pattern, Presentation, Professional, Publication, Publications, Publications,Supply and Distribution, Random Sample, Research, Size, Student, Supervisor, Surgery, Training, Universities, University, Value

Gray, D.P. (2001), Historical analysis: A new approach comparing publications from inside and outside the discipline over time. *Medical Education*, **35** (4), 404-408.

Full Text: [2001\Med Edu35, 404.pdf](2001\Med%20Edu35,%20404.pdf)

Abstract: One new way of analysing a discipline is to track the major ideas it produces over time (outputs). This can also be done with the texts which the discipline acknowledges through citations (inputs). Using the criteria of citations in peer-reviewed journals and frequency of citation, it is possible to chart trends and even make predictions. A table for the discipline of general practice over 150 years is shown. This historical analysis suggests that the discipline of general practice was essentially clinical and primarily concerned with physical illness until 1965 and has since then been more concerned with psychosocial factors.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Criteria, General, General Practice, Journals, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Physical, Practice, Predictions, Psychosocial, Publications, Trends

? Hosking, E.J. and Albert, T. (2002), Bottom drawer papers: Another waste of clinicians’ time. *Medical Education*, **36** (8), 693-694.

Full Text: [2002\Med Edu36, 693.pdf](2002\Med%20Edu36,%20693.pdf)

Notes: TTopic

? Chow, K.M., Ka-lun, A. and Szeto, C.C. (2003), Secular trend in medical education regarding infectious disease. *Medical Education*, **37** (10), 881-883.

Full Text: [2003\Med Edu37, 881.pdf](2003\Med%20Edu37,%20881.pdf)

Abstract: Objective The paradigm of global medical health has been re-characterised by a shift in its major focus from infectious disease to chronic illness. Opinions vary as to the declining emphasis on infectious disease. This paper provides clinicians with an understanding of a secular trend in medical education regarding the topic of infectious diseases over a period of 26 years.

Methods A survey was carried out to evaluate coverage of infectious disease topics within recent general medicine textbooks and journals.

Results The percentage of content dedicated to infectious disease has remained static in 2 major medical textbooks, whereas a trend towards decreasing coverage was shown in 4 major medical journals. of 901 original articles published in 2000, 16.4% covered certain aspects of infectious disease, as compared with 20.9% of 790 articles published in 1985. Increasing rates of infectious disease mortality in developing countries were not consistently matched with the trend in coverage of infectious disease topics in either medical textbooks or journals.

Conclusions Our data demonstrate that coverage of infectious disease topics in publications issued in developed countries was more indicative of global trends in disease mortality rather than those of developing countries. Medical education and knowledge, which are usually delivered by the rich nations where influential medical textbooks and journals are published, place less emphasis on infectious disease relative to the burden infectious disease places on the developing world.

Keywords: Burden, Chronic, Coverage, Data, Developing, Developing Countries, Developing World, Diseases, Education, General, Global Trends, Health, Infectious Diseases, Journals, Knowledge, Medical, Medical Education, Medical Journals, Medicine, Mortality, Nations, Paradigm, Publications, Rates, Survey, Textbooks, Trend, Trends, Understanding, World

? Brice, L.J. and Bligh, J.G. (2004), How international is *Medical Education*? *Medical Education*, **38** (1), 96-102.

Full Text: [2004\Med Edu38, 96.pdf](2004\Med%20Edu38,%2096.pdf)

Abstract: Aims To consider Medical Education’s claim to international status in terms of the extent of international authorship within published articles, the degree to which authors draw on the international literature to support their work, and its self-citation rates and publication decisions.

Method We examined 6 journals’ citation rates for the period 1997-2001 to see if there was evidence of national publication bias; we calculated their self-citation rates to see if this had any influence on impact factor, and we examined Medical Education’s management files for trends which might indicate publication bias due to country of origin of authors.

Results All 6 journals exhibited a bias in favour of citing journals from their own countries. The US journals were more likely to cite journals from their own country. Medical Education was most likely to cite journals from non-UK countries. Self-citation rates did not appear to affect impact factors. The ratio of UK to non-UK papers published in Medical Education has not changed significantly over the period studied although non-UK submissions increased sharply in 2002 and the number of North American submissions has doubled since 1998.

Conclusion Medical Education is justified in calling itself an international journal to the extent that the majority of papers it publishes are from countries other than the UK, and it is more likely than other journals in the field to publish papers which cite work in journals published outside the UK. Nevertheless, there is some evidence of publication bias in the journal and more work is needed to discover why this is the case. Various strategies to address the issue of national bias in Medical Education are discussed.

Keywords: Authorship, Bias, Citation, Country, Country of Origin, Evidence, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, International, Journal, Journals, Literature, Management, North, Origin, Papers, Publication, Publication Bias, Rates, Self-Citation, Support, Trends, UK, US, Work

? Satterfield, J.M. and Hughes, E. (2007), Emotion skills training for medical students: A systematic review. *Medical Education*, **41** (10), 935-941.

Full Text: 2007\Med Edu41, 935.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To identify emotion skills training methods and outcomes using a systematic review of medical student curricula studies. METHODS We searched the English language literature listed in the PUBMED, Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), PsycINFO and Web of Science databases, from 1980 to the present, using a comprehensive list of emotion skills keywords and subsequent hand searches. A total of 828 articles were initially identified. A manual search yielded 161 articles on broadly defined emotion skills educational programmes for medical students. A more stringent review and hand search of reference lists yielded a final 26 articles that included ‘other-directed’ emotion skills (i.e. cognitive and behavioural skills intended to manage the emotions of others), a description of the training programme, and assessment data. RESULTS Emotion skills courses varied by total number of contact hours (2-64 hours), session frequency (from 1 session per day to 1 session every 6 months), duration (2 weeks to 2 years), pedagogy, patients targeted and educational outcomes. Student evaluation data were positive. Fifteen of 26 studies used objective emotion skills measures. Only 6/26 studies included a control or comparison condition and 5/26 used a randomised, controlled trial (RCT) design. All 5 RCTs showed positive outcomes with modest improvements in emotion communication skills, empathy, use of emotion words, supportive behaviours and enriched patient understanding. CONCLUSIONS The heterogeneity of emotion skills curricular studies makes direct comparisons difficult. However, all controlled trials showed positive outcomes, suggesting the importance and effectiveness of ‘other-directed’ emotion skills training. No specific recommendations about curricular amount and frequency, timing and pedagogy can be made.

Keywords: Assessment, Clinical Competence, Standards, Communication, Communication-Skills, Control, Counseling Skills, Databases, Distress, Education, Education, Medical, Undergraduate, Standards, Effectiveness, Emotion, Emotions, Empathy, Evaluation, Frequency, Hand, Intelligence, Literature, Medical, Outcomes, Physician, Primary-Care, Psychology, Education, Pubmed, Review, Review [Publication Type], School, Science, Self-Awareness, Students, Systematic, Systematic Review, Teaching, Standards, Training, Web of Science

? Lineberry, M., Kreiter, C.D. and Bordage, G. (2013), Threats to validity in the use and interpretation of script concordance test scores. *Medical Education*, **47** (12), 1175-1183.

Full Text: [2013\Med Edu47, 1175.pdf](2013/Med%20Edu47,%201175.pdf)

Abstract: ContextRecent reviews have claimed that the script concordance test (SCT) methodology generally produces reliable and valid assessments of clinical reasoning and that the SCT may soon be suitable for high-stakes testing. ObjectivesThis study is intended to describe three major threats to the validity of the SCT not yet considered in prior research and to illustrate the severity of these threats. MethodsWe conducted a review of SCT reports available through the Web of Science database. Additionally, we reanalysed scores from a previously published SCT administration to explore issues related to standard SCT scoring practice. ResultsFirstly, the predominant method for aggregate and partial credit scoring of SCTs introduces logical inconsistencies in the scoring key. Secondly, our literature review shows that SCT reliability studies have generally ignored inter-panel, inter-panellist and test-retest measurement error. Instead, studies have focused on observed levels of coefficient alpha, which is neither an informative index of internal structure nor a comprehensive index of reliability for SCT scores. As such, claims that SCT scores show acceptable reliability are premature. Finally, SCT criteria for item inclusion, in concert with a statistical artefact of the SCT format, cause anchors at the extremes of the scale to have less expected credit than anchors near or at the midpoint. Consequently, SCT scores are likely to reflect construct-irrelevant differences in examinees’ response styles. This makes the test susceptible to bias against candidates who endorse extreme scale anchors more readily; it also makes two construct-irrelevant test taking strategies extremely effective. In our reanalysis, we found that examinees could drastically increase their scores by never endorsing extreme scale points. Furthermore, examinees who simply endorsed the scale midpoint for every item would still have outperformed most examinees who used the scale as it is intended. ConclusionsGiven the severity of these threats, we conclude that aggregate scoring of SCTs cannot be recommended. Recommendations for revisions of SCT methodology are discussed.

Keywords: Administration, Assessments, Bias, Clinical, Coefficient-Alpha, Context, Criteria, Database, Decision-Making, Error, Index, Issues, Literature, Literature Review, Measurement, Medicine, Methodology, Midpoint, Practice, Premature, Reasoning, Reliability, Research, Review, Reviews, Scale, Science, Standard, Structure, Test-Retest, Testing, Tool, Uncertainty, Validity, Web of Science

? Knorr, M. and Hissbach, J. (2014), Multiple mini-interviews: Same concept, different approaches. *Medical Education*, **48** (12), 1157-1175.

Full Text: [2014\Med Edu48, 1157.pdf](2014/Med%20Edu48,%201157.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectivesIncreasing numbers of educational institutions in the medical field choose to replace their conventional admissions interviews with a multiple mini-interview (MMI) format because the latter has superior reliability values and reduces interviewer bias. As the MMI format can be adapted to the conditions of each institution, the question of under which circumstances an MMI is most expedient remains unresolved. This article systematically reviews the existing MMI literature to identify the aspects of MMI design that have impact on the reliability, validity and cost-efficiency of the format. MethodsThree electronic databases (OVID, PubMed, Web of Science) were searched for any publications in which MMIs and related approaches were discussed. Sixty-six publications were included in the analysis. ResultsForty studies reported reliability values. Generally, raising the number of stations has more impact on reliability than raising the number of raters per station. Other factors with positive influence include the exclusion of stations that are too easy, and the use of normative anchored rating scales or skills-based rater training. Data on criterion-related validities and analyses of dimensionality were found in 31 studies. Irrespective of design differences, the relationship between MMI results and academic measures is small to zero. The McMaster University MMI predicts in-programme and licensing examination performance. Construct validity analyses are mostly exploratory and their results are inconclusive. Seven publications gave information on required resources or provided suggestions on how to save costs. The most relevant cost factors that are additional to those of conventional interviews are the costs of station development and actor payments. CONCLUSIONS The MMI literature provides useful recommendations for reliable and cost-efficient MMI designs, but some important aspects have not yet been fully explored. More theory-driven research is needed concerning dimensionality and construct validity, the predictive validity of MMIs other than those of McMaster University, the comparison of station types, and a cost-efficient station development process.

Keywords: Acceptability, Analyses, Analysis, Applicants, Article, Bias, Candidates, Comparison, Concept, Conclusions, Construct Validity, Conventional, Cost, Cost-Efficiency, Cost-Efficient, Costs, Data, Databases, Design, Development, Entry, Examination, Factors, Field, Impact, Influence, Information, Institutions, Interviews, Licensing, Literature, Measures, Medical, Medical-School Admissions, Performance, Predictive, Predictive-Validity, Publications, Pubmed, Recommendations, Reliability, Research, Resident Selection, Resources, Reviews, Scales, Science, Small, Student Selection, Training, University, Validity, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Medical Hypotheses

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Language: English

Publisher: Churchill Livingstone

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Medicine, Research & Experimental: Impact Factor

? Marashi, S.A. (2005), On the identity of “citers”: Are papers promptly recognized by other investigators? *Medical Hypotheses*, **65** (4), 822.

Full Text: [2005\Med Hyp65, 822.pdf](2005\Med%20Hyp65,%20822.pdf)

? Charlton, B.G. (2007), Scientometric identification of elite ‘revolutionary science’ research institutions by analysis of trends in Nobel prizes 1947-2006. *Medical Hypotheses*, **68** (5), 931-934.

Full Text: [2007\Med Hyp68, 931.pdf](2007\Med%20Hyp68,%20931.pdf)

Abstract: Most research is ‘normal science’ using Thomas Kuhn’s term: checking, trial-and-error improvement and incremental extrapolation of already existing paradigms. By contrast, ‘revolutionary science’ changes the fundamental structures of science by making new theories, discoveries or technologies. Science Nobel prizes (in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology/Medicine and Economics) have the potential to be used as a new metric for measuring revolutionary science. Nobel laureates’ nations and research institutions were measured between 1947 and 2006 in 20 year segments. The minimum threshold for inclusion was 3 Nobel prizes. Credit was allocated to each laureate’s institution and nation of residence at the time of award. Over 60 years, the USA has 19 institutions which won three-plus Nobel prizes in 20 years, the UK has 4, France has 2 and Sweden and USSR 1 each. Four US institutions won 3 or more prizes in all 20 year segments: Harvard, Stanford, Berkeley and CalTech. The most successful institution in the past 20 years was MIT, with 11 prizes followed by Stanford (9), Columbia and Chicago (7). But the Western United States has recently become the world dominant region for revolutionary science, generating a new generation of elite public universities: University of Colorado at Boulder; University of Washington at Seattle; and the University of California institutions of Santa Barbara, Irvine, UCSF, and UCLA; also the Fred Hutchinson CRC in Seattle. Since 1986 the USA has 16 institutions which have won 3 plus prizes, but elsewhere in the world only the College de France has achieved this. In the UK Cambridge University, Cambridge MRC unit, Oxford and Imperial College have declined from 17 prizes in 1967-86 to only 3 since then. Harvard has also declined as a revolutionary science university from being the top Nobel-prize-winning institution for 40 years, to currently joint sixth position. Although Nobel science prizes are sporadically won by numerous nations and institutions, it seems that long term national strength in revolutionary science is mainly a result of sustaining and newly-generating multi-Nobel-winning research centres. At present these elite institutions are found almost exclusively in the USA. The USA is apparently the only nation with a research system that nurtures revolutionary science on a large scale. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, California, Changes, Chemistry, Colorado, Contrast, Extrapolation, France, Generation, Identification, Improvement, Institutions, Long Term, Long-Term, Minimum, National, Nations, Normal, Potential, Public, Research, Research Centres, Rights, Scale, Science, Strength, Sweden, Technologies, Term, Thomas, Trends, UK, United States, Universities, University, US, USA, Washington, World

? Charlton, B.G. (2007), Which are the best nations and institutions for revolutionary science 1987-2006? Analysis using a combined metric of Nobel prizes, Fields medals, Lasker awards and Turing awards (NFLT metric). *Medical Hypotheses*, **68** (6), 1191-1194.

Full Text: [2007\Med Hyp68, 1191.pdf](2007\Med%20Hyp68,%201191.pdf)

Abstract: I have previously suggested that Nobel prizes can be used as a scientometric measurement of,revolutionary science’; and that for this purpose it would be better if more Nobel prizes were awarded, especially in three new subjects of mathematics, medicine and computing science which have become major sciences over recent decades. In the following analysis of the last 20 years from 1987 to 2006, 1 use three prestigious prizes in mathematics (Fields medal), medicine (Lasker award for Clinical Medical Research) and computing science (A.M. Turing award) which are plausible surrogates for Nobel prizes. The combined Nobel-Fields-Lasker-Turing (NFLT) metric is strongly dominated by the USA. However the distribution implies that revolutionary science may be somewhat more broadly distributed than the pure Nobel metric suggests. The UK and France seem to be significant nations in some types of revolutionary science (although the UK has declined substantially as a centre of revolutionary science); and Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Russia, Denmark and Norway also feature. The top world institutions for revolutionary science according to NFLT are MIT, Stanford and Princeton - all in the USA - and the USA has 19 institutions with at [east three prize-winners. Second is France, with three institutions having three or more winners; the UK and Norway have one each. The NFLT metric confirms previous observations that many public universities in the Western USA have now become a major focus of revolutionary science; and that Harvard has declined from its previous status as the top world centre of revolutionary science to about seventh-place. This analysis confirms the potential value of increasing the number of Nobel prizes as a means of identifying and monitoring centres of excellence in revolutionary science. (C) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. ALL rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Denmark, Distribution, France, Germany, Institutions, Japan, Measurement, Medicine, Monitoring, Norway, Recent, Russia, Science, Sciences, Surrogates, Switzerland, UK, Universities, USA

? Jahandideh, S., Abdolmaleki, P. and Asadabadi, E.B. (2007), Prediction of future citations of a research paper from number of its internet downloads. *Medical Hypotheses*, **69** (2), 458-459.

Full Text: [2007\Med Hyp69, 458.pdf](2007\Med%20Hyp69,%20458.pdf)

? Charlton, B.G. (2007), *Medical Hypotheses* 2006 impact factor rises to 1.3 - A vindication of the ‘editorial review’ system for revolutionary science. *Medical Hypotheses*, **69** (5), 967-969.

Full Text: [2007\Med Hyp69, 967.pdf](2007\Med%20Hyp69,%20967.pdf)

Abstract: The Thomson Scientific Impact Factor (IF) for *Medical Hypotheses* has risen to 1.299 for 2006. This means that the IF has more than doubted since 2004, when it stood at 0.607. Using Elsevier’s Scopus database; in 2004 there were 437 citations to Medical Hypotheses papers published in the previous two years - by 2006 this had trebled to 1216 citations. Monthly internet USAge of *Medical Hypotheses* run at an average of about 26000 papers downloaded per month. An IF of 1.3 means that *Medical Hypotheses* has now entered the mainstream level of ‘respectable’ medical journals, in terms of its USAge by other scientists. This is particularly pleasing given the aim of the journal is to publish radical and speculative ideas. A healthy IF is important to *Medical Hypotheses* because the journal deploys a system of editorial review, rather than peer review, for evaluation and selection of papers. Editorial review involves selection of a journal’s content primarily by an editor who has broad experience and competence in the field, assisted by a relatively small editorial advisory board. The great advantage of editorial review is that it is able, by policy, to favour the publication of revolutionary science. But since editorial review relies on hard-to-quantify and non-transparent individual judgments, it is important for its outcomes to be open to objective evaluations. Scientometric measures of USAge such as citations, impact factors and downloads constitute objective evidence concerning a journal’s usefulness. Since *Medical Hypotheses* is performing adequately by such criteria, this provides a powerful answer to those who fetishize peer review and regard any other system of evaluation as suspect. Journal review procedures are merely a means to the end, and the end is a journal that serves a useful function in the dynamic process of science. Medical Hypotheses can now claim to perform such a role.

? Charlton, B.G. (2007), How can the English-language scientific literature be made more accessible to non-native speakers’? Journals should allow greater use of referenced direct quotations in ‘component-oriented’ scientific writing. *Medical Hypotheses*, **69** (6), 1163-1164.

Full Text: [2007\Med Hyp69, 1163.pdf](2007\Med%20Hyp69,%201163.pdf)

Abstract: In scientific writing, although clarity and precision of language are vital to effective communication, it seems undeniable that content is more important than form. Potentially valuable knowledge should not be excluded from the scientific literature merely because the researchers lack advanced language skills. Given that global scientific literature is overwhelmingly in the English-language, this presents a problem for non-native speakers. My proposal is that scientists should be permitted to construct papers using a substantial number of direct quotations from the already-published scientific literature. Quotations would need to be explicitly referenced so that the original author and publication should be given full credit for creating such a useful and valid description. At the extreme, this might result in a paper consisting mainly of a ‘mosaic’ of quotations from the already existing scientific literature, which are linked and extended by relatively few sentences comprising new data or ideas. This model bears some conceptual relationship to the recent trend in computing science for component-based or component-oriented software engineering - in which new programs are constructed by reusing programme components, which may be available in libraries. A new functionality is constructed by linking-together many pre-existing chunks of software. I suggest that journal editors should, in their instructions to authors, explicitly allow this ‘component-oriented’ method of constructing scientific articles; and carefully describe how it can be accomplished in such a way that proper referencing is enforced, and full credit is allocated to the authors of the reused linguistic components.

Keywords: Communication, Component-Based, Constructed, Data, Engineering, Journal, Journal Editors, Knowledge, Literature, Model, Papers, Precision, Publication, Referencing, Science, Scientific Literature, Software, Software Engineering, Trend

? Zavos, C., Kountouras, J., Zavos, N., Paspatis, G.A. and Kouroumalis, E.A. (2008), Predicting future citations of a research paper from number of its internet downloads: The *Medical Hypotheses* case. *Medical Hypotheses*, **70** (2), 460-461.

Full Text: [2008\Med Hyp70, 460.pdf](2008\Med%20Hyp70,%20460.pdf)

? Charlton, B.G. (2008), A book of ideas collected from *Medical Hypotheses*: Death can be cured by Roger Dobson. *Medical Hypotheses*, **70** (5), 905-909.

Full Text: [2008\Med Hyp70, 905.pdf](2008\Med%20Hyp70,%20905.pdf)

Abstract: A new collection of ideas from Medical Hypotheses by Roger Dobson is entitled Death can be cured and 99 other Medical Hypotheses. It consists of humorous summaries of Medical Hypotheses articles from the past 30 years. The book’s humour derives mainly from the subject matter, although sometimes also from the ‘unconventional’ approach of the authors with respect to matters such as evidence, argument or inference. Medical Hypotheses has generated such a lot of apparently- or actually-bizarre ideas because it aims to be open to potentially revolutionary science. The journal’s official stance is that more harm is done by a failure to publish one idea that might have been true, than by publishing a dozen ideas that turn out to be false. Bizarre ideas tend to catch attention, and may stimulate a valuable response - even when a paper is mostly-wrong. A paper may be flawed but still contain the germ of an idea that can be elaborated and developed. The journal review process is susceptible to both false positives and false negatives. False positives occur when we publish an idea that is wrong; false negatives occur when we fait to publish an important idea that is right, and a potential scientific breakthrough never happens. False positives are more obvious, since the paper wilt be ignored, refuted, or fail to be replicated - and often attracts criticism and controversy. Editors may therefore take the more cautious path of avoiding false positives more assiduously than false negatives; however, this policy progressively favours less-ambitious science. Consequently, in Medical Hypotheses the ‘set point’ of risk is nearer to the false positive end of the spectrum than for most journals - and the publication of many apparently- bizarre papers is a natural consequence of this policy. (C) 2008 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Approach, Breakthrough, Collection, Evidence, Failure, Inference, Journal, Journal Review, Journals, Open, Papers, Policy, Potential, Publication, Publishing, Review, Review Process, Right, Risk, Science

# Title: Medical Informatics

Full Journal Title: [Medical Informatics](http://informahealthcare.com/loi/mif)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0307-7640

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hernandez-Borges, A., Macias, P. and Torres, A. (1998), Are medical mailing lists reliable sources of professional advice? *Medical Informatics*, **23** (3), 231-236.

Full Text: [1998\Med Inf23, 231.pdf](1998\Med%20Inf23,%20231.pdf)

Abstract: Professional mailing lists are one of the more useful and popular medical resources on the Internet. Some concern has been raised about the reliability of these uncontrolled forums. We have studied some quality aspects of a subset of Internet mailing lists on nephrology. From November 1996 to March 1997 the mailing lists NEPHROL, PDIAL-L and HYPERTEL were studied. The subscribers that posted, and a representative sample of the total number of subscribers of each list, were searched in the MEDLINE(R) Silver-Platter database, and their individual impact factors were obtained from the Science Citation Index(R). In addition, the first authors of the original articles, and short communications from the more established nephrology journals, were searched similarly, in order to compare the mailing lists with the journals. NEPHROL was the most active list (7 postings/day on average). HYPERTEL had the best average impact factor among the subscribers who posted(6.6). In general, the journals showed higher average impact factors than the mailing lists, but without statistically significant differences. HYPERTEL, PDIAL-L and NEPHROL are high quality nephrology mailing lists, and can be considered as a complement to the specialized nephrology journals.

Keywords: Internet Nephrology Resources, Mailing Lists, Continued Medical Education, Clinical-Practice Issues, Newly Emerging Legal, Internet, Pediatrics

# Title: Medical Informatics and the Internet in Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Medical Informatics and the Internet in Medicine](http://www.swetswise.com/eAccess/viewTitleIssues.do?titleID=132802)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1463-9238

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: MModel

Kawamura, M., Thomas, C.D.L., Kawaguchi, Y. and Sasahara, H. (1999), Lotka’s law and the pattern of scientific productivity in the dental science literature. *Medical Informatics and the Internet in Medicine*, **24** (4), 309-315.

Full Text: [1999\Med Inf Int Med24, 309.pdf](1999\Med%20Inf%20Int%20Med24,%20309.pdf)

Abstract: Statistical regularities can be observed in many natural and social phenomena. From empirical data on the authorship of scientific papers, Lotka deduced an inverse-square law: the number of authors publishing n papers is 1/n(2) of those publishing one paper. The general type for the relation (1/n(c)) has a wide range of applicability to a variety of phenomena. This study examined, by means of bibliometric tools, whether Lotka’s law could be applied to the literature of dental science. Data came from 20 leading dental science journals, as reported in Journal Citation Reports. The search was performed with a programme developed using Visual Basic for Applications, which counted the number of authors and analysed their contributions to the literature. Authorship for all contributions, as reported in MEDLINE, was compiled for each of these 20 journals for the last 25 years, 1971 through 1995. The total number of authors was 43,796, responsible for 124,556 authorships. The journals published in countries other than the USA exhibited higher degrees of author concentration. The dental science literature conformed very well to Lotka’s model with c = 1.95.

Keywords: Lotka’s Law, Scientific Productivity, Dental Science Literature, MEDLINE

Roussel, F., Darmoni, S.J. and Thirion, B. (2001), Cost effectiveness of a medical digital library. *Medical Informatics and the Internet in Medicine*, **26** (4), 325-330.

Full Text: [2001\Med Inf Int Med24, 325.pdf](2001\Med%20Inf%20Int%20Med24,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: The rapid increase in the price of electronic journals has made the optimization of collection management an urgent task. As there is currently no standard procedure for the evaluation of this problem, we applied the Reading Factor (RF), an electronically computed indicator used for consultation of individual articles. The aim of our study was to assess the cost effective impact of modifications in our digital library (i.e. change of access from the Intranet to the Internet or change in editorial policy). The digital OVID(R) library at Rouen University Hospital continues to be cost-effective in comparison with the interlibrary loan costs. Moreover, when electronic versions are offered alongside a limited amount of interlibrary loans, a reduction in library costs was observed.

Keywords: Access, Collection, Comparison, Consultation, Cost, Cost-Effective, Costs, Effectiveness, Electronic Journals, Evaluation, Impact, Indicator, Internet, Journals, Management, Medical, Optimization, Policy, Procedure, Reduction, Standard, University Hospital

? Thomson, M.D. and Hoffman-Goetz, L. (2007), Readability and cultural sensitivity of web-based patient decision aids for cancer screening and treatment: A systematic review. *Medical Informatics and the Internet in Medicine*, **32** (4), 263-286.

Full Text: 2007\Med Inf Int Med32, 263.pdf

Abstract: Decision aids (DA) can inform cancer screening. We conducted a systematic review of web-based, cancer DA to evaluate their appropriateness for use with low literacy and diverse culture groups. Eighty-one Internet DA were found searching five databases (PUBMED-MEDLINE; Web of Science/SSCI,Cancerlit; CINAHL; and Google) and the Cochrane decision aid inventory. Twenty-three met key inclusion criteria of (1) informing cancer screening or treatment decisions, (2) being patient or consumer oriented, and (3) conforming to the Cochrane definition of DA. DA were evaluated using the International Patient Decision Aid Standards checklist, the Cultural Sensitivity Assessment Tool (CSAT), The Cultural Sensitivity Assessment Checklist (CSAC), and the SMOG readability formula. DA had a high readability with 74% (n = 17) written at the grade 10 - 13, 22% (n = 5) at the grade 9, and 4% (n = 1) at the grade 8 level. Visual aids were used in 35% (n = 8) to present probability information. Written information was complemented with video or audio components in 35 % (n = 8). Most (91 %, n = 2 1) were developed for generic audiences, while 9 % (n = 2) specified a cultural group. Although DA enabled a step-by-step movement through the website, none allowed key word searches and only 65% permitted document printing. Most DA included difficult texts and were not focused for specific cultural groups.

Keywords: Assessment, Beliefs, Cancer, Clinical-Trials, Cochrane, Comprehension, Consumer, Cultural Sensitivity, Culture, Databases, Decision Aids, Health Literacy, Information, Internet, Internet, Knowledge, Literacy, Movement, Prostate-Cancer, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Screening, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Women

# Title: Medical Information

Full Journal Title: [Medical Information](http://e29.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=YXXX&NaviLink=%e5%8c%bb%e5%ad%a6%e4%bf%a1%e6%81%af)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1006-1959

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bai, Z.H., Li, X.H., Bai, P., Zhou, Y.H., Tian, Y. and Zhang, L.M. (2005), Evidence-based medicine literature published by the Chinese librarians: A bibliometric analysis. *Medical Information*, **14** (2), 55-57.

Full Text: [2005\Med Inf14, 55.pdf](2005\Med%20Inf14,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: the EBM literature published in the mainland journals by the Chinese librarians was searched from related databases combining with hand retrieval and machine retrieval. A bibliometric analysis was conducted based on the literature from the distribution of annual number of the articles, journals, document type and subject, and authors. The Chinese librarians are paying more and more attention to EBM and its methods, but only few follow the study of evidence-based librarianship at abroad with great inte

Keywords: Evidence-Based Medicine, Librarians, Bibliometrics

? Wang, B., Yu, L. and Li, X.H. (2006), Authorship patterns in Chinese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology from 1995 to 2004. *Medical Information*, **19** (2), 224-227.

Full Text: [2006\Med Inf19, 224.pdf](2006\Med%20Inf19,%20224.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To discuss the distribution of the writers, organizations and geography of the publications in the Chinese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and ascertain the core authors, core institutes and core regions. Methods According to the information of Chinese Medical Citation Index (CMCC), Bibliometric method was used to analyze its publications and the authorship between 1995 to 2004. Results 3333 articles were published during ten years, in which the number of publications written by co-auth...

Keywords: Author Analysis, Bibliometrics, Scientific and Technical Journal

Notes: JJournal

? Geng, Y.L. (2006), Article and citation analyses for 《Journal of Peking University (Health Sciences)》from 2002 to 2005. *Medical Information*, **19** (7), 1155-1161.

Full Text: [2006\Med Inf19, 1155.pdf](2006\Med%20Inf19,%201155.pdf)

Astract: Objective: To probe into the characteristics of articles published and the quantitative characteristics and information value of the citations in Journal of Peking University (Health Sciences) (J PU HS) and offer quantitative thereunder for improving the quality of J PU HS. Methods: Bibliomet ric method was used to analyse papers published in J PU HS. Results: 686 papers and 27 columns have been published, the ratio of co - author papers to total papers is 93.44 %, the average co - author f requency is 4.67, 91.44 % of the authors are f rom Peking University; there are 363 fund granted papers (52.92 %); average publication time lag is 195d. The average quantity of citations is 12.66, the citing ration is 96.36 %; the category of the citations were mainly periodicals and books, which accounted for 95.50 % and 3.84 %. The citations were mainly written in Chinese and English, which accounted for 83.10 % and 16.85 % respectively. Conclusion: The authors have showed adequate ability to cont rol necessary information. J PU HS is a high quality medical periodical.

Keywords: Academic Journal, Article Analysis, Citation Analysis, Bibliometric

? Zhu. Z.Q. and Zeng, Y. (2006), Bibliometric analysis of shantou literature embodied in MEDLINE. *Medical Information*, **19** (10), 1737-1739.

Full Text: [2006\Med Inf19, 1737.pdf](2006\Med%20Inf19,%201737.pdf)

Abstract: Based on MEDLINE database, retrieve Shantou academic literature from 1984 to 2004 and make bibliometric analysis on them by publication year, major author, country of publication, research institution and investigation contents.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, MEDLINE, Medical Literature

? Zhong, P. and Zhao, W.L. (2006), Bibliometric analysis of Proteomics in China. *Medical Information*, **19** (10), 1747-1750.

Full Text: [2006\Med Inf19, 1747.pdf](2006\Med%20Inf19,%201747.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To analyze the situation of proteomics in ten years in China and understand thoroughly the research of proteomics in our country. Methods:Search out the bibliography from CBMdisc, and use the method of bibliometric to analyze the index that include the amount of publishing each year, the degree and the rate of cooperation, periodical distribution locality distribution and founding, etc. Results 614 literature about proteomics were searched. The degree of cooperation is 3. 44, the rate of coo...

Keywords: Proteomics, Article Analysis, Bibliometrics

# Title: Medical Journal of Australia

Full Journal Title: [Medical Journal of Australia](http://www.mja.com.au/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Med. J. Aust.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Med J Australia

ISSN: 0025-729X

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Australia

Language: English

Publisher: Australasian Med Publ Co Ltd

Publisher Address: Level 1, 76 Berry St, Sydney, Nsw 2060, Australia

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

? Garrow, C. (1977), Highly cited articles. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **1** (12), 418.

Full Text: 1960-80\Med J Aus1, 418.pdf

? Bourke, P.F. and Butler, L. (1997), Mapping Australia’s basic research in the medical and health sciences. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **167** (11-12), 610-613.

Full Text: [1997\Med J Aus167, 610.pdf](1997\Med%20J%20Aus167,%20610.pdf)

Abstract: The institute for Scientific information indexes most of the major international basic research journals in science in the Science Citation Index (SCI). Australia’s presence in the medical and health sciences journals in the SCI and the citations ifs published research receives in these journals show that Australia’s basic medical research has high international “visibility”. Mapping the source of the most highly “visible” Australian medical research articles shows high impact research coming from several different sectors (research institutes, universities, hospitals, etc.), but with a concentration in the member institutions of the Australian Association of Medical Research institutes (AAMRI). Published research from the AAMRI is cited at a rate two-thirds higher than the Australian average for medical and health sciences.

Keywords: Articles, Basic Research, Citation, Citations, Health, Impact, International, Journals, Mapping, Medical, Research, Research Journals, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Information, Universities

Walter, G., Bloch, S., Hunt, G. and Fisher, K. (2003), Counting on citations: A flawed way to measure quality. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **178** (6), 280-281.

Full Text: [2003\Med J Aus178, 280.pdf](2003\Med%20J%20Aus178,%20280.pdf)

Abstract: The journal Impact Factor and citation counts are misconstrued and misused as measures of scientific quality. Articles must be read in order to judge their quality. We have introduced a system, which may be easily replicated, to identify the best articles published in a journal.

Keywords: Journal Impact Factors

? Gregory, A.T. (2004), Jewels in the crown: The *Medical Journal of Australia*’s 10 most-cited articles. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **181** (1), 9-12.

Full Text: [2004\Med J Aus181, 9.pdf](2004\Med%20J%20Aus181,%209.pdf)

Keywords: Helicobacter-Pylori, Health

? Sanson-Fisher, R.W., Campbell, E.M., Perkins, J.J., Blunden, S.V. and Davis, B.B. (2006), Indigenous health research: A critical review of outputs over time. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **184** (10), 502-505.

Full Text: [2006\Med J Aus184, 502.pdf](2006\Med%20J%20Aus184,%20502.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To determine the number and nature of publications on Indigenous health in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States) in 1987-1988, 1997-1998 and 2001-2003. Data sources: MEDLINE and PsychLit databases were searched using the following terms: Aborigines or Aboriginal; Torres Strait Islander; Maori; American Indian; North American Indian, or Indian, North American; Alaska/an Native; Native Hawaiian; Native American; American Samoan; Eskimos or Inuit; Eskimos or Aleut; Metis; Indigenous. Study selection: Publications were included if they were concerned with the health of Indigenous people of the relevant countries. 1763 Indigenous health publications were selected. Data extraction: Publications were classified as either: original research; reviews; program descriptions; discussion papers or commentaries; or case reports. Research publications were further classified as either measurement, descriptive, or intervention. Intervention studies were then classified as either experimental or non-experimental. Data synthesis: The total number of publications was highest in 1997-1998 for most countries. The most common type of publication across all time periods for all countries was research publications. In Australia only, the number of research publications was slightly higher in 2001-2003 compared with other time periods. For each country and at each time, research was predominantly descriptive (75%-92%), with very little measurement (0-11%) and intervention research (0-18%). Overall, of the 1131 research publications, 983 were descriptive, 72 measurement and 76 intervention research. Conclusions: The dominance of descriptive research in Indigenous health is not ideal, and our findings should be carefully considered by research organisations and researchers when developing research policies.

Keywords: Australia, Canada, Case Reports, Country, Databases, Developing, Experimental, Extraction, Hawaiian, Health, Health Research, Intervention, Intervention Research, Measurement, MEDLINE, Native American, New Zealand, North, Papers, Policies, Publication, Publications, Research, Review, Reviews, Sources, Synthesis, United States

? Mendis, K. and McLean, R. (2006), Increased expenditure on Australian health and medical research and changes in numbers of publications determined using PubMed. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **185** (3), 155-158.

Full Text: [2006\Med J Aus185, 155.pdf](2006\Med%20J%20Aus185,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To determine temporal trends in PubMed publications for Australian authors compared with changes in funding for health and medical research (HMR). Design: Retrospective observational study. Setting: Internet-based bibliometric study that collated Australian HMR expenditure from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and Australian (and other) research publications from PubMed. Main outcome measures: Australian expenditure on HMR and numbers of PubMed-cited publications from 1980 to 2004, with subgroup analyses for universities, clinical trials, and genetic and biotechnology research, and comparison with similar results from the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Results: From 1980-81 to 2003-04, Australian HMR expenditure increased from $66 million to $1503 million and total Australian PubMed publications increased from 844 to 13 836. From 1995-96 to 2003-04, Australian publications for university-derived research and for clinical trials increased at a fairly constant rate. Genetic and biotechnology publications increased about fivefold (49 to 277) between 1990-91 and 2003-04. Between 1990 and 2004, total publications increased from 1754 to 3288 for New Zealand and from 12 401 to 19 600 for the UK. Conclusions: There is an association between increased funding for HMR and increased publications, as determined using PubMed, in the past 10 years. Using PubMed may be a simple way to track output from HMR expenditure.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Care, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Funding, Genetic, Grants, Health, Impact, Medical, New Zealand, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Output, Publications, Research, Temporal, Temporal Trends, Trends, UK, United Kingdom, Universities

? Clay, M.A., Donovan, C., Butler, L. and Oldenburg, B.F. (2006), The returns from cardiovascular research: the impact of the National Heart Foundation of Australia’s investment. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **185** (4), 209-212.

Full Text: [2006\Med J Aus185, 209.pdf](2006\Med%20J%20Aus185,%20209.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the outcomes of the research investment of the National Heart Foundation of Australia (NHF). Design and setting: The NHF Research Evaluation Working Group was established in 2002 to oversee evaluation of research funding and outcomes data collected over a 5-year period. The evaluation included a bibliometric analysis conducted by the Research Evaluation and Policy Project at the Australian National University. Outcome measures: Level and leverage of research funding; funding levels across the disciplines of biomedical, clinical, and public health research; and visibility and knowledge impact of NHF-supported research in international cardiovascular journals. Results: The NHF’s investment in research increased by 27% from 2001 to 2005. This increase resulted from leveraged support for fellowships and scholarships of $1.5 million over this period, and $2.2 million from the pharmaceutical industry. There was an increase in fellowship and scholarship funding from 26% in 2001 to 46% in 2005. There was a 75% increase in the funding allocated to public health research from 2002 to 2004. NHF-funded research publications were found in high impact journals at levels above Australian and world averages, but received fewer citations than expected based on citation rates for all similar articles. Conclusions: The NHF has been successful in implementing a policy to allocate 50% of its research funding to people and 50% to projects. This strategy has led to an increase in funding support for public health research. NHF-funded research has performed very well in terms of knowledge impact. The NHF is now well placed to strategically fund relevant research in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Australia, Averages, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cardiovascular, Citations, Clinical, Evaluation, Fellowship, Funding, Health, Impact, Knowledge, Levels, NHMRC, Outcomes, Policy, Public Health, Publications, Research, Research Funding, Strategy, Support, Visibility

? Davies, M.J. (2008), NHMRC grant applications: a comparison of “track record” scores allocated by grant assessors with bibliometric analysis of publications. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 188 (6), 373-374.

Full Text: [2008\Med J Aus188, 273.pdf](2008\Med%20J%20Aus188,%20273.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Comparison, Mar, Nhmrc, Publications

? Caplan, G.A., Sulaiman, N.S., Mangin, D.A., Ricauda, N.A., Wilson, A.D. and Barclay, L. (2012), A meta-analysis of “hospital in the home”. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **197** (9), 512-519.

Full Text: [2012\Med J Aus197, 512.pdf](2012/Med%20J%20Aus197,%20512.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the effect of “hospital in the home” (HITH) services that significantly substitute for inhospitat time on mortality, readmission rates, patient and carer satisfaction, and costs. Data sources: MEDLINE, Embase, Social Sciences Citation Index, CINAHL, EconLit, PsycINFO and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, from the earliest date in each database to 1February 2012. Study selection: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing HITH care with inhospital treatment for patients aged > 16 years. Data extraction: Potentially relevant studies were reviewed independently by two assessors, and data were extracted using a collection template and checklist. Data synthesis: 61 RCTs met the inclusion criteria. HITH care led to reduced mortality (odds ratio [OR], 0.81; 95% CI, 0.69 to 0.95; P = 0.008; 42 RCTs with 6992 patients), readmission rates (OR, 0.75; 95% CI, 0.59 to 0.95; P = 0.02; 41 RCTs with 5372 patients) and cost (mean difference, -1567.11; 95% CI, -2069.53 to -1064.69; P < 0.001; 11 RCTs with 1215 patients). The number needed to treat at home to prevent one death was 50. No heterogeneity was observed for mortality data, but heterogeneity was observed for data relating to readmission rates and cost. Patient satisfaction was higher in HITH in 21 of 22 studies, and carer satisfaction was higher in and six of eight studies; carer burden was lower in eight of 11 studies, although not significantly (mean difference, 0.00; 95% CI, -0.19 to 0.19). Conclusion: HITH is associated with reductions in mortality, readmission rates and cost, and increases in patient and carer satisfaction, but no change in carer burden.

Keywords: Aged, Breast-Cancer, Burden, Care, Chronic Heart-Failure, Citation, Collection, Community-Acquired Pneumonia, Cost, Costs, Criteria, Data, Database, Death, Early Supported Discharge, Elderly-Patients, Extraction, Heterogeneity, Low-Risk Patients, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Nov, Number Needed To Treat, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Psycinfo, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Rates, Readmission, Satisfaction, Selection, Services, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Sources, Stroke Unit Service, Synthesis, Template, Treatment

? Donovan, C., Butler, L., Butt, A.J., Jones, T.H. and Hanney, S.R. (2014), Evaluation of the impact of National Breast Cancer Foundation-funded research. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **200** (4), 214-218.

Full Text: 2014\Med J Aus200, 214.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the impact of the National Breast Cancer Foundation’s (NBCF’s) research investment. Design and participants: Surveys based on the Payback Framework were sent to chief investigators involved in research funded by the NBCF during 1995-2012; a bibliometric analysis of NBCF-funded publications in 2006-2010 was conducted; and a purposive, stratified sample of case studies was obtained. Main outcome measures: Research impact on knowledge production, the research system, informing policy, product development and broader health and economic benefits. Results: of 242 surveys sent, 153 (63%) were returned. The average impact of journals in which NBCF publications appeared was double that of world publications. Seventy surveys (46%) reported career progression, and 185 higher degrees were obtained or expected, including 121 PhDs. One hundred and one grants (66%) produced tools that built capacity across the research system, and research teams leveraged an additional $1.40 in funding for every dollar invested. Fifteen applied grants and one basic grant impacted on policy. Ten basic and four applied grants led to the development of drugs, prognostic tools or diagnostic technologies. Twenty applied and two basic grants led to changes in practice and behaviour of health care staff, consumers and the public, with further impacts anticipated. Case studies provided illustrations of high impact. Conclusions: NBCF’s strategy of investing in a mixed portfolio of research areas and mechanisms encouraged a broad range of impacts across all Payback categories. The impacts from basic research tended to focus on knowledge production and drug development; while applied research generated greater impacts within the other Payback categories. The funding of shared infrastructure stimulated impact across the research system.

Keywords: Analysis, Applied Research, Basic Research, Behaviour, Benefits, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Breast, Cancer, Capacity, Care, Case Studies, Changes, Design, Development, Drug, Drug Development, Drugs, Economic, Evaluation, Funding, Health, Health Care, Impact, Impacts, Infrastructure, Journals, Knowledge, Mar, Measures, Mechanisms, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Policy, Practice, Prognostic, Progression, Public, Publications, Research, Research Impact, Results, Strategy, Surveys, Technologies, World

# Title: Medical Oncology

Full Journal Title: Medical Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Wang, J., Zhan, P., Zhou, R.F., Xu, J.Y., Shao, X.Y., Yang, Y.G. and Ouyang, J.A. (2010), Prophylaxis with itraconazole is more effective than prophylaxis with fluconazole in neutropenic patients with hematological malignancies: A meta-analysis of randomized-controlled trials. *Medical Oncology*, **27** (4), 1082-1088.

Full Text: [2010\Med Onc27, 1082.pdf](2010\Med%20Onc27,%201082.pdf)

Abstract: Antifungal prophylaxis using fluconazole or itraconazole has been studied for many years but still no consensus has been reached regarding their safety and effectiveness. We performed a systematic meta-analysis to assess the efficacy of fluconazole compared to itraconazole in neutropenic patients with hematological malignancies. We gathered the data for our analysis from MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane-controlled trials register, Cochrane Library, and Science Citation Index (1/1990 to 1/2009) searches. Risk ratio (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using the random effect model. Nine RCTs were identified that were published in full text. Significantly, fewer patients were withdrawn from the studies due to the development of adverse effects with fluconazole prophylaxis when compared with itraconazole (RR 0.45, 95% CI 0.27-0.75, P = 0.002). There were statistically significant differences regarding fungal infections (RR 1.34, 95% CI 1.08-1.67, P = 0.009) and invasive fungal infections (RR 1.33, 95% CI 1.02-1.73, P = 0.03) between the two educations. There were no statistically significant differences regarding overall mortality (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.77-1.17, P = 0.64), fungal-related mortality (RR 1.28, 95% CI 0.80-2.07, P = 0.31), and proven fungal infections (RR 1.38, 95% CI 0.75-2.53, P = 0.30). The analysis of published evidence reveals that itraconazole administration resulted in significantly fewer episodes of fungal infections and invasive fungal infections compared with fluconazole.

Keywords: Analysis, Antifungal Prophylaxis, Cell Transplant Recipients, Chemotherapy, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Confidence Intervals, Development, Embase, Fluconazole, Hematological Malignancies, Invasive Fungal-Infections, Itraconazole, Leukemia, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Model, Mortality, Multicenter, Prevention, Randomized Controlled Trials, Risk, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index

? Wang, J., Zhan, P., Ouyang, J., Chen, B., Zhou, R.F. and Yang, Y.G. (2011), Standard chemotherapy is superior to high-dose chemotherapy with autologous stem cell transplantation on overall survival as the first-line therapy for patients with aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma: A meta-analysis. *Medical Oncology*, **28** (3), 822-828.

Full Text: [2011\Med Onc28, 822.pdf](2011\Med%20Onc28,%20822.pdf)

Abstract: Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have reported conflicting results on the impact of high-dose chemotherapy with autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HDCT) as the first-line treatment for patients with aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). We performed a systematic meta-analysis to assess the efficacy of HDCT compared to conventional chemotherapy in patients with aggressive NHL with regard to overall survival (OS) at 3 years. We gathered the data for our analysis from MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane controlled trials register, Cochrane Library, and Science Citation Index (1/1990 to 11/2008) searches. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using the random effect model. Fourteen RCTs were identified that were published in full text and included a total of 2,413 patients. There was evidence that HDCT showed decreased OS (HR 1.20, 95% CI 1.05-1.37, P = 0.006) at 3 years when compared with conventional chemotherapy. The variation in OS probabilities between studies was not statistically significant (test for heterogeneity, Q = 10.14, df = 13, P = 0.683). Thus, our meta-analysis showed that HDCT in aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma had decreased overall survival outcome compared with conventional chemotherapy.

Keywords: Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Citation, Confidence Intervals, Conventional Chemotherapy, Efficacy, Embase, High-Dose Chemotherapy, Impact, Initial Treatment, Intermediate-Grade, International Prognostic Index, Italian Multicenter, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Model, Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma, Randomized-Trial, Science, Science Citation Index, Sequential Chemotherapy, Unselected High-Risk, Vacop-B

? Petrelli, F., Coinu, A., Cabiddu, M., Ghilardi, M. and Barni, S. (2013), KRAS as prognostic biomarker in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with bevacizumab: A pooled analysis of 12 published trials. *Medical Oncology*, **30** (3), Article Number: UNSP 650.

Full Text: [2013\Med Onc30, UNSP 650.pdf](2013/Med%20Onc30,%20UNSP%20650.pdf)

Abstract: The significance of KRAS in advanced colorectal cancer (CRC) treated with bevacizumab (B) is not well understood. We conducted a systematic review and pooled analysis of published trials with the aim to assess the predictive and prognostic role of KRAS status in patients treated with B. We performed a systematic search of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials. The primary endpoints included objective response rate (RR), progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS). The odds ratio (OR) for RR and hazard ratios (HRs) were calculated or extracted by published data either using a fixed effect model or a random effect model. A total of 12 studies were included. A total of 2,266 patients were analysed (54 % were KRAS wt). The pooled RRs for KRAS wild-type (wt) versus mutated (mut) patients were 54.8 and 48.3 %, respectively (OR 1.42, P = 0.02). Median PFS was significantly longer in KRAS wt patients compared with that in KRAS mut patients (HR = 0.85; 95 % confidence interval (CI) 0.74-0.98; P = 0.02). Similarly, median OS was significantly better in wt KRAS patients compared with that in mut KRAS patients (HR = 0.65; 95 % CI 0.46-0.92; P = 0.01). This pooled analysis of 12 published studies shows that KRAS wt status is a good prognostic factor for B-based chemotherapy. Also, KRAS wt CRC is associated with a better RR with B plus chemotherapy than mut counterpart.

Keywords: 1st-Line Treatment, Analysis, Bevacizumab, Biomarker, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Data, Embase, Gene Mutation, Hazard, Hypertension, Interval, K-Ras, Kras, Mcrc Patients, Median, Model, Mutation Status, Odds Ratio, P, P53 Status, Patients, Phase-Iii, Predictive, Predictive Factor, Primary, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Pubmed, Review, Role, Science, Significance, Survival, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Cheng, H.D., Wang, X.M., Li, T. and Chen, L. (2015), Bcl-2 expression and patient survival in gastric cancer: A systematic review of the literature with meta-analysis. *Medical Oncology*, **32** (1), Article Number: 389.

Full Text: [2015\Med Onc32, 389.pdf](2015/Med%20Onc32,%20389.pdf)

Abstract: The prognostic role of Bcl-2 in gastric cancer remains controversial. We systematically reviewed the evidence for the effect of Bcl-2 expression in gastric cancer to elucidate this issue. PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science were searched to identify eligible studies to evaluate the association between Bcl-2 expression and overall survival (OS) and clinicopathological features of gastric cancer. Hazard ratios (HRs) or odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were pooled to estimate the effect. Bcl-2 expression was not significantly correlated with OS of gastric cancer patients (combined HR 0.88, 95 % CI 0.62-1.25). Subgroup analysis indicated that Bcl-2 expression had a favorable impact on OS in Asian countries (HR 0.60, 95 % CI 0.47-0.77) and cutoff value <15 % (HR 0.69, 95 % CI 0.48-0.97). Furthermore, Bcl-2 expression was significantly associated with TNM stage (OR 0.58, 95 % CI 0.41-0.80), the depth of invasion (OR 0.53, 95 % CI 0.37-0.76), and lymph node metastasis (OR 0.55, 95 % CI 0.42-0.71). Bcl-2 expression predicts less invasion and malignancy in clinicopathological features. Moreover, Bcl-2 could be a favorable prognostic marker for patients of Asian countries.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Apoptosis, Asian, Association, Bcl-2, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell-Proliferation, Confidence, Embase, Evidence, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Growth, Immunoreactivity, Impact, Interval, Invasion And Metastasis, Literature, Malignancy, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Overall Survival, P53 Expression, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Marker, Prognostic-Significance, Prostate-Cancer, Protein, Pubmed, Review, Role, Science, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Petrelli, F., Coinu, A., Cabiddu, M., Borgonovo, K., Lonati, V., Ghilardi, M. and Barni, S. (2015), Prognostic factors for survival with bevacizumab-based therapy in colorectal cancer patients: A systematic review and pooled analysis of 11,585 patients. *Medical Oncology*, **32** (2), Article Number: 15.

Full Text: [2015\Med Onc32, 15.pdf](2015/Med%20Onc32,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: First-line chemotherapy ? bevacizumab (BEV) is one of the standards of care in advanced colorectal cancer (CRC). Contrary to anti-EGFR agents, it is currently not possible to identify the ideal candidate for BEV-based chemotherapy due to the lack of predictors of outcomes. The aim of this study was to performa systematic review of risk factors for survival after B-based chemotherapy for CRC. We performed a meta-analysis by searching on the databases Pub-Med, EMBASE, Web of Science and SCOPUS for a published series that focused on prognostic factors for BEV-based therapy in advanced CRC. Pooled hazard ratios (HR) were calculated by using a random-effects model for parameters that could be considered as potential prognostic factors in C3 papers. Twenty-nine studies, which included a total of 11,585 patients, were considered in this analysis. Five parameters were associated with survival in C3 papers: (1) a longer progression-free interval [PFS: HR 0.87, 95 % confidence interval (CI) 0.78-0.97; P = 0.01]; (2) a single site of metastases (HR 0.63, 95 % CI 0.56-0.71; P < 0.00001); (3) elevated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH: HR 2.08, 95 % CI 1.69-2.57; P < 0.00001); (4) KRAS mutation (HR 1.66, 95 % CI 1.36-2.03; P < 0.00001); and (5) poor performance status (PS: HR 1.99, 95 % CI 1.41-2.82; P < 0.0001). Clinical variables associated with prolonged survival, after first-line treatment with chemotherapy ? BEV for metastatic CRC patients, included long PFS, low LDH levels, KRAS wild-type status, good PS and a single site of metastasis. They should be considered when stratifying patients for inclusion in randomized trials. Investigations into new prognostic factors based on tumor biology are needed and of high priority.

Keywords: 1st-Line Chemotherapy, Analysis, Association, Bevacizumab, Biology, Biomarker, C3, Cancer, Care, Chemotherapy, Chemotherapy Plus Bevacizumab, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Embase, Expression, Factors, First Line, First-Line, Hazard, Interval, Irinotecan, Kras, Lactate, LDH, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastases, Metastasis, Metastatic, Model, Mutation, Outcomes, P, Papers, Patients, Patients Receiving Bevacizumab, Performance, Polymorphism, Pooled Analysis, Poor Performance, Potential, Predictors, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Prolonged, Pub Med, Published Trials, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Site, Standards, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science

? Zhou, J.G., Tian, X., Wang, X., Tian, J.H., Wang, Y., Wang, F., Zhang, Y. and Ma, H. (2015), Treatment on advanced NSCLC: Platinum-based chemotherapy plus erlotinib or platinum-based chemotherapy alone? A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Medical Oncology*, **32** (2), Article Number: 23.

Full Text: [2015\Med Onc32, 23.pdf](2015/Med%20Onc32,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the potential of erlotinib plus platinum-based chemotherapy relative to platinum-based chemotherapy alone for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Search of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, CBM, CNKI, China Wan Fang databases and the Cochrane library was performed for studies regarding erlotinib plus platinum-based chemotherapy for advanced NSCLC published between 1 January 2000 and 28 August 2014. We identified eight eligible studies including 3,363 patients with advanced NSCLC. For PFS measure, an HR of 0.73 (0.58-0.93) with statistical significance was estimated when erlotinib plus platinum-based chemotherapy compared with platinum-based chemotherapy alone; objective response rate of 32.86 versus 24.85 % was obtained for both groups, respectively. HR of 0.93 (0.86-1.00) with P of 0.170 was calculated for OS. We concluded that the erlotinib plus chemotherapy for advanced NSCLC could increase PFS and objective response rate, but not benefit OS.

Keywords: 2nd-Line Treatment, Bias, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, Chemotherapy, China, Clinical-Trials, Combination, Databases, EGFR, Embase, Erlotinib, Gemcitabine, Groups, Lung, Lung Cancer, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, NSCLC, P, Patients, Phase-Iii, Platinum-Based Chemotherapy, Potential, Pubmed, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Response, Review, Science, Search, Significance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

? Cheng, H.D., Wang, X.M., Li, T. and Chen, L. (2015), Bcl-2 expression and patient survival in gastric cancer: A systematic review of the literature with meta-analysis. *Medical Oncology*, **32** (1), Article Number: 389.

Full Text: [2015\Med Onc32, 389.pdf](2015/Med%20Onc32,%20389.pdf)

Abstract: The prognostic role of Bcl-2 in gastric cancer remains controversial. We systematically reviewed the evidence for the effect of Bcl-2 expression in gastric cancer to elucidate this issue. PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science were searched to identify eligible studies to evaluate the association between Bcl-2 expression and overall survival (OS) and clinicopathological features of gastric cancer. Hazard ratios (HRs) or odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were pooled to estimate the effect. Bcl-2 expression was not significantly correlated with OS of gastric cancer patients (combined HR 0.88, 95 % CI 0.62-1.25). Subgroup analysis indicated that Bcl-2 expression had a favorable impact on OS in Asian countries (HR 0.60, 95 % CI 0.47-0.77) and cutoff value <15 % (HR 0.69, 95 % CI 0.48-0.97). Furthermore, Bcl-2 expression was significantly associated with TNM stage (OR 0.58, 95 % CI 0.41-0.80), the depth of invasion (OR 0.53, 95 % CI 0.37-0.76), and lymph node metastasis (OR 0.55, 95 % CI 0.42-0.71). Bcl-2 expression predicts less invasion and malignancy in clinicopathological features. Moreover, Bcl-2 could be a favorable prognostic marker for patients of Asian countries.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Apoptosis, Asian, Association, Bcl-2, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell-Proliferation, Confidence, Embase, Evidence, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Growth, Immunoreactivity, Impact, Interval, Invasion And Metastasis, Literature, Malignancy, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Overall Survival, P53 Expression, Patient, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Marker, Prognostic-Significance, Prostate-Cancer, Protein, Pubmed, Review, Role, Science, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Value, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Medical and Pediatric Oncology

Full Journal Title: Medical and Pediatric Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Cope, J.U., Tsokos, M. and Miller, R.W. (2001), Ewing sarcoma and sinonasal neuroectodermal tumors as second malignant tumors after retinoblastoma and other neoplasms. *Medical and Pediatric Oncology*, **36** (2), 290-294.

Abstract: Background. Excesses of various childhood cancers have been reported after retinoblastoma, including a trickle of Ewing sarcoma (ES) and perhaps histologically similar olfactory neuroblastoma, both of which are neural tumors. To update and advance this information, case reports were sought by an extensive review of the literature. Procedure. The search was made through the use of PUBMED, and the Web of Science (Citation Index Expanded), keying on primary references. Three sinonasal cancers diagnosed as ES were immunohistochemically stained for MIC-2 protein (positive in ES). Results. Retinoblastoma occurred before ES in ten cases (seven bilateral). In four others, retinoblastoma (three bilateral) developed before sinonasal neural tumors (poorly differentiated). ES also occurred after 14 cancers other than retinoblastoma (five lymphomas, four leukemias, and one each of five miscellaneous cancers). The predominance of retinoblastoma prior to ES differs markedly from the low-frequency of retinoblastoma among childhood cancers in the general population. On the contrary, cancers other than retinoblastoma were proportionate to those in the general population. Previously, retinoblastoma followed by excesses of osteosarcoma and soft tissue sarcomas has been attributed to the action of the inherited RB-1 gene. The sinonasal tumors stained negative for MIC-2 protein. Conclusions, Heritable retinoblastoma may predispose to ES and perhaps to a subset of poorly differentiated neuroectodermal tumors in the sinonasal region that may be related to olfactory neuroblastoma. Med. Pediatr. Oncol. 36:290-294, 2001. (C) 2001 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: 2nd Nonocular Tumors, Bilateral Retinoblastoma, Bone, Case Reports, Childhood-Cancer, Children, Citation, Ewing Sarcoma, Gene, Hereditary Retinoblastoma, Hodgkins-Disease, Information, Literature, Neoplasms, Olfactory Neuroblastoma, Olfactory Neuroblastoma, Primary, Pubmed, Rb-1 Gene, Retinoblastoma, Review, Science, Second Malignant Neoplasms, Sinonasal Neuroectodermal Tumors, Soft Tissue, Survivors, Web of Science

# Title: Medical Physics

Full Journal Title: Medical Physics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Baldock, C., Ma, R.M. and Orton, C.G. (2009), The *h Index* is the best measure of a scientist’s research productivity. *Medical Physics*, **36** (4), 1043-1045.

Full Text: [2009\Med Phys36, 1043.pdf](../HO-reference/2009/Med%20Phys36,1043.pdf)

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Indexing, Medicine, Indicators, Output

? Sayed, G. (2012), PET/CT’s most-cited 50 articles since 2000: A bibliometric analysis of classics. *Medical Physics*, **39** (6), 3647.

Full Text: [2012\Med Phys39, 3647.pdf](2012/Med%20Phys39,%203647.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric

? Sayed, G., Hebshi, A., Devic, S. and Moftah, B. (2012), Leading 25 in 25: A bibliometric analysis of classics articles in IMRT. *Medical Physics*, **39** (6), 3758

Full Text: [2012\Med Phys39, 3758.pdf](2012/Med%20Phys39,%203758.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric

# Title: Medical Principles and Practice

Full Journal Title: Medical Principles and Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Kehinde, E.O. (2013), They see a rat, we seek a cure for diseases: The current status of animal experimentation in medical practice. *Medical Principles and Practice*, **22** (S1), 52-61.

Full Text: [2013\Med Pri Pra22, 52.pdf](2013/Med%20Pri%20Pra22,%2052.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this review article was to examine current and prospective developments in the scientific use of laboratory animals, and to find out whether or not there are still valid scientific benefits of and justification for animal experimentation. The PubMed and Web of Science databases were searched using the following key words: animal models, basic research, pharmaceutical research, toxicity testing, experimental surgery, surgical simulation, ethics, animal welfare, benign, malignant diseases. Important relevant reviews, original articles and references from 1970 to 2012 were reviewed for data on the use of experimental animals in the study of diseases. The use of laboratory animals in scientific research continues to generate intense public debate. Their use can be justified today in the following areas of research: basic scientific research, use of animals as models for human diseases, pharmaceutical research and development, toxicity testing and teaching of new surgical techniques. This is because there are inherent limitations in the use of alternatives such as in vitro studies, human clinical trials or computer simulation. However, there are problems of transferability of results obtained from animal research to humans. Efforts are on-going to find suitable alternatives to animal experimentation like cell and tissue culture and computer simulation. For the foreseeable future, it would appear that to enable scientists to have a more precise understanding of human disease, including its diagnosis, prognosis and therapeutic intervention, there will still be enough grounds to advocate animal experimentation. However, efforts must continue to minimize or eliminate the need for animal testing in scientific research as soon as possible. (C) 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Alternatives, Animal Models, Animal Welfare, Animals, Basic Research, Benefits, Bladder-Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Computer Simulation, Culture, Data, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Disease, Diseases, Drug Discovery, Ethics, Evolution, Experimental, Experimental Surgery, Human, Humans, Impact, In Vitro, In-Vivo, Intervention, Medical, Models, Performance, Pharmaceutical Research, Prognosis, Prospective, Public, Pubmed, References, Research, Research and Development, Review, Reviews, Science, Scientific Research, Scientists, Simulation, Simulators, Surgery, Surgical Techniques, Teaching, Techniques, Testing, Therapeutic, Tissue Culture, Toxicity, Toxicity Testing, Understanding, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Welfare

? Patel, V.M., Ashrafian, H., Almoudaris, A., Makanjuola, J., Bucciarelli-Ducci, C., Darzi, A. and Athanasiou, T. (2013), Measuring academic performance for healthcare researchers with the h Index: Which search tool should be used? *Medical Principles and Practice*, **22** (2), 178-183.

Full Text: [2013\Med Pri Pra22, 178.pdf](2013/Med%20Pri%20Pra22,%20178.pdf); [2013\Med Pri Pra22, 178-O.pdf](2013/Med%20Pri%20Pra22,%20178-O.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To compare H Index scores for healthcare researchers returned by Google Scholar, Web of Science and Scopus databases, and to assess whether a researcher’s age, country of institutional affiliation and physician status influences calculations. Subjects and Methods: One hundred and ninety-five Nobel laureates in Physiology and Medicine from 1901 to 2009 were considered. Year of first and last publications, total publications and citation counts, and the H Index for each laureate were calculated from each database. Cronbach’s alpha statistics was used to measure the reliability of H Index scores between the databases. Laureate characteristic influence on the H Index was analysed using linear regression. Results: There was no concordance between the databases when considering the number of publications and citations count per laureate. The H Index was the most reliably calculated bibliometric across the three databases (Cronbach’s alpha = 0.900). All databases returned significantly higher H Index scores for younger laureates (p < 0.0001). Google Scholar and Web of Science returned significantly higher H Index for physician laureates (p = 0.025 and p = 0.029, respectively). Country of institutional affiliation did not influence the H Index in any database. Conclusion: The H Index appeared to be the most consistently calculated bibliometric between the databases for Nobel laureates in Physiology and Medicine. Researcher-specific characteristics constituted an important component of objective research assessment. The findings of this study call to question the choice of current and future academic performance databases. Copyright (C) 2012 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Affiliation, Ag, Age, Assessment, Benchmarking, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Characteristics, Choice, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Country, Database, Databases, First, Google, Google Scholar, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Health Services Research, Index, Linear Regression, Measure, Medicine, Performance, Physician, Publications, Regression, Reliability, Research, Research Assessment, Researchers, Results, Science, Scopus, Search, Statistics, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

# Title: Medical Problems of Performing Artists

Full Journal Title: Medical Problems of Performing Artists

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Krasnow, D., Wilmerding, M.V., Stecyk, S., Wyon, M. and Koutedakis, Y. (2011), Biomechanical research in dance: A literature review. *Medical Problems of Performing Artists*, **26** (1), 3-23.

Abstract: The authors reviewed the literature, published from 1970 through December 2009, on biomechanical research in dance. To identify articles, the authors used search engines, including PUBMED and Web of Science, five previous review articles, the Dance Medicine and Science Bibliography, and reference lists of theses, dissertations, and articles being reviewed. Any dance research articles (English language) involving the use of electromyography (EMG), forceplates, motion analysis using photography, cinematography or videography, and/or physics analysis were included. A total of 89 papers, theses/dissertations, and abstracts were identified and reviewed, grouped by the movement concept or specialized movements being studied: Alignment (n = 8), plie (8), releve (8), pass (3), degage (3), developpe. (7), rond de jambe (3), grand bcatement (4), arm movements (1), forward stepping (3), turns (6), elevation work (28), falls (1), and dance-specific motor strategies (6). Several recurring themes emerged from these studies: that elite dancers demonstrate different and superior motor strategies than novices or nondancers; that dancers perform differently when using a barre as opposed to without a barre, both in terms of muscle activation patterns and weight shift strategies; that while skilled dancers tend to be more consistent across multiple trials of a task, considerable variability is seen among participants, even when matched for background, years of training, body type, and other variables; and that dance teachers recommend methods of achieving movement skills that are inconsistent with optimal biomechanical function, as well as inconsistent with strategies employed by elite dancers. Measurement tools and the efficacy of study methodologies are also discussed. Med Probl Perform Art 2011; 26(1):3-23.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Ballet Dancers, Coordination, Demi-Plie, Efficacy, Electromyographic Analysis, Falls, Grand-Plie, Internal Joint Forces, Jump Distance, Landings, Literature, Literature Review, Measurement, Momentum-Transfer, Movement, Papers, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Training, Variability, Web of Science

? Silva, A.G., La, F.M.B. and Afreixo, V. (2015), Pain prevalence in instrumental musicians: A systematic review. *Medical Problems of Performing Artists*, **30** (1), 8-19.

Full Text: 2015\Med Pro Per Art30, 8.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To investigate current prevalence of pain among different musician groups, sex, and body region. METHODS: Studies were sought from Pub Med, Web of Science, Academic Search Complete, Science Direct, and Scielo. Databases were searched from 1 January 2000 Until December 2012. Two reviewers screened titles and abstracts and assessed full reports for potentially eligible studies. One reviewer extracted information on musicians’ characteristics, study methods, and study quality. When possible, a metaanalysis of pain prevalence estimates was performed. RESULTS: A total of 18 studies were included in this systematic review. Studies assessed pain prevalence in general and the prevalence of pain affecting playing capacity for different time periods: point, 1-week, 1-year, month, and lifetime prevalence. The prevalence of pain in general, across all groups of musicians and periods of interest over which pain was assessed, varied between 29.0 and 90.0%, whereas the prevalence of pain affecting playing capacity varied between 25.8 and 84.4%. There was a tendency for guitar players to have the highest pain prevalence. The most affected body regions were the low back (9.8 to 66.7%) and neck (9.8 to 48.5%). CONCLUSIONS: Pain prevalence is high among musicians, independent of the pain definition and time period used. Health and educational policy makers should become aware of the high prevalence of pain affecting performance practices, so that pain-associated mechanisms are investigated and preventive strategies are tested and implemented.

Keywords: Abstracts, Academic, Age, Capacity, Characteristics, Conclusions, Databases, Definition, Educational Policy, Estimates, From, Gender, General, Groups, Health, Health-Problems, Information, Low Back, Mar, Mechanisms, Medical Problems, Metaanalysis, Methods, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Neck, Pain, Performance, Piano Students, Policy, Population, Practices, Prevalence, Pub Med, Quality, Region, Review, Reviewers, Science, Search, Sex, Symphony-Orchestra Musicians, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Time Period, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Medical Reference Services Quarterly

Full Journal Title: [Medical Reference Services Quarterly](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t792306935~db=all)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN: 0276-3869

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? Jeffrey, T., William, K. and Maisie Kashka, R.N. (2000), HIV/AIDS and nutrition: A bibliometric analysis. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*, **19** (4), 29-37.

Full Text: [2000\Med Ref Ser Qua19, 29.pdf](2000\Med%20Ref%20Ser%20Qua19,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: Diet and nutrition are directly involved in patient care protocols that reflect a shift in the treatment of HIV/AIDS as a chronic disease, with an emphasis on quality of life and expanded life trajectory. Research concerning HIV/AIDS and nutrition is multidisciplinary, yielding study results that appear in a wide variety of scholarly journals. The purpose of this research was to employ bibliometric techniques to evaluate the body of literature specific to HIV/AIDS and nutrition as well as to determine content overlap among major bibliographic citation databases

? Huber, J.T. and Gullion, J.S. (2003), Complementary and alternative medicine as represented in the HIV/AIDS body of knowledge: A bibliometric analysis. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*, **22** (3), 23-32.

Full Text: [2003\Med Ref Ser Qua22, 23.pdf](2003\Med%20Ref%20Ser%20Qua22,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: Although the HIV/AIDS epidemic began more than twenty years ago, there still is no cure for the disease and no vaccine to prevent infection. As with the general population, individuals with HIV/AIDS have sought care using a variety of traditional and nontraditional approaches. The popularity of complementary and alternative interventions among the HIV/AIDS community continues. To understand better the distribution of the HIV/AIDS body of knowledge concerning complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), this study sought to (1) examine the literature specific to the use of complementary and alternative medicine where HIV/AIDS is concerned to determine publication patterns; (2) determine the degree of overlap among bibliographic citation databases that index the literature concerning the use of CAM practices in treating HIV/AIDS; and (3) facilitate access to this body of literature.

? Bronson Fitzpatrick, R. (2005), Essential science indicators(SM). *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*, **24** (4), 67-78.

Full Text: [2005\Med Ref Ser Qua24, 67.pdf](2005\Med%20Ref%20Ser%20Qua24,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: The Essential Science Indicators(SM) (ESI) database, published by Thomson Scientific/ISI, presents an array of data that ranks scientists/health professionals, their individual papers and the journals in which they are published, as well as countries and institutions that perform scientific research. By using this resource, it is possible to prepare ranked statistical lists, The resource covers 6,000 journals published in both the United States and from international publishers. Users should note that ESI covers scientific information in the broadest possible scope, so this is not just limited to biomedical topics and resources.

Keywords: Journals, Research, Science

# Title: Medical Science Monitor

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Impact Factor

? Grzybowski, A. (2009), The journal impact factor: How to interpret its true value and importance. *Medical Science Monitor*, **15** (2), SR1-SR4.

Abstract: In 1955, Garfield suggested that the number of references could be used to measure the “impact” of a journal, but the term “impact factor” was introduced 1963 by Garfield and Sher. The primary goal of impact factor analysis was to improve the management of library journal collections. Single-parameter measurements of the quality of a journal article have become increasingly popular as a substitute for scientific quality. The simplicity of its counting system and convenience of its use are significant benefits. Probably for these reasons, funding bodies, academic authorities, and some governments began using the impact factor to guide decisions about allocating grants, awarding appointments and academic degrees, and defining scientific policy. The journal impact factor, which is often recognized as a symbol of scientific prestige and relevance, can be, however, greatly influenced by the type of medical article (review vs original work), clinical specialty, and research. The true value and implications of the journal impact factor (JIF) are important to understand. It is critical to remember that JIF can be used only to evaluate journals. All comparisons should include only journals and never individuals or departments. Only similar journals (particularly those dedicated to the same scientific specialty) must be compared, because the value of the impact factor varies greatly by discipline.

Keywords: Academic, Analysis, Benefits, Bodies, Clinical, Decisions, Factor Analysis, Funding, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Management, Measure, Medical, Parametrization of Science, Policy, Primary, Quality, Quality of, References, Relevance, Research, Review, Science, Scientific Policy, Scientometrics, Specialty, Term, Value, Work

? Makris, G.C., Spanos, A., Rafailidis, P.I. and Falagas, M.E. (2009), Increasing contribution of China in modern biomedical research. Statistical data from ISI Web of Knowledge. *Medical Science Monitor*, **15** (12), SR15-SR21.

Abstract: Background: China is one of the most rapidly developing countries with a huge population spreading on a chaotic area. For centuries Chinese medicine was based on tradition, religion and experience. However, the last two decades under the pressure of globalization Chinese medicine is turning gradually to evidence-based medicine, contributing in international biomedical research. Material/Methods: A bibliometric analysis through the ISI Web of Knowledge was performed. We collected data regarding the amount of Chinese publications in different biomedical fields, the presence of Chinese authors in high impact international journals, the contribution of China’s universities in research and finally the number and the quality of local Chinese journals, which have entered the ISI database. Results: According to ISI database a significant increase occurred in both the quantity and quality of the Chinese biomedical publishing activity. This was indicated by the major rise in the amount of published papers, the average augmentation of citations per paper and the constantly increasing presence of Chinese researchers in top medical journals. Chinese institutions appeared also more productive and local journals gained more representation in the ISI database. Conclusions: China’s contribution in biomedical research really blossomed after 1990 and especially after 2000. The extent of this contribution may not be proportional to the total research activity performed in China, but it is this part of knowledge that becomes exported and interacts with the rest of the international research activity, promoting research potential in biomedicine.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Research, China, Chinese Journals, Citations, Developing Countries, Evidence-Based Medicine, Impact, ISI, Journals, Medical, Medicine, Need, Publications, Publishing, Research, Science-Citation-Database, Universities

? Ji, X.Q., Ruan, X.J., Chen, H., Chen, G., Li, S.Y. and Yu, B. (2011), Somatostatin analogues in advanced hepatocellular carcinoma: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Medical Science Monitor*, **17** (8), RA169-RA176.

Full Text: [2011\Med Sci Mon17, RA169.pdf](2011\Med%20Sci%20Mon17,%20RA169.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The role of somatostatin analogues in advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) remains controversial. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of octreotide on the survival of patients with advanced HCC. Material, Methods: Electronic databases including MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane controlled trials register, Web of Science and PubMed (updated to Dec 2010) and manual bibliographical searches were conducted. A meta-analysis of all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing octreotide versus placebo or no treatment was performed. Results: Eleven RCTs including 802 patients were assessed and 9 were included in the meta-analysis. Meta-analysis showed that the 6-mo and 12-mo survival rates in the octreotide group were significantly higher than those of the control group (6-mo: RR 1.41, 95%CI 1.12-1.77, P=0.003; 12-mo: RR 2.66, 95%0 1.30-5.44, P=0.008). When including the studies using no treatment as control, with high quality, being performed in China, including >50 patients and with follow-up >2 years, the sensitivity analyses tended to confirm the primary meta-analysis. Whereas, when including the studies using placebo as control or being performed in western countries, the difference was not significant. Conclusions: This meta-analysis demonstrates that octreotide could improve the survival of patients with advanced HCC, but possibly not in western countries. The role of detecting SSTR expression in the administration of octreotide in advanced HCC needs further investigation.

Keywords: Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Apoptosis, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cells, China, Cochrane, Control, Databases, Expression, Follow-Up, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Long-Acting Octreotide, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Octreotide, Patients, Placebo, Primary, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Receptors, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Godzieba, A., Smektala, T., Jedrzejewski, M. and Sporniak-Tutak, K. (2014), Clinical assessment of the safe use local anaesthesia with vasoconstrictor agents in cardiovascular compromised patients: A systematic review. *Medical Science Monitor*, **20**, 393-398.

Full Text: [2014\Med Sci Mon20, 393.pdf](2014/Med%20Sci%20Mon20,%20393.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The use of vasoconstrictor agents has many advantages, but its use has been limited due to a fear of systemic absorption and the induction of adverse effects in cardiac compromised patients. The aim of this study was to review the literature to assess any scientific basis for the limited use of dental anaesthesia with a vasoconstrictor agent in cardiovascular compromised patients. Material/Methods: A comprehensive database search was executed with the use of Medline (PubMed), ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane. The inclusion criteria were: a clearly defined dose of vasoconstrictor agent and the testing of at least 1 parameter (pressure, heart rate, or saturation) or occurrence of at least 1 cardiac incident (complication). Results: Among all complications, only 10 could be directly related to the use of local anaesthesia. It is noteworthy that 40% appeared after the administration of anaesthesia without vasoconstrictor agents. No severe adverse clinical effects were noted in the analysed studies. Conclusions: The most frequent complications in cardiovascular compromised patients after dental local anaesthesia with a vasoconstrictor agent were disclosed in ECG arrhythmias. Most of these disclosed arrhythmias were clinically insignificant. The use of <= 4 ampules of lignocaine with epinephrine 1:100000 as a dental anaesthetic seems to be relatively safe for cardiovascular compromised patients.

Keywords: Absorption, Administration, Adrenaline, Adverse Effects, Anaesthesia, Anesthesia, Local, Assessment, Cardiac Patients, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Diseases, Clinical, Complication, Complications, Criteria, Database, Dentistry, Operative, Effects, Epinephrine, Extraction, Fear, Heart, Heart Rate, Hemodynamic-Changes, Hypertensive Patients, Induction, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Lidocaine, Literature, Local, Local Anaesthesia, Mar, Medline, Patients, Pressure, Pubmed, Results, Review, Saturation, Science, Sedation, Surgery, Systematic Review, Testing, Vasoconstrictor Agents, Web of Science

? Liu, A.H. and Ji, J. (2014), Omega-3 essential fatty acids therapy for dry eye syndrome: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies. *Medical Science Monitor*, **20**, 1583-1589.

Full Text: [2014\Med Sci Mon20, 1583.pdf](2014/Med%20Sci%20Mon20,%201583.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Dry eye is a common, complex condition that can reduce ocular comfort and visual performance. The impact on quality of life has been rated as similar to the effect of moderate angina and, in more severe cases, dialysis and severe angina. This study aimed to use meta-analysis to compare omega-3 fatty acid and placebo fatty acid in the management of dry eye syndrome. Material/Methods: Comparative studies published until 1 June 2014 were searched through a comprehensive search of the Medline, Embase, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library electronic databases. A systematic review and cumulative analysis of comparative studies reporting the effect of omega-3 fatty acid on dry eye syndrome was conducted. All analyses were performed using the Review Manager (RevMan) v. 5 software (Nordic Cochrane Centre, Copenhagen, Denmark). Results: The trials involved a total of 790 participants in 7 independent studies. All the studies are published between 2007 and 2013. Meta-analysis of the 5 studies that reported data in mean SD values revealed that the tear breakup time (TBUT) was significantly greater by 1.58 s (WMD=1.58, 95% CI=0.60 to 2.55; P=0.007). Combination of all the Schirmer’s test data showed that omega-3 fatty acid supplementation could significantly improve the Schirmer’s test (WMD=0.74, 95% CI=0.29 to 1.19; P=0.001). However, the combination of all the OSDI test data showed that omega-3 fatty acid supplementation did not significantly improve the OSDI test results (WMD=-4.54, 95% CI=-9.85 to 0.78; P=0.09). Conclusions: Based on the data included in our meta-analysis, omega-3 fatty acid was associated with better TBUT and Schirmer’s. No significant differences were detected in OSDI test results. Consequently, our findings suggest that omega-3 fatty acid offers is an effective therapy for dry eye syndrome.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Combination, Comparative, Controlled-Trial, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Denmark, Dialysis, Disease, Dry Eye, Dry Eye Syndromes, Eye, Fatty Acid, Fatty Acids, Fish, Health, Impact, Life, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, N-3, Omega-3 Fatty Acid, Omega-3-Fatty-Acids, Performance, Placebo, Prevalence, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized, Reporting, Results, Review, Science, Software, Supplementation, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tear, Therapy, Web Of Science, Women

? Li, W.C. and Gu, M. (2014), SULT1A1 Arg213His polymorphism is associated with bladder cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *Medical Science Monitor*, **20**, 1590-1595.

Full Text: [2014\Med Sci Mon20, 1590.pdf](2014/Med%20Sci%20Mon20,%201590.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The evidence of an association between the Sulfotransferase 1A1 (SULT1A1) Arg213His polymorphism (rs9282861) and bladder cancer risk is still conflicting. We conducted a meta-analysis to assess the association between this polymorphism and bladder cancer risk. Material/Methods: PubMed, EMBASE, HuGE Navigator, and Web of Science databases were searched for correlative articles. The risk (odds ratio, OR) was used to estimate the association between SULT1A1 Arg213His polymorphism and bladder cancer risk. All of the studies used either fixed-effects or random-effects models. For assessing the credibility of an association, we applied the Venice criteria. Results: Seven published case-control studies with 1688 cases and 2842 controls were included in this meta-analysis. There were 5 studies of Caucasians and 2 studies of Asians. Four studies reported data on smoking behavior. The percentage of Arg/Arg was higher in Asians and non-smokers than that in Caucasians and smokers, respectively. A significant association of this polymorphism with bladder cancer was found (OR = 1.45, 95% CI 1.18-1.78, P = 0.0004). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, a significant association was found among Caucasians (OR = 1.43, 95% CI 1.16-1.77, P = 0.0008) but not among Asians (OR = 1.89, 95% CI 0.68-5.26, P = 0.22). In the subgroup analysis by smoking behavior, increased bladder cancer risk was found in the smokers (OR = 1.39, 95% CI 1.01-1.91, P = 0.04) and non-smokers (OR = 1.74, 95% CI 1.24-2.43, P = 0.001). Conclusions: In conclusion, this meta-analysis indicated that SULT1A1 Arg213His polymorphism is associated with bladder cancer risk.

Keywords: 1a1, Analysis, Aromatic-Amines, Articles, Asians, Assessing, Association, Behavior, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Credibility, Criteria, Data, Databases, Embase, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genetics, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Smoking, Urinary Bladder Neoplasms, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Wang, X.J., Lu, X.X., Fang, Y., Chen, H., Deng, X.X., Peng, C.H., Li, H.W. and Shen, B.Y. (2014), Association between miR34b/c polymorphism rs4938723 and cancer risk: A meta-analysis of 11 studies including 6169 cases and 6337 controls. *Medical Science Monitor*, **20**, 1977-1982.

Full Text: [2014\Med Sci Mon20, 1977.pdf](2014/Med%20Sci%20Mon20,%201977.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The functional polymorphism rs4938723 in the promoter region of pri-miR-34b/c is potentially associated with susceptibility to several cancers, including hepatocellular carcinoma, colorectal cancer, and breast cancer. Here we conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis to investigate the association between rs4938723 and cancer risk. Material/Methods: Eligible studies extracted from the databases of PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library were evaluated. Statistical analysis was performed using Revman 5.2 and STATA 12.0 software. Results: By characterizing the extracted data, a total of 11 studies reported in 10 publications including 6169 cases and 6337 controls were selected for further analysis. Our results revealed a significant association between the rs4938723 polymorphism and cancer risk in the codominant model (TC vs. TT: OR=1.10, 95% CI=1.02-1.19, P=0.009) but not in other genetic models. In the stratified analysis of different cancer types, a significant association was found in nasopharyngeal cancer, osteosarcoma, and renal cell cancer. Furthermore, stratified analysis of ethnicity indicated that a highly significant association was shown in the Asian population in a codominant model (TC vs. TT: OR=1.13, 95% CI=1.03-1.24, P=0.007) when compared with African-Americans and Caucasians. Conclusions: Overall, the current study suggests that the miR-34b/c rs4938723 polymorphism may be associated with the risk of cancers, including nasopharyngeal cancer, osteosarcoma, and renal cell cancer, and to some extent this polymorphism is closely related to cancer susceptibility in Asians.

Keywords: African Americans, African-Americans, Analysis, Apoptosis, Asian, Asians, Association, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cancer Susceptibility, Carcinoma, Cell, Cell-Proliferation, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Data, Databases, Down-Regulation, Ethnicity, Expression, From, Genes,Neoplasm, Genetic, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Micrornas, Mir-34b, C, Model, Models, Osteosarcoma, P53, Polymorphism, Polymorphism,Genetic, Population, Potentially Functional Polymorphism, Promoter Region, Publications, Pubmed, Region, Renal, Results, Risk, Rs4938723, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

? Wu, R.H., Feng, C., Zhao, Y.X., Jin, A.P., Fang, M. and Liu, X.Y. (2014), A meta-analysis of association between cerebral microbleeds and cognitive impairment. *Medical Science Monitor*, **20**, 2189-2198.

Full Text: [2014\Med Sci Mon20, 2189.pdf](2014/Med%20Sci%20Mon20,%202189.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The clinical effect of cerebral microbleeds (CMBs) on cognition has been receiving much research attention, but results are often inconsistent. Material/Methods: We searched PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and some Chinese electronic databases. A total of 15 studies were included. Results: Patients with CMBs had higher incidence of cognitive dysfunction (OR 3.14; 95% CI 1.66-5.92) and lower scores of cognitive function (SMD was -0.36 [-0.55, -0.18] in the MMSE group and -0.65 [-0.99, -0.32] in the MoCA [Montreal Cognitive Assessment] group). The results also indicated that a higher number of CMB lesions led to more severe cognitive dysfunction (SMD was -2.41 [-5.04, -0.21] in the mild group and -2.75 [-3.50, -2.01] in the severe group). We also found that cognitive performance was significantly impaired when CMBs were located in deep (-0.4 [-0.69, -0.11]), lobar regions (-0.50 [-0.92, -0.09]), basal ganglia (-0.72 [-1.03, -0.41]), and thalamus brain regions (-0.65 [-0.98, -0.32]). Conclusions: This meta-analysis showed that CMBs were associated with cognitive dysfunction according to higher number and different locations of CMBs. Future work should focus on long-term prognosis of continuing cognitive decline and specific treatments to reduce the formation of CMBs.

Keywords: Association, Attention, Brain, Brain Microbleeds, Cerebral, Cerebral Hemorrhage, Chinese, Clinical, Cognition, Cognitive, Cognitive Function, Databases, Dementia, Dysfunction, Function, Health-Care Professionals, Incidence, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Prognosis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mild, Moca, Nov, Performance, Prevalence, Prognosis, Pubmed, Research, Results, Rotterdam Scan, Science, Small Vessel Disease, Statement, Stroke Association, Vascular Contributions, Web, Web of Science, Work

? Zhou, H., Wang, L.Z., Li, X., Song, J., Jiang, T.P., Wu, X.P. and Zhou, S. (2015), Interferon-γ+874A/T polymorphism and hepatocellular carcinoma risk: A meta-analysis. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 689-693.

Full Text: [2015\Med Sci Mon21, 689.pdf](2015/Med%20Sci%20Mon21,%20689.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Studies have evaluated the association between interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) +874A/T polymorphism and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) risk, but the results are controversial. We performed this meta-analysis to further investigate this association. Material/Methods: Relevant studies were searched by using the PubMed, Web of Science, and Embase databases. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of the association. Subgroup analysis and sensitivity analysis were conducted. Results: Seven case-control studies (859 HCC patients and 1482 healthy controls) were identified to assess the association between IFN-gamma +874A/T polymorphism and risk of HCC. IFN-gamma +874A/T polymorphism was significantly associated with an increased risk of HCC (OR=1.38; 95% CI 1.12-1.70; P=0.002). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, IFN-gamma +874A/T polymorphism was significantly associated with HCC risk in Asians (OR=1.42; 95% CI 1.08-1.87; P=0.01), but no significant association was found in Caucasians (OR=1.21; 95% CI 0.86-1.70; P=0.28). IFN-gamma +874A/T polymorphism also increased HBV-induced HCC risk (OR=1.42; 95% CI 1.08-1.87; P=0.01). In the subgroup analysis by control source, IFN-gamma +874A/T polymorphism was associated with HCC risk in hospital-based studies (OR=1.45; 95% CI 1.09-1.53; P=0.01). A marginal association was found in population-based studies (OR=1.33; 95% CI 0.97-1.83; P=0.08). Conclusions: This meta-analysis indicates that the IFN-gamma +874A/T polymorphism might contribute to HCC risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Association, Carcinoma, Carcinoma,Hepatocellular, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chronic Hepatitis-C, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Databases, Ethnicity, Gene Polymorphisms, Genotypes, Hcc, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Ifn-Gamma, Interferon-Gamma, Interleukins, Intervals, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphism,Genetic, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Severity, Source, Strength, Tnf-Alpha, Virus-Infection, Web, Web Of Science

? Cai, X.J., Fu, Y.H. and Chen, Q.Y. (2015), Association between TLR4 A299G polymorphism and pneumonia risk: A meta-analysis. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 625-629.

Full Text: 2015\Med Sci Mon21, 625.pdf

Abstract: Background: Several genetic studies have evaluated the association between Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) A299G polymorphism and the risk of pneumonia. However, the results were not consistent. We thus did this meta-analysis. Material/Methods: Relevant studies were systematically searched by using the NCBI, Medline, Web of Science, and Embase databases. Data were extracted independently by 2 investigators. Odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated. Results: Eight case-control studies with 658 patients and 1862 controls were included in this meta-analysis. TLR4 A299G polymorphism was significantly associated with pneumonia risk (OR=1.74; 95% CI 1.19-2.53; P=0.004). The result was significant in adults. In addition, TLR4 A299G polymorphism was also associated with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) risk. Results from cumulative meta-analysis and sensitivity analysis suggested that the results are reliable and robust. Conclusions: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that susceptibility to pneumonia was associated with TLR4 A299G polymorphism.

Keywords: Adults, Analysis, Association, Cap, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Community-Acquired Pneumonia, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Disease, From, Gene Polymorphisms, Genetic, Infection, Influenza, Innate Immunity, Intervals, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mutations, Patients, Pneumonia, Polymorphism, Receptor 4, Results, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Streptococcus-Pneumoniae, Susceptibility, Tlr4, Toll-Like Receptor, Toll-Like Receptor 4, Web, Web Of Science

? Ren, Y.P., Yang, H., Browning, C., Thomas, S. and Liu, M.Y. (2015), Performance of screening tools in detecting major depressive disorder among patients with coronary heart disease: A systematic review. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 646-653.

Full Text: 2015\Med Sci Mon21, 646.pdf

Abstract: Background: Major depressive disorder (MDD) is common in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) and there is no consensus on the optimal screening tool for use in identifying MDD. This study aimed to systematically review the performance of various screening tools in the identification of MDD. Material/Methods: Eligible studies published before 31 Dec 2013 were identified from the following databases: Ovid Medline, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Scopus, Cochrane Library, CINAHL Plus, and Web of Science. Results: Eight studies aiming to identify MDD in CHD patients were included, and there were 10 self-reporting questionnaires (such as PHQ-2, PHQ-9, PHQ categorical algorithm, HADS-D, BDI, BDI-II, BDI-II-cog, CES-D, SCL-90, 2 simple yes/no items) and 1 observer rating scale (Ham-D). For MDD alone, the sensitivity and specificity of various screening tools at the validity and optimal cut-off point varied from 0.34 [0.19, 0.52] to 0.96 [0.78, 1.00] and 0.69 [0.65, 0.73] to 0.97 [0.93, 0.99]. Results showed PHQ-9 (>= 10), BDI-II (>= 14 or >= 16), and HADS-D (>= 5 or >= 4) were widely used for screening MDD in CHD patients. Conclusions: There is no consensus on the optimal screening tool for MDD in CHD patients. When evaluating the performance of a screening tool, balancing the high sensitivity and negative predictive value (NPV) between specificity and positive predictive value (PPV) for screening or diagnostic purpose should be considered. After screening, further diagnosis, appropriate management, and necessary referral may also improve cardiovascular outcomes.

Keywords: Algorithm, Artery-Disease, Cardiovascular, Ces-D, Consensus, Coronary Disease, Coronary Heart Disease, Databases, Depression, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Disease, Embase, Events, From, Heart, Hospital Anxiety, Identification, Inventory-Ii, Library, Major Depressive Disorder, Management, Mar, Medline, Metaanalysis, Myocardial-Infarction, Negative, Outcomes, Patients, Performance, Predictive, Predictive Value, Primary-Care, Psycinfo, Purpose, Questionnaires, Results, Review, Scale, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Sensitivity And Specificity, Specificity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Validity, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Pan, D.H., Wei, K.L., Ling, Y.X., Su, S.T., Zhu, M.L. and Chen, G. (2015), The prognostic role of Ki-67/MIB-1 in cervical cancer: A systematic review with meta-analysis. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 882-889.

Full Text: [2015\Med Sci Mon21, 882.pdf](2015/Med%20Sci%20Mon21,%20882.pdf)

Abstract: Background: A significant relationship has been reported in which Ki-67/MIB-1 expression is correlated with survival in cervical cancer patients. However, the prognostic value of Ki-67/MIB-1 in cervical cancer is still not well understood. Material/Method: A meta-analysis was carried out to explore the prognostic value of Ki-67/MIB-1 on overall survival (OS) and/or disease-free survival (DFS) in cervical cancer. The databases of PubMed, ISI Web of Science, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, ScienceDirect, and Wiley Online Library were used to identify relevant literature. Results: We included 18 studies covering 1344 patients in the meta-analysis. The effect of Ki-67/MIB-1 on OS for pooled random effects HR estimate was 1.63 (95% confidence intervals (CI) 1.09-2.45; P<0.05). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that high expression of Ki-67/MIB-1 had association with Asians (1.84, 95% CI 1.04-3.23), but not with Africans (HR=1.53, 95% CI 0.34-6.86) or Europeans (HR= 1.29, 95% CI 0.74-2.23). Furthermore, subgroup analysis of diverse treatments revealed no difference in surgery (HR= 1.97, 95% CI 0.78-4.99) and radiation therapy (RT) (HR= 1.56, 95% CI 0.93-2.63). The pooled HR for DFS was 1.26 (95% CI 0.58-2.73; P>0.05) and the subgroup analysis indicated Ki-67/MIB1 was associated with DFS (HR= 3.67, 95% CI 2.65-5.09) in Asians. In the treatment subgroup analysis, no direct value was found among surgery (HR= 1.13, 95% CI 0.10-13.53) and RT (HR= 1.26, 95% CI 0.71-2.24). Conclusions: Our meta-analysis concludes that Ki-67/MIB-1 had a prognostic value for OS in cervical cancer patients. To further evaluate the prognostic role of Ki-67/MIB-1 on DFS, studies with larger numbers of patients are needed to validate our findings.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Association, Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Effects, Embase, Ethnicity, Expression, Growth Fraction, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Ki-67 Antigen, Ki-67 Equivalent Antibodies, Library, Literature, Lung-Cancer, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mib-1, Monoclonal-Antibodies, Overall Survival, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Proliferation Markers, Pubmed, Radiation, Radiation Therapy, Radiation-Therapy, Results, Review, Role, Science, Sciencedirect, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Stage-Ib, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Uterine Cervical Neoplasms, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Li, X.J., Liu, Y.K., Zhang, R., Tan, J.P., Chen, L.B. and Liu, Y.L. (2015), Meta-analysis of the association between plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 4G/5G polymorphism and recurrent pregnancy loss. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 1051-1056.

Full Text: [2015\Med Sci Mon21, 1051.pdf](2015/Med%20Sci%20Mon21,%201051.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The association between plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) 4G/5G polymorphism and recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) risk is still contradictory. We thus performed a meta-analysis. Material/Methods: Relevant studies were searched for in PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, and Cochrane Library. An odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was used to assess the association between PAI-1 4G/5G polymorphism and RPL risk. Results: A total of 22 studies with 4306 cases and 3076 controls were included in this meta-analysis. We found that PAI-1 4G/5G polymorphism was significantly associated with an increased RPL risk (OR=1.89; 95% CI 1.34-2.67; P=0.0003). In the subgroup analysis by race, PAI-1 4G/5G polymorphism was significantly associated with an increased RPL risk in Caucasians (OR=2.23; 95% CI 1.44-3.46; P=0.0003). However, no significant association was observed in Asians (OR=1.47; 95% CI 0.84-2.59; P=0.18). Conclusions: In conclusion, this meta-analysis suggests that PAI-1 4G/5G polymorphism might be associated with RPL development in Caucasians.

Keywords: Abortion,Habitual, Ace, Activator, Analysis, Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme, Antiphospholipid Antibodies, Asians, Association, Confidence, Development, Interval, Library, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Pai-1 Genes, Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1, Polycystic-Ovary-Syndrome, Polymorphism, Polymorphism,Genetic, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Loss, Pubmed, Race, Recurrent, Results, Risk, Science, Spontaneous Miscarriages, Spontaneous-Abortion, Thrombophilic Gene-Mutations, Web, Web Of Science, Women

? Zhao, L.L., Liu, K.H., Kong, X.J., Tao, Z.X., Wang, Y.X. and Liu, Y. (2015), Association of polymorphisms in toll-like receptors 4 and 9 with risk of pulmonary tuberculosis: A meta-analysis. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 1097-1106.

Full Text: [2015\Med Sci Mon21, 1097.pdf](2015/Med%20Sci%20Mon21,%201097.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Findings regarding the association of the single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) rs4986790 and rs4986791 in Toll-like receptor 4 and rs187084, rs574386, and rs352139 in Toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9) with pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) susceptibility are inconsistent. We conducted a meta-analysis to systematically summarize and clarify the association between these SNPs and PTB susceptibility. Material/Methods: A systematic literature search for relevant studies up to December, 2014 was performed in PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), and Wanfang databases. Information was gathered from each eligible study. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were used to pool the effect size. Results: Finally, a total of 16 case-control studies on these polymorphisms were enrolled in this meta-analysis. The meta-analysis results suggest there was no association between these polymorphisms and PTB risk PTB risk in all the genetic models overall. However, for TLR4 rs4986791, a significant increased PTB risk was found in Africans, and for TLR9 rs352139 a significant increased PTB risk was found in Asians after subgroup analysis by ethnicity, although the enrolled studies were limited. Conclusions: There was no association between the polymorphisms in TLR4 and 9 and PTB risk overall, but TLR4 rs4986791 and TLR9 rs352139 might be associated with increased PTB risk in Africans and Asians, respectively. Additional well-designed, larger-scale epidemiological studies are needed to validate our results.

Keywords: Analysis, Asp299gly Variant, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Effect Size, Ethnicity, Gene Polymorphisms, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Hiv-Infected Patients, Influence Susceptibility, Intervals, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mice, Models, Mycobacterium-Tuberculosis, Polymorphism,Single Nucleotide, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Resistance, Risk, Science, Size, Systematic Literature Search, Tlr4, Toll-Like Receptors, Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis,Pulmonary, Web Of Science

? Peng, L.J., Liu, X.D., Lu, Q., Tang, T.Q. and Yang, Z.Y. (2015), Vitamin E intake and pancreatic cancer risk: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 1249-1255.

Full Text: [2015\Med Sci Mon21, 1249.pdf](2015/Med%20Sci%20Mon21,%201249.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Some epidemiological studies have suggested that vitamin E intake reduces the risk of pancreatic cancer; however, this conclusion has not been supported by all the published studies. We conducted a meta-analysis to assess the relationship between vitamin E intake and the risk of pancreatic cancer by combining the results from published articles. Material/Methods: We searched the published studies that reported the relationship between vitamin E intake and pancreatic cancer risk using the PubMed, Web of Science, and Embase databases through December 31(st), 2014. Based on a fixed-effects or random-effects model, the RR and 95% CI were used to assess the combined risk. Results: In total, 10 observational studies (6 case-control studies and 4 cohort studies) were included. The overall RR (95% CI) of pancreatic cancer for the highest vs. the lowest level of vitamin E intake was 0.81 (0.73, 0.89). We found little evidence of heterogeneity (I-2=19.8%, P=0.255). In the subgroup analyses, we found an inverse association between vitamin E intake and pancreatic cancer risk both in the case-control and cohort studies. Additionally, this inverse association was not modified by different populations. Conclusions: In our meta-analysis, there was an inverse association between vitamin E intake and the risk of pancreatic cancer. A high level of vitamin E might be a protective factor for populations at risk for pancreatic cancer.

Keywords: Analyses, Antioxidants, Association, Cancer, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell-Growth, Cohort, Databases, Evidence, Fatty-Acids, Heterogeneity, Inhibition, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Modified, Observational, Observational Studies, Pancreatic Cancer, Pancreatic Neoplasms, Populations, Protein, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Reproductive Factors, Risk, Science, Vitamin E, Web Of Science

? Yang, X.W., Li, P.Z., Zhu, L.Y. and Zhu, S.H. (2015), Effects of bariatric surgery on incidence of obesity-related cancers: A meta-analysis. *Medical Science Monitor*, **21**, 1350-1357.

Full Text: 2015\Med Sci Mon21, 1350.pdf

Abstract: Background: The aim of this meta-analysis was to investigate possible relationships between bariatric surgery and incidence of obesity-related cancers. Obesity is an established risk factor for obesity-related cancers but the effects of bariatric surgery on incidence of obesity-related cancers are uncertain. Material/Methods: We searched 4 electronic databases to identify eligible studies: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Five observational studies were eligible and included in this meta-analysis. Random-effects or fixed-effects odds ratio (OR) and its corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) were pooled. Results: Meta-analysis of these 5 observational studies revealed that bariatric surgery was associated with a significantly (p=0.0004) reduced incidence of obesity-related cancers (OR=0.43, 95% CI, 0.27-0.69) when compared with control individuals. Pooled estimated data showed that bariatric surgery is associated with a 24% lower colorectal cancer (CRC) risk. No publication bias was detected by Egger’s or Begg’s tests. Conclusions: Although bariatric surgery may significantly reduce incidence of obesity-related cancers, considering the limitations of these included studies, these findings should be confirmed by further well-designed studies.

Keywords: Bariatric Surgery, Bias, Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal Neoplasms, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Control, Controlled Intervention, Data, Databases, Effects, Exercise, Gastric Bypass, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Interval, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Odds Ratio, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Surgery, Term Weight-Loss, Trends, Trial, Web Of Science

# Title: Medical Teacher

Full Journal Title: [Medical Teacher](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713438241~tab=issueslist)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Issenberg, S.B., McGaghie, W.C., PetrUSA, E.R., Gordon, D.L. and Scalese, R.J. (2005), Features and uses of high-fidelity medical simulations that lead to effective learning: A BEME systematic review. *Medical Teacher*, **27** (1), 10-28.

Full Text: 2005\Med Tea27, 10.pdf

Abstract: Review date: 1969 to 2003, 34 years. Background and context: Simulations are now in widespread use in medical education and medical personnel evaluation. Outcomes research on the use and effectiveness of simulation technology in medical education is scattered, inconsistent and varies widely in methodological rigor and substantive focus. Objectives: Review and synthesize existing evidence in educational science that addresses the question, ` What are the features and uses of high-fidelity medical simulations that lead to most effective learning?’. Search strategy: The search covered five literature databases (ERIC, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Web of Science and Timelit) and employed 91 single search terms and concepts and their Boolean combinations. Hand searching, Internet searches and attention to the ` grey literature’ were also used. The aim was to perform the most thorough literature search possible of peer-reviewed publications and reports in the unpublished literature that have been judged for academic quality. Inclusion and exclusion criteria: Four screening criteria were used to reduce the initial pool of 670 journal articles to a focused set of 109 studies: (a) elimination of review articles in favor of empirical studies; (b) use of a simulator as an educational assessment or intervention with learner outcomes measured quantitatively; (c) comparative research, either experimental or quasi-experimental; and (d) research that involves simulation as an educational intervention. Data extraction: Data were extracted systematically from the 109 eligible journal articles by independent coders. Each coder used a standardized data extraction protocol. Data synthesis: Qualitative data synthesis and tabular presentation of research methods and outcomes were used. Heterogeneity of research designs, educational interventions, outcome measures and timeframe precluded data synthesis using meta-analysis. Headline results: Coding accuracy for features of the journal articles is high. The extant quality of the published research is generally weak. The weight of the best available evidence suggests that high-fidelity medical simulations facilitate learning under the right conditions. These include the following: providing feedback - 51 (47%) journal articles reported that educational feedback is the most important feature of simulation-based medical education; repetitive practice - 43 (39%) journal articles identified repetitive practice as a key feature involving the use of high-fidelity simulations in medical education; curriculum integration - 27 (25%) journal articles cited integration of simulation- based exercises into the standard medical school or postgraduate educational curriculum as an essential feature of their effective use; range of difficulty level - 15 (14%) journal articles address the importance of the range of task difficulty level as an important variable in simulation- based medical education; multiple learning strategies - 11 (10%) journal articles identified the adaptability of high-fidelity simulations to multiple learning strategies as an important factor in their educational effectiveness; capture clinical variation - 11 (10%) journal articles cited simulators that capture a wide variety of clinical conditions as more useful than those with a narrow range; controlled environment - 10 (9%) journal articles emphasized the importance of using high-fidelity simulations in a controlled environment where learners can make, detect and correct errors without adverse consequences; individualized learning - 10 (9%) journal articles highlighted the importance of having reproducible, standardized educational experiences where learners are active participants, not passive bystanders; defined outcomes - seven (6%) journal articles cited the importance of having clearly stated goals with tangible outcome measures that will more likely lead to learners mastering skills; simulator validity - four (3%) journal articles provided evidence for the direct correlation of simulation validity with effective learning. Conclusions: While research in this field needs improvement in terms of rigor and quality, high-fidelity medical simulations are educationally effective and simulation- based education complements medical education in patient care settings.

Keywords: Accuracy, Acquisition, Assessment, Attention, Databases, Deliberate Practice, Education, Effectiveness, Environment, Evaluation, Expert Performance, Feedback, Internal-Medicine, Internet, Intervention, Interventions, Journal, Lead, Learning, Literature, Medical, Medical School, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Outcome, Outcomes, Outcomes Research, Peer-Reviewed Publications, Physical-Examination, Practice, Protocol, Publications, Reliability, Research, Review, Science, Screening, Search Strategy, Simulations, Skills, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Validity, Virtual-Reality, Web of Science

? Hamdy, H., Prasad, K. and Anderson, M.B. (2006), BEME systematic review: Predictive values of measurements obtained in medical schools and future performance in medical practice. *Medical Teacher*, **28** (2), 103-116.

Full Text: 2006\Med Tea28, 103.pdf

Abstract: Background: Effectiveness of medical education programs is most meaningfully measured as performance of its graduates. Objectives: To assess the value of measurements obtained in medical schools in predicting future performance in medical practice. Methods: Search strategy: The English literature from 1955 to 2004 was searched using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane’s EPOC (Effective Practice and Organization of Care Group), Controlled Trial databases, ERIC, British Education Index, Psych Info, Timelit, Web of Science and hand searching of medical education journals. Inclusion & exclusions: Selected studies included students assessed or followed up to internship, residency and/or practice after postgraduate training. Assessment systems and instruments studied (Predictors) were the National Board Medical Examinations (NBME) I and II, preclinical and clerkship grade-point average, Observed Standardized Clinical Examination scores and Undergraduate Dean’s rankings and honors society. Outcome measures were residency supervisor ratings, NBME III, residency in-training examinations, American Specialty Board examination scores, and on-the-job practice performance. Data extraction: Data were extracted by using a modification of the BEME data extraction form study objectives, design, sample variables, statistical analysis and results. All included studies are summarized in a tabular form. Data analysis and synthesis: Quantitative meta-analysis and qualitative approaches were used for data analysis and synthesis including the methodological quality of the studies included. Results: of 569 studies retrieved with our search strategy, 175 full text studies were reviewed. A total of 38 studies met our inclusion criteria and 19 had sufficient data to be included in a meta-analysis of correlation coefficients. The highest correlation between predictor and outcome was NBME Part II and NBME Part III, r = 0.72, 95% CI 0.30 - 0.49 and the lowest between NBME I and supervisor rating during residency, r = 0.22, 95% CI 0.13 - 0.30. The approach to studying the predictive value of assessment tools varied widely between studies and no consistent approach could be identified. Overall, undergraduate grades and rankings were moderately correlated with internship and residency performance. Performance on similar instruments was more closely correlated. Studies assessing practice performance beyond postgraduate training programs were few. Conclusions: There is a need for a more consistent and systematic approach to studies of the effectiveness of undergraduate assessment systems and tools and their predictive value. Although existing tools do appear to have low to moderate correlation with postgraduate training performance, little is known about their relationship to longer-term practice patterns and outcomes.

Keywords: 1st-Year Residents, Analysis, Assessment, Care, Data Analysis, Databases, Education, Effectiveness, Hand, Internal-Medicine, Journals, Literature, Medical, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Modification, Outcome, Outcomes, Part-I, Performance, Physical-Medicine, Practice, Professional Competence, Qualitative Approaches, Ratings, Residency, Review, Schools, Science, Search Strategy, Selection, Statistical, Strategy, Structured Clinical Examination, Students, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Undergraduate, Validity, Web of Science

? Guilbert, J.J. (2009), Is Harvard too often cited as the example to emulate? *Medical Teacher*, **31** (1), 64.

Full Text: 2009\Med Tea31, 64.pdf

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Full Text: [2010\Med Tea32, 231.pdf](2010\Med%20Tea32,%20231.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To assess the number of students who published at least one scientific paper during the course of their medical studies. Methods: Names and initials of all students who received their medical degree in 2006 or 2007 in one of the six participating university medical centers in the Netherlands were searched in the Web of Science database using a well-validated algorithm. Results: of the 2973 students, 14.5% had published at least one scientific paper during the last 3 years of their medical studies. These papers were of good quality, as the average number of citations per paper is above the average for papers published in their field. Conclusion: Based on the results of our survey, we conclude that medical students in the Netherlands are productively involved in research during their studies. Due to publication delay, the true number of papers is likely to be higher than we counted, but the bibliometric index chosen gives a robust estimate of the effect on the output of the scientific climate of a medical school. Using such an index on a larger scale may stimulate medical faculties to recognize and cultivate academic talent among their students.

Keywords: Academic Medicine, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Index, Citations, Database, Medical, Netherlands, Opportunities, Physician-Scientist, Publication, Publication Delay, Research, Research Performance, Scale, Schools, Science, University, Web of Science

? Alfa-Wali, M. (2010), Techno-plagiarism. *Medical Teacher*, **32** (12), 1010.

Full Text: [2010\Med Tea32, 1010.pdf](2010\Med%20Tea32,%201010.pdf)

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Full Text: [2011\Med Tea33, E572.pdf](2011\Med%20Tea33,%20E572.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Peer assessment has been demonstrated to be an effective educational intervention for health science students. Aims: This study aims to give an overview of all instruments or questionnaires for peer assessments used in medical and allied health professional educational settings and their psychometric characteristics as described in literature. Methods: A systematic literature search was carried out using the electronic databases Pubmed, Embase, ERIC, PsycINFO and Web of Science, including all available inclusion dates up to May 2010. Results: Out of 2899 hits, 28 studies were included, describing 22 different instruments for peer assessment in mainly medical educational settings. Although most studies considered professional behaviour as a main subject of assessment and described peer assessment usually as an assessment tool, great diversity was found in educational settings and application of peer assessment, dimensions or constructs as well as number of items and scoring system per questionnaire, and in psychometric characteristics. Conclusions: Although quite a few instruments of peer assessment have been identified, many questionnaires did not provide sufficient psychometric data. Still, the final choice of an instrument for educational purposes can only be justified by its sufficient reliability and validity as well as the discriminative and evaluative purposes of the assessment.

Keywords: Assessment, Communication, Competence, Databases, Education, Gross-Anatomy, Intervention, Literature, Medical, Medical Education, Methods, Overview, Performance, Professional, Professionalism, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Ratings, Reliability, Review, Science, Self-Assessment, Skills, Students, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tutorials, Validity, Web of Science

? Ahmadi, S.F., Baradaran, H.R. and Ahmadi, E. (2015), Effectiveness of teaching evidence-based medicine to undergraduate medical students: A BEME systematic review. *Medical Teacher*, **37** (1), 21-30.

Full Text: [2015\Med Tea37, 21.pdf](2015/Med%20Tea37,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Despite the widespread teaching of evidence-based medicine (EBM) to medical students, the relevant literature has not been synthesized appropriately as to its value and effectiveness. Aim: To systematically review the literature regarding the impact of teaching EBM to medical students on their EBM knowledge, attitudes, skills and behaviors. Methods: MEDLINE, SCOPUS, Web of science, ERIC, CINAHL and Current Controlled Trials up to May 2011 were searched; backward and forward reference checking of included and relevant studies was also carried out. Two investigators independently extracted data and assessed the quality of the studies. Results: 10,111 potential studies were initially found, of which 27 were included in the review. Six studies examined the effect of clinically integrated methods, of which five had a low quality and the other one used no validated assessment tool. Twelve studies evaluated the effects of seminars, workshops and short courses, of which 11 had a low quality and the other one lacked a validated assessment tool. Six studies examined e-learning, of which five having a high or acceptable quality reported e-learning to be as effective as traditional teaching in improving knowledge, attitudes and skills. One robust study found problem-based learning less effective compared to usual teaching. Two studies with high or moderate quality linked multicomponent interventions to improved knowledge and attitudes. No included study assessed the long-term effects of the teaching of EBM. Conclusions: Our findings indicated that some EBM teaching strategies have the potential to improve knowledge, attitudes and skills in undergraduate medical students, but the evidenced base does not demonstrate superiority of one method. There is no evidence demonstrating transfer to clinical practice.

Keywords: Assessment, Attitudes, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical Questions, Competence, Critical-Appraisal, Curriculum, Data, E-Learning, Ebm, Education, Effectiveness, Effects, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Impact, Instruction, Integrated, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Learning, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Medical, Medical Students, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Potential, Practice, Problem-Based Learning, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Reference, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Searching Skills, Students, Systematic, Systematic Review, Teaching, Undergraduate, Value, Web, Web Of Science, Workshops

? Al-Wassia, H., Al-Wassia, R., Shihata, S., Park, Y.S. and Tekian, A. (2015), Using patients’ charts to assess medical trainees in the workplace: A systematic review. *Medical Teacher*, **37**, S82-S87.

Full Text: [2015\Med Tea37, S82.pdf](2015/Med%20Tea37,%20S82.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The objective of this review is to summarize and critically appraise existing evidence on the use of chart stimulated recall (CSR) and case-based discussion (CBD) as an assessment tool for medical trainees. Methods: Medline, Embase, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Educational Resources Information Centre (ERIC), Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were searched for original articles on the use of CSR or CBD as an assessment method for trainees in all medical specialties. Results: Four qualitative and three observational non-comparative studies were eligible for this review. The number of patient-chart encounters needed to achieve sufficient reliability varied across studies. None of the included studies evaluated the content validity of the tool. Both trainees and assessors expressed high level of satisfaction with the tool; however, inadequate training, different interpretation of the scoring scales and skills needed to give feedback were addressed as limitations for conducting the assessment. Conclusion: There is still no compelling evidence for the use of patient’s chart to evaluate medical trainees in the workplace. A body of evidence that is valid, reliable, and documents the educational effect in support of the use of patients’ charts to assess medical trainees is needed.

Keywords: Articles, Assessment, Content, Documents, Evidence, Feedback, Information, Medical, Medline, Methods, Observational, Patients, Psycinfo, Qualitative, Recall, Reliability, Results, Review, Satisfaction, Scales, Science, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tool, Training, Validity, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Medical and Veterinary Entomology

Full Journal Title: Medical and Veterinary Entomology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Erlanger, T.E., Keiser, J. and Utzinger, J. (2008), Effect of dengue vector control interventions on entomological parameters in developing countries: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Medical and Veterinary Entomology*, **22** (3), 203-221.

Abstract: The aim of this review was to compare the effects of different dengue vector control interventions (i.e. biological control, chemical control, environmental management and integrated vector management) with respect to the following entomological parameters: Breteau index (BI), container index (0), and house index (HI). We systematically searched PUBMED, ISI Web of Science, Science Direct, the Den.-Lie Bulletin of the World Health Organization and reference lists of retrieved articles on dengue vector control interventions in developing Countries. We extracted data oil the effectiveness of different dengue vector control interventions (defined as the relative reduction of an entomological measure caused by the intervention compared with the control or pre-intervention phase) and calculated a measure of combined relative effectiveness, with 95% confidence intervals (95% c.i.). We identified 56 publications covering 61 dengue vector control interventions. Integrated vector management was found to be the most effective method to reduce the CI, HI and BI, resulting in random combined relative effectiveness values of 0.12 (95% c.i. 0.02-0.62), 0.17 (95% c.i. 0.02-1.28) and 0.33 (95% c.i. 0.22-0.48), respectively. Environmental management showed a relatively low effectiveness of 0.71 (95% c.i. 0.55-0.90) for the BI, 0.49 (95% c.i. 0.30-0.79) for the Cl and 0.43 (95%c.i. 0.31-0.59) for the HI. Biological control (relative effectiveness for the CI: 0. 18) usually targeted a small number of people (median population size: 200; range 20-2500), whereas integrated vector management focused on larger populations (median: 12450; range: 210-9600000). In conclusion, dengue vector control is effective in reducing vector populations, particularly when interventions use a community-based, integrated approach, which is tailored to local eco-epidemiological and Sociocultural settings and combined with educational programmes to increase knowledge and understanding of best practice. New research should assess the density-dependent effectiveness of each control measure in order to estimate whether reducing vector numbers has an impact oil dengue transmission when populations are at a critical threshold.

Keywords: Aedes, Aedes-Aegypti Control, Biological Control, Biological-Control, Chemical Control, Community Participation, Confidence Intervals, Control, Control Program, Cost-Effectiveness, Dengue, Developing Countries, Effectiveness, Environmental, Environmental Management, Environmental-Management, Field Trial, Health, Household Water Containers, Impact, Intearated Vector Management, Intervention, Interventions, ISI, Knowledge, Management, Mesocyclops-Longisetus, Meta-Analysis, Practice, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Toxorhynchites-Moctezuma, Vector Control, Web of Science

# Title: Medical Writing the Technique and the Art

Full Journal Title: Medical Writing the Technique and the Art

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fishbein, M. (1972), Medical Writing: The Technique and the Art. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

# Title: Medicina-Buenos Aires

Full Journal Title: Medicina-Buenos Aires

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Amin, M. and Mabe, M.A. (2003), Impact factors: Use and abuse. *Medicina-Buenos Aires*, **63** (4), 347-354.

Full Text: [2003\Med-Bue Air63, 347.pdf](2003/Med-Bue%20Air63,%20347.pdf)

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Full Text: [2011\Med-Bue Air71, 484.pdf](2011/Med-Bue%20Air71,%20484.pdf)

Abstract: Impact factor, its variants and its influence in academic promotion. Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. While bibliometric methods are most often used in the field of library and information science, bibliometrics variables have wide applications in other areas. One popular bibliometric variable is Garfield’s Impact Factor (IF). IF is used to explore the impact of a given field, the impact of a set of researchers, or the impact of a particular paper. This variable is used to assess academic output and it is believed to affect adversely the traditional approach and assessment of scientific research. In our country, the members of the evaluation committees of intensive research institutions, e.g. The National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET) use IF to assess the quality of research. This article revises the exponential growth of bibliometrics and attempts to expose the overall dissatisfaction with the analytical quality of IF. Such dissatisfaction is expressed in the number of investigations attempting to obtain a better variable of improved analytical quality.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Growth, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Information Science, Promotion, Quality, Research, Research Institutions, Researchers, Science, Scientific Research, Scientometrics, Traditional

# Title: Medicina Clinica

Full Journal Title: [Medicina Clinica](http://www.doyma.es/revistas/ctl_servlet?_f=7034&revistaid=2&anyosumario=2010); [Medicina Clinica](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00257753)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Med. Clin.

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ISSN: 0025-7753

Issues/Year: 40

Journal Country/Territory: Spain

Language: English

Publisher: Ediciones Doyma S/L

Publisher Address: Trav de Gracia 17-21, 08021 Barcelona, Spain

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor 0.837, 41/112 (2001)

? Gervas, J.J., Fernandez, M.M.P. and Sagredo, P.G. (1990), Science-Citation-Index - Potential and use. *Medicina Clínica*, **95** (15), 582-588.

Full Text: Med Cli98, 582.pdf

Keywords: Science Citation Index

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Full Text: Med Cli98, 17.pdf

Keywords: Science Citation Index

Notes: TTopic

? Pinero, J.M.L. and Terrada, M.L. (1992), Bibliometric indicators and the evaluation of the Medical-Scientific activity. 1. Use and abuse of bibliometry. *Medicina Clínica*, **98** (2), 64-68.

Full Text: Med Cli98, 64.pdf

Keywords: Performance

Notes: TTopic

? Pinero, J.M.L. and Terrada, M.L. (1992), Bibliometric indicators and evaluation of the Medical-Scientific activity. 2. Scientific communication in the different areas of the medical sciences. *Medicina Clínica*, **98** (3), 101-106.

Full Text: Med Cli98, 101.pdf

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Index

Notes: TTopic

? Pinero, J.M.L. and Terrada, M.L. (1992), Bibliometric indicators and the evaluation of the Medical-Scientific activity. 3. The indicators of production, circulation and dispersion, consumption of the information and repercussion. *Medicina Clínica*, **98** (4), 142-148.

Full Text: Med Cli98, 142.pdf

Keywords: Multiple Authorship, Bradford’s Law, Citation, Reliability, Validity, Science

Notes: TTopic

? Pinero, J.M.L. and Terrada, M.L. (1992), Bibliometric indicators and the evaluation of Medical-Scientific activity. 4. The application of the indicators. *Medicina Clínica*, **98** (10), 384-388.

Full Text: Med Cli98, 384.pdf

Notes: CCountry

? Barenys, M., Recasens, M.A., Camps, J. and Salassalvado, J. (1992), Spanish scientific production concerning alimentation and nutrition from 1987 to 1990. *Medicina Clínica*, **99** (1), 9-12.

Full Text: Med Cli99, 9.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The aims of this study were: to quantify the Spanish scientific production with international repercussion, to determine the degree of world diffusion and the participation of the different autonomic communities and the organisms implicated with reference to the area of sciences of alimentation and nutrition between 1987 to 1990. METHODS: Articles published during this period of time were selected by the MEDLINE system, delimiting Spanish production. The articles selected were classified according to autonomic communities and institutions and in relation to the subsection of the area in question. The impact factor obteined from the Science Citation index was used as an indicator of scientific diffusion. The autonomic communities of Catalonia and Madrid made up almost 50 % of the scientific production between 1987 and 1989 with greater participation being observed from the other communities in 1990. The institutions of greatest scientific contribution were the medical and science schools. Thirty percent of the articles referred to experimental nutrition and toxicology of alimentation. CONCLUSIONS: a) Spanish participation in the diffusion of scientific studies on nutrition is similar to global participation in medical sciences, b) in 1990 an attenuation was detected in the differences existing in the degree of participation by the autonomic communities in the national scientific production; c) the schools of Medicine make up the institutions with greater revalence in scientific production while this activity is not reflected within the hospitals.

Keywords: Articles, Citation, Citation Index, Contribution, Diffusion, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Medical, MEDLINE, Science, Scientific Production, System

? Banos, J.E., Casanovas, L., Guardiola, E. and Bosch, F. (1992), Analysis of Spanish biomedical journals by impact factor. *Medicina Clínica*, **99** (3), 96-99.

Full Text: Med Cli99, 96.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: One of the most frequently used parameters for evaluating scientific publications is that of impact factor (IF) published in the Science Citation Index-Journal Citation Reports (SCI-JCR) which evaluates the number of citations a journal receives on behalf of other journals. The present study analyzed the Spanish biomedical journals included in the SCI-JCR by the IF. METHODS: The IF were obtained from the SCI-JCR (198-89). The journals were evaluated by the IF and the weighed impact factor (WIF) calculated according to WIF = (IF/MIF) X 100 in which MIF = maximum IF of the considered area. RESULTS: Nine Spanish biomedical journals were included in the SCI-JCR, four being basic sciences (Histology and Histopathology, Inmunologia, Methods and Findings in Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, Revista Espanola de Fisiologia) and five clinical journals (Allergologia et Immunopathologia, *Medicina Clínica*, Nefrologia, Revista Espanola de las Enfermedades del Aparato Digestivo, Revista Clinica Espanola). Their IF were much lower than the most important journals in each area with the mean (+/- standard deviation) being 0.21 +/- 0.22 (range 0.016-0.627). The mean WIF was 2.88 +/- 4.07 (0.16-12.82). The journals of basic sciences had higher IF and WIF than the clinical journals (p < 0.05). Only the four journals of basic sciences were included in the SCI. Four journals, those of basic sciences, are preferentially or exclusively published in English and other five are published in Spanish. The differences in IF among these groups were not significant (p = 0.06) while those of WIF were significant (p < 0.05). The number of Spanish biomedical journals in the SCI-JCR has risen from 1 in 1980 to 9 in 1989 with IF which have evoluted variably. CONCLUSIONS: In mind of impact factor, the contribution of Spanish journals is low, with that of biomedical sciences being higher than that of clinical journals. Language and inclusion in the Science Citation Index may explain, at least in part, the low impact factors obtained.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Contribution, Groups, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journals, Medical Journals, Publications, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publications

Notes: TTopic

? Cami, J., Fernandez, M.T. and Caridad, I.G. (1993), The Spanish scientific production in biomedicine and health-care: A study through the Science-Citation-Index (1986-1989). *Medicina Clínica*, **101** (19), 721-731.

Full Text: Med Cli101, 721.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: There is no detailed information on the scientific production in biomedicine from the perspective of the centers which make up the National Health Care System. Nor has any analysis on productivity by specialities compared with that of other countries of the European Community (EC) been carried out.

METHODs: The methodology used and the global results of a study performed from biomedical investigation documents indexed in the SCI from 1986 to 1989 and signed by a Spanish health care center are presented. Quantitative and qualitative indicators (Narin index, impact factor [IF], mean IF per speciality, expected and observed IF as well as denominators [PIB, number of inhabitants per area, cost and number of personnel of the centers]).

RESULTS: Twelve thoUSAnd seven hundred and six documents were studied of which 66.7 % were journal articles and 13.5 % were studies carried out in cooperation with foreign countries. The biomedical production was 41.5 % of all the Spanish scientific investigation collected in the SCI in the same period and represented 3.82 % of the contribution of all the biomedical investigation of the EC. Universities were responsible for 46 % of the documents analyzed followed by hospitals with 39 %. The autonomic communities of Madrid (32 %) and Catalonia (26 %) have the most productivity performed principally in hospitals, followed by Andalucia (10 %) and Valencia (7 %). The subject matters of greatest production were biochemistry, and molecular biology (14.7 %), pharmacology and pharmacy (7.6 %), neurosciences (6.8 %) and microbiology (5.7 %). Qualitative analysis showed that despite the investigation in some subject areas being carried out in journals with an IF higher than the world mean, the citations received by the studies are lower than expected.

CONCLUSIONs: Despite the growth in Spanish biomedical production, Spain only occupies seventh place in the EC. Madrid and Barcelona notably concentrate on biomedical investigation from the hospital network. The relativization of the data describes the existence of other noteworthy geographic areas not outside the university. The ever greater diffusion of the publications contrasts with the citations received for the studies which may be the result of phenomenae related with the quality of the studies and/or the recognition of the publications signed by Spanish authors.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric Indicators, Biology, Biomedicine, Citations, Contribution, Countries, Diffusion, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Indicators, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Network, Productivity, Publications, SCI, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish, University

? Pinero, J.M.L. and Terrada, M.L. (1994), The consumption of national and foreign scientific-information in Spanish medical journals: A new repertory study. *Medicina Clínica*, **102** (3), 104-112.

Full Text: Med Cli103, 104.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Sciences, Spanish

Notes: JJournal

? Aleixandre, R., Sanchez, J.V.G., Terrada, M.L. and Pinero, J.M.L. (1994), Analysis of the consumption of information in the journal *Medicina Clínica*. *Medicina Clínica*, **103** (7), 246-251.

Full Text: Med Cli103, 246.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Scientific communication knowledge is specifically based in the analysis of the bibliographic references inside the publications. Pattern and laws determining the information consumption in the items of the journal *Medicina Clínica* are investigated in the present study as its own aim.

METHODS: An analysis was performed on the 13.286 references downloaded from 618 papers published by the journal in 1990. With dBASE IV was generated a database for the management of the information; data was distributed in several tables through criteria of age, documentary types, countries, journals and Bradford zones.

RESULTS: The analysed references belong to 1.241 different journals, 110 from Spain. Being two thirds of the total sum, the publications from United States and United Kingdom have received more citations than those from Spain. The publications from european countries, like France, Germany and Italy, are scarcely present. Bradford core is constituted by the journals *Medicina Clínica* and The Lancet.

CONCLUSIONS: The analysis of the bibliographic references available from the articles in this journal is able to produce knowledge on the information consumption by the practitioners; its usefulness as a complementary utility to the Indice de Citas e lndicadores Bibliometricos de Revistas Españolas de Medicina lnterna y sus especialidades 1990 must be considered.

Keywords: Bibliographic References, Bibliometric Indicators, Citations, Countries, Germany, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Papers, Publications, Sciences, Scientific Activity, Spain, United Kingdom, United States

? Serra, M.P., Bolumar, F., Alonso, J. and Alvarezdardet, C. (1994), Enclosed with only one toy. *Medicina Clínica*, **103** (18), 716-717.

Full Text: Med Cli103, 716.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Medical-Scientific Activity

Notes: JJournal

? Pulido, M., Gonzalez, J.C. and Sanz, F. (1994), Original articles published in *Medicina Clínica* (1962-1992): Number of authors, interval between acceptance and publication, and references. *Medicina Clínica*, **103** (20), 770-775.

Full Text: Med Cli103, 770.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: To study different aspects of original articles published in *MEDICINA CLÍNICA* (Barcelona) over a 30-year period (1962-1992), with special emphasis on references.

METHODS: We selected 12 articles per year at 5-year intervals (1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992) using a systematic sampling procedure. The following variables were assessed: number of authors, interval between acceptance of the manuscript and publication in the journal, total number of references, language, document type, and name of the journal.

RESULTS: The mean (±standard deviation) number of authors showed a statistically significant increase (ANOVA; F = 13.666; p = 0.0001) from 1.83±0.71 in 1962 to 6.41±1.97 in 1992. The interval between acceptance and publication decreased from 315.72±20.48 days in 1982 to 206.16±89.23 in 1992 (ANOVA, F = 6.074; p = 0.0058). A total of 1816 references were found (24.2 references per article). English was the language of publication most commonly found (76.76%) followed by Spanish (12.6%). There was a statistically significant increase in the use of references corresponding to English articles over the study period (chi(2) = 314.431; p = 0.0001). A significant change was also observed in the type of document use (chi(2) = 143.996; p = 0.0001); references from journals increased from 73.51% in 1962 to 91.40% in 1992. In addition, 50.46% of the articles were published in only 7.84% of the journals. Eight journals devoted to internal medicine (1.79% of all journals) included 23.46% of the references.

CONCLUSIONS: The number of authors has shown a significant increase during the study period. The time elapsed between acceptance and publication has decreased significantly. Spanish authors acquired information mostly from the English literature. Articles published in journals are also mostly used as references. A large percentage of references consisted of articles published in core general journals. These journals accumulate a remarkable percentage of the information.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric Indicators, Clinica, English, Journal, Journals, Literature, *Medicina Clínica*, Medicina-Clinica, Medicine, Publication, Scientific Activity, Spanish, Trends

? Pulido, M., Gonzalez, J.C. and Sanz, F. (1995), Errors in bibliographic references: A retrospective study in *Medicina Clínica* (1962-1992). *Medicina Clínica*, **104** (5), 170-174.

Full Text: 1995\Med Cli104, 170.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Mispellings of transcription or the copy of references of articles published in the literature without verifying the information with the original document may be the cause of incorrect citations. The purpose of this study was to determine the accuracy of citations to journal articles in 1962 to 1992 volumes of *MEDICINA CLÍNICA*. METHODS: A method of systematic sampling was used to choose five references for each of the 12 original articles per year selected at 5-year intervals (1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992). In the final sample of 420 references, errors in the six standard bibliographic elements -authors’ names, article title, journal title, year, volume number, and page numbers-were analyzed. Major errors were defined when inaccuracies prevented identification of the cited article. RESULTS: of the total 368 references verified, 132 (35,86%) were error free and the remaining 236 (64,13%) were inaccurate. Multiple errors were found in 45% of cases. The mean number of errors per references was 1.13. Twelve references were incorrect, 221 errors were found in the authors’ name, 131 in the title of the article, 14 in the name of the journal, 5 in the year of publication, 12 in the number of the volume, and 22 in the initial or final pages of the article. Major errors were detected in 94 (22.54%) cases and minor errors in 323 (77.45%). There were no statistically significant differences In the variation of the overall percentage of errors throughout the study period. CONCLUSIONS: A high rate of citation errors has been also documented in a Spanish medical journal. The importance of reference verification should be emphasized and authors should exercise more care in preparing bibliographies of their articles.

Keywords: Accuracy, Background, Bibliographies, Care, Citation, Citation Errors, Citations, Clinica, Error, Errors, Exercise, Identification, Information, Intervals, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Literature, Medical/Medicina-Clinica, Methods, Minor, Publication, Purpose, Reference, References, Sampling, Standard, Transcription, Verification, Volume

Notes: JJournal

? Feliu, E. (1995), The secrets of a member of the editorial-board of a biomedical journal: The experience of *Medicina Clínica*. *Medicina Clínica*, **104** (7), 271-276.

Full Text: Med Cli104, 271.pdf

Keywords: Abuse, Articles, Barbarisms, Bibliometric Indicators, English, Information, Publication, Scientific Activity, Words

? Rodes, J., Trilla, A., Asenjo, M.A., Grau, J., Fernandezcruz, L., Lecha, M., Ballesta, A., Teres, J., Figueras, J., Salamero, M., Balasch, J., Coronas, R. and Font, J. (1995), Evaluation of the performance of sabbatical leaves - Hospital-Clinic-I-Provincial, Barcelona, Spain (1980-1991). *Medicina Clínica*, **104** (9), 321-328.

Full Text: Med Cli104, 321.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The development of an evaluation protocol for assessing the scientific contribution and the impact on medical care of the sabbatical leaves granted in a large Spanish teaching hospital. METHODS: The sabbatical leaves for all faculty staff of the Hospital Clinic I Provincial of Barcelona (HCPB) were analyzed since 1980 trough 1991. The scientific production analysis was done according to the impact factor (IF) score of the Science Citation Index. Descriptive statistical techniques as well as parametric and non-parametric tests were used for comparisons. RESULTS: A total of 52 sabbatical leaves was analyzed of all 60 leaves granted (87%). Mean duration of the leave was 7,94 +/- 3,86 months. The scientific production includes 89 original articles published in peer reviewed medical journals, with a total score of 300,82 IF points (mean score: 5,78 +/- 7,12 IF points by leave). There were significant differences In the mean duration, number of papers published and IF points score by sabbatical leave between the Medicine, Surgery and Other Departments. In 16 cases (31%) there was a professional promotion following the sabbatical leave and in 20 cases (39%) an academic promotion, In 27 cases (60%) there was no promotion after the leave. Most of the faculty staff physicians (96%) are still employed in the same institution, and believe that the sabbatical leave has significantly contributed to their promotion (67%). A high percentage (94%) has also been able to develop afterwards the methods and techniques learned during the sabbatical leave. CONCLUSIONS: The experience of the Hospital Clinic of Barcelona in granting sabbatical leaves has been highly positive. The scientific performance of the individuals on leave is high. Our institution has been able to add and develop most of the techniques and methods learned overseas. The future of the sabbatical leaves In other Spanish Universities and Hospitals should be regarded as a high priority target. The performance of these leaves Is supported by its scientific results, that could be quantified.

Keywords: Articles, Citation, Contribution, Evaluation, Gastric Alcohol-Dehydrogenase, Impact, Impact Factor, Insulin Release, Journals, Magnetic Stimulation, Maximal O-2 Uptake, Medical, Mucosal Blood-Flow, Neoplastic Thyroid-Tissue, Open Canalicular System, Pancreatic-Islets, Positive, Science Citation Index, Scientific Performance, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish Universities, Surface-Activated Platelets, Ultrafast Computed-Tomography, Universities

? Rozman, C., Foz, M. and Feliu, E. (1996), Direction to 2000. *Medicina Clínica*, **106** (1), 19-20.

Full Text: Med Cli106, 19.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Clinica, Medical-Scientific Activity

Notes: TTopic

? Bordons, M., Barrigon, S. and Mendez, A. (1996), Spanish investigation in international pharmacy and pharmacology journals from 1980-1989. *Medicina Clínica*, **106** (2), 51-59.

Full Text: Med Cli106, 51.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: During the last years, the usefulness and validity of bibliometric analyses in complementing other types of indicators has been put forward. Especially interesting is the performance of this type of studies in the pharmacological area, due to the important medical and economic repercusions of the research in this field.

METHODS: Documents of Spanish authors published in international pharmacological journals covered by the database Science Citation Index (1980-1989) were downloaded. Geographical and institutional distribution of the production, main publication journals and the basic or applied character of the research are some of the parameters analysed. The Expected Impact Factor (FIE) is used as an indicator of the potential influence of the research on the international scientific community.

RESULTS: An exponential growth was detected for the number of Spanish publications in international journals of Pharmacy & Pharmacology during the period of 1980-1989. Universities were the most productive institutions, followed by hospitals, the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, and industry, with only a small activity from private centers, Geographical distribution of production was very irregular, with Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia as the main productive cities. The increase in productivity was associated with a decrease over time in the FIE, although relatively high FIE journals were mainly used. Research in Pharmacy & Pharmacology showed as a mainly basic field, with a more clinical character for hospitals than for the remaining institutions. An increase in collaboration was observed, as supported by the increase in the coauthorship index, number of institutions per document and collaboration rate.

CONCLUSIONS: The international visibility of the Spanish pharmacological research showed and important growth during this period. It was mainly a quantitative growth, since a higher impact or potential influence of the Spanish research over the international scientific community was not detected.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Clinical, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Community, Database, Growth, Hospitals, Indicator, Indicators, Institutions, International, Investigation, ISI, Journals, Medical, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Potential, Publication, Publications, Research, SCI 1984-89, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, Small, Subfields, Validity, Visibility

? Ramalle Gomara, E. (1996), Collective authorship. *Medicina Clínica*, **106** (19), 756.

Full Text: Med Cli106, 756.pdf

? Navarro, F.A. (1996), The language of medicine, based on the bibliographical references from the original articles published in *Medicina Clínica* during 50 years (1945-1995). *Medicina Clínica*, **107** (16), 608-613.

Full Text: Med Cli107, 608.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: To describe and analyse the frequency of the Various languages in the bibliographical references from the original articles published in *MEDICINA CLÍNICA* during the past 50 years (1945-1995).

METHODS: The languages of publication of 12, 807 references from 540 original works published in *MEDICINA CLÍNICA* between 1945 and 1995 were determined (at the rate of near 50 articles per year at intervals of five years).

RESULTS: The percentage of references in English increased constantly until 1980, but has decreased since then (26.3% in 1945, 42.1% in 1955, 57.7% in 1970, 84.2% in 1980 and 78.5% in 1995). In contrast, the percentage of references in Spanish decreased until 1980, but has increased since then (27.4% in 1945, 18.4% in 1955, 15.8% in 1970, 8.1% in 1980 and 20.0% in 1995). initially the percentage of references in French remained more or less constant, but decreased markedly from 1970 on ward (23.1% in 1945, 22.5% in 1955, 17.1% in 1970, 5.9% in 1980 and 0.5% in 1995). The percentage of references in German decreased almost continuously during the whole period studied (19.6% in 1945, 10.7% in 1955, 5.8% in 1970, 0.3% in 1980 and 0.3% also in 1995).

CONCLUSIONS: In 1965, English became the undisputed language of medicine in Spain. The importance of English increased from 1945, then stabilised and even started to decrease in 1980. The importance of Spanish has evolved inversely to that of English, decreasing until 1980 and increasing since that time. The importance of French remained stable until 1970, since when it has decreased, although it continued to be mentioned relatively frequently until 1990. The importance of German decreased constantly from 1945, until this language almost completely disappeared from 1985 onward.

Keywords: Scientific Activity, English, Communication, Sciences

? Acosta, F., Mulero, J.F., Ferre, C. and Parrilla, P. (1997), The contribution of liver transplantation to the scientific production of a hospital. *Medicina Clínica*, **108** (14), 556.

Full Text: Med Cli108, 556.pdf

Keywords: Contribution, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Production, Spanish, Transplantation

Notes: JJournal

? Cami, J., Zulueta, M.A., Fernandez, M.T., Bordons, M. and Gomez, I. (1997), Spanish scientific production in biomedicine and health sciences during the period 1990-1993 (Science Citation Index and Social Science Citation Index) and comparison to period 1986-1989. *Medicina Clínica*, **109** (13), 481-496.

Full Text: Med Cli109, 481.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In 1993 a first study on the scientific production of Spain in 1986-1989 on Biomedicine and Health Sciences, through the Science Citation Index (SCI) was published. The analysis attained the level of centres, with special emphasis in those related to the Health Care System. This paper analyses the period 1990-1993. offers a wider coverage including the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) database, and compares both time periods.

MATERIAL and METHODS: Documents indexed by SCI and SSCI, CD-ROM version, with at least one Spanish address, published in biomedical and medical journals during the years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993, have been studied. Quantitative and qualitative bibliometric indicators for the analysis by subject matter, geographic distribution, institutional sector and centre of origin have been used. Global data were also analysed according to economic and human resources.

RESULTS: A total of 21,434 documents were studied, of which 67.9% were journal articles. The highest contributors were Universities (48.8% of the documents) and Hospitals (45.3%). The autonomous communities of Madrid (31.9%) and Catalonia (26.9%) concentrate more than half the production-developed principally by hospitals-followed by Andalucia (11.7%) and C. Valenciana (7.8%), The most active disciplines were biochemistry/molecular biology (13%), neurosciences/neurology (8.4%), pharmacology/pharmacy (8.4%) and medicine, general/internal (7.9%). Comparing the results with period 1986-1989, some of the differences observed could be explained by the fact of *MEDICINA CLÍNICA* being included in SCI since 1992. An increase in the number of citable items (72.9%), number of journals used (from 1,086 to 1,346) and international cooperation rate (13.5% to 18.3%) was detected. The institutional sectors with the highest growth rate were Hospitals (92.9%) and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC) (119.3%). Scientific production and visibility of publications (measured as impact factor of journals used) grew in most disciplines, being the quantitative increase greater in cancer/oncology, gastroenterology/hepatology, genetics/heredity and cardiovascular system. No substantial changes as to geographic distribution of documents or most active centres were observed.

CONCLUSIONS: Spanish scientific activity grew steadily every year and its visibility improved, being the Health sector one of the main actors. When comparing both four-year periods, Spain moved up from the seventh to the sixth position in the ranking of EU countries according to its scientific output in biomedicine and health sciences.

Keywords: 50 Nations, Analysis, Autonomous, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Biology, Biomedical, Biomedicine, Cardiovascular, Changes, Chemistry, Clinica, Comparison, Concentrate, Cooperation, Database, Eighties, EU, First, Growth, Growth Rate, Health, Health Sciences, Human, Impact Factor, Indicators, International, International Cooperation, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Life Sciences, Mathematics, Medical, Medical Journals, *Medicina Clínica*, Medicina-Clinica, Medicine, National Performances, Origin, Physics, Publication Output, Publications, Qualitative, Ranking, SCI, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientometric Weight, Sector, Social Science Citation Index, Spain, SSCI, Visibility, World Science

Notes: JJournal

? Gomez, I., Coma, L., Morillo, F. and Cami, J. (1997), *Medicina Clínica* (1992-1993) seen through the Science Citation Index. *Medicina Clínica*, **109** (13), 497-505.

Full Text: Med Cli109, 497.pdf

Abstract: Background: *Medicina Clínica* has been indexed in the science citation index (Sci) Database since 1992, listed in the category medicine, general & internal, and its impact factor in 1993 was 0.909. Two years as source journal in the sci database provide enough information to assess its contribution to the international scientific scenario. Material and methods: Publications of spanish authors in *Medicina Clínica* during 1992 and 1993 were retrieved from the sci. Document types, geographic distribution, institutional sectors, subjects and most productive centers were analyzed. All documents retrieved from the sci were compared manually with those published in the journal itself. Citations received until november 1996 were collected and reference patterns assessed. Results: *Medicina Clínica* was in the upper third of the list of journals of its category ranked by their impact factor. As other general medical journals, it was characterized by the publication of a high number of letters to the editor (48% of documents) and of articles susceptible of being classified in other disciplines according to their contents. Main topics of documents authored by spanish authors included: Infectious diseases (15%), Pharmacy/pharmacology (8.8%), Cancer/oncology (7.2%), Cardiovascular system (4.9%), Epidemiology/public health (4.5%), Endocrinology/metabolism (4%) and neurosciences/neurology (4%). Only 32% of studies corresponding to citable items had been carried out in barcelona, the city in which the journal is published, 19.5% In madrid, and almost 9% in andalucia. Around 66% of articles and only 25% of letters have received at least one citation, with a mean number of citations of 2.83 For articles and 1.3 For letters. Self-citations from other documents published in the same journal were high (77.8% For articles) As compared with citations received from other international sci journals. Reference patterns found in *Medicina Clínica* were similar to those of high-ranking journals of the same category. The comparison of documents published in *Medicina Clínica* to those retrieved from sci showed a lack of consistency in document types. In respect to the authors’ last names, potential problems due to heterogeneity of the bibliographic names of spanish authors are added to sci-derived typing errors. Conclusions: *Medicina Clínica* appears open to a broad spectrum of authors, centers and topics. Highly productive health centers in *Medicina Clínica* are also highly productive in other international journals. Differences between what is published in the journal and how this information is indexed in the sci database constitute an important obstacle, not only for the journal’s visibility, but also for a comprehensive retrieval of the authors’ output. Changes in the classification of documents and consistent criteria in the use of bibliographic names of authors are recommended.

Keywords: Articles, Citation, Citations, Classification, Contribution, Database, Heterogeneity, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Medical, Medicine, Publication, Publications, Science, Science Citation Index, System, Topics, Visibility

? Pestana, A. (1997), Suitability of MEDLINE for the study of the Spanish scientific production in biomedicine and medical sciences. A comparative appraisal with the Science Citation Index. *Medicina Clínica*, **109** (13), 506-511.

Full Text: Med Cli109, 506.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: MEDLINE (ML) database in CD-ROM, one of the most popular sources for bibliographic citations and abstracts of medical-biomedical literature, is also being widely used as a bibliometric tool, The usefulness of MEDLINE for bibliometric purposes needs to be evaluated.

MATERIAL and METHODS: A database (BDML) of the Spanish publications in medical-biomedical journals has been derived from ML in the period 1990-1994 searching for SPAIN or ESPANA in the author adress (AD) and/or in the country of publication (CP) fields. Retrieved documents correspond to original and review articles. The journals were asigned to SCI categories and impact factors according to the Journal Citation Reports (1990 and 1994 issues). BDML contents were compared with the documents indexed in SCI-SSCI databases (1990-1993) as reported (Cami J et al. Med Clin [Barc] 1997; 109: 481-496).

RESULTS: Spanish production in medical and biomedical publications indexed in BDML amounts to 27,452 documents in 1,639 journals or 19,915 documents in the 1,339 journals listed in JCR. This represents 3,983 articles and reviews in SCI journals per year on average. Similar calculation for the Spanish articles and reviews indexed in SCI-SSCI databases (1990-93) gives a rate of 3,727 documents/year. Coverage of biomedical literature in ML is much lower than in SCI + SSCI (11,729 and 15,723 documents respectively) although the differences can be lowered taking into account that SCI documents include case reports and letters to the Editor which can not he retrieved from ML searchs in the AD field. On the contrary, more Spanish articles in medical disciplines were retrieved from ML (15,723) than SCI + SSCI databases (7,858). ML indexes more Spanish medical journals than SCI (36 journals and 11,400 articles in ML90-94 against 12 journals and 1,622 documents in SCI90-93).

CONCLUSIONS: The results validate the usefulness of MEDLINE for bibliometric studies in medical sciences.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Biomedical, Biomedicine, Citation, Citations, Database, Impact Factors, Journal, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, MEDLINE, Methods, Needs, Publication, Publications, Review, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientific Production

Notes: TTopic

? Cami, J. (1997), Impactolatry: Diagnosis and treatment. *Medicina Clínica*, **109** (13), 515-524.

Full Text: Med Cli109, 515.pdf

Keywords: 27 Science Areas, 50 Nations, Bibliometric Analysis, Diagnosis, Life Sciences, Mathematics, Publications, Publish, Quality, Scientometric Weight

? Bordons, M., Zulueta, M.A. and Barrigon, S. (1998), Scientific activity of the most productive Spanish research teams in pharmacology and pharmacy during the period 1986-1993 as covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI). *Medicina Clínica*, **111** (13), 489-495.

Full Text: Med Cli111, 489.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Bibliometric analyses at the research team level in the pharmacology and pharmacy (F&F) subfield allow in-depth analysis of the findings obtained at higher aggregation levels.

MATERIAL and METHODS: Publications of Spanish authors in pharmacological journals covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) are studied and the most productive Spanish teams during 1986-1989 and 1990-1993 are identified through in-house programmes based on co-authorship analysis, Team composition is defined and team size, scientific output, productivity, expected impact factor and collaboration pattern of the most productive teams are analysed as well as its evolution over time.

RESULTS: The observed annual increasing rate in the number of publications and authors in the field (11%) was similar to that of the number of researchers in the Spanish scientific system (8%). The number of highly productive teams doubled from the first to the second period (28 and 61 teams, respectively). The average team size was 8 researchers, showing an average scientific output of 3 documents/year and an average, productivity of 1.7 publications per author and team in each period. Over the years, an increase in the expected impact factor (EIF) of the publication journals and significant changes in the team composition were observed, A total of 13 stable teams were identified, with a greater size and output than the rest of the groups, and showing an upward trend in their expected impact factor and international collaboration rate. Stable teams did not show the negative correlation between team size and productivity observed for the total of the highly productive teams.

CONCLUSIONS: The F&F subfield is in a very dynamic stage, with a great increase in the number of researchers, starting of new teams and consolidation of others. A trend was observed towards the concentration of activity in the most productive teams, that are the most visible internationally both in number of publications in the SCI and in the impact factor of the publication journals.

Keywords: Biomedicine, Size

Notes: TTopic, MModel

? Solar, M.A., Gonzalez, M.L.L. and Espinar, A.C. (1998), Bibliometric indicators, subjects analysis and methodology of research published in Spain on epidemiology and public health care (1988-1992). *Medicina Clínica*, **111** (14), 529-535.

Full Text: 1998\Med Cli111, 529.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: To describe Spanish scientific output in epidemiology and public health through the bibliometric indexes utilization and with regard to subjects, design and statistical methods employed, as well as its appropriateness, importance and funding.

MATERIAL and METHODS: Descriptive, longitudinal and retrospective study over 594 originals published in Spanish medical journals and listed in the Spanish Medical Index (Indice Medico Espanol) during the 5 years period 1988-1992.

RESULTS: The average authors by article was of 4.9 and the Lotka’s index, for the authors that publish articles on the topic, was -2.92; 82% of the authors have a productivity index equal to zero. Almost 70% of the articles are signed by an isolated institution, being a hospital in 51% of the cases. The journal that publishes most articles on the topic is

*MEDICINA CLÍNICA*. The average references by article is about 24. The Price’ index is 36.5% and the isolation’ index is 36.2%. ‘The non AIDS infections, the descriptive designs and the lack of inferential statistics methods, characterize the content of the articles. Regarding to the criteria established by the study, more than half of the analyzed research (56.5%) was appropriate and almost a fourth (22%) could be considered that was about important topics.

CONCLUSIONS: Concerning bibliometric indicators, research on epidemiology and public health in Spain does not seem to differ from other medical specialities. The epidemiology as scientific method is widely used over the medical specialities, something which could explain the wide dispersion of scientific literature on this topic. There seems to be a certain lack of agreement between the research topics and the real health problems of Spain.

Keywords: AIDS, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Clinica, Clinical Research, Communication, Frequency, Funding, Impact, Indicators, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical-Scientific Activity, *Medicina Clínica*, Medicina-Clinica, Methods, Productivity, Research, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Output, Spain, Spanish, Spanish Medical Journals, Statistical Methods, Statistical Techniques, Statistics

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Full Text: 1999\Med Cli112, 182.pdf

Keywords: Evaluation, Research, Science-Citation-Index, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production

Notes: TTopic

? Lluch, J.O., Rojo, J.A.D. and Minguez, O. (1999), Bibliometric study of reports on medical terminology published in Spanish journals and included in the Indice Medico Espanol database. *Medicina Clínica*, **112** (5), 198-199.

Full Text: 1999\Med Cli112, 198.pdf

Keywords: Journals, Medical, Spanish, Terminology

? Pulido, M. (1999), Autorship of multicenter studies. *Medicina Clínica*, **113** (14), 534-536.

Full Text: 1999\Med Cli113, 534.pdf

Keywords: Impact Factor, Long Live, Authorship, Contributors, Articles, Faculty, Science

? Rio, F.G., varez-Sala, R., Mendieta, A.G., Pena, A.R., Pena, S.S., Garcia, J.M.P., varez-Sala, J.L. and Leon, J.V. (2000), Evolution of Spanish scientific production in international respiratory system journals from 1987 to 1998. *Medicina Clínica*, **115** (8), 287-293.

Full Text: 2000\Med Cli115, 287.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: A relevant increase in the clinical relevance of respiratory system area has occurred in the last few years. The aims of this study were: to analyze the evolution of production and impact of Spanish scientific activity in the respiratory system area between 1987 to 1998; and to assess the participation of the different Spanish autonomic communities in this activity. METHODS: Papers published in 38 international journals of respiratory system during this period of time were selected by the MEDLINE system, delimiting Spanish production. Geographical and institutional distribution of the production, specialist of authors, main publication journals and type of publication were recorded. Production and impact bibliometric indicators were estimated. RESULTS: The number of Spanish documents from 1987 to 1998 multiplied by eight, reaching the 1.49% of the total published documents in 1998. However, the growth model of scientific production during this period was lineal. The increase in the scientific production was associated with a increase over time in the expected impact factor. In 1998, expected impact factor was 2.206. Forty-two percent of the papers were signed by pneumologists. The highest contributor were hospitals. The most productive autonomous communities were Catalonia, Cantabria and Madrid. The communities with the highest expected impact factor were Balears and Catalonia CONCLUSIONS: A relevant increase has occurred in the scientific production and impact of Spanish biomedical activity in respiratory system area.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometry, Biomedicine, Evolution, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Indicators, International Journals, Journals, Publication, Respiratory, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Information, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish, Statistics, System

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Full Text: 2001\Med Cli117, 645.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: To analyze the research output of Spanish authors on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection/AIDS.

METHODS papers published over 1991-1999 which were recorder in the MEDLINE database (CD-ROM) were selected by using the key words much less than Spain much greater than or much less than Espana much greater than in the address of author field and much less than HIV much greater than, much less than AIDS much greater than, much less than VIH much greater than or much less than sida much greater than in any field. papers were analyzed according to publication journal specialty of authors, subjecte matter of the paper, institution, center of origin and geographical distribution.

RESULTS: A total of 2,065 papers were studied. Their number doubled, from 148 in 1991 to 295 in 1999 (r = 0.917; p < 0.0001). The number of papers published in foreign journals trebled, from 51 to 182 (r = 0.933; p < 0.001). The journal with the highest number of papers published was *MEDICINA CLÍNICA* 241 (11.7%). Although the main topic was the clinical manifestations of HIV infection (64.6%), The proportion of papers on this subject decreased from 71.4% in 1991-93 to 58.3% in 1997-99 (p < 0.001). On the other hand, the percentage of articles on antiretroviral therapy increased from 3.6% in 1991-93 to 12.4% in 1997-99 (p < 0.001). The greatest number of contributions came from hospitals (79.8% of papers), followed by universities (9.5%). Centers with the highest output were the Hospital Clinic (Barcelona) (5.7%) and the Hospital Carlos III (Madrid) (5.5%). The Autonomous Communities of Madrid (33.1%) and Catalonia (25.3%) concentrated more than half of the total output, followed by Andalusia (11.5%) and the Valencian Community (8.1%).

CONCLUSIONS: Spanish output on HIV infection/AIDS research grew during the 1991-1999 period. There was a remarkable increase in the papers published in foreign journals. Moreover, topics changed according to the epidemiological changes observed in HIV infection during the past decade.

Keywords: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Bibliometry, Scientific Information, Bibliometric Indicators, Health-Care, Biomedical-Research, Spain, Journals, AIDS

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Full Text: 2004\Med Cli123, 697.pdf

Abstract: Background and objective: The 2001 edition of the journal citation reports (JCR) Includes only 13 Spanish medical journals. The impact factor (IF) of the rest of Spanish medical journals is unknown. The aim of this study is to determine the if of the main Spanish medical journals, taking also into account the references from journals not covered by the sci. Material and method: A set of 87 Spanish medical journals was selected from the national database IME and other international databases. All citable articles published in these journals in 2001 were analyzed, extracting their bibliographic references to articles published in 1999, 2000 and 2001. The indicators obtained for each journal were the number of cites, the if and the immediacy index. Results: Among the 87 source journals, 74 were not included in the jcr. From them, 5,388 bibliographic references were examined, identifying the journals cited. Final indicators were obtained adding these results to the ones obtained by using the science citation index. The if i d b were ATTA ne y most cited journal was *Medicina Clínica* (768 Cites), and the highest histology and histopathology (IF 1.866), International journal of developmental biology (IF = 1.654) and *Medicina Clínica* (IF 1.125). Conclusions: This work has permitted to obtain the if of 87 Spanish medical journals. Already detected in previous works, the leadership of the journal *Medicina Clínica* in Spanish medicine is confirmed. Spanish medical journals published in English have received a small number of cites from the ones published in Spanish. A low impact factor is not necessarily related to lack of quality, merit or relevance.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biology, Citation, Clinica, Database, Histopathology, Immediacy Index, Immediacy Index, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information, International, Journal, Journals, Leadership, Medical, Medical Journals, *Medicina Clínica*, Medicine, Quality, Relevance, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Activity, Scientific Journals, Small, Work

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Full Text: 2005\Med Cli124, 93.pdf

Abstract: Background and objective: The present study is a 1994-2002 update of the Spanish biomedical bibliometric map that follows other reports already published in Medicina Cunica concerning the previous periods 1986-1989 and 1990-1993. Material and method: The results are restricted to citable documents, items that were classified in 70 categories according to 1996 JCR. Bibliometric analysis was based on simple (Number of documents and number of received citations) and composite indicators (International collaboration, or percent of non cited documents). Results: Spain occupies the eleventh place in the world, and the seventh place among the European countries. Despite Spanish contribution to the world biomedical production is 2.4 % It accounts for only 1.8 % of the whole citations. Spanish health sector is responsible for nearly the half of the total biomedical output. The 24.8 % of documents are published in international collaboration, a proportion that accumulates the 45.5 % of biomedical citations received. Catalonia stands out for its clinical research profile, Madrid for its CSIC high density centres while Andalusia and Valencia for their activity from university sector. Conclusions: Although the sustained growth in the number of documents, the ratio of citations per document remains below the international average. Despite of the international publication is greater than the world average, it remains under the European countries average. The analysis of the geographical and centre documents distribution shows a similar structure of biomedical scientific system when compared to preceding analyses, nevertheless with better results.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Biomedical and Health Sciences Research, Citation-Index, Citations, Collaboration, Cooperation, Countries, Publication, Research, Research Evaluation, Sciences, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production

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Full Text: 2005\Med Cli124, 414.pdf

Keywords: Spain

Notes: CCountry

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Full Text: 2005\Med Cli125, 329.pdf

Abstract: Background and objective: To analyze the Spanish scientific production in a group of rare diseases selected during the period 1990-2000. Material and method: Analysis of the following disease groups: Congenital anomalies, metabolism inborn errors and primary immunodeficiences. Bibliometric tools were used to assess and analyze the evolution of research in this area. The MEDLINE database was utilized for references search. Results: Total references recovered for the study were 2978: 82.5% Original articles and 17.3% Reviews. The number of authors was 14.752 and the mean author, article was 4.9%. Seven types of institutions were coded with hospitals being the most productive with 78% of articles published. The Bradford nucleus was formed by 1,288 articles and 43.2% of the total had been published in 12 journals (2.1%). Conclusions: Despite rare diseases research is still scarce, important efforts have been made at a national level focused on the development and strengthening of research in this field. Nevertheless, it is necessary to join efforts in this field to facilitate an appropriate research policy making that may help improve the current status.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, Biomedicine, Health-Sciences, Journals, Rare Diseases, Science-Citation-Index, Spain, Statistical Studies

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Full Text: 2005\Med Cli125, 661.pdf

Keywords: Bad, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Measures, Evaluation, Journal Impact, Multiple Authorship, Publications, Scientific Publications

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Full Text: 2006\Med Cli126, 477.pdf

Keywords: Adaptation, Analysis, Diseases, Indicators, Medical-Scientific Activity, Methodology, Spain

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Full Text: 2006\Med Cli126, 478.pdf

Keywords: Adaptation, Analysis, Diseases, Methodology, Spain

Notes: CCountry

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Full Text: 2008\Med Cli130, 246.pdf

Abstract: Background and objective: The study presents the bibliometric analysis of the Spanish scientific output in biomedicine during 1996-2004. This is the last edition of a series of bibliometric studies aimed to characterize the Spanish scientific performance in biomedicine. Material and method: The analysis was restricted to citable documents for which simple and composite bibliometric indicators were obtained at different aggregation levels: Fields, autonomous regions, institutional sectors and research centres. The documents were selected according to the journal citation reports, and were assigned to affiliation centres following an integer counting scheme after an exhaustive normalization of the affiliation addresses. Results: Compared to the period 1994-2002, research activity in biomedicine grew as much as Spain: 8.9% In the number of documents; 22.5% Citations; 12.5% Citation per document average and 27.2% International cooperation. Besides, biomedicien showed the highest citation per document average compared to other major fields. International cooperation in biomedicine (27.2%) Reached the European average. The documents published in international cooperation account for the half of citations to documents in biomedicine. The number of documents and citations belonging to the clinic medicine subfield and to the health sector showed the highest growth. Conclusions: In general, these results reproduce the tendencies described in prior studies. The documents in biomedicine showed a highly asymmetric distribution among institutional sectors, autonomous regions, scientific fields and research centres. The remarkably increase in the output of clinical medicine field and in the health sector could be the consequence of important science policy actions undertaken in these areas in the last years.

Keywords: Affiliation, Affiliation Addresses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometrics, Biomedical and Health Sciences Research, Citation, Citation-Index, Citations, Growth, Health, Indicators, International Cooperation, Journal Citation, Medicine, Research, Research Centres, Research Evaluation, Science, Science Policy, Scientific Output, Scientific Performance, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production

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Full Text: Med Cli131, 239.pdf

Keywords: h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Ranking, Research, Scientists

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Full Text: Med Cli134, 76.pdf

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric Map, Biomedicine, Health-Sciences, Impact-Factor, Order, Publication, Research, Researchers, Science-Citation-Index, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production

? Cadenas-Sanchez, C. and Ruiz-Ruiz, J. (2014), Effect of a physical activity programme in patients with fibromyalgia: A systematic review. *Medicina Clinica*, **143** (12), 548-553.

Full Text: Med Cli134, 548.pdf

Abstract: The aim of this review was to determine what type of physical activity programmes have been developed in patients with fibromyalgia and what are its effects and benefits on the degree of pain and quality of life. The search was performed in MEDLINE, Web of Science and SPORTDiscus databases. The word fibromyalgia was always used as a criterion for combined search (using AND connector) with physical activity, exercise, physical therapy and training (MeSH terms). Of the 2,531 initial results, 33 papers were selected for review. The studies reviewed focus primarily on dance activities, water activities, multidisciplinary, mind-body work, fitness and stretching. After applying the intervention program, the pain level was reduced between 10 and 44.2%, and the impact of the disease between 5.3 and 17.9%, improving the symptoms of these patients. In conclusion, a multidisciplinary programme (in which physical activity is included) may have positive effects on the quality of life of people with fibromyalgia. (C) 2013 Elsevier Espana, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Aerobic Exercise, Benefits, Biodanza, Databases, Disease, Effect, Effects, Exercise, Exercise Program, Fibromyalgia, Fitness, Impact, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Life, Medline, Multidisciplinary, Musculoskeletal Pain, Pain, Papers, Patients, Physical, Physical Activity, Physical Therapy, Programmes, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Rights, Science, Symptomatology, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Therapy And Exercise, Training, Water, Web, Web Of Science, Women, Work

# Title: Medicina Española

Full Journal Title: Medicina Española

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN: 0723-5003

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: Ttopic

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Keywords: Bibliometric, Spain

Notes: TTopic

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# Title: Medicina Intensiva

Full Journal Title: [Medicina Intensiva](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02105691)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (2011), Intensive medicine in Spain. *Medicina Intensiva*, **35** (2), 92-101.

Full Text: [2011\Med Int35, 92.pdf](2011/Med%20Int35,%2092.pdf)

Abstract: Intensive care medicine is a medical specialty that was officially established in our country in 1978, with a 5-year training program including two years of common core training followed by three years of specific training in an intensive care unit accredited for training. During this 32-year period, intensive care medicine has carried out an intense and varied activity, which has allowed its positioning as an attractive and with future specialty in the hospital setting. This document summarizes the history of the specialty, its current situation, the key role played in the programs of organ donation and transplantation of the National Transplant Organization (after more than 20 years of mutual collaboration), its training activities with the development of the National Plan of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, with a trajectory of more than 25 years, its interest in providing care based on quality and safety programs for the severely ill patient. It also describes the development of reference registries due to the need for reliable data on the care process for the most prevalent diseases, such as ischemic heart disease or ICU-acquired infections, based on long-term experience (more than 15 years), which results in the availability of epidemiological information and characteristics of care that may affect the practical patient’s care. Moreover, features of its scientific society (SEMICYUC) are reported, an organization that agglutinates the interests of more than 280 ICUs and more than 2700 intensivists, with reference to the journal MEDICINA INTENSIVA, the official journal of the society and the Panamerican and Iberian Federation of Critical Medicine and Intensive Care Societies. MEDICINA INTENSIVA is indexed in the Thompson Reuters products of Science Citation Index Expanded (Scisearch) and Journal Citation Reports, Science Edition. The important contribution of the Spanish intensive care medicine to the scientific community is also analyzed, and in relation to the future of intensive care medicine in Spain and in Europe, recommendations are made towards specialization in intensive care medicine incorporating in the training program those competences (knowledge, skills and attitudes) that should be present an intensivist in Europe and that are extensively fulfilled by the current Spanish training program. The trajectory followed by intensive care medicine in Europe and recently in China, shows the increasing need of intensive care and the progressive recognition of the specialty in economically growing countries, and emphasizes the need of homogenization in the training of future specialists in intensive care medicine globally. (C) 2010 Elsevier Espana, S.L. and SEMICYUC. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Attitudes, Availability, Care, Care Medicine, Characteristics, China, Citation, Collaboration, Community, Country, Data, Development, Disease, Diseases, Europe, Experience, Heart, History, Homogenization, Hospital, Infections, Information, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intensive Medicine, Ischemic Heart Disease, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Knowledge, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Medical, Medical Specialty, Medicine, Organ Donation, Organization, Quality, Recommendations, Reference, Registries, Rights, Role, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Society, Spain, Speciality, Specialty, Training, Trajectory, Transplantation

? Riera, M. and Aibar, E. (2013), Does open access publishing increase the impact of scientific articles? An empirical study in the field of intensive care medicine. *Medicina Intensiva*, **37** (4), 232-240.

Full Text: 2013\Med Int37, 232.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Some studies suggest that open access articles are more often cited than non-open access articles. However, the relationship between open access and citations count in a discipline such as intensive care medicine has not been studied to date. The present article analyzes the effect of open access publishing of scientific articles in intensive care medicine journals in terms of citations count. Methods: We evaluated a total of 161 articles (76% being non-open access articles) published in Intensive Care Medicine in the year 2008. Citation data were compared between the two groups up until April 30, 2011. Potentially confounding variables for citatiorj,counts were adjusted for in a linear multiple regression model. Results: The median number (interquartile range) of citations of non-open access articles was 8 (4-12) versus 9 (6-18) in the case of open access articles (p = 0.084). In the highest citation range (>8), the citation count was beta (10-16) and 18 (eta-21) (p = 0.008), respectively. The mean follow-up was 37.5 3 months in both groups. In the 30-35 months after publication, the average number (mean standard deviation) of citations per article per month of non-open access articles was 0.28 0.6 versus 0.38 0.7 in the case of open access articles (p = 0.043). Independent factors for citation advantage were the Hirsch Index of the first signing author (beta=0.207; p = 0.015) and open access status (beta=3.618; p = 0.006). Conclusions: Open access publishing and the Hirsch Index of the first signing author increase the impact of scientific articles. The open access advantage is greater for the more highly cited articles, and appears in the 30-35 months after publication. (C) 2012 Elsevier Espana, S.L. and SEMICYUC. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Biology, Care, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Confounding, Confounding Variables, Data, Field, First, Follow-Up, Groups, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Index, Intensive Car, Intensive Care, Journals, Medicine, Methods, Model, Multiple Regression, Open, Open Access, Open Access Publishing, Publication, Publishing, Regression, Regression Model, Results, Rights, Science, Standard

? Cabezas-Clavijo, A. and Delgado-López-Cózar, E. (2013), Google Scholar and the h-Index in biomedicine: The popularization of bibliometric assessment. *Medicina Intensiva*, **37** (5), 343-354.

Full Text: [2013\Med Int37, 343.pdf](2013/Med%20Int37,%20343.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study is to review the features, benefits and limitations of the new scientific evaluation products derived from Google Scholar, such as Google Scholar Metrics and Google Scholar Citations, as well as the h-Index, which is the standard bibliometric indicator adopted by these services. The study also outlines the potential of this new database as a source for studies in Biomedicine, and compares the h-Index obtained by the most relevant journals and researchers in the field of intensive care medicine, based on data extracted from the Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar. Results show that although the average h-Index values in Google Scholar are almost 30% higher than those obtained in Web of Science, and about 15% higher than those collected by Scopus, there are no substantial changes in the rankings generated from one data source or the other. Despite some technical problems, it is concluded that Google Scholar is a valid tool for researchers in Health Sciences, both for purposes of information retrieval and for the computation of bibliometric indicators. (C) 2012 Elsevier Espana, S.L. and SEMICYUC. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Advantages, Assessment, Benefits, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Assessment, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomedicine, Care, Changes, Citation Analysis, Citations, Computation, Data, Database, Databases, Evaluation, Field, Google, Google Scholar, Google Scholar Citations, Google Scholar Metrics, h Index, h-Index, Health Sciences, Impact Factor, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Information Retrieval, Intensive Care, Journals, Limitations, Literature Searches, Medicine, Metrics, Periodicals, Potential, Rankings, Research Evaluation, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Scientific-Research Output, Scopus, Services, Source, Standard, Web, Web of Science

? Wageck, B., Nunes, G.S., Silva, F.L., Damasceno, M.C.P. and de Noronha, M. (2014), Application and effects of neuromuscular electrical stimulation in critically ill patients: Systematic review. *Medicina Intensiva*, **38** (7), 444-454.

Full Text: 2014\Med Int38, 444.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the applications and effects of neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) in critically ill patients in ICU by means of a systematic review. Materials and methods: Electronic searches were conducted in the databases Medline, CINAHL, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science, Embase, Pro Quest Health and Medical Complete, AMED, and PEDro. The PEDro score was used to assess the methodological quality of the eligible studies. Results: The search yielded a total of 9759 titles and nine articles satisfied the eligibility criteria. These studies showed that NMES can maintain or increase muscle mass, strength and volume, reduce time in mechanical ventilation and weaning time, and increase muscle degradation in critically ill patients in ICU. Two studies allowed a meta-analysis of the effects of NMES on quadriceps femoris strength and it showed a significant effect in favor of NMES in the Medical Research Council (MRC) Scale (standardized mean difference 0.77 points; p=0.02; 95% CI: 0.13-1.40). Conclusions: The selected studies showed that NMES has good results when used for the maintenance of muscle mass and strength in critically ill patients in ICU. Future studies with high methodological quality should be conducted to provide more evidence for the use of NMES in an ICU setting. (C) 2013 Elsevier Espana, S.L. and SEMICYUC. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acquired Weakness, Application, Articles, Criteria, Critical Care, Critical Illness, Databases, Degradation, Effects, Electric Stimulation Therapy, Electrical Stimulation, Evidence, Failure, Frequency, Health, Icu, Intensive Care Units, Intensive-Care-Unit, Layer, Materials, Mechanical Ventilation, Medical, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Muscle, Muscle Strength, Muscle Weakness, Patients, Prevention, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Scale, Science, Strength, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trials, Ventilation, Volume, Web Of Science

# Title: Medicina del Lavoro

Full Journal Title: Medicina del Lavoro

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Baldasseroni, A., Olimpi, N. and Bonaccorsi, G. (2009), A systematic review of the effectiveness of workplace safety interventions. *Medicina del Lavoro*, **100** (4), 268-271.

Full Text: 2009\Med Lav100, 268.pdf

Abstract: “A systematic review of the effectiveness of workplace safety interventions”. Introduction: The authors carried out a systematic review of the effectiveness of workplace safety interventions, as a part of a wider project funded by CCM, Centre for Disease Control. Methods: Several electronic bibliographic databases were checked, using a standardized string selection. The string contained the following four items: the intervention; job features; type of injury; efficacy/effectiveness. Results: of the various databases consulted, Web of Science was the most efficient. Overall 5531 articles were selected. After reading the title and abstract, 4695 were excluded and eventually 35 systematic reviews were selected, which synthesized 769 original articles. Discussion and conclusions: The main topics of the selected systematic reviews were: certain sectors (building industry, agriculture, health care); personal protective equipment; work organization and prevention management at plant level; evaluation of prevention policies by national and regional authorities. A clear need for multiple bibliographical data-base search emerged at the end of this study.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliographical Database, Databases, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Evidence-Based Prevention, Health Care, Industry, Injury, Intervention, Interventions, Management, Methods, Occupational Accidents, Personal Protective Equipment, Plant, Policies, Prevention, Primary Prevention, Review, Safety, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Topics, Web of Science

? Franco, G. (2011), Scientific research and academic promotion in Occupational Medicine: What are the rules of the game? *Medicina del Lavoro*, **102** (2), 167-173.

Full Text: [2011\Med Lav102, 167.pdf](2011\Med%20Lav102,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: “Scientific research and academic promotion in Occupational Medicine: what are the rules of the game?”. Introduction: Recently, the National University Council (CUN) recognized the importance of bibliometric indicators in assessing scientific output and the Ministry of Education, University and Research established that the selection committees’ decision must be guided by internationally recognized metrics including the impact factor (IF). Aim: To analyse methods and tools of metrics to assess scientific performance in Occupational Medicine by examining some critical aspects for entry-level positions and academic promotion in the Universities. Methods: By means of different databases (Web of Knowledge (R), Scopus (R), SCImago), The h-Index was studied to assess the scientific output in the field of Occupational Medicine. The h-Index was used as an index of both output and quality of overall output of researchers, disciplines, journals, and countries. Results: Italian scientific output in the Public, Environmental & Occupational Health subject category (h-Index=62) was lower than almost the total of other medical disciplines and, at an international level, is ranked at 12(th) place (other disciplines ranked 3(rd) to 9(th)). Output was 32% compared to that of the USA (other disciplines ranged from 42% and 61%). However, it should be noted that most scientific papers of Occupational Medicine researchers are published mainly in journals of different disciplines (with a higher IF) rather than in journals of Public, Environmental & Occupational Health (with a lower IF). Conclusion: Assuming that selection committees’ decisions will be guided by metrics and will respect the minimum standard proposed by CUN, Occupational Medicine researchers aiming at academic promotion will have good reason to ask themselves not only which journals are most useful but also which journals have the greatest impact. This fact could have profound implications for the future of the discipline.

Keywords: Academic Promotion, Academics, Assessing, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citations, Core Journals, Databases, Decision, Environmental, Field, h Index, h-Index, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, International, Journals, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Metrics, Minimum, Occupational Medicine, Papers, Performance, Promotion, Quality, Quality of, Research, Scientific Output, Scientific Performance, Scimago, Scopus, Set, Standard, University, USA

# Title: Medicinal Chemistry Research

Full Journal Title: [Medicinal Chemistry Research](http://www.springerlink.com/content/113050/?p=72ee4013b53440049500ff14fce78159&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Rivera, G., Puras, G., Palos, I., Ordaz-Pichardo, C. and Bocanegra-Garcia, V. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of scientific publications in the field of medicinal chemistry in Latin America, the People’s Republic of China, and India. *Medicinal Chemistry Research*, **19** (6), 603-616.

Full Text: [2010\Med Che Res19, 603.pdf](2010\Med%20Che%20Res19,%20603.pdf)

Abstract: This study was designed as a bibliometric analysis of scientific production on medicinal chemistry (MC) individually and collectively in ten countries from Latin America together with the People’s Republic of China (China), and India. The bibliometric analysis was performed using the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) Database of the Institute of Scientific Information. The number of indexed journals in the JCR of each country is associated with the Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity (GDP-PPP). The journals with the greatest number of published articles from the ten Latin American countries, individually and collectively, together with India had an impact factor between 1.0 and 2.0, and China had an impact factor > 2.0. China and India, in contrast to Latin America, have achieved diversification of their publications in all areas included. Latin American countries must adopt educational politics that allow it to be more competitive in the field of MC.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, India, Latin America, Medicinal Chemistry, People’s Republic of China, Structure-Activity Relationships

# Title: Medicinal Research Reviews

Full Journal Title: Medicinal Research Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Li, Q., Mitscher, L.A. and Shen, L.L. (2000), The 2-pyridone antibacterial agents: Bacterial topoisomerase inhibitors. *Medicinal Research Reviews*, **20** (4), 231-293.

Abstract: Many attempts have been made to prepare analogs of 4-quinolone antibacterial agents bearing novel ring systems, which might retain the favorable properties of these widely used antibacterial agents and at the same time increase activity against multidrug-resistant bacteria, streptococci, and anaerobic microorganisms. One such attempt involved bioisosteric exchange of the 1-N atom and 4a-C atom of naphthyridones, quinolones, and benzoxazines to produce a family of highly active pyridopyrimidines, quinolizines, and ofloxacin bioisosteres. These new antibacterial agents have born named collectively as the 2-pyridones. Many hundreds of 2- pyridones have been synthesized and evaluated in vitro and in vivo, and selected members are advancing toward human clinical trials, Preparation of these bioisosteres required the development of enabling chemistry, as previous methods were unsuccessful in producing the needed core structures. This review compares the structure-activity relationships of these agents with known trends among 4-quinolones, from which it is seen that then are many parallels, but also some significant departures as well. Generally, 2-pyridones are more highly active in vitro and in vivo and more water soluble than comparable 4-quinolones. These propel ties are posited to arise from electronic and conformational alternations in these new substances. Selected members show excellent pharmacodynamic properties, justifying the view that this is a very promising new class of totally synthetic antibacterial agents. (C) 2000 John Wiley & Sons, Inc

Keywords: Antibiotic-Resistance, Antiinfective Agents, Bacterial Resistance, Benzoxazines, Bioisosteres, DNA Gyrase Inhibitors, Escherichia-Coli, Fluoroquinolones, Gyrase Inhibitors, II DNA Topoisomerases, In Vitro Activity, In Vivo Activity, In-Vitro Activity, Mycobacterium- Tuberculosis, Naphthyridinones, Pyridopyrimidines, Quinolizines, Quinolone Antibacterials, Quinolones, Side-Effect Relationships, Staphylococcus-Aureus, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

# Title: Medicine

Full Journal Title: Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ma, Y., Zhang, S., Li, J., Zheng, D.M., Guo, Y., Feng, J. and Ren, W.D. (2014), Predictive accuracy of amyloid imaging for progression from mild cognitive impairment to Alzheimer disease with different lengths of follow-up: A systematic review. *Medicine*, **93** (27), Article Number: e150.

Full Text: [2014\Medicine93, e150.pdf](2014/Medicine93,%20e150.pdf)

Abstract: In the past decade, amyloid deposition has been shown to begin many years before the clinical symptoms of dementia in mild cognitive impairment (MCI) due to Alzheimer disease (AD). Longitudinal studies with different follow-up durations have suggested that C-11-Pittsburgh compound B positron emission tomography (C-11-PIB-PET) may play a role in stratifying patients with MCI into risk levels for developing AD. However, the predictive accuracy of amyloid imaging for the progression from MCI to AD with different follow-up durations has not yet been systematically evaluated. A formal systematic evaluation of the sensitivity, specificity, and other properties of C-11-PIB-PET was performed. This study aimed to systematically review and meta-analyze published data on the diagnostic performance of C-11-PIB-PET for predicting conversion to AD in patients with MCI and to determine whether long-term follow-up has a positive effect on predictive accuracy. Relevant studies were systematically identified through electronic searches, which were performed in MEDLINE (OvidSP), EMBASE (OvidSP), BIOSIS Previews (ISI Web of Knowledge), Science Citation Index (ISI Web of Knowledge), PsycINFO (Ovid SP), and LILACS (Bireme). The methodological quality of each study was assessed by QUADAS-2. Sensitivities and specificities of C-11-PIB-PET in individual studies were calculated, and the studies underwent meta-analysis with a random-effects model. A summary receiver-operating characteristic curve (SROC) was constructed with the Moses-Shapiro-Littenberg method. Pooled estimates of sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio (LR+), negative likelihood ratio (LR-), diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), and the SROC curve of each subgroup were determined. Heterogeneity was tested, and potential sources for heterogeneity were explored by assessing whether certain covariates significantly influenced the relative DOR. Eleven eligible studies consisting of a total of 352 patients with MCI at baseline were included. Overall, the studies were of moderate-to-high methodological quality. The sensitivity and specificity of C-11-PIB-PET for predicting conversion to AD ranged from 83.3% to 100% and 41.1% to 100%, respectively, with pooled estimates of 94.7% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 89.8%-97.7%) and 57.2% (95% CI: 50.1%-64.2%), respectively. Moderate heterogeneity was observed for specificity between the included studies (I-2 = 42.1%). The pooled estimates for the long-term follow-up subgroup were 95.5% sensitivity (95% CI: 84.5%-99.4%) and 72.4% specificity (95% CI: 59.1%-83.3.8%), whereas the pooled estimates for the short-term follow-up subgroup were 94.4% sensitivity (95% CI: 88.2%-97.9%) and 51.0% specificity (95% CI: 42.6%-59.5%). Homogeneity in each subgroup was significantly higher than that of the included studies, and most diagnostic indicators in the long-term follow-up subgroup were far superior to those in the short-term follow-up subgroup or the entire group. Not all of the methodological quality scores of studies included in this systematic review were high. Current evidence suggests that prolongation of the follow-up duration tended to yield greater accuracy of C-11-PIB-PET for predicting the progression from MCI to AD. In particular, the specificity, which reflects the exploratory nature of the use of amyloid imaging to identify the process of MCI to AD, was improved with a longer follow-up period.

Keywords: Accuracy, Ad, Alzheimer, Alzheimer Disease, Assessing, Association, Beta Deposition, Biomarkers, Citation, Clinical, Cognitive, Cognitive Impairment, Cohort, Confidence, Constructed, Conversion, Data, Dementia, Deposition, Developing, Diagnostic, Diagnostic-Accuracy, Disease, Duration, Embase, Emission, Estimates, Evaluation, Evidence, Follow-Up, From, Heterogeneity, Homogeneity, Imaging, Impairment, Indicators, Interval, Isi, Knowledge, Likelihood Ratio, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Mci, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mild, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Model, Negative, Odds Ratio, Patients, Performance, Pet, Positron Emission Tomography, Potential, Predictive, Progression, Properties, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sources, Specificity, Subtypes, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trials, Web, Web Of Knowledge

? Cao, M., Zhou, Z.W., Fang, B.J., Zhao, C.G. and Zhou, D. (2014), Meta-analysis of cholesteryl ester transfer protein TaqIB polymorphism and risk of myocardial infarction. *Medicine*, **93** (26), Article Number: e160.

Full Text: [2014\Medicine93, e160.pdf](2014/Medicine93,%20e160.pdf)

Abstract: A number of studies have been conducted to explore the association between the cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) TaqIB polymorphism and risk of myocardial infarction (MI); however, the results are inconsistent. Therefore, we conducted this meta-analysis to clarify the issue based on all the data available.Eligible studies were retrieved by searching PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. We calculated the crude odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) to assess the association between the TaqIB polymorphism and risk of MI.We included 13 studies involving 8733 MI cases and 8573 controls in the meta-analysis. The pooled results from all included studies showed decreased MI risk in the analysis of the B2B2 versus B1B1 (OR=0.78, 95% CI=0.68-0.91), dominant (OR=0.88, 95% CI=0.77-0.99), and recessive genetic models (OR=0.84, 95% CI=0.78-0.91). The frequency of the B2B2 genotype in MI patients was lower (OR=0.87, 95% CI=0.81-0.94). However, there was no significant association in the B1B2 versus B1B1 analysis (OR=0.92, 95% CI=0.81-1.05) and no significant difference for the B1B1 genotype (OR=1.04, 95% CI=0.98-1.11) and B1B2 genotype (OR=1.03, 95% CI=0.97-1.08). Cumulative analysis confirmed these results.Our results suggest that the B2B2 genotype of the CETP TaqIB polymorphism is a protective factor against the development of MI.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Atherosclerosis, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cetp Gene, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Data, Development, From, Genetic, Google, Google Scholar, Hdl-Cholesterol, Heart-Disease, High-Density-Lipoprotein, Infarction, Intervals, Lipid-Levels, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Myocardial Infarction, Patients, Polymorphism, Protein, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Transfer, Web, Web of Science

? Sun, J.J., Zhang, C., Xu, L., Yang, M.Y. and Yang, H.L. (2015), The transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF-beta 1) gene polymorphisms (TGF-beta 1 T869C and TGF-beta 1 T29C) and susceptibility to postmenopausal osteoporosis a meta-analysis. *Medicine*, **94** (4), Article Number: 4.

Full Text: 2014\Medicine93, 4.pdf

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to integrate all the eligible studies and investigate whether the transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF-beta 1) gene polymorphisms (TGF-beta 1 T869C and TGF-beta 1 T29C) are correlated with postmenopausal osteoporosis (PMOP) risk. PMOP is a common skeletal disease and several genetic factors play an important role in the development and progression of PMOP. Significant associations between TGF-beta 1 gene polymorphisms (TGF-beta 1 T869C and TGF-beta 1 T29C) and PMOP risk have been reported; however, some of these results are controversial. A systematic online search was performed using PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library to identify case-control studies investigating the relationship between TGF-beta 1 T869C and TGF-beta 1 T29C polymorphisms and the susceptibility of PMOP. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was calculated to assess the associations, and subgroup meta-analyses were performed according to the ethnicity of the study populations. Eight studies involving 1851 cases and 2247 controlsmet the inclusion criteria after assessment by 2 reviewers. Overall, there were significant associations between TGF-beta 1 T869Cand TGF-beta 1 T29C polymorphisms and PMOP (TGF-beta 1 T869C-C vs T: OR = 1.18, 95% CI = 1.02-1.36, P = 0.030; CC vs TT: OR = 1.38, 95% CI = 1.01-1.88, P = 0.042; CC vs CT/TT: OR = 1.39,95% CI = 1.09-1.76, P = 0.008; TGF-beta 1T29C-CT vs TT: OR = 1.25, 95% CI = 1.02-1.53, P = 0.032; CT/CC vs TT: OR = 1.37, 95% CI = 1.02-1.84, P = 0.035). In the subgroup analysis of ethnicity, significant association was observed between TGF-beta 1 T869C polymorphism and PMOP risk in Asian population (C vs T: OR = 1.18, 95% CI = 1.01-1.38, P = 0.043; CC vs TT: OR = 1.41, 95% CI = 1.01-1.97, P = 0.047; CT/CC vs TT: OR = 1.31, 95% CI = 1.03-1.66, P = 0.026; CC vs CT/TT: OR = 1.35, 95% CI = 1.03-1.75, P = 0.028); however, there was no significant association between TGF-beta 1 T869C polymorphism and PMOP risk in Caucasian population. With regard to TGF-beta 1 T29C polymorphism, significant association was also observed inAsian population (CTvsTT: OR = 1.37, 95% CI = 1.07-1.75, P = 0.013; CT/CC vs TT: OR = 1.54, 95% CI = 1.16-2.05, P = 0.003), while there was no significant association in Caucasian population. The TGF-beta 1 T869C and TGF-beta 1 T29C polymorphisms may be involved in susceptibility to PMOP, particular in Asian patients.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Assessment, Association, Beta 1 Gene, Bone-Mineral Density, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Cells, China, Confidence, Criteria, Development, Disease, Embase, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Factors, Gene, Genetic, Growth, Interval, Japanese Women, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Odds Ratio, Online, Osteoporosis, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Postmenopausal, Progression, Pubmed, R, Reviewers, Risk, Role, Science, Susceptibility, Systematic, Tgf-Beta, Web, Web Of Science

? Yang, C., Qi, Z.Y., Shao, C., Xing, W.K. and Wang, Z. (2015), Association between three eNOS polymorphisms and intracranial aneurysms risk: A meta-analysis. *Medicine*, **94** (4), Article Number: 4-1.

Full Text: 2014\Medicine93, 4-1.pdf

Abstract: Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) is the catalyst of endothelial nitric oxide (NO) synthesis. Polymorphisms in the eNOS gene may influence the risk of intracranial aneurysm (IA), but the results of existing researches are still inconsistent. Thus, we performed the present meta-analysis to derive a more precise estimation between eNOS polymorphisms (T786C, G894T, 27-bp-variable number of tandem repeat [VNTR]) and IA risk. Case-control studies evaluating the association between the eNOS polymorphisms and IA risk were searched in PubMed, Ovid & Embase, Web of Science, and Chinese Wanfang datasets with the last search up to July 15, 2014. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) for the association between eNOS polymorphisms and IA and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated using the random or fixed-effects model. Finally, 10 studies for T786C polymorphism (1819 cases and 1893 controls), 9 studies for G894T polymorphism (1393 cases and 1508 controls), and 7 studies for 27-bp-VNTR polymorphism (1281 cases and 1406 controls) were included in the meta-analyses. In the overall analysis, no evidence of association between eNOS polymorphisms and susceptibility of IA was found. When subgrouped by race descent, significantly increased risk was detected among Asians for T786C polymorphism( heterozygous comparison of codominant model: OR = 1.294, 95% CI = 1.025-1.634; dominant model: OR = 1.277, 95% CI = 1.019-1.600), but not in Caucasians or the other 2 polymorphisms. Our meta-analysis suggested that T786C polymorphism was associated with increased risk of IA among Asians, whereas G894T and 27-bp-VNTR polymorphisms might have no influence on the susceptibility of IA.

Keywords: Analysis, Aneurysm, Asians, Association, Catalyst, China, Chinese, Clinical Article, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Evidence, Expression, Fixed Effects Model, Gene, Influence, Intervals, Korean Population, L-Arginine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nitric Oxide, Nitric Oxide Synthase, Nitric-Oxide, No, Oxide, Oxide-Synthase Gene, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, R, Race, Risk, Rupture, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, Susceptibility, Synthesis, Web, Web Of Science

? Li, B., Wang, H.X., Wu, H. and Gao, C.J. (2015), Neurocognitive dysfunction risk alleviation with the use of dexmedetomidine in perioperative conditions or as ICU sedation: A meta-analysis. *Medicine*, **94** (14), Article Number: e597.

Full Text: 2015\Medicine94, e597.pdf

Abstract: Many studies have reported the beneficial effects of dexmedetomidine on postoperative neurocognitive function but overall evidence is not as clear. We examined this conundrum by metaanalyzing studies that used dexmedetomidine in perioperative conditions or as intensive care unit (ICU) sedation and utilized reliable neurocognitive assessment tests. The literature search was undertaken across several electronic databases including EBSCO, Embase, Google Scholar, Ovid SP, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. Literature search was carried out across several electronic databases and relevant studies were selected after following precised inclusion criteria. Meta-analysis of risk differences (RDs) was carried out and subgroup analyses were performed. Twenty studies were selected from which data of 2612 individuals were used. Initial dexmedetomidine dose was 0.68 +/- 0.27 and maintenance dose was 0.54 +/- 0.32 in the trials. Dexmedetomidine treatment was associated with significantly lower risk of postoperative/postanesthesia neurocognitive dysfunction both in comparison with salinetreated controls (RD [95% confidence interval, CI]: -0.17 (-0.30, -0.04); P = 0.008) and comparators (-0.16 [-0.28, -0.04]; P = 0.009). In the subgroups analyses, however, there was no significant differences between dexmedetomidine and controls/comparators when studies with confusion assessment method for ICU only (RD: -0.10 (-0.22, 0.02); P = 0.1) or midazolam as comparator only (RD: -0.26 (-0.60, 0.07); P = 0.12) were meta-analyzed. Dexmedetomidine use in the perioperative conditions or as ICU sedation is associated with lower risk of neurocognitive dysfunction. There can be some impact of neurocognitive assessment method, drug interactions, and clinical heterogeneity on the overall outcomes of this meta-analysis.

Keywords: Analyses, Assessment, Cardiac-Surgery, Care, Care-Unit Patients, Clinical, Comparison, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Databases, Delirium, Drug, Drug Interactions, Effects, Evidence, Function, Healthy-Volunteers, Heterogeneity, Impact, Increasing Plasma-Concentrations, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Interval, Isoflurane Requirements, Literature, Mechanical Ventilation, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Midazolam, Outcomes, P, Postoperative, Propofol, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Risk, Science, Scopus, Sedation, Treatment, Web Of Science

# Title: Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise

Full Journal Title: [Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise](http://ovidsp.uk.ovid.com/sp-2.3/ovidweb.cgi?&S=BDOPPDEELEHFAJBAFNELBHFHCJEBAA00&WebLinkReturn=Full+Text%3dL%7cS.sh.15.16%7c0%7c00005768-200905000-00011&Browse=Toc+Children%7cYES%7cS.sh.15.18.19%7c1%7c60)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Arnold, B.L., De la Motte, S., Linens, S. and Ross, S.E. (2009), Ankle instability is associated with balance impairments: A meta-analysis. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **41** (5), 1048-1062.

Full Text: [2009\Med Sci Spo Exe41, 1048.pdf](2009\Med%20Sci%20Spo%20Exe41,%201048.pdf)

Abstract: Arnold, b. L., S. De la motte, s. Linens and s. E. Ross. Ankle instability is associated with balance impairments: A meta-analysis. Med. Sci. Sports exerc., Vol. 41, No. 5, Pp. 1048-1062, 2009. Purpose: Our primary purpose was to determine whether balance impairments were associated with functional ankle instability (Fai). Methods: Our literature search consisted of four parts: 1) An electronic search of pubmed, cinahl, pre-cinahl, and sportdiscus 2) A forward search of articles selected from the electronic search using the science citation index; 3) A]Land search of the previously selected articles; and 4) A direct contact with corresponding authors of the previously selected articles. We initially identified 145 articles and narrowed these to 23 for inclusion in the meta-analysis. Identified outcomes were categorized by measurement units and balance task type (I.E., Dynamic or static). Each study was coded based oil whether inclusion or exclusion criteria were identified. Our statistical analysis included fixed, random, or mixed effect analyses based oil the presence of within study heterogeneity and whether categories were being compared. Results: Fai was associated with poorer balance (Standard difference of the mean [Sdm] = 0.455, 95% Confidence interval = 0.334-0.577, Z = 7.34, P < 0.001), But no difference existed between dynamic and static measure categories (Q = 3.44. P = 0.063). However, there was a significant difference between the dynamic measures (Q = 6.22, P = 0.013) With both time to stabilization and the star excursion balance test producing significant sdm and between static measures (Q = 13.00, P = 0.012) With the linear, time, velocity, and other measurement categories (But not area) Producing significant sdm. Examination of individual outcomes revealed that time in balance and foot lifts produced very large sdm (3.3 and 4.8, Respectively). Conclusion: Fai is associated with impaired balance. Due to the relatively large effect sizes and simplicity of use of time in balance and foot lifts, we recommend that further research should establish their clinical validity and clinical cutoff scores.

Keywords: Chronic, Citation, Citation Index, Deficits, Dynamic, Functional Instability, Individuals, Joint, Meta-Analysis, Outcomes, Postural Control, Posturography, Research, Sprain, Stability, Stabilization, Stabilometry, Static, Time, Unstable Ankles

? Montero, D., Padilla, J., Diaz-Canestro, C., Muris, D.M.J., Pyke, K.E., Obert, P. and Walther, G. (2014), Flow-mediated dilation in athletes: Influence of aging. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **46** (11), 2148-2158.

Full Text: [2014\Med Sci Spo Exe46, 2148.pdf](2014/Med%20Sci%20Spo%20Exe46,%202148.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Controversy exists on whether endothelial function is enhanced in athletes. We sought to systematically review the literature and determine whether endothelial function, as assessed by flow-mediated dilation (FMD), is greater in athletes across all ages relative to that in their age-matched counterparts. Methods: We conducted a systematic search on MEDLINE, Cochrane, Scopus, and Web of Science since their inceptions until July 2013 for articles evaluating FMD in athletes. A meta-analysis was performed to compare the standardized mean difference (SMD) in FMD of the brachial artery between athletes and age-matched control subjects. Subgroup analyses and meta-regression were used to identify sources of heterogeneity. Results: Twenty-one articles were included in this analysis, comprising 530 athletes (452 endurance trained, 49 strength trained, and 29 endurance and strength trained) and 376 control subjects. After data pooling, FMD was higher in athletes than that in control groups (SMD, 0.48; P = 0.008). In subgroup analyses, young athletes (<40 yr) presented increased baseline brachial artery diameter (mean difference, 0.40 mm; P < 0.00001) and similar FMD (SMD, 0.27; P = 0.22) compared with those in controls. In contrast, master athletes (>50 yr) showed similar baseline brachial artery diameter (mean difference, 0.04 mm; P = 0.69) and increased FMD (SMD, 0.99; P = 0.0005) compared with those in controls. Conclusions: The current meta-analysis provides evidence that master athletes but not young athletes exhibit greater FMD compared with that in age-matched healthy controls, thus suggesting that the association between high levels of exercise training and increased FMD is age dependent.

Keywords: Age, Aging, Analyses, Analysis, Artery, Articles, Association, Athletes, Brachial-Artery, Control, Control Groups, Data, Elite Atheletes False, Endothelial Function, Endothelium-Dependent Vasodilation, Endurance-Trained Men, Evidence, Exercise, Exercise Protects, Exercise Training, Flow-Mediated Dilation, Function, Groups, Heterogeneity, Influence, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nitric-Oxide, Nov, Older Men, P, Physical-Activity, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Sources, Strength, Systematic, Training, Web Of Science, Young

# Title: M S-Medecine Sciences

Full Journal Title: [M S-Medecine Sciences](http://www.erudit.org/revue/ms/2006/v22/n10/index.html)

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ISSN: 0767-0974

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? Baudoin, L., Haeffner-Cavaillon, N., Pinhas, N., Mouchet, S. and Kordon, C. (2004), Bibliometric indicators: Realities, myth and prospective. *M S-Medecine Sciences*, **20** (10), 909-915.

Full Text: [2004\Med Sci20, 909.pdf](2004\Med%20Sci20,%20909.pdf)

Abstract: The impact factor of scientific reviews, calculated by the Institute for Scientific Information (61), is increasingly used to evaluate the performance of scientists and programmes. Bibliometric indicators, originally designed for other purposes than individual evaluation, are very useful tools provided their interpretation is not extrapolated beyond their limits of validity. Here we present a critical analysis of appropriate uses and misuses of bibliometric data based on case studies. We also outline anticipated consequences of new information technologies, such as electronic journals or open access schemes, on the mode of science production, evaluation and dissemination in biomedical sciences.

Keywords: Impact Factor, Journals

Notes: TTopic, CCountry

? Baudoin, L., Peltier, C., Graillot-Gak, C. and Haeffner-Cavaillon, N. (2004), Zoom on the excellence of the biomedical research in France. *M S-Medecine Sciences*, **20** (12), 1149-1155.

Full Text: [2004\Med Sci20, 1149.pdf](2004\Med%20Sci20,%201149.pdf)

Abstract: Among the key benchmarks in assessing research excellence is the production and recognition of scientific discoveries for innovation. Despite the growing use of bibliometric indicators for policy-making purposes, there is still no consensus concerning the appropriate measures of research excellence. In this study, we examine the performance of France in biomedical sciences using several ISI-based indicators. We focus on the results provided by these two selective indicators: the absolute numbers and proportion of papers published in the very high-impact journals (above 20) and in the 1% of the most highly cited papers. Furthermore, we present the detailed analysis of the Top 1% French biomedical articles. On this basis we identify the crucial fields, the most active centres per speciality and the networks and the degree of international collaboration resulting from different types of research. These results provide an objective demonstration that the French biomedical research meets with high international standards and contributes to the world core research.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Biomedical Research, Collaboration, Indicators, Innovation, Journals, Research, Sciences

? Raimbault, B., Cointet, J.P. and Joly, P.B. (2013), Emergence of synthetic biology: Characterization by a scientometric approach. *M S-Medecine Sciences*, **29**, 47-53.

Full Text: [2013\Med Sci29, 47.pdf](2013/Med%20Sci29,%2047.pdf)

Keywords: Approach, Biology, Characterization, Emergence, Genome, Scientometric

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Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Thirion, B., Darmoni, S.J. and Benichou, J. (2001), Reading factor: A bibliometric tool to manage a virtual library. *MEDINFO*, 385-389.

Full Text: <2001\MEDINFO385.pdf>

Abstract: Among the many bibliometric criteria used to evaluate biomedical journals, the impact factor is the most commonly used. Despite its limitations, it quantifies the influence of a journal on secondary publications. It does not however evaluate the practical usefulness of primary documents. Usefulness is field-related and varies greatly among specialities. We introduce a new bibliographic criterion, the ‘reading factor’, and define it as the ratio between the number of electronic consultations of a particular journal (i.e., number of clicks on a hyper-link) and the mean number of electronic consultations of all the journals studied (itself calculated by dividing the total number of electronic accesses by the number of journals in the database). We describe its observed distribution, relative to that of the impact factor, based on electronic consultation records from our University Hospital medical digital library, where full-text electronic versions of 45 major biomedical journals have been available since December 1997. From this analysis we found no correlation between the 1999 reading factor and the 1998 impact factor of these 45 journals, and we observed a dramatic change in the hierarchy of journals upon using the reading factor as the yardstick rather than the impact factor. Moreover, we describe how using the reading factor has helped in managing the collection of our University Hospital’s virtual library. The selection of journals to be discarded from the virtual library for the year 2001 was based on journals’ RF values and this process will repeated over the coming years. The reading factor also permits a cost-analysis of a virtual library. Conclusion: The measurement of the reading factor is highly automated, practical and efficient. It appears as a new tool for electronic collection management by librarians, well fitting with economical data.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Hospitals, Teaching, Journals, Medical Library/Organization & Administration, Publishing.

# Title: Medizinische Klinik

Full Journal Title: Medizinische Klinik

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0723-5003

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kaltenborn, K.F. and Kuhn, K. (2003), The journal impact factor as a parameter for the evaluation of researchers and research. *Medizinische Klinik*, **98** (3), 153-169.

Abstract: The journal impact factor (IF), which is published annually by the Institute for Scientific lnformation(R), (Philadelphia, USA), is meanwhile in widespread use as a scientometric parameter for the evaluation of research and researchers in Germany and other European countries. The present article subjects the IF to critical analysis. It first deals with processes of production, transfer, and use of medical knowledge, because the IF intervenes in these processes on account of its reflexivity. Secondary effects of the IF resulting from its reflexivity are discussed with the focus on the level of the author, the journal and the medical discipline as well as on social knowledge processes in society. In addition, the extent to which the IF is appropriate for evaluating the quality of a specific article, of a journal or of individual and collective research achievements is discussed. The present article calls for (1) research evaluation in accordance with the recommendations of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Council) and of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgeselschaften (Association of the Scientific Medical Societies) and (2) more intensive occupation with and organization of medical knowledge processes.

Keywords: Impact Factor, Research, Evaluation, Bibliometrics, Communication Media, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Journals, Research Performance, Medical Journals, German, Publication, Indicators, Rates, Bias, Databases

# Title: Megamot

Full Journal Title: Megamot

ISO Abbreviated Title: Megamot

JCR Abbreviated Title: Megamot

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Teitelbaum, R., Peritz, B.C. and Langerman, S. (1985), The literature of educational-research in Israel: A bibliometric survey 1971-1981. *Megamot*, **29** (2), 205-215.

Full Text: 1985\Megamot29, 205.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric, Israel, Literature

# Title: Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz

Full Journal Title: [Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0074-0276&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mem I Oswaldo Cruz

ISSN: 0074-0276

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country Brazil

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Fundaco Oswaldo Cruz

Publisher Address: AV Brasil 4365, 21045-900 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

Subject Categories:

Parasitology Tropical Medicine: Impact Factor

Notes: FField

? Hua, Y. (2005), The feature of papers and citation analysis of eleven journals in tropical medicine indexed by Science Citation Index Expanded. *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, **100** (7), 805-810.

Full Text: [2005\Mem Ins Osw Cru100, 805.pdf](2005\Mem%20Ins%20Osw%20Cru100,%20805.pdf)

Abstract: To determine the features of papers, authors, and citation of eleven journals in tropical medicine indexed by Science Citation Index Expanded, the database of the Institute for Scientific Information, we analyzed original articles, editorials, reviews, corrections, letters, biographies, and news published in these journals. The results show that these journals covered 107 countries or regions on six continents. The average number of reference was 23.05, with 87.89% of the references from periodicals. The Price Index was 31.43% and the self-citing rate was 7.02%. The references in the first 20 journals ranked by the amount of citation accounted for 36.71% of the total citations. Brazil, United States, India, and England are more advanced in tropical medicine research. The conclusion is that these journals covered most research done in these countries or regions. Most researches were done by cooperation of the researchers, but many of the publications used outdated articles and should include newer information.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Biographies, Brazil, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Cooperation, Database, England, Feature, First, Impact, India, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Journals, Medical Literature, Medicine, NOV, Papers, Periodicals, Publications, Reference, References, Research, Reviews, Science Citation Index, Tropical, Tropical Medicine, United States

Notes: Fields

? Smith, D.R. (2008), Citation indexing and the development of academic journals in tropical medicine. *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, **103** (3), 310-312.

Full Text: [2008\Mem Ins Osw Cru103, 310.pdf](2008\Mem%20Ins%20Osw%20Cru103,%20310.pdf)

Keywords: Association, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Development, Evolution, Hygiene, Impact Factor, Indexing, Instituto-Oswaldo-Cruz, Journals, London, Medicine, Occupational-Health, Science

# Title: Memory & Cognition

Full Journal Title: Memory & Cognition

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mccabe, D.P., Roediger, H.L. and Karpicke, J.D. (2011), Automatic processing influences free recall: Converging evidence from the process dissociation procedure and remember-know judgments. *Memory & Cognition*, **39** (3), 389-402.

Full Text: [2011\Mem Cog39, 389.pdf](2011\Mem%20Cog39,%20389.pdf)

Abstract: Dual-process theories of retrieval suggest that controlled and automatic processing contribute to memory performance. Free recall tests are often considered pure measures of recollection, assessing only the controlled process. We report two experiments demonstrating that automatic processes also influence free recall. Experiment 1 used inclusion and exclusion tasks to estimate recollection and automaticity in free recall, adopting a new variant of the process dissociation procedure. Dividing attention during study selectively reduced the recollection estimate but did not affect the automatic component. In Experiment 2, we replicated the results of Experiment 1, and subjects additionally reported remember-know-guess judgments during recall in the inclusion condition. In the latter task, dividing attention during study reduced remember judgments for studied items, but know responses were unaffected. Results from both methods indicated that free recall is partly driven by automatic processes. Thus, we conclude that retrieval in free recall tests is not driven solely by conscious recollection (or remembering) but also by automatic influences of the same sort believed to drive priming on implicit memory tests. Sometimes items come to mind without volition in free recall.

Keywords: Adult Age-Differences, Alzheimers-Disease, Cognitive Impairment, Conscious Recollection, Divided Attention, Experiment, Familiarity, Free Recall, Inadvertent Plagiarism, Memory, Process Dissociation, Recognition Memory, Recollection, Recollective Experience, Remember-Know, Subjective Reports, Temporal-Lobe

? Cho, K.W., Tse, C.S. and Neely, J.H. (2012), Citation rates for experimental psychology articles published between 1950 and 2004: Top-cited articles in behavioral cognitive psychology. *Memory & Cognition*, **40** (7), 1132-1161.

Full Text: [2012\Mem Cog40, 1132.pdf](2012/Mem%20Cog40,%201132.pdf)

Abstract: From citation rates for over 85,000 articles published between 1950 and 2004 in 56 psychology journals, we identified a total of 500 behavioral cognitive psychology articles that ranked in the top 0.6 % in each half-decade, in terms of their mean citations per year using the Web of Science. Thirty nine of these articles were produced by 78 authors who authored three or more of them, and more than half were published by only five journals. The mean number of cites per year and the total number of citations necessary for an article to achieve various percentile rankings are reported for each journal. The mean number of citations necessary for an article published within each half-decade to rank at any given percentile has steadily increased from 1950 to 2004. of the articles that we surveyed, 11 % had zero total citations, and 35 % received fewer than four total citations. Citations for post-1994 articles ranking in the 50th-75th and 90th-95th percentiles have generally continued to grow across each of their 3-year postpublication bins. For pre-1995 articles ranking in the 50th-75th and 90th-95th percentiles, citations peaked in the 4- to 6- or 7- to 9-year postpublication bins and decreased linearly thereafter, until asymptoting. In contrast, for the top-500 articles, (a) for pre-1980 articles, citations grew and peaked 10-18-year postpublication bins, and after a slight decrease began to linearly increase again; (b) for post-1979 articles, citations have continually increased across years in a nearly linear fashion. We also report changes in topics covered by the top-cited articles over the decades.

Keywords: Citations, Cognitive Psychology, Impact Factor, Impact, Index, Time, Publications, Statistics, References, Objects, Memory

# Title: Menopause-the Journal of the North American Menopause Society

Full Journal Title: Menopause-the Journal of the North American Menopause Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mann, E. and Hunter, M.S. (2011), Concordance between self-reported and sternal skin conductance measures of hot flushes in symptomatic perimenopaUSAl and postmenopaUSAl women: A systematic review. *Menopause-the Journal of the North American Menopause Society*, **18** (6), 709-722.

Abstract: Objective: Sternal skin conductance is considered the gold standard in hot flush and night sweat measurement, but results sometimes differ from women’s own self-reports. To date, there has been no systematic review of concordance between sternal skin conductance and self-report measures. An exploratory meta-analysis was conducted to quantify concordance between these measures and to explore the reasons for discordance between them. Methods: A search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and PsychInfo from inception to December 2009 was conducted. Studies that measured self-reported hot flushes and/or night sweats and sternal skin conductance concurrently in symptomatic perimenopaUSAl and postmenopaUSAl women were retained for data extraction. Studies were included if data on concordance between the two measures were available. Results: Concordance rates overall were 29%, but variability between studies was too broad to identify a single typical concordance rate. However, concordance rates for ambulatory monitoring were more homogeneous and also had a 29% concordance rate. Nonambulatory studies tended to result in more concordant hot flushes (54%) than ambulatory studies did, and night sweats tended to be under-reported more often than over-reported (46% and 22%, respectively). Conclusions: Concordance rates were typically lower than early reports of sternal skin conductance measures but were highly variable between studies. Possible measurement error and study conditions might partly explain the discordance and variation in study findings, but further exploration of the effects of symptom perception is warranted. Use of both measures concurrently is likely to achieve more reliable and valid measurement of hot flushes and night sweats than either measure alone.

Keywords: Accuracy, Association, Breast-Cancer Survivors, Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention, Concordance, Embase, Flash Recorder, Hot Flashes, Hot Flushes, Measurement, MenopaUSAl Symptoms, Menopause, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Monitoring, Night Sweats, Perception, Performance, Review, Science, Self-Report, Sleep, Sternal Skin Conductance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temperature, Variability, Web of Science, Women

? Wu, L.P., Ma, D., Walton-Moss, B. and He, Z. (2014), Effects of low-fat diet on serum lipids in premenopausal and postmenopausal women: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Menopause-the Journal of the North American Menopause Society*, **21** (1), 89-99.

Full Text: 2014\Men-J Nor Ame Men Soc21, 89.pdf

Abstract: Objective: This study aims to conduct a meta-analysis to evaluate the effects of a low-fat diet, in comparison with participants’ usual diet, on serum lipids in premenopausal and postmenopausal women. Methods: Ten electronic databases were searched for relevant articles reporting randomized controlled trials through August 31, 2012, including PubMed/Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, CINAHL, Web of Science, SCOPUS, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses, SinoMed, CNKI (Chinese database), and WanFang (Chinese database). This systematic review and meta-analysis, which evaluated the effects of a low-fat diet, in comparison with the participants’ usual diet, was conducted according to the guidelines of the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. All analyses were performed using RevMan version 5 (Cochrane Collaboration). Results: From 512 potentially relevant publication citations reviewed, 8 randomized clinical trials were included in the meta-analysis, representing 22 groups (11 intervention groups and 11 control groups). A total of 1,536 women (900 in the intervention group and 636 in the control group) met the inclusion criteria. Total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) values changed more favorably in participants randomized to low-fat diets than in participants randomized to their usual diets. Low-fat diet was found to induce significant reductions in TC (random-effects model: mean difference [MD], -0.49 mmol/L; 95% CI, -0.69 to -0.29; I-2 = 42%; P-effect < 0.00001), HDL-C (MD, -0.12 mmol/L; 95% CI, -0.20 to -0.05; I-2 = 49%; P-effect = 0.00006), and LDL-C (MD, -0.24 mmol/L; 95% CI, -0.38 to -0.09; I-2 = 42%; P-effect = 0.001) for two groups. For subgroup analysis, low-fat diet was efficacious in reducing TC, HDL-C, and LDL-C in premenopausal women but did not significantly reduce the same outcomes in postmenopausal women. However, there were also no statistically significant differences in triglycerides (TG) and TC-to-HDL-C ratio between a low-fat diet and the participants’ usual diet (TG: MD, 0.04 mmol/L; 95% CI, -0.02 to 0.11; I-2 = 0%; P-effect = 0.16; TC-to-HDL-C ratio: MD, 0.08 mmol/L; 95%, CI -0.21 to 0.36; I-2 = 0%; P-effect = 0.59) in two groups. Conclusions: Overall results suggest that a low-fat diet is efficacious in reducing the concentrations of TC, HDL-C, and LDL-C but not in reducing TG and TC-to-HDL-C ratio in women. A low-fat diet is efficacious in reducing TC, HDL-C, and LDL-C in premenopausal women. Additional studies are needed to further address its effects on postmenopausal women.

Keywords: Acids, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Association, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Chinese, Cholesterol, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Comparison, Control, Control Groups, Criteria, Database, Databases, Density-Lipoprotein Cholesterol, Diet, Disease, Dissertations, Effects, Embase, Groups, Guidelines, Health, Intervention, Interventions, Lipids, Low-Fat Diet, Menopause, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mortality, Nutrition, Outcomes, Overweight, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Publication, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reporting, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Serum, Serum Lipids, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Theses, Triglycerides, Version, Web Of Science, Women

? Chiu, H.Y., Pan, C.H., Shyu, Y.K., Han, B.C. and Tsai, P.S. (2015), Effects of acupuncture on menopause-related symptoms and quality of life in women in natural menopause: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Menopause-the Journal of the North American Menopause Society*, **22** (2), 234-244.

Full Text: 2015\Men-J Nor Ame Men Soc22, 234.pdf

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysis aims to evaluate the effects of acupuncture on hot flash frequency and severity, menopause-related symptoms, and quality of life in women in natural menopause. Methods: We systematically searched PubMed/Medline, PsychINFO, Web of Science, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and CINAHL using keywords such as acupuncture, hot flash, menopause-related symptoms, and quality of life. Heterogeneity, moderator analysis, publication bias, and risk of bias associated with the included studies were examined. Results: Of 104 relevant studies, 12 studies with 869 participants met the inclusion criteria and were included in this study. We found that acupuncture significantly reduced the frequency (g = -0.35; 95% CI, -0.5 to -0.21) and severity (g = -0.44; 95% CI, -0.65 to -0.23) of hot flashes. Acupuncture significantly decreased the psychological, somatic, and urogenital subscale scores on the Menopause Rating Scale (g = -1.56, g = -1.39, and g = -0.82, respectively; P < 0.05). Acupuncture improved the vasomotor subscale score on the Menopause-Specific Quality of Life questionnaire (g= -0.46; 95% CI, -0.9 to -0.02). Long-term effects (up to 3 mo) on hot flash frequency and severity (g = -0.53 and g = -0.55, respectively) were found. Conclusions: This meta-analysis confirms that acupuncture improves hot flash frequency and severity, menopause-related symptoms, and quality of life (in the vasomotor domain) in women experiencing natural menopause.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Analysis, Bias, Clinical-Trial, Criteria, Effects, Flushes, Gene-Related Peptide, Hormone-Therapy, Hot Flashes, Life, Menopause, Menopause-Related Symptoms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Moderator, Natural, Nursing, Opioid Systems, P, Perimenopausal, Postmenopausal Hot Flashes, Psychological, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Questionnaire, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Risk, Scale, Science, Surgical Menopause, Symptoms, Taipei, Taiwan, Urinary-Excretion, Urogenital, Vasomotor Symptoms, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Meta

Full Journal Title: Meta

ISO Abbreviated Title: Meta

JCR Abbreviated Title: Meta

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shaikevich, A.Y. (1992), Bibliometric analysis of ‘Index Translationum’. *Meta*, **37** (1), 67-96.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, MAR

? Poupaud, S., Pym, A. and Simon, E.T. (2009), Finding translations. On the use of bibliographical databases in translation history. *Meta*, **54** (2), 264-278.

Abstract: In any study of translations one must first decide what is to be counted as a “translation” and how such things are to be found, usually through recourse to bibliographical databases. We propose that, starting from the maximalist view that translations are potentially everywhere, various distribution processes impose a series of selective filters thanks to which some translations are more easily identified and accessible than others. The study of translation must be aware of these prior filters, and must know how to account for them, and sometimes how to overcome them. Research processes then necessarily impose their own selective filters, which may reduce or extend the number and kinds of translations given by prior filters. We present three research projects where the play of prior and research filters is very different. For one-off large-scale relational hypotheses, the Index Translationum is found to be relatively cost-efficient. For more detailed objects such as translation flows from Spanish into French in a specific period, a book-industry database offers significant advantages. and for a study marked by a paucity of texts, as is the case of translation from Korean into English following the Korean War, a combination of databases is necessary, the most useful turning out to be Amazon.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Databases, Definitions of Translation, Research, Research Methodology, Translation History

# Title: Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders

Full Journal Title: Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shen, W.J., Li, T.R., Hu, Y.J., Liu, H.B. and Song, M. (2014), Relationships between tcf7l2 genetic polymorphisms and polycystic ovary syndrome risk: A meta-analysis. *Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders*, **12** (4), 210-219.

Full Text: 2014\Met Syn Rel Dis12, 210.pdf

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the relationships between genetic polymorphisms in the TCF7L2 gene and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) risk. Methods: The PubMed, Centralised Information Service for Complementary Medicine (CISCOM), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and Common Biorepository Model (CBM) databases were searched for relevant articles published before November 1st, 2013, without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. The relationships were evaluated by calculating the pooled odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Seven case-control studies with a total 2458 PCOS patients and 5109 healthy subjects’ met our inclusion criteria for qualitative data analysis. Two common polymorphisms (rs7903146 CT and rs12255372 GT) in the TCF7L2 gene were assessed. Results: The results of our meta-analysis suggested that TCF7L2 genetic polymorphisms might be strongly correlated with an increased risk of PCOS (allele model, OR=1.33, 95% CI=1.15-1.54, P<0.001; dominant model, OR=1.40, 95% CI=1.12-1.75, P=0.003), especially for the rs7903146 CT polymorphism. A subgroup analysis was done to investigate the effect of ethnicity on an individual’s risk of PCOS. Our results revealed positive significant correlations between TCF7L2 genetic polymorphisms and an increased risk of PCOS among Caucasians (allele model, OR=1.26, 95% CI=1.08-1.47, P=0.004; dominant model, OR=1.33, 95% CI=1.00-1.76, P=0.046) and Asians (allele model, OR=2.02, 95% CI=1.42-2.89, P<0.001; dominant model, OR=2.02, 95% CI=1.40-2.92, P<0.001), but not among Africans (all P<0.05). Conclusions: Our findings provide convincing evidence that TCF7L2 genetic polymorphisms may contribute to susceptibility to PCOS, especially for the rs7903146 CT polymorphism among Caucasians and Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlations, Criteria, Ct, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Diabetes-Mellitus, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Information, Insulin-Resistance, Intervals, Language, Literature, Mechanisms, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nursing, Ovary, Patients, Phenotypes, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Qualitative, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Syndrome, Syndrome PCOS, Variants, Web Of Science, WNT Signaling Pathway, Women

# Title: Metabolism-Clinical and Experimental

Full Journal Title: Metabolism-Clinical and Experimental

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yin, Y.W., Qiao, L., Sun, Q.Q., Hu, A.M., Liu, H.L., Wang, Q. and Hou, Z.Z. (2014), Influence of apolipoprotein E gene polymorphism on development of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Chinese Han population: A meta-analysis of 29 studies. *Metabolism-Clinical and Experimental*, **63** (4), 532-541.

Full Text: [2014\Met-Cli Exp63, 532.pdf](2014/Met-Cli%20Exp63,%20532.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Published data regarding the association between apolipoprotein E (ApoE) gene polymorphism and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) risk in Chinese Han population were inconclusive. To derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between this variant and T2DM risk in Chinese Han population, we performed this meta-analysis. Design and methods. A computerized literature search was conducted to identify the relevant studies from PubMed, EMbase, Web of Science, CBMdisc, CNKI, and Google Scholar. Additionally, hand searching of the references of identified articles was performed. All the statistical tests were performed using Stata 11.0. Results. A total of 29 articles with 4615 T2DM cases and 2867 controls were included in the present meta-analysis. The results showed evidence for significant association between ApoE gene polymorphism and T2DM risk (for epsilon 2, epsilon 3 vs. epsilon 3, epsilon 3: OR = 1.37, 95% CI = 1.12-1.68, P < 0.01; for epsilon 3, epsilon 4 vs. epsilon 3, epsilon 3: OR = 1.53, 95% CI = 1.23-1.91, P < 0.01; for epsilon 4, epsilon 4 vs. epsilon 3, epsilon 3: OR = 1.86, 95% CI = 1.22-2.84, P < 0.01; for epsilon 2 allele vs. epsilon 3 allele: OR = 1.28, 95% CI = 1.08-1.52, P = 0.01; for epsilon 4 allele vs. epsilon 3 allele: OR = 1.43, 95% CI = 1.22-1.68, P <0.01). In addition, significant association was also found between ApoE gene polymorphism and diabetic nephropathy (DN) risk. Conclusions. The results of this meta-analysis suggest that the ApoE epsilon 2 and epsilon 4 alleles may be associated with increased risks of T2DM and DN in Chinese Han population. Additional well-designed genome-wide association studies are required to confirm these results. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Apolipoprotein E, Association, Chinese, Data, Design, Development, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Evidence, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Google, Google Scholar, Influence, Insulin-Resistance, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nephropathy, P, Polymorphism, Population, Prevalence, Pubmed, References, Results, Rights, Risk, Risk-Factors, Risks, Science, Stata, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Web of Science

? Tsapas, A., Liakos, A., Paschos, P., Karagiannis, T., Bekiari, E., Tentolouris, N. and Boura, P. (2014), A simple plaster for screening for diabetic neuropathy: A diagnostic test accuracy systematic review and meta-analysis. *Metabolism-Clinical and Experimental*, **63** (4), 584-592.

Full Text: [2014\Met-Cli Exp63, 584.pdf](2014/Met-Cli%20Exp63,%20584.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. Neuropad is an adhesive indicator test applied at the plantar surface of the foot that detects sweating through color change. We examined the diagnostic accuracy of this simple plaster as triage test for screening for clinically relevant diabetic sensorimotor polyneuropathy in adult outpatients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes. Materials, Methods. Systematic review and meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies. We searched Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library, Biosis Previews, Web of Science, Scopus and gray literature without date or language restrictions. We pooled estimates of sensitivity and specificity, and fitted hierarchical models to produce summary receiver operating characteristic curves. We assessed methodological quality of included studies utilizing the Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies 2 tool. Results. Eighteen studies with 3470 participants met the inclusion criteria. Average sensitivity and specificity were 86% (95% CI 79 to 91) and 65% (95% CI 51 to 76) respectively. Likelihood ratios (LRs) were LR+ = 2.44 and LR- = 0.22. Subgroup analyses per reference standard utilized provided similar estimates. Most studies were at risk of bias for patient selection and use of index or reference test, and had concerns regarding applicability due to patient selection. Conclusion. The adhesive indicator test has reasonable sensitivity and could be used for triage of diabetic neuropathy to rule out foot at risk. Patients who tested positive should be referred to specialized care to establish a definite diagnosis. There is insufficient evidence for effectiveness on patient-important outcomes and cost-effectiveness of implementation in the diagnostic pathway compared with the standard clinical examination. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adult, Analyses, Assessment, Association, Bias, Biosis, Cardiovascular Risk, Care, Clinical, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, Diabetes, Diabetic Foot, Diabetic Neuropathy, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic Test, Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy, Effectiveness, Estimates, Evidence, Examination, Foot Ulceration, Gray Literature, Implementation, Index, Indicator, Indicator Test, Language, Literature, Longitudinal Assessment, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Neuropad, Neuropathy, Outcomes, Outpatients, Patient Selection, Peripheral Neuropathy, Polyneuropathy, Primary-Care, Quality, Quality Of, Reference, Restrictions, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Screening, Selection, Sensitivity, Specificity, Standard, Sudomotor Function Neuropad(R), Surface, Systematic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Web of Science

? He, D., Fu, M.S., Miao, S., Hotta, K., Chandak, G.R. and Xi, B. (2014), FTO gene variant and risk of hypertension: A meta-analysis of 57,464 hypertensive cases and 41,256 controls. *Metabolism-Clinical and Experimental*, **63** (5), 633-639.

Full Text: [2014\Met-Cli Exp63, 633.pdf](2014/Met-Cli%20Exp63,%20633.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Recent studies have suggested that fat mass and obesity-associated gene (FTO) may predispose individuals to develop hypertension. However, the results have been inconsistent. We performed a meta-analysis to investigate the relationship of FTO gene variant with risk of hypertension and influence of body mass index (BMI) on this risk. Materials/methods. A systematic literature search in PubMed, Embase and ISI web of science databases was performed to identify eligible published literatures. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Results. A total of seven studies comprising 57,464 hypertensive cases and 41,256 controls met the inclusion criteria and were included in the meta-analysis. The FTO gene variant(s) showed significant association with the risk of hypertension (OR = 1.16, 95% CI = 1.07-1.25, P < 0.001) which disappeared on adjustment for BMI (OR = 1.04, 95% CI = 0.98-1.10,P = 0.162). In addition, stratified analysis demonstrated a significant association of the FTO variant with the risk of hypertension in obese subjects (OR = 1.10, 95% CI = 1.01-1.19, P = 0.032) but not in non-obese individuals (OR = 1.00, 95% CI = 0.97-1.03, P = 0.832). Subgroup analysis based on ethnicity showed significant association between FTO variant and hypertension in both European (OR = 1.07, 95% CI = 1.01-1.14, P = 0.028) and Asian populations (OR 1.37, 95% CI = 1.23-1.53, P < 0.001). However, the association remained significant only in Asians (OR = 1.17, 95% CI = 1.01-1.35,P = 0.035) but not in the Europeans (OR = 1.02, 95% CI = 0.97-1.07, P = 0.390) on adjustment for BMI. Conclusions. The present meta-analysis confirms that FTO genotype mediates obesity-related hypertension. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Blood-Pressure, BMI, Body Mass Index, Chinese Children, Common Variant, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Ethnicity, Fat, Fat-Mass, FTO, Gene, Genome-Wide Association, Global Burden, Hypertension, Index, Influence, Intervals, Isi, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Obese, Obesity, Obesity, P, Physical-Activity, Populations, Pubmed, Recent, Results, Rights, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus, Variant, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Metallurgical and Materials Transactions B-Process Metallurgy and Materials Processing Science

Full Journal Title: [Metallurgical and Materials Transactions B-Process Metallurgy and Materials Processing Science](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7035&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=9300e9b63d5829f414f6e892fa203f2b)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Metall. Mater. Trans. B-Proc. Metall. Mater. Proc. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Metall Mater Trans B

ISSN: 1073-5623

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Minerals Metals Materials Soc

Publisher Address: 420 Commonwealth Dr, Warrendale, PA 15086

Subject Categories:

Materials Science Metallurgy & Metallurgical Engineering: Impact Factor

? Fray, D.J. (2000), Aspects of technology transfer. *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions B-Process Metallurgy and Materials Processing Science*, **31** (6), 1153-1162.

Abstract: Bibliometric studies have shown that the number of articles and citations of these articles in extractivemetallurgy is relatively small compared to most other scientific and engineering disciplines. However, many of these other disciplines can have a significant influence on extractive metallurgy, and thisarticle gives examples drawn from such diverse areas as solid-state chemistry, materials for energystorage, solid-state physics, molten salt chemistry, and physical metallurgy. By use of this information, it is demonstrated that significant improvements in the extraction of metals are possible.

Keywords: Alloys, Aluminum, Carbon, Citations, Deoxidation, Model

# Title: Methods of Information in Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Methods of Information in Medicine](http://www.schattauer.de/de/magazine/uebersicht/zeitschriften-a-z/methods/contents/preprint-online.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Windsor, D.A. (1977), Adverse-reactions literature: Bibliometric analysis. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **16** (1), 52-54.

Full Text: 1960-1980\Met Inf Med16, 52.pdf

? Worthen, D.B. (1978), Short-lived technical literatures: Bibliometric analysis. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **17** (3), 190-198.

Full Text: 1960-1980\Met Inf Med17, 190.pdf

? Sittig, D.F. and Kaalaassittig, J. (1995), A quantitative ranking of the biomedical informatics serials. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **34** (4), 397-410.

Full Text: 1995\Met Inf Med34, 397.pdf

Abstract: We have developed a quantitative serial ranking system based on multiple citation analysis techniques, library use statistics, expert opinion, and selected distinguishing publication characteristics. Evaluation criteria categories include: average Science Citation Index (Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Total citations) rankings from 1987 to 1992; citation source counts of multiple ‘core’ biomedical informatics publications; a questionnaire sent to American College of Medical Informatics Fellows; publication delay; distinguishing characteristics (e. g., subscription cost, total circulation, year established, places indexed, affiliation with a professional society, major biomedical resource library holdings); and the total number of interlibrary loan requests to the U. S. National Library of Medicine. The top serials were Computers and Biomedical Research, MD Computing, Methods of Information in Medicine, Medical Decision Making and Computers in Biology and Medicine.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Bibliometrics, Medical Informatics, Collection Development, Serial Ranking, Citation Analysis, Collection Management, Journal Deselection, Science, Library, Medicine, Impact, Selection, Tool

? Moorman, P.W. and van der Lei, J. (1999), An inventory of publications on electronic patient records. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **38** (4-5), 294-297.

Full Text: 1999\Met Inf Med38, 294.pdf

Abstract: This study describes an analysis of 1832 papers dealing with electronic patient records, and indexed in NLM’s MEDLINE. of each retrieved publication the country of origin and the journal in which it was published was determined. Furthermore, insight into the subjects of the publication was obtained by analysing the MeSH terms by which it was indexed. Since 1990 the number of publications on electronic patient records has increased. Publications originated from 43 different countries rep resenting a II continents. However, 75% stemmed from only 4 countries. The publications appeared in 379 different journals, of which 26 journals had 10 or more publications. of all publications, 5.3% had appeared in journals with an impact factor of at least 4.5. The topics most often dealt with were: Hospital Information Systems, Computer Communication Networks, User-Computer Interface, Confidentiality and Computer Security. No obvious trends, other than an increased interest in confidentiality and computer security, were observed.

Keywords: Analysis, Computer Security, Confidentiality, Country, Country of Origin, Impact, Impact Factor, Inventory, Journal, Journals, MEDLINE, Origin, Papers, Patient Records, Publication, Publications, Records, Security, Trends

? Moorman, P.W. and van der Lei, J. (2003), An inventory of publications on computer-based medical records: An update. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **42** (3), 199-202.

Full Text: 2003\Met Inf Med42, 199.pdf

Abstract: Objectives. In 1998, we reported a steady increase in the number of publications indexed in MEDLINE with the MeSH term ‘Medical Records Systems, Computerized’. No signs indicating an increasing interest of high-impact medical journals to publish on the computer-based patient record could be determined. In this review we provide an update. Methods. We retrieved and analyzed all English publications indexed before Feb 22 2002 in PubMed with the MeSH term ‘Medical Records Systems, Computerized’. Results: We retrieved a total of 5856 publications, of which 1824(31%) appeared in a journal with an impact factor in the year of publication. The total impact-score shows an upward trend. Conclusions. The results show that the earlier ob, served increase in number of publications did not persist in the second half of the nineteen-nineties. Since the mid-nineties, there has been a steady yearly production of publications indexed with the MeSH term, reflecting a sustained interest in the domain. However, the volume of publications appearing in journals with higher impact factors is increasing. Furthermore, high-impact journals, such as the “British Medical Journal” the “Lancet” and “Annals of Internal Medicine” regularly publish on the subject, reflecting an interest well beyond the medical informatics community.

Keywords: Community, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Informatics, Inventory, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Informatics, Medical Journals, Medical Records, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Record, Records, Review, Term, Trend, Volume

? Raghupathi, W. and Nerur, S. (2008), Research themes and trends in health information systems. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **47** (5), 435-442.

Full Text: [2008\Met Inf Med47, 435.pdf](2008/Met%20Inf%20Med47,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The health information systems (HIS) field is characterized as being associated with health care and information systems. Drawing on several disciplines, a body of knowledge has come together that help define the core internal structure of the field. This study attempts to identify the emerging sub-fields using the bibliometric technique of author-cocitation analysis. Methods. Co-citation data for members of editorial boards of several health information systems journals for the period of 1998-2006 was collected and analyzed (N = 166). We performed numerous multivariate analyses, including cluster analysis, factor analysis and multidimensional scaling to extract the sub-fields. Results. Our findings indicate the presence of several strong sub-fields, including HIS evaluation, communication and e-health, and clinical DSS. In addition, we identified other sub-fields that are distinct but still emerging, such as adoption, outcome and policy, and use and impact of HIS. The study also confirms the existence of several historical sub-fields and contrasts technology-oriented sub-fields with management-oriented sub-fields. Topics on the periphery of HIS provide links to other disciplines as well. Conclusions. The study provides a unique perspective on the field of HIS, and the results indicate opportunities for further research that explores collaborations and social networks among the sub-fields.

Keywords: Adoption, Analyses, Analysis, Author Co-Citation Analysis (ACA), Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Bioinformatics, Boards, Care, Clinical, Cluster, Cluster Analysis, Co-Citation, Collaborations, Communication, Core, Data, Database, Discipline, DSS, Emerging, Evaluation, Factor Analysis, Field, Health, Health Care, Health Information, Health Information System (HIS), Impact, Information, Information Systems, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Knowledge, Medical Informatics, Multidimensional, Multidimensional Scaling, Multivariate, Multivariate Analyses, N, Networks, Outcome, Policy, Presence, Research, Scaling, Science, Serials, Social, Social Networks, Structure, Sub-Field, Systems, Technique

? Hsu, Y.H.E. and Ho, Y.S. (2014), Highly cited articles in health care sciences and services field in Science Citation Index Expanded: A bibliometric analysis for 1958-2012. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **53** (6), 446-458.

Full Text: [2014\Met Inf Med53, 446.pdf](2014/Met%20Inf%20Med53,%20446.pdf); [2014\Met Inf Med-Hsu1.pdf](2014/Met%20Inf%20Med-Hsu1.pdf); [2014\Met Inf Med-Hsu.pdf](2014\Met%20Inf%20Med-Hsu.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to identify and analyze characteristics of highly cited articles published in the Web of Science category of health care sciences and services from 1 958; to 2012. Methods: Articles that have been cited at least 100 times were assessed regarding publication outputs, distribution of outputs in journals, publications of authors, institutions, countries as well as citation life cycles of the articles with the highest total citations since its publication up to 2012 and the highest citations in 2012. Six bibliometric indicators were used to evaluate source countries, institutions, and authors. Total citations from the time the articles were first published to the end of 2012 and citations in 2012 only were applied. Additionally, Y-index was applied to evaluate publication characteristics of authors. A high percentage of authors had the same numbers of first author and corresponding author status of highly cited articles in health care sciences and services field. Results: Results showed that 890 of the most highly referenced articles, published between 1977 and 2009, had been cited at least 100 times. Medical Care and Journal of General Internal Medicine published the most highly cited articles. The United States produced 76% of highly cited articles and also published the most number of independent, internationally collaborative, first authored, corresponding authored, and single author highly cited articles. The Harvard University was the most productive institute and was number one for the total highly cited articles, inter-institutionally collaborative articles, single institution articles, first author articles, and corresponding author articles. Conclusions: The application of quantitative techniques in the analysis of highly cited articles can improve the researchers’ understanding of the directions in health care sciences and services field. Y-index is useful for the evaluation of contributing authors.

Keywords: Academic Clients, Administrative Data, Analysis, Application, Article Life, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Care, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Classics, Distribution, Evaluation, Field, First, From, Harvard University, Health, Health Care, Health Care Sciences And Services, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Articles, Highly-Cited, Indicators, Institutions, Internal Medicine, Journal, Journals, Life, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Pg 321-327, Public-Policy, Publication, Publications, Quantitative Indicators, Researchers, Results, Sci-Expanded, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Sciences, Services, Source, Survey Sf-36, Techniques, Technology Evaluation, Top-Cited Articles, Total Citations, Understanding, United States, University, Validity, Web, Web of Science, Y-Index

? Rigby, M. (2014), Citation analysis in health care sciences innovative investigation or seductive pseudo-science? *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **53** (6), 459-463.

Full Text: 2014\Met Inf Med53, 459.pdf

Abstract: Background: Citations of scientific papers in health care have become a subject of interest, as in any scientific sector. However, such a metric, while useful in a simple way, can become subject to too much credibility, and therefore to advanced analyses which are not soundly grounded even if methodologically valid. Objectives: The objective was to contextualise citation indices in health care science, juxtaposed with a parallel analytic paper. Methods: The literature was reviewed and set against the objectives of metrics of literature and of researchers. Results: The strengths and weaknesses of citation indices in the health sector were identified, with practical examples of perverse effects, and compared with the core objectives of health care development. Conclusions: Citation indices in health care science have a value, but this is limited to giving a broad overview. Other measures of effectiveness, including impact on education, on health care development, and on stimulation of applied developments, are needed rather than spuriously scientific advanced analyses of citation counts.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Care, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citation Index, Citation Indices, Citations, Credibility, Development, Education, Effectiveness, Effects, Health, Health Care, Health Care Improvement, Impact, Indices, Literature, Measurement, Measures, Methods, Metrics, Overview, Papers, Quality Of Papers, Quality Of Research, Researchers, Results, Science, Sciences, Sector, Value

? Lamy, J.B., Seroussi, B., Griffon, N., Kerdelhue, G., Jaulent, M.C. and Bouaud, J. (2015), Toward a firmalization of the process to select IMIA yearbook best papers. *Methods of Information in Medicine*, **54** (2), 135-144.

Full Text: 2015\Met Inf Med54, 135.pdf

Abstract: Background: Each year, the International Medical Informatics Association Yearbook recognizes significant scientific papers, labelled as “best papers”, published the previous year in the subfields of biomedical informatics that correspond to the different section topics of the journal. For each section, about fifteen pre-selected “candidate” best papers are externally peer-reviewed to select the actual best papers. Although based on the available literature, little is known about the pre-selection process. Objective: To move toward an explicit formalization of the candidate best papers selection process to reduce variability in the literature search across sections and over years. Methods: A methodological framework is proposed to build for each section topic specific queries tailored to PubMed and Web of Science citation databases. The two sets of returned papers are merged and reviewed by two independent section editors and citations are tagged as “discarded”, “pending”, and “kept”. A protocolized consolidation step is then jointly conducted to resolve conflicts. A bibliographic software tool, BibReview, was developed to support the whole process. Results: The proposed search strategy was fully applied to the Decision Support section of the 2013 edition of the Yearbook. For this section, 1124 references were returned (689 PubMed-specific, 254 WoS-specific, 181 common to both databases) among which the 15 candidate best papers were selected. Conclusions: The search strategy for determining candidate best papers for an IMIA Yearbook’s section is now explicitly specified and allows for reproducibility. However, some aspects of the whole process remain reviewer-dependent, mostly because there is no characterization of a “best paper”.

Keywords: Association, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Software, Biomedical, Biomedical Informatics, Characterization, Citation, Citation Databases, Citations, Databases, Decision, Decision Support, Editors, Framework, Google-Scholar, Health, Imia Yearbook, Informatics, International, Journal, Kappa, Literature, Literature Search, Medical, Medical Informatics, Medical Informatics, Medline, Methods, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trials, References, Reliability, Reproducibility, Results, Review Literature As Topic, Science, Science Citation, Search Strategy, Selection, Software, Strategy, Support, Systematic Reviews, Topic, Variability, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Mezhdunarodnyĭ Zhurnal Meditsinskoi Praktiki

Full Journal Title: Mezhdunarodnyĭ Zhurnal Meditsinskoi Praktiki

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zorin, N.A. (2006), Scientometrics in medicine. *Mezhdunarodnyĭ Zhurnal Meditsinskoi Praktiki*, **5**, 18-36.

Full Text: 2006\Mez Zhu Med Pra5, 18.pdf

# Title: Michigan Law Review

Full Journal Title: Michigan Law Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shapiro, F.R., Pearse, M. and Fiss, O.M. (2012), The most-cited law review articles of all time (vol 110, pg 1483, 2012). *Michigan Law Review*, **111** (1), 1483-1520.

Full Text: [2012\Mic Law Rev111, 1483.pdf](2012/Mic%20Law%20Rev111,%201483.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Review

# Title: Microbial Pathogenesis

Full Journal Title: Microbial Pathogenesis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, J.Q., Zhang, Q., Liu, Y.L., Han, J., Ma, X.M., Luo, Y.P., Liang, Y.L., Zhang, L.F. and Hu, Y.H. (2015), Association between HLA-IIgene polymorphism and Helicobacter pylori infection in Asian and uropean population: A meta-analysis. *Microbial Pathogenesis*, **82**, 15-26.

Full Text: 2015\Mic Pat82, 15.pdf

Abstract: Background: It is generally considered that HLA-II genes contribute to the Helicobacter pylori (Hp) infection and disease development process. Aims: To perform a meta-analysis to explore the relationship between HLA-IIgene polymorphism and host susceptibility to Hp infection. Methods: Relevant cohort studies, case-control studies and cross-sectional studies were identified by searching Cochrane Library, PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and CBM up to July 2014. The data were extracted and methodological quality of the studies were evaluated. RevMan5.0 software was used to perform statistical analysis. Results: In Asian population, HLA-DQB1\*0303 acted as the protective gene in Hp infection (statistically significant pooled OR = 0.54) and the susceptible genes in Hp infection involved HLA-DQB1\*0401, HLA-DQA1\*0103 and HLA-DQA1\*0301 (statistically significant pooled OR and 95%Cl were 334(1.93,5.77), 1.64(1.16,2.33) and 2.03(1.20,3.44) respectively). No statistically significant difference between DQB1\*0303, HLA-DQA1\*0103 and DQA1\*0301 and Hp infection in European population (P>0.05). And no statistically significant difference (P>0.05) in the overall effect of the association between the rest of HLA-IIalleles and Hp infection. Conclusions: In Asian population, the protective gene HLA-DQB1\*0303 and the susceptible genes HLA-DQB1\*0401, HLA-DQA1\*0103 and HLA-DQA1\*0301 in Hp infection were established by meta-analysis. And there was no HLA-IIallele was found to associate with Hp infection among European population. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alleles, Analysis, Antibodies, Asian, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cohort, Cross-Sectional Studies, Data, Development, Disease, Dq, Expression, Gastric Adenocarcinoma, Gene, Genes, Helicobacter Pylori, Hla-Iialleles, Host, Human-Leukocyte Antigen, Indonesian Population, Infection, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Resistance, Rights, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, Susceptibility, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

# Title: Microbiología (Madrid, Spain)

Full Journal Title: Microbiología (Madrid, Spain)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Microbiologia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Microbiologia

ISSN: 0213-4101

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mas-Castella, J. (1997), Four years of Microbiologia SEM (1994-1997). *Microbiología (Madrid, Spain)*, **13** (4), 509-516.

Abstract: Different aspects of Microbiologia SEM editorial process over the years 1994-1997 are analyzed: number of originals received, the process leading to their publication, rates of accepted and refused papers, time needed for each step of the editorial process -which comprises scientific, language editing, if needed-, as well as some characteristics that can define the patterns of the articles, such as number of authors, institutions where the authors work and mean number of references. The contents of the different sections (editorial, research and review articles, perspectives, opinion, books review) are commented on, as well as the role played by some of them as forums for the discussion of topics of current scientific interest, especially the editorials focusing on the state-of-the-art of microbiological research in Latin American countries. Characteristics and frequency of monographic issues are also presented. The information is complemented with data about the circulation and distribution of the journal, its inclusion in international indexes and its current electronic publication on the world wide web.

Keywords: Characteristics, Data, Distribution, Information, Institutions, International, Journal, Papers, Publication, Rates, Research, Review, Role, SEM, Web, Work, World

# Title: Midwifery

Full Journal Title: Midwifery

ISO Abbreviated Title: Midwifery

JCR Abbreviated Title: Midwifery

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mander, R. and Smith, G.D. (2010), A systematic review of medical diagnosis of Ogilvie’s syndrome in childbearing. *Midwifery*, **26** (6), 573-578.

Full Text: [2010\Midwifery26, 573.pdf](2010/Midwifery26,%20573.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to review all published papers examining medical diagnosis of Ogilvie’s syndrome and pregnancy with a view to assessing the implications of the diagnosis and the condition itself for childbearing women, midwives and medical practitioners. Design: systematic review. Search strategy: MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, Web of Science and Cochrane databases were searched from 1950 to 2006 inclusive. Papers were read by two independent researchers and selected if they informed the link between Ogilvie’s syndrome and childbearing or were concerned with other aspects of maternal mortality. Findings: 23 papers fulfilled the selection criteria and were of a suitable standard. Inconsistencies in relation to the diagnosis of Ogilvie’s syndrome were noted, and an increase in maternal deaths from this condition was reported up to 2002. Key conclusions: this paper highlights the strengths and weaknesses of medical diagnosis, as exemplified by Ogilvie’s syndrome. The scientific basis of diagnoses such as Ogilvie’s syndrome may deserve attention. This diagnosis has been shown to be unstable, both in temporal and aetiological terms. The midwifery and nursing reaction to the abrupt appearance of this condition is, at best, unfortunate. The attribution of blame to midwifery practices is deserving of a more robust response. Implications for practice: there may be clinical implications of the diagnosis of Ogilvie’s syndrome for other aspects of maternity (including any nursing) care. A particularly significant area is the widely recognised increase in the caesarean rate with which Ogilvie’s syndrome has been closely linked. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acute Colonic Pseudo-Obstruction, Acute Colonic Pseudoobstruction, Attention, Bowel Disorders, Childbearing, Cochrane, Databases, Diagnosis, Embase, Management, Maternal Death, Maternal Mortality, Medical, Medical Diagnosis, MEDLINE, Midwifery, Mortality, Neostigmine, Nursing, Ogilvie’s Syndrome, Papers, Practice, Pregnancy, Researchers, Review, Science, Search Strategy, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Colvin, C.J., de Heer, J., Winterton, L., Mellenkamp, M., Glenton, C., Noyes, J., Lewin, S. and Rashidian, A. (2013), A systematic review of qualitative evidence on barriers and facilitators to the implementation of task-shifting in midwifery services. *Midwifery*, **29** (10), 1211-1221.

Full Text: [2013\Midwifery29, 1211.pdf](2013/Midwifery29,%201211.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to synthesise qualitative research on task-shifting to and from midwives to identify barriers and facilitators to successful implementation. Design: systematic review of qualitative evidence using a 4-stage narrative synthesis approach. We searched the CINAHL, MEDLINE and the Social Science Citation Index databases. Study quality was assessed and evidence was synthesised using a theory-informed comparative case-study approach. Setting: midwifery services in any setting in low-, middle-, and high-income countries. Participants: midwives, nurses, doctors, patients, community members, policymakers, programme managers, community health workers, doulas, traditional birth attendants and other stakeholders. Interventions: task shifting to and from midwives. Findings: thirty-seven studies were included. Findings were organised under three broad themes: (1) challenges in defining and defending the midwifery model of care during task shifting, (2) training, supervision and support challenges in midwifery task shifting, and (3) teamwork and task shifting. Key conclusions: this is the first review to report implementation factors associated with midwifery task shifting and optimisation. Though task shifting may serve as a powerful means to address the crisis in human resources for maternal and newborn health, it is also a complex intervention that generally requires careful planning, implementation and ongoing supervision and support to ensure optimal and safe impact. The unique character and history of the midwifery model of care often makes these challenges even greater. Implications for practice: evidence from the review fed into the World Health Organisation’s ‘Recommendations for Optimizing Health Worker Roles to Improve Access to Key Maternal and Newborn Health Interventions through Task Shifting’ guideline It is appropriate to consider task shifting interventions to ensure wider access to safe midwifery care globally. Legal protections and liabilities and the regulatory framework for task shifting should be designed to accommodate new task shifted practices. (c) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Approach, Barriers, Birth, Care, Case Study, Citation, Community, Crisis, Databases, Doctors, Evidence, First, Framework, Guideline, Health, History, Human, Impact, Implementation, Intervention, Interventions, Maternal, MEDLINE, Midwifery, Midwives, Model, Newborn, Nurses, Patients, Planning, Practice, Practices, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Research, Resources, Review, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index, Services, Social Science Citation Index, Stakeholders, Study Quality, Support, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Teamwork, Training

? Furuta, M., Sandall, J. and Bick, D. (2014), Women’s perceptions and experiences of severe maternal morbidity: A synthesis of qualitative studies using a meta-ethnographic approach. *Midwifery*, **30** (2), 158-169.

Full Text: [2014\Midwifery30, 158.pdf](2014/Midwifery30,%20158.pdf)

Abstract: Background: maternal mortality is a relatively rare event in high-income countries and some middle-income countries. There is however a rising trend in the overall rate of severe maternal morbidity in many of these countries due to the increasingly complex obstetric and medical needs of women who become pregnant. With the aim to identify how women’s experiences of health services following severe maternal morbidity could be improved, we explored women’s perceptions and experiences of severe maternal morbidity (defined as major obstetric haemorrhage, severe preeclampsia, eclampsia, HELLP syndrome, critical care unit admission) by synthesising evidence from qualitative studies. Methods: a systematic search of the literature was conducted using multiple databases, including MEDLINE, PsycINFO, EMBASE, CINAHL, British Nursing Index (BNI), Web of Science and Scopus, using predetermined search strategies. Studies were selected based on pre-defined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The methodological quality of selected qualitative studies was assessed using relevant CASP appraisal tools. Evidence synthesis was undertaken using meta-ethnography. The synthesis involved three steps: (1) ascertaining how studies were related or dissimilar through comparison; (2) translating one study’s findings into another and (3) synthesis of the translation. Findings: 12 studies met inclusion criteria. Synthesis of these studies showed that women’s experiences of severe maternal morbidity can be broadly categorised into three areas: experiencing the event of severe maternal morbidity, the immediate reaction to the event (physical experience, perception/\interpretation of their situation, and emotion), and the aftermath (either a negative or positive experience), which are all interconnected. Women’s experiences of severe maternal morbidity may be influenced by other factors such as the individuals’ personal characteristics, pre-existing health conditions, feeling safe within the care provided, availability and accessibility of high quality health care, and their wider social support networks. Importantly, women’s perceptions and experiences of severe maternal morbidity could be compounded by inadequate clinical management and care. Conclusions: an experience of severe maternal morbidity and its subsequent management are physically and emotionally distressing, conjuring negative feelings and emotions and possibly poor postnatal outcomes. Findings suggest the importance of ensuring that the safety and quality of intrapartum interventions and models of postnatal care are enhanced, to reduce or prevent subsequent implications of an acute medical event on women and their families. (c) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Approach, Availability, Birth, Care, Characteristics, Childbirth, Clinical, Clinical Management, Comparison, Criteria, Critical Care, Databases, Eclampsia, Embase, Emergency Hysterectomy, Evidence, Experience, Families, Haemorrhage, Health, Health Care, Health Services, Hellp, Hellp Syndrome, Interventions, Intrapartum, Literature, Management, Maternal, Maternal Morbidity, Maternal Mortality, Medical, Medline, Methods, Models, Morbidity, Mortality, Near-Miss, Needs, Networks, Nursing, Obstetric, Obstetric Haemorrhage, Obstetric Labour Complication, Outcomes, Physical, Postnatal, Postnatal Care, Postnatal Depression, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Complications, Pregnant, Prevent, Psycinfo, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Qualitative Synthesis, Quality, Quality Of, Rights, Safety, Science, Scopus, Search Strategies, Services, Severe Postpartum Hemorrhage, Severe Preeclampsia, Social, Social Support, Support, Syndrome, Synthesis, Translation, Trend, Web of Science, Women, Women’S Experiences

? Cunen, N.B., McNeill, J. and Murray, K. (2014), A systematic review of midwife-led interventions to address post partum post-traumatic stress. *Midwifery*, **30** (2), 170-184.

Full Text: [2014\Midwifery30, 170.pdf](2014/Midwifery30,%20170.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to systematically identify interventions that midwives could introduce to address post traumatic stress in women following childbirth. Methods: a search strategy was developed and relevant papers were identified from databases including Cinahl, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Maternity and Infant Care, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science. Key search terms used were post-traumatic stress, post parturn, intervention, controlled trial and review. Papers eligible for inclusion were primary studies and reviews of research published horn 2002-2012, focusing on interventions which could be implemented by midwives for the prevention and/or management of PTSD. For primary studies, RCTs, controlled clinical trials, and cohort studies with a control group were eligible. Eligible reviews were those with a specified search strategy and inclusion/exclusion criteria. Methodological quality was assessed using recognised frameworks. Findings: six primary studies and eight reviews were eligible for inclusion. The majority of included studies or reviews focused on debriefing and/or counselling interventions; however the results were not consistent due to significant variation in methodological quality and use of dissimilar interventions. Two of the reviews considered the general management of post partum PTSD and one broadly covered anxiety during pregnancy and the post partum, incorporating a section on PTSD. The majority of women reported that the opportunity to discuss their childbirth experience was subjectively beneficial. Conclusions and implications Jar practice: no evidence-based midwifery interventions were identified from this systematic review that can be recommended for introduction into practice to address PTSD. It is recommended that future research in this area should incorporate standardised interventions with similar outcome measures to facilitate synthesis of results. Further research on interventions used in non-maternity populations is needed in order to confirm their usefulness in addressing post partum PTSD. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anxiety, Birth, Childbirth, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Control, Controlled Trial, Counselling, Criteria, Databases, Disorder, Embase, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Experience, General, Infant, Intervention, Interventions, Management, Measures, Medline, Mental-Health, Methodological Quality, Methods, Midwifery, Midwives, Mothers, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Populations, Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome, Post-Partum, Post-Traumatic Stress, Postnatal Depression, Posttraumatic Stress, Practice, Pregnancy, Prevention, Primary, Psycinfo, PTSD, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Reviews, Rights, Science, Search Strategy, Strategy, Stress, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Traumatic, Traumatic Stress, Trial, Web of Science, Women

? Hastings-Tolsma, M. and Nolte, A.G.W. (2014), Reconceptualising failure to rescue in midwifery: A concept analysis. *Midwifery*, **30** (6), 585-594.

Full Text: [2014\Midwifery30, 585.pdf](2014/Midwifery30,%20585.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: to reconceptualise the concept of failure to rescue, distinguishing it from its current scientific usage as a surveillance strategy to recognise physiologic decline. Background: failure to rescue has been consistently defined as a failure to save a patient’s life after development of complications. The term, however, carries a richer connotation when viewed within a midwifery context. Midwives have historically believed themselves to be the vanguards of normal, physiologic processes, including birth. This philosophy mandates careful consideration of what it means to promote normal birth and the consequences of failure to rescue women from processes which challenge that outcome. Data sources: the Medline, CINAHL, PsycINFO, PubMED, Web of Science and Google Scholar databases were searched from the period of 1992-2014 using the key terms of concept analysis, failure-to-rescue, childbirth, midwifery outcomes, obstetrical outcomes, suboptimal care, and patient outcomes. English language reports were used exclusively. The search yielded 45 articles which were reviewed in this paper. Review method: a critical analysis of the published literature was undertaken as a means of determining the adequacy of the concept for midwifery practice and to detail how it relates to other concepts important in development of a conceptual framework promoting normal birth processes. Findings: failure to rescue within the context of the midwifery model of care requires robust attention to a midwifery managed setting and surveillance based On a caring presence, patient protection, and midwifery partnership with patient. Conclusion: clarifying the definition of failure to rescue in childbirth and defining its attributes can help inform midwifery providers throughout the world of the ethical importance of considering failure to rescue in clinical practice. Relevance to midwifery care mandates use of failure to rescue as both a process and outcome measure. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Adequacy, Analysis, Articles, Attention, Birth, Care, Caring, Challenge, Childbirth, Childbirth, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Complications, Concept, Concept Analysis, Context, Data, Databases, Development, English, Ethical, Failure, Failure To Rescue, Framework, Google, Google Scholar, Labor, Language, Life, Literature, Measure, Medline, Midwifery, Model, Normal, Normal Birth, Obstetrical, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Outcomes, Patient Characteristics, Perceptions, Philosophy, Practice, Protection, Providers, Psycinfo, Relevance, Review, Science, Sources, Strategy, Surveillance, Term, To-Rescue, Web Of Science, Woman, Women, World

# Title: Mikrobiyoloji Bulteni

Full Journal Title: Mikrobiyoloji Bulteni

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tasbakan, M.S., Pullukcu, H., Sipahi, O.R., Tasbakan, M.I., Calik, S.O. and Yamazhan, T. (2010), Evaluation of 694 tuberculous lymphadenitis cases reported from Turkey between 1997-2009 period by pooled analysis method. *Mikrobiyoloji Bulteni*, **44** (3), 385-393.

Abstract: Tuberculosis which mainly involves the lungs, can also cause infection in almost all other organs and tissues in the body. One of the most common forms of extrapulmonary tuberculosis is tuberculous lymphadenitis. In this study, tuberculous lymphadenitis cases reported from Turkey in national and international journals in the last 12 years, were reviewed systematically with pooled-analysis method. Related articles were retrieved by search of three national (Ulakbim Turkish Medical literature databases, http://www.turkishMEDLINE.com, http://MEDLINE.pleksus.com.tr) and two international databases [Pub-Med and Science Citation Index (SCI)]. Between the years 1997-2009, tuberculous lymphadenitis cases have been published in a total of 44 articles (13 international, 31 national data base). These articles included a total of 694 tuberculous lymphadenitis cases (62.4% women, 37.6% men; mean age 37.5 years). The distribution of the lymph nodes involved was determined in 528 cases and the most commonly involved areas were cervical (61.4%), mediastinal (20.5%) and axillary (6.4%) areas. The most common complaints of patients were fever (15.8%), weight loss (14.5%), malaise-fatigue (13.1%) and sweating (12.4%). Tuberculous lymphadenitis was identified in 10.6% (51/479) of the cases by direct microscopical examination, in 15.9% (65/408) by culture and in 648 cases from whom biopsies were taken, by histopathological examination. Tuberculin skin test positivity was detected in 78.9% (377/478) cases. History of contact with active tuberculosis patients was determined in 24.2% (88/364) of the patients. Coexisting lung tuberculosis was detected in 7.8% (54/694) of the cases. The total number of cases that had died was four; two cases due to malignancy, one due to sepsis and one due to central nervous system tuberculosis that have developed four years following the diagnosis of tuberculous lymphadenitis. Since microbiological diagnosis is difficult in tuberculous lymphadenitis and not available in all centers, evaluation of the patients’ history and clinical findings are of great importance. This pooled analysis which enabled the evaluation of a large number of tuberculous lymphadenitis cases, indicated that in countries where tuberculosis is widespread, careful evaluation of clinical findings and a good microbiological and histopathological investigation will provide valuable support for diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous lymphadenitis.

Keywords: Adults, Citation, Diagnosis, Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis, Journals, Lymphadenopathy, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Science Citation Index, Tuberculous Lymphadenitis, Turkey

? Sipahi, O.R., Serin, D.C., Pullukcu, H., Tasbakan, M., Ulu, D.K., Yamazhan, T., Arda, B., Sipahl, H. and Ulusoy, S. (2014), Publication rates of Turkish medical specialty and doctorate theses on medical microbiology, clinical microbiology and infectious diseases disciplines in international journals. *Mikrobiyoloji Bulteni*, **48** (2), 341-345.

Full Text: 2014\Mik Bul48, 341.pdf

Abstract: Writing a thesis is mandatory for getting a postgraduate medical degree in Turkey. Publication of the results of the thesis in an indexed journal makes the results available to researchers, however publication rate is usually low. The aim of this retrospective observational study was to investigate the publication rate of Turkish Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Medical Microbiology specialty theses and Microbiology doctorate theses in international peer-review journals. On August 17th 2007, the thesis database of the Council of Higher Education of the Republic of Turkey (YOK) where all specialization and doctorate theses are recorded obligatorily, was searched for Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology and Medical Microbiology specialty and Microbiology doctorate theses. Assuming that publication of a thesis would last at least six months, theses dated to February 2007 and after were excluded. The publication rate of those theses was found out by searching Science Citation Index-Expanded database for thesis author and supervisor between August 17-September 12, 2007. Chisquare test was used for statistical analysis. Our search yielded a total of 834 theses dated from 1997 to 2007, however 10 of them were excluded, since they were dated to February 2007 or after. It was found that the overall publication rate was 11.4% (94/824). The publication rates for Microbiology doctorate, Medical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology specialty theses were 13.7% (34/249), 10.7% (33/309) and 10.2% (27/266), respectively, with no statistical significance (p > 0.05). It was determined that nine (9.6%) of the 94 published theses belonged to 1997-2001 period, whereas 85 (80.4%) were in 2002-2007 period (p < 0.05). The probable reason for this increase was thought to be related with the updated criteria of YOK carried out in 2000 for academic promotions, nevertheless the publication rate of the investigated theses in international peer-review journals was still low. Thesis is an important part of specialty and doctorate education and necessitates intense work. The created knowledge usually contains important data about the country and the world. Publication of the theses supplies dissemination of new knowledge and completes the process of a scientific study. Solutions must be generated to promote the publication of specialty and doctorate theses.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Country, Criteria, Data, Database, Disciplines, Doctorate, Education, Infectious Diseases, International, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Mandatory, Masters, Medical, Microbiology, Observational, Observational Study, Pattern, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Publication, Publication Rate, Rates, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Significance, Specialty, Statistical Analysis, Theses, Thesis, Turkey, Work, World, Writing

# Title: Milbank Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Milbank Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Moat, K.A., Lavis, J.N. and Abelson, J. (2013), How contexts and issues influence the use of policy-relevant research syntheses: A critical interpretive synthesis. *Milbank Quarterly*, **91** (3), 604-648.

Full Text: [2013\Mil Qua91, 604.pdf](2013/Mil%20Qua91,%20604.pdf)

Abstract: Context Evidence briefs have emerged as a promising approach to synthesizing the best available research evidence for health system policymakers and stakeholders. An evidence brief may draw on systematic reviews and many other types of policy-relevant information, including local data and studies, to describe a problem, options for addressing it, and key implementation considerations. We conducted a systematic review to examine the ways in which context- and issue-related factors influence the perceived usefulness of evidence briefs among their intended users. Methods We used a critical interpretive synthesis approach to review both empirical and nonempirical literature and to develop a model that explains how context and issues influence policymakers’ and stakeholders’ views of the utility of evidence briefs prepared for priority policy issues. We used a “compass” question to create a detailed search strategy and conducted electronic searches in CINAHL, EMBASE, HealthSTAR, IPSA, MEDLINE, OAIster (gray literature), ProQuest A&I Theses, ProQuest (Sociological Abstracts, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, International Bibliography of Social Sciences, PAIS, Political Science), PsychInfo, Web of Science, and WilsonWeb (Social Science Abstracts). Finally, we used a grounded and interpretive analytic approach to synthesize the results. Findings of the 4,461 papers retrieved, 3,908 were excluded and 553 were assessed for “relevance,” with 137 included in the initial sample of papers to be analyzed and an additional 23 purposively sampled to fill conceptual gaps. Several themes emerged: (1) many established types of “evidence” are viewed as useful content in an evidence brief, along with several promising formatting features; (2) contextual factors, particularly the institutions, interests, and values of a given context, can influence views of evidence briefs; (3) whether an issue is polarizing and whether it is salient (or not) and familiar (or not) to actors in the policy arena can influence views of evidence briefs prepared for that issue; (4) influential factors can emerge in several ways (as context driven, issue driven, or a result of issue-context resonance); (5) these factors work through two primary pathways, affecting either the users or the producers of briefs; and (6) these factors influence views of evidence briefs through a variety of mechanisms. Conclusions Those persons funding and preparing evidence briefs need to consider a variety of context- and issue-related factors when deciding how to make them most useful in policymaking.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliography, Care Decision-Making, Conceptual-Framework, Context, Data, Economic-Evaluation, Embase, Ethical Challenges, Evidence, Evidence Brief, Familiar, Funding, Gray Literature, Health, Health Policy, Health System, Health Technology-Assessment, Implementation, Influence, Information, Institutions, Issues, Knowledge Translation and Exchange, Knowledge-Translation, Literature, Local, Mechanisms, MEDLINE, Methods, Middle-Income Countries, Model, Options, Papers, Pathways, Policy, Political Science, Politics, Primary, Research, Resource-Allocation, Review, Reviews, Science, Search Strategy, Services Research, Social Sciences, Stakeholders, Strategy, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Theses, Utility, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Military Medicine

Full Journal Title: Military Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title: Milit. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mil Med

ISSN: 0026-4075

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country United States

Language: English

Publisher: Assn Military Surg US

Publisher Address: 9320 Old Georgetown Rd, Bethesda, MD 20814

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

? Bowersox, J.C., Kaufmann, C.R. and Andersen, C.A. (1990), Army trauma research - tapping the potential. *Military Medicine*, **155** (9), 421-424.

# Title: Millennium-Journal of International Studies

Full Journal Title: Millennium-Journal of International Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Baron, I.Z. (2014), The continuing failure of international relations and the challenges of disciplinary boundaries. *Millennium-Journal of International Studies*, **43** (1), 224-244.

Full Text: [2014\Mil-J Int Stu43, 224.pdf](2014/Mil-J%20Int%20Stu43,%20224.pdf)

Abstract: This article is concerned with addressing the following hypothesis, originally presented in Millennium in 2001: International Relations theory does not influence other academic fields to the extent that it suggests that it should. This claim is re-examined in light of the growth of IR over the past decade. Using a variety of evidence, including a close examination of the Social Sciences Citation Index, I conclude that IR (still) does not have much influence outside of the IR academic community. I also argue that while it is not reasonable to expect scholars who write on global politics but belong in other academic fields or disciplines to turn to IR, the way that IR defines itself suggests that they should. Consequently, it follows that IR needs to be doing more in order to make our work of greater relevance to, at minimum, those fields of scholarship that IR borrows from. I suggest that the reason why IR has continued to have little influence in other fields is because of the way IR sets itself up as a subject concerned with an anarchical order made up of sovereign states.

Keywords: Anarchy, Anarchy, Article, Authority, Citation, Community, Disciplines, Evidence, Examination, From, Global, Growth, Hegemony, Hierarchy, Influence, Institutions, Interdisciplinarity, International, International Relations, Ir, Ir Theory, Minimum, Needs, Politics, Power, Reflexivity, Relevance, Scholarship, Sciences, Security, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Sovereignty, State, Theory, Work

# Title: Milli Folklor

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ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yalçin, H. (2010), Bibliometric profile of *Journal of National Folklore* (2007-2009). *Milli Folklor*, **85**, 205-211.

Full Text: [2010\Mil Fol85, 205.pdf](2010\Mil%20Fol85,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: The Journal of National Folklore (JNF) has been indexed by the Art& Humanities Citation Index since 2007. This study examines the Journal of National Folklore and bibliometric features of its articles. The research carried out covers 174 articles between the years 2007-2009. The following research questions have been addressed: 1) Is multiple authorship a prevalent feature of the articles?) 2) What are the institutional affiliations of the authors of the articles? 3) Which types of sources (journal articles, monographs, etc.) get cited most often in the articles? 4) What are the most frequently cited journals in the JNF 5) What is the rate of literature obsolescence in folklore?6) How is the status of JNF between the 18 journals indexed by A&HCI? The publications of JNF have also been indexed in Scopus, CSA Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, EBSCO Publishing, Genamics JournalSeek, IBSS International Bibliography of the Social Science, MLA Modern Language Association of America, TA Turkologischer Anzeiger. JNF is published in four issues (Spring, summer, autumn and winter)) per year. The journal was first published in 1989. The present research covers a total of 174 articles published between the years 2007-2009. To examine publications of the JNF, an online search in the A&HCI database has been performed on January 23, 2010, using the “publication name” field that is available. A total of 206 publications have been identified. Each record provided information about the author names, author addresses, publication titles, publication years, languages, document types, number of references included in the publication, and citations that the publication received as of January 23,2010. In addition, reference lists of publications have been used to identify the cited sources. Editorials (n = 15), Bibliographca litems (n=10) and book reviews (n=7) have been excluded in this study. An average article was 8 pages long (SD=3, min.=1, maks.=24). Except for three articles, all of the articles published in the MF were in Turkish. The total number of individual authors contributing to the 174 articles was 169. Nebi Ozdemir is the most prolific author with five articles. M. Ocal Oguz, R. Ashhan Aksoy Sheridan ve Gokhan Tung were conduced with four articles. The total number of references included in the 174 articles was 2744 In this study, 174 citations that had no publication year information were left out of evaluation. After this elemination the total number of references dropped to 2570. of all the citations in the 70.5% (n = 1814) were from books. Hence, the study has shown that books are very important sources for scholarly communication in folklore. The authors of JNF made a citation to journal 535 times. The most frequently cited journal was Journal of National Folklore with 81citations. The JNF has been publihed in four issues in a year. Foreign researchers have not been interested in publishing articles in the JNF. Except of the three articles, all of the articles in that appeared in the JNF were in Turkish.

Keywords: Articles, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Books, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Database, Evaluation, International, Journal, Journal of National Folklore, Journals, Literature, Literature Obsolescence, Obsolescence, Profile, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Research, Researchers, Scholarly Communication, Scholarship, Science, Scopus

# Title: Mind Culture and Activity

Full Journal Title: Mind Culture and Activity

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JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0026-4598

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Roth, W.M. and Cole, M. (2010), The referencing practices of mind, culture, and activity: On citing (sighting?) and being cited (sighted?). *Mind Culture and Activity*, **17** (2), 93-101.

Full Text: [2010\Min Cul Act17, 93.pdf](2010\Min%20Cul%20Act17,%2093.pdf)

# Title: Minerva

Full Journal Title: Minerva

ISO Abbreviated Title: Minerva

JCR Abbreviated Title: Minerva

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hessels, L.K. and van Lente, H. (2011), Practical applications as a source of credibility: A comparison of three fields of Dutch academic chemistry. *Minerva*, **49** (2), 215-240.

Full Text: [2011\Minerva49, 215.pdf](2011\Minerva49,%20215.pdf)

Abstract: In many Western science systems, funding structures increasingly stimulate academic research to contribute to practical applications, but at the same time the rise of bibliometric performance assessments have strengthened the pressure on academics to conduct excellent basic research that can be published in scholarly literature. We analyze the interplay between these two developments in a set of three case studies of fields of chemistry in the Netherlands. First, we describe how the conditions under which academic chemists work have changed since 1975. Second, we investigate whether practical applications have become a source of credibility for individual researchers. Indeed, this turns out to be the case in catalysis, where connecting with industrial applications helps in many steps of the credibility cycle. Practical applications yield much less credibility in environmental chemistry, where application-oriented research agendas help to acquire funding, but not to publish prestigious papers or to earn peer recognition. In biochemistry practical applications hardly help in gaining credibility, as this field is still strongly oriented at fundamental questions. The differences between the fields can be explained by the presence or absence of powerful upstream end-users, who can afford to invest in academic research with promising long term benefits.

Keywords: Academics, Bibliometric, Case Studies, Chemistry, Credibility Cycle, Environmental, Evaluations, Funding, Impact, Knowledge Production, Literature, Mode 2 Knowledge Production, Netherlands, Papers, Policy, Pressure, Regimes, Relevance, Research, Researchers, Science, Science System, Society, Universities

? Heidler, R. (2011), Cognitive and social structure of the elite collaboration network of astrophysics: A case study on shifting network structures. *Minerva*, **49** (4), 461-488.

Full Text: [2011\Minerva49, 461.pdf](2011\Minerva49,%20461.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific collaboration can only be understood along the epistemic and cognitive grounding of scientific disciplines. New scientific discoveries in astrophysics led to a major restructuring of the elite network of astrophysics. To study the interplay of the epistemic grounding and the social network structure of a discipline, a mixed-methods approach is necessary. It combines scientometrics, quantitative network analysis and visualization tools with a qualitative network analysis approach. The centre of the international collaboration network of astrophysics is demarcated by identifying the 225 most productive astrophysicists. For the years 1998-1999 and 2001-2006 four co-authorship networks are constructed comprehending each a two year period. A visualization of the longitudinal network data gives first hints on the structural development of the network. The network of 2005-2006 is analyzed in depth. Based on cohesion analysis tools for network analysis, two main cores and three smaller ones are identified. Scientists in each core and additionally in structurally interesting positions are identified and 17 qualitative expert interviews are conducted with them. The visualization of the network of 2005-2006 is used in the interviews as a stimulus for the interviewees. An analysis of the three most often used keywords of the 225 astrophysicists is included and combined with the other data. The triangulation of these approaches shows that major epistemic changes in astrophysics, e.g. The discovery of the accelerating expansion of the universe, together with technical and organizational innovations, leads to a restructuring of the network of the discipline. The importance of a combination of qualitative and quantitative network analysis tools for the understanding of the interplay of cognitive and social structure in the sociology of science is substantiated.

Keywords: Analysis, Astronomy, Astrophysics, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Network, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Cognitive Structure, Collaboration, Dark Energy, Depth, Development, Elite Network, Energy, Epistemic Culture, International Collaboration, Mixed Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Patterns, Physics, Qualitative, Quantitative, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Disciplines, Scientific Networks, Scientists, Scientometrics, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Sociology, Sociology of Science, Specialties, Structure, Supernovae, Visualization

? Woelert, P. (2013), The ‘economy of memory’: Publications, citations, and the paradox of effective research governance. *Minerva*, **51** (3), 341-362.

Full Text: [2013\Minerva51, 341.pdf](2013/Minerva51,%20341.pdf)

Abstract: More recent advancements in digital technologies have significantly alleviated the dissemination of new scientific ideas as well as the storing, searching and retrieval of large amounts of published research findings. While not denying the benefits of this novel ‘economy of memory,’ this paper endeavors to shed light on the ways in which the use of digital technologies may be linked to a distortion of the system of formal publications that facilitates the effective dissemination and collaborative building of scientific knowledge. Through combining three different strands of discussion that are often left separate - those pertaining to the cognitive effects of new technological memory systems, those pertaining to citation and publishing practices, and those regarding the effects of formalizing modes of research governance - it is also shown that this distortion is not merely a consequence of technological developments alone. Rather, such a distortion is inseparable from and potentially aggravated by the spreading of increasingly dysfunctional, formalizing research governance mechanisms. It is argued that these mechanisms run the risk of fostering the proliferation of knowledge practices that are characterized by an increasing degree of superficiality as well as the strategic publication of research that is of a decreasing degree of originality. If left unaddressed, this may pose a serious threat to the efficiency and effectiveness of the formal record of scientific knowledge as a tool for the dissemination of original research. By extension, this may in the long run seriously undermine the capacity of the publicly funded research system more generally.

Keywords: Accuracy, Article, Australia, Benefits, Bibliometrics, Building, Capacity, Citation, Citation Behavior, Citations, Combining, Digital Memory, Duplicate Publication, Economy, Education, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficiency, Electronic Publishing, Governance, History, Information Overload, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Practice, Management, Mechanisms, Memory, Netherlands, P, Persuasion, Philosophy of Science, Plagiarism, Practices, Proliferation, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Recent, Record, Redundant Publication, References, Reflections, Research, Research Governance, Risk, Science, Social Sciences, Strategic, Systems, Technologies, Topics, Van

# Title: Minerva Anestesiologica

Full Journal Title: Minerva Anestesiologica

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Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Patanwala, A.E., Slack, M.K., Martin, J.R., Basken, R.L. and Nolan, P.E. (2014), Effect of epinephrine on survival after cardiac arrest: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Minerva Anestesiologica*, **80** (7), 831-843.

Full Text: 2014\Min Ane80, 831.pdf

Abstract: The use of epinephrine is currently recommended as a treatment option for patients with cardiac arrest. The primary objective of this systematic review was to determine if epinephrine use during cardiac arrest is associated with improved survival to hospital discharge. MEDLINE, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Web of Science, International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, and Biological Abstracts (BIOSIS Previews), and bibliographies of previous systematic reviews. Studies involving patients with cardiac arrest that compared epinephrine to no epinephrine (or placebo) with regard to survival to hospital discharge or 30-day survival. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational studies were included. The results were stratified into three groups: 1) RCTs, 2) observational studies with unadjusted data (observational-U), and 3) observational studies with adjusted data using multivariate analysis (observational-A). There were a total of 10 studies included in the systematic review and nine studies were included in the meta-analysis. The association between epinephrine use and survival to hospital discharge, grouped by study type was not significant for RCTs (OR 2.33, 95% CI 0.85 to 6.40; p=0.10; I-2=0.00%) or observational-U.studies (OR 1.17, 95% CI 0.67 to 2.07; p=0.58; I-2=76.68%). But epinephrine was associated with decreased survival in observational-A studies (OR 0.43, 95% CI 0.40 to 0.48; P<0.01; I-2=0.00%). Epinephrine use during cardiac arrest is not associated with improved survival to hospital discharge. Observational studies with a lower-risk for bias suggest that it may be associated with decreased survival.

Keywords: Adrenaline Epinephrine, American-Heart-Association, Analysis, Association, Bias, Bibliographies, Cardiac Arrest, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Cardiopulmonary-Resuscitation, Data, Database, Discharge, Effect, Embase, Emergency Cardiovascular Care, Epinephrine, Groups, Heart Arrest, Hospital, International, Intravenous Adrenaline, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Pharmaceutical, Placebo, Primary, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Reviews, Science, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Treatment Option, Ventricular-Fibrillation, Web Of Science

# Title: Minimally Invasive Therapy & Allied Technologies

Full Journal Title: Minimally Invasive Therapy & Allied Technologies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sesti, F., Pietropolli, A., Sesti, F.F. and Piccione, E. (2013), Uterine myomectomy: Role of gasless laparoscopy in comparison with other minimally invasive approaches. *Minimally Invasive Therapy & Allied Technologies*, **22** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2013\Min Inv The All Tec22, 1.pdf](2013/Min%20Inv%20The%20All%20Tec22,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The aim of this review was to assess the role of gasless laparoscopy (GLM) in comparison with two other minimally invasive approaches to myomectomy, CO2 laparoscopy (LM) and minilaparotomy (MM), focusing on the most recent randomized or prospective controlled studies. Material and methods: A computerized search was made of the MEDLINE, Science Citation Index, Current Contents, Embase, and PubMed databases for English language publications from the first reports of GLM, LM, and MM in 1995 to 2010. The fifteen most recent randomized or prospective controlled studies were selected and analyzed considering the operative and postoperative parameters. Results: One randomized controlled, one multicenter controlled, three prospective studies about GLM, four randomized controlled studies and one prospective study about LM, four randomized controlled trials and one prospective study about MM were reviewed and analyzed. Discussion: GLM offers some advantages eliminating the adverse effects and potential risks of CO2 insufflation, particularly when large myomas have to be removed. The advantages of LM are the tamponade effect generated by the gas on the small vessels and the more precise myoma enucleation by using the endoscopic instruments, thus reducing intraoperative bleeding. MM can be a suitable option being associated with a lower overall level of surgical skill, even if it is desirable to have a standard universally accepted definition of “minilaparotomy” in order to correctly compare the results of the different studies. Lastly, the surgical outcomes of the three minimally invasive approaches to myomectomy are influenced by size, site, and number of the myomas, as well as by the skill and preference of the surgeon. All these criteria should be considered in the choice of the best minimally invasive approach to myomectomy.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Approach, Benign Gynecologic Disease, Bleeding, Choice, Citation, CO2, CO2 Laparoscopy, Comparison, Complications, Criteria, Databases, Effects, First, Gasless, Gasless Laparoscopy, Invasive, Language, Laparoscopy, Leiomyomas, MEDLINE, Methods, Minilaparotomy, Minilaparotomy, Multicenter, Myomas, Myomectomy, Operative, Outcomes, Postoperative, Potential, Preference, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Prospective Study, Publications, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recent, Results, Review, Risks, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Site, Size, Small, Standard, Surgery, Surgical Technique, Tamponade, Uterine Myomas

? Zhao, J.R., Feng, B., Zheng, M.H. and Xu, K. (2015), Surgical robots for SPL and NOTES: A review. *Minimally Invasive Therapy & Allied Technologies*, **24** (1), 8-17.

Full Text: [2015\Min Inv The All Tec24, 8.pdf](2015/Min%20Inv%20The%20All%20Tec24,%208.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Single port laparoscopy (SPL) and natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery ( NOTES) are next-generation minimally invasive surgery (MIS) procedures which could further reduce patient trauma. Robotic assistance shows great potential in providing augmented motion precision and manipulation dexterity. This article reviews the robotic systems recently developed for SPL and NOTES. Material and methods: A literature search was conducted based on Science Citation Index, Engineering Index, Medline, and PubMed databases. Results: Eleven robotic systems for SPL and six robotic systems for NOTES were identified. Structures and performances of these systems were reported. Special attention was directed to the systems using continuum mechanisms. Discussion and conclusion: Regarding the structure aspect, the reviewed systems for SPL and NOTES all deploy a vision unit and at least two manipulation arms for surgical interventions through an access channel. To date, the smallest diameter of such a channel is 12 mm. Regarding the functionality aspect, only a few systems demonstrated results promising enough for animal or clinical studies in the near future. Surgical robots using dual continuum mechanisms achieved both design compactness and functional versatility. The characteristics suggest that the use of continuum mechanisms is worth exploring through future developments of surgical robots.

Keywords: Access, Article, Attention, Characteristics, China, Cholecystectomy, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Continuum Mechanism, Databases, Design, Endoscopic Surgery, Engineering, Interventions, Introduction, Invasive, Laparoscopic Surgery, Laparoscopy, Literature, Literature Search, Mechanisms, Medline, Methods, Minimally Invasive Surgery, Mis, Natural, Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery, Notes, Patient, Port, Potential, Precision, Procedures, Pubmed, R, Results, Review, Reviews, Robotic, Science, Science Citation Index, Shanghai, Spl, Structure, Surgery, Surgical, Surgical Robots, Systems, Trauma

# Title: MIS Quarterly

Full Journal Title: MIS Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dean, D.L., Lowry, P.B. and Humpherys, S. (2011), Profiling the research productivity of tenured information systems faculty at US institutions. *MIS Quarterly*, **35** (1), 1-15.

Full Text: [2011\MIS Qua35, 1.pdf](2011\MIS%20Qua35,%201.pdf)

Abstract: How many articles in highly rated journals do Information Systems research faculty publish to earn tenure? Which journals are highly rated outlets? Tenure candidates, promotion and tenure committees, and those who are asked to write external letters are frequently called upon to answer such questions. When Dennis et al. (2006) examined all IS Ph.D. graduates entering academic careers, few faculty had published enough articles in 20 “elite” journals in six years to meet tenure research expectations at research-intensive schools. Our study builds on the dialog started by Dennis et al. In our study, we counted the number of journal articles at the point of tenure for faculty who earned tenure within five to seven years after their Ph.D. graduation date. We also examined the effect of acknowledging different sets of journals as highly rated on the publication rates of faculty who earned tenure. Specifically, we examined the effects of expanding on Dennis et al. by including MIS Quarterly, Information Systems Research, Journal of Management Information Systems, Journal of the AIS, Information Systems Journal, European Journal of Information Systems, Journal of Information Technology, and Journal of Strategic Information Systems in the journal basket. We also looked at the effect of acknowledging highly rated non-IS business journals and highly rated computer science and engineering journals. Finally, we present journal publication benchmarks based on these findings for different types of research institutions.

Keywords: Business, Careers, Carnegie Classification, Engineering, Faculty, Faculty Productivity, Forums, Institutions, IS, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Management, Mar, MIS, Productivity, Promotion, Promotion and Tenure, Publication, Publication Benchmarks, Publication Standards, Rates, Research, Scholars, Science, Scientometrics, Tenure, Tenure Standards

? Chen, H.C., Chiang, R.H.L. and Storey, V.C. (2012), Business intelligence and analytics: From big data to big impact. *MIS Quarterly*, **36** (4), 1165-1188.

Full Text: [2012\MIS Qua36, 1165.pdf](2012/MIS%20Qua36,%201165.pdf)

Abstract: Business intelligence and analytics (BI&A) has emerged as an important area of study for both practitioners and researchers, reflecting the magnitude and impact of data-related problems to be solved in contemporary business organizations. This introduction to the MIS Quarterly Special Issue on Business Intelligence Research first provides a framework that identifies the evolution, applications, and emerging research areas of BI&A. BI&A 1.0, BI&A 2.0, and BI&A 3.0 are defined and described in terms of their key characteristics and capabilities. Current research in BI&A is analyzed and challenges and opportunities associated with BI&A research and education are identified. We also report a bibliometric study of critical BI&A publications, researchers, and research topics based on more than a decade of related academic and industry publications. Finally, the six articles that comprise this special issue are introduced and characterized in terms of the proposed BI&A research framework.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Big Data Analytics, Business, Business Intelligence and Analytics, Characteristics, Design Science, Education, Evolution, First, Framework, Impact, Magnitude, Mis, Models, Publications, Research, Research Framework, Social Networks, State, Systems, Web, Web 2.0

? Lowry, P.B., Moody, G.D., Gaskin, J., Galletta, D.F., Humpherys, S.L., Barlow, J.B. and Wilson, D.W. (2013), Evaluating journal quality and the association for information systems senior scholars’ journal basket via bibliometric measures: do expert journal assessments add value? *MIS Quarterly*, **37** (4), 993-1012.

Full Text: [2013\MIS Qua37, 993.pdf](2013/MIS%20Qua37,%20993.pdf)

Abstract: Information systems journal rankings and ratings help scholars focus their publishing efforts and are widely used surrogates for judging the quality of research. Over the years, numerous approaches have been used to rank IS journals, approaches such as citation metrics, school lists, acceptance rates, and expert assessments. However, the results of these approaches often conflict due to a host of validity concerns. in the current scientometric study, we make significant strides toward correcting for these limitations in the ranking of mainstream IS journals. We compare expert rankings to bibliometric measures such as the ISI Impact Factor T, the h-index, and social network analysis metrics. Among other findings, we conclude that bibliometric measures provide very similar results to expert-based methods in determining a tiered structure of IS journals, thereby suggesting that bibliometrics can be a complete, less expensive, and more efficient substitute for expert assessment. We also find strong support for seven of the eight journals in the Association for Information Systems Senior Scholars’ “basket” of journals. A cluster analysis of our results indicates a two-tiered separation in the quality of the highest quality IS journals-with MIS Quarterly, Information Systems Research, and Journal of Management Information Systems belonging, in that order, to the highest A+ tier. Journal quality metrics fit nicely into the sociology of science literature and can be useful in models that attempt to explain how knowledge disseminates through scientific communities.

Keywords: Acceptance, Ais Senior Scholars Basket of Journals, Analysis, Assessment, Assessments, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Business, Career Success, Citation, Citation Metrics, Cluster, Cluster Analysis, Coercive Citation, Complete, Composite Ranking Or Rating, Expert Assessment, Expert Opinion, H Index, H-Index, H-Index, Host, Impact, Impact Factor, Influential Journals, Information, Information Systems, Information Systems Journal Rankings, Is, Isi, Isi Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Quality, Journal Rankings, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Measures, Methods, Metrics, MIS, Models, Network, Network Analysis, Nomologies For Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, Publishing, Quality, Quality Of, Rank, Ranking, Rankings, Rates, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Self-Citation, Sens-6, Sens-8, Separation, Social, Social Network Analysis, Sociology, Sociology of Science, Structure, Support, Systems, Validity

# Title: Modern Information

Full Journal Title: [Modern Information](http://e29.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=XDQB&NaviLink=%e7%8e%b0%e4%bb%a3%e6%83%85%e6%8a%a5)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1008-0821

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: Impact Factor

? 王云娣(2005), 我国OPAC文献的计量分析研究. *Modern Information*, **5** (5), 8-11.

Full Text: [2005\Mod Inf5, 8.pdf](2005\Mod%20Inf5,%208.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is quantitatively analyzed in the growth condition, the periodicals, the subjects and the authors distribution condition of the OPAC literature in our country by using bibliometric analysis. The study explores the characteristics of the OPAC literature in our country. According to the problems existing, puts forward some suggestions.

Keywords: Online Public Access Catalog, OPAC, WebPAC, Bibliometric

? 王素琴(2006), 近十年来我国图书馆、情报学综述论文研究的计量分析. *Modern Information*, **11** (5), 25-27.

Full Text: [2006\Mod Inf5, 25.pdf](2006\Mod%20Inf5,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: Based on the statistics of the surveys on library and information science collected in CNKI Database of Chinese Journals from 1996-2005, applying bibliometric statistical methods, this paper makes a comparative and comprehensive analysis on the distribution of time, journals, and the characteristics of thesis, which provides a reliable and valuable reference for the researchers on library and information science.

Keywords: Library, Information Science, Survey, Quantitative Analysis

# Title: Modern Language Review

Full Journal Title: Modern Language Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0893-3952

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Siefken, H. (1995), Self-citation in Mann, Thomas - Investigation of the relationship between fiction and autobiography in his works - German - Bruhn, G. *Modern Language Review*, **90**, 528-529.

Full Text: [1995\Mod Lan Rev90, 528.pdf](1995\Mod%20Lan%20Rev90,%20528.pdf)

? Lorch, J. (2008), Authorial echoes: Textuality and self-plagiarism in the narrative of Luigi Pirandello. *Modern Language Review*, **103**, 1140-1141.

Full Text: [2008\Mod Lan Rev103, 1140.pdf](2008\Mod%20Lan%20Rev103,%201140.pdf)

? Ritter, R.M. (2010), Documentation: A history and critique of attribution, commentary, glosses, marginalia, notes, bibliographies, works-cited lists, and citation indexing and analysis. *Modern Language Review*, **105**, 1133-1135.

Full Text: [2010\Mod Lan Rev105, 1133.pdf](2010\Mod%20Lan%20Rev105,%201133.pdf)

Keywords: Attribution, Bibliographies, Citation, History

# Title: Modern Pathology

Full Journal Title: Modern Pathology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Borkowski, A., Berman, J.J. and Moore, G.W. (1992), Research by pathologists not funded by external grant agencies - A success story. *Modern Pathology*, **5** (5), 577-579.

Full Text: 1992\Mod Pat5, 577.pdf

Abstract: The paradigm of pathology research as an endeavor among grant-funded principal investigators resulting in first-author publications is unsupported by quantitative examination of author profiles extracted from the scientific literature. Publications in six pathology journals (Modern Pathology, American Journal of Surgical Pathology, Human Pathology, Acta Cytologica, Archives of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, and American Journal of Clinical Pathology) and three general science journals (Science, New England Journal of Medicine, and Proceedings of the U. S. National Academy of Sciences) were reviewed. Twenty articles per journal from each of three years (1987, 1989, and 1991) were examined (a total of 520 articles). of these, 295 articles were first-authored by a member of a department of pathology. of the 295 articles first-authored by a member of a pathology department, 47 (16%) articles listed competitive grant support. of the grant-supported articles, 20 articles listed NIH support, but only four had an NIH-supported principle investigator as the first author of the article. Unfunded research represented the vast majority (84%) of work produced by pathologists. A review of the ISI Citation Index showed that those articles written by funded pathologists averaged 8.7 (S.D. 7.8) citations per article, compared to 10.4 (S.D. 12.1) citations per article for unfunded pathologists. Results suggest that unfunded research accounts for the majority of pathology research activity as well as their resulting literature citations.

Keywords: Funding, Grant, Citation, Pathology

? Flotte, T.J. (1993), Research by pathologists in the United-States: Analysis of publications. *Modern Pathology*, **6** (4), 484-486.

Abstract: Academic pathology is a unique profession in which the ability to pursue almost any type of academic or scholarly endeavor can be supported. Although it is difficult to define methods of comparing individual achievements in medicine, for investigative activity, common measures of academic productivity are numbers of peer-reviewed publications and National Institute of Health support. Articles from pathology departments were randomly selected from MEDLINE. One hundred and five articles were examined for the following features: financial support, human subjects, the presence of a photomicrograph, molecular biology techniques, and the number of times each article was cited as determined using the Science Citation Index. The articles were assigned to one of the following categories: anatomical pathology, clinical pathology, or research. The following percentages of articles were federally funded: total, 43.8; anatomical pathology, 33.3; clinical pathology, 9.5 and research, 74.4. The citations per article for federally funded and not federally funded articles, respectively, for each as these categories was as follows: total, 18.7 and 5.3; anatomical pathology, 15.7 and 5.5; clinical pathology, 2.0 and 4.9; and research, 21.4 and 5.7. It can be concluded from the data presented that federally funded articles from departments of pathology are cited more often than articles that are not federally funded. The most impressive finding in reviewing the articles is the wide diversity of research conducted in pathology departments. The use of federal funding or citation analysis to evaluate the performance of an individual pathologist would be a mistake.

Keywords: Citation, Research Support, Pathology

# Title: Modern Rheumatology

Full Journal Title: Modern Rheumatology

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? Yang, T., Duan, Z.H., Wu, S.S., Liu, S., Zeng, Z., Li, G.X., Wang, S., Fan, D.Z., Ye, D.Q., Xu, S.Q., Zhang, L. and Pan, F.M. (2014), Association of HLA-B27 genetic polymorphisms with ankylosing spondylitis susceptibility worldwide: A meta-analysis. *Modern Rheumatology*, **24** (1), 150-161.

Full Text: 2014\Mod Rhe24, 150.pdf

Abstract: Objectives Many publications have evaluated the correlation between HLA-B27 polymorphisms and ankylosing spondylitis (AS), with conflicting results. We carried out this new meta-analysis in order to collect all the relevant studies to further clarify the association of HLA-B27 polymorphisms with AS susceptibility. Methods Relevant published data were retrieved through Medline, PubMed, Web of Science, CNKI, and the Chinese BioMedical Literature Database on disc. The statistical analysis was conducted using Review Manager Version 5.0 and STATA 11.0. From these data, the odds ratio (OR) with a 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. Results (1) A total of 38 studies, including 3,410 AS cases and 1,735 healthy controls, were collected in this meta-analysis. (2) Our results showed that B2704 was a risk factor but B2703, B2706, B2707, B2727, B2729, and B2747 may be protective factors for AS worldwide. (3) These subtypes, such as B2701, B2702, B2705, B2708-15, B2717-20, B2723-24, B2733, B2735, B2740, B2746, B2749, and B2767, showed no association with susceptibility to AS. There was a huge difference with previous reports for B2702 and B2705. (4) The B2702, B2704 and B2705 subtypes have existed high heterogeneity but no publication bias. Conclusions This meta-analysis in our study suggested that B2704 might be a potential risk factor, however, B2703, B2706, and B2707 might be potential protective factors of AS, especially in Asia.

Keywords: Adult-Onset, Alleles, Analysis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Asia, Association, Bias, Chinese, Confidence, Correlation, Data, Database, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Heterogeneity, Hla, Hla-B-Asterisk-2706, Hla-B27, Interval, Juvenile, Korean Patients, Leukocyte Antigen-B27 Subtypes, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Odds Ratio, Polymorphisms, Population, Possible Protective Role, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Southern China, Statistical Analysis, Web Of Science

# Title: Molecular Autism

Full Journal Title: Molecular Autism

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Aoki, Y., Abe, O., Nippashi, Y. and Yamasue, H. (2013), Comparison of white matter integrity between autism spectrum disorder subjects and typically developing individuals: A meta-analysis of diffusion tensor imaging tractography studies. *Molecular Autism*, **4**, Article Number: 25.

Full Text: [2013\Mol Aut4, 25.pdf](2013/Mol%20Aut4,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Aberrant brain connectivity, especially with long-distance underconnectivity, has been recognized as a candidate pathophysiology of autism spectrum disorders. However, a number of diffusion tensor imaging studies investigating people with autism spectrum disorders have yielded inconsistent results. Methods: To test the long-distance underconnectivity hypothesis, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of diffusion tensor imaging studies in subjects with autism spectrum disorder. Diffusion tensor imaging studies comparing individuals with autism spectrum disorders with typically developing individuals were searched using MEDLINE, Web of Science and EMBASE from 1980 through 1 August 2012. Standardized mean differences were calculated as an effect size of the tracts. Results: A comprehensive literature search identified 25 relevant diffusion tensor imaging studies comparing autism spectrum disorders and typical development with regions-of-interest methods. Among these, 14 studies examining regions of interest with suprathreshold sample sizes were included in the meta-analysis. A random-effects model demonstrated significant fractional anisotropy reductions in the corpus callosum (P = 0.023, n = 387 (autism spectrum disorders/typically developing individuals: 208/179)), left uncinate fasciculus (P = 0.011, n = 242 (117/125)), and left superior longitudinal fasciculus (P = 0.016, n = 182 (96/86)), and significant increases of mean diffusivity in the corpus callosum (P = 0.006, n = 254 (129/125)) and superior longitudinal fasciculus bilaterally (P = 0.031 and 0.011, left and right, respectively, n = 109 (51/58)), in subjects with autism spectrum disorders compared with typically developing individuals with no significant publication bias. Conclusion: The current meta-analysis of diffusion tensor imaging studies in subjects with autism spectrum disorders emphasizes important roles of the superior longitudinal fasciculus, uncinate fasciculus, and corpus callosum in the pathophysiology of autism spectrum disorders and supports the long-distance underconnectivity hypothesis.

Keywords: Anisotropy, Article, Asperger, Asperger-Syndrome, Autism, Autistic Disorder, Bias, Brain, Comparison, Connectivity, Corpus-Callosum, Developing, Development, Developmental Language Disorder, Diffusion, Effect Size, Embase, England, Floor, Fractional Anisotropy, High-Functioning Autism, Human, Imaging, In-Vivo, Inn, Japan, Literature, Literature Search, London, Longitudinal, Magnetic-Resonance Spectroscopy, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, P, Pathophysiology, Pervasive Developmental Disorder, Publication, Publication Bias, Random Effects Model, Results, Review, Right, Science, Size, Social Brain, Spatial-Statistics, Systematic Review, Voxel-Based Morphometry, Web of Science

# Title: Molecular Biology and Evolution

Full Journal Title: [Molecular Biology and Evolution](http://mbe.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gascuel, O. and Steel, M. (2006), Neighbor-joining revealed. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, **23** (11), 1997-2000.

Full Text: [2006\Mol Bio Evo23, 1997.pdf](2006\Mol%20Bio%20Evo23,%201997.pdf)

Abstract: It is nearly 20 years since the landmark paper (Saitou and Nei 1987) in Molecular Biology and Evolution introducing Neighbor-Joining (NJ). The method has become the most widely used method for building phylogenetic trees from distances, and the original paper has been cited about 13,000 times (Science Citation Index). Yet the question “what does the NJ method seek to do?” has until recently proved somewhat elusive, leading to some imprecise claims and misunderstanding. However, a rigorous answer to this question has recently been provided by further mathematical investigation, and the purpose of this note is to highlight these results and their significance for interpreting NJ. The origins of this story lie in a paper by Pauplin (2000) though its continuation has unfolded in more mathematically inclined literature. Our aim here is to make these findings more widely accessible.

Keywords: Algorithm, Algorithms, Citation, Consistency, Construction, Criterion, Distance Method, Evolution, Interpreting, Landmark, Literature, Minimum Evolution, Minimum-Evolution Method, Neighbor-Joining, Optimization Principle, Phylogenetic Criterion, Phylogenetic Inference, Reconstruction, Saitou, Science, Science Citation Index, Theoretical Foundation, Trees

# Title: Molecular Biology Reports

Full Journal Title: Molecular Biology Reports

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

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Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhan, P., Wang, J., Wei, S.Z., Qian, Q.A., Qiu, L.X., Yu, L.K. and Song, Y. (2011), TNF-308 gene polymorphism is associated with COPD risk among Asians: Meta-analysis of data for 6,118 subjects. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **38** (1), 219-227.

Full Text: [2011\Mol Bio Rep38, 219.pdf](2011\Mol%20Bio%20Rep38,%20219.pdf)

Abstract: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a complex polygenic disease in which gene-environment interactions play a critical role in disease onset and progression. The gene encoding tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is one of several candidate loci for the pathogenesis of COPD and is highly polymorphic. A number of studies have investigated the association between the TNF-308 polymorphisms and COPD risk in different populations, and resulted in inconsistent results. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the published studies were performed to gain a clearer understanding of this association. The PUBMED, EMBASE, Web of Science, and CNKI databases were searched for case-control studies published from 1966 to April 2009. Data were extracted and pooled odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Twenty-four eligible studies, comprising 2,380 COPD cases and 3,738 controls, were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled result showed that the TNF-308 polymorphisms were significantly associated with an increased risk of COPD (OR = 1.335, 95% CI: 1.172-1.522, for allele A carriers versus G/G; OR = 1.330, 95% CI = 1.174-1.505, for allele A versus allele G). Subgroup analysis supported the results in the Asian populations, but not in the Caucasian populations. When the analysis was limited to only those studies in which the COPD cases and controls were smokers/ex-smokers, the pooled results supported the conclusion. This meta-analysis suggested that the TNF-308 A allele is a more significant risk factor for developing COPD among Asian populations, but not among Caucasians.

Keywords: Analysis, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence Intervals, COPD, Databases, Disease, Gene Polymorphism, Meta-Analysis, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Promoter Polymorphism, Pubmed, Region, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, TNF, TNF-Alpha, Web of Science

? Chen, M.B., Li, C., Shen, W.X., Guo, Y.J., Shen, W. and Lu, P.H. (2011), Association of a LSP1 gene rs3817198T > C polymorphism with breast cancer risk: Evidence from 33,920 cases and 35,671 controls. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **38** (7), 4687-4695.

Full Text: [2011\Mol Bio Rep38, 4687.pdf](2011\Mol%20Bio%20Rep38,%204687.pdf)

Abstract: Published data on the association between lymphocyte-specific protein 1 (LSP1) rs3817198T > C polymorphism and breast cancer risk are inconclusive. Hence, we conducted a meta-analysis of the LSP1 gene and risk of breast cancer to obtain the most reliable estimate of the association. PubMed, Embase and Web of Science databases were searched. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were extracted and pooled to assess the strength of the association between the LSP1 rs3817198T > C polymorphism and risk of breast cancer. A total of seven eligible studies including 33,920 cases and 35,671 controls based on the search criteria were involved in this meta-analysis. The distributions of genotypes in the controls were all in agreement with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. We observed that the LSP1 rs3817198T > C polymorphism was significantly correlated with breast cancer risk when all studies were pooled into the meta-analysis (the allele contrast model: OR = 1.06, 95% CI = 1.04-1.08; the homozygote codominant: OR = 1.14, 95% CI = 1.01-1.28). In the stratified analysis by ethnicity, significant association was observed in Caucasians for CC versus TT homozygote codominant model (OR = 1.25; 95% CI = 1.03-1.52) and for the recessive model (OR = 1.22; 95% CI = 1.02-1.47). There was significant association observed in Africans for CC versus TT homozygote codominant model (OR = 0.45; 95% CI = 0.22-0.92) and for the recessive model (OR = 0.43; 95% CI=0.22-0.88). Also, significant association was observed in mixed ethnicities for CC versus TT homozygote codominant model (OR = 1.12; 95% CI = 1.05-1.19). When stratified by study design, statistically significantly elevated risk was found in nested case-control studies (CC vs. TT: OR = 1.12, 95% CI = 1.05-1.19). But no significant association was observed for all comparison models between LSP1 rs3817198T > C polymorphism and breast cancer risk in hospital-based and people-based studies. When stratified by BRCA1 mutation carriers status, statistically significantly elevated risk was found in this meta-analysis (the allele contrast model: OR = 1.07, 95% CI = 1.01-1.14; the dominant model: OR = 1.09, 95% CI = 1.00-1.18). and significant association was found in the BRCA2 mutation carriers in the allele contrast (OR = 1.11, 95% CI = 1.03-1.20), The homozygote codominant (OR = 1.23, 95% CI = 1.04-1.47), The heterozygote codominant (OR = 1.12, 95% CI = 1.00-1.25) and the dominant models (OR = 1.14, 95% CI = 1.03-1.27). There was significant association between LSP1 rs3817198T > C polymorphism and breast cancer risk in BRCA1 and BRCA2 positive cohort in all comparison models (the allele contrast model: OR = 1.08, 95% CI = 1.03-1.13; CC vs. TT: OR = 1.16, 95% CI = 1.05-1.29; TC vs. TT: OR = 1.09, 95% CI = 1.01-1.16; the dominant model: OR = 1.10, 95% CI = 1.03-1.17; the recessive model: OR = 1.12, 95% CI = 1.01-1.23). In conclusion, this meta-analysis suggests that the LSP1 rs3817198T > C polymorphism is a low-penetrant risk factor for developing breast cancer but may not be in Africans.

Keywords: Alleles, Analysis, Brca1, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Design, Equilibrium, Ethnicity, FGFR2, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genome-Wide Association, Lymphocyte-Specific Protein 1 (LSP1), Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Mutation, Nested Case-Control, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Strength, Susceptibility Loci, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2011\Mol Bio Rep38, 4537.pdf](2011\Mol%20Bio%20Rep38,%204537.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies have examined the association between the APE1 T1349G (Asp148Glu) gene polymorphisms and lung cancer risk in various populations, but their results have been inconsistent. To assess this relationship more precisely, a meta-analysis was performed. The PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and CNKI database was searched for case-control studies published up to June 2010. Data were extracted and pooled odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Ultimately, ten studies, comprising 2,696 lung cancer cases and 3,948 controls were included. Overall, for the G allele carriers (TG + GG) versus homozygote TT, the pooled OR was 1.037 (95% CI = 0.928-1.159 P = 0.001 for heterogeneity), for GG versus TT the pooled OR was 0.997 (95% CI = 0.861-1.154 P = 0.005 for heterogeneity). In the stratified analysis by ethnicity, significantly risks were not found among Asians or Caucasians. However, in the subgroup analyses by smoking status, significantly risks were found among smokers not in non-smokers. This meta-analysis suggested that the APE1 T1349G (Asp148Glu) polymorphism was not associated with lung cancer risk among Asians or Caucasians. But, the APE1 G allele was an increased risk factor for developing lung cancer among smokers.

Keywords: Acid Substitution Variants, Analysis, Ape1, Base-Excision-Repair, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence Intervals, Disease, DNA-Repair Genes, Ethnicity, Gene Polymorphism, Human-Population, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Smokers, Smoking, Susceptibility, Web of Science, XPD, XRCC1

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Full Text: [2013\Mol Bio Rep40, 5931.pdf](2013/Mol%20Bio%20Rep40,%205931.pdf)

Abstract: Several epidemiological studies have assessed the associations of interleukin (IL) gene polymorphisms with acute pancreatitis (AP) in different populations. However, the results were inconclusive. Therefore, we performed the present study to comprehensively evaluate the associations of IL gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to AP. Systematic searches of the PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, CNKI, CBMdisc and Google Scholar until February 27, 2013, as well as hand searching of the references of identified articles were performed. Data were extracted using standardized forms and odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of associations. All statistical analyses were performed using Stata 11.0. Ten studies were included in our final combined analysis, covering a total of 1,220 AP cases and 1,351 controls. The results showed evidence for significant association between IL-8 -251 T/A (rs4073) polymorphism and AP risk, suggesting that IL-8 -251 A allele was associated with an increased risk of AP (for A allele vs. T allele: OR = 1.36, 95 % CI 1.05-1.76, p = 0.02; for A/A vs. T/T: OR = 2.28, 95 % CI 1.08-4.81, p = 0.03; for A/A+T/A vs. T/T: OR = 1.40, 95 % CI 1.11-1.77, p = 0.005). However, there were no significant associations between IL-1 beta (IL-1 beta +3954 C/T (rs1143634) and IL-1 beta -511 C/T (rs16944)), IL-6 (IL-6 -174 G/C (rs1800795) and IL-6 -634 C/G (rs1800796)) and IL-10 (IL-10 -1082 A/G (rs1800896), IL-10 -819 C/T (rs1800871) and IL-10 -592 C/A (rs1800872)) gene polymorphisms and AP risk. In summary, the current study suggests that the IL-8 -251 T/A polymorphism is associated with an increased risk of AP. In addition, there were no significant associations between IL-1 beta, IL-6 and IL-10 gene polymorphisms and AP risk.

Keywords: Acute Pancreatitis, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Development, Evidence, Forms, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, IL-10, IL-6, IL-8, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Pancreatitis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Pubmed, References, Review, Risk, Science, Stata, Statistical Analyses, Strength, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Mol Bio Rep40, 6637.pdf](2013/Mol%20Bio%20Rep40,%206637.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies have examined the association between the VEGF +936C/T (rs833061) and +460C/T (rs3025039) gene polymorphisms and oral cancer risk in various populations, but their results have been inconsistent. To assess this relationship more precisely, we performed a meta-analysis. The PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases were searched for case-control studies that were published up to January 2013. Data were extracted and pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Ultimately, six studies were included, comprising 1006 oral cancer cases and 1016 controls. Overall, the pooled OR for VEGF +936 T allele carriers (TC + TT) versus the wild-type homozygotes (CC) was 1.28 (95 % CI 1.04-1.58; P = 0.228 for heterogeneity), the pooled OR for TT versus CC was 1.64 (95 % CI 1.34-1.98; P = 0.315 for heterogeneity), and the pooled OR for the T allele versus the C allele was 1.42 (95 % CI 1.22-1.76; P = 0.286 for heterogeneity). In the stratified analysis by ethnicity, significant risks were found among Caucasians but not Asians. However, there were no associations between VEGF +460C/T and oral cancer risk in only two of the included studies. In conclusion, this meta-analysis demonstrates that the VEGF +936 T allele may be associated with an increased risk of oral cancer, especially among Caucasian populations.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Ethnicity, Factor Expression, Gastric-Cancer, Gene, Heterogeneity, I, Pst I Polymorphism, Intervals, Knowledge, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Oral, Oral Cancer, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Prognostic Value, Pubmed, Risk, Risks, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Susceptibility, Susceptibility, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, VEGF, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 397.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%20397.pdf)

Abstract: Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) remain the main cause of morbidity and mortality around the world. A common polymorphism c.677C > T has been identified in the gene coding for methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR), which is involved in the remethylation of homocysteine, and may predispose to CVDs. A meta-analysis was performed to estimate the risk of CVDs associated with MTHFR c.677C > T in Turkish population. Published studies were retrieved from PubMed, Science Citation Index/Expanded, Google Scholar, Turkish Medline, and the Turkish Council of Higher Education Theses Database. For each study, we calculated odds ratios and 95 % confidence intervals (CI), assuming frequency of allele and homozygote comparison, dominant and recessive genetic models. Thirty-one separate studies were included and 2.780 cases/3.022 controls were involved in the current meta-analysis. Significant association was found between c.677C > T polymorphism and risk of CVD when all studies pooled with random-effects model for T versus C (OR 1.33; 95 % CI 1.11-1.59; p = 0.002), TT vs. CC (OR 1.87; 95 % CI 1.35-2.60; p = 3.53E-04), TT+CT vs. CC (OR 1.32; 95 % CI 1.06-1.64; p = 0.014) and TT vs. CT+CC (OR 1.75; 95 % CI 1.29-2.37; p = 6.57E-04). Further analysis indicated the significant association between methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) TT genotype and groups with venous thrombosis, peripheral arterial thrombosis, acute MI/MI. No publication bias was observed in any comparison model. Our results of meta-analysis suggest that MTHFR c.677C > T polymorphism is associated with the CVDs in Turkish population.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Black-Sea Region, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Diseases, Citation, Coding, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Database, Disease, Diseases, Education, Factor-V-Leiden, Gene, Genetic, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Homocysteine, Homocysteine Levels, Intervals, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylene Tetrahydrofolate Reductase, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Gene, Model, Models, Morbidity, Mortality, Mthfr C.677c > T, Myocardial-Infarction, Plasma Homocysteine, Polymorphism, Population, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Science, Thermolabile Variant, Theses, Thrombophilic Mutations, Thrombosis, Turkish Population, Venous Thrombosis, World

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 1171.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%201171.pdf)

Abstract: The XPC Lys939Gln and Ala499Val polymorphisms were likely to be involved with the development of colorectal cancer. However, there had been inconsistent reports of association. This meta-analysis of literatures was performed to draw a more precise estimation of the relationship. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase and Web of Science for relevant articles with a time limit of December 2012. The strength of association between the XPC Lys939Gln and Ala499Val polymorphisms and colorectal cancer susceptibility were assessed by odds ratio (OR) with the corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI). This meta-analysis including six case-control studies evaluated the associations between the two XPC polymorphisms (Lys939Gln, Ala499Val) and colorectal cancer susceptibility. For XPC Lys939Gln, no obvious associations were found for all genetic models [CC vs AA: OR (95 % CI) = 1.12 (0.94-1.32); CA vs AA: OR (95 % CI) = 1.08 (0.94-1.24); the dominant model: OR (95 % CI) = 1.09 (0.97-1.23); the recessive model: OR (95 % CI) = 1.07 (0.92-1.25)]. For XPC Ala499Val, no obvious associations were also not found for all genetic models [TT vs CC: OR (95 % CI) = 0.84 (0.65-1.10); CT vs CC: OR (95 % CI) = 1.00 (0.86-1.15); the dominant model: OR (95 % CI) = 0.98 (0.85-1.12); the recessive model: OR (95 % CI) = 0.87 (0.67-1.12)]. This meta-analysis suggested that both the XPC Lys939Gln and Ala499Val polymorphisms were not risk factors for increasing colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Alcohol, Association, Associations, Bias, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell Carcinoma, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Ct, Development, Dna-Repair Genes, Genetic, Interval, Lung-Cancer, Lys751gln, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Odds Ratio, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Smoking, Strength, Web of Science, XPC

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 2679.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%202679.pdf)

Abstract: The C3435T polymorphism of the multidrug resistance gene (MDR1) has been implicated in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) risk, but the reported results are inconsistent. Here we performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the association between C3435T polymorphism and the risk of IBD using all case-control studies published before February 2013 according to PubMed and Web of Science. A total of 13 case-control studies, including 6,757 cases and 4,295 controls, were included. Pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95 % confidence interval (CI) was calculated using fixed- or random-effects model. Overall, no evidence has indicated that the C3435T polymorphism was associated with the susceptibility to IBD (dominant model: OR = 1.05, 95 % CI: 0.96-1.16; CT vs. CC: OR = 1.06, 95 % CI: 0.95-1.17; TT vs. CC: OR = 1.04, 95 % CI: 0.92-1.17; recessive model: OR = 0.99, 95 % CI: 0.90-1.09). Besides, stratified analysis by clinical type also indicated that no significant association between MDR1 C3435T and the risk of Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis was observed. This meta-analysis indicated that the C3435T polymorphism of MDR1 may not confer susceptibility to IBD.

Keywords: Abcb1, Analysis, Association, Behavior, Bowel, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Clinical, Confidence, Crohn’S Disease, Crohns-Disease, CT, Disease, Evidence, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Interval, MDR1, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Multidrug Resistance, Multidrug-Resistance-1 Gene, Odds Ratio, Phenotype, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Resistance, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Ulcerative Colitis, Ulcerative-Colitis, Variants, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 3021.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%203021.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis of case-control studies was conducted to determine whether SELE genetic polymorphisms contribute to the pathogenesis of coronary heart disease (CHD) and myocardial infarction (MI). 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. Twenty case-control studies met the inclusion criteria, with a total of 2,292 CHD patients, 901 MI patients and 3,233 healthy controls. Six common polymorphisms in the SELE gene were evaluated, including 554L/F, 98G/T, 128S/R, 2692G/A, 1901C/T, and 1856A/G. The results of our meta-analysis suggest that SELE genetic polymorphisms might be strongly correlated with an increased risk of CHD (allele model: OR 2.08, 95 % CI 1.67-2.58, P < 0.001; dominant model: OR 2.12, 95 % CI 1.68-2.68, P < 0.001; respectively), especially the SELE 554L/F, 98G/T and 128S/R polymorphisms. Furthermore, our findings indicated that SELE genetic polymorphisms were closely linked to the risk of CHD in Asians but not Caucasians. However, our findings reveal no positive correlations between SELE genetic polymorphisms and MI risk (allele model: OR 1.39, 95 % CI 1.00-1.94, P = 0.054; dominant model: OR 1.40, 95 % CI 0.96-2.04, P = 0.081; respectively). The current meta-analysis suggests that SELE genetic polymorphisms may contribute to an increased risk of CHD, especially the SELE 554L/F, 98G/T and 128S/R polymorphisms in Asians. However, SELE genetic polymorphisms may not be important determinants of susceptibility to MI.

Keywords: Adhesion, Artery-Disease, Articles, Atherosclerosis, Cad, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Coronary Heart Disease, Correlations, Criteria, Databases, Disease, E-Selectin, Flow, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Heart, Infarction, Inflammation, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Myocardial Infarction, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, S128r Polymorphism, Science, Sele, Software, Surgery, Type-2, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 3113.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%203113.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of the present study was to review previous investigations on the association of haplotypes in the G-protein beta 3 subunit (GNB3) gene with representative cardiovascular risk factors/phenotypes: hypertension, overweight, and variation in the systolic and diastolic blood pressures (SBP and DBP, respectively) and as well as body mass index (BMI). A comprehensive literature search was undertaken in Pubmed, Web of Science, EMBASE, Biological Abstracts, LILACS and Google Scholar to identify potentially relevant articles published up to April 2011. Six genetic association studies encompassing 16,068 participants were identified. Individual participant data were obtained for all studies. The three most investigated GNB3 polymorphisms (G-350A, C825T and C1429T) were considered. Expectation-maximization and generalized linear models were employed to estimate haplotypic effects from data with uncertain phase while adjusting for covariates. Study-specific results were combined through a random-effects multivariate meta-analysis. After carefully adjustments for relevant confounding factors, our analysis failed to support a role for GNB3 haplotypes in any of the investigated phenotypes. Sensitivity analyses excluding studies violating Hardy-Weinberg expectations, considering gender-specific effects or more extreme phenotypes (e.g. obesity only) as well as a fixed-effects “pooled” analysis also did not disclose a significant influence of GNB3 haplotypes on cardiovascular phenotypes. We conclude that the previous cumulative evidence does not support the proposal that haplotypes formed by common GNB3 polymorphisms might contribute either to the development of hypertension and obesity, or to the variation in the SBP, DBP and BMI.

Keywords: 7 Candidate Genes, Analyses, Analysis, Angiotensinogen Polymorphisms, Articles, Association, Blood, Blood-Pressure, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Cardiovascular, Confounding, Cumulative, Data, Development, Effects, Embase, Essential-Hypertension, Evidence, Expectations, Gender-Specific, Gene, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Genotype, Gnb3, Google, Google Scholar, Haplotypes, Hypertension, Index, Influence, Investigations, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Multivariate, Obesity, Overweight, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pressures, Publication Bias, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Sensitivity, Snp Haplotypes, Support, Trait Associations, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 3369.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%203369.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted a meta-analysis of case-control studies to determine whether SELP genetic polymorphisms contribute to the pathogenesis of coronary heart disease (CHD) and myocardial infarction (MI). A range of electronic databases were searched: 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 (1982-2013) without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was performed with the use of the STATA statistical software. Nine case-control studies with a total of 3,154 CHD patients, 1,608 MI patients and 17,304 healthy controls were involved in this meta-analysis. Six common polymorphisms in the SELE gene were assessed, including -1969G/A (rs1800805 G > A), -1817T/C (rs1800808 T > C), -2123C/G (rs1800807 C > G), Thr715Pro (rs6136 A > C), Leu599Val (rs6133 G > T), and Ser290Asn (rs6131 C > T). Our findings illustrated significantly positive associations of SELE genetic polymorphisms with the development of CHD and MI. The results of subgroup analysis by SNP type indicated that -1969G/A, -1817T/C, -2123C/G, Thr715Pro and Ser290Asn in the SELP gene might be strongly correlated with CHD and MI risk, but no similar results were found in SELP Leu599Val polymorphism. In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, our results indicated significant relationships between SELE genetic polymorphisms and the pathogenesis of CHD and MI among Asians and Caucasians. However, we observed no significant associations between SELP genetic polymorphisms and the risk of CHD and MI among Africans. Our findings provide empirical evidence that SELE genetic polymorphisms may contribute to the pathogenesis of CHD and MI, especially among Asians and Caucasians. Thus, SELP genetic polymorphisms could be potential and practical biomarkers for early diagnosis of CHD and MI.

Keywords: Analysis, Atherosclerosis, Biomarkers, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Coronary Heart Disease, Database, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Disease, Early Diagnosis, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Heart, Infarction, Language, Medline, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Myocardial Infarction, P-Selectin, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Potential, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Sele, SNP, Software, Soluble P-Selectin, Stroke, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 3925.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%203925.pdf)

Abstract: We carried out the current meta-analysis aiming to comprehensively assess the potential role of RASSF1A aberrant promoter methylation in the pathogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). 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 (CBM) (1982-2013) without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude risk difference (RD) with their 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. In the present meta-analysis, 21 clinical cohort studies with a total of 1,205 HCC patients were included. The results of our meta-analysis illustrated that the frequency of RASSF1A promoter methylation in cancer tissues were significantly higher than those of normal, adjacent and benign tissues (cancer tissues vs. normal tissues: RD = 0.63, 95 % CI 0.53-0.73, P < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. adjacent tissues: RD = 0.43, 95 % CI 0.33-0.53, P < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. benign tissues: RD = 0.48, 95 % CI 038-0.58, P < 0.001; respectively). Further subgroup by ethnicity demonstrated that RASSF1A aberrant promoter methylation was correlated with the pathogenesis of HCC among both Asians and Caucasians (all P < 0.05). The current meta-analysis suggests that RASSF1A aberrant promoter methylation may be implicated in the pathogenesis of HCC. Thus, detection of RASSF1A promoter methylation may be a helpful and valuable biomarker for diagnosis and prognosis of HCC.

Keywords: Activation, Asians, Biomarker, Biomedical, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Dna, Embase, Epidemiology, Epigenetic Inactivation, Ethnicity, HCC, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hypermethylation, Interval, Language, Liver-Cancer, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Normal, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Potential, Prognosis, Promoter Methylation, Pubmed, Quantitative-Analysis, Rassf1a, Restrictions, Risk, Role, Science, Software, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 3991.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%203991.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted a meta-analysis of cohort studies to evaluate the potential role of RASSF1A promoter methylation in colorectal carcinogenesis. A range of electronic databases were searched: PubMed (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) without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratio (OR) with 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. Eleven clinical cohort studies with a total of 1,505 colorectal cancer (CRC) patients that met all inclusion criteria were included in our meta-analysis. The results of our meta-analysis revealed that the frequency of RASSF1A promoter methylation was strongly correlated with clinical stage (OR = 1.69, 95 % CI 1.16-2.44, P = 0.006), histological grade (OR = 1.92, 95 % CI 1.22-3.04, P = 0.005) and distant metastasis (OR = 2.59, 95 % CI 1.46-4.60, P = 0.037) of CRC patients. However, we observed no positive correlations of RASSF1A promoter methylation with gender (OR = 1.04, 95 % CI 0.74-1.46, P = 0.842), age (OR = 1.70, 95 % CI 0.98-2.93, P = 0.057) and lymph node metastasis (OR = 1.65, 95 % CI 0.87-3.14, P = 0.127) of CRC patients. Further subgroup analysis by ethnicity demonstrated that RASSF1A promoter methylation was correlated with clinicopathological characteristics of CRC patients among Asians (clinical stage: OR = 2.55, 95 % CI 1.55-4.20, P < 0.001; histological grade: OR = 2.70, 95 % CI 1.44-5.06, P = 0.002; lymph node metastasis: OR = 4.09, 95 % CI 1.49-11.26, P = 0.006; distant metastasis: OR = 5.38, 95 % CI 1.73-16.70, P = 0.004), but not among Caucasians and Africans (all P > 0.05). Our meta-analysis has shown positive correlations between aberrant promoter methylation of RASSF1A gene and clinicopathological characteristics of CRC patients, especially among Asians.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cancer, Carcinoma, Characteristics, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Correlations, Criteria, Database, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Gender, Gene, Hypermethylation, Interval, K-Ras Mutations, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methylation, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Potential, Pubmed, Rassf1a, Restrictions, Risk, Role, Science, Software, Web Of Science

? Chen, Y.Z., Li, J., Zhao, Y.X., Liu, D., Wang, H.T., Gao, Y. and Chen, Y. (2014), Genetic polymorphisms in the *CYP1A1* and *CYP1B1* genes and susceptibility to bladder cancer: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **41** (8), 4929-4940.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 4929.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%204929.pdf)

Abstract: The current meta-analysis of case-control studies was conducted to evaluated the relationships of genetic polymorphisms in the CYP1A1 and CYP1B1 genes with the susceptibility to bladder cancer, aiming at determine whether these polymorphisms may contribute to the pathogenesis of bladder cancer. Related articles were determined via searching the following electronic databases without any language restrictions: PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases for relevant articles published before November 1st, 2013. STATA 12.0 software was also selected to deal with statistical data. The relationships were evaluated using the pooled odds ratios (ORs) and their 95 % confidence intervals (CI). Eleven case-control studies with a total of 2,609 bladder cancer patients and 2,634 healthy subjects met the inclusion criteria. The results of our meta-analysis demonstrated that CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms were associated with increased risks of bladder cancer (allele model: RR = 1.18, 95 % CI 1.07-1.30, P = 0.001; dominant model: RR = 1.15, 95 % CI 1.05-1.27, P = 0.003; respectively), especially among 11599G > C, 2455A > G, 3810T > C, and 113T > C polymorphisms. A subgroup analysis by ethnicity was conducted to investigate its effect on susceptibility to bladder cancer. The subgroup analysis results revealed positive significant correlations between CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk among Asians (allele model: RR = 1.26, 95 % CI 1.10-1.44, P = 0.001; dominant model: RR = 1.22, 95 % CI 1.08-1.38, P = 0.001), but not among Caucasians (all P < 0.05). Nevertheless, we observed no significant correlations between CYP1B1 genetic polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk (all P > 0.05). Our meta-analysis indicates that CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms may be involved in the pathogenesis of bladder cancer, especially among 11599G > C, 2455A > G, 3810T > C, and 113T > C polymorphisms. However, CYP1B1 genetic polymorphisms may not be important determinants of bladder cancer susceptibility.

Keywords: 1a1, Analysis, Articles, Asians, Association, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cancer Susceptibility, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlations, Criteria, Cyp1a1, Cyp1b1, Cytochrome-P450 Enzymes, Data, Databases, Ethnicity, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Gstm1, In-Silico, Intervals, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase, Model, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Risks, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Transitional-Cell Carcinoma, Turkish Population, Web Of Science

? Zuo, H.N., Wang, Z.L., Cui, D.R. and Xin, D.J. (2014), Genetic variations in the *KIR* gene family may contribute to susceptibility to ankylosing spondylitis: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **41** (8), 5311-5319.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 5311.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%205311.pdf)

Abstract: The present meta-analysis of relevant case-control studies was conducted to investigate the possible relationships between genetic variations in the killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor (KIR) gene clusters of the human KIR gene family and susceptibility to ankylosing spondylitis (AS). The following electronic databases were searched for relevant articles without language restrictions: the Web of Science, the Cochrane Library Database, PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases, covering all papers published until 2013. STATA statistical software was adopted in this meta-analysis as well. We also calculated the crude odds ratios (OR) and its 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CI). Seven case-control studies with 1,004 patients diagnosed with AS and 2,138 healthy cases were implicated in our meta-analysis, and 15 genes in the KIR gene family were also evaluated. The results of our meta-analysis show statistical significance between the genetic variations in the KIR2DL1, KIR2DS4, KIR2DS5 and KIR3DS1 genes and an increased susceptibility to AS (KIR2DL1: OR 7.82, 95 % CI 3.87-15.81, P < 0.001; KIR2DS4: OR 1.91, 95 % CI 1.16-3.13, P = 0.010; KIR2DS5: OR1.51, 95 % CI 1.14-2.01, P = 0.004; KIR3DS1: OR 1.58, 95 % CI 1.34-1.86, P < 0.001; respectively). However, we failed to found positive correlations between other genes and susceptibility to AS (all P > 0.05). The current meta-analysis provides reliable evidence that genetic variations in the KIR gene family may contribute to susceptibility to AS, especially for the KIR2DL1, KIR2DS4, KIR2DS5 and KIR3DS1 genes.

Keywords: Ankylosing Spondylitis, Articles, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell, Cells, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlations, Database, Databases, Disease, Embase, Evidence, Family, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Hla-C Alleles, Human, Immunoglobulin-Like Receptors, Intervals, Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor, Kir3dl1, Knowledge, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Papers, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Possible Association, Pubmed, Restrictions, Science, Significance, Software, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

? Li, X., Luo, Y.L., Zhang, Q.H., Mao, C., Wang, X.W., Liu, S. and Chen, Q. (2014), Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene C677T, A1298C polymorphisms and pre-eclampsia risk: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **41** (8), 5435-5448.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 5435.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%205435.pdf)

Abstract: To determine whether methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T and A1298C polymorphisms are associated with pre-eclampsia susceptibility. Literature searches of the Pubmed, Embase, BIOSIS Previews and Web of Science were conducted to identify all eligible articles up to January 18th, 2013. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) of five genetic models were calculated by fixed-effects or random-effects model. Publication bias, subgroup analysis, meta-regression and sensitivity analysis were also performed. A number of 49 studies including 51 samples consisted of 18,009 subjects (6,238 patients and 11,771 controls) were finally included. MTHFR C677T allele (TT or CT) carriers were 1.12 times more likely to develop pre-eclampsia (95 % CI 1.04-1.21) compared with 677CC homozygous individuals. Similar results were obtained under other genetic models. Restricted to severe pre-eclampsia, there was an increased risk for 677TT homozygotes compared with 677CC homozygotes (OR 1.43; 95 % CI 1.12-1.83). Subgroup analysis revealed a significant positive association between the C677T polymorphism (TT or CT) and pre-eclampsia in Asians (OR 1.41; 95 % CI 1.11-1.79) and white population (OR 1.14; 95 % CI 1.03-1.25). Meta-regression showed that study population, blinded genotyping, matching of cases and controls were not substantial sources of heterogeneity. For the MTHFR A1298C, ORs for all genetic models yielded a null association. This meta-analysis suggests that the MTHFR 677T allele might be associated with increased pre-eclampsia risk in Asian and white ethnicity and the subgroup of severe pre-eclampsia, while no association is observed between the MTHFR A1298C polymorphism and pre-eclampsia.

Keywords: 5,10-Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes, Analysis, Articles, Asian, Asians, Association, Bias, Candidate-Gene, Common Mutation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Ct, Ethnicity, Factor-V-Leiden, Gene, Genetic, Genotyping, Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium, Hellp-Syndrome, Heterogeneity, Homocysteine Levels, Human-Evolution, Inherited Thrombophilias, Intervals, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Model, Models, Mthfr, Mthfr C677t, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pre-Eclampsia, Preeclampsia, Publication, Publication Bias, Random Effects Model, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Severe Pre-Eclampsia, Severe Preeclampsia, Sources, Susceptibility, Vascular-Disease, Web Of Science

? Chen, G.D., Tang, J., Yu, G.W., Chen, Y.P., Wang, L.C. and Zhang, Y. (2014), Meta-analysis demonstrates lack of association of the GSK3B-50C/T polymorphism with risk of bipolar disorder. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **41** (9), 5711-5718.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 5711.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%205711.pdf)

Abstract: Published data on the association between GSK3B -50C/T (rs334558) and bipolar disorder (BD) are inconclusive. We performed this meta-analysis to evaluate the relationship of this single-nucleotide polymorphism with the susceptibility, and with the age at onset of BD. A literature search was conducted though PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases to identify relevant studies up to February 14, 2014. We identified a total of 6 publications including 1,251 cases and 1,804 controls to investigate the effect of GSK3B -50C/T on BD risk, and found no significant association in any genetic models (C vs. T: OR = 1.03, 95 % CI: 0.92-1.15; CC vs. TT+TC: OR = 1.04, 95 % CI: 0.84-1.28; TC+CC vs. TT: OR = 1.16, 95 % CI: 0.97-1.39; and CC vs. TC vs. TT: OR = 1.08, 95 % CI: 0.96-1.22). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity did not change the results. The association between GSK3B -50C/T and age at onset of BD was explored by 6 identified studies with a total of 659 BD type I patients. Similarly, we did not observe significant results in any genetic models (TC+CC vs. TT: SMD = 0.20, 95 % CI: -0.07 to 0.47; CC vs. TT+TC: SMD = 0.11, 95 % CI: -0.10 to 0.32; CC vs. TT: SMD = 0.32, 95 % CI: -0.13 to 0.77). The power analysis and tests for publication bias ensured the reliability of our results. In summary, this meta-analysis suggests that the functional polymorphism -50C/T within the GSK3B gene promoter is unlikely to relate with BD risk. However, more larger and well-designed studies are still needed to yield a conclusive result on the topic.

Keywords: Age, Age At Onset, Analysis, Association, Bias, Bipolar, Bipolar Disorder, China, Data, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Glycogen-Synthase-Kinase-3-Beta, Gsk3b, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Lithium, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Mood Disorders, Nationally Representative Sample, Onset, Patients, Polymorphism, Power, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Reliability, Risk, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Sleep-Deprivation, Susceptibility, Synthase Kinase 3-Beta, Topic, Web Of Science, Work Performance

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 6263.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%206263.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis was performed to assess the relationships between the PON1 Q192R (rs662 T > C) polymorphism and the clinical outcome of antiplatelet treatment after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). 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 (CBM) (1982-2013) without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio (OR) with their 95 % confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Six clinical cohort studies with a total number of 5,189 patients undergoing PCI for coronary heart disease were included. Our meta-analysis revealed that the PON1 Q192R polymorphism was correlated with an increased risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in patients receiving antiplatelet treatment after PCI (C allele vs. T allele: OR = 1.22, 95 % CI 1.04-1.43, P = 0.014; CT+CC vs. TT: OR = 1.38, 95 % CI 1.03-1.86, P = 0.029; CC vs. TT: OR = 1.45, 95 % CI 1.05-1.99, P = 0.024; respectively), especially among Asians. Furthermore, we found significantly positive correlations between the PON1 Q192R polymorphism and the incidence of stent thrombosis in patients receiving antiplatelet treatment after PCI (C allele vs. T allele: OR = 1.42, 95 % CI 1.08-1.87, P = 0.011; CT+CC vs. TT: OR = 1.93, 95 % CI 1.01-3.67, P = 0.046; CC vs. TT: OR = 2.18, 95 % CI 1.09-4.35, P = 0.027; respectively). Our meta-analysis of clinical cohort studies provides evidence that the PON1 Q192R polymorphism may increase the risk of MACE and stent thrombosis in patients receiving antiplatelet treatment after PCI.

Keywords: Antiplatelet Treatment, Asians, Association, Biomedical, Cardiovascular, Chinese, Clinical, Clopidogrel, Cohort, Confidence, Coronary Heart Disease, Correlations, Database, Databases, Disease, Efficacy, Embase, Events, Evidence, Genotypes, Heart, Incidence, Interval, Intervention, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Myocardial-Infarction, Odds Ratio, Outcome, P, Paraoxonase-1, Patients, PCI, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Pharmacodynamics, Polymorphism, Pon1, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Software, Therapy, Thrombosis, Treatment, Variants, Web Of Science

? Fan, Z.Z., Ge, Z.M., Cai, H.B., Liu, Z.Y., Liu, P. and Wang, H.Y. (2014), Association between the MMP-9-1562 C > T polymorphism and the risk of stroke: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **41** (10), 6787-6794.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 6787.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%206787.pdf)

Abstract: Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-9 so far is identified as extremely large and complicated MMP family member. Recently, dozens of studies have explored the association between a promoter polymorphism (-1562 C > T) in MMP-9 and stroke susceptibility. However, the conclusions of these studies still remain equivocal. Therefore, our current meta-analysis was conducted to investigate whether or not the MMP-9 promoter polymorphism is related to the risk of stroke. Electronic databases (PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, Cochrane Library and the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database) were searched to obtain all the available studies investigating this polymorphism and stroke from inception to October 2013. Overall and subgroup analyses were rigorously conducted after data extraction. Pooled odds ratio (OR) corresponding to 95 % confidence interval (CI) were estimated. The statistical analysis was performed using Review Manager 5.2. Totally, seven studies involving 1,624 cases and 1,525 controls were identified. The overall results suggested that there was no association of the C-1562T variant on stroke risk under the T allele versus C allele [OR (T vs. C) 0.98, 95 % CI (0.84, 1.15), P = 0.84], the dominant model [OR (TT+TC vs. CC) 0.95, 95 % CI (0.81, 1.13), P = 0.59], the recessive model [OR (TT vs. TC+CC) 1.55, 95 % CI (0.86, 2.81), P = 0.15], the homozygote comparison [OR (TT vs. CC) 1.48, 95 % CI (0.82, 2.68), P = 0.20] and the heterozygote comparison [OR (TC vs. CC) 0.93, 95 % CI (0.78, 1.10), P = 0.38]. In the subgroup analyses by ethnicity, age, stroke type and source of controls, no significant relations were observed in any genetic models. Our results indicated that MMP-9-1562 C > T polymorphism was not a risk factor for stroke. Further studies should focus on gene-gene and gene-environment interactions, and provide a more convincing explanation for this association.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Biomedical, Chinese, Comparison, Confidence, Data, Database, Databases, Disease, Embase, Ethnicity, Explanation, Extraction, Family, Focal Cerebral-Ischemia, From, Gelatinase-B, Gene-Expression, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphism, Interval, Literature, Matrix Metalloproteinase 9, Matrix Metalloproteinases, Matrix-Metalloproteinase-9, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mmp, Mmp-9, Model, Models, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Region, Relations, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Source, Statistical Analysis, Stroke, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 7241.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%207241.pdf)

Abstract: Epidemiological studies have reported the relationship between vacuolating cytotoxin A (vacA) s-/m-region genotypes and duodenal ulcer (DU), but the results remained inconclusive. We performed the present meta-analysis to investigate a more authentic association between vacA s-/m-region genotypes and DU. Literature search was performed by searching Embase, PubMed and ISI Web of Science databases as well as checking references from identified articles, reviews and the abstracts presented at related scientific societies meetings. The association was assessed by combined odds ratio (OR) with 95 % confidence interval (CI). A total of 42 studies were included in our final meta-analysis. The combined ORs (95 % CIs) showed that vacA s1 (OR = 2.96, 95 % CI = 2.34-3.75), m1 (OR = 1.46, 95 % CI = 1.05-2.04) and s1m1 (OR = 1.89, 95 % CI = 1.47-2.42) were associated with increased DU risk significantly in the overall studied population. Subgroup analyses by ethnicity showed that vacA s1 increased the risk of DU in Asian countries (OR = 1.92, 95 % CI = 1.30-2.83), European countries (OR = 3.58, 95 % CI = 2.13-6.03) and Latin American countries (OR = 4.20, 95 % CI = 2.21-7.98); vacA m1 increased the risk of DU in Latin American countries (OR = 2.98, 95 % CI = 1.59-5.56); vacA s1m1 increased the risk of DU in Asian countries (OR = 2.04, 95 % CI = 1.12-3.73) and Latin American countries (OR = 2.05, 95 % CI = 1.20-3.48); vacA s2m1 increased the risk of DU in Latin American countries (OR = 2.30, 95 % CI = 1.17-4.50). The data suggest that genotype testing of vacA s- and m-region will be useful in screening susceptible individuals for DU development.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Asian, Association, Caga Status, Confidence, Data, Databases, Development, Diversity, Duodenal Ulcer, Dyspeptic Patients, Ethnicity, From, Gastric Biopsy Specimens, Gastroduodenal Diseases, Genotype, Helicobacter Pylori, Helicobacter-Pylori Strains, Icea Genotypes, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Isi Web Of Science Databases, Latin American Countries, Latin-American, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nov, Odds Ratio, Peptic-Ulcer, Population, Prevalence, Pubmed, References, Reviews, Risk, Science, Screening, Testing, Vacuolating Cytotoxin, Vacuolating Cytotoxin A, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 8149.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%208149.pdf)

Abstract: We performed the present meta-analysis in an attempt to confirm the correlation of genetic polymorphisms in the COX2 and MMP12 genes with the susceptibility to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). We searched English database such as PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar and several Chinese database for meta-analysis. There were no specific language restrictions. Two investigators systematically extracted relevant data within those included studies. Crude ORs with its corresponding 95 % CI were calculated. STATA 12.0 software was adopted for statistical analysis. The impact of COX2 and MMP12 genetic polymorphisms on the pathogenesis of COPD was investigated in the current study with a total of 10 case-control studies, which includes 1,751 COPD patients and 2,472 healthy subjects. Four common polymorphisms, including rs689466 G > A and rs20417 G > C in the COX2 gene, rs652438 A > G and rs2276109 A > G were evaluated in the MMP12 gene. Pooled OR of the present studies and results showed that the frequency of COX2 rs20417 polymorphism was prevalent in COPD patients than those of healthy subjects (C allele vs. G allele OR = 1.33, 95 % CI 1.06-1.67, P = 0.014; GC + CC vs. GG OR = 1.86, 95 % CI 1.07-3.24, P = 0.029; respectively). However, we found no significant correlation between COX2 rs689466 polymorphism and the risk of COPD (all P > 0.05). Furthermore, our meta-analysis illustrated that individuals with MMP12 rs652438 polymorphism had significantly increased risk of developing COPD (G allele vs. A allele OR = 1.62, 95 % CI 1.08-2.42, P = 0.020; AG + GG vs. AA OR = 2.14, 95 % CI 1.12-4.09, P = 0.021; respectively). Nevertheless, no positive relation was detected between MMP12 rs2276109 variant and the risk of COPD. Our meta-analysis indicates that COX2 and MMP12 genetic polymorphisms may be strongly implicated in the development of COPD, especially for the COX2 rs20417 and MMP12 rs652438 polymorphisms. Thus, COX2 and MMP12 genetic polymorphisms could potentially be utilized as helpful biomarkers for early diagnosis of COPD.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Association, Asthma, Biomarkers, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Chronic, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Copd, Correlation, Cox2, Cyclooxygenase-2, Data, Database, Developing, Development, Diagnosis, Disease, Early Diagnosis, English, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Gg, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Language, Lung-Function, Macrophage Metalloelastase Mmp-12, Matrix Metalloproteinases, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mmp12, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Prostaglandin E-2, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, Susceptibility, Tumor Microenvironment, Web, Web Of Science

? Cai, L.P., Zhou, L.J., Lu, S.Y., Liang, Y.E., Chen, X.Y., Liu, L. and Lin, J. (2014), Association of IL-18 promoter gene polymorphisms with rheumatoid arthritis: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Biology Reports*, **41** (12), 8211-8217.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Bio Rep41, 8211.pdf](2014/Mol%20Bio%20Rep41,%208211.pdf)

Abstract: Interleukin-18(IL-18) plays a potential pathological role in rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The conclusions of the published reports on the relationship between single-nucleotide polymorphisms -607C/A (rs1946518) and -137G/C (rs187238) located in the IL-18 gene promoter and RA risk remain controversial. This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the association between IL-18 gene promoter (-607A/C and -137C/G) polymorphisms and RA using (1) allele, (2) codominant, (3) dominant, and (4) recessive models. Literature search was conducted up to January, 2013, in PubMed, EMBASE, Spring-link, Web of Science, Wanfang (Chinese) and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). A total of 10 studies from eight articles involving 2,662 cases and 2,168 controls for -607A/C polymorphism and 9 studies from six articles involving 1,331 cases and 1,468 controls for -137C/G polymorphism were considered in the meta-analysis. For the relationship of IL-18 -607A/C polymorphism with RA risk, significant association was observed in allele model (OR = 0.778, 95 % CI = 0.633-0.955) and dominant model (OR = 0.618, 95 % CI = 0.466-0.819). However, no significant association could be observed between -137C/G polymorphism and RA risk under all genetic models (allele model: OR = 0.940, 95 % CI = 0.777-1.138; codominant model: OR = 1.079, 95 % CI = 0.574-2.029; dominant model: OR = 0.913, 95 % CI = 0.779-1.069; recessive model: OR = 1.133, 95 % CI = 0.586-2.190). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, significant result was also found in Asian populations but not found in Caucasian populations for the relationship of IL-18 -607A/C polymorphism with RA risk; while no obvious association was found between IL-18 -137C/G polymorphism and RA risk. This meta-analysis indicates that IL-18 -607A/C polymorphism in promoter region may be associated with RA risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Arthritis, Articles, Asian, Association, Bias, Caucasian, China, Chinese, Disease, Embase, Ethnicity, Expression, From, Gene, Genetic, Il-18, Il-18 Promoter Gene Polymorphisms, Interleukin-18, Knowledge, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Potential, Pubmed, Region, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Risk, Risk-Factor, Role, Science, Systemic-Lupus-Erythematosus, Variant, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology

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? Gong, M., Long, J.A., Liu, Q. and Deng, H.C. (2010), Association of the ADIPOQ rs17360539 and rs266729 polymorphisms with type 2 diabetes: A meta-analysis. *Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology*, **325** (1-2), 78-83.

Full Text: Mol Cel End325, 78.pdf

Abstract: Published data on the association between ADIPOQ polymorphisms and type 2 diabetes are inconsistent. The present meta-analysis was performed to clarify the role of polymorphisms in proximal promoter region of ADIPOQ (rs17360539 and rs266729) in type 2 diabetes. The MEDLINE, EMBASE and Science Citation Index Expanded database were searched for eligible studies. Odd ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of association. The pooled ORs were performed for per-allele model (A/a) and others genetic models. A total of 10267 T2DM patients and 12837 controls was included in the meta-analysis. Overall the -11377G allele had an 8% elevated risk of T2DM compared to -11377C allele in all subjects (P = 0.034, OR = 1.08, 95% CI -1.01-1.15). The -11391A allele showed no significant effect on T2DM risk in all subjects (P = 0.240, OR = 1.10, 95% CI 0.94-1.29) compared to -11391G allele. In the subgroup analyses by ethnicity, -11391A allele increased T2DM risk in European population (P = 0.046, OR = 1.09, 95% CI 1.00-1.09). In conclusion, the accumulated evidence suggested that the ADIPOQ -11377G allele is a low-penetrant risk factor for developing type 2 diabetes, but -11391A is a risk factor only in European Caucasians. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acdc Gene, Adiponectin Apm1 Gene, Adipoq Polymorphism, Citation, Common Variants, French Caucasians, Meta-Analysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Obesity, Proximal Promoter, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Susceptibility Locus, Type 2 Diabetes

# Title: Molecular Diagnosis & Therapy

Full Journal Title: Molecular Diagnosis & Therapy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xie, Z.K., Zhao, H., Huang, J. and Xie, Z.F. (2014), The regulated upon activation normal T-cell expressed and secreted (*RANTES*) -28C/G and -403G/A polymorphisms and asthma risk: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Diagnosis & Therapy*, **18** (5), 523-531.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Dia The18, 523.pdf](2014/Mol%20Dia%20The18,%20523.pdf)

Abstract: Genetic studies have revealed that the regulated upon activation normal T-cell expressed and secreted (RANTES) -28C/G and -403G/A polymorphisms are associated with asthma risk, but contradictory findings have also been reported. Therefore, we undertook a meta-analysis on this topic. The PubMed, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), and Wanfang databases were used to identify relevant studies published in the medical literature from 1990 to March 26, 2014. Nine studies (containing 2,103 cases and 2,876 controls) investigated the -28C/G polymorphism, and 11 studies (including 2,015 cases and 1,909 controls) assessed the -403G/A polymorphism. The pooled results demonstrated that the -28C/G polymorphism was not associated with asthma risk in the overall populations (Caucasians, Asians, and a mixed population). However, in subgroup analysis according to age, the -28G allele was associated with an increased risk of asthma in children (odds ratio [OR] 1.27, 95 % confidence interval [CI] 1.03-1.57, P value for heterogeneity [P (het)] = 0.163, P value for the overall effect [P (z)] = 0.028). When we further stratified the studies performed in children on the basis of ethnicity, we found that the -28G allele was associated with an increased risk of asthma in Asian children (OR 1.28, 95 % CI 1.02-1.62, P (het) = 0.127, P (z) = 0.035), but not in Caucasian children (OR 1.20, 95 % CI 0.68-2.12, P (het) = 0.137, P (z) = 0.530). In subgroup analysis by asthma phenotype, no association between either atopic or non-atopic asthma and the -28C/G polymorphism was identified. For the -403G/A polymorphism, meta-analysis showed no association with asthma risk in the overall populations (Caucasians, Asians, and black people). In subgroup analyses by age, ethnicity, and asthma phenotype, we still did not find any association between the -403G/A polymorphism and asthma. Current findings suggest an association between the -28G allele and asthma risk in Asian children but not in Caucasian children.

Keywords: Activation, Age, Allergic Airway Inflammation, Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Asians, Association, Asthma, Atopic Asthma, Caucasian, Chemokine, Children, China, Chinese Children, Confidence, Databases, Ethnicity, From, Gene Promoter Polymorphisms, Heterogeneity, Interval, Knowledge, Literature, Mcp-1, Medical, Medical Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Normal, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Severity, Topic, Value, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Molecular Genetics and Genomics

Full Journal Title: Molecular Genetics and Genomics

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., Wang, Q. and Liu, H.L. (2015), Association of rs9340799 polymorphism in estrogen receptor alpha gene with the risk of osteoarthritis: evidence based on 8,792 subjects. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **290** (2), 513-520.

Full Text: [2015\Mol Gen Gen290, 513.pdf](2015/Mol%20Gen%20Gen290,%20513.pdf)

Abstract: Osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most common skeletal disease, which seriously affects the quality of life of patients, particularly in the middle-aged and elderly individuals. We aimed to explore whether rs9340799 [estrogen receptor alpha (ER-alpha) XbaI A/G] polymorphism was associated with OA using a meta-analysis. A literature search for eligible studies published before March 28, 2014 was conducted in the PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane database, Current Controlled Trials, Clinicaltrials.gov, Chinese Clinical Trial Registry, CBMdisc, CNKI, Google Scholar and Baidu Library. The association between the rs9340799 polymorphism and OA risk was assessed by odds ratios (ORs) together with their 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). A total of 663 articles were found. After article review and quality assessment, 10 articles involving 2,924 OA cases and 5,868 controls were included in the final meta-analysis. The combined evidence suggested that rs9340799 polymorphism contributed significantly to an increased risk of OA (for G allele vs. A allele: OR = 1.21, 95 % CI 1.03-1.43, p = 0.02; for G/G vs. A/A: OR = 1.30, 95 % CI 1.07-1.57, p = 0.009). In the subgroup analyses, significant associations were found between the rs9340799 polymorphism and the OA risk in the European group, Asian group, and knee osteoarthritis group, respectively. These results suggested that the rs9340799 polymorphism might be associated with the risk of OA. However, the results should be interpreted with caution because of the publication bias.

Keywords: Analyses, Arthritis, Article, Articles, Asian, Assessment, Association, Bias, Chinese, Clinical Trial, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Disease, Elderly, Estrogen, Estrogen Receptor, Estrogen Receptor Alpha, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Haplotype, Hip, Intervals, Knee, Knee Osteoarthritis, Life, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalyses, Metaanalysis, Osteoarthritis, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Review, Risk, Science, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Molecular Informatics

Full Journal Title: Molecular Informatics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bodlaj, J. and Batagelj, V. (2014), Network analysis of publications on topological indices from the Web of Science. *Molecular Informatics*, **33** (8), 514-535.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Inf33, 514.pdf](2014/Mol%20Inf33,%20514.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we analyze a collection of bibliographic networks, constructed from the data from the Web of Science on works (papers, books, etc.) on the topic of topological indices and on relating scientific fields. We present the general outlook and more specific findings about authors, works and journals, subtopics and keywords and also important relations between them based on scientometric approaches like the strongest and main citation paths, the main themes on citation path based on key-words, results of co-authorship analysis in form of the most prominent islands of citing authors, groups of collaborating authors, two-mode cores of authors and works. We investigate the nature of citing of authors, important journals and citing of works between them, journals preferred by authors and expose hierarchy of similar collaborating authors, based on keywords they use. We perform temporal analysis on one important journal as well. We give a comprehensive scientometric insight into the field of topological indices.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliographic, Citation, Clustering, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collection, Constructed, Data, Field, General, Groups, Indices, Journal, Journals, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Papers, Publications, Relations, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Temporal, Temporal Analysis, Topic, Topological Index, Web Of Science

? Li, L., Hu, J.X. and Ho, Y.S. (2014), Global performance and trend of QSAR/QSPR research: A bibliometric analysis. *Molecular Informatics*, **33** (10), 655-668.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Inf33, 655.pdf](2014/Mol%20Inf33,%20655.pdf); [2014\Mol Inf-Li.pdf](2014/Mol%20Inf-Li.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis based on the Science Citation Index Expanded was conducted to provide insights into the publication performance and research trend of quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) and quantitative structure-property relationship (QSPR) from 1993 to 2012. The results show that the number of articles per year quadrupled from 1993 to 2006 and plateaued since 2007. Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling was the most prolific journal. The internal methodological innovations in acquiring molecular descriptors and modeling stimulated the articles’ increase in the research fields of drug design and synthesis, and chemoinformatics; while the external regulatory demands on model validation and reliability fueled the increase in environmental sciences. “Prediction endpoints”, “statistical algorithms”, and “molecular descriptors” were identified as three research hotspots. The articles from developed countries were larger in number and more influential in citation, whereas those from developing countries were higher in output growth rates.

Keywords: Analysis, Applicability Domain, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological-Activity, Citation, Comsia 3d Qsar, Design, Developing, Developing Countries, Drug, Drug Design, Electrotopological-State, Environmental, From, Global, Growth, Hiv-1 Integrase Inhibitors, Hotspots, Information, Journal, Model, Model Validation, Modeling, Molecular Similarity Indexes, Partition-Coefficients, Performance, Publication, Publication Performance, Qsar, Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (Qsar), Quantitative Structure-Property Relationship (Qspr), Rates, Reliability, Research, Research Trend, Risk-Assessment, Sci-Expanded, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science-Citation-Index, Sciences, Scientometrics, Structure-Property Relationship, Synthesis, Theoretical Descriptors, Trend, Validation

# Title: Molecular Nutrition & Food Research

Full Journal Title: Molecular Nutrition & Food Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Liu, L.H., Wang, S. and Liu, J.C. (2015), Fiber consumption and all-cause, cardiovascular, and cancer mortalities: A systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies. *Molecular Nutrition & Food Research*, **59** (1), 139-146.

Full Text: [2015\Mol Nut Foo Res59, 139.pdf](2015/Mol%20Nut%20Foo%20Res59,%20139.pdf)

Abstract: The present meta-analysis aimed to investigate fiber consumption and all-cause mortality, and cause-specific mortality. MEDLINE and web of science database were searched for cohort studies published from inception to August 2014. Studies were included if they provided a hazard ratio (HR) and corresponding 95% CI for mortality in relation to fiber consumption.We found that, compared with those who consumed lowest fiber, for individuals who ate highest fiber, mortality rate was lower by 23% (HR, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.72-0.81) for CVD, by 17% (HR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.74-0.91) for cancer, by 23% (HR, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.73-0.81) for all-cause mortality. For each 10 g/day increase in fiber intake, the pooled HR was estimated to be 0.89 (95% CI, 0.86-0.93) for all-cause mortality, 0.80 (95% CI, 0.72-0.88) for CHD mortality, and 0.66 (95% CI, 0.40-0.92) for IHD mortality, 0.91 (95% CI, 0.88-0.94) for cancer. Dietary fiber and CVD mortality showed a strong dose-response relation. Apparently, fiber consumption is inversely associated with all-cause mortality and CVD, IHD, cancer mortality.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, All-Cause Mortality, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cereal Fiber, Cohort, Colorectal-Cancer, Consumption, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Database, Dietary Antioxidant Vitamins, Dose-Response Relation, Fiber, From, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Health-Benefits, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Middle-Aged Women, Mortality, Mortality Rate, Pooled Analysis, Postmenopausal Women, Review, Science, Si, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Molecular Oncology

Full Journal Title: [Molecular Oncology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/15747891)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sullivan, R. (2009), Has the US Cancer Centre model been ‘successful’? Lessons for the European cancer community. *Molecular Oncology*, **3** (3), 192-203.

Full Text: [2009\Mol Onc3, 192.pdf](2009\Mol%20Onc3,%20192.pdf)

Abstract: The US model of Cancer Centres created by the National Cancer Act in 1971 has been one of the most tried and tested models of organised disease-specific scientific endeavors in the world. With many countries, particularly those in Europe now looking to develop the research arms of their National Cancer Control Programmes through the development of similar Cancer Centres the time is correct to consider the success and limitations of the US effort to date. Here we described the salient features of both US Cancer Centres and Networks, including their funding and evaluation with socio-political analysis on the learning points for Europe. In particular we highlight issues around sustainable funding, training and network development. New data highlighting deficiencies in the US model around prevention, health promotion, health inequalities in cancer outcomes, and clinical research provide key learning points and opportunities for the European model developed. (C) 2009 Federation of European Biochemical Societies. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Cancer, Evaluation, Evidence, Funding, Geography, Health Promotion, Institutes, NCI, Organization, Outcomes, Policy, Research, US

? van Harten, W.H., van Bokhorst, L. and van Luenen, H.G.A.M. (2010), Benchmarking biology research organizations using a new, dedicated tool. *Molecular Oncology*, **4** (1), 12-18.

Full Text: [2010\Mol Onc4, 12.pdf](2010\Mol%20Onc4,%2012.pdf)

Abstract: International competition forces fundamental research organizations to assess their relative performance. We present a benchmark tool for scientific research organizations where, contrary to existing models, the group leader is placed in a central position within the organization. We used it in a pilot benchmark study involving six research institutions. Our study shows that data collection and data comparison based on this new tool can be achieved. It proved possible to compare relative performance and organizational characteristics and to generate suggestions for improvement for most participants. However, strict definitions of the parameters used for the benchmark and a thorough insight into the organization of each of the benchmark partners is required to produce comparable data and draw firm conclusions.

Keywords: Organization, Research, Benchmarking, Evaluation

# Title: Molecular Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: [Molecular Psychiatry](http://www.nature.com/mp/archive/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ebstein, R.P. (2006), The molecular genetic architecture of human personality: Beyond self-report questionnaires. *Molecular Psychiatry*, **11** (5), 427-445.

Full Text: [2006\Mol Psy11, 427.pdf](2006\Mol%20Psy11,%20427.pdf)

Abstract: Molecular genetic studies of personality began with two high impact papers in 1996 that showed provisional associations between the dopamine DRD4 exon III repeat region and Novelty Seeking/Extraversion. These first two reports were shortly followed by an investigation linking Neuroticism/Harm Avoidance with the serotonin transporter (SLC6A4) promoter region polymorphism (5-HTTLPR). In the ensuing decade, thoUSAnds of subjects have been studied for association between these genes and personality, assessed by using self-report questionnaires, with erratic success in replication of the first findings for Novelty Seeking (DRD4) and Harm Avoidance (5-HTTLPR). Small effect sizes characteristic of non-Mendelian traits, polygenic patterns of inheritance and true heterogeneity between studies confound attempts to reach a consensus regarding the role of common polymorphisms in contributing to personality domains. Nevertheless, the current state of personality genetics is far from being bleak. Several new paradigms especially functional neuroimaging or ‘imaging genomics’ have strengthened the connection between 5-HTTLPR and anxiety-related personality traits. The demonstrations that early environmental information can considerably strengthen and even uncover associations between genes and behavior (Caspi’s seminal studies and more recently the demonstration that early environment impacts on DRD4 and Novelty Seeking) are notable and herald a new era of personality genetics. Finally, consideration of the broader phenotypic expression of common polymorphisms (e.g. The ‘social brain’, altruism, etc.) and the use of new experimental paradigms including neurophysiological, neuropsychological and computer games that go beyond the narrow self-report questionnaire design will enable a deeper understanding of how common genetic polymorphisms modulate human behavior. Human personality, defined by Webster as the quality or state of being a person or the complex of characteristics that distinguishes an individual, surely requires a more encompassing view towards understanding its complex molecular genetic architecture.

Keywords: C, T Promoter Polymorphisms, Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Dopamine D4 Receptor (DRD4), Dopamine-D4 Receptor Gene, DRD4 Gene, EXON-III Polymorphism, Genetics, Human, Molecular Genetics, Novelty Seeking Personality, O-Methyltransferase Comt, Personality, Quantitative-Trait Loci, Review, Serotonin Transporter (SLC6A4), Serotonin Transporter Gene, Tandem Duplication Polymorphism, Temperament

# Title: Molecular Reproduction and Development

Full Journal Title: Molecular Reproduction and Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vega, M.G., Zarek, S.M., Bhagwat, M. and Segars, J.H. (2015), Gonadotropin surge-inhibiting/attenuating factors: A review of current evidence, potential applications, and future directions for research. *Molecular Reproduction and Development*, **82** (1), 2-16.

Full Text: [2015\Mol Rep Dev82, 2.pdf](2015/Mol%20Rep%20Dev82,%202.pdf)

Abstract: Animal studies in the 1980s suggested the existence of an ovarian hormone, termed gonadotropin surge-inhibiting/attenuating factor (GnSIF/AF), that modulates pituitary secretion of luteinizing hormone (LH). Given the importance of identifying regulatory factors of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis and the accumulating data suggesting its existence, we conducted a comprehensive literature search using PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Embase to identify articles related to GnSIF/AF. The search generated 161 publications, of which 97 were included in this study. Several attempts have been made to identify and characterize this hormone and several candidates have been identified, but the protein sequences of these putative GnSIF/AF factors differ widely from one study to another. In addition, while the RF-amide RFRP-3 is known foremost as a neuropeptide, some research supports an ovarian origin for this non-steroidal hormone, thereby suggesting a role for RFRP-3 either as a co-modulator of GnSIF/AF or as a gonadotropin-inhibiting factor in the hypothalamus (GnIH). Discovery of the KNDy neurons that modulate GnRH secretion, on the other hand, further encourages the search for substance(s) that modulate their activity and that indirectly affect LH secretion and the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis. While it has remained an elusive hormone, GnSIF/AF holds many potential applications for contraception, in vitro fertilization, and/or cancer as well as for understanding polycystic ovary syndrome, metabolic diseases, and/or pubertal development. In this review, we rigorously examine the available evidence regarding the existence of GnSIF/AF, previous attempts at its identification, limitations to its discovery, future directions of research, and potential clinical applications. Mol. Reprod. Dev. 82: 2-16, 2015. (c) 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Activity, Affect, Articles, Attenuating Factor Gnsaf, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Contraception, Data, Development, Discovery, Diseases, Evidence, Factors, Fertilization, Follicle-Stimulating-Hormone, From, Human Granulosa-Cells, Human Menopausal Gonadotropin, Human Serum-Albumin, Hypothalamus, Identification, In Vitro, In Vitro Fertilization, Inhibiting Factor, Literature, Literature Search, Luteinizing-Hormone, Neurons, Origin, Ovary, Periodicals, Pituitary, Polycystic-Ovary-Syndrome, Potential, Protein, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Review, Rfamide-Related Peptide-3, Role, Science, Scopus, Secretion, Superovulated Women, Syndrome, Understanding, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Molecular Systems Biology

Full Journal Title: [Molecular Systems Biology](http://www.nature.com/msb/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bork, P. (2005), Is there biological research beyond Systems Biology? A comparative analysis of terms. *Molecular Systems Biology*, **1**, Art. No. 2005.0012.

Full Text: [2005\Mol Sys Bio1, 2005.0012.pdf](2005\Mol%20Sys%20Bio1,%202005.0012.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Biological, Research

# Title: Molecular Vision

Full Journal Title: Molecular Vision

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tong, Y., Liao, J., Zhang, Y.A., Zhou, J., Zhang, H.Y. and Mao, M. (2010), LOC387715/HTRA1 gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to age-related macular degeneration: A HuGE review and meta-analysis. *Molecular Vision*, **16** (213), 1958-1981.

Full Text: [2010\Mol Vis16, 1958.pdf](2010/Mol%20Vis16,%201958.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To examine the association of age-related macular degeneration (AMD) with HtrA serine peptidase 1 (HTRA1) gene rs11200638 G -> A polymorphism and LOC387715/ARMS2 gene rs10490924 G -> T polymorphisms, and to evaluate the magnitude of the gene effect and the possible genetic mode of action. Methods: We searched the US National Library of Medicine’s PUBMED, EMBASE, OMIM, ISI Web of Science, and CNKI databases in a systematic manner to retrieve all genetic association studies on the HTRA1 (rs11200638) and LOC387715/ARMS2 (rs10490924) gene polymorphisms and AMD. We performed a meta-analysis conducted with Stata software, version 9.0. Results: Individuals who carried the AA and AG genotypes of HTRA1 gene rs11200638 G -> A polymorphism had 2.243 and 8.669 times the risk of developing AMD, respectively, when compared with those who carry the GG genotype. Individuals carrying the TT and TG genotypes of LOC387715/ARMS2 gene rs10490924 G -> T polymorphism had 7.512 and 2.353 times the risk of developing AMD, respectively, compared with those who carry GG genotype. These results suggested a “moderate” codominant, multiplicative genetic mode; that is, both HTRA1 rs11200638 G -> A polymorphism and LOC387715/ARMS2 rs10490924 G -> T polymorphism play important roles in the pathogenesis of AMD. We found no evidence of publication bias. Between-study heterogeneity was found in both allele-based analysis and genotype-based analysis. Conclusions: HTRA1 rs11200638 G -> A polymorphism and LOC387715/ARMS2 rs10490924 G -> T polymorphism play important roles in AMD. Gene-gene and gene-environmental interactions, as well as precise mechanisms underlying common variants in the HTRA1 gene and LOC387715/ARMS2 gene, potentially increase the risk of AMD and need further exploration.

Keywords: Analysis, Apolipoprotein-E Polymorphisms, Beaver Dam Eye, Bias, Body-Mass Index, Complement Factor-H, Databases, Genetic, Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium, Htra1 Promoter Polymorphism, ISI, Japanese Population, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Public-Health Impact, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Software, Stargardt-Disease, Susceptibility, Systematic, US, Web of Science

? Ma, Y.B., Fu, S.Y., Ma, Y.H. and Liu, H.L. (2014), Relationship between *SERPING1* rs2511989 polymorphism and age-related macular degeneration risk: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Vision*, **20**, 1434-1442.

Full Text: [2014\Mol Vis20, 1434.pdf](2014/Mol%20Vis20,%201434.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: We conducted a meta-analysis aiming to evaluate the relationship between a common polymorphism (rs2511989 G>A) in the SERPING1 gene and the risk of age-related macular degeneration (AMD). Methods: The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched for relevant articles published before November 1, 2013, without any language restrictions. A meta-analysis was conducted using STATA 12.0 software. We calculated a crude odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (95% CI) to evaluate the relationships under five genetic models. Results: Seven case-control studies with a total of 7,159 patients with AMD and 5,797 healthy subjects met the inclusion criteria. The results of our meta-analysis showed that the SERPING1 rs2511989 polymorphism might be correlated with an increased risk of AMD (G allele versus A allele: OR = 1.09, 95% CI = 1.03-1.15, p = 0.020; GG + GA versus AA: OR = 1.14, 95% CI = 1.03-1.26, p = 0.014; GG versus GA+AA: OR = 1.10, 95% CI = 1.02-1.19, p = 0.012; GG versus AA: OR = 1.20, 95% CI = 1.07-1.34, p = 0.002; respectively). Results of subgroup analysis by ethnicity revealed positive correlations between the SERPING1 rs2511989 polymorphism and risk of AMD among Caucasians under five genetic models (all p<0.05), but not among Asians (all p>0.05). Conclusions: The current meta-analysis shows that the SERPING1 rs2511989 polymorphism may have a positive effect on the risk of AMD, especially among Caucasians.

Keywords: Age-Related, Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Amd, Analysis, Articles, Asians, Association, C1 Inhibitor, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Correlations, Criteria, Databases, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic, Genetic-Variants, Gg, Google, Google Scholar, Interval, Language, Macular Degeneration, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Odds Ratio, Patients, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Web, Web Of Science

? Chi, X.X., Liu, Y.Y., Shi, S.N., Cong, Z., Liang, Y.Q. and Zhang, H.J. (2015), *XRCC1* and *XPD* genetic polymorphisms and susceptibility to age-related cataract: A meta-analysis. *Molecular Vision*, **21**, 335-346.

Full Text: [2015\Mol Vis21, 335.pdf](2015/Mol%20Vis21,%20335.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysis aimed to determine the relationships between XRCC1 Arg399Gln (rs25487 G>A) and XPD Lys751Gln (rs1052559 A>C) polymorphisms and susceptibility to age-related cataract. Methods: 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. Various combinations of the keywords and MeSH terms were used to screen for potentially relevant studies, specifically “genetic polymorphisms” or “SNPs” or “variation” or “single nucleotide polymorphism” or “polymorphism” or “mutation” or “variant”; “X-ray repair cross complementing protein 1” or “Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group D Protein” or “X-ray repair cross complementing protein 1” or “Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group D Protein” or “XPD” or “Xeroderma Pigmentosum Complementation Group D Protein” or “ERCC2” or “XRCC1” or “ XRCC1 DNA repair protein”; and “Cataract” or “Membranous Cataract” or “Pseudoaphakia.” Meta-analyses were conducted using Stata 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios (ORs) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated. Results: Six independent case-control studies were included in the meta-analysis. Our results indicated that the association between the genetic polymorphisms of XRCC1 Arg399Gln G>A and XPD Lys751Gln A>C and increased susceptibility to age-related cataracts was statistically significant (XRCC1 Arg399Gln: OR=1.30, 95% CI=1.17-1.44, p<0.001; XPD Lys751Gln: OR=1.25, 95% CI=1.12-1.40, p<0.001, respectively). Ethnicity-stratified analysis indicated that the XRCC1 Arg399Gln G>A polymorphism was correlated with the development and progression of age-related cataract in China, India, and Turkey in the allele model and the dominant model. For the XPD Lys751Gln A>C variant, the association with the pathogenesis of age-related cataract in China and Turkey in the allele model and the dominant model was investigated. Conclusions: The association of XRCC1 Arg399Gln and XPD Lys751Gln polymorphisms with age-related cataract susceptibility observed in our meta-analyses supports the view that XRCC1 and XPD may play important roles in susceptibility to age-related cataract.

Keywords: Age-Related, Age-Related Cataract, Analysis, Antioxidants, Arg399gln, Association, Biomedical, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Development, Dna, Dna Repair, Embase, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Heterogeneity, India, Intervals, Language, Lens, Library, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nucleotide Excision-Repair, Oxidative Stress, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Progression, Protein, Repair, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Stata, Susceptibility, Turkey, Web, Web Of Science, XPD, XRCC1

# Title: Molecules

Full Journal Title: Molecules

ISO Abbreviated Title: Molecules

JCR Abbreviated Title: Molecules

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Souto, A.L., Tavares, J.F., da Silva, M.S., Diniz, M.D.F.M., de Athayde, P.F. and Barbosa, J.M. (2011), Anti-inflammatory activity of alkaloids: An update from 2000 to 2010. *Molecules*, **16** (10), 8515-8534.

Full Text: [2011\Molecules16, 8515.pdf](2011\Molecules16,%208515.pdf)

Abstract: Many natural substances with proven anti-inflammatory activity have been isolated throughout the years. The aim of this review is to review naturally sourced alkaloids with anti-inflammatory effects reported from 2000 to 2010. The assays were conducted mostly in vivo, and carrageenan-induced pedal edema was the most used experimental model. of the 49 alkaloids evaluated, 40 demonstrated anti-inflammatory activity. of these the most studied type were the isoquinolines. This review was based on NAPRALERT data bank, Web of Science and Chemical Abstracts. In this review, 95 references are cited.

Keywords: Alkaloids, Anti-Inflammatory Activity, Antiulcer Activity, C-13-Nmr Spectral Data, Chemical Abstracts, Drug Discovery, Experimental, Experimental Models, In Vivo, Inflammation, Inflammatory Diseases, Medicinal-Plants, Mice, Model, Natural, Natural-Products, Rats, Review, Riparin I, Science, TNF-Alpha, Web of Science

? White, P.A.S., Oliveira, R.C.M., Oliveira, A.P., Serafini, M.R., Araujo, A.A.S., Gelain, D.P., Moreira, J.C.F., Almeida, J.R.G.S., Quintans, J.S.S., Quintans, L.J. and Santos, M.R.V. (2014), Antioxidant activity and mechanisms of action of natural compounds isolated from lichens: A systematic review. *Molecules*, **19** (9), 14496-14527.

Full Text: [2014\Molecules19, 14496.pdf](2014/Molecules19,%2014496.pdf)

Abstract: Chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes, neurodegenerative and cardiovascular diseases are characterized by an enhanced state of oxidative stress, which may result from the overproduction of reactive species and/or a decrease in antioxidant defenses. The search for new chemical entities with antioxidant profile is still thus an emerging field on ongoing interest. Due to the lack of reviews concerning the antioxidant activity of lichen-derived natural compounds, we performed a review of the antioxidant potential and mechanisms of action of natural compounds isolated from lichens. The search terms “lichens”, “antioxidants” and “antioxidant response elements” were used to retrieve articles in LILACS, PubMed and Web of Science published until February 2014. From a total of 319 articles surveyed, 32 met the established inclusion and exclusion criteria. It was observed that the most common isolated compound studied was usnic acid, cited in 14 out of the 32 articles. The most often described antioxidant assays for the study of in vitro antioxidant activity were mainly DPPH, LPO and SOD. The most suggested mechanisms of action were scavenging of reactive species, enzymatic activation and inhibition of iNOS. Thus, compounds isolated from lichens are possible candidates for the management of oxidative stress, and may be useful in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Keywords: Activation, Activity, Anticancer Agents, Antioxidant, Antioxidant Response Elements, Antioxidants, Articles, Biological-Activities, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cells, Chemical, Chronic, Chronic Disease, Constituents, Criteria, Derivatives, Diabetes, Diffractaic Acid, Diseases, Dpph, Field, From, Hypogymnia-Physodes, In Vitro, Inhibition, Lichens, Major Metabolites, Management, Mechanisms, Natural, Oxidative Stress, Potential, Pubmed, Response, Review, Reviews, Science, Sod, Species, State, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Usnic Acid, Web Of Science

# Title: Motriz-Revista de Educacao Fisica

Full Journal Title: Motriz-Revista de Educacao Fisica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

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Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hernandez, S.S.S., Vital, T.M., Gobbi, S., Costa, J.L.R. and Stella, F. (2011), Physical activity and neuropsychiatric symptoms in elderly with Alzheimer’s dementia. *Motriz-Revista de Educacao Fisica*, **17** (3), 533-543.

Full Text: [2011\Mot-Rev Edu Fis17, 533.pdf](2011\Mot-Rev%20Edu%20Fis17,%20533.pdf)

Abstract: Is common the presence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in Alzheimer’s disease (AD), this is resulted of anatomical and biochemical changes in the brain. The objective of present study was to look for papers relating physical activity and neuropsychiatric symptoms through a systematic review. The following data bases was accessed: Academic Search Premier, Biological Abstracts, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Pubmed, Scielo, Science direct on line, Sport Discus and Web of Science, using the following key-words: (Neuropsychiatric disturbances OR Neuropsychiatric symptoms OR Neuropsychological disturbances OR Aberrant behavior OR Aberrant behaviour OR Behavior disturbances OR Behaviour disturbances OR Behavior management OR Behaviour management OR Disruptive behavior OR Disruptive behaviour) and (Alzheimer) and (Exercise OR Motor intervention OR training OR Physical activity OR fitness), besides crossing the references in the selected articles. Eight studies had filled the inclusion criteria. It was possible to conclude there are evidences of positive results for agitation and sleep disturbances in patients with AD. However, there’s no consensus of what kind of activity is better for these patients.

Keywords: Aged, Alzheimer, Alzheimer Disease, Alzheimer’s Disease, Behavior, Behavioral Symptoms, Behaviors, Behaviour, Brain, Caregivers, Cognitive Performance, Controlled-Trial, Dementia, Depression, Disease, Disturbances, Elderly, Exercise, Exercise, Impairment, Intervention, Management, MEDLINE, Papers, Patients, Physical Activity, Review, Scale, Science, Sleep Disturbance, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Web of Science

? Andrade, D.C., Lopez, B.A., Ramirez-Campillo, R., Beltran, A.R. and Rodriguez, R.P. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of South American research in sports science from 1970 to 2012. *Motriz-Revista de Educacao Fisica*, **19** (4), 783-791.

Full Text: 2013\Mot-Rev Edu Fis19, 783.pdf

Abstract: Sports science article publication in South American countries (n=11) was studied between 1970-2012, using all citation database of ISI Web of Knowledge. We evaluated: number of published articles; the number of publications divided by the number of people in science and technology (number pub/number peo); the top incidence of research subjects; public or private institutional predominance; impact factor (IF); average citations per document per country; and frequency of published articles per journals per country. Brazil showed the highest number of published articles, followed by Argentina. Bolivia showed the highest number pub/number peo, followed by Peru. Most studied themes were physiology, orthopedic and rehabilitation. Public institutions showed a higher published articles number than did private institutions. Peru and Bolivia were the only countries with a mean IF of 2 or higher. Average citation was higher in Peru (higher coefficient variation). In conclusions, our results show that, in most South American countries, their published articles rate has increased over time. This could be related to new government and institutional policies. However, production was low compared with other areas of science.

Keywords: Analysis, Argentina, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Citation, Citations, Country, Database, Database Bibliographic, Developing-Countries, Impact, Impact Factor, Incidence, Index, Indicators, Institutions, Isi, Journals, Knowledge, Latin-America, Output, Peru, Physiology, Policies, Public, Publication, Publications, Published Articles, Rehabilitation, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Literature, Sport Sciences, Technology, Universities, Web of Knowledge

# Title: Mountain Research and Development

Full Journal Title: Mountain Research and Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sarmiento, F.O. and Butler, D.R. (2011), Where do mountain geographers publish? Disciplinary trends and career development choices. *Mountain Research and Development*, **31** (1), 61-67.

Full Text: [2011\Mou Res Dev31, 61.pdf](2011\Mou%20Res%20Dev31,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: Geographers face choices in publishing research in outlets that affiliate them with a discipline that gauges the overall development of their academic standing by the approval of the peer-review process. It is not only actual publication that counts but also when and where an article is published. Well-published geographers often find themselves at the fuzzy boundaries of traditional disciplinary work, because often the nature of the profession tends to develop holistically, which favors new hybrid approaches, fusing techniques, sharing methodologies, and above all, creating new coupled constructions for the appropriation of concepts associated with place and space. We argue that nowhere is this more important than in mountain geography, where different sciences not only converge to analyze mountain ecosystems but also apply the subspecialties of human and physical geography for better understanding of mountain landscapes. By separating physical geography journals from human geography outlets, geographers pigeonhole professional development and favor reductionistic views of mountain functions, forms, and changes. We also argue that the multiplicity of choices for publication of research on mountain themes has diluted the required concentration of disciplinary trends and has hindered the establishment of mountain science (ie montology) as a discipline. We use a bibliometric critique based on impact factors to determine the likelihood that junior mountain geographers will continue the trend of targeting either process-driven (traditional disciplinary), or region-driven (traditional spatial) journals, in lieu of promoting self-identification of montology through contemporary journals (postmodern, transdisciplinary) that catalyze research productivity and construct their professional self-identity as montologists, as senior mountain geographers often do.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Boundaries, Changes, Concentration, Development, Ecosystems, Forms, Functions, Geography, Human, Hybrid, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journals, Landscapes, Methodologies, Montology, Mountain Geography, Mountain Journals, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Physical, Productivity, Profession, Publication, Publishing, Publishing and Academic Careers, Research, Research Productivity, Science, Sciences, Targeting, Techniques, Trend, Trends, Understanding, Work, World

# Title: Movement Disorders

Full Journal Title: Movement Disorders

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Post, B., Merkus, M.P., De Haan, R.J. and Speelman, J.D. (2007), Prognostic factors for the progression of Parkinson’s disease: A systematic review. *Movement Disorders*, **22** (13), 1839-1851.

Full Text: 2007\Mov Dis22, 1839.pdf

Abstract: The purpose of this systematic review is to summarize studies that describe the course of Parkinson’s disease (PD) and to identify factors that predict change in motor impairment, disability, and quality of life. A literature search was conducted in MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, and Web of Science limited to the English, French, German, Spanish, and Dutch language. Reports were selected if the study involved subjects with PD, the outcome measures described impairment, disability, or quality of life and follow-up was at least 6 months. All included studies were scored for methodological quality. Data were extracted and summarized in a best evidence synthesis. We screened 1,535 titles and abstracts, of which 27 fulfilled our inclusion criteria. A meta-analysis to quantitatively aggregate progression scores of motor impairment and disability was not possible because of the wide variety of outcome measures used and the heterogeneous study populations. Limited evidence is found for lower UPDRS-ME at baseline, dementia and SE < 70% as prognostic factors for future motor impairment. There is strong evidence for higher age at onset and higher PIGD-score; and limited evidence for higher bradykinesia-score, non-tremor dominant subtype, symmetrical disease at baseline, and depression as prognostic factors for progression of disability. Prognostic factors were identified for impairment and disability. The literature on prognosis in PD is not fulfilling the high methodological standards applied nowadays. There is a need for prospective cohorts of PD patients assembled at a common early point in the disease with long time follow-up. (C) 2007 Movement Disorder Society.

Keywords: Age, Clinical Characteristics, Cognitive Decline, Dementia, Depression, Diagnosis, Disability, Disease, Embase, Epidemiology, Follow-Up, Literature, Long-Term, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Motor Impairment, Movement, Onset, Outcome, Parkinson’s Disease, Prognosis, Quality of Life, Quality of Life, Quality-of-Life, Review, Science, Standards, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Elahi, B., Elahi, B. and Chen, R. (2009), Effect of transcranial magnetic stimulation on Parkinson motor function-systematic review of controlled clinical trials. *Movement Disorders*, **24** (3), 357-363.

Full Text: 2009\Mov Dis24, 357.pdf

Abstract: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) oil motor signs in Parkinson’s disease (PD). MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, Scopus bibliographic, and Google Scholar databases were searched. Relevant controlled clinical trials published between January 1985 and October 2007 were extracted, reviewed, and validated according to the study protocol. The outcome of interest wits the motor section of the Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS). We calculated the effect size for the included Studies. Sensitivity analysis was per-formed to further assess factors that may change the results. Ten randomized, controlled clinical trials were included in the meta-analysis. Pooling of the results from these trials yielded an effect size of -0.58 in UPDRS for high-frequency rTMS studies and no significant effects for low-frequency rTMS studies. The benefit of high-frequency rTMS on motor signs in PD was confirmed by the meta-analysis. Lower frequency rTMS had little effect on motor signs in PD. (C) 2008 Movement Disorder Society.

Keywords: Analysis, Area, Bibliographic, Clinical Trials, Controlled Clinical Trials, Cortex, Databases, Depression, Disease, Excitability, Fluoxetine, Frequency, Google Scholar, Improvement, Induced Dyskinesias, Interest, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Motor Function, Movement, Outcome, Parkinson’s Disease, Protocol, Review, Rtms, Scale, Science, Scopus, Tremor, Web of Science

? Ponce, F.A. and Lozano, A.M. (2011), The most cited works in Parkinson’s disease. *Movement Disorders*, **26** (3), 380-390.

Full Text: [2011\Mov Dis26, 380.pdf](2011\Mov%20Dis26,%20380.pdf)

Abstract: The number of citations a work has received is a measure of its impact. We identified the top cited works in Parkinson’s disease. A Web of Science search was performed for articles including the keyword “Parkinson\*’’ in the title (the asterisk was included in the search string as a wild card character). Articles with more than 400 citations, the threshold to be considered a “citation classic,’’ were identified and analyzed. The 107 articles identified appeared in 33 different journals, with clinical articles primarily appearing in the New England Journal of Medicine and Lancet, and scientific articles primarily in Nature, Science, and the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. There were 52 laboratory studies, 38 clinical studies, 12 review articles, and 5 classifications of disease. The clinical studies included evaluation of medical and surgical therapies, and the laboratory studies included gene discovery, molecular biology, and cellular biology, as well as animal models and neuropathological stud-ies. High impact topics included deep brain stimulation, levodopa therapy and related adverse effects, MPTP-based animal studies, discovery and evaluation of genetic mutations, and pathogenesis related to oxidative degeneration. More than half of the articles identified in this study have been published in the past 20 years. Prior to 1990, highly cited articles in Parkinson’s disease tended to be those that evaluated medical therapies and defined the clinical and neuropathological characteristics of the disease. Since 1990, a high proportion of the citation classics address the genetic characterization of and surgical treatments for the disease suggesting that these are the most significant recent developments and main drivers of impact in this field. (C) 2010 Movement Disorder Society.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Alpha-Synuclein, Animal Studies, Articles, Bibliometrics, Biology, Brain, Characteristics, Characterization, Citation, Citation Classics, Citations, Classics, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Discovery, Disease, Effects, England, Evaluation, Field, Gene, Genetic, Impact, Journal, Journals, Measure, Medical, Medicine, Models, Molecular Biology, Mutation, Nucleus, Parkinson’s Disease, Pathogenesis, Recent, Review, Science, Stimulation, Therapy, Threshold, Web of Science, Work

? van der Hoorn, A., Burger, H., Leenders, K.L. and de Jong, B.M. (2012), Handedness correlates with the dominant Parkinson side: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Movement Disorders*, **27** (2), 206-210.

Full Text: [2012\Mov Dis27, 206.pdf](2012\Mov%20Dis27,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: Parkinson’s disease (PD) characteristically presents with asymmetrical symptoms, contralateral to the side of the most extensive cerebral affection. This intriguing asymmetry, even included in the definition for diagnosing PD, however, is still part of a mystery. The relation with handedness as a common indicator of cerebral asymmetry might provide a clue in the search for caUSAl factors of asymmetrical symptom onset in PD. This possible relationship, however, is still under debate. The objective of this study was to establish whether a relation between handedness and dominant PD side exists. We searched for cross-sectional or cohort studies that registered handedness and onset side in PD patients in PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science from their first record until 14 February 2011. Data about handedness and dominant PD side was extracted. Authors who registered both but not described their relation were contacted for further information. Odds ratios (ORs) were analyzed with a fixed effect Mantel-Haenszel model. Heterogeneity and indications of publication bias were limited. Our electronic search identified 10 studies involving 4405 asymmetric PD patients. of the right-handed patients, 2413 (59.5%) had right-dominant and 1644 (40.5%) had left-dominant PD symptoms. For the left-handed patients this relation was reversed, with 142 (40.8%) right-dominant and 206 (59.2%) left-dominant PD symptoms. Overall OR was 2.13 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.712.66). Handedness and symptom dominance in PD are firmly related with each other in such a way that the PD symptoms emerge more often on the dominant hand-side. Possible caUSAl factors are discussed. (C) 2011 Movement Disorder Society.

Keywords: Asymmetry, Basal Ganglia, Bias, Cerebral, Circuits, Cohort, Confidence, Correlates, Disease, Epidemiology, First, Glutamate Neurotoxicity, Handedness, Indications, Indicator, Information, Interval, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Monkey, Onset, Oxidative Stress, Parkinson’s Disease, Patients, PD, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Record, Review, Science, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Tool Use, Web of Science

# Title: Movimento

Full Journal Title: Movimento

ISO Abbreviated Title: Movimento

JCR Abbreviated Title: Movimento

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Matos, J.M.C., Schneider, O., Mello, A.D., Neto, A.F. and dos Santos, W. (2013), The academic production on teaching contents in Physical Education. *Movimento*, **19** (2), 123-148.

Full Text: 2013\Movimento19, 123.pdf

Abstract: It aims to analyze the academic productions on teaching content of Physical Education. Uses as a source, the scientific journals in the area from 1981 to 2010. We mapped 146 articles in 14 journals. The data were classified and analyzed by bibliometric indicators, such as annual distribution, magazine distribution and content, copyright relation, professional training, demographic and institutional origin, as well as their link to research groups. While there is, in the academic production, a discourse that questions the sports as the main practice of Physical Education, it continues as the focus of the most papers.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Data, Discourse, Distribution, Education, Field, Groups, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Knowledge Production, Origin, Papers, Physical Education, Practice, Professional Training, Research, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Source, Teaching, Teaching Contents, Training

# Title: Multimedia Tools and Applications

Full Journal Title: Multimedia Tools and Applications

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Park, J.H., Park, H.H. and Kwon, Y.B. (2015), Error correction of reference indexing system including multimedia journals. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, **74** (7), 2359-2370.

Full Text: [2015\Mul Too App74, 2359.pdf](2015/Mul%20Too%20App74,%202359.pdf)

Abstract: The Impact Factor evaluated of ISI is exploited as a standard to evaluate the level of academic journals including multimedia journals. However, the service for the impact factors is mainly designed for English-based journals only. A reference index system and database, ‘Science Citation Index Processing System: SCIPS’ has been developed for reference indexing and to evaluate the impact factors and immediacy indices. And the developed system is applied for Korean domestic journals. It can be easily ported to other domestic journals in other languages. The proposed system has two major steps of indexing and computation. For the indexing process, an error correction system for references of papers is implemented. The typos of reference listing are analysed and the major types are categorized. Then the correction lookup table and indices have been built to calculate more accurate impact factors. In the computation step, the actual impact factors and immediacy indices for the journals listed in the database are calculated. For the overall process, journal databases and indexing system for the journal contents have been built. In the experiments, the data obtained from the actually published papers from 2009 to 2011 of Journals are used and impact factor and immediacy index of 2011 are calculated. The experimental results show the validity of presented system. From the tables of 2011 of high cited rankings, the well known society or famous conferences are cited highly. Also, some international standard documents are highly cited in communication area. Writing errors of approximately 10 % in references degrades the evaluation accuracy of citation index and immediacy index. The error cases such as author error, abbreviation only, and unknown types are classified and analyzes to enhance the accuracy of the metrics.

Keywords: Accuracy, Citation, Citation Index, Communication, Computation, Conferences, Data, Database, Databases, Documents, Error, Error Correction, Errors, Evaluation, Experimental, Experiments, Factors, Faulty Referencing, From, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Immediacy Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Impact-Factor, Index, Indexing, Indices, International, Isi, Journal, Journals, Languages, Metrics, Multimedia, Online, Papers, Rankings, Reference, Reference Indexing, References, Retrieval, Science, Science Citation Index, Science-Citation-Index, Service, Society, Standard, Validity, Writing

# Title: Multiple Sclerosis

Full Journal Title: Multiple Sclerosis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? InUSAh, S., Sormani, M.P., Cofield, S.S., Aban, I.B., MUSAni, S.K., Srinivasasainagendra, V. and Cutter, G.R. (2010), Assessing changes in relapse rates in multiple sclerosis. *Multiple Sclerosis*, **16** (12), 1414-1421.

Abstract: Multiple Sclerosis (MS) annualized relapse rates (ARRs) in trials may be declining due to changes in diagnostic criteria, MS etiology, study criteria, and selection biases. This review examines if there is a trend in the ARR for relapsing-remitting MS patients (RRMS) over time and if so, why. A comprehensive literature search was performed using PUBMED, Web of Science (R), and the Cochrane Library using electronic searches, screen scraping for abstracts, and hand searching of references for randomized trials conducted between 1960 and 2008. Out of 72 randomized trials, 56 (77.8%) defined relapse. This study uses 32 placebo relapsing-remitting studies out of the 37 (66.1%) with RRMS. The mean ARR for the treatment arms was 0.68 and the one for the placebo groups was 1.002. The year of publication was negatively associated with the ARR (p = 0.0001). The annual reduction amounts to 0.36 relapses over a 10-year period. Age and duration of symptoms were negatively associated with the ARR. Year of publication was significantly negatively associated with ARR after controlling for covariates. ARRs have fallen with relapse definition, entrance criteria remain important, but time exceeds all these variables and reflects two likely sources, selection of patients for trials by clinicians and rescue of patients truncating the number of multiple relapses. The impact of truncating the number of relapses on the falling rates is important, not only on the ARRs, but also on the impact of informative censoring in drop-outs.

Keywords: Age, Annualized Relapse Rate, Cochrane, Double-Blind, Etiology, Exacerbation, Expanded Disability Status Scale, Glatiramer Acetate, Hand, Impact, Interferon Beta-1A, Literature, Monitored Disease-Activity, Monthly Intravenous Immunoglobulin, MRI, Multicenter, Multiple Sclerosis, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Publication, Pubmed, Relapsing-Remitting, Remitting Ms, Review, Science, Symptoms, Symptoms Duration, Therapy, Treatment, Trend, Web of Science

# Title: Muscle & Nerve

Full Journal Title: Muscle & Nerve

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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? England, J.D., Gronseth, G.S., Franklin, G., Carter, G.T., Kinsella, L.J., Cohen, J.A., Asbury, A.K., Szigeti, K., Lupski, J.R., Latov, N., Lewis, R.A., Low, P.A., Fisher, M.A., Herrmann, D., Howard, J.F., Lauria, G., Miller, R.G., Polydefkis, M. and Sumner, A.J. (2009), Evaluation of distal symmetric polyneuropathy: The role of autonomic testing, nerve biopsy, and skin biopsy (an evidence-based review). *Muscle & Nerve*, **39** (1), 106-115.

Abstract: Distal symmetric polyneuropathy (DSP) is the most common variety of neuropathy. Since the evaluation of this disorder is not standardized, the available literature was reviewed to provide evidence-based guidelines regarding the role of autonomic testing, nerve biopsy, and skin biopsy for the assessment of polyneuropathy. A literature review using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and Current Contents was performed to identify the best evidence regarding the evaluation of polyneuropathy published between 1980 and March 2007. Articles were classified according to a four-tiered level of evidence scheme and recommendations were based on the level of evidence. (1) Autonomic testing may be considered in the evaluation of patients with polyneuropathy to document autonomic nervous system dysfunction (Level B). Such testing should be considered especially for the evaluation of suspected autonomic neuropathy (Level B) and distal small fiber sensory polyneuropathy (SFSN) (Level C). A battery of validated tests is recommended to achieve the highest diagnostic accuracy (Level B). (2) Nerve biopsy is generally accepted as useful in the evaluation of certain neuropathies as in patients with suspected amyloid neuropathy, mononeuropathy multiplex due to vasculitis, or with atypical forms of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP). However, the literature is insufficient to provide a recommendation regarding when a nerve biopsy may be useful in the evaluation of DSP (Level U). (3) Skin biopsy is a validated technique for determining intraepidermal nerve fiber (IENF) density and may be considered for the diagnosis of DSP, particularly SFSN (Level C). There is a need for additional prospective studies to define more exact guidelines for the evaluation of polyneuropathy.

Keywords: Assessment, Axonal Swellings, Citation, Density, Diabetic-Neuropathy, Diagnostic-Value, Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy, Evaluation, Fabry-Disease, Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy, MEDLINE, Peripheral Neuropathy, Prospective Studies, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensory Neuropathy, Small-Fiber Neuropathy, Valsalva Maneuver

? England, J.D., Gronseth, G.S., Franklin, G., Carter, G.T., Kinsella, L.J., Cohen, J.A., Asbury, A.K., Szigeti, K., Lupski, J.R., Latov, N., Lewis, R.A., Low, P.A., Fisher, M.A., Herrmann, D., Howard, J.F., Lauria, G., Miller, R.G., Polydefkis, M. and Sumner, A.J. (2009), Evaluation of distal symmetric polyneuropathy: The role of laboratory and genetic testing (an evidence-based review). *Muscle & Nerve*, **39** (1), 116-125.

Abstract: Distal symmetric polyneuropathy (DSP) is the most common variety of neuropathy. Since the evaluation of this disorder is not standardized, the available literature was reviewed to provide evidence-based guidelines regarding the role of laboratory and genetic tests for the assessment of DSP. A literature review using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and Current Contents was performed to identify the best evidence regarding the evaluation of polyneuropathy published between 1980 and March 2007. Articles were classified according to a four-tiered level of evidence scheme and recommendations were based on the level of evidence. (1) Screening laboratory tests may be considered for all patients with polyneuropathy (Level C). Those tests that provide the highest yield of abnormality are blood glucose, serum B-12 with metabolites (methylmalonic acid with or without homocysteine), and serum protein immunofixation electrophoresis (Level C). If there is no definite evidence of diabetes mellitus by routine testing of blood glucose, testing for impaired glucose tolerance may be considered in distal symmetric sensory polyneuropathy (Level C). (2) Genetic testing is established as useful for the accurate diagnosis and classification of hereditary neuropathies (Level A). Genetic testing may be considered in patients with cryptogenic polyneuropathy who exhibit a hereditary neuropathy phenotype (Level C). Initial genetic testing should be guided by the clinical phenotype, inheritance pattern, and electrodiagnostic (EDX) features and should focus on the most common abnormalities, which are CMT1A duplication/HNPP deletion, Cx32 (GJB1), and MFN2 mutation screening. There is insufficient evidence to determine the usefulness of routine genetic testing in patients with cryptogenic polyneuropathy who do not exhibit a hereditary neuropathy phenotype (Level U).

Keywords: Assessment, Citation, Cobalamin-Deficiency, Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy, Evaluation, Hereditary Neuropathy, Idiopathic Axonal Polyneuropathy, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Marie-Tooth-Disease, MEDLINE, Methylmalonic Acid, Mutation Distribution, Peripheral Neuropathy, Pressure Palsies, Prospective Studies, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensory Neuropathy

# Title: Museum News

Full Journal Title: Museum News

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schwarzer, M. (2002), Turnover at the top: Are directors burning out? (Reply to comments on my article by Bryant F. Tolles, Amanda Ohlke and Brian Hogarth). *Museum News*, **81** (5), 66.

# Title: Music Perception

Full Journal Title: Music Perception

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tirovolas, A.K. and Levitin, D.J. (2011), Music perception and cognition research from 1983 to 2010: A categorical and bibliometric analysis of empirical articles in music perception. *Music Perception*, **29** (1), 23-36.

Full Text: [2011\Mus Per29, 23.pdf](2011\Mus%20Per29,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: In this review we sought to document the longitudinal course of empirical studies in the journal music perception, from the journal’s first issue in 1983 to 2010. The aim was to systematically characterize the nature of empirical research in one of the principal peer-reviewed outlets for work in our field, and to consider these data as a sample representing the overall course of research across the last three decades. Specific domains examined within each article were: Topics, participants, stimuli, materials, and outcome measures. In total, 384 empirical articles in the journal were examined. In addition, relevant details were extracted from the full set of 578 articles regarding geographic and disciplinary (Departmental) Distribution of the authors. Together, the data we report allow an examination of 26-year trends in music research. These are made available in a database that is fully searchable or sortable by interested researchers.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Children, Cognition, Historical Analysis, Journal, Meta-Analysis, Music, Music Cognition, Music Perception, Outcome, Perception, Psychology, Research, Researchers, Review, Trend Analysis, Trends

# Title: Mutagenesis

Full Journal Title: Mutagenesis

ISO Abbreviated Title: Mutagenesis

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mutagenesis

ISSN: 0267-8357

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Oxford Univ Press

Publisher Address: Great Clarendon St, Oxford OX2 6DP, England

Subject Categories:

Genetics & Heredity: Impact Factor

? Collins, A.R. (2015), The comet assay: A heavenly method! *Mutagenesis*, **30** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [2015\Mutagenesis30, 1.pdf](2015/Mutagenesis30,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The contributions to this special issue of Mutagenesis have been selected to cover the main research areas served by the comet assay, namely genotoxicology, environmental toxicology, human biomonitoring and fundamental investigations into mechanisms of DNA damage and repair. Innovative methods are described, technical issues are explored, and guidelines are given for venturing into relatively new or unexploited areas of research. The popularity of the comet assay in a historical context is illustrated by a bibliometric survey.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Survey, Biomonitoring, Comet Assay, Context, Damage, DNA, DNA Damage, Environmental, Guidelines, Human, Human Biomonitoring, Investigations, Issues, Mechanisms, Methods, Repair, Research, Research Areas, Survey, Toxicology

? Neri, M., Milazzo, D., Ugolini, D., Milic, M., Campolongo, A., Pasqualetti, P. and Bonassi, S. (2015), Worldwide interest in the comet assay: A bibliometric study. *Mutagenesis*, **30** (1), 155-163.

Full Text: [2015\Mutagenesis30, 155.pdf](2015/Mutagenesis30,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: The comet assay is a rapid, sensitive and relatively simple method for measuring DNA damage. A bibliometric study was performed to evaluate temporal and geographical trends, research quality and main areas of interest in scientific production in this field. A PubMed search strategy was developed and 7674 citations were retrieved in the period 1990-2013. Notably, the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) term ‘comet assay’, officially introduced in 2000, is used by indexers only in two thirds of papers retrieved. Articles on the comet assay were published in 78 countries, spread over the 5 continents. The EU contributed the greatest output, producing > 2900 articles with IF (42.0%) and totalling almost 10000 IF points, and was followed by USA. In the new millennium, research with this assay reached a plateau or slow decline in the most industrialised areas (USA, Germany, UK, Italy), while its use has boomed in emerging countries, with increases of 5- to 7-fold in the last 10 years in China, India and Brazil, for instance. This transition resulted in a slow decrease of scientific production quality, as the countries that increased their relative weight typically had lower mIFs. The most common MeSH terms used in papers using the comet assay referred to wide areas of interest, such as DNA damage and repair, cell survival and apoptosis, cancer and oxidative stress, occupational and environmental health. Keywords related to humans, rodents and cell culture were also frequently used. The top journal for the comet assay articles was found to be Mutation Research, followed by Mutagenesis. Most papers using the comet assay as a biomarker were published in genetic and toxicology journals, with a stress on environmental and occupational disciplines.

Keywords: Apoptosis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Biomarker, Brazil, Cancer, Cell, Cell Culture, China, Citations, Comet Assay, Culture, Damage, Disciplines, Dna, Dna Damage, Environmental, Environmental Health, Eu, Field, Genetic, Germany, Health, Humans, If, In-Vivo, India, Indicators, Induced Dna-Damage, Italy, Journal, Journals, Keywords, Mammalian-Cells, Medical, Mutation, Occupational, Oxidative Stress, Papers, Pubmed, Quality, Repair, Research, Research Quality, Scientific Production, Search Strategy, Strategy, Stress, Survival, Temporal, Term, Tool, Toxicology, Trends, UK, USA, Vitro

# Title: Mutation Research-Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis

Full Journal Title: [Mutation Research-Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=4916&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=4c596b2fdb11c95809817cc0debb5ce8)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Mutat. Res. Genet. Toxicol. Environ. Mutagen

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mutat Res-Gen Tox En

ISSN: 1383-5718

Issues/Year: 18

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology: Impact Factor 1.506, 45/134 (2000)

Genetics & Heredity: Impact Factor 1.506, 75/114 (2000)

Toxicology: Impact Factor 1.506, 27/77 (2000)

? Ugolini, D., Neri, M., Casilli, C. and Bonassi, S. (2010), Development of search filters for retrieval of literature on the molecular epidemiology of cancer. *Mutation Research-Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis*, **701** (2), 107-110.

Full Text: [2010\Mut Res Gen Tox Env Mut701, 107.pdf](2010\Mut%20Res%20Gen%20Tox%20Env%20Mut701,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The available tools for searching literature in the area of molecular epidemiology of cancer, a relatively novel discipline, are largely unsatisfactory. The aim of this project was to develop two search filters in MEDLINE that would facilitate the retrieval of studies on cancer molecular epidemiology and to compare their performance. Methods: Citations of all articles published in 2007 in three top journals in this area were hand-screened to establish a gold standard reference set of relevant papers. Two filters were created with this set: the first was based on the frequency of descriptors listed in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) Medical Subject Headings Thesaurus (MeSH terms) only, the second was based on the frequency of words in titles and abstracts (text-words), besides MeSH terms. The sensitivity, specificity, precision and accuracy rates of the two filters were calculated as performance measures. Results: Out of all 1602 published articles, 344 were found to be pertinent to cancer molecular epidemiology; these formed the gold standard set. The first filter was the most specific (99%) and showed a good precision (93.2%), The second showed a higher sensitivity (78.2%) and accuracy (91.6%). Conclusion: The two filters proposed here represent a balance between sensitivity and specificity. Redefinition and elaboration of more appropriate NLM MeSH terms could greatly facilitate the retrieval of studies on the molecular epidemiology of cancer. Authors themselves could facilitate this by inserting adequate words in title or abstract of their articles. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Cancer, Care, Citations, Information Storage and Retrieval, Journals, Medicine, MEDLINE, Mesh Terms, Molecular Epidemiology, Randomized-Trials, Sensitivity and Specificity, Strategy

# Title: Mycoses

Full Journal Title: Mycoses

ISO Abbreviated Title: Mycoses

JCR Abbreviated Title: Mycoses

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2014\Mycoses57, 718.pdf](2014/Mycoses57,%20718.pdf)

Abstract: Candidemia and other forms of invasive candidiasis are important causes of morbidity and mortality. The evolving challenge of antimicrobial resistance among fungal pathogens continues to highlight the need for potent, new antifungal agents. MEDLINE, EMBASE, Scopus and Web of Science searches (up to January 2014) of the English-language literature were performed with the keywords Candida’ or Candidemia’ or Candidiasis’ and terms describing investigational drugs with activity against Candida spp. Conference abstracts and the bibliographies of pertinent articles were also reviewed for relevant reports. ClinicalTrials.gov was searched for relevant clinical trials. Currently available antifungal agents for the treatment of candidemia are summarised. Investigational antifungal agents with potential activity against Candida bloodstream infections and other forms of invasive candidiasis and vaccines for prevention of Candida infections are also reviewed as are selected antifungal agents no longer in development. Antifungal agents currently in clinical trials include isavuconazole, albaconazole, SCY-078, VT-1161 and T-2307. Further data are needed to determine the role of these compounds in the treatment of candidemia and other forms of invasive candidiasis. The progressive reduction in antimicrobial drug development may result in a decline in antifungal drug discovery. Still, there remains a critical need for new antifungal agents to treat and prevent invasive candidiasis and other life-threatening mycoses.

Keywords: Activity, Amphotericin-B, Antifungal, Antifungal Agents, Antimicrobial, Articles, Bibliographies, Blood-Stream Infections, Bloodstream Infections, Broad-Spectrum Antifungal, Candida, Candidemia, Challenge, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Conference, Data, Development, Discovery, Disseminated Candidiasis, Drug, Drug Development, Drug Discovery, Drugs, Embase, Forms, Glucan Synthase Inhibitor, Human Recombinant Antibody, In-Vitro Activities, Infections, Infectious-Diseases Society, Invasive, Invasive Fungal-Infections, Investigational, Investigational Drugs, Literature, Medline, Monoclonal-Antibody, Morbidity, Mortality, Pathogens, Potential, Prevent, Prevention, Reduction, Resistance, Role, Science, Scopus, Treatment, Vaccines, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Nachrichten fur Dokumentation

Full Journal Title: Nachrichten fur Dokumentation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0027-7436

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Anders, A. (1972), Introductory course of informatics/documentation - Mikhailov, AI and Giljarevskij, RS. *Nachrichten fur Dokumentation*, **23** (2), 89.

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Notes: 1st paper

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Keywords: Scientometrics

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# Title: Nanotechnology

Full Journal Title: Nanotechnology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Compano, R. and Hullmann, A. (2002), Forecasting the development of nanotechnology with the help of science and technology indicators. *Nanotechnology*, **13** (3), 243-247.

Abstract: Nanotechnology is supposed to become one of the key enabling technologies of the 21st century. Its economic potential is forecast to be a market of several hundred billion Euros in the next decade. Therefore, nanotechnology has attracted the interest of many industry sectors and many companies redirecting internal activities to prepare themselves for this new challenge. At the same time governmental R&D decision makers all over the world are setting up new nanotechnology-specific research programmes aiming at putting their respective countries in a favourable position for the future. The aim of this paper is to use scientific and technological indicators to make predictions on economic development and to compare the situation in different countries.

# Title: Natural Hazards

Full Journal Title: [Natural Hazards](http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0921-030X/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Nat. Hazards

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nat Hazards

ISSN: 0921-030X

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publ

Publisher Address: Spuiboulevard 50, PO Box 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Geosciences, Interdisciplinary Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences Water Resources: Impact Factor

? Wang, B., Pan, S.Y., Ke, R.Y., Wang, K. and Wei, Y.M. (2014), An overview of climate change vulnerability: A bibliometric analysis based on Web of Science database. *Natural Hazards*, **74** (3), 1649-1666.

Full Text: [2014\Nat Haz74, 1649.pdf](2014/Nat%20Haz74,%201649.pdf)

Abstract: Based on worldwide scholars’ 3,004 papers published in 658 academic journals in the Web of Science database on the topic of climate change vulnerability from 1991 to 2012, this paper quantitatively analyzes the global scientific performance and hot research areas in this field by adopting bibliometric method. The results show that (1) the vulnerability researches on climate change have experienced a rapid growth since 2006, and the publications are widely distributed in a large number of source journals, while the top two productive institutions are the University of East Anglia and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research; (2) the cooperation at author level is on the rise, and there are closer relationships in institutional and national levels; (3) the most widely focused research topics in this field include health issues in the socioeconomic system, food security in the field of agricultural system and the issue of water resource management, etc.; (4) according to the papers from the top journals, we find that the research areas for climate change vulnerability in those publications are located in the ecological diversity, ecosystem service, water resource management and electric power supply, etc.

Keywords: Adaptation, Adaptive Capacity, Agricultural, Analysis, Backward Search, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Climate, Climate Change, Coastal Hazards, Cooperation, Database, Distributed, Diversity, Ecosystem, Field, Food, From, Global, Global Environmental-Change, Growth, Health, Human Dimensions, Impact, Institutions, Issues, Journals, Management, Overview, Papers, Performance, Power, Publications, Research, Research Areas, Resilience, Resource Management, Scholarly Networks, Science, Scientific Performance, Security, Service, Source, Southeast-Asia, Topic, University, Vulnerability, Water, Water Resource, Water-Resources, Web, Web Of Science

? Wang, B., Pan, S.Y., Ke, R.Y., Wang, K. and Wei, Y.M. (2015), Erratum to: An overview of climate change vulnerability: A bibliometric analysis based on Web of Science database (vol 74, pg 1649, 2014). *Natural Hazards*, **75**, S301.

Full Text: [2015\Nat Haz75, S301.pdf](2015/Nat%20Haz75,%20S301.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Climate, Climate Change, Database, Management, Overview, R, Science, Vulnerability, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Natural Product Communications

Full Journal Title: Natural Product Communications

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chen, J., Mangelinckx, S., Adams, A., Wang, Z.T., Li, W.L. and De Kimpe, N. (2015), Natural flavonoids as potential herbal medication for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and its complications. *Natural Product Communications*, **10** (1), 187-200.

Full Text: 2015\Nat Pro Com10, 187.pdf

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus, together with its various complications, is becoming a serious threat to human health. Natural products are secondary metabolites widely distributed in plants, having a broad range of biological activities. The development of antidiabetic medication from natural products, especially those originating from plants with a traceable folk-usage history in treating diabetes, is receiving more attention. Many studies highlighted not only the benefits of natural flavonoids with hypoglycemic effects, but also their importance in the management of diabetic complications. This review describes selected natural flavonoids that have been validated for their hypoglycemic properties, together with their mechanisms of action. Also discussed are their activities in the treatment of diabetic complications demonstrated via laboratory diabetic animal models, in vitro and clinical trials using human subjects. Published papers from 2000 to date on flavonoids and diabetes were covered through accessing Web of Science and multiple databases for biomedical sciences. The major potential benefits of natural fiavonoids discussed in this review clearly suggest that these substances are lead compounds with sufficient structural diversity of great importance in the antidiabetic drug developing process.

Keywords: Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitors, Antidiabetic Activity, Attention, Benefits, Biological, Biomedical, China, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complications, Databases, Developing, Development, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Complications, Distributed, Diversity, Drug, Effects, Flavonoids, From, Green Tea Catechin, Health, History, Human, Human Health, In Vitro, Induced Oxidative Stress, Insulin-Resistance, Laboratory, Lead, Management, MC3T3-E1 Osteoblastic Cells, Mechanisms, Medication, Metabolites, Models, Natural, Natural Products, Pancreatic Beta-Cells, Papers, Phosphatase 1B Inhibitors, Plants, Potential, Properties, R, Rat Soleus Muscle, Resistance In-Vitro, Review, Science, Sciences, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Nature

Full Journal Title: [Nature](http://www.nature.com/nature/), [[Nature](http://portalt.wok.mimas.ac.uk/portal.cgi?DestApp=WOS&Func=Frame)](http://portalt.wok.mimas.ac.uk/portal.cgi?DestApp=WOS&Func=Frame)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Nature

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nature

ISSN: 0028-0836

Issues/Year: 51

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Macmillan Magazines Ltd

Publisher Address: Porters South, 4 Crinan St, London N1 9XW, England

Subject Categories:

Multidisciplinary Sciences: Impact Factor 27.955, 1/45 (2001)

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Full Text: [-1959\Nature87, 45.pdf](-1959\Nature87,%2045.pdf)

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Full Text: [1960-80\Nature208, 717.pdf](1960-80\Nature208,%20717.pdf)

Keywords: Science Citation Index

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Full Text: [1960-80\Nature224, 953.pdf](1960-80\Nature224,%20953.pdf)

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Keywords: Analyses, Approach, Community, Competition, Complexity, Disturbance, Dynamics, Ecology, Environmental-Stress, Experimental, Field, First, Framework, Interaction, Lecture, Matrix, Mechanisms, Model, Multivariate, Multivariate Statistics, Natural, Pathways, Pattern, Space, Species, Stability, Statistics, Strength, Web

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Keywords: Carbon, Ecosystems, First, Food, Freshwater, Growth, Interaction, Knowledge, Lakes, Marine, N:P Ratio, Nitrogen, Nutrient, Nutrient Recycling, Nutrition, P-Limitation, Phosphorus, Phytoplankton, Planktonic Cladocerans, Ratio, Recycling, Systems, Zooplankton

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Full Text: [2015\Nature517, 245.pdf](2015/Nature517,%20245.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Papers

# Title: Nature Biotechnology

Full Journal Title: [Nature Biotechnology](http://www.nature.com/nbt/archive/)

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\Nat Bio21, 21.pdf](2003\Nat%20Bio21,%2021.pdf)

Keywords: Genetic, Literature

# Title: Nature Cell Biology

Full Journal Title: [Nature Cell Biology](http://www.nature.com/ncb/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1465-7392

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

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Full Text: [2004\Nat Cel Bio6, 68.pdf](2004\Nat%20Cel%20Bio6,%2068.pdf)

# Title: Nature Immunology

Full Journal Title: Nature Immunology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nat Immunol

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2006\Nat Imm7, 673.pdf](2006\Nat%20Imm7,%20673.pdf)

Keywords: Quality, Research, Research Quality

# Title: Nature Materials

Full Journal Title: [Nature Materials](http://www.nature.com/nmat/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nat Mater

ISSN: 1476-1122

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Keywords: Impact

# Title: Nature Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Nature Medicine](http://www.nature.com/nm/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Nat. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nat Med

ISSN: 1078-8956

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Nature America Inc

Publisher Address: 345 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10010-1707

Subject Categories:

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology: Impact Factor 27.906, / (2001)

Cell Biology: Impact Factor 27.906, / (2001)

Medicine, Research & Experimental: Impact Factor 27.906, / (2001)

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Full Text: [2011\Nat Med17, 280.pdf](2011\Nat%20Med17,%20280.pdf)

Keywords: Cancer, Papers

# Title: Nature Neuroscience

Full Journal Title: Nature Neuroscience

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nat Neurosci

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

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Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor

# Title: Nature Reviews Drug Discovery

Full Journal Title: [Nature Reviews Drug Discovery](http://www.nature.com/nrd/archive/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

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Full Text: [2009\Nat Rev Dru Dis8, 865.pdf](2009\Nat%20Rev%20Dru%20Dis8,%20865.pdf)

Abstract: Drug discovery must be guided not only by medical need and commercial potential, but also by the areas in which new science is creating therapeutic opportunities, such as target identification and the understanding of disease mechanisms. To systematically identify such areas of high scientific activity, we use bibliometrics and related data-mining methods to analyse over half a terabyte of data, including PubMed abstracts, literature citation data and patent filings. These analyses reveal trends in scientific activity related to disease studied at varying levels, down to individual genes and pathways, and provide methods to monitor areas in which scientific advances are likely to create new therapeutic opportunities.

Keywords: Act, Antibiotics, Bibliometrics, Field, Impact, Networks, Publication, Science, Targets, Therapies, Trends

# Title: Nature Reviews Immunology

Full Journal Title: Nature Reviews Immunology

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\Nat Rev Imm11, 693.pdf](2011\Nat%20Rev%20Imm11,%20693.pdf)

Abstract: As Nature Reviews Immunology reaches its 10(th) anniversary, the authors of one of the top-cited articles from each year take a trip down memory lane. We’ve asked them to look back on the state of research at the time their Review was published, to consider why the article has had the impact it has and to discuss the future directions of their field. This Viewpoint article provides an interesting snapshot of some of the fundamental advances in immunology over the past 10 years. Highlights include our improved understanding of Toll-like receptor signalling, and of immune regulation mediated by regulatory T cells, indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase, myeloid-derived suppressor cells and interleukin-10. The complexities in the development and heterogeneity of macrophages, dendritic cells and T helper cells continue to engage immunologists, as do the immune processes involved in diseases such as atherosclerosis. We look forward to what the next 10 years of immunology research may bring.

Keywords: Authors, C-Reactive Protein, Dendritic Cells, Development, Heterodimeric Cytokine, IL-10 Production, Immune, Immune-Responses, Impact, Indoleamine 2,3-Dioxygenase, Memory, Precursor Cells, Regulatory T-Cells, Research, Review, Signalling, Stimulatory Factor, Suppressor-Cells

# Title: Nature Reviews Neuroscience

Full Journal Title: Nature Reviews Neuroscience

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\Nat Rev Neu11, 718.pdf](2010\Nat%20Rev%20Neu11,%20718.pdf)

Abstract: To celebrate the first 10 years of Nature Reviews Neuroscience, we invited the authors of the most cited article of each year to look back on the state of their field of research at the time of publication and the impact their article has had, and to discuss the questions that might be answered in the next 10 years. This selection of highly cited articles provides interesting snapshots of the progress that has been made in diverse areas of neuroscience. They show the enormous influence of neuroimaging techniques and highlight concepts that have generated substantial interest in the past decade, such as neuroimmunology, social neuroscience and the ‘network approach’ to brain function. These advancements will pave the way for further exciting discoveries that lie ahead.

Keywords: Authors, Cannabinoid Receptor, Glucocorticoid-Receptor Gene, Highly Cited Articles, Homeostatic Synaptic Plasticity, Human Brain, Impact, Neurodegenerative Disease, Neurological Disorders, Publication, Research, Rho-Gtpases, Spatial Attention, Stimulus-Driven Attention, Visual-Cortex

# Title: Naturwissenschaften

Full Journal Title: [Naturwissenschaften](http://springerlink.metapress.com/(wqca3u45vfpsls45ky11bbvh)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=parent&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:100479,1); [Naturwissenschaften](http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/journal.asp?wasp=a81ed58ff443423ea9c8782756cbb2e2&referrer=parent&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:100479,1); [Naturwissenschaften](http://springerlink.metapress.com/(yyfbbkewjhjftfa34vu0k3qc)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=parent&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:100479,1)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Naturwissenschaften

JCR Abbreviated Title: Naturwissenschaften

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2014\Naturwissenschaften101, 1.pdf](2014/Naturwissenschaften101,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Climate change is increasingly affecting organisms and ecosystems. The amount of research and the number of articles in this field is overwhelming. However, single studies necessarily consider limited aspects. Hence, there is an increasing need for structuring the research approaches and findings in climate change research in order to direct future action in an efficient way towards research gaps and areas of uncertainty. Here, we review the current state of knowledge accumulated over the last 10 years (2003-2012) about impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems. Almost 1,200 articles of the scientific literature listed in the ISI Web of Science are analysed. We explore the geographical distribution of knowledge gain, the studied taxonomic groups, ecosystems and environmental parameters as well as the applied methods. Several knowledge gaps arise. Most of the first authors of the analysed articles are residents of North America, Australia or Europe. A similar pattern is found for the study areas. Vascular plants and therewith forests are the most studied taxonomic group and ecosystem. The use of models to estimate potential impacts of climate change is well established in climate change impact research and is continuously developing. However, there is a lack of empirical data derived from experimental climate change simulations. In a rapidly evolving research landscape, this review aims at providing an overview of the current patterns of knowledge distribution and research demands arising from knowledge gaps and biases. Our results should help to identify future research needs and priorities.

Keywords: Australia, Authors, Climate, Climate Change, Data, Developing, Distribution, Ecosystem, Ecosystems, Environmental, Europe, Experimental, Field, First, Forests, Groups, Impact, Impacts, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Knowledge, Landscape, Literature, Methods, Models, Needs, North, North America, Pattern, Plants, Potential, Research, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Species, State, Uncertainty, Web of Science

# Title: Natureza & Conservacao

Full Journal Title: Natureza & Conservação

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pinto, M.P. and Bini, L.M. (2008), Geographic and taxonomic biases in research on reserve selection: A quantitative analysis from 1992 to 2004. *Natureza & Conservação*, **6** (1), 153-163.

Full Text: [2008\Nat Con6, 153.pdf](2008\Nat%20Con6,%20153.pdf)

Abstract: There is a growing trend in the number of publications about reserve selection. The objective of this study was to quantify the trends in literature within this sub area of conservation biology using scientometric analysis. The following information was obtained from articles found using key words related to reserve selection: journal, year of publication, country of authors and country of study, taxonomic group studied and the number of article citations. of the 479 studies found in the search, 191 did some sort of reserve selection. Among the articles that did reserve selection, 27% were published in Biological Conservation and, although South Africa has been the most studied country, most of the authors were American. A large number of the studies were conducted in countries with high per capita income and which are not necessarily mega diverse. Vertebrates, especially birds and mammals, were the most considered group in the reserve selection process. This taxonomic bias has already been documented in several studies and may have been caused by the adoption of charismatic species and the shortage of data.

Keywords: Africa, Areas, Articles, Authorship, Bibliometrics, Biodiversity, Biologists, Chauvinism, Citations, Complementarity, Conservation, Diversity, Hotspots, Literature, Nations, Number of Publications, Priority Areas, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Scientometrics, South Africa, Species, Trends

? Nabout, J.C., Carvalho, P., Prado, M.U., Borges, P.P., Machado, K.B., Haddad, K.B., Michelan, T.S., Cunha, H.F. and Soares, T.N. (2012), Trends and biases in global climate change literature. *Natureza & Conservação*, **10** (1), 45-51.

Full Text: [2012\Nat Con10, 45.pdf](2012/Nat%20Con10,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to conduct a scientometric analysis of the global climate change (GCC) literature to identify the patterns, trends and biases in this research field. Data were obtained using the Thomson ISI database. A total of 5,444 articles on GCC were recorded, showing a temporal increase in the number of articles (r = 0.84; P<0.0001). Most the articles look at the impact of climate change on geophysical variables, humans and vegetation. Few studies look at fungi, amphibians or reptiles (H = 24.6; P<0.0001, N = 27). Principal component analysis revealed a temporal difference in the keywords associated with each article. In the first years we observed that the most frequent keywords indicated worry about the main causes of global climate change, but this shifted in more recent years towards keywords indicating concern with the effects of climate change on biodiversity. We argue that this scientometric study can help guide future climate change research and contribute to our understanding of several poorly studied areas.

Keywords: Analysis, Biodiversity, Caryocar-Brasiliense, Climate, Climate Change, Conservation, Database, Ecology, Effects, Field, First, Fungi, Global, Global Climate Change, Humans, Impact, ISI, ISI Database, Literature, N, Niche Model, Ocean Acidification, Purpose, Recent, Reptiles, Research, Scenarios, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Temporal, Temporal Trend, Trends, Understanding, Vegetation

? Kullberg, P. and Moilanen, A. (2014), How do recent spatial biodiversity analyses support the convention on biological diversity in the expansion of the global conservation area network? *Natureza & Conservação*, **12** (1), 3-10.

Full Text: [2014\Nat Con12, 3.pdf](2014/Nat%20Con12,%203.pdf)

Abstract: In the tenth Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya in 2010, it was decided that 17% of terrestrial and 10% of marine areas should be protected globally by 2020. It was also stated that conservation decision-making should be based on sound science. Here, we review how recent scientific literature about spatial conservation prioritization analyses and macro-ecology corresponds to the information needs posed by the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. A literature search was performed in Web of Science to identify potentially relevant research articles published in 2010-2012. Additionally, we searched all articles published since 2000 in five high-profile scientific journals. The studies were classified by extent and resolution, and we evaluated the type and breadth of data that was utilized (This information is included in a supplementary table to facilitate further research). Implementation of the Aichi Targets would best be supported by broad-extent, high-resolution, and data-rich studies that can directly support realistic decision-making about allocation of conservation efforts at sub-continental to global extents. When looking at all evaluation criteria simultaneously, we found little research that directly supports the analytical needs of the CBD. There are many narrow-extent, low-resolution, narrow-scope, or theoretically-aimed studies that are important in developing theory and local practices, but which are not adequate for guiding conservation management at a continental scale. Even national analyses are missing for many countries. Global-extent, high-resolution analyses using broad biodiversity and anthropogenic data are needed in order to inform decision making under the CBD resolutions. (C) 2014 Associacao Brasileira de Ciencia Ecologica e Conservacao. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda.

Keywords: Allocation, Analyses, Anthropogenic, Articles, Biodiversity, Biodiversity Data, Biological, Biological Diversity, Breadth, Community-Level, Conference, Conservation, Conservation Decision-Making, Conservation Management, Costs, Criteria, Data, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Declines, Developing, Diversity, Efficiency, Evaluation, Global, High-Resolution, Implementation, Indicators, Information, Journals, Literature, Literature Search, Local, Mammals, Management, Needs, Network, Practices, Prioritization, Protected Areas, Recent, Research, Review, Scale, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientific Literature, Sound, Spatial Conservation Prioritization, Species Richness, Support, Systematic Conservation Planning, Taxa, Theory, Web, Web Of Science

? Boanares, D. and de Azevedo, C.S. (2014), The use of nucleation techniques to restore the environment: A bibliometric analysis. *Natureza & Conservação*, **12** (2), 93-98.

Full Text: [2014\Nat Con12, 93.pdf](2014/Nat%20Con12,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: The population awareness about environmental conservation is raising and this brought about an increase in the number of environmental restoration studies. Nucleation is a technique used for environmental restoration, where small nuclei of vegetation are established within degraded land. The aim of this paper was to evaluate, by doing a bibliometric analysis, the tendencies and gaps in the study of environmental restoration using the nucleation technique. Data were collected using The Web of Science (c) and Google Scholar (c) databases, from 1996 to 2012. Keywords used in the search of papers were nucleation, soil recovery, transposition of soil, bird perches, ecological succession, seed rain, restoration ecology, forest regeneration, degraded area and natural regeneration. Results showed that the number of published studies was low, although increasing in the last decade. The majority of the studies used more than one restoration technique or used natural perches as nuclei. Most of the studies were conducted in the Americas and by Brazilian researches. Many studies were not published as papers in scientific journals, but were available as master thesis or monographs. Natural and artificial perches, soil transposition and natural regeneration were the most successful techniques. The number of nucleation studies must increase and spread through the world, and their results need to be published to help other researches in the environmental restoration. (C) 2014 Associacao Brasileira de Ciencia Ecologica e Conservacao. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Awareness, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Search, Conservation, Data, Databases, Ecology, Environment, Environmental, Environmental Restoration, Forest, From, Gap Analysis, Google, Google Scholar, Journals, Keywords, Monographs, Natural, Nucleation, Papers, Population, Recovery, Regeneration, Restoration, Results, Rights, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Small, Soil, Succession, Techniques, Thesis, Transposition, Vegetation, Web, Web Of Science, World

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Full Text: [2014\Nat Con12, 99.pdf](2014/Nat%20Con12,%2099.pdf)

Abstract: Logging is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss in tropical forests. In the past decades there was an increase in the number of studies on the effects of logging on biodiversity, but there has been little advancement for bats, despite their ecological importance. We present a review of studies on the effects of logging on bats in tropical forests worldwide carried out in the past three decades. We aimed at answering the following questions: What is known about the effects of logging on the bat fauna of tropical forests? What are the gaps of knowledge that can be filled? We conducted a literature search of studies on the effect of logging on the bat fauna in tropical forests in the past decades. We surveyed the databases Web of Science, Google Scholar, and Scopus with different keyword combinations: “Bats OR Chiroptera”, “Logging”, “Selective logging”, “Timber extraction”, “Tropic”, “Forest”, and “Tropical Forest”. We found 22 studies focused on Latin America and Southeast Asia. Most studies (81.8%) only compared bat richness and abundance between logged and unlogged areas, where frugivorous bats responded positively to logging, whereas gleaning animalivores bats responded negatively. Few studies (18%) tried to understand how environmental variables, such as changes in vegetation structure, affect bat diversity. We emphasize that future studies aimed at checking the effects of logging on bats should use more than one sampling method in order to obtain more representative samples. Planning should be done with more caution, in order to avoid pseudoreplication and obtain more solid results. Poorly studied regions that have intensive logging, such as the Amazon and the tropical forests of Africa, should receive more attention. (C) 2014 Associacao Brasileira de Ciencia Ecologica e Conservacao. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affect, Africa, Amazon, Asia, Attention, Biodiversity, Biodiversity, Changes, Chiroptera, Communities, Conservation, Databases, Diversity, Effects, Environmental, Fauna, Forests, Frugivorous Bats, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Knowledge, Latin America, Literature, Literature Search, Logging, Lowland Amazonia, Peninsular Malaysia, Pseudoreplication, Review, Rights, Sampling, Sampling Design, Science, Scopus, Selective Logging, Southeast Asia, Structure, Temporal Activity, Timber Extraction, Tropical, Vegetation, Venezuelan Guyana Region, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: 12th National Conference of Yugoslav Astronomers and International Workshop on the Development of Astronomical Databases

Full Journal Title: 12th National Conference of Yugoslav Astronomers and International Workshop on the Development of Astronomical Databases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dimitrijevic, M.S. (1999), Serbian astronomers in Science Citation Index in 1946-1998 period. *12th National Conference of Yugoslav Astronomers and International Workshop on the Development of Astronomical Databases*, 161-164.

Abstract: The presence of Serbian astronomers in Science Citation Index within 1946-1998 period has been analyzed and the most cited astronomers and articles have been identified.

Keywords: Atom Lines, Citation, Experimental Stark Widths, Ions, Science Citation Index, Secular Resonances, Shifts, Spectral-Lines

# Title: 12th National Conference of Yugoslav Astronomers and International Workshop on the Development of Astronomical Databases

Full Journal Title: 12th National Conference of Yugoslav Astronomers and International Workshop on the Development of Astronomical Databases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2013\Key Ind Pub Fun Res Ger-5.pdf](2013/Key%20Ind%20Pub%20Fun%20Res%20Ger-5.pdf)

# Title: National Medical Journal of India

Full Journal Title: National Medical Journal of India

ISO Abbreviated Title: Natl. Med. J. India

JCR Abbreviated Title: Natl Med J India

ISSN: 0970-258X

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country India

Language: English

Publisher: All India Inst Medical Sciences

Publisher Address: Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110 029, India

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

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Keywords: General, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals

# Title: Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya

Full Journal Title: Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number: 88225

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: 1st paper

? Mikhailo, A.I., Chernyi, A.I. and Gilyarev, R.S. (1966), Informatics: A new name for science information theory. *Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya*, (12), 35-??.

# Title: Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 1-Organizatsiya I Metodika Informatsionnoi Raboty

Full Journal Title: Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 1-Organizatsiya I Metodika Informatsionnoi Raboty

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhdanova, G.S. and Kobzeva, L.V. (1972), Serials and periodicals in informatics and allied fields of knowledge. *Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 1-Organizatsiya I Metodika Informatsionnoi Raboty*, (1), 19-??.

? Khlebnik, R.A. (1969), New tasks of informatics and role of scientist-cumabstractor. *Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 1-Organizatsiya I Metodika Informatsionnoi Raboty*, (2), 25-??.

? Stoeva, L. and Shekerdzhiiska, I. (1993), Bibliometric analysis of publications on superconductivity. *Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 1-Organizatsiya I Metodika Informatsionnoi Raboty*, (5), 20-23.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Publications

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Keywords: Co-Citations, Science Citation Index

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Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Internationalization, Science

# Title: Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 2-Informatsionnye Protsessy I Sistemy

Full Journal Title: Nauchno-Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya Seriya 2-Informatsionnye Protsessy I Sistemy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0548-0027

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Keywords: Bibliometric

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# Title: Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde

Full Journal Title: Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd

ISSN: 0028-2162

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Hofman, L. (1993), The impact factor of dental journals. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Tandheelkunde*, **100** (12), 542.

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor, Journals

? van Duursen, R.A., Hart, W. and Overbeke, A.J. (2000), Increase of the proportion of women physicians published in the Dutch Journal of Medicine (1948-1998), stable proportion of male physicians. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, **144** (24), 1171-1174.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To determine the number of female authors in six volumes of the Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (NTvG) and the number of physicians who contributed to at least one article in those volumes. DESIGN: Retrospective. METHOD: We counted the number of articles in the NTvG in 10 different article categories in volumes 1948, 1958, 1968, 1978, 1988 and 1998. The number of authors and the sex and profession of the authors were registered. No author was counted more than once per volume. The results were compared with the number of physicians in the Netherlands in those years. RESULTS: In the first 4 volumes studied 3-5% of the total number of authors were female (n = 19; 22; 21; 16); this increased to 10 and 21% in 1988 (125) and 1998 (326). The percentage of female physicians who contributed to at least one article in one volume was 0.7% in 1948 (5) and 1958 (9), and increased to 1.0 (83) and 1.4% (211) in 1988 and 1998. The percentage of male physicians who contributed to at least one article fluctuated between 2.4 (471) and 3.1% (325) between 1958 and 1998. The mean number of authors per article increased from 1.2 in 1948 (354 articles) to 3.3 in 1998 (472 articles). CONCLUSION: The number of female authors steadily increased in the past fifty years. The percentage of female physicians that contributed to at least one article in the NTvG doubled in the volumes investigated, while the percentage of male physicians remained stable.

Keywords: Design, Dutch, Female, First, Male, Physicians, Profession, Sex, The Netherlands, Volume, Women

? Van Eijkelenburg-Waterreus, Y.J. and Kaas, R. (2000), Increase of the proportion of women physicians published in the Dutch Journal of Medicine (1948-1998), stable proportion of male physicians. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, **144** (36), 1757.

Keywords: Dutch, Male, Physicians, Women

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Keywords: Dutch, Male, Physicians, Women

? van Ieperen, J.J., Overbeke, A.J. and Hart, W. (2001), Original articles in the *Netherlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde* in the second part of the 20th century: Type of research described and the number and background of authors. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, **145** (1), 30-33.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To determine the quantitative changes in methods and number of authors of original articles (OA) describing a (medical) scientific study in the Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (NTvG) during 6 volumes in the second part of the 20th century. DESIGN: Retrospective bibliometric. METHOD: All OA published in 1949, 1959, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 were screened on describing a (medical) scientific study, the method used, the number of authors, (medical) students or interns being part of the author list, the number of disciplines of the authors and the institutes where the authors did the study. RESULTS: The volumes mentioned contained 888 OA. The percentage of OA describing the used method increased from 47 in 1949 to 98 in 1999. In these OS 52% of the designs were retrospective. The proportion of prospective studies increased, but never met 25% of all OA. The median number of authors increased from 1 (range: 1-5) in 1949 to 5 (1-16) in 1999. The median number of disciplines of the authors increased from 1 (1-2) in 1949 to 3 (1-6) in 1999. The percentage of OA with students or interns being part of the author list varied from 1 in 1949 to 13 in 1999. In 1969-1999 most OA were received from authors from universities or academic hospitals. The percentage of OA received from authors from academic hospitals in collaboration with general hospitals increased from 0 in 1949 to 15 in 1999. Randomized clinical trials and prospective studies were mainly received from authors from universities or academic hospitals. The part of retrospective studies was largest among OA received from authors from general hospitals (58%). CONCLUSION: In the second part of the 20th century the OA published in the NTvG changed. The number of authors increased. In recent years most authors were from universities or academic hospitals, although the proportion written by authors from these institutes in collaboration with those from general hospitals increased. Most OA described retrospective studies, the proportion received from authors from general hospitals being the largest. The percentage of OA describing prospective studies increased over the years.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Collaboration, Design, General, Hospitals, Medical, Methods, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Research, Retrospective Studies, Students, the Netherlands, Universities

# Title: Nefrologia

Full Journal Title: Nefrología

ISO Abbreviated Title: Nefrología

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nefrología

ISSN: 0211-6995

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Garcia, A.P. (2000), Bibliographic reference errors in *Nefrologia* 1981-95. A quality control procedure. *Nefrología*, **20**, 23-28.

Full Text: 2000\Nefrologia20, 23.pdf

Abstract: The accuracy of the reference list is considered an essential factor in determining the quality of a scientific publication, and has been reviewed and published in several medical journals. The rate of citation errors in NEFROLOGIA has not been published before. The aim of this study has been to examine the accuracy of the references citation in the numbers of the journal published for a period of 15 years, from the first issue in 1981 to the last one on 1995. Material and methods: In this period 68 ordinary issues of the journal were published, with 520 original articles that constituted the data base, 87 articles were selected applying a fable of random numbers with 5 references of each article selected to be reviewed with a total of 435. The accuracy of the name of the authors, title of the article, volume, initial and last page and year of publication were evaluated, accordingly with the NEFROLOGIA normative. Citation errors were considered major or minor depending on whether they prevented or not the immediate retrieval of the article listed. Results: of the 435 citations examined, 433 could be located, being impossible in 2 with the data supplied. In 189 (43,45%) 237 errors were detected, with 13,50% of them being considered major and 86,50% minor, with the greatest percentage of errors occurring in the data about the authors of the articles referenced 96 (40,50%). Conclusions: The issues of NEFROLOGIA published in this period present a high number of bibliographic reference errors, being the rate similar to other evaluated scientific periodical journals. This fact should be improved, and authors and reviewers should thoroughly check their references in order. to avoid these mistakes, as they affect the quality standard of the publication.

Keywords: Accuracy, Anesthesia, Authors Check, Citation, Citation Errors, Citations, Control, Data, Data Base, Errors, First, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Methods, Minor, Nefrologia, Periodical, Procedure, Publication, Quality, Quality Control, Quality of, Quality Standard, Reference, References, Standard, Volume

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Full Text: 2000\Nefrologia20, 29.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Impact, Impact Factor, Publications

? Villanueva Serrano, S.J., Jiménez Jaén, P., Maldonado López, L., De Granda-Orive, J.I., Carballo Fernández, D., Valderrama, J.C., González Alcaide, G., García Río, F. and Aleixandre-Benavent, R. (2008), Risk of exposure to cross-transmission of infections in a dialysis unit: Structural analysis of a simulated epidemic model. *Nefrología*, **28** (6), 613-620.

Full Text: [2008\Nefrologia28, 613.pdf](2008\Nefrologia28,%20613.pdf)

Abstract: Several studies show that cross-transmission of germs among patients under dialysis can occur as a consequence of processes in which the dialysis machine participates. The need of vascular access and lengthy periods of extracorporeal circulation increases the vulnerability to infection from nearby microorganisms. This study is intended to analyze the structural and dynamic features of the cross-transmission network generated by the propagation of germs which are capable of contaminating the hemodialyzers. Methods: The simulation was carried out in a Dialysis Unit equipped with 19 machines for 62 patients. One of these patients was randomly chosen and considered as a carrier of an infectious agent capable of being transmitted to other patients, by means of the shared use of the same dialysis machine. For 10 days, the patient-machine allocation couples were registered. Co-occurrence matrices were elaborated and processed with the program UCINET 6.1 (R) for social network analysis. Graphs were designed to visualize the networks of contagion, the centrality measures were calculated and the dynamic performance of the network generated by the chaining of the successive exposures of machines and patients was studied. Results: The simulation let us visualize a rapid expansion of the risk of contagion of patients and contamination of machines. In 10 days, 87, 09% of patients could have been exposed to the infection, and 68,42% of the machines could have been contaminated. These figures supposes that 5,4 new patients and 1,3 new machines could be potentially exposed every day Along the first 5 days, the daily rate of exposure for patients and machines remains relatively low (3 new exposed patients and 1,2 new exposed machines every day). But the speed with witch the risk of contagion spreads, increases drastically in the last 5 days (7,8 new exposed patients every day). The fact that each patient requires at least 3 weekly sessions of dialysis and that a different machine can be allocated to him in each session explains that the risk of exposure can spread in some few days to a lot of patients and machines. It can also explain the difficulties found by the researches in identifying the responsible source of the origin of the sero-conversion outbreaks studied by the moment. Conclusions: If a germ can be transmitted from patient to patient by means of the incidental contamination of a dialysis machine, the appearance of an infected patient in a dialysis unit generates a risk of exposition that spreads quickly among other patients. Few days after an infected patient gets a dialysis session, it cannot be ruled out that most of the patients have been exposed to contagion and most of the machines exposed to contamination.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Dialysis, Hemodialysis, Hepatitis-C Virus, Network, Network Analysis, Scientific Information, Social Networks, Transmission, Vulnerability

? Rebollo-Rubio, A., Morales-Asencio, J.M., Pons-Raventos, M.E. and Mansilla-Francisco, J.J. (2015), Review of studies on health related quality of life in patients with advanced chronic kidney disease in Spain. *Nefrología*, **35** (1), 92-109.

Full Text: [2015\Nefrologia35, 92.pdf](2015/Nefrologia35,%2092.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Advanced chronic kidney disease (ACKD) has a great impact on health-related quality of life (HRQL). The use of this variable in studies in our field is becoming more frequent, although there has been no comprehensive review of how Spaniards with ACKD are assessed. Aims: To offer a contrasted vision of the HRQL assessment tools that are most often used on Spanish ACKD population, also analysing how this population perceive their quality of life. Method: A review was carried out on literature published on studies undertaken in Spain that had used some kind of instrument, either generic or specific, in order to measure HRQL in patients with different stages of ACKD. Studies in kidney transplant patients were excluded when they were independently reviewed. The research was carried out in CINAHL, CUIDEN, DOC-UMED, EMBASE, ERIC (USDE), IME, LILACS, MEDLINE, Nursin@ovid, PubMed, Scielo, Web of Science and TESEO. Results: 53 articles published between 1995 and May 2014 have been included in this review. Renal replacement therapy is the variable that is most often associated with the study of HRQL, with haemodialysis being the most studied. Most of the studies found are cross-sectional and the Short Form-36 Health Survey is the most used instrument. Conclusions: The majority of the studies show how HRQL is significantly affected in patients who receive renal replacement therapy. These results are independent from the instrument used to measure health-related quality of life and other associated variables throughout the various studies. HRQL has been particularly analysed in patients on haemodialysis, using mainly observational methods and the Short Form-36 Health Survey. There is a need for more studies that address aspects such as HRQL in the pre-dialysis phase, as well as studies with larger samples and longitudinal, analytical and experimental designs.

Keywords: Articles, Assessment, Chronic, Chronic Kidney Disease, Coop, Wonca Charts, Cross-Sectional, Dialysis Patients, Disease, Embase, Emotional Distress, End-Stage Renal Disease, Experimental, Experimental Designs, Field, From, Haemodialysis, Health, Health-Related Quality Of Life, Hemodialysis-Patients, Hrqol, Ime, Impact, Instrument, Kidney, Kidney Disease, Life, Literature, Longitudinal, Measure, Medline, Methods, Observational, Patients, Population, Profile, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Renal, Renal Dialysis, Renal Replacement Therapy, Replacement Therapy, Research, Results, Review, Science, Sf-36, Spain, Spanish Version, Survey, Teseo, Therapy, Validity, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Nematropica

Full Journal Title: Nematropica

ISO Abbreviated Title: Nematropica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nematropica

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Pons, S. (1981), Some bibliometric guidelines of the banana literature concerning radopholus-similis during the last 20 years. *Nematropica*, **11** (2), 145-154.

Abstract: Some fundamental lines in banana research on R. similis were delineated. The main research centers on the subject were identified. The volume of documents and the languages of publication were also determined. Banana exporting countries publish less than banana producers and the English language predominates in publications. A balance exists between fundamental and applied research. Subjects dealing with variables on the rational use of nematocides, and biological control have been excluded from research endeavors.

# Title: Neotropical Entomology

Full Journal Title: Neotropical Entomology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Kowalczuck, M., Carneiro, E., Casagrande, M.M. and Mielke, O.H.H. (2012), The lepidoptera associated with forestry crop species in Brazil: A historical approach. *Neotropical Entomology*, **41** (5), 345-354.

Full Text: 2012\Neo Ent41, 345.pdf

Abstract: Despite the long history of forestry activity in Brazil and its importance to the national economy, there is still much disorder in the information regarding pests of forestry species. Considering the importance of the entomological knowledge for the viability of silvicultural management, this work aimed to gather information on the species of Lepidoptera associated with forestry crops within Brazil using a historical approach. Through a literature review, all registered species of Lepidoptera related to forestry crops in Brazil from 1896 to 2010 were identified. The historical evaluation was based on the comparison of the number of published articles, species richness, and community similarities of the Lepidoptera and their associated forest crops, grouped in 10-year samples. A total of 417 occurrences of Lepidoptera associated with forestry species were recorded, from which 84 species are related with 40 different forestry crops. The nocturnal Lepidoptera were dominant on the records, with Eacles imperialis magnifica Walker as the most frequent pest species cited. Myrtaceae was the most frequent plant family, with Cedrela fissilis as the most cited forestry crop species. A successional change in both Lepidoptera species and their host plants was observed over the decades. The richness of lepidopteran pest species increased over the years, unlike the richness of forestry crop species. This increase could be related to the inefficient enforcement of sanitary barriers, to the increase of monoculture areas, and to the adaptability of native pests to exotic forestry species used in monoculture stands.

Keywords: Approach, Barriers, Brazil, Butterflies, Community, Comparison, Crops, Economy, Enforcement, Evaluation, Family, Forest, Forestry, History, Host, Information, Knowledge, Lepidoptera, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Moths, Pests, Plant, Plantations, Plants, Records, Review, Silvicultural Management, Species, Species Richness, Viability, Work

# Title: Neotropical Ichthyology

Full Journal Title: Neotropical Ichthyology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Stumpf, I.R.C., Vanz, S.A.D., Gastaud, N., Vargas, R. and Bentancourt, S.M.P. (2011), *Neotropical Ichthyology*: Trajectory and bibliometric index (2003-2010). *Neotropical Ichthyology*, **9** (4), 921-926.

Full Text: [2011\Neo Ich9, 921.pdf](2011\Neo%20Ich9,%20921.pdf)

Abstract: The Neotropical Ichthyology journal was created in 2003 and soon became one of the main publications in its field as it is reflected in the number of articles submitted every year and the fact that it has been indexed by both SciELO and ISI. In order to understand the reasons for its trajectory, the journal history was recovered and bibliometric indices on author, citation and impact factor were mapped for the period between 2003 and 2010. A descriptive study on journal information source and a bibliometric study of the 388 articles published by the journal and the 642 articles that cite it have been carried out. Bibliometric analyses showed that 75.8% of the articles had been written by Brazilian authors and 91.3% had been published in collaboration. The journal was cited by 171 different publications from 28 countries, including renowned journals in the field. Self-citation accounted for 26.8% of journal citation. Analyses have been able to show that strict evaluation control and editing of the articles have contributed towards its success and internationalization.

Keywords: Articles, Author, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indices, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Control, Countries, Evaluation, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Publications, Scielo, Scientific Co-Authorship, Scientific Journal, Self-Citation, Success, Trajectory

? Menezes, S. and Strehl, L. (2013), The correlations between certain features of the journal *Neotropical Ichthyology* and its impact factor: A comparative analysis at the thematic and national levels. *Neotropical Ichthyology*, **11** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2013\Neo Ich11, 1.pdf](2013/Neo%20Ich11,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The present article analyzes the relationship between characteristics of the journal Neotropical Ichthyology and its impact factor (IF) between 2006 and 2011 using bibliometric descriptive quantitative methods. To perform this analysis, two samples of journals included in Journal Citation Reports (JCR) were studied. One sample was composed of journals classified within the subject of zoology, and the other contained journals from different areas published in Brazil. The instrument used for data collection was a database created in Microsoft Excel 2007 and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18. The results show that despite its short history, Neotropical Ichthyology has exhibited a distinctive impact, as manifested in a significant progression in the IF of this journal in the field of zoology during the investigated period.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Brazil, Characteristics, Citation, Collection, Correlations, Data, Data Collection, Database, Field, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Methods, Progression, Quantitative Methods, Self-Cited Rate, Self-Citing Rate, Social Sciences, Uncitedness Rate, Version, Zoology

# Title: Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation

Full Journal Title: Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0931-0509

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Schena, F.P. and Zoccali, C. (1996), Bibliometric analysis of the scientific productivity of the Italian Society of Nephrology for a period of five consecutive years (1990-1994). *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, **11** (11), 2359-2360.

Full Text: 1996\Nep Dia Tra11, 2359.pdf

? Davison, A.M. (2010), The five most cited *NDT* articles from 1985 to 1993. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, **25** (9), 2809-2813.

Full Text: [2010\Nep Dia Tra25, 2809.pdf](2010\Nep%20Dia%20Tra25,%202809.pdf)

? Ritz, E. (2010), The five most cited *NDT* articles from 1993 to 1999. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, **25** (9), 2814-2817.

Full Text: [2010\Nep Dia Tra25, 2814.pdf](2010\Nep%20Dia%20Tra25,%202814.pdf)

? Drueke, T.B. (2010), The five most cited *NDT* articles from 1999 to 2004. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, **25** (9), 2818-2824.

Full Text: [2010\Nep Dia Tra25, 2818.pdf](2010\Nep%20Dia%20Tra25,%202818.pdf)

Keywords: All-Cause Mortality, Cardiovascular Mortality, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Coronary-Artery Calcification, Dialysis Patients, Ischemic-Heart-Disease, Long-Term Hemodialysis, Matrix Metalloproteinase-2, Stage Renal-Disease, Vascular Calcification

? Lameire, N., Floege, J. and Wheeler, D.C. (2010), The five most cited *NDT* papers from 2005 to 2009. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, **25** (9), 2825-2831.

Full Text: [2010\Nep Dia Tra25, 2825.pdf](2010\Nep%20Dia%20Tra25,%202825.pdf)

Keywords: Chronic Kidney-Disease, Critically-ILL Patients, Fabry-Disease, Glomerular-Filtration-Rate, Improving Global Outcomes, Intensive-Care-Unit, Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis, Papers, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Renal-Replacement Therapy, Serum Creatinine

? Davison, A.M. (2010), The five most cited NDT articles from 1985 to 1993 (vol 25, pg 2809, 2010). *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, **25** (12), 4119-4123.

Full Text: [2010\Nep Dia Tra25, 4119.pdf](2010\Nep%20Dia%20Tra25,%204119.pdf)

# Title: Nervenarzt

Full Journal Title: [Nervenarzt](http://203.64.48.29/cgi-bin/er/browse.cgi?ccd=WEuxdI&o=e0&s=c-1-1766)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Neth.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0028-2804

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Pantel, J. and Mundt, C. (1999), The evaluation of research performance in psychiatry. Potential and pitfalls of bibliometric analysis. *Nervenarzt*, **70** (3), 281-287.

Full Text: [1999\Nervenarzt70, 281.pdf](1999\Nervenarzt70,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: ecent scientific and economic developments have emphasized the need far 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 disadvantage 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: Alternative, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Community, Context, Criteria, Economic, Evaluation, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, Indices, Lead, Observation, Performance, Psychiatry, Qualitative, Research, Research Performance, Scientometric

# Title: Netherlands Heart Journal

Full Journal Title: Netherlands Heart Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Opthof, T. and Wilde, A.A.M. (2009), The Hirsch-Index: A simple, new tool for the assessment of scientific output of individual scientists. The case of Dutch professors in clinical cardiology. *Netherlands Heart Journal*, **17** (4), 145-154.

Full Text: [2009\Net Hea J17, 145.pdf](2009\Net%20Hea%20J17,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: In this brief paper we explore the Hirsch-Index together with a couple of other bibliometric parameters for the assessment of the scientific output of 29 Dutch professors in clinical cardiology. It appears that even within such a homogeneous group there is large interindividual variability. Although the differences are quite remarkable, it remains undetermined what they mean; at least it is premature to interpret them as differences in scientific quality. It goes without saying that even more prudence is required when different fields of medicine and life sciences are compared (for example within University Medical Centres). Recent efforts to produce an amalgam of scientific ‘productivity, ‘relevance’ and ‘viability’ as a surrogate parameter for the assessment of scientific quality, as for example performed in the AMC in Amsterdam, should. be discouraged in the absence of a firm scientific base. Unfortunately for politicians and ‘managers of science’ only reading papers and studying are suitable for quality assessment of scientific output. Citations analyses can’t substitute that. (Neth Heart J 2009;17:145-54.).

Keywords: Analyses, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Cardiology, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Cardiology, Couple, Dutch, Grant Proposals, Group, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Life, Life Sciences, Managers, Medicine, Papers, Peer Judgment, Peer Review, Politicians, Premature, Productivity, Quality, Reading, Relevance, Science, Sciences, Scientific Output, Surrogate, Tool, University, Variability, Viability

? Spaan, J.A.E. (2010), Arrogance and ignorance in assessing scientific quality in a multidisciplinary academic medical centre. *Netherlands Heart Journal*, **18** (6), 319-322.

Full Text: [2010\Net Hea J18, 319.pdf](2010\Net%20Hea%20J18,%20319.pdf)

Abstract: Several academic institutions in the Netherlands and elsewhere develop indices to rank their scientists which will impact evaluation and steering of research. An important part of these indices is based on bibliometric indices. The development of such ranking indices is often seen as the prerogative of management and is kept out of the process where scientific instruments should be presented and evaluated: peer-reviewed journals. In this case the index of the author’s institution is criticised both for the evasion of discussion as for the lack of compensation for bias related to discipline, gender and personal history. Furthermore, it is argued that the ranking based on ‘numbers’ rather than scientific contributions is detrimental to the motivation of the staff suffering under the several modi of bias, is counterproductive for interdisciplinary achievements and discourages young researchers in less scoring disciplines to find their way in the medical academic arena. (Neth Heart J 2010;18:319-22).

Keywords: Academic Medical Centers, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Research, Index, Netherlands Research Personnel, Output, Research

? Opthof, T. and Wilde, A.A.M. (2011), Bibliometric data in clinical cardiology revisited. The case of 37 Dutch professors. *Netherlands Heart Journal*, **19** (5), 246-255.

Full Text: [2011\Net Hea J19, 246.pdf](2011\Net%20Hea%20J19,%20246.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we assess the bibliometric parameters of 37 Dutch professors in clinical cardiology. Those are the Hirsch Index (h-Index) based on all papers, the h-Index based on first authored papers, the number of papers, the number of citations and the citations per paper. A top 10 for each of the five parameters was compiled. In theory, the same 10 professors might appear in each of these top I Os. Alternatively, each of the 37 professors under assessment could appear one or more times. In practice, we found 22 out of these 37 professors in the 5 top 10s. Thus, there is no golden parameter. In addition, there is too much inhomogeneity in citation characteristics even within a relatively homogeneous group of clinical cardiologists. Therefore, citation analysis should be applied with great care in science policy. This is even more important when different fields of medicine are compared in university medical centres. It may be possible to develop better parameters in the future, but the present ones are simply not good enough. Also, we observed a quite remarkable exPLoSion of publications per author which can, paradoxical as it may sound, probably not be interpreted as an increase in productivity of scientists, but as the effect of an increase in the number of co-authors and the strategic effect of networks.

Keywords: Academic-Medical-Center, Assessing Scientific Quality, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Clinical Cardiology, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Impact, Index, Individual Scientists, Output, Papers, Policy, Professors, Publications, Science, Science Policy, University

# Title: Netherlands Heart Journal

Full Journal Title: Netherlands Heart Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Opthof, T. and Wilde, A.A.M. (2011), One more time: Bibliometric analysis of scientific output remains complicated. *Netherlands Heart Journal*, **19** (7-8), 359-360.

Full Text: [2011\Net Hea J19, 359.pdf](2011\Net%20Hea%20J19,%20359.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Hirsch-Index, Scientific Output

# Title: Netherlands Journal of Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Netherlands Journal of Medicine](http://www.njmonline.nl/njm/all_issues.php)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mueller, P.S., Murali, N.S., Cha, S.S., Erwin, P.J. and Ghosh, A.K. (2006), The effect of online status on the impact factors of general internal medicine journals. *Netherlands Journal of Medicine*, **64** (2), 39-44.

Full Text: [2006\Net J Med64, 39.pdf](2006\Net%20J%20Med64,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: Background: We sought to determine the effects of becoming available online on impact factors of general medicine journals. Methods: Through MEDLINE with an institutional subscription, the 2004 online status of “Medicine, General and Internal” journals listed in the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) journal Citation Reports (JCR) was classified as full text on the Net (FUTON), abstract only, or no abstract available (NAA)/unavailable in MEDLINE. Similarly, through use of a home computer without an institutional subscription, the 2004 online status of the same journals was determined. For each journal, impact factors for 1992 to 2003 were obtained. Results: of the 102 “Medicine, General and Internal” journals listed in the ISI JCR, 71 (70%) existed in both pre-Internet (1992) and Internet (2003) eras. of these 71 journals, those available as FUTON in 2004 had higher median impact factors than non-FUTON journals in 1992 (p < 0.0001) and 2003 (p < 0.0001). journals that became available online, at least partially, had significant increases in median impact factors from 1992 to 2003 (p < 0.0001 for journals that became available as FUTON and for journals that provided an abstract only). However, journals that became available as FUTON had a greater increase in median impact factor from 1992 to 2003 than other journals (p=0.002). Similar results were obtained using impact factor data according to journal online status through use of a home computer without an institutional subscription and for English-language journals only. Conclusion: Becoming available online as FUTON is associated with a significant increase in journal impact factor.

Keywords: Access, Bias, Bias, Citation, Computer, Data, Effects, Factors, Futon, General, Home, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Institute for Scientific Information, Institutional, Internet, ISI, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Listed, Medicine, MEDLINE, Status, Visibility

? Sood, R., Sood, A. and Ghosh, A.K. (2007), Non-evidence-based variables affecting physicians’ test-ordering tendencies: A systematic review. *Netherlands Journal of Medicine*, **65** (5), 167-177.

Full Text: 2007\Net J Med65, 167.pdf

Abstract: Background: The concept of evidence-based medicine (EBM) was introduced in 1992. Incorporation of EBM into physicians’ practices, however, has been slow. Test-ordering tendencies are still based on variables that are not necessarily evidence-based. Methods: The literature was reviewed to identify the non-EBM variables that affect physicians’ practices of test ordering. Studies of interest were limited to original research on the determinants of physicians’ test-ordering tendencies. The search strategy included queries in MEDLINE (1992-2006), Web of Science (1993-2006), EMBASE (1992-2006), and PsycINFO (1992-2006); checking of reference lists; hand searching relevant journals; and personal communication with experts. Two independent reviewers abstracted information on the design, quality, and limitations of the study. Review articles, letters, and editorials were excluded from analysis. Results: 104 original studies reporting on the variables affecting test ordering were identified. of these, 53 studies assessing physician variables affecting test ordering were identified. Some of the recognisable physician factors included age, sex, degree of specialisation, geographic location and practice setting, individual belief systems, experience, knowledge, fear of malpractice litigation, physician regret, financial incentives, awareness of costs of tests ordered, and provision of written feedback by peers or employers. Conclusion: Despite considerable advances in our understanding of EBM and its application to patient care, several non-EBM physician variables influence physicians’ test-ordering characteristics. Ongoing effort is needed to identify the modifiable non-EBM determinants of physicians’ test ordering and to use appropriate tools and techniques to encourage evidence-based behaviours for test ordering.

Keywords: Analysis, Awareness, Communication, Costs, Decision-Making, Decision-Making, Determinants, Diagnostic Tests, Diagnostic-Tests, Embase, Evaluation Studies, Evidence-Based Guidelines, Evidence-Based Medicine, Family Physicians, Feedback, Feedback Intervention, Graduate Medical-Education, Hand, Incentives, Information, Interest, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Low-Back-Pain, Medicine, MEDLINE, Methods, Physicians, Practice, Primary-Care Physicians, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Review Articles, Routine Electrocardiogram Use, Science, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Levi, M. (2009), How academic is internal medicine in the Netherlands? A bibliometric analysis. *Netherlands Journal of Medicine*, **67** (10), 318-319.

Full Text: [2009\Net J Med67, 318.pdf](2009\Net%20J%20Med67,%20318.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Publication

? Gevers, T.J.G., Slavenburg, S., van Oijen, M.G.H. and Drenth, J.P.H. (2011), Treatment extension benefits HCV genotype I patients without rapid virological response: A systematic review. *Netherlands Journal of Medicine*, **69** (5), 216-221.

Full Text: 2011\Net J Med69, 216.pdf

Abstract: Background: Current guidelines recommend 48 weeks of treatment with pegylated interferon and ribavirin for patients infected with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) genotype I. Several clinical trials have investigated the efficacy of treatment duration longer than 48 weeks, but yielded discordant results. Methods: We performed a structured search of PUBMED, Web of Science and the Cochrane library to identify randomised clinical trials in HCV genotype I patients who were treated either for 48 or 72 weeks. Sustained viral response (SVR) data were pooled and a sample size weighted pooled proportion was calculated. Results: We identified five studies matching our criteria. Studies randomised at baseline (n=I), at absence of rapid virological response (RVR) at week 4 (n=I), at early virological response at week 12 (EVR) (n=I) or at slow response at week 24 (n=2). In the RCT that randomised at absence of RVR, SVR was significantly higher in the extended treatment arm (57 vs 42%, p=0.02) with an RR of 1.35 (95% CI 1.04 to 1.75). This tendency was also observed in the studies that randomised at slow response (44 vs 35%), although no longer statistically significantly different. Conclusion: Prolonged 72-week treatment should be considered in HCV genotype I patients without RV R at week 4, as this increased SVR.

Keywords: Antiviral Therapy, Chronic Hepatitis-C, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Discordant, Efficacy, Extended Treatment, Guidelines, Hcv, Hepatitis C, Methods, Peginterferon Alpha-2B, Plus Ribavirin, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized-Trial, Review, RNA, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Treatment Duration, Treatment Duration, Type-1, Virus-Infection, Web of Science

? Berden, F.A.C., Kievit, W., Baak, L.C., Bakker, C.M., Beuers, U., Boucher, C.A.B., Brouwer, J.T., Burger, D.M., van Erpecum, K.J.L., van Hoek, B., Hoepelman, A.I.M., Honkoop, P., Kerbert-Dreteler, M.J., de Knegt, R.J., Koek, G.H., van Nieuwkerk, C.M.J., van Soest, H., Tan, A.C.I.T., Vrolijk, J.M. and Drenth, J.P.H. (2014), Dutch guidance for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus infection in a new therapeutic era. *Netherlands Journal of Medicine*, **72** (8), 388-400.

Full Text: 2014\Net J Med72, 388.pdf

Abstract: Background: A new era for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C is about to transpire. With the introduction of the first-generation protease inhibitors the efficacy of hepatitis C treatment improved significantly. Since then, the therapeutic agenda has moved further forward with the recent approval of sofosbuvir and the expected approval of agents such as simeprevir and daclatasvir. This paper, developed parallel to the approval of sofosbuvir, is to serve as a guidance for the therapeutic management of chronic hepatitis C. Methods: We performed a formal search through PubMed, Web of Science and ClinicalTrials.gov to identify all clinical trials that have been conducted with EMA-approved new agents in hepatitis C; for this version (April 2014) we focused on sofosbuvir. For each disease category, the evidence was reviewed and recommendations are based on GRADE. Results: We identified 11 clinical trials with sofosbuvir and for each disease category recommendations for treatment are made. Not all disease categories were studied extensively and therefore in some cases we were unable to provide recommendations. Conclusion: The recent approval of sofosbuvir will most likely change the therapeutic landscape of chronic hepatitis C. The use of sofosbuvir-containing regimens can shorten the duration of therapy, increase efficacy and result in less side effects, compared with standard of care. The efficacy relative to standard of care needs to be weighed against the increased costs of sofosbuvir. With future approval of the other direct-acting antivirals, the outcome of hepatitis C treatment will likely improve further and this guidance will be updated.

Keywords: Antiviral Therapy, Care, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Costs, Direct-Acting Antivirals, Disease, Duration, Dutch, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Grade, Guidance, Hcv-Genotype 1, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis C Virus, Infection, Inhibitors, Landscape, Management, Methods, Needs, Outcome, Peginterferon Alpha-2a, Pegylated Interferon, Phase-2 Trial, Pubmed, Recent, Recommendations, Results, Science, Side Effects, Simeprevir Tmc435, Sofosbuvir, Sofosbuvir Plus Ribavirin, Standard, Standard Of Care, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Management, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment-Experienced Patients, Treatment-Naive Patients, Version, Virological Response, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Neural Computing & Applications

Full Journal Title: [Neural Computing & Applications](http://www.springerlink.com/content/8xjw562434177un5/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tabari, H., Marofi, S., Abyaneh, H.Z. and Sharifi, M.R. (2010), Comparison of artificial neural network and combined models in estimating spatial distribution of snow depth and snow water equivalent in Samsami basin of Iran. *Neural Computing & Applications*, **19** (4), 625-635.

Full Text: [2010\Neu Com App19, 625.pdf](2010\Neu%20Com%20App19,%20625.pdf)

Abstract: Snow water equivalent (SWE) is a key parameter in hydrological cycle, and information on regional SWE is required for various hydrological and meteorological applications, as well as for hydropower production and flood forecasting. This study compares the snow depth and SWE estimated by multivariate linear regression (MLR), discriminant function analysis, ordinary kriging, ordinary kriging-multivariate linear regression, ordinary kriging-discriminant function analysis, artificial neural network (ANN) and neural network-genetic algorithm (NNGA) models. The analysis was performed in the 5.2 km(2) area of Samsami basin, located in the southwest of Iran. Statistical criteria were used to measure the models’ performances. The results indicated that NNGA, ANN and MLR methods were able to predict SWE at the desirable level of accuracy. However, the NNGA model with the highest coefficient of determination (R (2) = 0.70, P value < 0.05) and minimum root mean square error (RMSE = 0.202 cm) provided the best results among the other models. The lower SWE values were registered in the east of study area and higher SWE values appeared in the west of study area where altitude was higher.

Keywords: Snow Water Equivalent, Snow Depth, Spatial Distribution, Artificial Neural Network, Combined Methods, Regression, Runoff, Cover, Tree, Simulations, Prediction, Selection, Patterns, Events, Scale

# Title: Neural Regeneration Research

Full Journal Title: Neural Regeneration Research

ISO Abbrev. Title: Neural Regen. Res.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Neural Regen Res

ISSN: 1673-5374

Issues/Year: 24

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Peoples R China

Publisher: Shenyang Editorial Dept Neural Regeneration Res

Publisher Address: Po Box 1234, Shenyang, Liaoning 110004, Peoples R China

Subject Categories:

Cell Biology: Impact Factor 0.144, 181/185 (2012)

Neurosciences: Impact Factor 0.144, 248/252 (2012)

? Xu, Z.H., Tang, T., Pan, D.S., Fan, D., Song, Z.Q. and Xue, H.L. (2011), Scientific literature addressing brain glioma in the Web of Science: A 10-year bibliometric analysis. *Neural Regeneration Research*, **6** (32), 2537-2544.

Full Text: [2011\Neu Reg Res6, 2537.pdf](2011/Neu%20Reg%20Res6,%202537.pdf)

Abstract: Brain glioma is a hot topic in recent years; however, brain glioma remains poorly understood. A bibliometric analysis based on the Science Citation Index (SCI) published by the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) was performed to identify the global research and to improve the understanding of research trends in the brain glioma field from 2001 to 2010. During 2001 to 2010, there were 8 413 papers addressing brain glioma added to the SCI, and this trend is increasing annually. of these reports, 6 945 papers are written in English. Journals published in the United States had the most papers, including ten core source titles. The Journal of Neuro-Oncology published the most articles followed by Cancer Research. Furthermore, the University of California, San Francisco, is the most productive institution for publishing articles in the brain glioma field. Finally, this study highlights the topics in brain glioma research that are being published around the world.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brain, Brain Glioma, Cancer, Citation, Endothelial Growth-Factor, English, Glioblastoma-Multiforme, High-Grade Glioma, In-Vivo, ISI, Journal, Journals, Literature, Malignant Glioma, Medical-Research-Council, Mesenchymal Stem-Cells, Papers, Prognostic-Factors, Publishing, Research, Research Productivity, Research Trends, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Information, Scientific Literature, Topics, Trend, Trends, United States, University, Web of Science

? Xu, Y.L., Li, M.J., Liu, Z.J., Liu, R.C. and Zhang, J.Z. (2012), Scientific literature on monosialoganglioside in the Science Citation Index-Expanded A bibliometric analysis of articles from 1942 to 2011 by each decade. *Neural Regeneration Research*, **7** (1), 72-79.

Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 72.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%2072.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The monosialoganglioside (GM1) is a popular topic of research but the bibliometric analysis of GM1 over the decades in Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCI-E) remains poorly understood. OBJECTIVE: To identify the global research and to improve the understanding of research trends in the GM1 field from 1942 to 2011. DESIGN: A bibliometric study. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis based on the SCI-E published by the Institute of Scientific Information. INCLUSIVE CRITERIA: Articles closely related to GM1 were included. Exclusive criteria: (1) Articles related to gangliosidosis, disialo-ganglioside, trisialo-ganglioside or ganglioside GQIb. (2) Document types such as meeting abstracts, reviews, proceedings papers, notes, and letters. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Type of publication output; (2) number of author outputs; (3) distribution of output in subject categories; (4) publication distribution of countries; (5) distribution of output in journals, and (6) distribution of citations in each decade. RESULTS: During 1942 to 2011, there were 10 126 papers on GM1 that were added to the SCI. Articles (8 004) were the most frequently used document type comprising 79.0%, followed by meeting abstracts, reviews and proceedings papers. Research on GM1 could be found in the SCI from 1942, it was developed in the 1970s, greatly increased in the 1980s, and reached a peak in the 1990s, and it was slightly decreased in 2000. The distribution of subject categories showed that GM1 research covered both clinical and basic science research. The USA, Japan, and Germany were the three most productive countries, and the publication numbers in the USA were highest in all decades. The Journal of Biological Chemistry, Journal of Neurochemistry and Biochemistry were core subject journals in GM1 studies in each decade. CONCLUSION: This study highlights the topics in GM1 research that are being published around the world.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Author, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Brain, Chemistry, Citation, Citations, Countries, Criteria, Design, Disease, Ganglioside-Mediated Modulation, Germany, Gm1 Ganglioside, Growth, Japan, Journal, Journals, Lipid Rafts, Literature, Membrane, Monosialoganglioside, Outcome Measures, Papers, Publication, Publication Output, Receptor, Reduction, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Scientific Information, Scientific Literature, Stem-Cell Differentiation, Topics, Trends, USA

? Zhang, X.G., Feng, L., Du, L., Zhang, A.X. and Tang, T. (2012), Literature study on clinical treatment of facial paralysis in the last 20 years using Web of Science Comparison between rehabilitation, physiotherapy and acupuncture. *Neural Regeneration Research*, **7** (2), 152-159.

Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 152.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%20152.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Facial paralysis is defined as severe or complete loss of facial muscle motor function. OBJECTIVE: The study was undertaken to explore a bibliometric approach to quantitatively assess the research on clinical treatment of facial paralysis using rehabilitation, physiotherapy and acupuncture using Web of Science from 1992 to 2011. DESIGN: Bibliometric approach. DATA RETRIEVAL: A bibliometric analysis based on the publications on Web of Science was performed using key words such as “facial paralysis”, “rehabilitation”, “physiotherapy” and “acupuncture”. INCLUSIVE CRITERIA: (1) Research articles on the clinical treatment of facial paralysis using acupuncture or physiotherapy (e.g. exercise, electro-stimulation) and other rehabilitation methods; (2) researches on human and animal fundamentals, clinical trials and case reports; (3) Article types: article, review, proceedings paper, note, letter, editorial material, discussion, book chapter. (4) Publication year: 1992-2011 inclusive. Exclusion criteria: (1) Articles on the causes and diagnosis on facial paralysis; (2) Type of articles: correction; (3) Articles from following databases: all databases related to social science and chemical databases in Web of Science. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Overall number of publications; (2) number of publications annually; (3) number of citations received annually; (4) top cited paper; (5) subject categories of publication; (6) the number of countries in which the article is published; (7) distribution of output in journals. RESULTS: Overall population stands at 3 543 research articles addressing the clinical treatment of facial paralysis in Web of Science during the study period. There is also a markedly increase in the number of publications on the subject “facial paralysis treatments using rehabilitation” during the first decade of the 21st century, except in 2004 and 2006 when there are perceptible drops in the number of articles published. The only other year during the study period saw such a drop is 1993. Specifically, there are 192 published articles on facial paralysis treated by rehabilitation in the past two decades, far more than the output of physiotherapy treatment. Physiotherapy treatment scored only 25 articles including acupuncture treatment, with over 80% of these written by Chinese researchers and clinicians. Ranked by regions, USA is by far the most productive country in terms of the number of publications on facial paralysis rehabilitation and physiotherapy research. Seeing from another angle, the journals that focus on otolaryngology published the most number of articles in rehabilitation and physiotherapy studies, whereas most acupuncture studies on facial paralysis were published in the alternative and complementary medicine journals. CONCLUSION: Study of facial paralysis remains an area of active investigation and innovation. Further clinical studies in humans addressing the use of growth factors or stem cells continue to successful facial nerve regeneration.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Alternative, Analysis, Anastomosis, Articles, Bells-Palsy, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Case Reports, Citations, Clinical Trials, Countries, Criteria, Databases, Design, Diagnosis, Disability, Exercise, Face, Facial Paralysis, Growth, Human, Humans, Innovation, Journals, Literature, Management, Medicine, Motor Function, Muscle, Nerve Graft, Outcome Measures, Physiotherapy, Publication, Publications, Reanimation, Regeneration, Rehabilitation, Research, Researchers, Retrieval, Review, Science, Single-Stage, Social, Stem Cells, Stimulation, Treatment, USA, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Zhu, Y.Z., Wang, X., Ye, X.B., Gao, C.H. and Wang, W. (2012), Effects of electroacupuncture on the expression of p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase and ribosomal protein S6 in the hippocampus of rats with vascular dementia. *Neural Regeneration Research*, **7** (3), 207-211.

Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 207.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigated the mechanism underlying electroacupuncture therapy for vascular dementia through electroacupuncture at the acupoints of Baihui (DU20), Dazhui (DU14), and bilateral Shenshu (BL23) in a rat model of vascular dementia produced by bilateral middle cerebral artery occlusion. Morris water maze test showed that electroacupuncture improved the learning ability of vascular dementia rats. Western blot assay revealed that the expression of p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase and ribosomal protein S6 in vascular dementia rats was significantly increased after electroacupuncture, compared with the model group that was not treated with acupuncture. The average escape latency was also shortened after electroacupuncture, and escape strategies in the spatial probe test improved from edge and random searches, to linear and trending swim pathways. The experimental findings indicate that electroacupuncture improves learning and memory ability by up-regulating expression of p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase and ribosomal protein S6 in the hippocampus of vascular dementia rats.

Keywords: Vascular Dementia, Electroacupuncture, Hippocampus, p70 Ribosomal Protein S6 Kinase, Ribosomal Protein S6, Search Strategy, Neural Regeneration, Long-Term Potentiation, Cell-Survival, Rapamycin, Pathway, Target, Growth

? Zhang, L. and Wang, W. (2012), Research progress in muscle-derived stem cells: Literature retrieval results based on international database. *Neural Regeneration Research*, **7** (10), 784-791.

Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 784.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%20784.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends of muscle-derived stem cells (MDSCs) using a bibliometric analysis of the Web of Science, Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tools of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Clinical Trials registry database (ClinicalTrials.gov). DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of data retrievals for MDSCs from 2002 to 2011 using the Web of Science, NIH, and ClinicalTrials.gov. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (1) Web of Science: (a) peer-reviewed articles on MDSCs that were published and indexed in the Web of Science. (b) Type of articles: original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material and news items. (c) Year of publication: 2002-2011. (d) Citation databases: Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCI-E), 1899-present; Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S), 1991 present; Book Citation Index-Science (BKCI-S), 2005-present. (2) NIH: (a) Projects on MDSCs supported by the NIH. (b) Fiscal year: 1988-present. (3) ClinicalTrials.gov: All clinical trials relating to MDSCs were searched in this database. Exclusion criteria: (1) Web of Science: (a) Articles that required manual searching or telephone access. (b) We excluded documents that were not published in the public domain. (c) We excluded a number of corrected papers from the total number of articles. (d) We excluded articles from the following databases: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), 1898-present; Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), 1975-present; Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH), 1991-present; Book Citation Index - Social Sciences & Humanities (BKCI-SSH), 2005-present; Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-EXPANDED), 1985-present; Index Chemicus (IC), 1993-present. (2) NIH: (a) We excluded publications related to MDSCs that were supported by the NIH. (b) We limited the keyword search to studies that included MDSCs within the title or abstract. (3) ClinicalTrials.gov: (a) We excluded clinical trials that were not in the ClinicalTrials.gov database. (b) We excluded clinical trials that dealt with stem cells other than MDSCs in the ClinicalTrials.gov database. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Type of literature; (2) annual publication output; (3) distribution according to journals; (4) distribution according to country; (5) distribution according to institution; (6) top cited authors over the last 10 years; (7) projects financially supported by the NIH; and (8) clinical trials registered. RESULTS: (1) In all, 802 studies on MDSCs appeared in the Web of Science from 2002 to 2011, almost half of which derived from American authors and institutes. The number of studies on MDSCs has gradually increased over the past 10 years. Most papers on MDSCs appeared in journals with a particular focus on cell biology research, such as Experimental Cell Research, Journal of Cell Science, and *PLoS One*. (2) Eight MDSC research projects have received over US$6 billion in funding from the NIH. The current project led by Dr. Johnny Huard of the University of Pittsburgh-”Muscle-Based Tissue Engineering to Improve Bone Healing”-is supported by the NIH. Dr. Huard has been the most productive and top-cited author in the field of gene therapy and adult stem cell research in the Web of Science over last 10 years. (3) On ClinicalTrials.gov, “Muscle Derived Cell Therapy for Bladder Exstrophy Epispadias Induced Incontinence” Phase 1 is registered and sponsored by Johns Hopkins University and has been led by Dr. John P. Gearhart since November 2009. CONCLUSION: From our analysis of the literature and research trends, we found that MDSCs may offer further benefits in regenerative medicine.

Keywords: A&Hci, Access, Adult, Analysis, Articles, Arts, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biology, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Conference, Country, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Distribution, Dystrophin Expression, Field, Funding, Gene, Global, Humanities, Infarcted Myocardium, International, Journal, Journals, Literature, Medicine, Meeting Abstracts, Model, Muscle-Derived, Muscular-Dystrophy, National Institutes of Health, Nih, Outcome, Outcome Measures, P, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Progress, Public, Publication, Publications, Regeneration, Regeneration, Regenerative Medicine, Registry, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Satellite Cells, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Selection, Selection Criteria, Skeletal-Muscle, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Suppressor-Cells, Therapy, Transplantation, Trends, University, Vivo Gene-Therapy, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 792.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%20792.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The study was undertaken to explore a bibliometric approach to quantitatively assess the research on detection of monosialoganglioside from 2002 to 2011. DATA RETRIEVAL: A bibliometric analysis based on the publications on Web of Science was performed using key words such as “monosialoganglioside”, “colloidal gold”, “high performance liquid chromatography” and “detection”. SELECTION CRITERIA: (1) Research articles on the detection of monosialoganglioside; (2) researches on human and animal fundamentals, clinical trials and case reports; (3) article types: article, review, proceedings paper, note, letter, editorial material, discussion, book chapter; (4) Publication year: 2002-2011. Exclusion criteria: (1) unrelated articles; (2) type of articles: correction; (3) articles from following databases: all databases related to social science and arts & humanities in Web of Science were excluded. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) distribution of subject areas; (2) number of publications annually; (3) document type and language of publications; (4) distribution of institutions; (5) distribution of output in journals; (6) the number of countries in which the article is published; (7) top cited paper. RESULTS: Overall population stands at 1 880 research articles addressing detection of monosialoganglioside in Web of Science during the study period. Articles (1 599) were the most frequently used document type comprising 85.05%, followed by meeting abstracts, reviews and proceedings papers. The distribution of subject categories showed that monosialoganglioside research covered both clinical and basic science research. The USA, Japan, and Italy were the three most productive countries, and the publication numbers in the USA were highest with 559 papers. The University of Milan, Nagoya University, and Kinki University are the most productive institutions regarding detection of monosialoganglioside. In 559 articles published by Americans, Medical College of Georgia ranked the first with 30 articles, followed by University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (28 articles), Cornell University (24 articles) and Johns Hopkins University (24 articles). In 442 articles published by Japanese, Nagoya University ranked the first with 40 articles, followed by Kinki University (36 articles), and Dokkyo University (31 articles). Though the total number of publications by Japanese is smaller than Americans, the top three institutions published more publications than American institutions. There is a markedly increase in the number of publications on the subject detection of monosialoganglioside in 2004, which the peak in the past 10 years. The valley bottom of the subject appeared in 2005. In total, the research is increased with time prolonged. Journal of Neurochemistry, Journal of Biological Chemistry and Journal of Neuroimmunology were core subject journals in monosialoganglioside studies. CONCLUSION: This study highlights the topics in detection of monosialoganglioside research that are being published around the world.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brain Gangliosides, Case Reports, Chemistry, Cholera-Toxin, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Colloidal Gold, Countries, Criteria, Cross-Linking, Databases, Dentistry, Distribution, Electrospray-Ionization, First, Flight Mass-Spectrometry, Georgia, Glycosphingolipids, GM1 Ganglioside, High Performance Liquid Chromatography, Human, Humanities, Institutions, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Journal, Journals, Liquid, Literature, Matrix, Medicine, Meeting Abstracts, Monosialoganglioside, New Jersey, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Performance, Performance Liquid-Chromatography, Population, Prolonged, Publication, Publications, Research, Retrieval, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Research, Scientific Literature, Selection, Selection Criteria, Social, Topics, University, USA, Web of Science, World

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 1192.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%201192.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends of acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation using a bibliometric analysis of the Web of Science and the Clinical Trials registry database (ClinicalTrials.gov). DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of data retrievals for acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation from 1992 to 2011 using the Web of Science and ClinicalTrials.gov. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (1) Web of Science: (a) Peer-reviewed articles on acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation that were published and indexed in the Web of Science. (b) Type of articles: original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material and news items. (c) Year of publication: 1992-2011. (2) ClinicalTrials.gov: All clinical trials relating to acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation were searched in this database. Exclusion criteria: (1) Web of Science: (a) Articles that required manual searching or telephone access. (b) We excluded documents that were not published in the public domain. (c) We excluded a number of corrected papers from the total number of articles. (2) ClinicalTrials.gov: (a) We excluded clinical trials that were not in the ClinicalTrials.gov database. (b) We excluded clinical trials that dealt with magnetic stimulation other than acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation in the ClinicalTrials.gov database. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Type of literature; (2) annual publication output; (3) distribution according to journals; (4) distribution according to country; (5) distribution according to institution; (6) top cited articles over the last 20 years; and (7) clinical trials registered. RESULTS: (1) In all, 92 studies on acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation appeared in the Web of Science from 1992 to 2011, almost half of which derived from Chinese and American authors and institutes. The number of studies addressing acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation has gradually increased over the past 20 years. Most papers on acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation appeared in journals with a particular focus on rehabilitation research, such as Stroke, Archives of Physical Medicine, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine. (2) In the ClinicalTrials.gov, three studies can be searched on acupuncture and stroke, all of which were registered and sponsored by Chinese institutions since February 2009. CONCLUSION: From our analysis of the literature and research trends, we found that acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation may offer further benefits in regenerative medicine.

Keywords: Access, Acupuncture, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trial, Cochrane, Controlled-Trial, Country, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Distribution, Electroacupuncture, Global, Improve, Institutions, International, Ischemic-Stroke, Journal, Journals, Literature, Magnetic, Magnetic Stimulation, Medicine, Meeting Abstracts, Neural Regeneration, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Poststroke, Public, Publication, Quality-of-Life, Rat-Brain, Recovery, Regenerative Medicine, Registry, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Stimulation, Stroke, Trends, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 1256.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%201256.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends of stem cell transplantation for treating spinal cord injury using a bibliometric analysis of the Web of Science. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of data retrievals for stem cell transplantation for treating spinal cord injury from 2002 to 2011 using the Web of Science. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed articles on stem cell transplantation for treating spinal cord injury that were published and indexed in the Web of Science; (b) type of articles: original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material, and news items; and (c) year of publication: 2002-2011. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) documents that were not published in the public domain; and (c) a number of corrected papers from the total number of articles. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output; (2) distribution according to country; (3) distribution according to institution; (4) distribution according to journals; (5) distribution according to funding agencies; and (6) top cited articles over the last 10 years. RESULTS: Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells and embryonic stem cells have been widely used for treating spinal cord injury. In total, 191 studies of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell transplantation and 236 studies of embryonic stem cell transplantation for treating spinal cord injury appeared in the Web of Science from 2002 to 2011, and almost half of which were derived from American or Japanese authors and institutes. The number of studies of stem cell transplantation for treating spinal cord injury has gradually increased over the past 10 years. Most papers on stem cell transplantation for treating spinal cord injury appeared in journals with a particular focus on stem cell research, such as Stem Cells and Cell Transplantation. Although umbilical cord blood stem cells and adipose-derived stem cells have been studied for treating spinal cord injury, the number of published papers was much smaller, with only 21 and 17 records, respectively, in the Web of Science. CONCLUSION: Based on our analysis of the literature and research trends, we found that stem cells transplantation obtained from various sources have been studied for treating spinal cord injury; however, it is difficult for researchers to reach a consensus on this theme.

Keywords: Access, Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Adult, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Bone-Marrow, Brain, Cell Transplantation, Comparison, Consensus, Cord Blood, Cord-Blood, Country, Criteria, Data, Differentiation, Distribution, Embryonic, Embryonic Stem Cells, Functional Recovery, Funding, Global, Injury, Journals, Literature, Marrow Stromal Cells, Meeting Abstracts, Mesenchymal Stem Cell, Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Nervous-System, Neural Regeneration, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Public, Publication, Records, Regenerative Medicine, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sources, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal Cord Injury, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Strategies, Transplantation, Trends, Umbilical, Umbilical Cord, Umbilical Cord Blood, Umbilical Cord Blood-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 1264.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%201264.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in the application of MRI for monitoring stem cell transplantation using a bibliometric analysis of Web of Science. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies relating to the application of MRI for detecting stem cell transplantation for the treatment of cerebral ischemia using papers in Web of Science published from 2002 to 2011. SELECTION CRITERIA: The inclusion criteria were: (a) peer-reviewed articles on the application of MRI for detecting transplanted stem cells published and indexed in Web of Science; (b) year of publication between 2002 and 2011. Exclusion criteria were: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) some corrected papers. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output; (2) distribution according to journals; (3) distribution according to institution; (4) distribution according to country; (5) top cited authors over the last 10 years. RESULTS: A total of 1 498 studies related to the application of MRI for monitoring stem cell transplantation appeared in Web of Science from 2002 to 2011, almost half of which were derived from American authors and institutes. The number of studies on the application of MRI for detecting stem cell transplantation has gradually increased over the past 10 years. Most papers on this topic appeared in Magnetic Resonance in Medicine. CONCLUSION: This analysis suggests that few experimental studies have been investigated the use of MRI for tracking SPIO-labeled human umbilical cord blood-derived mesenchymal stem cells during the treatment of cerebral ischemia.

Keywords: Access, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Adult-Rat, Analysis, Application, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Cell Transplantation, Cerebral, Cerebral Ischemia, Country, Criteria, Distribution, Embryonic Stem Cells, Experimental, Functional Recovery, Global, Human, Imaging, In-Vivo, Inclusion, Ischemia, Journals, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Medicine, Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Model, Monitoring, Mr Contrast Agents, MRI, Neural Regeneration, Neural Stem Cells, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Progenitor Cells, Publication, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Stroke, Therapeutic Benefits, Transfection Agents, Transplantation, Treatment, Trends, Umbilical, Umbilical Cord, Umbilical Cord Blood-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Web of Science

? Li, R.H. (2012), Stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease literature analysis based on the Web of Science. *Neural Regeneration Research*, **7** (16), 1272-1279.

Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 1272.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%201272.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends of stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease using a bibliometric analysis of the Web of Science. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of data retrievals for stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease from 2002 to 2011 using the Web of Science. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed articles on stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease which were published and indexed in the Web of Science; (b) type of articles: original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material and news items; (c) year of publication: 2002-2011. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) we excluded documents that were not published in the public domain; (c) we excluded a number of corrected papers from the total number of articles. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Type of literature; (2) annual publication output; (3) distribution according to journals; (4) distribution according to subject areas; (5) distribution according to country; (6) distribution according to institution; (7) comparison of countries that published the most papers on stem cell transplantation from different cell sources for treating Parkinson’s disease; (8) comparison of institutions that published the most papers on stem cell transplantation from different cell sources for treating Parkinson’s disease in the Web of Science from 2002 to 2011; (9) comparison of studies on stem cell transplantation from different cell sources for treating Parkinson’s disease RESULTS: In total, 1 062 studies on stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease appeared in the Web of Science from 2002 to 2011, almost one third of which were from American authors and institutes. The number of studies on stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease had gradually increased over the past 10 years. Papers on stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease appeared in journals such as Stem Cells and Experimental Neurology. Although the United States published more articles addressing neural stem cell and embryonic stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease, China ranked first for articles published on bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease. CONCLUSION: From our analysis of the literature and research trends, we found that stem cell transplantation for treating Parkinson’s disease may offer further benefits in regenerative medicine.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Cell Transplantation, Central-Nervous-System, China, Comparison, Countries, Country, Criteria, Data, Differentiate, Disease, Distribution, Embryonic, Embryonic Stem Cells, First, Global, In-Vitro, Induction, Institutions, Journals, Literature, Literature Analysis, Mammalian Substantia-Nigra, Marrow Stromal Cells, Medicine, Meeting Abstracts, Mesenchymal Stem Cell, Midbrain Dopamine Neurons, Neural Regeneration, Neural Stem Cells, Neurodegenerative Disorders, Neurogenesis, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Parkinson’s Disease, Peer-Reviewed, Public, Publication, Rat Model, Regenerative Medicine, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sources, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Transplantation, Trends, United States, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 1744.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%201744.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in stem cell transplantation for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy using a bibliometric analysis of Web of Science. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies on stem cell transplantation for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy from 2002 to 2011 retrieved from Web of Science. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed published articles on stem cell transplantation for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy indexed in Web of Science; (b) original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material, and news items; and (c) publication between 2002 and 2011. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) documents that were not published in the public domain; and (c) corrected papers. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output; (2) distribution according to subject areas; (3) distribution according to journals; (4) distribution according to country; (5) distribution according to institution; (6) distribution according to institution in China; (7) distribution according to institution that cooperated with Chinese institutions; (8) top-cited articles from 2002 to 2006; (9) top-cited articles from 2007 to 2011. RESULTS: A total of 318 publications on stem cell transplantation for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy were retrieved from Web of Science from 2002 to 2011, of which almost half derived from American authors and institutes. The number of publications has gradually increased over the past 10 years. Most papers appeared in journals with a focus on gene and molecular research, such as Molecular Therapy, Neuromuscular Disorders, and *PLoS One*. The 10 most-cited papers from 2002 to 2006 were mostly about different kinds of stem cell transplantation for muscle regeneration, while the 10 most-cited papers from 2007 to 2011 were mostly about new techniques of stem cell transplantation for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy. CONCLUSION: The publications on stem cell transplantation for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy were relatively few. It also needs more research to confirm that stem cell therapy is a reliable treatment for Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Authors, Becker Muscular Dystrophy, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cell Therapy, Cell Transplantation, China, Chinese, Country, Criteria, Disease, Distribution, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Dystrophin Gene, Exon Skipping, Expression, Gene, Global, Institutions, Journals, Literature, Mdx Mouse, Motor Function, Muscle, Muscular Dystrophy, Myoblast, Myoblast Transplantation, Needs, Neural Regeneration, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Progenitor Cells, Pseudohypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy, Public, Publication, Publications, Regeneration, Regenerative Myogenesis, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Satellite Cell, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Skeletal-Muscle, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Techniques, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Trends, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 1752.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%201752.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Precision radiotherapy plays an important role in the management of brain tumors. This study aimed to identify global research trends in precision radiotherapy for brain tumors using a bibliometric analysis of the Web of Science. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of data retrievals for precision radiotherapy for brain tumors containing the key words cerebral tumor, brain tumor, intensity-modulated radiotherapy, stereotactic body radiation therapy, stereotactic ablative radiotherapy, imaging-guided radiotherapy, dose-guided radiotherapy, stereotactic brachytherapy, and stereotactic radiotherapy using the Web of Science. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed articles on precision radiotherapy for brain tumors which were published and indexed in the Web of Science; (b) type of articles: original research articles and reviews; (c) year of publication: 2002-2011. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) Corrected papers or book chapters. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output; (2) distribution according to country; (3) distribution according to institution; (4) top cited publications; (5) distribution according to journals; and (6) comparison of study results on precision radiotherapy for brain tumors. RESULTS: The stereotactic radiotherapy, intensity-modulated radiotherapy, and imaging-guided radiotherapy are three major methods of precision radiotherapy for brain tumors. There were 260 research articles addressing precision radiotherapy for brain tumors found within the Web of Science. The USA published the most papers on precision radiotherapy for brain tumors, followed by Germany and France. European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, German Cancer Research Center and Heidelberg University were the most prolific research institutes for publications on precision radiotherapy for brain tumors. Among the top 13 research institutes publishing in this field, seven are in the USA, three are in Germany, two are in France, and there is one institute in India. Research interests including urology and nephrology, clinical neurology, as well as rehabilitation are involved in precision radiotherapy for brain tumors studies. CONCLUSION: Precision radiotherapy for brain tumors remains a highly active area of research and development.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brachytherapy, Brain, Brain Tumor, Brain Tumors, Cerebral, Cerebral Tumor, Clinical, Comparison, Conformal Radiotherapy, Country, Criteria, Data, Development, Distribution, Dose-Guided Radiotherapy, F98 Glioma, Field, France, Germany, Global, High-Grade Gliomas, Highly Active, Image Guidance, Imaging-Guided Radiotherapy, India, Integrated-Boost, Intensity-Modulated Radiotherapy, Intensity-Modulated Radiotherapy, Intracerebral Delivery, Journals, Magnetic-Resonance Spectroscopy, Management, Methods, Nephrology, Neurology, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Precision, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Radiation, Radiation Therapy, Radiation-Therapy, Radiotherapy, Rehabilitation, Research, Research and Development, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Role, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy, Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy, Stereotactic Brachytherapy, Stereotactic Radiotherapy, Stereotactic Radiotherapy, Therapy, Trends, Tumor, University, USA, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 1832.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%201832.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global trends in research on spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder, through a bibliometric analysis using the Web of Science. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies on spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder using the Web of Science. Data retrieval was performed using key words “spinal cord injury”, “spinal injury”, “neurogenic bladder”, “neuropathic bladder”, “neurogenic lower urinary tract dysfunction”, “neurogenic voiding dysfunction”, “neurogenic urination disorder” and “neurogenic vesicourethral dysfunction”. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) published peer-reviewed articles on spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder indexed in the Web of Science; (b) type of articles: original research articles and reviews; (c) year of publication: no limitation. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) Corrected papers and book chapters. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output; (2) distribution according to journals; (3) distribution according to subject areas; (4) distribution according to country; (5) distribution according to institution; and (6) top cited publications. RESULTS: There were 646 research articles addressing spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder in the Web of Science. Research on spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder was found in the Science Citation Index-Expanded as of 1946. The United States, Ireland and Switzerland were the three major countries contributing to studies in spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder in the 1970s. However, in the 1990s, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and Japan published more papers on spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder than Switzerland, and Ireland fell off the top ten countries list. In this century, the United States ranks first in spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder studies, followed by France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and Japan. Subject categories including urology, nephrology and clinical neurology, as well as rehabilitation, are represented in spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder studies. CONCLUSION: From our analysis of the literature and research trends, we conclude that spinal cord injury-induced neurogenic bladder is a hot topic that will continue to generate considerable research interest in the future.

Keywords: A Toxin Injections, Access, Analysis, Autonomic Reflex Pathway, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bladder, Citation, Clinical, Contractions, Country, Criteria, Detrusor Overactivity, Distribution, Electrical-Stimulation, First, France, Germany, Global, Global Trends, Incontinence, Innervation, Ireland, Japan, Journals, Limitation, Literature, Micturition, Nephrology, Neural Regeneration, Neurogenic Bladder, Neurogenic Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction, Neurogenic Urination Disorder, Neurogenic Vesicourethral Dysfunction, Neurology, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Publication, Publications, Quality-Of-Life, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Selection, Selection Criteria, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal Cord Injury, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Trends, United Kingdom, United States, Urinary, Urinary-Tract Dysfunction, Urodynamics, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2392.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202392.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in neuroimaging diagnosis for cerebral infarction using a bibliometric analysis of the Web of Science. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of data retrieval for neuroimaging diagnosis for cerebral infarction containing the key words “CT, magnetic resonance imaging, MRI, transcranial Doppler, transvaginal color Doppler, digital subtraction angiography, and cerebral infarction” using the Web of Science. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria were: (a) peer-reviewed articles on neuroimaging diagnosis for cerebral infarction which were published and indexed in the Web of Science; (b) original research articles and reviews; and (c) publication between 2004-2011. Exclusion criteria were: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; and (b) corrected papers or book chapters. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output; (2) distribution according to country; (3) distribution according to institution; (4) top cited publications; (5) distribution according to journals; and (6) comparison of study results on neuroimaging diagnosis for cerebral infarction. RESULTS: Imaging has become the predominant method used in diagnosing cerebral infarction. The most frequently used clinical imaging methods were digital subtraction angiography, CT, MRI, and transcranial color Doppler examination. Digital subtraction angiography is used as the gold standard. However, it is a costly and time-consuming invasive diagnosis that requires some radiation exposure, and is poorly accepted by patients. As such, it is mostly adopted in interventional therapy in the clinic. CT is now accepted as a rapid, simple, and reliable non-invasive method for use in diagnosis of cerebrovascular disease and preoperative appraisal. Ultrasonic Doppler can be used to reflect the hardness of the vascular wall and the nature of the plaque more clearly than CT and MRI. CONCLUSION: At present, there is no unified standard of classification of cerebral infarction imaging. Detection of clinical super-acute cerebral infarction remains controversial due to its changes on imaging, lack of specificity, and its similarity to a space-occupying lesion. Neuroimaging diagnosis for cerebral infarction remains a highly active area of research and development.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, Angiography, Association-Stroke-Council, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cardiovascular-Radiology, Carotid-Endarterectomy, Cerebral, Cerebral Infarction, Cerebrovascular Disease, Changes, Classification, Clinic, Clinical, Clinical-Cardiology-Council, Color Doppler, Comparison, Computed Tomography, Country, Criteria, Ct, Data, Development, Diagnosis, Digital Subtraction Angiography, Disease, Distribution, Doppler, Examination, Exposure, Global, Gold, Hardness, Highly Active, Imaging, Infarction, Interdisciplinary Working Groups, Invasive, Journals, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Methods, MRI, Neuroimaging, Of-Care Outcomes, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Patients, Peer-Reviewed, Peripheral-Vascular-Disease, Preoperative, Publication, Publications, Radiation, Radiation Exposure, Research, Research and Development, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Similarity, Small-Vessel Disease, Specificity, Standard, Therapy, Transcranial Doppler, Transcranial Doppler Sonography, Transvaginal Color Doppler, Trends, Ultrasonic, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2624.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202624.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in the use of stem cell transplantation to treat epilepsy. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies on the use of stem cell transplantation to treat epilepsy during 2002-2011, retrieved from Web of Science, using the key words epilepsy or epileptic or epilepticus or seizure and “stem cell”. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed published articles on the use of stem cell transplantation to treat epilepsy indexed in Web of Science; (b) original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material, and news items. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (a) Annual publication output; (b) type of publication; (c) publication by research field; (d) publication by journal; (e) publication by author; (f) publication by country and institution; (g) publications by institution in China; (h) most-cited papers; and (i) papers published by Chinese authors or institutions. RESULTS: A total of 460 publications on the use of stem cell transplantation to treat epilepsy were retrieved from Web of Science, 2002-2011. The number of publications gradually increased over the 10-year study period. Articles and reviews constituted the major types of publications. More than half of the studies were in the field of neuroscience/neurology. The most prolific journals for this topic were Epilepsia, Bone Marrow Transplantation, and Journal of Neuroscience. of the 460 publications, almost half came from American authors and institutions; relatively few papers were published by Chinese authors or institutions. CONCLUSION: Literature on stem cell transplantation for epilepsy includes many reports of basic research, but few of clinical trials or treatments. Exact effects are not yet evaluated. Epilepsy rehabilitation is a long-term, complex, and comprehensive system engineering. With advances in medical development, some effective medical, social and educational measures are needed to facilitate patient’s treatment and training and accelerate the recovery of life ability, learning ability and social adaptability to the largest extent to improve patient’s quality of life.

Keywords: Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis, Advances, Analysis, Ancestral Cell, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brain, Brain, Cell Transplantation, Central Nervous System, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Country, Criteria, Dentate Gyrus, Depression, Development, Effects, Engineering, Epilepsy, Epileptogenesis, Field, Gene, Global, Hippocampus, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Learning, Learning Ability, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Medical, Neural Regeneration, Neurogenesis, Neurons, Neurons, Neurotrophic Factors, Nov, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Proliferation, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Seizure, Selection, Selection Criteria, Social, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Temporal-Lobe Epilepsy, Training, Transplantation, Treatment, Trends, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2632.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202632.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in three therapies for children with cerebral palsy. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies on therapies for children with cerebral palsy from 2002 to 2011 retrieved from Web of Science. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed published articles on botulinum toxin, constraint-induced movement therapy, or acupuncture for children with cerebral palsy indexed in Web of Science; (b) original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material, and news items; and (c) publication between 2002 and 2011. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) documents that were not published in the public domain; and (c) a number of corrected papers from the total number of articles. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Number of publications on the three therapies; (2) annual publication output, distribution by journals, distribution by institution, and top-cited articles on botulinum toxin; (3) annual publication output, distribution by journal, distribution by institution, and top-cited articles on constraint-induced movement therapy; (4) annual publication, distribution by journal, distribution by institution, and top-cited articles on acupuncture. RESULTS: This analysis, based on Web of Science articles, identified several research trends in studies published over the past 10 years of three therapies for children with cerebral palsy. More articles on botulinum toxin for treating children with cerebral palsy were published than the articles regarding constraint-induced movement therapy or acupuncture. The numbers of publications increased over the 10-year study period. Most papers appeared in journals with a focus on neurology, such as Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology and Journal of Child Neurology. Research institutes publishing on botulinum toxin treatments for this population are mostly in the Netherlands, the United States of America, and Australia; those publishing on constraint-induced movement therapy are mostly in Australia and the United States of America; and those publishing on acupuncture are mostly in China, Sweden and the United States of America. CONCLUSION: Analysis of literature and research trends indicated that there was no one specific therapy to cure cerebral palsy. Further studies are still necessary.

Keywords: Access, Acupuncture, Alternative Medicine, Analysis, Australia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Botulinum Toxin, Botulinum Toxin, Brain, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Child, Children, China, Complementary, Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy, Criteria, Distribution, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Global, Induced Movement Therapy, Infant, Journal, Journals, Literature, Medicine, Movement, Nerve Injury, Neural Regeneration, Neurology, Nov, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Population, Public, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Randomized Control Trial, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sham Acupuncture, Sweden, The Netherlands, Therapy, Toxin, Trends, United States, Web of Science, Young-Children

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2727.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202727.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To analyze international research trends in hepatic encephalopathy and examine the role of neuroelectrophysiology and neuroimaging in diagnosis of hepatic encephalopathy. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies on hepatic encephalopathy published during 2002-2011 retrieved from Web of Science. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (1) peer-reviewed published articles on hepatic encephalopathy; (2) original article, review, meeting abstract, proceedings paper, book chapter, editorial material, news items, and (3) published during 2002-2011. Exclusion criteria: (1) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (2) documents that were not published in the public domain; and (3) corrected papers from the total number of articles. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output; (2) type of publication; (3) publication by research field; (4) publication by journal; (5) publication by author; (6) publication by institution; (7) publication by country; (8) publication by institution in China; (9) most-cited papers. RESULTS: A total of 3 233 papers regarding hepatic encephalopathy were retrieved during 2002-2011. The number of papers gradually increased over the 10-year study period and was highest in 2010. Most papers appeared in journals with a focus on gastroenterology and hepatology. Among the included journals, Hepatology published the greatest number of papers regarding hepatic encephalopathy, and the published studies were highly cited. Thus, Hepatology appears to represent a key journal publishing papers on hepatic encephalopathy. Regarding distribution by country for publications on hepatic encephalopathy indexed in Web of Science during 2002-2011, the United States published highest number of papers, with China ranked ninth. As per distribution by institute for publications, the University of Montreal in Canada published the highest number of papers (n = 111). Among the Chinese institutes, Zhejiang University in China was the most prolific institute with 15 papers. CONCLUSION: The present bibliometric analysis on hepatic encephalopathy provides an overview of research progress, as well as identifying the most active institutes and experts in this research field during 2002-2011. Research into hepatic encephalopathy has revealed changes in neural injury and regeneration in hepatic encephalopathy. Neuroelectrophysiological and neuroimaging examinations are important for determining clinical classifications and disease severity of hepatic encephalopathy, providing a foundation for further research.

Keywords: Access, Albumin, Amino Acids Unbalance, Ammonia, Ammonia, Analysis, Astrocyte, Astrocytes, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Canada, Changes, China, Chinese, Cirrhosis, Clinical, Country, Criteria, Critical Flicker Frequency, Diagnosis, Diagnosis, Disease, Distribution, Encephalopathy, Experts, Failure, Field, Gastroenterology, Hepatic Encephalopathy, Hepatology, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Injury, International, Journal, Journals, Literature, Manganese, Neural Regeneration, Neuroelectrophysiology, Neuroimaging, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Progress, Public, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quantification, Recent, Regeneration, Research, Research Progress, Research Trends, Retrieval, Review, Role, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Trends, United States, University, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2734.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202734.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends of follicle and melanocyte stem cells, and their application in neuroscience. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies from 2002 to 2011 on follicle and melanocyte stem cells, and their application in neuroscience, which were retrieved from the Web of Science, using the key words follicle stem cell or melanocyte stem cell, and neural, neuro or nerve. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed published articles on follicle and melanocyte stem cells, and their application in neuroscience, which were indexed in the Web of Science; (b) original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material, and news items. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) documents that were not published in the public domain; and (c) a number of corrected papers from the total number of articles. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Distribution of publications on follicle and melanocyte stem cells by years, journals, countries, institutions, institutions in China, and most cited papers. (2) Distribution of publications on the application of follicle and melanocyte stem cells in neuroscience by years, journals, countries, institutions, and most cited papers. RESULTS: of the 348 publications from 2002 to 2011 on follicle and melanocyte stem cells, which were retrieved from the Web of Science, more than half were from American authors and institutes. The most prolific institutions in China for publication of papers on follicle and melanocyte stem cells were the Fourth Military Medical University and Third Military Medical University. The most prolific journals for publication of papers on follicle and melanocyte stem cells were the Journal of Investigative Dermatology, Pigment Cell & Melanoma Research. of the 63 publications from 2002 to 2011 on the application of follicle and melanocyte stem cells in neuroscience, which were retrieved from the Web of Science, more than half were from American authors and institutes, and no papers were from Chinese authors and institutes. The most prolific journals for publication of papers on the application of follicle and melanocyte stem cells in neuroscience were the Journal of Investigative Dermatology, Pigment Cell & Melanoma Research. CONCLUSION: Based on our analysis of the literature and research trends, we found that follicle stem cells might offer further benefits in neural regenerative medicine.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Application, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Chinese, Criteria, Differentiation, Expression, Follicle Stem Cell, Glial Cell, Global, Human Skin, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Literature, Mechanisms, Medical, Medicine, Melanocyte Stem Cell, Military, Mouse, Neural Crest Stem Cell, Neural Regeneration, Neuron, Neuroscience, Niche, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Public, Publication, Publications, Quest, Regeneration, Regenerative Medicine, Repair, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Skin Stem Cell, Skin-Derived Precursor, Spinal-Cord-Injury, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Trends, University, Walking, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2818.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202818.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in transplantation of neural stem cells, Schwann cells and olfactory ensheathing cells for spinal cord injury. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies on transplantation of neural stem cells, Schwann cells and olfactory ensheathing cells for spinal cord injury published from 2002 to 2011 and retrieved from the Web of Science, using the key words spinal cord injury along with either neural stem cell, Schwann cell or olfactory ensheathing cell. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: (a) peer-reviewed published articles on neural stem cells, Schwann cells or olfactory ensheathing cells for spinal cord injury indexed in the Web of Science; (b) original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial materials and news items; and (c) published between 2002 and 2011. Exclusion criteria: (a) articles that required manual searching or telephone access; (b) documents that were not published in the public domain; and (c) corrected papers. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (1) Annual publication output, distribution by journal, distribution by institution and top-cited articles on neural stem cells; (2) annual publication output, distribution by journal, distribution by institution and top-cited articles on Schwann cells; (3) annual publication output, distribution by journal, distribution by institution and top-cited articles on olfactory ensheathing cells. RESULTS: This analysis, based on articles indexed in the Web of Science, identified several research trends among studies published over the past 10 years in transplantation of neural stem cells, Schwann cells and olfactory ensheathing cells for spinal cord injury. The number of publications increased over the 10-year period examined. Most papers appeared in journals with a focus on neurology, such as Journal of Neurotrauma, Experimental Neurology and Glia. Research institutes publishing on the use of neural stem cells to repair spinal cord injury were mostly in the USA and Canada. Those publishing on the use of Schwann cells were mostly in the USA and Canada as well. Those publishing on the use of olfactory ensheathing cells were mostly in the UK, the USA and Canada. CONCLUSION: On the basis of the large number of studies around the world, cell transplantation has proven to be the most promising therapeutic approach for spinal cord injury.

Keywords: Access, Adult Brain, Analysis, Approach, Axonal Growth, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Canada, Cell Transplantation, Central-Nervous-System, Criteria, Diseases, Distribution, Functional Recovery, Genetic Engineering, Global, Injury, Journal, Journals, Literature, Nanofibers, Nerve Fiber, Neural Regeneration, Neural Stem Cell, Neurogenesis, Neurology, Neuron, Olfactory Ensheathing Cell, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Promote Locomotor Recovery, Public, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Regeneration, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Schwann Cell, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal Cord Injury, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Strategies, Therapeutic, Tissue Engineering, Transplantation, Trends, UK, USA, Web of Science, World

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2826.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202826.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in the use of nerve conduits for peripheral nerve injury repair. DATA RETRIEVAL: Numerous basic and clinical studies on nerve conduits for peripheral nerve injury repair were performed between 2002-2011. We performed a bibliometric analysis of the institutions, authors, and hot topics in the field, from the Web of Science, using the key words peripheral nerve and conduit or tube. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: peer-reviewed published articles on nerve conduits for peripheral nerve injury repair, indexed in the Web of Science; original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material, and news items. Exclusion criteria: Articles requiring manual searching or telephone access; documents not published in the public domain; and several corrected papers. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (a) Annual publication output; (b) publication type; (c) publication by research field; (d) publication by journal; (e) publication by funding agency; (f) publication by author; (g) publication by country and institution; (h) publications by institution in China; (i) most-cited papers. RESULTS: A total of 793 publications on the use of nerve conduits for peripheral nerve injury repair were retrieved from the Web of Science between 2002-2011. The number of publications gradually increased over the 10-year study period. Articles constituted the main type of publication. The most prolific journals were Biomaterials, Microsurgery, and Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part A. The National Natural Science Foundation of China supported 27 papers, more than any other funding agency. of the 793 publications, almost half came from American and Chinese authors and institutions. CONCLUSION: Nerve conduits have been studied extensively for peripheral nerve regeneration; however, many problems remain in this field, which are difficult for researchers to reach a consensus.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Axon, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biocompatibility, Biomaterial, Biomaterials, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Consensus, Country, Criteria, Degradation, Delivery, Electrospun Nanofibers, Extracellular Matrix, Field, Funding, Funding Agency, Global, Growth-Factor, In-Vitro, Injury, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Literature, Materials, Nerve Conduit, Nerve Injury, Neural Regeneration, Neurotrophic Factor, Neurotrophic Factors, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Peripheral Nerve Injury, Peripheral Nerve Repair, Public, Publication, Publications, Regeneration, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Schwann-Cells, Sciatic-Nerve, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Silk Fibroin, Stem Cell, Stem-Cells, Trends, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Neu Reg Res7, 2944.pdf](2012/Neu%20Reg%20Res7,%202944.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify global research trends in the use of acupuncture to treat cerebral infarction. DATA RETRIEVAL: We performed a bibliometric analysis of studies on the use of acupuncture to treat cerebral infarction published during 2002-2011, retrieved from Scopus, using the key words of acupuncture and cerebral infarction or ischemic stroke. SELECTION CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: peer-reviewed articles on the use of acupuncture to treat cerebral infarction indexed in Scopus and published between 2002 and 2011; types of publications were original research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, proceedings papers, book chapters, editorial material, and news items. Exclusion criteria: Articles that required manual searching or telephone access; documents that were not published in the public domain; and corrected papers. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: (a) Annual publication output; (b) language of publication; (c) type of publication; (d) key words of publication; (e) publication by research field; (f) publication by journal; (g) publication by country and institution; (h) publication by author; (i) most-cited papers between 2002 and 2006; and (j) most-cited papers between 2007 and 2011. RESULTS: A total of 160 publications on the use of acupuncture to treat cerebral infarction from 2002-2011 were retrieved from Scopus. The number of publications increased gradually over the 10-year study period; most were written in Chinese or English. Articles and reviews constituted the major types. The most frequent key word used was acupuncture. The most prolific journals in this area were Zhongguo Zhen Jiu and the Chinese Journal of Clinical Rehabilitation. of the 160 publications retrieved, half came from Chinese authors and institutions. Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine was the most prolific research institute. Two papers were cited 30 times; they were published in 2002 and 2009, respectively. CONCLUSION: In the field of neuroscience, there is little literature on acupuncture for cerebral infarction. The most-cited papers were cited 30 times in the past 3 years. We believe that, with advances in the study of mechanisms in neurobiology, research on acupuncture will also advance and will become the concern of more scholars.

Keywords: Access, Acupuncture, Advance, Advances, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Blood Flow, Cerebral, Cerebral Infarction, Cerebral Ischemia, Chinese, Collateral Circulation, Country, Criteria, Electroacupuncture, Field, Glial Cell, Global, Hemiplegia, Infarction, Injury, Institutions, Ischemic Stroke, Ischemic-Stroke, Journal, Journals, Language, Literature, Management, Mechanisms, Medicine, Model, Neural Regeneration, Neuroscience, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Pretreatment, Public, Publication, Publications, Rats, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Trends, Retrieval, Reviews, Scopus, Selection, Selection Criteria, Stimulation, Stroke, Trends, University

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Full Text: [2013\Neu Reg Res8, 1286.pdf](2013/Neu%20Reg%20Res8,%201286.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Olfactory ensheathing cell (OEC) transplantation is a promising new approach for the treatment of spinal cord injury (SCI), and an increasing number of scientific publications are devoted to this treatment strategy. This bibliometric analysis was conducted to assess global research trends in OEC transplantation for SCI. DATA SOURCE: All of the data in this study originate from the Web of Science maintained by the Institute for Scientific Information, USA, and includes SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, OCR-EXPANDED and IC. The Institute for Scientific Information’s Web of Science was searched using the keywords “olfactory ensheathing cells” or “OECs” or “olfactory ensheathing glia” or “OEG” or “olfactory ensheathing glial cells” or “OEGs” and “spinal cord injury” or “SCI” or “spinal injury” or “spinal transection” for literature published from January 1898 to May 2012. DATA SELECTION: Original articles, reviews, proceedings papers and meeting abstracts, book chapters and editorial materials on OEC transplantation for SCI were included. Simultaneously, unpublished literature and literature for which manual information retrieval was required were excluded. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: All selected literatures addressing OEC transplantation for SCI were evaluated in the following aspects: publication year, document type, language, author, institution, times cited, Web of Science category, core source title, countries/territories and funding agency. RESULTS: In the Web of Science published by the Institute for Scientific Information, the earliest literature record was in April, 1995. Four hundred and fourteen publications addressing OEC transplantation for SCI were added to the data library in the past 18 years, with an annually increasing trend. of 415 records, 405 publications were in English. Two hundred and fifty-nine articles ranked first in the distribution of document type, followed by 141 reviews. Thirty articles and 20 reviews, cited more than 55 times by the date the publication data were downloaded by us, can be regarded as the most classical references. The journal Experimental Neurology published the most literature (32 records), followed by Glia. The United States had the most literature, followed by China. In addition, Yale University was the most productive institution in the world, while The Second Military Medical University contributed the most in China. The journal Experimental Neurology published the most OEC transplantation literature in the United States, while Neural Regeneration Research published the most in China. CONCLUSION: This analysis provides insight into the current state and trends in OEC transplantation for SCI research. Furthermore, we anticipate that this analysis will help encourage international cooperation and teamwork on OEC transplantation for SCI to facilitate the development of more effective treatments for SCI.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Axonal Regeneration, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cell Transplantation, China, Cooperation, Data, Delayed Transplantation, Development, Distribution, First, Functional Recovery, Funding, Funding Agency, Gene-Transfer, Glia Transplants, Global, Grants-Supported Paper, Information, Information Retrieval, Injury, Institute for Scientific Information, International, International Cooperation, Journal, Lamina-Propria, Language, Literature, Locomotor Recovery, Medical, Military, Neural Regeneration, Neuroregeneration, Olfactory Ensheathing Cells, Original Articles, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Promote Regeneration, Publication, Publications, Record, Records, References, Regeneration, Repair, Research, Research Trends, Reviews, Schwann-Cells, SCI, Science, Scientific Publications, Seed Cells, Selection, Source, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal Cord Injury, Spinal Cord Transection, SSCI, State, Strategy, Teamwork, Transplantation, Treatment, Trend, Trends, United States, University, USA, Web of Science, World

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Full Text: [2013\Neu Reg Res8, 1423.pdf](2013/Neu%20Reg%20Res8,%201423.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Stroke presents as a transient or chronic brain dysfunction and is associated with high morbidity and high mortality. The doctors and scientists would like to argue how to enhance the validity of the rehabilitation treatment and how to further improve the level of treatment on stroke. OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to quantitatively analyze the current worldwide progress in research on stroke rehabilitation treatment based on Web of Science database and ClinicalTrial.gov in the past 10 years. METHODS: We conducted a quantitative analysis of clinical trial articles regarding stroke rehabilitation published in English from 2003 to 2013 and indexed in the National Institutes of Health Clinical Trials registry and Web of Science databases. Data were downloaded on March 15, 2013. RESULTS: (1) From 2003 to 2013, 2 654 clinical trials investigating stroke were indexed in ClinicalTrials.gov. There were only 58 clinical trials registered in 2003, and there was a marked increase from 2005. A total of 605 clinical trials on the rehabilitation of stroke were conducted in the past 10 years. (2) The analysis showed that most of the trials in the field were registered by North American institutions. With respect to the Asian countries, China and Taiwan area of China also published a reasonable proportion of the trials, but comparatively speaking, the number of. trials is really rare. Most of the interventions were drugs, followed by the devices, and behavioral interventions were ranked third. (3) In the past 10 years, there were 4 052 studies on stroke indexed by Web of Science database. CONCLUSION: From perspective of research progress, we found that the number of clinical trials and papers on stroke rehabilitation has increased significantly in the past 10 years, between them a remarkable positive correlation exists.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Analysis, Asian, Background, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brain, Brain-Stimulation, Cell-Survival, China, Chronic, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Clinical Trials Registry Database, Correlation, Cortex, Database, Databases, Disease, Doctors, Drugs, Field, Institutions, Interventions, Management, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, National Institutes of Health, Neural Regeneration, Neuroregeneration, North, Papers, Patients, Prevention, Progress, Quantitative Analysis, Recovery, Registry, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Progress, Reviews, Science, Scientists, Stroke, Taiwan, Therapy, Transient, Transplantation, Treatment, Trial, Validity, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2013\Neu Reg Res8, 1431.pdf](2013/Neu%20Reg%20Res8,%201431.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Glioma is the most common intracranial tumor and has a poor patient prognosis. The presence of brain tumor stem cells was gradually being understood and recognized, which might be beneficial for the treatment of glioma. OBJECTIVE: To use bibliometric indexes to track study focuses on glioma stem cell, and to investigate the relationships among geographic origin, impact factors, and highly cited articles indexed in Web of Science. METHODS: A list of citation classics for glioma stem cells was generated by searching the database of Web of Science-Expanded using the terms “glioma stem cell” or “glioma, stem cell’“ or “brain tumor stem cell”. The top 63 cited research articles which were cited more than 100 times were retrieved by reading the abstract or full text if needed. Each eligible article was reviewed for basic information on subject categories, country of origin, journals, authors, and source of journals. Inclusive criteria: (1) articles in the field of glioma stem cells which was cited more than 100 times; (2) fundamental research on humans or animals, clinical trials and case reports; (3) research article; (4) year of publication: 1899-2012; and (5) citation database: Science Citation Index-Expanded. Exclusive criteria: (1) articles needing to be manually searched or accessed only by telephone; (2) unpublished articles; and (3) reviews, conference proceedings, as well as corrected papers. RESULTS: of 2 040 articles published, the 63 top-cited articles were published between 1992 and 2010. The number of citations ranged from 100 to 1 754, with a mean of 280 citations per article. These citation classics came from nineteen countries, of which 46 articles came from the United States. Duke University and University of California, San Francisco led the list of classics with seven papers each. The 63 top-cited articles were published in 28 journals, predominantly Cancer Research and Cancer Cell, followed by Cell Stem Cell and Nature. CONCLUSION: Our bibliometric analysis provides a historical perspective on the progress of glioma stem cell research. Articles originating from outstanding institutions of the United States and published in high-impact journals are most likely to be cited.

Keywords: Analysis, Animals, Articles, Authors, Background, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brain, Brain Glioma, Brain Tumor, Brain-Tumors, California, Cancer, Cancer Stem Cells, Cancer-Cells, Case Reports, Citation, Citation Classics, Citations, Classics, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Conference Proceedings, Country, Country of Origin, Criteria, Database, Field, Glioma, Glioma Stem Cells, Growth-Factor Receptor, High-Grade Glioma, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Historical Perspective, Human Glioblastoma, Humans, Impact, Impact Factors, In-Vitro, Information, Initiating Cells, Institutions, Journals, Literature Analysis, Malignant Glioma, Methods, Neural Regeneration, Neuroregeneration, Origin, Papers, Prognosis, Progress, Publication, Reading, Research, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Self-Renewal, Side Population, Source, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Treatment, Tumor, United States, University, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Neu Reg Res8, 2666.pdf](2013/Neu%20Reg%20Res8,%202666.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: This study assessed the efficacy and tolerability of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for treatment of auditory hallucination of patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders. DATA SOURCES: Online literature retrieval was conducted using PubMed, ISI Web of Science, EMBASE, MEDLINE and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials databases from January 1985 to May 2012. Key words were “transcranial magnetic stimulation”, “TMS”, “repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation”, and “hallucination”. STUDY SELECTION: Selected studies were randomized controlled trials assessing therapeutic efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for hallucination in patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Experimental intervention was low-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in left temporoparietal cortex for treatment of auditory hallucination in schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Control groups received sham stimulation. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: The primary outcome was total scores of Auditory Hallucinations Rating Scale, Auditory Hallucination Subscale of Psychotic Symptom Rating Scale, Positive and Negative Symptom Scale-Auditory Hallucination item, and Hallucination Change Scale. Secondary outcomes included response rate, global mental state, adverse effects and cognitive function. RESULTS: Seventeen studies addressing repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for treatment of schizophrenia spectrum disorders were screened, with controls receiving sham stimulation. All data were completely effective, involving 398 patients. Overall mean weighted effect size for repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation versus sham stimulation was statistically significant (MD = -0.42, 95%CI: -0.64 to -0.20, P = 0.000 2). Patients receiving repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation responded more frequently than sham stimulation (OR = 2.94, 95%CI: 1.39 to 6.24, P = 0.005). No significant differences were found between active repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation and sham stimulation for positive or negative symptoms. Compared with sham stimulation, active repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation had equivocal outcome in cognitive function and commonly caused headache and facial muscle twitching. CONCLUSION: Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation is a safe and effective treatment for auditory hallucination in schizophrenia spectrum disorders.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Article, Assessing, Auditory Hallucination, Biology, Brain, China, Cognitive Function, Control, Data, Databases, Effect Size, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Function, Global, Grants-Supported Paper, Groups, Intervention, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Left Temporoparietal Cortex, Literature, Magnetic, Magnetic Stimulation, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Muscle, Neural Regeneration, Neuroregeneration, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, P, Patients, People, Plasticity, Positive Symptom, Primary, Psychiatry, Pubmed, R, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Re, Refractory Auditory Hallucinations, Regeneration, Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Rtms, Scale, Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders, Schizophreniform Disorder, Science, Selection, Sham-Controlled Trial, Size, State, Symptoms, Temporoparietal Cortex, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Efficacy, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Treatment, Verbal Hallucinations, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Neu Reg Res8, 1962.pdf](2013/Neu%20Reg%20Res8,%201962.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To examine the efficacy and safety of short-term and long-term use of antidepressants in the treatment of bipolar disorder. DATA SOURCES: A literature search of randomized, double-blind, controlled trials published until December 2012 was performed using the PubMed, ISI Web of Science, MEDLINE and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials databases. The keywords “bipolar disorder, bipolar I disorder, bipolar II disorder, bipolar mania, bipolar depression, cyclothymia, mixed mania and depression, rapid cycling and bipolar disorder”, and “antidepressant agent, antidepressive agents secondgeneration, antidepressive agents tricyclic, monoamine oxidase inhibitor, noradrenaline uptake inhibitor, serotonin uptake inhibitor, and tricyclic antidepressant agent” were used. The studies that were listed in the reference list of the published papers but were not retrieved in the above-mentioned databases were supplemented. STUDY SELECTION: Studies selected were double-blind randomized controlled trials assessing the efficacy and safety of antidepressants in patients with bipolar disorder. All participants were aged 18 years or older, and were diagnosed as having primary bipolar disorder. Antidepressants or antidepressants combined with mood stabilizers were used in experimental interventions. Placebos, mood stabilizers, antipsychotics and other antide pressants were used in the control interventions. Studies that were quasi-randomized studies, or used antidepressants in combination with antipsychotics in the experimental group were excluded. All analyses were conducted using Review Manager 5.1 provided by the Cochrane Collaboration. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: The primary outcome was the response and switching to mania. The secondary outcomes included remission, discontinuation rate, and suicidality. RESULTS: Among 5 001 treatment studies published, 14 double-blind randomized controlled trials involving 1 244 patients were included in the meta-analysis. Eleven short-term studies and three maintenance studies were included. Studies suggested that patients treated with antidepressants were not significantly more likely to achieve higher response and remission rates in the short-term or long-term treatment than patients treated with placebo and other medications. Antidepressants were not associated with an increased risk of discontinuation, relapse or suicidality. When one antidepressant was compared with another, no significant difference in efficacy and tolerability was found. CONCLUSION: Existing evidence of efficacy does not support the short-term or long-term application of antidepressant therapy in patients with bipolar disorder, although the tolerability and safety of antidepressants have been generally acknowledged. There is a need for large-sample, double-blind, randomized controlled trials to elucidate the role of antidepressants in patients with different subcategories of bipolar disorder.

Keywords: Aged, Analyses, Antidepressant, Antipsychotics, Application, Assessing, Bipolar, Bipolar Depression, Bipolar Disorder, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Control, Databases, Depression, Depressive Disorder, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Evidence, Evidence-Based Medicine, Experimental, Grants-Supported Paper, Ii Disorder, Inhibitor, Interventions, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Literature, Literature Search, Lithium Monotherapy, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Fluoxetine, Major Depression, Mania, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Monoamine Oxidase, Mood, Mood Stabilizers, Neural Regeneration, Neuroregeneration, Nov, Olanzapine-Fluoxetine Combination, Open-Label, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Papers, Patients, Placebo, Placebo-Substitution, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Rating-Scale, Reference, Relapse, Response, Review, Risk, Role, Safety, Science, Selection, Serotonin, Suicidality, Support, Switching To Mania, Therapy, Treatment, Uptake, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Neu Reg Res8, 3449.pdf](2013/Neu%20Reg%20Res8,%203449.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Neural regeneration following nerve injury is an emerging field that attracts extending interests all over the world. OBJECTIVE: To use bibliometric indexes to track studies focusing on neural regeneration, and to investigate the relationships among geographic origin, countries and institutes, keywords in the published articles, and especially focus on the region distribution, institution distribution, as well as collaborations in Chinese papers indexed in the Web of Science. METHODS: A list of neural regeneration studies was generated by searching the database of the Web of Science-Expanded using the term “Neural Regenera(star)”. Inclusive criteria: (1) articles in the field of neural regeneration; (2) fundamental research on animals, clinical trials and case reports; (3) article types: article, review, proceedings paper, note, letter, editorial material, discussion, book chapter; (4) year of publication: 2003-2012; and (5) citation database: Science Citation Index-Expanded. Exclusive criteria: (1) articles requiring manual searching or with access only by telephone; (2) unpublished articles; and (3) corrections. RESULTS: A total of 4 893 papers were retrieved from the Web of Science published between 2003 and 2012. The papers covered 65 countries or regions, of which the United States ranked first with 1 691 papers. The most relevant papers were in the neurosciences and cell biology, and the keyword “stem cell” was the most frequent. in recent years, China showed a great increase in the number of papers. Over the entire 10 years, there were 922 Chinese papers, with Jilin University ranking first with 58 articles. Chinese papers were published in connection with many countries, including the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Among the connections, the papers published by the Chinese and the American are 107, with the highest rate. With regard to funding, 689 articles were funded from various projects, occupying 74.72% of the total amount. in these projects, National Foundation and Science and Technology programs were the majority. CONCLUSION: Our bibliometric analysis provides a historical perspective on the progress of neural regeneration research. At present, the number of articles addressing neural regeneration is increasing rapidly; however, through analysis of citations it is clear that there is a long way to go to improve the academic quality.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Animals, Background, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biology, Brain, Case Reports, Central-Nervous-System, China, Chinese, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Collaborations, Criteria, Database, Distribution, Dopaminergic-Neurons, Fetal, Field, First, Funding, Grants-Supported Paper, Historical Perspective, Injury, Japan, Methods, Models, Nerve Injury, Neural Regeneration, Neurodegenerative Disease, Neurogenesis, Neuromodulatory, Neuroplasticity, Neuroprotective, Neuroregeneration, Neurorestoration, Neurosciences, Origin, Papers, Parkinsons-Disease, Progress, Publication, Published Articles, Quality, Ranking, Rats, Recent, Regeneration, Region, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Stem Cells, Stem-Cells, Technology, Term, Transplantation, United Kingdom, United States, University, University Ranking, Web of Science, World

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Full Text: 2014\Neu Reg Res9, 1635.pdf

Abstract: Acute ischemic stroke has become a major disease burden with high mortality and morbidity rates. There is a lack of evidence-based medicine confirming the efficacy of common treatments. Panax notoginseng saponins, the main active ingredient of radix notoginseng, have a neuroprotective role in ischemic brain injury, and have been popularized as a maintenance treatment for acute cerebral infarction and its sequelae. We conducted literature searches on the Web of Science, ClinicalTrials.gov, Cochrane Collaboration, CNKI, Wanfang and the China Scientific & Technological Achievements Database and analyzed the experimental and clinical outcomes of studies investigating the use of radix notoginseng in the treatment of ischemic brain injury to improve the understanding of relevant research trends and existing problems. We found that over the past 10 years, China has maintained its interest in Panax notoginseng research, while such studies are scarce on the Web of Science. However, Chinese researchers often focus on the neuroprotective role of radix notoginseng in ischemic brain injury, but there are no large-scale clinical data to confirm its efficacy and safety. There remains a need for more rigorous large-sample randomized controlled clinical trials with long-term follow-up, to determine whether radix notoginseng lowers stroke recurrence and improves patient’s quality of life.

Keywords: Active, Acute Ischemic Stroke, Basic, Brain, Brain Injury, Burden, Cerebral, Cerebral Infarction, Cerebral Ischemia, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Trials, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Data, Database, Disease, Disease Burden, Efficacy, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Experimental, Follow-Up, Ginsenoside-Rd, Infarction, Injury, Ischemic Stroke, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Medicine, Morbidity, Mortality, Nerve Regeneration, Neural Regeneration, Neuroprotection, Neuroprotective, Outcomes, Panax Notoginseng, Panax Notoginseng Saponins, Publication, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized, Rates, Rats, Recurrence, Reperfusion, Research, Research Trends, Researchers, Role, Safety, Saponins, Science, Stroke, Stroke, Treatment, Trends, Understanding, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Neu Reg Res9, 1643.pdf

Abstract: The developing approaches of thrombolytic therapy, endovascular treatment, neuroprotective therapy, and stem cell therapy have enabled breakthroughs in stroke treatment. In this study, we summarize and analyze trends and progress in stem cell transplantation for stroke treatment by retrieval of literature from Thomson Reuters Web of Science database, the NIH Clinical Trial Planning Grant Program, and Clinical Trials Registration Center in North America. In the last 10 years, there has been an increasing number of published articles on stem cell transplantation for stroke treatment. In particular, research from the USA and China has focused on stem cell transplantation. A total of 2,167 articles addressing stem cell transplantation for stroke treatment from 2004 to 2013 were retrieved from the Thomson Reuters Web of Science database. The majority of these articles were from the USA (854, 39.4%), with the journal Stroke publishing the most articles (145, 6.7%). Of the published articles, 143 were funded by the National Institutes of Health (accounting for 6.6% of total publications), and 91 by the National Natural Science Foundation of China. Between 2013 and 2014, the National Institutes of Health provided financial support ($130 million subsidy) for 329 research projects on stroke therapy using stem cell transplantation. In 2014, 215 new projects were approved, receiving grants of up to $70,440,000. Ninety clinical trials focusing on stem cell transplantation for stroke were registered in the Clinical Trial Registration Center in North America, with 40 trials registered in the USA (ranked first place). China had the maximum number of registered research or clinical trials (10 projects).

Keywords: Adult Brain, Articles, Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cell, Cell, Cell Therapy, Cell Transplantation, China, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Database, Deficits, Developing, Development, Embryonic Stem Cell, Financial Support, First, From, Health, Induced Neurogenesis, Ischemic Brain, Journal, Literature, Migration, National Institutes Of Health, Nerve Regeneration, Neural Regeneration, Neural Stem Cell, Neuronal Differentiation, Neuroprotective, Nih, North, North America, Precursors, Progress, Publications, Published Articles, Publishing, Rat-Brain, Recovery, Research, Science, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stroke, Support, Survival, Therapy, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Transplantation, Treatment, Trends, Umbilical Cord Blood Stem Cell, USA, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Neu Reg Res9, 1716.pdf

Abstract: A total of 3,446 publications regarding sciatic nerve injury repair and protection indexed by Web of Science during 2000-2004 were used for a detailed analysis of temporal-spatial distribution characteristics. Reference co-citation networks of the 100 top-cited publications as per the number of total citations were created using the Web of Science database and the information visualization tool, CiteSpaceIII. The key words that showed high frequency in these publications were included for analyzing the research fronts and development trends for sciatic nerve injury repair and protection. Through word frequency trend analysis, studies on bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, adipose-derived stem cells, and skeletal muscle-derived multipotent stem cells combined with tissue-engineered scaffold material will become the forefronts in the field of sciatic nerve injury repair and protection in the near future.

Keywords: Analysis, Axonal Regeneration, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Characteristics, Citation Analysis, Citations, Citespace, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Networks, Cocitation, Database, Delivery, Development, Distribution, Field, Information, Information Visualization, Injury, Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Muscle-Derived, Nerve Injury, Nerve Regeneration, Nerve Repair, Networks, Neural Regeneration, Neuroprotection, Neurotrophic Factor, Protection, Publications, Rats, Recovery, Reference, Reference Co-Citation Networks, Research, Research Fronts, Scaffold, Sciatic Nerve Injury, Science, Stem Cells, Top-Cited, Trend, Trend Analysis, Trends, Visualization, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Neu Reg Res9, 1723.pdf

Abstract: Brachial plexus injury is frequently induced by injuries, accidents or birth trauma. Upper limb function may be partially or totally lost after injury., or left permanently disabled. With the development of various medical technologies, different types of interventions are used, but their effectiveness is wide ranging. Many repair methods have phasic characteristics, i.e., repairs are done in different phases. This study explored research progress and hot topic methods for protection after brachial plexus injury, by analyzing 1,797 articles concerning the repair of brachial plexus injuries, published between 2004 and 2013 and indexed by the Science Citation Index database. Results revealed that there are many methods used to repair brachial plexus injury, and their effects are varied. Intervention methods include nerve transfer surgery, electrical stimulation, cell transplantation, neurotrophic factor therapy and drug treatment. Therapeutic methods in this field change according to the hot topic of research.

Keywords: Accidents, Articles, Avulsion Injury, Bibliometrics, Biceps, Birth, Birth Trauma, Block, Brachial Plexus, Brachial Plexus Injuries, Brachial Plexus Injury, Cell, Cell Transplantation, Characteristics, Citation, Database, Development, Disabled, Drug, Drugs, Effectiveness, Effects, Electrical Stimulation, Electroacupuncture, Fascicles, Field, Function, Induced, Injury, Intervention, Interventions, Long, Medical, Methods, Nerve Regeneration, Nerve Transfer, Neural Regeneration, Neuroprotection, Neurotrophic Factor, Peripheral-Nerve Injury, Phototherapy, Progress, Protection, Regional Anesthesia, Repair, Repair, Research, Research Progress, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Technologies, Therapeutic, Therapy, Topic, Transplantation, Trauma, Treatment, Whiplash Injury

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Full Text: 2014\Neu Reg Res9, 1933.pdf

Abstract: Calcium antagonists are widely used in the clinical treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular disease because of their vascular and neuroprotective effects. Nimodipine, a typical calcium antagonist, can cross the blood-brain barrier and act selectively at neurons and blood vessels of target tissues, thus exerting neuroprotective effects. The aim of the present study was to explore the hot spots and future trends of research on the neuroprotective effects of nimodipine. We retrieved 425 articles on the neuroprotective effects of nimodipine that were indexed in the Web of the Science database between 2000 and 2014. The retrieved articles were analyzed using document analysis reporting and the derived information function in the Web of Science, and the information visualization software CiteSpace III. The reference co-citation network was plotted, and the high frequency key words in these publications were used to analyze the research fronts and development trends for nimodipine neuroprotection. According to these co-citation clusters, the research front of nimodipine neuroprotection is the use of randomized controlled trials to study nimodipine intervention of subarachnoid hemorrhage. Using time zone view analysis on hot spots labeled with a key word, the areas of interest in the field of nimodipine neuroprotection are nimodipine pharmacology and therapeutics, blood-brain barrier, trials, and anti-angiospasm.

Keywords: Analysis, Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, Articles, Barrier, Blood, Brain, Calcium, Cerebrovascular Disease, Cerebrovascular-Disease, Citespace, Clinical, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Controlled Trial, Database, Development, Development Trends, Disease, Double-Blind, Effects, Efficacy, Field, Focal Cerebral-Ischemia, Function, Hemorrhage, Information, Information Visualization, Intervention, Ischemic Cerebrovascular Disease, Magnesium, Nerve Regeneration, Network, Neurons, Neuroprotection, Neuroprotective, Nimodipine, Nov, Pharmacology, Publications, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reference, Reporting, Research, Research Front, Research Fronts, Safety, Science, Scientific Mapping, Software, Stroke, Subarachnoid, Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, Treatment, Trends, Visualization, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Neu Reg Res9, 2013.pdf

Abstract: This study analyzed 85 articles indexed by the Web of Science concerning nerve regeneration and osseoperception during tooth loss repair. Using the Web of Science database and Citespace III software, a document co-citation network map was drawn by document co-citation analysis and word frequency analysis methods. Combined with emergent node secondary literature retrieval, subject headings with apparent changing word frequency trends were retrieved so as to identify research frontiers and development trends. Research frontiers and hotspots for neuronal calcium sensor protein were quantitatively explored to forecast future research developments in nerve regeneration and osseoperception during repair of tooth loss.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Calcium, Citespace, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Database, Development, Development Trends, Forecast, Grafts, Hotspots, Inferior Alveolar, Literature, Methods, Morbidity, Morphology, Nerve Regeneration, Nerve Repair, Network, Neural Regeneration, Neuroprotection, Nov, Osseointegrated Oral Implants, Osseoperception, Periodontal-Ligament, Peripheral Nerve Injury, Protein, Regeneration, Repair, Research, Science, Scientific Map, Sensor, Software, Tooth Nerve Injury, Trends, Visualization, Web, Web of Science

? Liu, Y., Xu, X.C., Zou, Y., Li, S.R., Zhang, B. and Wang, Y. (2015), Phrenic nerve transfer to the musculocutaneous nerve for the repair of brachial plexus injury: Electrophysiological characteristics. *Neural Regeneration Research*, **10** (2), 328-333.

Full Text: 2015\Neu Reg Res10, 328.pdf

Abstract: Phrenic nerve transfer is a major dynamic treatment used to repair brachial plexus root avulsion. We analyzed 72 relevant articles on phrenic nerve transfer to repair injured brachial plexus that were indexed by Science Citation Index. The keywords searched were brachial plexus injury, phrenic nerve, repair, surgery, protection, nerve transfer, and nerve graft. In addition, we performed neurophysiological analysis of the preoperative condition and prognosis of 10 patients undergoing ipsilateral phrenic nerve transfer to the musculocutaneous nerve in our hospital from 2008 to 201 3 and observed the electromyograms of the biceps brachii and motor conduction function of the musculocutaneous nerve. Clinically, approximately 28% of patients had brachial plexus injury combined with phrenic nerve injury, and injured phrenic nerve cannot be used as a nerve graft. After phrenic nerve transfer to the musculocutaneous nerve, the regenerated potentials first appeared at 3 months. Recovery of motor unit action potential occurred 6 months later and became more apparent at 12 months. The percent of patients recovering ‘excellent’ and ‘good’ muscle strength in the biceps brachii was 80% after 18 months. At 12 months after surgery, motor nerve conduction potential appeared in the musculocutaneous nerve in seven cases. These data suggest that preoperative evaluation of phrenic nerve function may help identify the most appropriate nerve graft in patients with an injured brachial plexus. The functional recovery of a transplanted nerve can be dynamically observed after the surgery.

Keywords: Action Potential, Analysis, Articles, Avulsion, Bibliometrics, Brachial Plexus, Brachial Plexus Injury, Characteristics, Citation, Conduction, Data, Dynamic, Elbow Flexion, Evaluation, First, From, Function, Functional Recovery, Graft, Hospital, Injury, Motor Unit Action Potential, Muscle, Musculocutaneous Nerve, Nerve Function Test, Nerve Injury, Nerve Regeneration, Nerve Repair, Nerve Transfer, Neural Regeneration, Neurotization, Patients, Phrenic Nerve, Potential, Preoperative, Prognosis, Protection, Recovery, Repair, Restoration, Root Avulsions, Science, Science Citation Index, Strength, Surgery, Treatment

# Title: Neurobiology of Disease

Full Journal Title: Neurobiology of Disease

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schrag, M., Mueller, C., Zabel, M., Crofton, A., Kirsch, W.M., Ghribi, O., Squitti, R. and Perry, G. (2013), Oxidative stress in blood in Alzheimer’s disease and mild cognitive impairment: A meta-analysis. *Neurobiology of Disease*, **59**, 100-110.

Full Text: 2013\Neu Dis59, 100.pdf

Abstract: Abnormal oxidative stress is an established feature of Alzheimer’s disease, but clinical trials aiming to reduce oxidative stress have not yet proven an effective therapy for dementia patients. The purpose of this review is to systematically analyze available data describing markers of oxidative stress and antioxidants in blood from subjects with Alzheimer’s disease or those with mild cognitive impairment to highlight potential interactions between peripheral redox changes and central nervous system pathology and contribute to the design of future clinical study. PubMed, SCOPUS and Web of Science were systematically queried to collect studies which have evaluated markers of oxidative stress, levels of antioxidants, copper, transferrin and ceruloplasmin levels in blood from subjects with Alzheimer’s disease and matched controls. After application of quality measures, results were aggregated in a random effects analysis. We found that markers of lipid peroxidation are elevated in blood in Alzheimer’s disease and in mild cognitive impairment, copper metabolism is dysregulated and total antioxidant capacity is decreased. While surprisingly none of the major antioxidative enzymes are significantly decreased, non-enzymatic antioxidants in blood (particularly uric acid, vitamins A, E and C, alpha- and beta-carotene) are significantly decreased. There is significant oxidative damage in peripheral blood early in the process of neurodegeneration. We propose that clinical studies assessing cognitive outcomes after antioxidant therapy tailor interventions to individual patients’ deficiencies and confirm an improvement in an appropriate serological marker of oxidative stress. This strategy may be most effectively applied in a clinical trial of primary prevention. (C) 2013 Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Alzheimer’S Disease, Analysis, Antioxidant, Antioxidants, Antioxidative Enzymes, Application, Assessing, Beta Carotene, Blood, Capacity, Central Nervous System, Ceruloplasmin, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Clinical Study, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Copper, Damage, Data, Dementia, Design, Disease, Effects, Enzymes, Feature, Improvement, Interventions, Lipid, Lipid Peroxidation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Nov, Outcomes, Oxidative Stress, Pathology, Patients, Peripheral Blood, Potential, Prevention, Primary, Primary Prevention, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Measures, Review, Science, Scopus, Strategy, Stress, Therapy, Transferrin, Trial, Uric Acid, Web of Science

# Title: Neurochemical Research

Full Journal Title: Neurochemical Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dorea, J.G. (2011), Integrating Experimental (In Vitro and In Vivo) Neurotoxicity studies of low-dose thimerosal relevant to vaccines. *Neurochemical Research*, **36** (6), 927-938.

Abstract: There is a need to interpret neurotoxic studies to help deal with uncertainties surrounding pregnant mothers, newborns and young children who must receive repeated doses of Thimerosal-containing vaccines (TCVs). This review integrates information derived from emerging experimental studies (in vitro and in vivo) of low-dose Thimerosal (sodium ethyl mercury thiosalicylate). Major databases (PUBMED and Web-of-Science) were searched for in vitro and in vivo experimental studies that addressed the effects of low-dose Thimerosal (or ethylmercury) on neural tissues and animal behaviour. Information extracted from studies indicates that: (a) activity of low doses of Thimerosal against isolated human and animal brain cells was found in all studies and is consistent with Hg neurotoxicity; (b) the neurotoxic effect of ethylmercury has not been studied with co-occurring adjuvant-Al in TCVs; (c) animal studies have shown that exposure to Thimerosal-Hg can lead to accumulation of inorganic Hg in brain, and that (d) doses relevant to TCV exposure possess the potential to affect human neuro-development. Thimerosal at concentrations relevant for infants’ exposure (in vaccines) is toxic to cultured human-brain cells and to laboratory animals. The persisting use of TCV (in developing countries) is counterintuitive to global efforts to lower Hg exposure and to ban Hg in medical products; its continued use in TCV requires evaluation of a sufficiently nontoxic level of ethylmercury compatible with repeated exposure (co-occurring with adjuvant-Al) during early life.

Keywords: Aluminum, Brain, Breast-Milk, Cell-Lines, Children, Databases, Developing Countries, Ethylmercury, Evaluation, Exposure, Human, In Vivo, Infants, Information, Lead, Medical, Mercury, Mercury Concentrations, Methyl Mercury, Methylmercury, Mothers, Neonatal Mice, Neural Origin, Neurodevelopment, Pregnancy, Pubmed, Review, Thimerosal, Toxicity, Vaccines, Web of Science

# Title: Neurochemistry International

Full Journal Title: Neurochemistry International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Burchinsky, S.G. (1992), Neurochemistry of aging: Scientometric analysis as a tool for mapping of modern trends of research. *Neurochemistry International*, **21** (S1), A5.

Full Text: [1992\Neu Int21, A5.pdf](1992\Neu%20Int21,%20A5.pdf)

# Title: Neurocirugia

Full Journal Title: Neurocirugia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1130-1473

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Ibanez, J., Sauquillo, J., Poca, M.A., Arikan, F. and Rubio, E. (2000), The incorporation of Neurocirugia to the Journal of Citation Reports: Bibliometric analysis of the Spanish neurosurgical scientific production. *Neurocirugia*, **11** (5), 329-349.

Full Text: Neurocirugia11, 329.pdf

Abstract: Introduction and Objectives: The Journal of Citation Reports 1998(th) edition includes Neurocirugia for the first time within the analyzed publications. This implies the incorporation of our journal to the most selected group of international scientific publications and awards it with the desired impact factor. The aims of this paper are firstly to review the basic bibliometric concepts that govern the influence of publications and research groups on biomedical sciences; secondly to know the present status of the scientific production in neurosurgery and the situation of Spain in the world and European context, analyzing its national distribution and evolution during the last years and finally, to show the present status of Neurocirugia, considering some aspects in order to improve its indicators in the future.

Material and methods: A review of the neurosurgical literature in 1998 was done as well as a follow-up of the national production between 1987-99. The articles were distributed according to the authors geographical origin, journals, area and type of investigation. Data were mainly obtained from MEDLINE. The main bibliometric variables analyzed were the total number of articles and the impact factor. The absolute data were weighted up with demographic and economic variables in order to know the relative potential of each country.

Results: Three thoUSAnd and twenty one articles that were published in 314 journals were localized. Following the total number of articles and the cumulated impact factor, the main producing countries were the United States, Japan and Germany. Spain holds the ninth position by number of articles and the thirteenth one by impact factor. The gross domestic product has been the weighting variable that has demonstrated a stronger correlation with the scientific output generated by each country. By applying it, our country descends considerably. However, the Spanish production shows a favourable tendency during the last years, not only because of the total number of published articles, but also for the theoretical better quality of them.

Conclusions: Despite of the achievements during the last years, the Spanish neurosurgery holds a lower position than the one it should according to our country economical potential. The challenge of the forthcoming years must be working in order to improve these indicators.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Challenge, Citation, Clinica, Context, Correlation, Country, Data, Distributed, Distribution, Economic, Evolution, First, Follow-Up, Germany, Gross Domestic Product, Group, Groups, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, Incorporation, Index, Indicators, Influence, International, Investigation, Japan, Journal, Journals, Literature, Medical Journals, MEDLINE, Methods, National, Neurosurgery, Origin, Potential, Production, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Research, Review, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Spain, Spanish, Status, Time, United States, Variables, Weighting, World

? Lobato, R.D. (2000), The incorporation of Neurocirugia to the Journal of Citation Reports: Bibliometric analysis of the Spanish neurosurgical scientific production - Commentary. *Neurocirugia*, **11** (5), 349-350

Full Text:

Keywords: Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish

? Poza, M. (2001), Training in neurosurgery. *Neurocirugia*, **12** (5), 388-396.

Full Text: Neurocirugia12, 388.pdf

Abstract: It is not a trivial matter to think about the topic of training neurosurgeons in Spain. To raise the question, I review the requirements in several countries. I comment on the process of selection, the length of training, the control of quality in the training program and the opportunities for clinical research in hospitals and in basic neurosciences. I express my opinion against a compulsory final exam. I propose that residents should inform the local or regional Health and Education Authorities about the dedication of staff members to training of postgraduate doctors and that this report should be taken into account and compensated economically in a proportional way to their efforts.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Countries, Experience, Hospitals, Neurocirugia, Neurosurgery, Of-Citation-Reports, Quality, Research, Residents, Residents, Scientific Production, Spain, Training

# Title: Neurocomputing

Full Journal Title: Neurocomputing

ISO Abbreviated Title: Neurocomputing

JCR Abbreviated Title: Neurocomputing

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Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ibáñez, A., Bielza, C. and Larrañaga, P. (2014), Cost-sensitive selective naive Bayes classifiers for predicting the increase of the h-index for scientific journals. *Neurocomputing*, **135**, 42-52.

Full Text: [2014\Neurocomputing135, 42.pdf](2014/Neurocomputing135,%2042.pdf)

Abstract: Machine learning community is not only interested in maximizing classification accuracy, but also in minimizing the distances between the actual and the predicted class. Some ideas, like the cost-sensitive learning approach, are proposed to face this problem. In this paper, we propose two greedy wrapper forward cost-sensitive selective naive Bayes approaches. Both approaches readjust the probability thresholds of each class to select the class with the minimum-expected cost. The first algorithm (CS-SNB-Accuracy) considers adding each variable to the model and measures the performance of the resulting model on the training data. The variable that most improves the accuracy, that is, the percentage of well classified instances between the readjusted class and actual class, is permanently added to the model. In contrast, the second algorithm (CS-SNB-Cost) considers adding variables that reduce the misclassification cost, that is, the distance between the readjusted class and actual class. We have tested our algorithms on the bibliometric indices prediction area. Considering the popularity of the well-known h-index, we have researched and built several prediction models to forecast the annual increase of the h-index for Neurosciences journals in a four-year time horizon. Results show that our approaches, particularly CS-SNB-Accuracy, achieved higher accuracy values than the analyzed cost-sensitive classifiers and Bayesian classifiers. Furthermore, we also noted that the CS-SNB-Cost always achieved a lower average cost than all analyzed cost-sensitive and cost-insensitive classifiers. These cost-sensitive selective naive Bayes approaches outperform the selective naive Bayes in terms of accuracy and average cost, so the cost-sensitive learning approach could be also applied in different probabilistic classification approaches. (c) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Algorithm, Algorithms, Approach, Bibliometric, Classification, Community, Cost, Cost-Sensitive Learning Approach, Data, First, Forecast, H Index, H-Index, Hirsch-Index, Indices, Journals, Learning, Machine Learning, Measures, Model, Models, Neurosciences Journals, Ordinal Data, Performance, Prediction, Publication, Ranking, Results, Rights, Scientific Journals, Selective Naive Bayes, Si, Thresholds, Time, Training

# Title: Neurocritical Care

Full Journal Title: Neurocritical Care

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Eden, S.V., Heisler, M., Green, C. and Morgenstern, L.B. (2008), Racial and ethnic disparities in the treatment of cerebrovascular diseases: Importance to the practicing neurosurgeon. *Neurocritical Care*, **9** (1), 55-73.

Abstract: Objectives In various surgical procedures, evidence for racial/ethnic disparities has continued to grow in recent years. Our purpose was to review the current literature regarding racial/ethnic disparities in the United States in the surgical treatment and outcome of three different cerebrovascular disease entities: carotid stenosis, intracranial aneurysm, and cerebral arteriovenous malformation (AVM). Methods We conducted an electronic search of literature published between January 1, 1966 and December 10, 2005 using MEDLINE (OVID), EMBASE, CINAHL, and Science Citation Index (Web of Science), along with manual reference checking, resulting in 313 screened items. Main outcome measures examined were racial/ethnic differences in procedure utilization rates and perioperative stroke, death, and complications. Results Out of 3,624,581 articles indexed in MEDLINE pertaining to the treatment of these 3 cerebrovascular diseases, 141 (0.004%) articles pertained to minority groups and 33 (0.001%) articles met search criteria for inclusion in this review. Two additional articles were found in other searched databases. Carotid endarterectomy was the focus of 30 articles, and 5 articles pertained to craniotomy for treatment of intracranial aneurysms. No articles were found that examined racial differences in AVM treatment. Our systematic review found evidence of racial disparities in the surgical treatment of patients with carotid stenosis and aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. The data, however, is limited and confounded. Conclusion Results of this comprehensive literature review suggest that racial disparities in cerebrovascular disease are understudied. Race-associated differences in neurosurgical outcomes must be documented and vigorously investigated to determine the basis of any observed differences and ensure that we are providing the best care possible to all of our patients.

Keywords: Articles, Atherosclerosis, Carotid Endarterectomy, Carotid Stenosis, Carotid-Artery Stenosis, Cerebral Arteriovenous Malformation, Cerebrovascular Disease, Citation, Criteria, Databases, Disparities, Endarterectomy, Groups, Health Disparity, Intracranial Aneurysm, Literature, Literature Review, Medicare Beneficiaries, MEDLINE, Outcomes, Preoperative Risk-Factors, Race, Race, Ethnicity, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Stroke, Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, Surgery, Systematic Review, Transient Ischemic Attacks, Treatment, United States, United-States, Web of Science

# Title: Neurodegenerative Diseases

Full Journal Title: Neurodegenerative Diseases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhu, R.X., Zhu, Y., Liu, X. and He, Z.Y. (2014), UCH-L1 S18Y variant and risk of Parkinson’s disease in Asian populations: An updated meta-analysis. *Neurodegenerative Diseases*, **14** (4), 194-203.

Full Text: 2014\Neu Dis14, 194.pdf

Abstract: The ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1 (UCH-L1) gene has been implicated in the etiology of Parkinson’s disease (PD). Several studies have evaluated the association between the UCH-L1 S18Y variant and the risk of PD. However, conflicting results have been reported. Therefore, we performed a meta-analysis to explore whether the UCH-L1 S18Y variant is associated with susceptibility to PD in Asians. A database search in Web of Science, MEDLINE, Embase and PubMed up to March 2014 identified 10 studies comprising 4,897 PD patients and 4,446 controls in total, which were included in this meta-analysis. In an updated meta-analysis, no significant associations between the S18Y polymorphism and PD in Asians were observed in recessive [p = 0.28, odds ratio (OR) = 1.47, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.86-1.04] or dominant models (p = 0.46, OR = 0.96, 95% CI: 0.88-1.06). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, still no significant association was detected in dominant (for Chinese, OR = 0.97, 95% CI: 0.85-1.10; for Japanese, OR = 0.96, 95% CI: 0.83-1.11) and recessive models (for Chinese, OR = 0.99, 95% CI: 0.88-1.11; for Japanese, OR = 0.89, 95% CI: 0.76-1.04). The results of this meta-analysis suggested that the UCHL-1 S18Y polymorphism was not associated with the risk of PD in Asians. To our knowledge, this is the latest and largest meta-analysis assessing the association of the UCHL-1 S18Y variant with the risk of PD in Asian ancestry. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Alpha-Synuclein, Analysis, Asian, Asians, Assessing, Association, Chinese, Confidence, Database, Disease, Ethnicity, Etiology, Gene, Interval, Knowledge, L1, L1 Gene, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Odds Ratio, Parkinson’S Disease, Patients, Pd, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Risk, S, S18y Polymorphism, Science, Susceptibility, Susceptibility Gene, Ubiquitin, Uch-L1 Gene, Uchl1, Variant, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Neuroendocrinology Letters

Full Journal Title: Neuroendocrinology Letters

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Prasko, J., Vyskocilova, J., Mozny, P., Novotny, M. and Slepecky, M. (2011), Therapist and supervisor competencies in cognitive behavioural therapy. *Neuroendocrinology Letters*, **32** (6), 781-789.

Full Text: 2011\Neu Let32, 781.pdf

Abstract: HYPOTHESIS: For cognitive behavioural therapy, acquisition and maintenance of psychotherapeutic and supervisory competencies is crucial. METHODS: The PubMed, Web of Science and Scopus databases were searched for articles containing the following keywords: cognitive-behavioural therapy, competencies, therapeutic relationship, intervention, technique, training, supervision, self-reflection, empirically supported, transference, countertransference, scheme of therapy, dialectical behaviour therapy. The search was performed by repeating the words in different combinations with no language or time limitations. The articles were sorted and key articles listed in reference lists were searched. In addition, original texts by A.T. Beck, J. Beck, C. Padesky, M. Linehan, R. Leahy, J. Young, W. Kuyken and others were used. The resources were confronted with our own psychotherapeutic and supervisory experiences and only most relevant information was included in the text. Thus, the article is a review with conclusions concerned with competencies in cognitive behavioural therapy. RESULTS: For cognitive behavioural therapy, four domains of competencies in psychotherapy are crucial - relationship, case assessment and conceptualization, self-reflection and intervention. These may be divided into foundational, specific and supervisory. The foundational competencies include recognition of empirical basis for a clinical approach, good interpersonal skills, ability to establish and maintain the therapeutic relationship, self-reflection, sensitivity to a difference and ethical behaviour. The specific competencies involve the skill of case conceptualization in terms of maladaptive beliefs and patterns of behaviour, ability to think scientifically and teach this to the patient, structure therapy and sessions, assign and check homework, etc. The supervisor’s competencies include multiple responsibilities in supporting the supervisee, identification and processing of the therapist’s problems with the patient, continuous development, increasing the supervisee’s self-reflection, serving as an example and being as effective as possible in the role of a clinical instructor. CONCLUSION: Both the literature and our own experiences underline the importance of competencies in cognitive behavioural therapy and supervision.

Keywords: Alliance, Approach, Assessment, Behaviour, Care, Clinical, Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Competencies, Countertransference, Cube Model, Databases, Depression, Development, Dialectical Behaviour Therapy, Empathy, Empirical Support, Ethical, Foundational Competencies, Hypothesis, Identification, Information, Intervention, Literature, Methods, Model, Panic Disorder, Psychology, Psychotherapy, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Resources, Responsibilities, Review, Role, Scheme of Therapy, Science, Scopus, Self-Reflection, Sensitivity, Skills, Specific Competencies, Structure, Supervision, Supervisory Competencies, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Relationship, Therapy, Training, Transference, Transference, Web of Science

? Prasko, J., Ociskova, M., Kamaradova, D., Sedlackova, Z., Cerna, M., Mainerova, B. and Sandoval, A. (2013), Bipolar affective disorder and psychoeducation. *Neuroendocrinology Letters*, **34** (2), 83-96.

Full Text: 2013\Neu Let34, 83.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Bipolar affective disorder runs a natural course of frequent relapses and recurrences. Despite significant strides in the pharmacological treatment of bipolar disorder, most bipolar patients cannot be treated only by drugs. The limitations of using medication alone in symptomatic, relapse prevention, and satisfaction/quality of life terms have long prompted interest in wider forms of management. One of the promising way how to enhance remission seems to be combination of pharmacotherapy and psychoeducation. METHODS: Studies were identified through PUBMED, Web of Science and Scopus databases as well as existing reviews. The search terms included “bipolar disorder”, “psychoeducation”, “psychotherapy”, “psychosocial treatment”, “family therapy”, “individual therapy”, “group therapy”, and “psychoeducation”. The search was performed by repeated use of the words in different combinations with no language or time limitations. This article is a review with conclusions concerned with psychoeducation in bipolar disorder. CONCLUSIONS: Randomized controlled trials of cognitive behavioral therapy, interpersonal and social rhythm therapy, individual, group and family psychoeducation show that these approaches augment stabilizing effect of pharmacotherapy. Patients and their families should be educated about bipolar disorder, triggers, warning signs, mood relapse, suicidal ideation, and the effectiveness of early intervention to reduce complications. Psychosocial approaches are important therapeutic strategies for reducing relapse and rehospitalization in bipolar disorder.

Keywords: Bipolar, Bipolar Disorder, Complications, Conclusions, Course, Databases, Drugs, Early Intervention, Effectiveness, Families, Family, Forms, Intervention, Language, Life, Management, Methods, Natural, Patients, Pharmacotherapy, Prevention, Psychoeducation, Psychosocial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrences, Rehospitalization, Relapse, Review, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Social, Therapeutic, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Latalova, K., Ociskova, M., Prasko, J., Kamaradova, D., Jelenova, D. and Sedlackova, Z. (2013), Self-stigmatization in patients with bipolar disorder. *Neuroendocrinology Letters*, **34** (4), 265-272.

Full Text: 2013\Neu Let34, 265.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Prejudicial beliefs, emotions, and behaviours cause discrimination against people labeled as mentally ill. This stigmatization is sometimes internalized by the patients, leading to self-stigmatization. Specific features and impacts of stigmatization and self-stigmatization in patients with bipolar illness are the subjects of this review. METHOD: Studies were identified through PUBMED, Web of Science and Scopus databases as well as existing reviews. The search terms included “bipolar disorder”, “stigma”, “self-stigma” psychoeducation”, “psychotherapy”, “psychosocial treatment”. Key articles listed in reference lists were searched. RESULTS: Considerable recent evidence indicates that bipolar patients and their families are stigmatized, and that this stigmatization affects their quality of life as well as social functioning. The severity of stigmatization in bipolar disorder is greater than that in people with depression. There is also evidence of self-stigmatization which further decreases the quality of life. Stigmatization and self-stigmatization were shown to be one of the barriers that delay or prevent effective treatment, and thus exert adverse effects on the outcomes of bipolar disorder. CONCLUSION: Stigma affects the experience of illness as well as social functioning in patients with bipolar disorder. The impact of stigma on the lives and treatment outcomes of patients with bipolar disorder mandates intensive effort of mental health research and policy to address this problem. Much has been done against the stigmatization of the mentally ill. But the fight against stigma remains a fundamental objective of health programs for mental health.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Background, Barriers, Bipolar, Bipolar Disorder, Databases, Depression, Discrimination, Effects, Evidence, Experience, Families, Health, Health Research, Impact, Impacts, Life, Mental Health, Mentally Ill, Outcomes, Patients, Policy, Prevent, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Recent, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Review, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Social, Stigma, Treatment, Web of Science

? Prasko, J., Kamaradova, D., Jelenova, D., Ociskova, M. and Sedlackova, Z. (2013), Development of the internet based psychoeducation for patients with bipolar affective disorder. *Neuroendocrinology Letters*, **34** (5), 426-435.

Full Text: 2013\Neu Let34, 426.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Despite pharmacological treatment of bipolar affective disorder has many advantages; only drug treatment remains insufficiently beneficial to many patients. The combination of pharmacotherapy and internet psychoeducation seems to be the effective way how to improve remission. Internet-based therapy programs offer an exclusive chance for large underserved parts of the population to make evidence-based treatment without the need of full-time therapist. Our goal was to create a psychoeducational program for patients suffering from bipolar disorder that can be used in Czech Republic. METHODS: There were identified studies through Web of Science, PUBMED, and Scopus databases as well as existing reviews were used in development of comprehensive internet psychoeducational program for patients with bipolar disorder. The search terms included “bipolar disorder”, “psychoeducation”, and “internet psychoeducation”. The search was performed with no language or time restrictions. RESULTS: The internet psychoeducational program was developed in accordance to the data from the literature review. The aim of the Internet psychoeducational program of the Department of Psychiatry University Hospital in Olomouc is to familiarize patients with the fundamental nature of bipolar affective disorder, the character and principles of pharmacotherapy, the recognition of the warning signs of relapse, inappropriate and stressful stereotypes in communication within families, and finally the practice of social skills. CONCLUSION: Information from studies can help to prepare comprehensive psychoeducational program for bipolar patients.

Keywords: Bipolar, Bipolar Disorder, Communication, Czech Republic, Data, Databases, Development, Drug, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Families, Hospital, Information, Internet, Language, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Patients, Pharmacotherapy, Population, Practice, Principles, Psychiatry, Psychoeducation, Relapse, Restrictions, Review, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Social, Suffering, Therapy, Treatment, University, University Hospital, Web of Science

? Vyskocilova, J. and Prasko, J. (2013), Ethical reflection and psychotherapy. *Neuroendocrinology Letters*, **34** (7), 590-600.

Full Text: 2013\Neu Let34, 590.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Theories of ethics and ethical reflection may be applied to both theory and practice in psychotherapy. There is a natural affinity between ethics and psychotherapy. Psychotherapy practice is concerned with human problems, dilemmas and emotions related to both one’s own and other people’s values. Ethics is also concerned with dilemmas in human thinking and with how these dilemmas reflect other individuals’ values. Philosophical reflection itself is not a sufficient basis for the ethics of psychotherapy but it may aid in exploring attitudes related to psychotherapy, psychiatry and health care. METHODS: PubMed, Web of Science and Scopus databases were searched for articles containing the keywords “psychotherapy”, “ethics”, “therapeutic relationship” and “supervision”. The search was conducted by repeating the terms in various combinations without language or time restrictions. Also included were data from monographs cited in reviews. The resulting text is a review with conclusions concerning ethical aspects of psychotherapy. RESULTS: The ability to behave altruistically, sense for justice and reciprocity and mutual help are likely to be genetically determined as dispositions to be later developed by upbringing or to be formed or deformed by upbringing. Early experiences lead to formation of ethical attitudes which are internalized and then applied to both one’s own and other people’s behavior. Altruistic behavior has a strong impact on an individual’s health and its acceptance may positively influence the pathophysiological mechanisms underlying numerous diseases. Ethical theory and reflection, however, may be applied to both theory and practice of psychotherapy in a conscious, targeted and thoughtful manner. In everyday practice, psychotherapists and organizations must necessarily deal with conscious conflicts between therapeutic possibilities, clients’ wishes, their own as well as clients’ ideas and the real world. Understanding one’s own motives in therapy is one of the aims of a psychotherapist’s personal therapy and a frequent goal of supervision interventions. It is a psychotherapist’s ethical obligation to do no harm, maintain clear therapeutic borders, not abuse patients, undertake supervision and learn good self-reflection. CONCLUSION: Knowledge of ethical questions and related issues as well as continuous ethical self-reflection are essential components of high-quality psychotherapeutic management. This requires both good psychotherapy training and systematic supervision.

Keywords: Abuse, Acceptance, Attitudes, Behavior, Care, Data, Databases, Dilemmas, Diseases, Ethical, Ethical Aspects, Ethics, Health, Health Care, Human, Impact, Influence, Interventions, Issues, Justice, Knowledge, Language, Lead, Management, Mechanisms, Methods, Monographs, Natural, Obligation, Patients, Practice, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Pubmed, Reflection, Restrictions, Review, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Theory, Therapeutic, Therapy, Training, Web of Science, World

# Title: Neuroepidemiology

Full Journal Title: Neuroepidemiology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Neuroepidemiology

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ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

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: Impact Factor

? Guehne, U., Riedel-Heller, S. and Angermeyer, M.C. (2005), Mortality in dementia: A systematic review. *Neuroepidemiology*, **25** (3), 153-162.

Abstract: The objective of this work is to provide a review of the mortality risk in dementia and potential influencing factors. In order to do so, studies on mortality in dementia based on population-based samples of the last 15 years published in PUBMED, Web of Science and PSYNDEX-plus were considered. Without exception, all types of dementia are associated with a considerably increased mortality risk. Moreover, the risk of death rises with advancing severity of the disorder. Often, a more favorable course of the disease can be found in Alzheimer’s disease. Further questions, such as the influence of age and sex, cannot be answered conclusively. Very little information can be found on aspects concerning comorbidity, APOE polymorphism or depressive symptomatology. Copyright (C) 2005 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: 5-Year Follow-Up, Alzheimer’S Disease, Alzheimers-Disease Patients, Clinically Diagnosed Dementia, Cognitive Impairment, Comorbidity, Copyright, Dementia, Disease, Disorder, Elderly Community Sample, Increased Risk, Information, Mental State, Mortality, Oldest-Old, Polymorphism, Population-Sample, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vascular Dementia, Web of Science

? Takeda, A., Nyssen, O.P., Syed, A., Jansen, E., Bueno-de-Mesquita, B. and Gallo, V. (2014), Vitamin A and carotenoids and the risk of Parkinson’s disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neuroepidemiology*, **42** (1), 25-38.

Full Text: 2014\Neuroepidemiology42, 25.pdf

Abstract: Background: Vitamin A and carotenoids are involved in signalling pathways regulating gene expression in many organs, including the brain. The dopaminergic system is a target of retinoic acid action in the central nervous system. The aim of this review is to assess the epidemiological evidence on the association between blood levels or dietary intakes of vitamin A and carotenoids and risk of Parkinson’s disease (PD). Methods: PubMed and ISI Web of Science were searched for relevant papers from 1990 to April 2013. Data reported in epidemiological studies assessing the association between vitamin A and/or carotenoids (alpha-carotene, beta-carotene, beta-cryptoxanthin, lutein, lycopene, zeaxanthin and canthaxanthin) and PD were extracted for a narrative synthesis and meta-analysis. Results: Thirteen papers were included out of a total of 362 potentially relevant; of these, eight contributed to the meta-analysis. No statistically significant pooled estimate between micronutrient and PD was detected. Forest plots suggest possible non-significant inverse pooled estimates of alpha-carotene and beta-carotene and risk of PD. A significant association between lutein intake and PD risk was detected in case-control studies only. Conclusions: Data published to date are insufficient for drawing definite conclusions about the epidemiological evidence on the association between blood levels or dietary intakes of vitamin A and carotenoids and the risk of PD. Results should be interpreted particularly cautiously given the limitation of the present meta-analysis and the potential publication bias. Authors are urged to follow more closely the recommendations for reporting epidemiological studies in order to enhance the capacity for synthesising the evidence. (C) 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Assessing, Association, Beta Carotene, Bias, Blood, Brain, Capacity, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Central Nervous System, Disease, Estimates, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Gene Expression, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Limitation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Papers, Parkinson’S Disease, Pathways, Pd, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Recommendations, Reporting, Results, Retinoic Acid, Review, Risk, Science, Signalling, Synthesis, Vitamin, Vitamin A, Web of Science, Zeaxanthin

? Ruano, L., Melo, C., Silva, M.C. and Coutinho, P. (2014), The global epidemiology of hereditary ataxia and spastic paraplegia: A systematic review of prevalence studies. *Neuroepidemiology*, **42** (3), 174-183.

Full Text: 2014\Neuroepidemiology42, 174.pdf

Abstract: Background: Hereditary cerebellar ataxias (HCA) and hereditary spastic paraplegias (HSP) are two groups of neurode-generative disorders that usually present with progressive gait impairment, often leading to permanent disability. Advances in genetic research in the last decades have improved their diagnosis and brought new possibilities for prevention and future treatments. Still, there is great uncertainty regarding their global epidemiology. Summary: Our objective was to assess the global distribution and prevalence of HCA and HSP by a systematic review and meta-analysis of prevalence studies. The MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science and Scopus databases were searched (1983-2013) for studies performed in well-defined populations and geographical regions. Two independent reviewers assessed the studies and extracted data and predefined methodological parameters. Overall, 22 studies were included, reporting on 14,539 patients from 16 countries. Multisource population-based studies yielded higher prevalence values than studies based primarily on hospitals or genetic centres. The prevalence range of dominant HCA was 0.0-5.6/10 5, with an average of 2.7/10 5 (1.5-4.0/10(5)). Spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 (SCA3)/Machado-Joseph disease was the most common dominant ataxia, followed by SCA2 and SCA6. The autosomal recessive (AR) HCA (AR-HCA) prevalence range was 0.0-7.2/10(5), the average being 3.3/10(5) (1.8-4.9/10(5)). Friedreich ataxia was the most frequent AR-HCA, followed by ataxia with oculomotor apraxia or ataxia-telangiectasia. The prevalence of autosomal dominant (AD) HSP (AD-HSP) ranged from 0.5 to 5.5/10(5) and that of AR-HSP from 0.0 to 5.3/10(5), with pooled averages of 1.8/10(5) (95% CI: 1.0-2.7/10(5)) and 1.8/10(5) (95% CI: 1.0-2.6/10(5)), respectively. The most common AD-HSP form in every population was spastic paraplegia, autosomal dominant, type 4 (SPG4), followed by SPG3A, while SPG11 was the most frequent AR-HSP, followed by SPG15. In population-based studies, the number of families without genetic diagnosis after systematic testing ranged from 33 to 92% in the AD-HCA group, and was 40-46% in the AR-HCA, 45-67% in the AD-HSP and 71-82% in the AR-HSP groups. Key Messages: Highly variable prevalence values for HCA and HSP are reported across the world. This variation reflects the different genetic make-up of the populations, but also methodological heterogeneity. Large areas of the world remain without prevalence studies. From the available data, we estimated that around 1: 10,000 people are affected by HCA or HSP. In spite of advances in genetic research, most families in population-based series remain without identified genetic mutation after extensive testing. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ad, Advances, Ag, Autosomal Dominant, Data, Databases, Degenerations, Diagnosis, Disability, Disease, Distribution, Dominant Cerebellar-Ataxia, Epidemiology, Families, Frequency, Friedreich Ataxia, Genetic, Genetic Research, Global, Groups, Hereditary Ataxia, Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia, Heterogeneity, Hospitals, Inherited Ataxias, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Japan, Machado-Joseph-Disease, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mutation, Mutations, Paraplegia, Patients, Permanent, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Populations, Prevalence, Prevention, Reporting, Research, Review, Science, Scopus, Spain, Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Systematic Review, Testing, Uncertainty, Web of Science, World

# Title: Neurogastroenterology and Motility

Full Journal Title: [Neurogastroenterology and Motility](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118498177/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Camilleri, M. and Schemann, M. (2005), Important notice for authors: Impact, paper length, and prize. *Neurogastroenterology and Motility*, **17** (1), 1.

Full Text: [2005\Neu Mot17, 1.pdf](2005\Neu%20Mot17,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Authors

# Title: Neurology

Full Journal Title: [Neurology](http://gateway.ut.ovid.com/gw1/ovidweb.cgi?QS2=434f4e1a73d37e8cb76585e56949b1573f53be091e8972e5a9df04c95d460efb1e755b2515160e65b25d247edc9d058fb5b1c0294953c7a3bf9206030011df2c46b85db82773c35a326166fbd7384320e232551bc0cc5210ca0b163791e9f4bd1b61259f5d94c8a94)

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Clinical Neurology: Impact Factor

? Huang, X.M., Chen, P.C. and Poole, C. (2004), APOE-epsilon 2 allele associated with higher prevalence of sporadic Parkinson disease. *Neurology*, **62** (12), 2198-2202.

Abstract: Background: The link of the apolipoprotein (APOE) - epsilon4 allele to Alzheimer disease (AD) has led to studies investigating the role of apoE polymorphisms in Parkinson disease (PD). The authors hypothesized that any association between PD and APOE alleles and genotypes would be too small to be detected or precisely estimated by an individual case-controlled study. Method: The hypothesis was tested by systematic review and meta-analysis of results from case-control studies that provided clear clinical or pathologic criteria for PD and that reported APOE genotype frequencies. Published reports were obtained from MEDLINE, Biosis Previews, and ISI Web of Science searches, supplemented by citation analysis from retrieved articles. The authors estimated and compared prevalence odds ratios (OR) for PD in relation to each allele and genotype. Results: Twenty-two eligible studies were identified. There was no evidence of heterogeneity (p > 0.4) or publication bias (p > 0.2) for any allele or genotype. The estimated summary OR for one or more copies of each APOE allele was 1.20 for APOE-epsilon2 (95% CI, 1.02 to 1.42), 0.83 for APOE-epsilon3 (95% CI, 0.63 to 1.09), and 0.99 for APOE-epsilon4 (95% CI, 0.87 to 1.14). Conclusions: Unlike Alzheimer disease, for which the APOE-epsilon4 allele increases the prevalence and the APOE-epsilon2 allele is protective, the authors’ analysis shows the APOE-epsilon2 allele, but not the APOE-epsilon4 allele, to be positively associated with sporadic Parkinson disease.

Keywords: Alzheimer, Alzheimers-Disease, Analysis, Apolipoprotein-E Genotype, Authors, Bias, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Citation, Citation Analysis, Disease, E Epsilon-4 Allele, E Gene, Frequency, ISI, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Neurodegenerative Disorders, Onset, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Review, Science, Senile Dementia, Susceptibility, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Zesiewicz, T.A., Elble, R., Louis, E.D., Hauser, R.A., Sullivan, K.L., Dewey, R.B., Ondo, W.G., Gronseth, G.S. and Weiner, W.J. (2005), Practice parameter: Therapies for essential tremor - Report of the quality standards subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*, **64** (12), 2008-2020.

Abstract: Background: Essential tremor (ET) is one of the most common tremor disorders in adults and is characterized by kinetic and postural tremor. To develop this practice parameter, the authors reviewed available evidence regarding initiation of pharmacologic and surgical therapies, duration of their effect, their relative benefits and risks, and the strength of evidence supporting their use. Methods: A literature review using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and CINAHL was performed to identify clinical trials in patients with ET published between 1966 and August 2004. Articles were classified according to a four- tiered level of evidence scheme and recommendations were based on the level of evidence. Results and Conclusions: Propranolol and primidone reduce limb tremor (Level A). Alprazolam, atenolol, gabapentin (monotherapy), sotalol, and topiramate are probably effective in reducing limb tremor (Level B). Limited studies suggest that propranolol reduces head tremor (Level B). Clonazepam, clozapine, nadolol, and nimodipine possibly reduce limb tremor (Level C). Botulinum toxin A may reduce hand tremor but is associated with dose-dependent hand weakness (Level C). Botulinum toxin A may reduce head tremor (Level C) and voice tremor (Level C), but breathiness, hoarseness, and swallowing difficulties may occur in the treatment of voice tremor. Chronic deep brain stimulation (DBS) (Level C) and thalamotomy (Level C) are highly efficacious in reducing tremor. Each procedure carries a small risk of major complications. Some adverse events from DBS may resolve with time or with adjustment of stimulator settings. There is insufficient evidence regarding the surgical treatment of head and voice tremor and the use of gamma knife thalamotomy (Level U). Additional prospective, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials are needed to better determine the efficacy and side effects of pharmacologic and surgical treatments of ET.

Keywords: Adjustment, Articles, Benign Essential Tremor, Botulinum Toxin, Botulinum Toxin Treatment, Brain, Citation, Clinical Trials, Deep Brain-Stimulation, Double-Blind Trial, Essential Head Tremor, Follow-up, Gamma-Knife Thalamotomy, Kinetic, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Neurology, Parkinsons-Disease, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Standards, Thalamic-Stimulation, Treatment

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Abstract: Background: Previous studies have examined the role of APOE variation in multiple sclerosis (MS), but have lacked the statistical power to detect modest genetic influences on risk and disease severity. The meta- and pooled analyses presented here utilize the largest collection, to date, of MS cases, controls, and families genotyped for the APOE epsilon polymorphism. Methods: Studies of MS and APOE were identified by searches of PUBMED, Biosis, Web of Science, Cochrane Review, and EMBASE. When possible, authors were contacted for individual genotype data. Meta-analyses of MS case-control data and family-based analyses were performed to assess the association of APOE epsilon genotype with disease risk. Pooled analyses of MS cases were also performed to assess the influence of APOE epsilon genotype on disease severity. Results: A total of 22 studies (3,299 MS cases and 2,532 controls) were available for meta- analysis. No effect of epsilon 2 or epsilon 4 status on MS risk was observed (summary OR 1.14, 95% CI 0.96-1.34 and OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.78-1.01). Results obtained from analyses of APOE genotypes in 1,279 MS families were also negative (p = 0.61). Finally, results from pooled analyses of 4,048 MS cases also argue strongly that APOE epsilon status does not distinguish a relapsing-remitting from primary progressive disease course, or influence disease severity, as measured by the Expanded Disability Status Scale and disease duration. Conclusion: Overall, these findings do not support a role for APOE in multiple sclerosis, and underscore the importance of using large sample sizes to detect modest genetic effects, particularly in studies of genotype-phenotype relationships.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Amino-Acid-Sequence, Analysis, Apolipoprotein-E Genotype, Authors, Case-Control, Cochrane, Cognitive Impairment, Diagnostic-Criteria, Disease, Disease Risk, E Polymorphism, Expanded Disability Status Scale, Families, Genetic, Linkage Disequilibrium, Long-Term Progression, Methods, Multiple Sclerosis, Pedigree Disequilibrium Test, Polymorphism, Primary, Pubmed, Relapsing-Remitting, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Statistical, Susceptibility, Web of Science, Whole Genome Screen

? Singh, S. and Kumar, A. (2007), Wernicke encephalopathy after obesity surgery - A systematic review. *Neurology*, **68** (11), 807-811.

Abstract: To characterize the clinical features, risk factors, radiographic findings, and prognosis of Wernicke encephalopathy after bariatric surgery. Methods: We performed a systematic review of MEDLINE, Embase, Ovid, ISI (Science Citation Index), and Google Scholar for case reports, case series, or cohort studies of Wernicke encephalopathy after bariatric surgery. Results: We found 32 cases (27 of whom were women) reported, from 2 weeks to 18 months after the procedure. Most patients had vomiting as a risk factor (n= 25) and presented with the triad of Wernicke encephalopathy (confusion, ataxia, and nystagmus; n = 21). Optic neuropathy, papilledema, deafness, seizures, asterixis, weakness, and sensory and motor neuropathy were also reported. Characteristic radiographic findings were hyperintense signals in the periaqueductal gray area and dorsal medial nucleus of the thalamus; radiographs were normal in 15 patients. One series from Brazil reported 4 patients (among 50 patients) with Wernicke encephalopathy; all presented with vomiting and concomitant peripheral neuropathy at a median of 2.5 months (1.5 to 3 months) after bariatric surgery. Another series identified 2 of 23 patients (both women) with Wernicke encephalopathy after bariatric surgery. Conclusion: Wernicke encephalopathy after bariatric surgery usually occurs between 4 and 12 weeks postoperatively, especially in young women with vomiting. Atypical neurologic features are common. The diagnosis is mainly clinical, because radiographic findings are normal in some patients. Prospective studies to determine the prevalence of this problem and protocols for preventive thiamine supplementation need evaluation.

Keywords: Bariatric Surgery, Case Reports, Case Series, Citation, Clinical Features, Cohort, Complications, Deafness, Degeneration, Diagnosis, Evaluation, Gastric Bypass, Google Scholar, ISI, Korsakoff Encephalopathy, MEDLINE, Morbid-Obesity, Plication, Polyneuropathy, Prevalence, Prognosis, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Systematic Review, Thiamine-Deficiency, Vertical Banded Gastroplasty, Women

? Zesiewicz, T.A., Sullivan, K.L., Arnulf, I., Chaudhuri, K.R., Morgan, J.C., Gronseth, G.S., Miyasaki, J., Iverson, D.J. and Weiner, W.J. (2010), Practice Parameter: Treatment of nonmotor symptoms of Parkinson disease Report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*, **74** (11), 924-931.

Full Text: [2010\Neurology74, 924.pdf](2010\Neurology74,%20924.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Nonmotor symptoms (sleep dysfunction, sensory symptoms, autonomic dysfunction, mood disorders, and cognitive abnormalities) in Parkinson disease (PD) are a major cause of morbidity, yet are often underrecognized. This evidence-based practice parameter evaluates treatment options for the nonmotor symptoms of PD. Articles pertaining to cognitive and mood dysfunction in PD, as well as treatment of sialorrhea with botulinum toxin, were previously reviewed as part of American Academy of Neurology practice parameters and were not included here. Methods: A literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index was performed to identify clinical trials in patients with nonmotor symptoms of PD published between 1966 and August 2008. Articles were classified according to a 4-tiered level of evidence scheme and recommendations were based on the level of evidence. Results and Recommendations: Sildenafil citrate (50 mg) may be considered to treat erectile dysfunction in patients with Parkinson disease (PD) (Level C). Macrogol (polyethylene glycol) may be considered to treat constipation in patients with PD (Level C). The use of levodopa/carbidopa probably decreases the frequency of spontaneous nighttime leg movements, and should be considered to treat periodic limb movements of sleep in patients with PD (Level B). There is insufficient evidence to support or refute specific treatments for urinary incontinence, orthostatic hypotension, and anxiety (Level U). Future research should include concerted and interdisciplinary efforts toward finding treatments for nonmotor symptoms of PD. Neurology (R) 2010; 74:924-931.

Keywords: Bilateral Subthalamic Stimulation, Botulinum Neurotoxin, Citation, Citrate, Constipation, Daytime Sleepiness, Double-Blind, Dysfunction, Interdisciplinary, Literature, MEDLINE, Multiple System Atrophy, Neurogenic Orthostatic Hypotension, of-Neurology, PD, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Treatment

? Liu, R., Gao, X., Lu, Y. and Chen, H.L. (2011), Meta-analysis of the relationship between Parkinson disease and melanoma. *Neurology*, **76** (23), 2002-2009.

Full Text: 2011\Neurology76, 2002.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To assess the epidemiologic evidence on melanoma in relation to Parkinson disease (PD) via systematic review and meta-analysis. Methods: Epidemiologic studies on melanoma and PD were searched using PUBMED, Web of Science, Scoups, and EMBASE (1965 through June 2010). Eligible studies were those that reported risk estimates of melanoma among patients with PD or vice versa. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random-effects models. Results: We identified 12 eligible publications on melanoma and PD: 8 had fewer than 10 cases with both PD and melanoma, and 7 provided gender-specific results. The pooled OR was 2.11 (95% CI 1.26-3.54) overall, 2.04 (1.55-2.69) for men, and 1.52 (0.85-2.75) for women. Analyses by temporal relationship found that melanoma occurrence was significantly higher after the diagnosis of PD (OR 3.61, 95% CI 1.49-8.77), but not before PD diagnosis (OR 1.07, 95% CI 0.62-1.84). Further analyses revealed that the lack of significance in the latter analysis was due to one study, which when excluded resulted in a significant association (OR 1.44, 95% CI 1.06-1.96). We also analyzed nonmelanoma skin cancers in relation to PD and found no significant relationship (OR 1.11, 95% CI 0.94-1.30). Conclusions: Collective epidemiologic evidence supports an association of PD with melanoma. Further research is needed to examine the nature and mechanisms of this relationship. Neurology (R) 2011;76:2002-2009.

Keywords: Amyotrophic-Lateral-Sclerosis, Analysis, Cancer Incidence, Confidence Intervals, Diagnosis, Disease, Epidemiologic Studies, Gender, Levodopa, Malignant-Melanoma, Melanoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Skin-Cancer, Smoking, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trial, Web of Science, Women

? Zesiewicz, T.A., Elble, R.J., Louis, E.D., Gronseth, G.S., Ondo, W.G., Dewey, R.B., Okun, M.S., Sullivan, K.L. and Weiner, W.J. (2011), Evidence-based guideline update: Treatment of essential tremor Report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*, **77** (19), 1752-1755.

Full Text: 2011\Neurology77, 1752.pdf

Abstract: Background: This evidence-based guideline is an update of the 2005 American Academy of Neurology practice parameter on the treatment of essential tremor (ET). Methods: A literature review using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and CINAHL was performed to identify clinical trials in patients with ET published between 2004 and April 2010. Results and Recommendations: Conclusions and recommendations for the use of propranolol, primidone (Level A, established as effective); alprazolam, atenolol, gabapentin (monotherapy), sotalol, topiramate (Level B, probably effective); nadolol, nimodipine, clonazepam, botulinum toxin A, deep brain stimulation, thalamotomy (Level C, possibly effective); and gamma knife thalamotomy (Level U, insufficient evidence) are unchanged from the previous guideline. Changes to conclusions and recommendations from the previous guideline include the following: 1) levetiracetam and 3,4-diaminopyridine probably do not reduce limb tremor in ET and should not be considered (Level B); 2) flunarizine possibly has no effect in treating limb tremor in ET and may not be considered (Level C); and 3) there is insufficient evidence to support or refute the use of pregabalin, zonisamide, or clozapine as treatment for ET (Level U). Neurology (R) 2011;77:1752-1755.

Keywords: Botulinum Toxin A, Brain, Citation, Clinical Trials, Crossover, Double-Blind, Embase, Evidence-Based Guideline, Levetiracetam, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Methods, Monotherapy, Patients, Pilot, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Practice, Pregabalin, Propranolol, Quality, Recommendations, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Tolerability, Topiramate, Treatment, Tremor, Zonisamide

? Bhidayasiri, R., Fahn, S., Weiner, W.J., Gronseth, G.S., Sullivan, K.L. and Zesiewicz, T.A. (2013), Evidence-based guideline: Treatment of tardive syndromes Report of the Guideline Development Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*, **81** (5), 463-469.

Full Text: [2013\Neurology81, 463.pdf](2013/Neurology81,%20463.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To make evidence-based recommendations regarding management of tardive syndromes (TDS), including tardive dyskinesias (TDD), by addressing 5 questions: 1) Is withdrawal of dopamine receptor blocking agents (DRBAs) an effective TDS treatment? 2) Does switching from typical to atypical DRBAs reduce TDS symptoms? 3) What is the efficacy of pharmacologic agents in treating TDS? 4) Do patients with TDS benefit from chemodenervation with botulinum toxin? 5) Do patients with TDS benefit from surgical therapy? Methods: PsycINFO, Ovid MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane were searched (1966-2011). Articles were classified according to a 4-tiered evidence-rating scheme; recommendations were tied to the evidence. Results and recommendations: Clonazepam probably improves TDD and ginkgo biloba probably improves TDS (both Level B); both should be considered as treatment. Risperidone may improve TDS but cannot be recommended as treatment because neuroleptics may cause TDS despite masking symptoms. Amantadine and tetrabenazine might be considered as TDS treatment (Level C). Diltiazem should not be considered as TDD treatment (Level B); galantamine and eicosapentaenoic acid may not be considered as treatment (Level C). Data are insufficient to support or refute use of acetazolamide, bromocriptine, thiamine, baclofen, vitamin E, vitamin B-6, selegiline, clozapine, olanzapine, melatonin, nifedipine, fluperlapine, sulpiride, flupenthixol, thiopropazate, haloperidol, levetiracetam, quetiapine, ziprasidone, sertindole, aripiprazole, buspirone, yi-gan san, biperiden discontinuation, botulinum toxin type A, electroconvulsive therapy, a-methyldopa, reserpine, and pallidal deep brain stimulation as TDS treatments (Level U). Data are insufficient to support or refute TDS treatment by withdrawing causative agents or switching from typical to atypical DRBA (Level U).

Keywords: Amantadine Hydrochloride, Antipsychotics, Articles, Biperiden, Botulinum Toxin, Brain, Bromocriptine, Clozapine, Deep Brain Stimulation, Dopamine, Dyskinesia, Efficacy, Electroconvulsive Therapy, Embase, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Guideline, Management, Medline, Melatonin, Methods, Neuroleptic Withdrawal, Nifedipine, Olanzapine, Patients, Prevalence, Psycinfo, Quetiapine, Recommendations, Results, Risk, Risperidone, Schizophrenic-Patients, Science, Support, Symptoms, Therapy, Toxin, Treatment, Trials, U, Vitamin, Vitamin E, Web of Science, Withdrawing, Ziprasidone

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Full Text: [2014\Neurology83, 1424.pdf](2014/Neurology83,%201424.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the usefulness of transcranial Doppler CO2 reactivity (CO2R) for prediction of ipsilateral ischemic stroke in carotid artery stenosis and occlusion with a meta-analysis of prospective studies based on individual patient data. Methods: We searched Medline, Biosis Previews, Science Citation Index, The Cochrane Library, and EMBASE for studies in which patients with severe carotid artery stenosis or occlusion underwent Doppler CO2R testing (inhalation of CO2 or breath-holding) and were prospectively followed for ipsilateral ischemic stroke. Individual data from 754 patients from 9 studies were included. We used percentage cerebral blood flow velocity increase (pCi) during hypercapnia as the primary CO2R measure, and defined impaired reactivity as pCi <20% increase. Results: In a multiple regression model, impaired CO2R was independently associated with an increased risk of ipsilateral ischemic stroke (hazard ratio [HR] 3.69; confidence interval [CI] 2.01, 6.77; p < 0.0001). Risk prediction was similar for recently symptomatic vs asymptomatic patients. Using continuous values of pCi, a significant association between decreasing pCi and increasing risk of ipsilateral stroke was found: HR of 1.64 (95% CI 1.33, 2.02; p < 0.0001) per 10% decrease in pCi. For patients with asymptomatic internal carotid artery stenosis only (n = 330), a comparable stroke risk prediction was found: increasing HR 1.95 (95% CI 1.26, 3.04; p = 0.003) per 10% decrease in pCi. Conclusions: This analysis supports the usefulness of CO2R in risk prediction for patients with severe carotid artery stenosis or occlusion, both in recently symptomatic and asymptomatic patients. Further studies should evaluate whether treatment strategies in asymptomatic patients based on CO2R could improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: Analysis, Artery, Association, Biosis, Blood, Blood Flow, Carotid Artery Disease, Cerebral, Cerebral Blood Flow Velocity, Cerebral Vasomotor Reactivity, Cerebrovascular, Citation, Co2, Confidence, Data, Disease, Doppler, Embase, Emboli, Flow, Flow Velocity, From, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Inhalation, Interval, Ischemic Stroke, Measure, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalyses, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Multiple Regression, Occlusion, Outcomes, Patients, Prediction, Primary, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Regression, Regression Model, Results, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Stenosis, Stroke, Systematic Reviews, Testing, Transcranial Doppler, Treatment

# Title: Neurology India

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Notes: CCountry, TTopic

? Bala, A. and Gupta, B.M. (2010), Mapping of Indian neuroscience research: A scientometric analysis of research output during 1999-2008. *Neurology India*, **58** (1), 35-41.

Full Text: [2010\Neu Ind58, 35.pdf](2010\Neu%20Ind58,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This study analyses the research output in India in neurosciences during the period 1999-2008 and the analyses included research growth, rank, global publications share, citation impact, share of international collaborative papers and major collaborative partner countries and patterns of research communication in most productive journals. It also analyses the characteristics of most productive institutions, authors and high-cited papers. The publication output and impact of India is also compared with China, Brazil and South Korea. Materials and Method s: Scopus Citation database was used for retrieving the publications output of India and other countries in neurosciences during 1999-2008. Results: Indias global publications share in neurosciences during the study period was 0.99 (with 4503 papers) and it ranked 21 (st) among the top 26 countries in neurosciences. The average annual publication growth rate was 11.37, shared 17.34 of international collaborative papers and the average citation per paper was 4.21. India was far behind China, Brazil and South Korea in terms of publication output, citation quality and share of international collaborative papers in neurosciences. Conclusion: India is far behind in terms of publication output, citation quality and share of international collaborative papers in neurosciences when compared to other countries with an emerging economy. There is an urgent need to substantially increase the research activities in the field of neurosciences in India.

Keywords: Characteristics, China, Citation, Citation Impact, Database, Global, Growth, Impact, India, Journals, Korea, Mapping, Neurological Research, Neuroscience, Publication, Publication Output, Publications, Quantitative Analysis, Research, Research Output, Scientometric Analysis, Scopus

? Ram, S. (2013), India’s contribution on “Guillain-Barre syndrome”: Mapping of 40 years research. *Neurology India*, **61** (4), 375-382.

Full Text: [2013\Neu Ind61, 375.pdf](2013/Neu%20Ind61,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS) is an acute inflammatory polyradiculoneuropathy causing limb weaknesses. The mortality is around 8%, with about 20% of patients remaining disabled. The purpose of this study is to examine the performance of Indian Medical Scientists in the area of GBS over a period of 40 years. India’s contribution to GBS has been examined based on the global publication output and share, growth rate, citation impact, publication share in various field, highly cited papers and their impact, most productive authors and their citation impact and collaboration of research on GBS with the international community. Materials and Methods: The data for this study has been taken from Scopus, a multidisciplinary database using keywords GBS and Miller Fisher Syndrome. The contribution of India on GBS has been compared with different countries for its publication and citation count during a period of 40 years (1973-2012). Results: It is found that there were 10,633 publications available from global medical research covering the various aspects of GBS. India’s share is 2.92% of global output and holds 10th rank in overall publication output on GBS, whereas United States topped the rank with the highest number of publications. Sanjay Gandhi Post-graduate Institute of Medical Research, Lucknow is the most productive institutions while Tally AB from the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore is the most productive author who has contributed the highest number of papers on GBS. Conclusion: India is far behind in GBS research as compared to other countries like USA, as there might be a low case report of GBS in Indian population. Still the research focusing this disease is quite prominent and needs a careful medical attention through research capacity building in order to look for better treatment of the disease in Indian cases. This study shall be helpful in enhancing the awareness of the GBS by Indian scientists.

Keywords: Africa, Aids Literature, Article, Attention, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Building, Business, Capacity, Capacity Building, Case Report, Citation, Citation Impact, Collaboration, Community, Data, Database, Disabled, Disease, Field, Global, Growth, Growth Rate, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, H-Index, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Impact, India, Indian Research Output, Influenza-Immunization-Program, Institutions, International, Link, Mapping, Materials, Media, Medical, Medical Research, Methods, Miller Fisher Syndrome, Mortality, Multidisciplinary, Needs, Neural Disorder, Papers, Patients, Performance, Polyneuropathy, Population, Publication, Publications, Purpose, Rank, Research, Research Output, Results, Scientists, Scopus, Treatment, United States, USA

# Title: Neuromolecular Medicine

Full Journal Title: Neuromolecular Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sun, L.L., Zhang, Z.Z., Ma, M.M., Xu, G.L. and Liu, X.F. (2014), A quantitative assessment of the association between 1425G/A polymorphism in *PRKCH* and risk of stroke. *Neuromolecular Medicine*, **16** (4), 814-820.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Med16, 814.pdf](2014/Neu%20Med16,%20814.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies suggested an association between 1425G/A polymorphism in PRKCH and stroke risk, but the results were inconsistent. To obtain a more precise estimation, we carried out a meta-analysis to analyze the effect of 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH on stroke risk. We searched PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Chinese Biomedical Database, China National Knowledge Infrastructure and WANFANG Data for all eligible case-control studies through April 2014. The odds ratios (ORs), together with the 95 % confidence intervals (CIs), were calculated to evaluate the strength of association between 1425G/A SNP and stroke risk. Overall, seven eligible studies involving a total of 4,574 cases and 5,471 controls were included in our meta-analysis. The results showed that the variant genotypes of 1425G/A polymorphism in PRKCH were significantly associated with a higher risk of stroke in all genetic models (GA vs. GG: OR 1.35, 95 % CI 1.24-1.47, P < 0.001; AA vs. GG: OR 1.50, 95 % CI 1.24-1.82, P < 0.001; GA/AA vs. GG: OR 1.37, 95 % CI 1.26-1.49, P < 0.001; AA vs. GA/GG: OR 1.35, 95 % CI 1.12-1.62, P = 0.002; A vs. G: OR 1.29, 95 % CI 1.21-1.39, P < 0.001). In the subgroup analysis, significantly increased risks were also observed for ischemic stroke, larger sample size (> 1,000) and population-based studies. The result of our meta-analysis indicated that the 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH may contribute to susceptibility of stroke, especially for ischemic stroke.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Association, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Database, Disease, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Gg, Hemorrhage, History, Infarction, Intervals, Ischemic Stroke, Ischemic-Stroke, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, P, Polymorphism, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Prkch, Protein-Kinase-C, Pubmed, Risk, Risks, Sample Size, Science, Size, Snp, Strength, Stroke, Subtypes, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Neuropsychobiology

Full Journal Title: Neuropsychobiology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Neuropsychobiology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Neuropsychobiology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kampman, O., Viikki, M., Jarventausta, K. and Leinonen, E. (2014), Meta-analyssis of anxiety disorders and temperament. *Neuropsychobiology*, **69** (3), 175-186.

Full Text: [2014\Neuropsychobiology69, 175.pdf](2014/Neuropsychobiology69,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: Background:The aims of the present study were to explore whether symptoms in different anxiety disorders are associated with Cloninger’s model temperament dimensions novelty seeking (NS), harm avoidance (HA), reward dependence and persistence compared with control subjects in clinical samples of adults or late adolescents. Method: Literature search in the following databases: Cochrane Library, PubMed (Medline), Web of Science, Psycinfo and PsycArticles. Systematic review, grading the level of evidence and meta-analysis for each disorder by comparing the temperament dimension scores between patient and control samples in single studies. Results: A total of 40 papers fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Meta-analyses were conducted on a total of 24 studies focusing on panic disorder (PD), social anxiety disorder (SAD) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). The primary finding was a constant and clinically marked positive association between the HA temperament dimension and symptoms of PD, SAD and OCD, with a most marked effect in SAD, and a moderate effect in OCD and PD. Second, less marked and clinically marginal associations between NS score and SAD and OCD (negative associations), but no associations with PD were observed. The meta-analyses revealed heterogeneity between the results of individual studies, especially in the analyses including SAD and OCD. Conclusions: PD, SAD and OCD share a marked and state-dependent avoidant behavioral pattern, which is common for all anxiety disorders. However, PD showed a different pattern of arousal to novel stimuli from that of SAD and OCD. The findings are state dependent and based on cross-sectional studies. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adolescents, Ag, Analyses, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Association, Bipolar Disorder, Character Inventory, Clinical, Control, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Studies, Databases, Evidence, Harm Avoidance, Harm-Avoidance, Heterogeneity, Literature, Major Depression, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Novelty, Novelty Seeking, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Ocd, Panic Disorder, Papers, Pattern, Pd, Persistence, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Primary, Pubmed, Results, Review, S, Science, Self-Directedness, Social, Social Phobia, State, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Temperament, Temperament And Character Inventory, Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire, Web Of Science

# Title: Neuropsychology Review

Full Journal Title: Neuropsychology Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

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Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rofes, A. and Miceli, G. (2014), Language mapping with verbs and sentences in awake surgery: A review. *Neuropsychology Review*, **24** (2), 185-199.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Rev24, 185.pdf](2014/Neu%20Rev24,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: Intraoperative language mapping in awake surgery is typically conducted by asking the patient to produce automatic speech and to name objects. These tasks might not map language with sufficient accuracy, as some linguistic processes can only be triggered by tasks that use verbs and sentences. Verb and sentence processing tasks are currently used during surgery, albeit sparsely. Medline, PubMed, and Web of Science records were searched to retrieve studies focused on language mapping with verbs/sentences in awake surgery. We review the tasks reported in the published literature, spell out the language processes assessed by each task, list the cortical and subcortical regions whose stimulation inhibited language processing, and consider the types of errors elicited by stimulation in each region. We argue that using verb tasks allows a more thorough evaluation of language functions. We also argue that verb tasks are preferable to object naming tasks in the case of frontal lesions, as lesion and neuroimaging data demonstrate that these regions play a critical role in verb and sentence processing. We discuss the clinical value of these tasks and the current limitations of the procedure, and provide some guidelines for their development. Future research should aim toward a differentiated approach to language mapping - one that includes the administration of standardized and customizable tests and the use of longitudinal neurocognitive follow-up studies. Further work will allow researchers and clinicians to understand brain and language correlates and to improve the current surgical practice.

Keywords: Accuracy, Administration, Approach, Awake Surgery, Bilingual Patients, Brain, Brain-Damaged Subjects, Clinical, Correlates, Data, Development, Direct Cortical Stimulation, Direct Electrical Stimulations, Errors, Evaluation, Follow-Up, Functions, Grammatical Class, Guidelines, Language, Language Mapping, Lexical Access, Literature, Longitudinal, Low-Grade Gliomas, Mapping, Medline, Neuroimaging, Practice, Procedure, PubMed, Records, Region, Research, Review, Role, Science, Sentence Processing Tasks, Surgery, Surgical Removal, Temporal-Lobe Epilepsy, Value, Verb Processing Tasks, Web of Science, Word Production, Work

# Title: Neuropsychopharmacology

Full Journal Title: Neuropsychopharmacology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Maayan, L., Vakhrusheva, J. and Correll, C.U. (2010), Effectiveness of medications used to attenuate antipsychotic-related weight gain and metabolic abnormalities: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, **35** (7), 1520-1530.

Abstract: Antipsychotic-related weight gain and metabolic effects are a critical outcome for patients requiring these medications. A literature search using MEDLINE, Web of Science, PsycNET, and EMBASE for randomized, open and double-blind, placebo-controlled trials of medications targeting antipsychotic-induced weight gain was performed. Primary outcome measures were change and endpoint values in body weight and body mass index (BMI). Secondary outcomes included >= 7% weight gain, all-cause discontinuation, change in waist circumference, glucose and lipid metabolism parameters, and psychiatric symptoms. Sensitivity analyses were conducted to explain heterogeneity of the results. Across 32 studies including 1482 subjects, 15 different medications were tested: Amantadine, dextroamphetamine, d-fenfluramine, famotidine, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, metformin, nizatidine, orlistat, phenylpropanolamine, reboxetine, rosiglitazone, sibutramine, topiramate, and metformin + sibutramine. Compared with placebo, metformin had the greatest weight loss (N = 7, n = 334, -2.94 kg (confidence interval (CI: -4.89, -0.99)), followed by d-fenfluramine (N = 1, n = 16, -2.60 kg (CI: -5.14, -0.06)), sibutramine (N = 2, n = 55, -2.56 kg (CI: -3.91, -1.22)), topiramate (N = 2, n = 133, -2.52 kg (CI: -4.87, -0.16)), and reboxetine (N = 2, n = 79, -1.90 kg (CI: -3.07, -0.72)). Weight loss remained significant with metformin initiation after weight gain had occurred, but not when started concomitantly with antipsychotics. Nausea rates were not higher with any treatment compared with placebo. In all, 5 of 15 psychopharmacologic interventions aimed at ameliorating antipsychotic-induced weight gain outperformed placebo. Results were most robust for metformin, although these were modest and heterogeneous. Only one (negative) combination treatment study was available and head-to-head studies are absent. None of the agents were able to entirely reverse weight gain because of antipsychotics. At present, no treatment has sufficient evidence to recommend broad clinical USAge. Antipsychotics with no or minimal cardiometabolic liability, as well as interventions that prevent or normalize adverse antipsychotic cardiometabolic effects are needed. Neuropsychopharmacology (2010) 35, 1520-1530; doi: 10.1038/npp.2010.21; published online 24 March 2010.

Keywords: 1st-Episode Schizophrenia-Patients, Adolescents, Antipsychotics, Atypical Antipsychotics, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Body Weight, Body-Weight, Clozapine, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Embase, Insulin-Resistance, Intervention, Interventions, Lipid, Literature, MEDLINE, Metformin, Metformin Treatment, Olanzapine Treatment, Outcome, Outcomes, Pharmacologic, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Primary, Review, Science, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Waist Circumference, Web of Science, Weight Gain, Weight Loss

# Title: Neurorehabilitation

Full Journal Title: Neurorehabilitation

ISO Abbreviated Title: Neurorehabilitation

JCR Abbreviated Title: Neurorehabilitation

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cabanas-Valdes, R., Cuchi, G.U. and Bagur-Calafat, C. (2013), Trunk training exercises approaches for improving trunk performance and functional sitting balance in patients with stroke: A systematic review. *Neurorehabilitation*, **33** (4), 575-592.

Full Text: [2013\Neurorehabilitation33, 575.pdf](2013/Neurorehabilitation33,%20575.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Trunk control has been identified as an important early predictor of functional outcome after stroke but there is insufficient evidence that proximal stability of the trunk is a pre-requisite for sitting and standing balance, walking, and functional activities. OBJECTIVE: We systematically reviewed the literature on trunk training exercises (TTE) in adult patients with stroke. To establish if TTE can improve trunk performance and sitting balance. METHODS: CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, PEDro, REHABDATA Database, Scielo, Scopus, Web of Science, Trip Database, and Epistemonikos were searched and reference lists screened to identify randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of trunk training exercises in stroke survivors. Two reviewers independently screened references, selected relevant studies, extracted data, and assessed trial quality. The primary outcomes were trunk performance and sitting balance. Due to the heterogeneity of included studies meta-analysis was not possible. RESULTS: A total of 11 studies with 317 participants were analysed. Trunk training exercises showed a moderate evidence to improve trunk performance and dynamic sitting balance. CONCLUSIONS: Trunk training exercises, performed with either stable or unstable surface, could be a good rehabilitation strategy and might help improving trunk performance and dynamic sitting balance after stroke.

Keywords: Adult, Background, Barcelona, Conclusions, Control, Data, Database, Dynamic, Embase, Evidence, Exercise Therapy, Exercises, Hemiparetic Patients, Heterogeneity, Impairment-Scale, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Motor Impairment, Muscle Strength, Netherlands, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Performance, Physiotherapy, Poststroke Hemiplegic Patients, Postural Adjustments, Press, Primary, Quality, R, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Rehabilitation, Review, Science, Scopus, Sitting Balance, Spain, Stability, Strategy, Stroke, Subacute Stroke, Surface, Systematic Review, Training, Trial, Trunk, Walking Ability, Web of Science, Weight Distribution

? Sorinola, I.O., Powis, I. and White, C.M. (2014), Does additional exercise improve trunk function recovery in stroke patients? A meta-analysis. *Neurorehabilitation*, **35** (2), 205-213.

Full Text: 2014\Neurorehabilitation35, 205.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The restoration of trunk function following stroke is a key component of rehabilitation, however there is limited evidence of the efficacy of additional trunk training. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of trunk exercises added to conventional rehabilitation on functional outcomes. METHODS: Relevant randomised controlled trials (RCTs), published up to July 2012, evaluating the effect of the addition of trunk exercises to conventional rehabilitation on functional outcomes were identified in Medline, Cinahl, Embase, Pubmed, PEDro, Web of Science and Scopus databases. Findings were summarised across studies as mean or standardised mean differences (MD or SMD) with 95% confidence intervals. RESULTS: Six RCTs with 155 participants and a mean PEDro score of 6.5 (range 6 to 8) were included. Data from two to five studies were pooled in meta-analyses that showed a moderate, non-significant effect of additional trunk exercise on trunk performance, (SMD = 0.50; 95% CI -0.25, 1.25; P = 0.19); large effects on standing balance, SMD = 0.72 (95% CI -0.01, 1.45 P = 0.05); and walking ability, (SMD = 0.81; 95% CI 0.30, 1.33. P = 0.002) and a small, non-significant effect, MD = 10.03 (95% CI -15.70, 35.75. P = 0.44) on functional independence. CONCLUSIONS: There is moderate evidence that the addition of specific trunk exercise to conventional early stroke rehabilitation significantly improve standing balance and mobility after stroke; however the evidence was weak for the effect of additional trunk exercise on trunk performance and in functional independence.

Keywords: Ability, Background, Balance, Conclusions, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Conventional, Data, Databases, Early Predictor, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Exercise, Exercises, From, Function, Functional Recovery, Gait, Intervals, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mobility, Muscle Strength, Objectives, Outcomes, P, Patients, Performance, Poststroke Hemiplegic Patients, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Science, Scopus, Small, Stroke, Training, Trunk, Trunk Exercise, Walking, Web Of Science

# Title: Neurosurgical Review

Full Journal Title: Neurosurgical Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zahl, S.M., Egge, A., Helseth, E. and Wester, K. (2011), Benign external hydrocephalus: A review, with emphasis on management. *Neurosurgical Review*, **34** (4), 417-432.

Full Text: [2011\Neu Rev34, 417.pdf](2011\Neu%20Rev34,%20417.pdf)

Abstract: Benign external hydrocephalus in infants, characterized by macrocephaly and typical neuroimaging findings, is considered as a self-limiting condition and is therefore rarely treated. This review concerns all aspects of this condition: etiology, neuroimaging, symptoms and clinical findings, treatment, and outcome, with emphasis on management. The review is based on a systematic search in the Pubmed and Web of Science databases. The search covered various forms of hydrocephalus, extracerebral fluid, and macrocephaly. Studies reporting small children with idiopathic external hydrocephalus were included, mostly focusing on the studies reporting a long-term outcome. A total of 147 studies are included, the majority however with a limited methodological quality. Several theories regarding pathophysiology and various symptoms, signs, and clinical findings underscore the heterogeneity of the condition. Neuroimaging is important in the differentiation between external hydrocephalus and similar conditions. A transient delay of psychomotor development is commonly seen during childhood. A long-term outcome is scarcely reported, and the results are varying. Although most children with external hydrocephalus seem to do well both initially and in the long term, a substantial number of patients show temporary or permanent psychomotor delay. To verify that this truly is a benign condition, we suggest that future research on external hydrocephalus should focus on the long-term effects of surgical treatment as opposed to conservative management.

Keywords: Aciduria Type-I, Cerebral Blood-Flow, Cerebrospinal-Fluid, Children, Communicating Hydrocephalus, Communicating Hydrocephalus, Databases, Development, Differentiation, Etiology, Extracerebral Fluid Collections, Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension, Infants, Intracranial Pressure, Long-Term Outcome, Macrocephaly, Management, Neuroimaging, Normal-Pressure Hydrocephalus, Outcome, Outcome Studies, Patients, Psychomotor, Research, Review, Science, Signs, Subarachnoid Space, Subarachnoid Space Enlargement, Subdural Collections, Surgical, Symptoms, Systematic, Term-Follow-up, Theories, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Neurosurgery

Full Journal Title: [Neurosurgery](http://gateway.ut.ovid.com/gw1/ovidweb.cgi?QS2=434f4e1a73d37e8ceb49fbbfe17c3e8fe510ae09b42236009f9cea934597f6f62840c7973c8d462b47435b6df13affa235cff66aa773f950bba6e68ad33315ae572b5bf14106a7f10e1c6120a2c9f5710bd9144ba44aed8200a2915eebf5d56d24103e08d8f7774be); [Neurosurgery](http://www.freebooks4doctors.com/)

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JCR Abbreviated Title: Neurosurgery

ISSN: 0148-396X

Issues/Year:

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: Impact Factor

? King, J.T. (2000), How many neurosurgeons does it take to write a research article? Authorship proliferation in neurosurgical research. *Neurosurgery*, **47** (2), 435-440.

Full Text: 2000\Neurosurgery47, 435.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Authorship proliferation in biomedical research has become rampant; the proportion of single-author articles is decreasing, the percentage of multiauthor articles is increasing, and the number of authors per publication is increasing. To determine whether authorship trends in the North American neurosurgical literature parallel trends observed in other areas of the biomedical literature, I studied original neurosurgical research articles published in the past 50 years.

METHODS: I sampled clinical, anatomic, and laboratory investigations in Neurosurgery and the Journal of Neurosurgery at 10-year intervals from 1945 to 1995. For each research article, I determined the number of authors, the countries of origin, and the educational degrees of the authors.

RESULTS: The mean number of authors per article has increased steadily in the past 50 years, from 1.8 (standard deviation, ±0.8) authors per article in 1945 to 4.6 (standard deviation, ±2.1) authors in 1995. The proportion of single-author articles is decreasing; these articles accounted for 43% of articles in 1945 and only 3% of articles in 1995. Increases in the proportions of non-M.D. authors and of articles originating outside the United States were also observed.

CONCLUSION: The proliferation of multiauthor articles and the decrease in the proportion of single-author articles in the neurosurgical literature parallel trends observed in many other areas of biomedical research. Possible explanations include larger research teams, variable or absent journal criteria for defining authorship, and the increased awarding of ‘gift’ authorships.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometrics, Neurosurgery, Research, Multiple Authorship, Citation Analysis, Journals, Coauthorship, Trends, Publications, Frequency, Publish, Perish, Tool

? Cusimano, M.D., Nassiri, F. and Chang, Y.J. (2010), The effectiveness of interventions to reduce neurological injuries in rugby union: A systematic review. *Neurosurgery*, **67** (5), 1404-1418.

Full Text: [2010\Neurosurgery67, 1404.pdf](2010/Neurosurgery67,%201404.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Rugby is characterized by high-speed collisions among the players that predispose them to injuries, particularly to the head, neck, and spine. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effectiveness of current neurological injury prevention strategies in rugby union. METHODS: Systematic review in May 2010. We assessed the quality and content of studies that evaluated injury prevention strategies for rugby players and reported on neurological outcomes. We searched OVID MEDLINE, OVID Health Star, CINAHL, Sport Discus, Pub Med, Scholar*’*s Portal Physical Education Index, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Controlled Clinical Trials Register (CENTRAL) and conducted a manual search of the cited literature lists of each included study. RESULTS: Ten articles are included in the review, with 2 of these assessing both headgear and mouthguards. Four studies reported insignificant reductions in neurological injury with the use of headgear. The results of 4 studies on the effectiveness of mouthguards in preventing neurological injury were inconclusive. Four studies reported significant reductions in neurological injury after the implementation of nationwide multifaceted injury prevention strategies with a focus on education CONCLUSION: There is limited evidence to support the effectiveness of mouthguards and headgear in reducing neurological injuries; however, system-wide, mandatory interventions are useful in reducing neurological injuries in rugby.

Keywords: Cochrane, Concussion, Education, Effectiveness, Epidemiology, Football, Head Injury, Headgear, Health, High-School, Injury, Injury Prevention, Interventions, Literature, Mandatory, Outcomes, Players, Prevention, Protective Equipment, Protective Headgear, Protective Mouthguard, Pub Med, Review, Rugby, Science, Spinal Injury, Spinal-Cord, Spine, Sports Injury Prevention, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Womens Rugby, World-Cup

? Macrae, D.A. and Oyesiku, N.M. (2011), Formalizing neurosurgery*’*s anti-plagiarism policy. *Neurosurgery*, **68** (4), 851-853.

Full Text: [2011\Neurosurgery68, 851.pdf](2011/Neurosurgery68,%20851.pdf)

? Nelson, K.S., Brearley, A.M. and Haines, S.J. (2014), Evidence-based assessment of well-established interventions: The parachute and the epidural hematoma. *Neurosurgery*, **75** (5), 552-559.

Full Text: 2014\Neurosurgery75, 552.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The methods of evidence-based medicine are a relatively recent development in the understanding of clinical practice. They are criticized as not providing support for interventions long held to be highly effective based on experience that predated the availability of evidence-based analysis. OBJECTIVE: To determine if the methods of evidence-based medicine can be successfully applied to interventions established before those methods were developed. METHODS: Systematic review of English language literature on the natural history and treated prognosis of acute epidural hematoma and analysis of existing data on mortality associated with parachute use. DATA SOURCES: Sources of data included Medline, Old Medline, Science Citation Index, British and US Parachute Associations, and Federal Aviation Administration and National Transportation Safety Board databases (both of the United States). Also included were national databases reporting mortality and total number of parachute uses. RESULTS: The estimated mortality of falling from an airplane with an ineffective parachute is 74% (69-79). Mortality associated with effective parachute deployment is between 0.0011% and 0.0017%. For acute epidural hematoma, estimated mortality is 98.54% (95.1-99.9) without treatment and 12.9% (10.5-15.3) with treatment. The number needed to treat to prevent 1 death for the parachute is estimated to be 1.35 (1.27-1.45) and for epidural hematoma 1.17 (1.13-1.22) (95% binomial confidence intervals in parentheses). CONCLUSION: The methods of evidence-based medicine are robust and can deal with interventions of great face validity and those considered well established before such methods were well developed. We propose initial criteria for evaluating the quality of evidence supporting long-established interventions.

Keywords: Analysis, Arterial Bypass, Assessment, Availability, Background, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Comatose Patients, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Data, Databases, Death, Development, English, Epidural, Epidural Hematoma, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Experience, From, Hematoma, Hemorrhage, History, Intervals, Interventions, Language, Literature, Management, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Mortality, Natural, Natural History, Neurosurgical Unit, Nov, Number Needed To Treat, Parachute, Practice, Prevent, Prognosis, Prognosis, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Reporting, Review, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Support, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transportation, Traumatic Extradural Hematoma, Treatment, Understanding, United States, US, Validity

# Title: NeuroImage

Full Journal Title: [NeuroImage](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6968&_auth=y&_acct=C000010279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1187928&md5=5ae2335f92a15ce77e7b7d1cc3400379)

ISO Abbreviated Title: NeuroImage

JCR Abbreviated Title: NeuroImage

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Subject Categories:

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Nielsen, F.Å., Balslev, D. and Hansen, L.K. (2005), Mining the posterior cingulate: Segregation between memory and pain components. *NeuroImage*, **27** (3), 520-532.

Full Text: [2005\NeuroImage27, 520.pdf](2005\NeuroImage27,%20520.pdf)

Abstract: We present a general method for automatic meta-analyses in neuroscience and apply it on text data from published functional imaging studies to extract main functions associated with a brain area-the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC). Abstracts from PubMed are down-loaded, words extracted and converted to a bag-of-words matrix representation. The combined data are analyzed with hierarchical non-negative matrix factorization. We find that the prominent themes in the PCC corpus are episodic memory retrieval and pain. We further characterize the distribution in PCC of the Talairach coordinates available in some of the articles. This shows a tendency to functional segregation between memory and pain components where memory activations are predominantly in the caudal part and pain in the rostral part of PCC. (c) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alzheimer’s Disease, Autobiographical Memory, Automatic Data Processing, Bibliometrics, Brain Mapping, Cerebral-Blood-Flow, Childhood Sexual-Abuse, Cingulate Gyrus, Conscious Resting State, Episodic Memory, Human Brain, Irritable-Bowel-Syndrome, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Memory, Meta-Analysis, Nonnegative Matrix Factorization, Pain, Positron Emission Tomography, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, PubMed

? Di Maio, S., Kapur, T., Cleary, K., Aylward, S., Kazanzides, P., Vosburgh, K., Ellis, R., Duncan, J., Farahani, K., Lemke, H., Peters, T., Lorensen, W., Gobbi, D., Haller, J., Clarke, L., Pizer, S., Taylor, R., Galloway, R., Fichtinger, G., Hata, N., Lawson, K., Tempany, C., Kikinis, R. and Jolesz, F. (2007), Challenges in image-guided therapy system design. *NeuroImage*, **37**, S144-S151.

Full Text: 2007\NeuroImage37, S144.pdf

Abstract: System development for image-guided therapy (IGT), or image-guided interventions (IGI), continues to be an area of active interest across academic and industry groups. This is an emerging field that is growing rapidly: major academic institutions and medical device manufacturers have produced IGT technologies that are in routine clinical use, dozens of high-impact publications are published in well regarded journals each year, and several small companies have successfully commercialized sophisticated IGT systems. In meetings between IGT investigators over the last two years, a consensus has emerged that several key areas must be addressed collaboratively by the community to reach the next level of impact and efficiency in IGT research and development to improve patient care. These meetings culminated in a two-day workshop that brought together several academic and industrial leaders in the field today. The goals of the workshop were to identify gaps in the engineering infrastructure available to IGT researchers, develop the role of research funding agencies and the recently established US-based National Center for Image Guided Therapy (NCIGT), and ultimately to facilitate the transfer of technology among research centers that are sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Workshop discussions spanned many of the current challenges in the development and deployment of new IGT systems. Key challenges were identified in a number of areas, including: validation standards; workflows, usecases, and application requirements; component reUSAbility; and device interface standards. This report elaborates on these key points and proposes research challenges that are to be addressed by a joint effort between academic, industry, and NIH participants. (c) 2007 Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Glioma, Industry, Journals, Neurosurgery, Publications, Registration, Research

? Ullmann, J.F.P., Watson, C., Janke, A.L., Kurniawan, N.D. and Reutens, D.C. (2013), A segmentation protocol and MRI atlas of the C57BL/6J mouse neocortex. *NeuroImage*, **78**, 196-203.

Full Text: 2013\NeuroImage78, 196.pdf

Abstract: The neocortex is the largest component of the mammalian cerebral cortex. It integrates sensory inputs with experiences and memory to produce sophisticated responses to an organism’s internal and external environment. While areal patterning of the mouse neocortex has been mapped using histological techniques, the neocortex has not been comprehensively segmented in magnetic resonance images. This study presents a method for systematic segmentation of the C57BL/6J mouse neocortex. We created a minimum deformation atlas, which was hierarchically segmented into 74 neocortical and cortical-related regions, making it the most detailed atlas of the mouse neocortex currently available. In addition, we provide mean volumes and relative intensities for each structure as well as a nomenclature comparison between the two most cited histological atlases of the mouse brain. This MR atlas is available for download, and it should enable researchers to perform automated segmentation in genetic models of cortical disorders. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Brain, C57BL, 6J, Cerebral, Comparison, Deformation, Download, Environment, Genetic, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Memory, Minimum, Models, Mouse, MR, MRI, Nomenclature, Protocol, Rights, Structure, Techniques

# Title: Neurologia

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JCR Abbreviated Title: Neurologia

ISSN: 0213-4853

Issues/Year:

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Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pareja, F.B. (2004), Neurological investigation in Spain. Present and future. *Neurologia*, **19** (S1), 64-72.

Full Text: 2004\Neurologia19, 64.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To analyze the situation of neurological research in relationship to the biomedical and neuroscience research in Spain. To discuss alternatives of neurology research for the future. METHODS: Author review. Review of neurology research bibliography by means of three quantitative bibliometric indexes of neurological publications in MEDLINE (research in neurology, neurology evidence-based medicine publications, and clinical trials); and review of the database of grants funded by the FIS (Health Research Fund) in 1989 and in the 1994-2000 period. RESULTS: Spain is in a middle position in country biomedical publication ranking in Europe, although the Spanish expenditure from GNP granted to research is lower than the mean situation among EU countries. Investigation in neurosciences stands out in biomedical research in Spain, however the bibliometric indexes analyzed and the study performed of the database of the FIS are not favorable for Spanish Neurology. This study shows that, for the 1994-2000 period, the neurologists only performed 32.1% of the projects funded in clinical research, 6% in neurosciences; 66.7% in epidemiology; and 4.3% in management-public health. DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS: The expenditure for biomedical research should be increased in Spain. Furthermore, clinical research and neurological clinical management research should be intensified. One of the better strategies to achieve this objective is to obtain medical part-time schedules for patient oriented research in hospitals. To solve this situation and to set up communication networks among basic neuro-scientific, clinicians and epidemiologists is one of the major challenges of the current neurological research in Spain.

Keywords: Alternatives, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Biomedical, Biomedical Publication, Biomedical Research, Clinical, Clinical Management, Clinical Research, Clinical Trials, Communication, Country, Database, Epidemiology, EU, Europe, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Health, Hospitals, Investigation, Management, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Networks, Neurological, Neurology, Objectives, Publication, Publications, Ranking, Research, Review, Spain

? Aleixandre-Benavent, R., Zurian, J.C.V., Alonso-Arroyo, A., Miguel-Dasit, A., de Dios, J.G. and Orive, J.I.D. (2007), Spanish versus English as a language of publication and impact factor of NEUROLOGiA. *Neurologia*, **22** (1), 19-26.

Full Text: [2007\Neurologia22, 19.pdf](2007\Neurologia22,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Although the English language is considered nowadays as the international language of medical publications, some important Spanish journals with impact factor in the Journal Citation Reports as NEUROLOGIA, they bet for the publication in Spanish. NEUROLOGIA is the Official publication of the Sociedad Espanola de Neurologia and there is the conviction that you can have a Spanish language journal with a high quality and a strong impact. Its presence in the most important international data bases and the possibility of free access to its contents through Internet guarantees its proper diffusion around the world. From the point of view of citation, the repercussion of the language for NEUROLOGIA, is reflected in the fact that the 46,8% of the citations that receive are from journals that are published in Spanish. The main factor to improve the impact of the journal is the quality of their papers, as well as the fulfilment of the international rules about periodical publications, the punctuality in its edition and distribution, the presence in national and international bibliographical data bases, its free diffusion in Internet, the training of its researchers and their sensitivity to consult and cite articles that have been published in quality Spanish journals, when necessary.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Design, Diffusion, Impact Factor, Internet, Journals, Language, Medicina-Clinica, Publication, Publications, Quality, Researchers, Self-Citation, Spanish Journals

? Matias-Guiu, J. and Garcia-Ramos, R. (2009), Author and authorship in medical journals. *Neurologia*, **24** (1), 1-6.

Full Text: [2009\Neurologia24, 1.pdf](2009\Neurologia24,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. There is an on-going debate on questions of authorship in the scientific publications. Adherence to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) recommendations for medical journals is low, which should be cause for reflection. Development. We have reviewed the authorship criteria from ICMJE recommendations as well as some problems on authorship as gift authors or ghost authors. We have also analyzed the increasing number of signers on scientific papers and its potentials causes and the responsibility of the scientific editors in that regards. We describe the criteria from our Journal on authorship. Conclusions. Authorship criteria for our journal include demonstration of their relevance in the development of the research and manuscript as well as the responsibility in it. This line is not as restrictive as that of the ICMJE criteria, whose recommendations may not be easy to adapt to the current organization of the multidisciplinary research groups.

Keywords: Authorship, Biomedical-Research, Coauthorship Networks, Cocitation Analysis, Conflict-of-Interest, Editors, Groups, Impact Factor, Institutional Collaboration, International, Medical Journals, Multiple Authorship, Publications, Research, Research Articles, Research Integrity, Scientific Societies

? Matias-Guiu, J. and Garcia-Ramos, R. (2010), Fraud and misconduct in scientific publications. *Neurologia*, **25** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: 2010\Neurologia25, 1.pdf

Abstract: Introduction: Editors of scientific publications have, traditionally, been unaware of frauds and misconduct, being more concerned with subjects associated to impact or with editorial review. But, in the last few years they have been checking and reporting that there is misconduct in the scientific field, and furthermore, it is not uncommon. Method: The most common misconduct of authors is reviewed. These are seen as an infringement of the conditions that a scientific work must have, and include fraud, such as plagiarism, repeated publications or redundant publications. Their frequency and the perspectives from a publishing point of view are discussed. Conclusions: Many editors are demanding clear regulations to prevent misconduct. Editorial review and the provision of evaluation tools for reviewers are prevention, but not infallible formulas. What is most important could be that editorial teams be aware of its existence. (C) 2009 Sociedad Espanola de Neurologia. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Authorship, Duplicate Publication, Editorial Review, Editors, Ethics, Field, Fraud, Integrity, Medical Journals, Misconduct, Multiple Publication, Plagiarism, Prevention, Publications, Publishing, Redundant Publication, Redundant Publications, Review, Scientific Publications

# Title: Neurologic Clinics

Full Journal Title: [Neurologic Clinics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/07338619)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Busis, N. (2010), Mobile phones to improve the practice of neurology. *Neurologic Clinics*, **28** (2), 395-410.

Full Text: Neu Cli28, 395.pdf[C:\0 YSHo\Bibliometric References\2007\Neu Sci28, 287.pdf](2007\Neu%20Sci28,%20287.pdf)

Abstract: Smartphones make mobile computing at point of care practical. Smartphones can think, sync, and link. Built-in and user-installed applications facilitate communications between neurologists and their medical colleagues and patients and augment data acquisition and processing in the core medical information domains of patient data, clinical decision support, and practice management. Mobile telemedicine is becoming practical in certain scenarios. Smartphones can improve neurologic diagnosis and treatment, teaching, and research. Patients can benefit from smartphone technology. In addition to enhanced communication, patient education, and social networking, these devices can promote healthy lifestyles, preventive medicine, and compliance and even serve as monitoring and prosthetic devices.

Keywords: Mobile Phones, Smartphones, Information Technology, Neurology Practice

# Title: Neurological Research

Full Journal Title: Neurological Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xie, J., Chen, J.J. and Wei, Q.P. (2013), Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation versus electroconvulsive therapy for major depression: A meta-analysis of stimulus parameter effects. *Neurological Research*, **35** (10), 1084-1091.

Full Text: 2013\Neu Res35, 1084.pdf

Abstract: Background: Studies comparing the antidepressant effects of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) have reported mixed results, as the choice of rTMS stimulus parameters is essential to its antidepressive effect. This meta-analysis aimed at assessing how rTMS stimulus parameters influence the efficacy of rTMS relative to ECT in treating major depression. Methods: A comprehensive literature search (including PubMed, CCTR, Web of Science, Embase, EAGLE, NTIS, CBM-disc, CNKI, Current Controlled Trials, Clinical Trials, International Clinical Trials Registry, and Internet Stroke Center) was conducted dating until December 2012. After exclusion of low-quality studies, the key search terms (‘depressive’, ‘depression’, ‘transcranial magnetic stimulation’, ‘TMS’, ‘repetitive TMS’, ‘electroconvulsive therapy’, and ‘ECT’) produced nine high-quality randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of rTMS versus ECT. Results: These nine studies, composed of 395 patients, were meta-analyzed through assessment of odds of remission, response, and drop-out. Two rTMS subgroups displayed non-significant superiority to ECT: 20 Hz (odds ratio (OR) = 1.20; P > 0.05) and >= 1200 daily stimuli (OR = 1.06; P > 0.05). One rTMS subgroup displayed non-significant inferiority to ECT: four-week treatment period (OR = 0.65; P > 0.05). The other rTMS subgroups were significantly inferior to ECT. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation was associated with a 30% relative reduction in the odds of drop-out, however non-significantly (95% confidence interval (CI), 0.36-1.39). Discussion: The results indicate that the efficacy of rTMS is tied to its stimulus parameters. Varying stimulus parameters can result in varying antidepressive effects. Consequently, future research on rTMS or rTMS versus ECT should take the influence of rTMS stimulus parameters into consideration.

Keywords: Antidepressant, Assessing, Assessment, Choice, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Depression, Dropout, ECT, Effects, Efficacy, Electroconvulsive Therapy, Influence, Internet, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Magnetic, Magnetic Stimulation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Research, Response, Results, Science, Stroke, Therapy, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Neurological Sciences

Full Journal Title: Neurological Sciences

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ISSN: 0304-3940

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Robert, C., Arreto, C.D., Gaudy, J.R. and Wilson, C.S. (2007), Utilisation of the c-fos immunohistochemical method: A 2004 quantitative study. *Neurological Sciences*, **28** (5), 287-293.

Full Text: [2007\Neu Sci28, 287.pdf](2007\Neu%20Sci28,%20287.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to provide a quantitative view of the utilisation of the c-fos immunohistochemical method. Articles including the term “c-fos” in their title, abstract or keywords and published in 2004 were retrieved from the Current Content/Life Sciences or Current Content/Clinical Medicine collection of the SCI database. The 933 article-type documents retained were distributed in almost all the sub-disciplines of the Life Sciences and Clinical Medicine, but were principally published in the field of neuroscience. They were authored by researchers from 44 countries - the most prolific were the USA (435 articles), Japan (135) and the UK (55). The 933 articles were published in 283 different journals; all but one of the top-20 most prolific journals are in the Life Sciences discipline, and. Their Impact Factors ranged from 2.0 to 7.9. A comparison of the USA and the European Union scientific profiles is also made.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Brain, c-fos, China, Countries, Database, European Union, Field, Immunohistochemical Method, Journals, Neurological Research, Neuroscience Literature, SCI, Science, USA, World

? Tinazzi, M., Toni, D., Veronese, M., Ajena, D., Cruccu, G. and Calabresi, P. (2014), Scientific research of Italian neurologists from 2008 to 2011. *Neurological Sciences*, **35** (3), 437-442.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Sci35, 437.pdf](2014/Neu%20Sci35,%20437.pdf)

Abstract: Quantifying the number of publications is the easiest way to estimate the scientific production of a country in any scientific field. The aim of this article is to provide information about the scientific production from 2008 to 2011 of Italian neurologists and to compare it with scientific production data of other countries. The analysis regarded the research in Web of Science, in the Subject Category Clinical Neurology, of the publications published from 2008 to 2011, with at least one Italian author belonging to a scientific Italian institution. The overall data, their quality and scientific impact were compared with those of the first 15 world countries for scientific production. We observed that even if the Gross National Product of Italy registered a slight and gradual reduction from 2008 to 2011, the neurological scientific production of Italian neurologists showed an increase in the number of papers, maintaining the fifth position in these four years after USA, Germany, England and Japan. Moreover, dividing the neurological journals in quartiles according to the impact factor, we observed constant increase of the numbers of Italian publications in the highest quartile journals during the considered period. These data suggest that from 2008 to 2011 Italian neurologists have increased the number of publications, also improving the quality of works.

Keywords: Analysis, Country, Data, England, Field, First, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Italy, Japan, Journals, Mar, Neurological, Neurological Research, Papers, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Research, Reduction, Research, Science, Scientific Impact, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Usa, Web of Science, World

? Lippi, G., Meschi, T., Mattiuzzi, C., Borghi, L. and Targher, G. (2014), Adiponectin and migraine: Systematic review of clinical evidence. *Neurological Sciences*, **35** (8), 1167-1171.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Sci35, 1167.pdf](2014/Neu%20Sci35,%201167.pdf)

Abstract: Although the pathogenesis of migraine is very complex and has not been thoughtfully elucidated, general consensus exists to date that this condition should be considered a primary neurovascular disorder with an important inflammatory component. Owing to epidemiological evidence of increased risk of migraine in overweight and obese subjects and to the inverse relationship that exists between serum adiponectin concentration and obesity, we performed an electronic search on Medline, Scopus and Web of Science, using the keywords “migraine” and “adiponectin” with no language or date restriction to explore the existence of an association between serum adiponectin and migraine. According to our search criteria, five studies were finally included in this systematic review, four cross-sectional (totaling 300 patients with migraine and 177 controls) and one interventional. Collectively, the results of our analysis suggest that a link between serum adiponectin and migraine remains elusive, at the best. The four cross-sectional studies failed to find any significant association, whereas the outcome of the single interventional study reported a rather modest variation of serum adiponectin concentration in a very limited sample size. Further larger studies are needed to firmly establish the existence of a relationship between adiponectin metabolism and migraine.

Keywords: Adiponectin, Analysis, Association, Clinical, Concentration, Consensus, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Studies, Evidence, General, Language, Medline, Metabolism, Obese, Obesity, Outcome, Overweight, Pathogenesis, Patients, Primary, Review, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Scopus, Serum, Size, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

? Nunnari, D., Bramanti, P. and Marino, S. (2014), Cognitive reserve in stroke and traumatic brain injury patients. *Neurological Sciences*, **35** (10), 1513-1518.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Sci35, 1513.pdf](2014/Neu%20Sci35,%201513.pdf)

Abstract: Cognitive reserve (CR) is defined as the ability to cope with brain damage due to pre-existing cognitive processes or to the development of new compensatory processes. Existing research on CR is mostly based on the study of neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer’s disease. Recently, however, this construct has also been applied to other neurological conditions, including multiple sclerosis, Parkinson’s disease, epilepsy, stroke, and traumatic brain injury. The present review provides an overview of the studies that have investigated the influence of CR on neuropsychological outcome in stroke and traumatic brain injury patients. We performed a selective search on MEDLINE, CINAHL, and Web of Science Core Collection, using specific keywords including “cognitive reserve”, “stroke”, and “traumatic brain injury”. The review is organized as follows: the first section focuses on works investigating the effect of CR on neuropsychological outcomes in post-stroke patients; the second section discusses studies which support the CR theory in traumatic brain injury. This review suggests that the study of CR in adult brain injury is still insufficient. Future research should investigate the role of other variables, like cognitive and social activities, as markers of CR in patients with brain injury, functional brain correlates of CR in brain activity, and the effect of CR on brain injury rehabilitative outcomes.

Keywords: Activity, Adult, Alzheimer’S, Alzheimer’S Disease, Brain, Brain Damage, Brain Injury, Cognitive, Cognitive Reserve, Correlates, Cr, Damage, Decline, Development, Disease, Education, Education, Epilepsy, First, Hypothesis, Impairment, Influence, Injury, Ischemic-Stroke, Leisure Activities, Medline, Multiple Sclerosis, Neurological, Neuropsychological Outcome, Outcome, Outcomes, Overview, Parkinson’s Disease, Pathology, Patients, Penetrating Head-Injury, Predictors, Premorbid Intelligence, Recovery, Research, Review, Role, Science, Social, Stroke, Support, Theory, Traumatic, Traumatic Brain Injury, Web Of Science

? Zhu, R.X., Zhu, Y., Liu, X. and He, Z.Y. (2014), Fibroblast growth factor 20 (FGF20) gene polymorphism and risk of Parkinson’s disease: A meta-analysis. *Neurological Sciences*, **35** (12), 1889-1894.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Sci35, 1889.pdf](2014/Neu%20Sci35,%201889.pdf)

Abstract: Fibroblast growth factor 20 (FGF20) widely expressed in the substantia nigra is a neurotrophic factor and enhances the survival of midbrain dopaminergic neurons. Genetic association between variants in FGF20 gene (rs1721100) and PD has been reported, however, the results have been conflicting. A total of 3,463 PD patients and 4,606 controls from 5 case-control studies, which were identified by searching Web of Science, Embase and PubMed database up to March 2014, were collected for this meta-analysis. The meta-analysis showed an association between FGF20 gene rs1721100 polymorphism and risk of Parkinson’s disease under a recessive model (GG versus CG+GG; OR = 1.15, 95 % CI 1.02-1.29, p = 0.02) but not under a dominant model (CG+GG versus CC; OR = 1.03, 95 % CI 0.93-1.13, p = 0.57). These findings suggest that rs1721100 GG genotype within FGF20 gene is a risk factor for PD. To our knowledge, this is the first meta-analysis to access to the association of FGF20 gene rs1721100 polymorphism with PD risk.

Keywords: Access, Alpha-Synuclein, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Database, Disease, Dopaminergic-Neurons, Fgf-20, First, From, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Gene Variant, Gg, Growth, Growth Factor, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Neurons, Neurotrophic Factor, Parkinson’s Disease, Patients, Pd, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Substantia Nigra, Survival, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews

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Behavioral Sciences: Impact Factor 7.791, 3/49 (2009); Impact Factor 9.015, 3/48 (2010); Impact Factor 8.650, 3/47 (2011)

Neurosciences: Impact Factor 7.791, 14/230 (2009); Impact Factor 9.015, 13/237 (2010); Impact Factor 8.650, 15/243 (2011)

? Broekman, B.F.P., Olff, M. and Boer, F. (2007), The genetic background to PTSD. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, **31** (3), 348-362.

Full Text: 2007\Neu Bio Rev31, 348.pdf

Abstract: Although extensive research has already been done on the genetic bases of psychiatric disorders, little is known about polygenetic influences in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This article reviews molecular genetic studies relating to PTSD that were found in a literature search in MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science. Association studies have investigated 8 major genotypes in connection with PTSD. They have tested hypotheses involving key candidate genes in the serotonin (5-HTT), dopamine (DRD2, DAT), glucocorticoid (GR), GABA (GABRB), apolipoprotein systems (APOE2), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and neuropeptide Y (NPY). The studies have produced inconsistent results, many of which may be attributable to methodological shortcomings and insufficient statistical power. The complex aetiology of PTSD, for which experiencing a traumatic event forms a necessary condition, makes it difficult to identify specific genes that substantially contribute to the disorder. Gene-finding strategies are difficult to apply. Interactions between different genes and between them and the environment probably make certain people vulnerable to developing PTSD. Gene-environmental studies are needed that focus more narrowly on specific, distinct endophenotypes and on influences from environmental factors. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Apoe, Apolipoprotein-E, Bdnf, Body-Mass Index, Disorder, Dopamine, Environment, Environmental, Gaba, Genetic, Genetics, Glucocorticoid, Glucocorticoid-Receptor Gene, Literature, Major Depression, Molecular, Motor-Vehicle Accidents, Neuropeptide-Y, Neurotrophic Factor, Npy, Peritraumatic Dissociation, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Ptsd, Research, Science, Serotonin, Serotonin Transporter Gene, Statistical, Stress, Web of Science

? Han, J.S. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), Global trends and performances of acupuncture research. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, **35** (3), 680-687.

Full Text: [2011\Neu Bio Rev35, 680.pdf](2011\Neu%20Bio%20Rev35,%20680.pdf); [2010\Neu Bio Rev-Han.pdf](2010\Neu%20Bio%20Rev-Han.pdf); [2010\Neu Bio Rev-Han1.pdf](2010\Neu%20Bio%20Rev-Han1.pdf); [2010\Neu Bio Rev-Han2.pdf](2010\Neu%20Bio%20Rev-Han2.pdf)

Abstract: This study was designed to evaluate the global scientific output of acupuncture research in the Science Citation Index-Expanded and to assess the tendencies and research performances of leading countries/territories and institutes. Articles referring to acupuncture were assessed by distribution of document types, languages, journals, subject categories, source countries, and source institutes. Results showed that 15 languages were represented in articles from 65 countries/territories. Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine published the most articles, followed by American Journal of Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture & Electro-Therapeutics Research which were listed in category of integrative & complementary medicine. In the study period of 1991-2009, USA was the top producing country, followed by China (mainland) with a sharply growth trend. In 2009, publication of China (mainland) ranked top one in the world. In addition, an acupuncture research trend was found in two phases in terms of the increase of number of SCI-expanded journals’ articles. Among the acupuncture research, pain control has been the most prevalent direction of study, and brain imaging is attracting the most recent attention. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acupoint, Acupuncture, Analgesia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brain, Cerebrospinal-Fluid, China, Chinese, Citation, Complementary, Complementary Medicine, Control, Country, Distribution, Electroacupuncture, Electroacupuncture, fMRI, fMRI, Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Functional MRI, Growth, Human Brain, Integrative, Journal, Journals, Languages, Manual Acupuncture, Medicine, Opioid Peptides, Pain, Pain, Pain Control, Publication, Research, Research Trend, Rights, Science, Scientific Output, Source, Stimulation, Trend, Trends, USA, World

? Li, J.P., Pan, P.L., Huang, R. and Shang, H.F. (2012), A meta-analysis of voxel-based morphometry studies of white matter volume alterations in Alzheimer’s disease. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, **36** (2), 757-763.

Full Text: [2012\Neu Bio Rev36, 757.pdf](2012\Neu%20Bio%20Rev36,%20757.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Structural neuroimaging studies of white matter volume (WMV) in Alzheimer’s disease (AD) with voxel-based morphometry (VBM) have yielded variable findings. Methods: A systematic review of VBM studies of WMV of patients with AD and healthy control (HC) subjects indexed in PubMed, ISI Web of Science, and EMBASE from 1990 to June 2011 was conducted. Coordinates were extracted from clusters with significant difference in WMV between patients with AD and HC subjects. Meta-analysis was performed using Effect Size Signed Differential Mapping (ES-SDM). Results: Eight studies were enrolled, which included 227 patients with AD and 215 HC subjects. WMV reduction at 69 coordinates in AD and no WMV increase were found in the current meta-analysis. Significant reductions were observed in the left parahippocampal gyrus extending to the temporal white matter, the right temporal white matter extending to the parahippocampal gyrus and the posterior corpus callosum. The findings remain largely unchanged in the jackknife sensitivity analyses. Conclusions: White matter atrophy was clearly identified in AD, mainly in bilateral structures close to memory formations such as the hippocampus, amygdala, and entorhinal cortex. (c) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: AD, Alzheimer’s Disease, Alzheimer’s Disease (AD), Analyses, Atrophy, Control, Disconnection Syndrome, Disease, Effect Size Signed Differential Mapping (ES-SDM), Functional Connectivity, Gray, Hippocampus, Human Brain, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Mapping, Memory, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Morphometry, Patients, Pubmed, Reduction, Review, Right, Rights, Science, Sensitivity, Systematic Review, Temporal, Tract, Uncinate Fasciculus, Volume, Voxel-Based Morphometry (VBM), Web of Science, White Matter, Wise Metaanalysis

? Jarczok, M.N., Jarczok, M., Mauss, D., Koenig, J., Li, J., Herr, R.M. and Thayer, J.F. (2013), Autonomic nervous system activity and workplace stressors: A systematic review. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, **37** (8), 1810-1823.

Full Text: [2013\Neu Bio Rev37, 1810.pdf](2013/Neu%20Bio%20Rev37,%201810.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: This systematic review evaluates and summarizes the evidence of the association between psychosocial work environment as indicated by several work-stress models such as Job-Demand-Control (JDC), Effort-Reward-Imbalance (ERI), or Organizational Justice (OJ) and autonomic nervous system (ANS) function as indexed by heart rate variability (HRV). Method: We conducted a systematic literature search following the PRISMA-Statement in eleven databases including MEDLINE, Web of Science and PsycINFO to address medical as well as psychological aspects of the relation between psychosocial work-stress models and HRV. Results: We identified 19 publications with a total of 8382 employees from ten countries reporting data from the years 1976-2008. Overall, nine of all studies report a negative and significant association between vagally-mediated HRV and measures of stress at work, while eight of all studies report a negative and significant association to mixed sympathetic and parasympathetic measures of HRV. Conclusions: This systematic review provides evidence that adverse psychosocial work conditions are negatively associated with ANS function as indexed by HRV. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Ambulatory Blood-Pressure, Association, Autonomic Nervous System, Data, Databases, Effort-Reward Imbalance, Employees, England, Environment, ERI, Evidence, Function, Germany, Heart, Heart Rate, Heart Rate Variability, Heart-Rate-Variability, Job Strain, Literature, Literature Search, Measures, Medical, MEDLINE, Metabolic Syndrome, Mn, Models, Neural Regulation, Neurovisceral Integration, Organizational Justice, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Strain, Psychosocial Work Environment, Psycinfo, Publications, R, Reporting, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Sciences, Stress, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Vagal Cardiac Control, Vagal Tone, Variability, Web of Science, Work, Work Environment, Work Stress

? Cagar-Nazai, H.P., Corfield, F., Cardi, V., Ambwani, S., Leppanen, J., Olabintan, O., Deriziotis, S., Hadjimichalis, A., Scognamiglio, P., Eshkevari, E., Micali, N. and Treasure, J. (2014), A systematic review and meta-analysis of ‘Systems for Social Processes’ in eating disorders. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, **42**, 55-92.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Bio Rev42, 55.pdf](2014/Neu%20Bio%20Rev42,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Social and emotional problems have been implicated in the development and maintenance of eating disorders (ED).This paper reviews the facets of social processing in ED according to the NIMH Research and Domain Criteria (NIMH RDoC) ‘Systems for Social Processes’ framework. Embase, Medline, Psyclnfo and Web of Science were searched for peer-reviewed articles published by March 2013. One-hundred and fifty four studies measuring constructs of: Attachment, social communication, perception and understanding of self and others, and social dominance in people with ED, were identified. Eleven meta-analyses were performed, they showed evidence that people with ED had attachment insecurity (d=1.31), perceived low parental care (d=.51), appraised high parental overprotection (d=0.29), impaired facial emotion recognition (d=.44) and facial communication (d=2.10), increased facial avoidance (d=.52), reduced agency (d=.39), negative self-evaluation (d=2.27), alexithymia (d=.66), poor understanding of mental states (d=1.07) and sensitivity to social dominance (d=1.08). There is less evidence for problems with production and reception of non-facial communication, animacy and action. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affiliation & Attachment, Alexithymia, Anorexia-Nervosa Patients, Articles, Autism Spectrum Conditions, Body-Image, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Bulimia-Nervosa, Care, Communication, Complex Emotion Recognition, Development, Eating Disorder, Evidence, Framework, Global Self-Esteem, Interpersonal Maintenance Model, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nimh, Parental Care, Parental-Bonding Instrument, Peer-Reviewed, Perception, Perception & Understanding Of Self And Others, Research, Research And Domain Criteria, Review, Reviews, Rights, Science, Self, Sensitivity, Social, Social Communication, Social Dominance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Toronto-Alexithymia-Scale, Understanding, Web Of Science

? Wu, S.Q., Ding, Y.Y., Wu, F.Q., Li, R.S., Hou, J. and Mao, P.Y. (2015), Omega-3 fatty acids intake and risks of dementia and Alzheimer’s disease: A meta-analysis. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, **48**, 1-9.

Full Text: [2015\Neu Bio Rev48, 1.pdf](2015/Neu%20Bio%20Rev48,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: We systematically reviewed the association of omega-3 fatty acids intake with the incidence of dementia and Alzheimer’s disease (AD) in this meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies, as evidence from previous studies suggests inconsistent results. Methods: We identified relevant studies by searching PubMed, EmBase, and Web of Science databases up to June 2013. Prospective cohort studies reporting on associations of dietary intake of long-chain omega-3 fatty acids or fish with the incidence of dementia and AD were eligible. Results: Comparing the highest to lowest category of long-chain omega-3 fatty acids intake and fish intake, the pooled relative risks (RRs) for dementia were 0.97 (95% Cl 0.85-1.10) and 0.84 (95% Cl 0.71-1.01), respectively. Evidence synthesis for AD risk did not show a statistically significant association with long-chain omega-3 fatty acids intake (RR=0.89, 95% Cl 0.74-1.08). However, a higher intake of fish was associated with a 36% (95% Cl 8-56%) lower risk of AD. Dose-response meta-analysis showed that an increment of 100 g per week of fish intake was associated with an 11% lower risk of AD (RR=0.89,95% CI 0.79-0.99). There was limited evidence of heterogeneity across studies or within subgroups. Conclusion: A higher intake of fish was associated with a lower risk of AD. However, there was no statistical evidence for similar inverse association between long-chain omega-3 fatty acids intake and risk of dementia or AD, nor was there inverse association between fish intake and risk of dementia. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Ad, Alzheimer’S, Alzheimer’S Disease, Association, Benefits, Cognitive Performance, Cohort, Databases, Dementia, Dietary-Intake, Disease, Dose Response, Evidence, Evidence Synthesis, Fatty Acids, Fish, Fish Consumption, From, Health, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Omega-3 Fatty Acids, Polyunsaturated Fatty-Acids, Prospective, Pubmed, Reporting, Results, Rights, Risk, Risks, Rotterdam, Science, Stroke, Supplementation, Synthesis, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Neuroscience Bulletin

Full Journal Title: Neuroscience Bulletin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pei, J.J., Giron, M.S.T., Jia, J.P. and Wang, H.X. (2014), Dementia studies in Chinese populations. *Neuroscience Bulletin*, **30** (2), 207-216.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Bul30, 207.pdf](2014/Neu%20Bul30,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: Variations in the prevalence of dementia in different ethnic groups have been reported worldwide, and a number of reviews have provided a picture of epidemiological studies in dementia research. However, little is known about epidemiological studies in Chinese populations. In this review, we searched PubMed and the Web of Science for original research articles published in English up to July 2013 on the prevalence, incidence, risk factors, and prognosis of dementia in Chinese populations worldwide. Except for the prevalence, we included only population-based follow-up studies. We identified 25 studies in elderly Chinese residents in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore, and found a higher prevalence of dementia in Mainland China than in the other locations, which may be due to that the studies from Mainland China are more recent than those from other locations. A notable increase in incidence was observed when dementia cases were diagnosed using 10/66 diagnostic criteria compared to other criteria. Studies on risk factors for dementia were limited and mostly from Mainland China. Age, gender, education, smoking, and alcohol consumption were related to the risk of dementia in Chinese populations. Only two prognostic studies were identified, and age, gender, and residential area were related to the prognosis of dementia. In conclusion, the prevalence, incidence, and risk factors for dementia found in Chinese populations were comparable to other ethnic groups, but no conclusive results on prognosis were found. The differences in prevalence and incidence were influenced by the diagnostic criteria and the time of study. Longitudinal population-based studies on the incidence, risk factors, and prognosis of dementia in Chinese populations are required.

Keywords: Age, Alcohol, Alzheimers-Disease, China, Chinese, Community, Consumption, Criteria, Dementia, Diagnostic Criteria, Education, Elderly, English, Epidemiology, Ethnic Groups, Follow-Up, Gender, Global Prevalence, Groups, Hong Kong, Incidence, Mainland China, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Populations, Prevalence, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Recent, Research, Residential, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Si, Singapore, Smoking, Subtypes, Taiwan, Urban, Web Of Science

# Title: Neuroscience Letters

Full Journal Title: [Neuroscience Letters](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03043940)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN: 0304-3940

Issues/Year:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Smith, M.Z., Nagy, Z. and Esiri, M.M. (1999), Cell cycle-related protein expression in vascular dementia and Alzheimer’s disease. *Neuroscience Letters*, **271** (1), 45-48.

Full Text: [1999\Neu Let271, 45.pdf](1999\Neu%20Let271,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: Recent findings from our and other laboratories indicate that cell cycle-related phenomena may play a key role in the formation of Alzheimer-type pathology and neuronal cell death in both Alzheimer’s and cerebro-vascular diseases. In this study we examine the expression patterns of cyclins A, B1, D1 and E in neuronal nuclei in the hippocampus in autopsied healthy elderly individuals, Alzheimer’s disease patients and subjects suffering from cerebrovascular disease with and without co-existing Alzheimer’s disease. Nuclear cyclin B1 and cyclin E expression was detected in hippocampal neurones in each subject category. However, cyclin B1 expression was significantly elevated in the CA1 of patients suffering from cerebro-vascular disease alone, while cyclin E. expression was significantly higher in the CA4 subfield in patients suffering from mixed Alzheimer’s and cerebro-vascular diseases compared to subjects in other categories. We hypothesize that cell cycle re-entry may occur in healthy elderly people leading to age-related cell death and mild Alzheimer-type pathology in the hippocampus. However, in pathological conditions, the cell cycle arrest may lead either to the development of severe Alzheimer-related pathology or to excess apoptotic cell death as in vascular dementia. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alzheimer’S Disease, Apoptosis, Apoptosis, Author, Cell-Cycle, Cyclins, Death, Development, Elderly, Elderly People, England, Global-Ischemia, Hippocampus, Hypoxia, Hypoxia, Ischaemia, Markers, Neurons, Rat-Brain, Science, Subject Category

? Li, T., Ho, Y.S. and Li, C.Y. (2008), Bibliometric analysis on global Parkinson’s disease research trends during 1991-2006. *Neuroscience Letters*, **441** (3), 248-252.

Full Text: [2008\Neu Let441, 248.pdf](2008\Neu%20Let441,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: In 10 years, we will mark the 200th anniversary of the James Parkinson’s original description of the disease that now bears his name. This study was to explore an alternative statistical approach to quantitatively and qualitatively assessing current research trends on global Parkinson’s disease, using the related literatures from the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science databases during the period of 1991-2006. Articles were concentrated on the analysis by scientific output characters, world collaboration, and the frequency of author keywords used. An exponential regression was applied to model the high correlation between cumulative number of articles and the year. International collaborative articles were more prevalent in recent years than earlier years, and increasing international collaboration would lead to more powerful articles due to the sharing of ideas and workloads, while China, Italy, Spain, and Austria are benefit a lot from the international cooperation. Finally, author keywords were analyzed contrastively, with research trends and recent hotspots provided.

Keywords: Articles, Author Keywords, Author Keywords Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Collaboration, Correlation, Databases, Dopaminergic-Neurons, Elsevier, Frequency, Global, Global Trend, Institute for Scientific Information, International, International Collaboration, International Cooperation, ISI, ISI Database, Italy, Lead, Model, Parkinson’s Disease, Parkinson’s Diseases, Regression, Research, Research Trends, Science, Scientific Output, Spain, Statistical, Substantia-Nigra, Trends, Web of Science

? Han, X.M., Wang, C.H., Sima, X. and Liu, S.Y. (2011), Interleukin-6-174G/C polymorphism and the risk of Alzheimer’s disease in caucasians: A meta-analysis. *Neuroscience Letters*, **504** (1), 4-8.

Full Text: [2011\Neu Let504, 4.pdf](2011\Neu%20Let504,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Interleukin-6 (IL-6), identified as a pleiotropic inflammatory cytokine, plays important roles in the acute inflammatory response and in the modulation of the neuroimmune response. To date, large amounts of epidemiological studies have been performed to investigate the association between the IL-6 -174G/C polymorphism and Alzheimer’s disease (AD) risk. Inconclusive results, however, have been reported. We aimed to assess the effect of the 1L-6 -174G/C polymorphism on AD susceptibility with the use of a meta-analysis. 14 studies involving 3769 cases of AD and 9431 control subjects were identified by a search of Pubmed, Embase and ISI Web of Science databases. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the IL-6 -174G/C polymorphism and AD risk were computed using fixed- or random-effects model when appropriate. Obvious heterogeneity among studies was detected, and a borderline statistically significant association was observed between the IL-6 -174G/C polymorphism and AD risk in Caucasians (GG vs. CC: OR = 1.35, 95%CI, 1.06-1.72; GG/GC vs. CC: OR = 1.27, 95%CI, 1.05-1.53, respectively). After exclusion of one study, the heterogeneity disappeared and no significant association was observed between the polymorphism and AD risk. These findings indicate that the 11-6 -174G/C polymorphism may not be an independent risk factor for the development of AD. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 6-174 G, C Promoter, Acute, Allele, Alzheimer’S Disease, Association, Central-Nervous-System, Confidence Intervals, Control, Cytokine, Databases, Dementia, Development, Disease, Il-6, Inflammation, Interleukin-6, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Polymorphism, Population, Promoter Gene Polymorphism, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Susceptibility, Web of Science

? Zhou, Y.Y., Su, H., Song, J., Guo, L.L. and Sun, Y.H. (2014), Association between norepinephrine transporter T-182C polymorphism and major depressive disorder: A meta-analysis. *Neuroscience Letters*, **561**, 64-68.

Full Text: [2014\Neu Let561, 64.pdf](2014/Neu%20Let561,%2064.pdf)

Abstract: The human norepinephrine transporter (NET) gene is one of the key candidates for genetic studies in major depressive disorder (MDD). The association between NET T-182C gene polymorphisms and MDD risk has been widely reported, but results were controversial and underpowered. The purpose of this study was to derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between NET T-182C polymorphisms and MDD risk through a meta-analysis. Relevant studies were identified from PubMed, Web of Science, Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM), Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Ovid and Wan Fang (Chinese) up to March 2013. Finally, seven studies containing 1779 cases and 1584 controls were included. The pooled odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were performed. The combined results showed that there was no significant difference between MDD group and control group in all comparison models (T vs. C: OR = 1.00, 95% CI = 0.83-1.22; TC + TT vs. CC: OR = 0.87, 95% CI = 0.55-1.36; IT vs. TC + CC: OR = 0.96, 95% CI = 0.76-1.20; IT vs. CC: OR = 1.09, 95% CI = 0.66-1.80). When stratifying for the race, there was still no significant difference in genotype distribution between MDD and controls. No publication bias was observed. Conclusively, the present meta-analysis did not suggest a confirmed association between the T-182C polymorphism of the NET gene and MDD. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Biomedical, Bipolar Disorder, Chinese, Chinese Population, Comparison, Confidence, Control, Database, Distribution, Gene, Genetic, Human, Interval, Ireland, Knowledge, Locus-Coeruleus, Major Depressive Disorder, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Negative Life Events, Neurotransmitter Transporters, Norepinephrine, Norepinephrine Transporter, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Purpose, Race, Rights, Risk, Science, Serotonin, Susceptibility, Transporter, Web of Science

# Title: Neurosciences

Full Journal Title: Neurosciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

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Subject Categories:

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? Jamjoom, A.A., Jamjoom, B.A. and Jamjoom, A.B. (2013), The most cited Saudi neurosurgical publications. *Neurosciences*, **18** (1), 83-86.

Full Text: [2013\Neurosciences18, 83.pdf](2013/Neurosciences18,%2083.pdf)

Keywords: Impact, Publications, Works

# Title: Neurosciences and Music II: from Perception to Performance

Full Journal Title: [Neurosciences and Music II: from Perception to Performance](http://www.nyas.org/annals/detail.asp?annalID=846)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sabbatella, P.L. (2005), Music therapy research in Ibero-American countries - An overview focused on assessment and clinical evaluation. *Neurosciences and Music II: from Perception to Performance*, **1060**, 294-302.

Full Text: Neu Mus II Per Per1060, 294.pdf

Abstract: The aim of this article is to present an overview of some contemporary ideas concerning the status of music therapy research in Ibero-American countries, with a focus on assessment and clinical evaluation of music therapy clinical practice.

Keywords: Assessment, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Evaluation, Music Therapy, Practice, Research, Therapy

# Title: Neurosurgery

Full Journal Title: [Neurosurgery](http://gateway.ut.ovid.com/gw1/ovidweb.cgi?QS2=434f4e1a73d37e8ceb49fbbfe17c3e8fe510ae09b42236009f9cea934597f6f62840c7973c8d462b47435b6df13affa235cff66aa773f950bba6e68ad33315ae572b5bf14106a7f10e1c6120a2c9f5710bd9144ba44aed8200a2915eebf5d56d24103e08d8f7774be); [Neurosurgery](http://www.freebooks4doctors.com/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Neurosurgery

JCR Abbreviated Title: Neurosurgery

ISSN: 0148-396X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

King, J.T. (2000), How many neurosurgeons does it take to write a research article? Authorship proliferation in neurosurgical research. *Neurosurgery*, **47** (2), 435-440.

Full Text: [2000\Neurosurgery47, 435.pdf](2000\Neurosurgery47,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Authorship proliferation in biomedical research has become rampant; the proportion of single-author articles is decreasing, the percentage of multiauthor articles is increasing, and the number of authors per publication is increasing. To determine whether authorship trends in the North American neurosurgical literature parallel trends observed in other areas of the biomedical literature, I studied original neurosurgical research articles published in the past 50 years. METHODS: I sampled clinical, anatomic, and laboratory investigations in Neurosurgery and the Journal of Neurosurgery at 10-year intervals from 1945 to 1995. For each research article, I determined the number of authors, the countries of origin, and the educational degrees of the authors. RESULTS: The mean number of authors per article has increased steadily in the past 50 years, from 1.8 (standard deviation,±0.8) authors per article in 1945 to 4.6 (standard deviation,±2.1) authors in 1995. The proportion of single-author articles is decreasing; these articles accounted for 43% of articles in 1945 and only 3% of articles in 1995. Increases in the proportions of non-M.D. authors and of articles originating outside the United States were also observed. CONCLUSION: The proliferation of multiauthor articles and the decrease in the proportion of single-author articles in the neurosurgical literature parallel trends observed in many other areas of biomedical research. Possible explanations include larger research teams, variable or absent journal criteria for defining authorship, and the increased awarding of “gift” authorships.

Keywords: Authorship, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Clinical, Criteria, Intervals, Investigations, Journal, Literature, Methods, North, Origin, Proliferation, Publication, Research, Standard, Trends, United States

? Cusimano, M.D., Nassiri, F. and Chang, Y.J. (2010), The effectiveness of interventions to reduce neurological injuries in rugby union: A systematic review. *Neurosurgery*, **67** (5), 1404-1418.

Full Text: 2010\Neurosurgery67, 1404.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Rugby is characterized by high-speed collisions among the players that predispose them to injuries, particularly to the head, neck, and spine. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effectiveness of current neurological injury prevention strategies in rugby union. METHODS: Systematic review in May 2010. We assessed the quality and content of studies that evaluated injury prevention strategies for rugby players and reported on neurological outcomes. We searched OVID MEDLINE, OVID Health Star, CINAHL, Sport Discus, Pub Med, Scholar’s Portal Physical Education Index, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Controlled Clinical Trials Register (CENTRAL) and conducted a manual search of the cited literature lists of each included study. RESULTS: Ten articles are included in the review, with 2 of these assessing both headgear and mouthguards. Four studies reported insignificant reductions in neurological injury with the use of headgear. The results of 4 studies on the effectiveness of mouthguards in preventing neurological injury were inconclusive. Four studies reported significant reductions in neurological injury after the implementation of nationwide multifaceted injury prevention strategies with a focus on education CONCLUSION: There is limited evidence to support the effectiveness of mouthguards and headgear in reducing neurological injuries; however, system-wide, mandatory interventions are useful in reducing neurological injuries in rugby.

Keywords: Cochrane, Concussion, Education, Effectiveness, Epidemiology, Football, Head Injury, Headgear, Health, High-School, Injury, Injury Prevention, Interventions, Literature, Mandatory, Outcomes, Players, Prevention, Protective Equipment, Protective Headgear, Protective Mouthguard, Pub Med, Review, Rugby, Science, Spinal Injury, Spinal-Cord, Spine, Sports Injury Prevention, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Womens Rugby, World-Cup

? Macrae, D.A. and Oyesiku, N.M. (2011), Formalizing neurosurgery’s anti-plagiarism policy. *Neurosurgery*, **68** (4), 851-853.

Full Text: 2011\Neurosurgery68, 851.pdf

# Title: Neurotoxicology

Full Journal Title: [Neurotoxicology](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=0161813x)

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Publisher: Intox Press Inc

Publisher Address: PO Box 24865, Little Rock, AR 72221

Subject Categories:

Neurosciences: Impact Factor

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor181 (2000)

Toxicology: Impact Factor

? Muñoz-Quezada, M.T., Lucero, B.A., Barr, D.B., Steenland, K., Levy, K., Ryan, B., Iglesias, V., Alvarado, S., Concha, C., Rojas, E. and Vega, C. (2013), Neurodevelopmental effects in children associated with exposure to organophosphate pesticides: A systematic review. *Neurotoxicology*, **39**, 158-168.

Full Text: [2013\Neurotoxicology39, 158.pdf](2013/Neurotoxicology39,%20158.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies have investigated the neurodevelopmental effects of prenatal and early childhood exposures to organophosphate (OP) pesticides among children, but they have not been collectively evaluated. The aim of the present article is to synthesize reported evidence over the last decade on OP exposure and neurodevelopmental effects in children. The Data Sources were PubMed, Web of Science, EBSCO, SciVerse Scopus, SpringerLink, SciELO and DOAJ. The eligibility criteria considered were studies assessing exposure to OP pesticides and neurodevelopmental effects in children from birth to 18 years of age, published between 2002 and 2012 in English or Spanish. Twenty-seven articles met the eligibility criteria. Studies were rated for evidential consideration as high, intermediate, or low based upon the study design, number of participants, exposure measurement, and neurodevelopmental measures. All but one of the 27 studies evaluated showed some negative effects of pesticides on neurobehavioral development. A positive dose response relationship between OP exposure and neurodevelopmental outcomes was found in all but one of the 12 studies that assessed dose response. In the ten longitudinal studies that assessed prenatal exposure to OPs, cognitive deficits (related to working memory) were found in children at age 7 years, behavioral deficits (related to attention) seen mainly in toddlers, and motor deficits (abnormal reflexes) seen mainly in neonates. No meta-analysis was possible due to different measurements of exposure assessment and outcomes. Eleven studies (all longitudinal) were rated high, 14 studies were rated intermediate, and two studies were rated low. Evidence of neurological deficits associated with exposure to OP pesticides in children is growing. The studies reviewed collectively support the hypothesis that exposure to OP pesticides induces neurotoxic effects. Further research is needed to understand effects associated with exposure in critical windows of development. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Agricultural Community, Assessing, Assessment, Attention, Behavioral-Assessment, Birth, Childhood, Children, Contemporary-Use Pesticides, Criteria, Design, Development, Effects, Environmental Exposure, Evidence, Exposure, Exposure Assessment, Exposures, Health, In-Utero, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Measurement, Measures, Memory, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methyl Parathion, Mexican-American Children, Neonates, Neurobehavioral Development, Neurodevelopment, Neurological, Neurotoxicant, Nonagricultural Communities, Organophosphate Pesticides, Outcomes, Performance, Pesticides, Prenatal, Preschool-Children, Pubmed, Research, Response, Review, Rights, Scielo, Science, Scopus, Study Design, Support, Systematic Review, Web of Science

# Title: Neurourology and Urodynamics

Full Journal Title: [Neurourology and Urodynamics](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/35693/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cartwright, R., Khoo, A.K. and Cardozo, L. (2007), Publish or be damned? The fate of abstracts presented at the International Continence Society Meeting 2003. *Neurourology and Urodynamics*, **26** (2), 154-157.

Full Text: [2007\Neu Uro26, 154.pdf](2007\Neu%20Uro26,%20154.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: This study examined the presented abstracts from the International Continence Society (ICS) Meeting, 2003. It analyzed the rate and timing of full publication, the factors predicting successful publication, the consistency of reporting between presented abstracts and published abstracts, and the barriers to publication. Materials and Methods: The abstracts presented at ICS 2003, were categorized according to topic, nationality, and a range of methodological factors. Using keywords and author names, PubMed was searched for published papers corresponding to the work presented. For abstracts that had been published, the original abstract was compared with the abstract accompanying the full-text paper. For abstracts that could not be identified in PubMed, the main authors were surveyed with an email questionnaire, asking about reasons for non-publication. Results: of 130 presented abstracts, 77 (61.6%) had been published in full by February 2006. Authors from the US were significantly more likely to have had their work published. Uniquely among topics, “Clinical Pharmacology” abstracts were significantly more likely to have been published. Fourteen (18.2%) abstracts were classified as having major inconsistencies between the presented abstract and the abstract accompanying the full-text paper. Inconsistencies between presented and published abstracts were significantly associated with delay in publication on Kaplan-Meier analysis. Most unpublished abstracts had never been submitted for publication. Conclusions: The high publication rate reflects well on the scientific quality of the ICS meeting. All authors should be encouraged to publish their work after presentation. Caution is advised when referencing or generalizing from abstracts that have not been published in full.

Keywords: Analysis, Barriers, Consistency, Fate, Papers, Presentation, Publication, Pubmed, Quality, Quality of, Questionnaire, Referencing, Reporting, Timing, US, Work

? Siddiqui, N.Y., Wu, J.M. and Amundsen, C.L. (2010), Efficacy and adverse events of sacral nerve stimulation for overactive bladder: A systematic review. *Neurourology and Urodynamics*, **29**, S18-S23.

Full Text: 2010\Neu Uro29, S18.pdf

Abstract: Aims: To systematically review the literature regarding efficacy and adverse events of sacral nerve stimulation (SNS) via the InterStim device for treatment of women with refractory overactive bladder (OAB). Methods: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Collaboration databases from 1980 to September 2008. All English studies reporting on efficacy or adverse events of SNS for the treatment of refractory OAB were considered. Only studies where 30 or more women received the complete therapy (implanted lead and generator) were included. The quality of the studies (good, fair, or poor) was assessed based on predefined criteria. Results: Seven studies were designated “good” regarding efficacy of SNS for OAB. Multiple authors reported results from the same cohort of patients. In this instance, the highest quality study was chosen, leaving three independent studies regarding efficacy. In these studies, incontinent episodes per day and pad USAge significantly improved after SNS therapy. Six studies were designated “good” regarding adverse events. Using tined leads, surgical revision rates ranged from 3% to 16%. Six percent of patients were explanted due to lack of efficacy and 5 11% of patients were explanted due to infection. Conclusions: Based on observational data, SNS appears effective for treatment of OAB in women. Adverse event rates with tined leads are lower than previously published estimates using non-tined leads. High-quality studies are needed to confirm our findings and to provide additional data regarding reprogramming, quality of life, and efficacy when compared to other therapies. Neurourol. Urodynam. 29:S18-S23, 2010. (C) 2010 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: Authors, Bladder, Cochrane, Collaboration, Databases, Efficacy, Electric Stimulation, Experience, Frequency, Implantation, Infection, Intractable Urge Incontinence, Lead, Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Multicenter, Multiple Authors, Neuromodulation Therapy, Observational, Overactive Bladder, Quality of Life, Review, Sacral Neuromodulation, Science, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Tined Lead, Treatment, Urge, Urinary Bladder, Urinary Incontinence, Voiding Dysfunction, Web of Science, Women

? Cartwright, R. and Cardozo, L. (2010), USAge of international continence society standardized terminology: A bibliometric and questionnaire study. *Neurourology and Urodynamics*, **29** (8), 1373-1379.

Full Text: [2010\Neu Uro29, 1373.pdf](2010\Neu%20Uro29,%201373.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: We aimed to assess the impact of the 2002 International Continence Society (ICS) standardization report on USAge of lower urinary tract terminology in research publications, and compare published USAge with awareness of standardized terminology among practicing clinicians. Methods: We searched articles indexed in the Scopus database for pairs of words or phrases, where one was introduced by the 2002 report, making the other obsolete or discouraged. We calculated frequencies of publications using each word or phrase by year. We calculated odds ratios and relative risks for USAge of each item of 2002 terminology or its obsolete counterpart, comparing the periods 1996-2002 and 2003-2009. We distributed an email questionnaire to members of the British Society of Urogynecologists (BSUG), asking them to identify which items from a list of terms were current standardized or obsolete terminology. Results: Bibliometric trends varied markedly by word pair. The terms “genuine stress incontinence,” “detrusor hyperreflexia,” and “detrusor instability” became obsolete as recommended by the 2002 report, with a delay of 2-3 years. However, for terms with wider USAge beyond the continence field, including “vulvodynia” and “dysuria,” there was no significant adoption of the suggested replacements. Members of BSUG were familiar only with those items of standardized terminology that had been widely used in the literature. Conclusions: The 2002 ICS standardization report was associated with significant shifts in USAge of some items of terminology. ICS and IUGA should redouble efforts to raise awareness of the 2009 standardization report. Neurourol. Urodynam. 29:1373-1379, 2010. (C) 2010 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: Database, Education, Field, Literature, Lower Urinary-Tract, Luts, Neurourology, Publications, Research, River, Scopus, Sub-Committee, Terminology, Trends, Urodynamics, USA

? Farag, F.F. and Heesakkers, J.P. (2011), Non-invasive techniques in the diagnosis of bladder storage disorders. *Neurourology and Urodynamics*, **30** (8), 1422-1428.

Full Text: [2011\Neu Uro30, 1422.pdf](2011\Neu%20Uro30,%201422.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: To review clinical studies thus have been conducted to develop non-invasive diagnostic tools in the storage phase of the micturition cycle. Methods: Pub Med and Web of Science searches were carried out. The search covered the published data of non-invasive diagnostic techniques for detrusor overactivity (DO) and/or low compliance bladder in patients with urinary storage symptoms. The patho-physiological and clinical relevance of these methods were addressed. Diagnostic accuracy of these techniques was scrutinized. Results: Eighteen studies were included in the review. Ultrasonography and biomarkers were the most investigated techniques in the diagnosis of storage disorders. Assessment of diagnostic accuracy was possible in four studies. The heterogeneity in data reporting was too high to conduct a meta-analysis. Ultrasonographic parameters and cut-off values have been developed to define DO; such as bladder wall thickness (BWT), detrusor wall thickness and bladder weight. The likelihood ratio of vaginal ultrasonography in measurement of BWT was good. Guidelines are currently developing to standardize the methodologies applied in these techniques. Laboratory biomarkers of DO are gaining more attention recently, but their specificity for DO should be carefully defined. Near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) is potential non-invasive diagnostic method that is able to detect the DO episodes in real time. However, a solution needs to be found for motion artifacts in this technique. Conclusion: Non-invasive diagnostic techniques for storage disorders show limited progress with some limitations. Yet these techniques still cannot replace the standard filling cystometry in standard clinical practice. Neurourol. Urodynam. 30: 1422-1428, 2011. (C) 2011 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Accuracy, Assessment, Attention, Biological Markers, Biomarkers, Bladder, Blood-Flow, Clinical Relevance, Compliance, Cystitis, Bladder Pain Syndrome, Detrusor Wall Thickness, Diagnosis, Factor Level, Geriatric Voiding Dysfunction, Infravesical Obstruction, Likelihood Ratio, Lower Urinary-Tract, Measurement, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Near-Infrared, Nerve Growth Factor, Nerve Growth-Factor, Outlet Obstruction, Overactive, Overactive Bladder, Patients, Practice, Pub Med, Ratio, Review, Science, Specificity, Spectroscopy, Symptoms, Ultrasonography, Urinary Bladder, Web of Science

? Dannaway, J., Ng, H. and Deshpande, A.V. (2013), Adherence to ICCS nomenclature guidelines in subsequent literature: A bibliometric study. *Neurourology and Urodynamics*, **32** (7), 952-956.

Full Text: [2013\Neu Uro32, 952.pdf](2013/Neu%20Uro32,%20952.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Since the publication of the 2006 International Children’s Continence Society (ICCS) guidelines on terminologies for lower urinary tract dysfunction in children, little is known of their impact. In this study, we aim to quantify the adherence to the guidelines in the published literature, and to examine whether Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) in MEDLINE reflect the recommended “new” ICCS terminology. Methods: Seven pairs of pre-specified paired terms (obsolete and recommended by the ICCS) were searched, limited to paediatric literature published between 2002 and 2010. Their use in the literature was compared between the pre-guideline (2002-2005) and post-guideline (2007-2010) period and across geographical regions. MeSH in MEDLINE were examined for the use of ICCS preferred terminology. Results: Publications in paediatric urinary incontinence have shown a 49% increase from 2002-2005 to 2007-2010 (55-82 per year). There was about a fourfold increase in the likelihood of USAge of ICCS recommended terminologies post ICCS guideline publication (OR: 4.19, 95% CI: 3.04-5.78, P < 0.001). Approximately 25% of the studies published between 2007 and 2010 used obsolete terminologies. Analysis indicated satisfactory uptake for most terms, with the exception of “urotherapy.” There was no significant geographical variation in uptake. More than half of the ICCS-recommended terms (4/7) did not appear in the current MeSH Indexing tree and scope notes. Conclusions: Overall uptake of recommended terms following release of ICCS terminology guidelines was encouraging although it remains suboptimal for certain terms. Efforts need to be made to improve the current MEDLINE indexing so that MeSH terms reflect terminology recommended by the ICCS. Neurourol. Urodynam. 32: 952-956, 2013. (C) 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Adherence, Article, Australia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Child, Children, Committee, Continence-Society, Education, Geographical Variation, Guideline, Guidelines, Impact, Incontinence, Indexing, Literature, Literature Search, Lower Urinary-Tract, Luts, Medical, MEDLINE, Methods, P, Periodicals, Publication, Publications, Release, Results, River, Scope, Standardization, Standardization, Sydney, Terminology, Terminology, Uptake, Urinary, Urinary Incontinence, USA

? Bauer, S.B. (2013), Re: Dannaway J, Ng H, Deshpande AV. Adherence to ICCS nomenclature guidelines in subsequent literature: A bibliometric study. Neurourol Urodyn 2013;32;952-956. *Neurourology and Urodynamics*, **32** (8), 1148.

Full Text: [2013\Neu Uro32, 1148.pdf](2013/Neu%20Uro32,%201148.pdf)

Keywords: Adherence, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Guidelines, Literature, Nov, River, USA

# Title: New Blackfriars

Full Journal Title: New Blackfriars

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? O’Loughlin, T. (2004), Celibate clergy: The need for historical debate. *New Blackfriars*, **85** (1000), 583-597.

Full Text: New Bla85, 583

# Title: New Carbon Materials

Full Journal Title: [New Carbon Materials](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/18725805); [New Carbon Materials](http://xxtcl.sxicc.ac.cn/EN/article/showTenYearOldVolumn.do)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, L. and Pan, Y.T. (2010), Research frontiers and trends in graphene research. *New Carbon Materials*, **25** (6), 401-408.

Full Text: [2010\New Car Mat25, 401.pdf](2010\New%20Car%20Mat25,%20401.pdf)

Abstract: This article analyzes graphene-related papers using the Thomson data analyzer according to publication year, country, organization, subject and research focus, and compares the research situation of China with that of the international community in this field. We find that research relevant to graphene has developed very rapidly since 2005, which is mainly in the fields of polymer physics, materials science and applied physics. The main countries that are engaged in the study of graphene are the United States, China, Japan, Britain, Germany, etc. The hot topic in this field is the properties of graphene such as electronic conductivity and thermal conductivity, preparation methods and composite materials. In the recent two years, China has paid great attention to graphene research, but is far behind the leading countries.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Britain, China, Community, Composite, Composite Materials, Conductivity, Country, Data, Field, Germany, Graphene, International, Japan, Methods, Organization, Papers, Polymer, Preparation, Publication, Research, Science, Thomson Data Analyzer, Trends, United States

# Title: New Century Library

Full Journal Title: [New Century Library](http://e48.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=JSTS&NaviLink=%e6%96%b0%e4%b8%96%e7%ba%aa%e5%9b%be%e4%b9%a6%e9%a6%86)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1672-514X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, D. and Hua, W. (2006), Quantitative analysis of degree theses on consulting overseas. *New Century Library*, **6**, 6-9.

Full Text: [2006\New Cen Lib6, 6.pdf](2006\New%20Cen%20Lib6,%206.pdf)

Abstract: Taking the theses about consulting service in the database of PQDD as the research target, this paper uses the bibliometric statistical methods, opens out the general situation of the studies on international consulting service, so as to initiate somewhat to research of that field at home.

Keywords: Studies On Consulting Service, Dissertation, Quantitative Analysis

# Title: New England Journal of Medicine

Full Journal Title: [New England Journal of Medicine](http://content.nejm.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: N. Engl. J. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: New Engl J Med

ISSN: 0028-4793

Issues/Year: 52

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Massachusetts Medical Soc/Nejm

Publisher Address: Waltham Woods Center, 860 Winter St, Waltham, MA 02451-1413

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor 29.065, 1/112 (2001)

? Velez, R. and Patrick, D.L. (1982), Citation of foreign literature in U.S. and U.K. journals. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **307** (18), 1155.

Full Text: [1982\New Eng J Med307, 1155.pdf](1982/New%20Eng%20J%20Med307,%201155.pdf)

? Phillips, D.P., Kanter, E.J., Bednarczyk, B. and Tastad, P.L. (1991), Importance of the lay press in the transmission of medical knowledge to the scientific community. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **325** (16), 1180-1183.

Full Text: [1991\New Eng J Med325, 1180.pdf](1991\New%20Eng%20J%20Med325,%201180.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND. Efficient, undistorted communication of the results of medical research is important to physicians, the scientific community, and the public. Information that first appears in the scientific literature is frequently retransmitted in the popular press. Does popular coverage of medical research in turn amplify the effects of that research on the scientific community?

METHODS. To test the hypothesis that researchers are more likely to cite papers that have been publicized in the popular press, we compared the number of references in the Science Citation Index to articles in the New England Journal of Medicine that were covered by The New York Times with the number of references to similar articles that were not covered by the Times. We also performed the comparison during a three-month period when the Times was on strike but continued to prepare an ‘edition of record’ that was not distributed; doing so enabled us to address the possibility that coverage in the Times was simply a marker of the most important articles, which would therefore be cited more frequently, even without coverage in the popular press.

RESULTS. Articles in the Journal that were covered by the Times received a disproportionate number of scientific citations in each of the 10 years after the Journal articles appeared. The effect was strongest in the first year after publication, when Journal articles publicized by the Times received 72.8 percent more scientific citations than control articles. This effect was not present for articles published during the strike; articles covered by the Times during this period were no more likely to be cited than those not covered. Conclusions. Coverage of medical research in the popular press amplifies the transmission of medical information from the scientific literature to the research community.

Keywords: Citation Analysis

? Kassirer, J.P. (1995), My years at the journal — So far. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **333**, 654-655.

Full Text: [1995\New Eng J Med333, 654.pdf](1995\New%20Eng%20J%20Med333,%20654.pdf)

? Rahman, M. and Fukui, T. (2002), A decline in the US share of research articles. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **347** (15), 1211-1212.

Full Text: [2002\New Eng J Med347, 1211.pdf](2002\New%20Eng%20J%20Med347,%201211.pdf)

? Borry, P., Schotsmans, P. and Dierickx, K. (2005), Developing countries and bioethical research. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **353** (8), 852-853.

Full Text: [2005\New Eng J Med353, 852.pdf](2005\New%20Eng%20J%20Med353,%20852.pdf)

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Full Text: [2005\New Eng J Med353, 1977.pdf](2005\New%20Eng%20J%20Med353,%201977.pdf)

Keywords: Methods

? Stanbrook, M.B., Austin, P.C. and Redelmeier, D.A. (2006), Acronym-named randomized trials in medicine - The ART in medicine study. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **355** (1), 101-102.

Full Text: [2006\New Eng J Med355, 101.pdf](2006\New%20Eng%20J%20Med355,%20101.pdf)

Keywords: Clinical-Research

? Jagsi, R., Guancial, E.A., Worobey, C.C., Henault, L.E., Chang, Y.C., Starr, R., Tarbell, N.J. and Hylek, E.M. (2006), The “gender gap” in authorship of Academic Medical Literature - A 35-year perspective. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **355** (3), 281-287.

Full Text: [2006\New Eng J Med355, 281.pdf](2006\New%20Eng%20J%20Med355,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Participation of women in the medical profession has increased during the past four decades, but issues of concern persist regarding disparities between the sexes in academic medicine. Advancement is largely driven by peer-reviewed original research, so we sought to determine the representation of female physician-investigators among the authors of selected publications during the past 35 years. Methods: Original articles from six prominent medical journals - the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM), The Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), The Annals of Internal Medicine (Ann Intern Med), The Annals of Surgery (Ann Surg), Obstetrics & Gynecology (Obstet Gynecol), and the Journal of Pediatrics (J Pediatr) - were categorized according to the sex of both the first and the senior (last listed) author. Sex was also determined for the authors of guest editorials in NEJM and JAMA. Data were collected for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2004. The analysis was restricted to authors from U.S. institutions holding M.D. degrees. Results: The sex was determined for 98.5 percent of the 7249 U.S. authors of original research with M.D. degrees. The proportion of first authors who were women increased from 5.9 percent in 1970 to 29.3 percent in 2004 (P < 0.001), and the proportion of senior authors who were women increased from 3.7 percent to 19.3 percent (P < 0.001) during the same period. The proportion of authors who were women increased most sharply in Obstet Gynecol (from 6.7 percent of first authors and 6.8 percent of senior authors in 1970 to 40.7 percent of first authors and 28.0 percent of senior authors in 2004) and J Pediatr (from 15.0 percent of first authors and 4.3 percent of senior authors in 1970 to 38.9 percent of first authors and 38.0 percent of senior authors in 2004) and remained low in Ann Surg (from 2.3 percent of first authors and 0.7 percent of senior authors in 1970 to 16.7 percent of first authors and 6.7 percent of senior authors in 2004). In 2004, 11.4 percent of the authors of guest editorials in NEJM and 18.8 percent of the authors of guest editorials in JAMA were women. Conclusions: Over the past four decades, the proportion of women among both first and senior physician-authors of original research in the United States has significantly increased. Nevertheless, women still compose a minority of the authors of original research and guest editorials in the journals studied.

Keywords: Analysis, Authorship, England, Female, First, Institutions, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical Profession, Medicine, P, Peer-Reviewed, Profession, Publications, Representation, Research, Sex, United States, Women

? Hamel, M.B., Ingelfinger, J.R., Phimister, E. and Solomon, C.G. (2006), Women in academic medicine - Progress and challenges. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **355** (3), 310-312.

Full Text: [2006\New Eng J Med355, 310.pdf](2006\New%20Eng%20J%20Med355,%20310.pdf)

Keywords: Faculty, Compensation, Advancement, Physicians, Men

# Title: New Genetics and Society

Full Journal Title: [New Genetics and Society](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713439262~tab=issueslist)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Martin, P. (2001), Genetic governance: The risks, oversight and regulation of genetic databases in the UK. *New Genetics and Society*, **20** (2), 157-183.

Full Text: [2001\New Gen Soc20, 157.pdf](2001\New%20Gen%20Soc20,%20157.pdf)

Abstract: Increasing scientific and commercial interest is being paid to the creation of large population-based genetic databases to study the relationship between genes and disease. This paper will use ideas from the sociology of technology to look at the network of actors involved in the production, use and commercial exploitation of human genetic data, the social and ethical issues posed by genetic databases and the development of new governance arrangements in this domain. It will be argued that we are witnessing the creation of a new type of research system in the field of human genetics, which also forms the centre of an emerging market for personal and population-based genetic information. Some proposals for improving the governance of human genetic data in the UK will be offered in conclusion.

? Rodriguez, V. (2009), Access to data and material for research: Putting empirical evidence into perspective. *New Genetics and Society*, **28** (1), 67-86.

Full Text: New Gen Soc28, 67.pdf

Abstract: The aim of this article is to put into critical perspective the empirical findings on secrecy and withholding in research. In other words, by taking existing empirical literature into account, it is intended that a crucial question is answered: Is secrecy and withholding in research harmful or innocuous to science? To understand how secrecy and withholding in research have affected academic science, empirical studies have been placed in the wider context of Mertonian underpinnings of the anticommons threat. The turning point in testing the effects of secrecy and withholding of data and material on scientific research was marked by statistical studies based on surveys and bibliometric measures. These two types of empirical studies have given answers to the basic question since academia was threatened by different modes of practicing science.

Keywords: Academia, Academic, Access, Bibliometric, Brain, Context, Data, DNA, Effects, Empirical, Empirical Studies, Evidence, Faculty, Intellectual Property, Life-Science, Literature, National-Survey, Open Science, Patents, Research, Research Data, Research Material, Science, Scientific Research, Scientific-Data, Secrecy, Secrecy, Sharing Primary Data, Statistical, Statistical Studies, Surveys, Testing, Threat, Threatened, Withholding, Witholding

# Title: New Journal of Chemistry

Full Journal Title: New Journal of Chemistry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1144-0546

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Bissey, D. and Viossat, V. (2003), A chemical concept from the Science Citation Index database. *New Journal of Chemistry*, **27** (7), 1023-1025.

Full Text: [2003\New J Che27, 1023.pdf](2003\New%20J%20Che27,%201023.pdf)

Abstract: We study the concept ‘modeling in combustion’ from 1980 to 2000 with data from the ‘Science Citation Index’. A statistical study of this concept shows (i) the growth of the number of publications and their authors and (ii) the distribution laws concerning the cited references.

Keywords: Ideas

# Title: New Journal of Physics

Full Journal Title: New Journal of Physics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schreiber, M. (2008), To share the fame in a fair way, h(m) modifies h for multi-authored manuscripts. *New Journal of Physics*, **10**, 040201

Full Text: New J Phy10, 040201

Abstract: The h-Index has been introduced by Hirsch as a useful measure to characterize the scientific output of a researcher. I suggest a simple modification in order to take multiple co-authorship appropriately into account, by counting each paper only fractionally according to (the inverse of) the number of authors. The resulting h(m)-indices for eight famous physicists lead to a different ranking from the original h-indices.

Keywords: Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Index, Lead, Modification, Ranking, Scientific Output, Scientific-Research

# Title: New Library World

Full Journal Title: New Library World

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Knudsen, P. (1996), Marketing: An information-intensive territory of the modern private company. *New Library World*, **97** (5), 12-16.

Full Text: [1996\New Lib Wor97, 12.pdf](1996\New%20Lib%20Wor97,%2012.pdf)

Abstract: Explains that database marketing (DBM) allows the return on investment of marketing activities to be assessed. Interprets the concepts of DBM, and illustrates the typicality of the subject with a bibliometric analysis. Examines the components of a DBM system, and identifies the relationships between the components using practical examples.

Keywords: Database Marketing, Marketing Information, Strategy

# Title: New Media & Society

Full Journal Title: New Media & Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Park, H.W. and Thelwall, M. (2006), Web-science communication in the age of globalization. *New Media & Society*, **8** (4), 629-650.

Full Text: [2006\New Med Soc8, 629.pdf](2006\New%20Med%20Soc8,%20629.pdf)

Abstract: The web is important for academic communication and publishing on an international scale, but it is difficult to assess the extent to which globalization actually has occurred. This article examines the connectivity structure of links between university websites in 25 Asian and European countries as a case study of an inter-regional and intra-regional web phenomenon. The five most linked-to universities in each nation-state were selected and network analysis techniques were used. The results suggested that the UK (and to a lesser extent some other European countries) has a high impact on the formation of link-mediated academic networks in Asia and Europe. Universities’ websites in Asia are more heavily connected to European universities than linked to each other. The overall findings were indicative of globalization rather than regionalism, but a better characterization might be globalization with regional imbalances and individual high performing countries.

Keywords: Academic-Institutions, Analysis, Asia, Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), Bibliometrics, Countries, Europe, Globalization, Hyperlink, Impact, Information, Interlinking, Network, Network Analysis, Online Impact, Publishing, Science Communication, Scientific Communication, Sites, South-Korea, Universities, University Website, Web, Webometrics, World-Wide-Web

? Peng, T.Q., Zhang, L., Zhong, Z.J. and Zhu, J.J.H. (2013), Mapping the landscape of Internet Studies: Text mining of social science journal articles 2000-2009. *New Media & Society*, **15** (5), 644-664.

Full Text: [2013\New Med Soc15, 644.pdf](2013/New%20Med%20Soc15,%20644.pdf)

Abstract: What does Internet studies’ entail as a field of social science research? We aim to answer the question by mapping research themes, theorization, and methodology of Internet studies based on 27,000+ articles published in Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts & Humanities Citation Index journals over the last 10 years. in analyzing the articles, we adopt a bottom-up’ approach - classifying keywords of the Internet studies without any a priori categorization - to identify the boundaries, major divisions, and basic elements of the field talis qualis. The research strategy results in a number of expected, as well as surprising, patterns and trends. Internet studies have evolved into a viable field that has witnessed a booming decade. The field is clustered around four primary research themes: e-Health, e-Business, e-Society, and Human-Technology Interactions. Two or three sub-themes with different research foci and methodologies emerge within each theme. The evolution of popular keywords in each sub-theme further shows that the field has become more concerned with intricate relationships between Internet use and specific behaviors/attitudes/effects; Internet usage patterns have increasingly attracted research attention; and network perspectives and approaches have become popular. Internet studies in the past decade have been modestly theorized. Established research methods (e.g., survey, experiment, and content analysis) still prevail in the Internet studies reviewed.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Attention, Behavior, Boundaries, Citation, Communication, Content Analysis, E-Business, E-Health, E-Society, Evolution, Experiment, Field, Human-Technology Interactions (HTIs), Humanities, Internet, Internet Studies, Internet Use, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Landscape, Mapping, Methodologies, Methodology, Methods, Mining, Network, Network Analysis, Primary, Research, Research Methods, Research Themes, Researchers, Science, Science Research, Sciences, Si, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Strategy, Survey, Technology Acceptance Model, Text Mining, Text-Mining, Trends

# Title: New Review of Information Behaviour Research

Full Journal Title: New Review of Information Behaviour Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Hultgren, F. and Limberg, L. (2003), A study of research on children’s information behaviour in a school context. *New Review of Information Behaviour Research*, **4** (1), 1-15.

Full Text: [2003\New Rev Inf Beh Res4, 1.pdf](2003\New%20Rev%20Inf%20Beh%20Res4,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This study examined research bearing on the relationship between information seeking and use and learning in a school context. Studies examined included research on how school assignments, reading ability, access tools and children’s understanding of information seeking and use influence their information behaviour and learning outcomes. Library catalogues and databases covering several disciplines were searched and the results were correlated with the findings of a bibliometric study in order to locate relevant research. The results indicate that little research has focused specifically on the relationship between information seeking and use and learning outcomes, although all research taken up in the study elucidates aspects that touch upon the relationship. Taken together, research shows that a strong relationship exists between schoolchildren’s understanding of information seeking and use, the nature of school assignments, the quality of access tools and children’s experience and knowledge of them. It seems likely that this relationship in turn influences learning outcomes and that further exploration would deepen our understanding.

# Title: New Scientist

Full Journal Title: New Scientist

ISO Abbreviated Title: New Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: New Sci

ISSN: 0262-4079

Issues/Year: 52

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: New Scientist Publ Expediting Inc

Publisher Address: 200 Meacham Ave, Elmont, NY 11003

Subject Categories:

Multidisciplinary Sciences: Impact Factor 0.451, / (2001)

? Craig, P.J. (1979), 3 classic papers. *New Scientist*, **81** (1145), 755.

# Title: New Testament Studies

Full Journal Title: New Testament Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0361-204X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Elliott, J.K. (2009), Manuscripts cited by stephanus. *New Testament Studies*, **55** (3), 390-395.

Full Text: [2009\New Tes Stu55, 390.pdf](2009\New%20Tes%20Stu55,%20390.pdf)

Keywords: Greek Manuscripts, Stephanus, Textual Criticism

# Title: New York Folklore

Full Journal Title: New York Folklore

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0361-204X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Azzolina, D.S. (1983), Scholarly communication among folklorists + information-science, citation-indexing, and the Arts-and-Humanities-Citation-Index - issues and prospects. *New York Folklore*, **9** (1-2), 5-12.

# Title: New York University Law Review

Full Journal Title: New York University Law Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Anonymous (2000), Seventy-fifth anniversary retrospective: Most influential articles. *New York University Law Review*, **75** (6), 1517.

Full Text: [2000\New Yor Uni Law Rev75, 1517.pdf](2000/New%20Yor%20Uni%20Law%20Rev75,%201517.pdf)

# Title: New Zealand Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: [New Zealand Medical Journal](http://www.nzma.org.nz/journal/index.shtml)

ISO Abbreviated Title: N. Z. Med. J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: New Zeal Med J

ISSN: 0028-8446

Issues/Year: 22

Journal Country/Territory: New Zealand

Language: English

Publisher: Southern Colour Print

Publisher Address: PO Box 920, Dunedin, New Zealand

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Gunn, A.J., Twigden, D.G. and Scoggins, B.A. (1999), Bibliometric analysis of HRC-supported biomedical publications, 1990 to 1994. *New Zealand Medical Journal*, **112** (1096), 351-354.

Abstract: Aim. To document changes in the rate and impact of publications resulting from Health Research Council of New Zealand (HRC) biomedical grants since its inception and to relate the number of publications to Health Priority Areas, fields of research and specific types of grant.

Methods. All original papers or reviews and editorials published by HRC-supported investigators in peer-refereed journals, from 1990 to 1994, were entered into a bibliographic database.

Results. In this five-year period, researchers receiving HRC biomedical grants published a total of 2094 articles in 623 peer-reviewed journals, of which 1190 (57%) derived from HRC support. of the publications, 90.2% were original papers; the remainder were reviews or editorials. From 1990 to 1994, there was an increase in the number of HRC-supported publications (p<0.04) but not of those deriving from other support. There was no change in the quality of publications over this period, as reflected by the impact factor (a measure of the number of times that publications in a journal are cited). The majority (62.6%) of publications derived from project grants, however, the average cost per publication was 8.4% higher for project than for programme (multi-investigator) grants. Finally, nearly 40% of HRC publications directly addressed designated health priority areas.

Conclusions. The present study has examined one aspect of the value for money obtained from the public investment in biomedical research. As the HRC is the major provider of contestable biomedical research funding in New Zealand, bibliometric analysis may be of ongoing value to monitor the effects of changes to the organisation of biomedical research funding in New Zealand.

Keywords: Impact, Period

? Holt, S., Siebers, R., Suder, A., Loan, R. and Jeffrey, O. (2000), The accuracy of references in Australian and *New Zealand Medical Journals*. *New Zealand Medical Journal*, **113** (1119), 416-417.

Abstract: Aims. Previous studies have found high error rates in references in biomedical journals. The aim of this paper was to assess the accuracy of references in three Australian rind New Zealand general medical journals. Methods. References from the August 1999 issues of the Medical Journal of Australia, the New Zealand Medical Journal and the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine were assessed for accuracy using PubMed of the National Library of Medicine. Results. This study found a high rate of reference errors in Australian and New Zealand medical journals. The reference error rate ranged from 33.5 to 48.8%, The most frequent errors were in the author’s names and in the title. Conclusions, The reference error rate in Australia and New Zealand medical journals is high and is preventable. Authors should be more diligent and preferably verify cited references against the original article.

Keywords: Accuracy, Accuracy of References, Australia, Australian, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Error, Error Rate, Errors, General, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, New Zealand, PUBMED, Rates, Reference, References

# Title: NFD Information-Wissenschaft und Praxis

Full Journal Title: NFD Information-Wissenschaft und Praxis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Wagner-Dobler, R. (2001), How German sociologists make use of citation indexes. Results of a survey. *NFD Information-Wissenschaft und Praxis*, **52** (7), 401-405.

Abstract: Little is known about the extent of the use of the citation indexes of the Institute for Scientific Information; especially with regard to the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). A survey among German sociologists, conducted in summer 1999, confirmed well-known limitations of the SSCI with regard to language and forms of literature. Approximately half of the answering sociologists were users, but half of this group consults the SSCI only rarely. Half of the answering sociologists agree with the opinion that the exploitation of citation indexes should lead to meaningful information supplementing the evaluation of social science research. Also in sociology the phenomenon of unsubstantial co-authorships is well-known, according to this survey.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Indexes, Evaluation, Information, Institute for Scientific Information, Lead, Literature, Research, Science, Science Research, Social, Sociology, SSCI, Survey

# Title: Nicotine & Tobacco Research

Full Journal Title: [Nicotine & Tobacco Research](http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Stokols, D., Fuqua, J., Gress, J., Harvey, R., Phillips, K., Baezconde-Garbanati, L., Unger, J., Palmer, P., Clark, M.A., Colby, S.M., Morgan, G. and Trochim, W. (2003), Evaluating transdisciplinary science. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, **5** (1), S21-S39.

Full Text: [2003\Nic Tob Res5, S21.pdf](2003\Nic%20Tob%20Res5,%20S21.pdf)

Abstract: The past two decades have seen a growing interest and investment in transdisciplinary research teams and centers. The Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Centers (TTURCs) exemplify large-scale scientific collaborations undertaken for the explicit purpose of promoting novel conceptual and methodological integrations bridging two or more fields. Until recently, few efforts have been made to evaluate the collaborative processes, and the scientific and public policy outcomes, of such centers. This manuscript offers a conceptual framework for understanding and evaluating transdisciplinary science and describes two ongoing evaluation studies covering the initial phase of the TTURC initiative. The methods and measures used by these studies are described, and early evaluative findings from the first 4 years of the initiative are presented. These data reveal progress toward intellectual integration within and between several of the TTURCs, and cumulative changes in the collaborative behaviors and values of participants over the course of the initiative. The data also suggest that different centers may follow alternative pathways toward transdisciplinary integration and highlight certain environmental, organizational, and institutional factors that influence each center’s readiness for collaboration. Methodological challenges posed by the complexities of evaluating large-scale scientific collaborations (including those that specifically aspire toward transdisciplinary integrations spanning multiple fields) are discussed. Finally, new directions for future evaluative studies of transdisciplinary scientific collaboration, both within and beyond the field of tobacco science, are described.

? Kira, A., Glover, M., Bullen, C. and Viehbeck, S. (2011), Publications as an indicator of increased tobacco control research productivity (quantity and quality) in New Zealand. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, **13** (6), 474-478.

Full Text: [2011\Nic Tob Res13, 474.pdf](2011\Nic%20Tob%20Res13,%20474.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Tobacco control (TC) research capacity and productivity are critical for developing evidence-informed interventions that will reduce the harmful effects of smoking. The aim of this paper was to investigate New Zealand’s (NZ) TC research capacity along with the quantity and quality of publications, following two government initiatives aimed, in part, at improving the quantity and quality of NZ TC research. Method: Scopus was searched for articles with at least one NZ author and where the topic was of primary relevance to TC. Publications were organized into two time periods, following the government initiatives, 1993-2003 and 2004-2009. We analyzed the number of publications, publication journals, type of publications, impact (using the impact factor), and authorship. Results: There has been an increase in number and impact of publications and number of authors. The number of publications has increased from an average of 14 (1994-2003) to 38 per year (2004-2009). The number of journals published increased from 64 to 86. The impact during 2004-2009 was almost three fold than in 1993-2003. The number of authors increased from 212 to 345, and the number of authors who had at least one first-authored publication increased from 80 to 124. Conclusions: These results show an encouraging trend in NZ TC research, with an increase in research productivity, quality, and in research capacity. It is possible that government-initiated and -funded infrastructural support contributed to increasing needed TC research, which supports the worth of such initiatives.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Building Capacity, Impact Factor, Interventions, Journals, Policy, Primary, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Scopus, Smoking, Tobacco, Trend

? Hedges, D. and Bennett, D.P. (2014), Cigarette smoking and P300 amplitude in adults: A systematic review. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, **16** (9), 1157-1166.

Full Text: [2014\Nic Tob Res16, 1157.pdf](2014/Nic%20Tob%20Res16,%201157.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To determine the association between chronic tobacco cigarette smoking and P300 amplitude. Design: Systematic review with meta-analysis and meta-regression. Data Sources: Medline, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, PsychInfo, and Web of Science. Eligibility Criteria for Selecting Studies: Eligible studies contained P300 amplitudes obtained from either visual or auditory stimuli and standard deviations or errors in female and male subjects older than 18 years in a group of nonabstaining chronic cigarette smokers and a nonsmoking control group. Results: The 9 eligible studies comprised 13 relevant datasets containing 1,956 current cigarette smokers and 2,194 nonsmoking controls (N = 4,150). The P300 amplitude was smaller in cigarette smokers than in nonsmoking controls (Hedges’ g effect size = .365; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.196-0.534, p < .001). Meta-regression showed significant positive associations between the number of cigarettes smoked per day at the time of the study (slope estimate = .036, 95% CI = 0.016-0.056, p = .001, length of smoking in years (slope estimate = .056, 95% CI = 0.005-0.102, p = .018), pack years (slope estimate = .018, 95% CI = 0.009-0.031 p = .009), and age (slope estimate = .068, 95% CI = 0.025-0.113, p = .002). Conclusions: P300 amplitude was smaller in cigarette smokers than in nonsmoking controls, and a possible dose-response relationship was apparent. Findings indicate a possible association between cigarette smoking and decreased P300 amplitude.

Keywords: Abnormalities, Adults, Age, Association, Chronic, Cigarette, Cognitive Performance, Confidence, Control, Data, Database, Dementia, Design, Effect Size, Errors, Event-Related Potentials, Female, From, History, Information, Interval, Length, Male, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, N, Nicotine, P300, Results, Review, Risk, Schizophrenia, Science, Size, Smokers, Smoking, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Tobacco, Web Of Science

# Title: Nigerian Libraries

Full Journal Title: Nigerian Libraries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Obajemu, A.S. (2001), Periodical productivity study of communicable diseases on Nigeria (Jan–Dec. 1996). *Nigerian Libraries*, **25** (1), 42-55.

# Title: Nineteenth-Century Literature

Full Journal Title: Nineteenth-Century Literature

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Saint-Amour, P.K. (2000), Oscar wilde: Orality, literary property, and crimes of writing. *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, **55** (1), 59-91.

Full Text: [2000\Nin-Cen Lit55, 59.pdf](2000\Nin-Cen%20Lit55,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: Oscar Wilde was both an aficionado and a practitioner of literary crime. Most notoriously, his 1886 notes for a lecture on Thomas Chatterton are largely plagiarized from two biographies about the poet. Wilde’s plagiarism and self-plagiarism have formerly been understood as coded expressions of nonliterary transgressions, as roundabout forms of self-promotion, and as the result of the time pressures of a professional writer. In this essay I propose that we understand Wilde’s fascination with and commission of literary crime not only in light of his professed socialism but also through his well known preference for talk over writing. By appropriating, recirculating, and donating language within literary circles, Wilde set up within a private print culture the lineaments of primary orality that he had encountered through his parents’ ethnographic studies of the illiterate rural Irish. In promulgating these oral dynamics of circulation, Wilde helped construct primary orality as the irrecuperable other of literate culture. But he also participated in a growing counterdiscourse to private literary-property law, particularly the conventions of individual and serial ownership proper to copyright, that were becoming consolidated in late-Victorian England. While the Chatterton lecture notes work partly to consecrate literary crime as a creative act, Wilde’s story “The Portrait of Mr. W.H.” (1889) warns that when ideas circulate like private property, they lose the power to unite their holders in a shared belief.

Keywords: Language, Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, Self-Promotion

# Title: Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi

Full Journal Title: Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0029-0203

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Ohba, N. (2005), Bibliometric analysis of the current international ophthalmic publications. *Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi*, **109** (3), 115-125.

Abstract: Purpose: To assess the current status of international ophthalmic publications. Methods: A collection of 55,591 original articles were found by an on-line National Library of Medicine database MEDLINE search for 32 international ophthalmic journals during a 15-year period from 1988 to 2002 (internet access, November 11 similar to 13, 2003). Results: The contributions to international ophthalmic publications were by 49. 5% from North America, 31. 3% from Western Europe, 15. 1% from Asia and Oceania, 2. 2% from Middle East, 0. 85% from Central and South America, 0. 53% from Eastern Europe, and 0. 47% from Africa. Countries of Asia and Oceania showed an increasing trend in contributions while North America had a decreasing productivity in a relative sense. The top 10 productive countries were USA, United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Canada, Australia, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, and France. Among the Asian countries India ranked 13th, China 18th, and Korea 21st. When related to population, small countries such as Israel, France, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark were more productive. When related to economic productivity as defined by GDP, Israel, the United Kingdom, Australia, Finland, and Sweden were among the most productive countries, whereas rich countries such as Japan and Germany had a lower number of publications relative to their GDP. As regards clinical research in terms of randomized controlled trials, The USA was by far the most productive. The number of authors per article has shown an increasing trend worldwide, so that Japan and France had a significantly larger proportion of multiauthored articles. Conclusions: There is an increasing trend in the productivity of international ophthalmic publications from non-English-speaking countries including Japan, China, and Korea.

Keywords: Access, Africa, Analysis, Asia, Asian, Australia, Bibliometric Analysis, Canada, China, Clinical, Clinical Research, Collection, Database, Denmark, Eastern Europe, Economic, Europe, Finland, France, Germany, India, International, Israel, Italy, Japan, Journals, Korea, North, Population, Productivity, Publications, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Small, South America, Sweden, Trend, United Kingdom, USA

? Ohba, N. (2007), Number of bibliographies cited from the Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology. *Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi*, **111** (3), 296-309

Keywords: Bibliographies

? Ohba, N. (2007), The journal impact factor in ophthalmological publications. *Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi*, **111** (11), 849-856.

Abstract: The journal impact factor, calculated annually by Thomson Scientific (Connecticut, USA), is widely used for many functions including the process of academic evaluation. This article reviews the current trend of the impact factor of journals dedicated to ophthalmology. Journals publishing a larger volume of articles on a broad range of topics, such as Archives of Ophthalmology, American Journal of Ophthalmology, and Ophthalmology, rank at the top in this aspect, and the majority of journals from the Europe and Japan have a lower impact factor. It is desirable to keep in mind inherent drawbacks of the journal impact factor and to use it wisely when assessing a person for tenure or grant.

Keywords: Assessing, Connecticut, Europe, Evaluation, Functions, Impact, Impact Factor, Japan, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Person, Publications, Publishing, Rank, Reviews, Tenure, Trend, USA, Volume

# Title: Noise & Health

Full Journal Title: Noise & Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Huang, D., Song, X.P., Cui, Q., Tian, J.H., Wang, Q. and Yang, K.H. (2015), Is there an association between aircraft noise exposure and the incidence of hypertension: A meta-analysis of 16784 participants. *Noise & Health*, **17** (75), 93-97.

Full Text: 2015\Noi Hea17, 93.pdf

Abstract: To determine if aircraft noise exposure causes an increased incidence of hypertension among residents near airports. We conducted a meta-analysis of observational studies to evaluate the association between aircraft noise exposure and the incidence of hypertension. PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, and the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database were searched without any restrictions. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were extracted. The pooled ORs were calculated using both the fixed effects model and random effects model. All analyses were performed using STATA version 12.0 software (Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). We examined five studies, comprising a total of 16,784 residents. The overall OR for hypertension in residents with aircraft noise exposure was 1.63 (95% CI, 1.14-2.33), and one of our included studies showed that there was no evidence that aircraft noise is a risk factor for hypertension in women. According to our subgroup analysis, the summary OR for the incidence was 1.31 (95% CI, 0.85-2.02) with I-2 of 80.7% in women and 1.36 (95% CI, 1.15-1.60) with moderate heterogeneity in men. The pooled OR for the incidence of hypertension in residents aged over 55 years and under 55 years was 1.66 (95% CI, 1.21-2.27) with no heterogeneity and 1.78 (95% CI, 1.33-2.39) with I-2 of 29.4%, respectively. The present meta-analysis suggests that aircraft noise could contribute to the prevalence of hypertension, but the evidence for a relationship between aircraft noise exposure and hypertension is still inconclusive because of limitations in study populations, exposure characterization, and adjustment for important confounders.

Keywords: Aged, Aircraft Noise Exposure, Airport, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Biomedical, Blood-Pressure, Cardiovascular-Diseases, Characterization, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Effects, Evidence, Exposure, Fixed Effects Model, Heterogeneity, Hypertension, Incidence, Intervals, Library, Literature, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Noise, Observational, Observational Studies, Populations, Prevalence, Public-Health, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Restrictions, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Software, Stata, Usa, Version, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Nonlinear Dynamics, Psychology, and Life Sciences

Full Journal Title: Nonlinear Dynamics, Psychology, and Life Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nonlinear Dynamics Psychol Life Sci

ISSN: 1090-0578

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Henrickson, L. (2004), Trends in complexity theories and computation in the social sciences. *Nonlinear Dynamics, Psychology, and Life Sciences*, **8** (2), 259-302.

Abstract: A modified bibliometric study and citation analysis of the use of complexity theories, encompassing chaos and complexity theory, and computational simulation in published literature was conducted. Articles published during 1971-1999 in four disciplines were examined: business, education, psychology and sociology. Overall, there was a marked pattern of increased use in the terms within the social sciences. There was a differentiated use of the terms between disciplines. A qualitative study on a subset from each discipline was generated to create a disciplinary profile of the quantitative and qualitative use of the terms in research activities, called a problem topology. Three research implications that arise from the differential adaptation of the theories and methods into the four social sciences are discussed.

Keywords: Adaptation, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Business, Chaos, Citation, Citation Analysis, Complexity, Computation, Education, Literature, Methods, Modified, Pattern, Psychology, Qualitative, Qualitative Study, Research, Sciences, Simulation, Social, Social Sciences, Sociology, Theory

? Katerndahl, D. (2011), Is research publication a catastrophic phenomenon among medical faculty? *Nonlinear Dynamics, Psychology, and Life Sciences*, **15** (2), 253-264.

Full Text: [2011\Non Dyn Psy Lif Sci15, 253.pdf](2011\Non%20Dyn%20Psy%20Lif%20Sci15,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: Studies seeking to predict publication rates among faculty have found contradictory results. The purpose of this study was to determine whether short-or long-term research publications among family medicine faculty were better accounted jar using cusp catastrophe modeling (CCM) rather than linear modeling. This secondary analysis of annual research publications used data collected from family medicine faculty in a university department. To predict the number of research publications, two service variables - national service and administrative responsibility - were used. There were three bifurcation variables: Scholarly Activity, Professional Status, and “proportion of studies as principal investigator”. Research publications at two and jive years were modeled using CCM as well as two linear models. Based upon the amount of variance explained, while linear models accounted for more variance in publications at 5-year intervals, CCM was superior at explaining publications for all three bifurcation variables at 2-year intervals. Entering all of the bifurcation variables into the models found that CCM explained more of the 2-year publication variance with Scholarly Activity and national service as significant predictors. In conclusion, short-term career planning needs to consider its irregular cusp behavior and to minimize the possible impact of bifurcation factors.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Behavior, Bibliometrics, Career, Catastrophe, Creativity, Cusp, Data, Faculty, Family, Family Medicine, Impact, Intervals, Long Term, Long-Term, Medicine, Modeling, Models, Needs, Nonlinear Dynamical Systems, Planning, Post-Tenure Productivity, Predictors, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Purpose, Rates, Research, Responsibility, Service, University

# Title: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0803-9488

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Miettunen, J., Nieminen, P. and Isohanni, M. (2002), Statistical methodology in general psychiatric journals. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, **56** (3), 223-228.

Full Text: [2002\Nor J Psy56, 223.pdf](2002\Nor%20J%20Psy56,%20223.pdf)

Abstract: Development of psychiatric research methods requires systematic review of their status. This study describes the frequency with which various statistical research designs and methods are reported in general psychiatric journals. All original research articles in four psychiatric journals in 1996 were reviewed: *The American Journal of Psychiatry* (AJP), The *Archives of General Psychiatry* (AGP), The *British Journal of Psychiatry* (BJP) and the *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry* (NJP). Evaluation included 448 regular articles, which reported original research findings based on systematic collection and statistical analysis of research data. Aspects measured were research design, statistical methodology, description of procedures and presentation of results. Percentage frequencies of reported statistical procedures were compared between the journals. The policy of determining statistical significance was still the most generally used method of conducting research. Compared to earlier reviews, readers of psychiatric reports in 1996 more frequently encountered computer-dependent multivariate techniques. There were differences in the utilization and reporting of statistical procedures among the journals. The authors of psychiatric journals might apply these results in designing their psychiatric research to present intelligible and compact analysis combined with a high quality presentation technique, thus being in line with the policy and presentation of the leading psychiatric journals.

Keywords: Articles, Journals, Research, Methodology, Statistics

? Koskinen, J., Isohanni, M., Paajala, H., Jaaskelainen, E., Nieminen, P., Koponen, H., Tienari, P. and Miettunen, J. (2008), How to use bibliometric methods in evaluation of scientific research? An example from Finnish schizophrenia research. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, **62** (2), 136-143.

Full Text: [2008\Nor J Psy62, 136.pdf](2008\Nor%20J%20Psy62,%20136.pdf)

Abstract: We present bibliometric methods that can be utilized in evaluation processes of scientific work. In this paper, we present some practical clues using Finnish schizophrenia research as an example and comparing the research output of different institutions. Bibliometric data and indicators including publication counts, impact factors and received citations were used as tools for evaluating research performance in Finnish schizophrenia research. The articles and citations were searched from the Web of Science database. We used schizophrenia as a keyword and defined address Finland, and limited years to 1996-2005. When we analysed Finnish schizophrenia research, altogether 265 articles met our criteria. There were differences in impact factors and received citations between institutions. The number of annually published Finnish schizophrenia articles has tripled since the mid-1990s. International co-operation was common (43%). Bibliometric methods revealed differences between institutions, indicating that the methods can be applied in research evaluation. The coverage of databases as well as the precision of their search engines can be seen as limitations. Bibliometric methods offer a practical and impartial way to estimate publication profiles of researchers and research groups. According to our experience, these methods can be used as an evaluation instrument in research together with other methods, such as expert opinions and panels.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Bipolar Disorder, Citations, Cooperation, Coverage, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Evaluation, Experience, Finland, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, Information Science, Institutions, Methods, Opinions, Performance, Precision, Profiles, Psychiatry, Publication, Publication Counts, Publications, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Schizophrenia, Scientific Research, Visibility, Web of Science, Work

? Mäkinen, J., Miettunen, J., Isohanni, M. and Koponen, H. (2008), Negative symptoms in schizophrenia: A review. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, **62** (5), 334-341.

Full Text: [2008\Nor J Psy62, 334.pdf](2008/Nor%20J%20Psy62,%20334.pdf)

Abstract: Negative symptoms refer to the weakening or lack of normal thoughts, emotions or behaviour in schizophrenia patients. Their prevalence in first-episode psychosis is high, 50-90%, and 20-40% of schizophrenia patients have persisting negative symptoms. Severe negative symptoms during the early stages of treatment predict poor prognosis. The aim of the study was to review the current literature on the negative symptoms of schizophrenia. In June 2007, the following databases were searched: Web of Science, PUBMED, PsycINFO, MEDLINE (Ovid) and Scopus. The search included articles written in English and no time limit was determined. The studies were manually screened by one of the authors according to the title and abstract. About one in three schizophrenia patients suffer from significant negative symptoms. In these patients, negative symptoms constitute a key element of overall symptoms, weakening their ability to cope with everyday activities, affecting their quality of life and their ability to manage without significant outside help. About one in three schizophrenia patients suffer from significant negative symptoms. Attention should be focused on negative symptoms during the early phase of treatment, because they cause significant impairment to patients’ quality of life. So far, no treatment appears to substantially improve negative symptoms narrowly defined. However, according to clinical experience, when treating negative symptoms, the best effect is achieved by optimizing the dose of medication and by complementing it with psychosocial therapies.

Keywords: 1st Episode, Activities, Antipsychotics, Attention, Authors, Databases, Deficit Syndrome, Disease, Emotions, Follow-Up, Literature, Medication, Negative Symptoms, Nondeficit Schizophrenia, Normal, Persistence, Prevalence, Prognosis, Psychosis, Psychosocial, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Review, Schizophrenia, Science, Scopus, Structural Abnormalities, Symptomatology, Symptoms, Syndrome Scale, Treatment, Web of Science

? Lohonen, J., Isohanni, M., Nieminen, P. and Miettunen, J. (2010), Coverage of the bibliographic databases in mental health research. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, **64** (3), 181-188.

Full Text: [2010\Nor J Psy64, 181.pdf](2010/Nor%20J%20Psy64,%20181.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Electronic bibliographic databases are important tools when searching for medical information. The selected databases have an important effect on the potential results achieved. Studies about comparison of databases provide useful information to help determine which databases or set of databases are useful for a particular topic. Aims: The aim of this study is to examine the coverage and overlap of three commonly used databases in mental health research. Methods: We performed systematic database searches on four topics (ADHD prevalence, schizotypal personality, brain MRI studies in schizophrenia, recovery in schizophrenia) in three databases (PUBMED, Web of Science and PsycINFO). We also studied the effect of publication year and language on database coverage. Results: PUBMED was the most comprehensive database in ADHD (85% coverage of total results of the three databases) and MRI studies (71%), whereas PsycINFO was most effective in recovery (62%) and schizotypal personality (72%). The most comprehensive combination of two databases found 77-94% of the articles on the different topics. Publication year and language affected the coverage in some cases. Conclusions: When choosing databases, the extent of coverage and topic should be taken into account, as there is no single database that covers all information needs. In the case of interdisciplinary topics, the Web of Science or PsycINFO should be considered; PsycINFO should be included especially on topics related to psychology. The use of several relevant bibliographic databases, including others than those used here, is recommended.</.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Brain, Comparison of Databases, Coverage, Databases, Embase, Information, Information Search, Literature Searches, Medical, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Methods, MRI, Overlap, Prevalence, Publication, Pubmed, Rehabilitation, Research, Schizophrenia, Science, Scopus, Strategies, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Topics, Web of Science

? Ghanizadeh, A. (2015), A systematic review of reboxetine for treating patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, **69** (4), 241-248.

Full Text: [2015\Nor J Psy69, 241.pdf](2015/Nor%20J%20Psy69,%20241.pdf)

Abstract: Background: No published systematic review has ever assessed the efficacy and safety of reboxetine for treating of patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Aim: This systematic review aimed to review the available evidence regarding the efficacy of reboxetine for treating ADHD. Method: The databases of Pubmed/Medline, Google scholar, SCOPUS and Web of Science were searched using the Keywords: “reboxetine”, “ADHD” and “attention deficit hyperactivity disorder”. The reference lists of the included studies were screened to find any possible other relevant articles. All the non-controlled and controlled clinical trials were included. Results: The current evidence mainly consists of un-controlled studies, such as case series. Only three of 33 studies were controlled clinical trials. They are from single sites and included a sub-sample of patients with ADHD. Conclusion: Non-controlled studies and controlled trials support the promising effect of reboxetine for treating ADHD in a sub-sample of patients that are without co-morbid psychiatric disorder and mental retardation. Reboxetine is tolerated well. However, more controlled trials are needed to reach any firm conclusion.

Keywords: Adhd, Adolescents, Adolescents, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Children, Children, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Databases, Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Efficacy, Evidence, Keywords, Mental Retardation, Mental-Disorders, Misuse, Open-Label Trial, Patients, Randomized-Trials, Reboxetine, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Safety, Science, Scopus, Stimulant Medication, Substance Use, Support, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web Of Science

# Title: Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs

Full Journal Title: Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sagoe, D., Torsheim, T., Molde, H., Andreassen, C.S. and Pallesen, S. (2015), Anabolic-androgenic steroid use in the Nordic countries: A meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis. *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, **32** (1), 7-20.

Full Text: 2015\Nor Stu Alc Dru32, 7.pdf

Abstract: AIMS - To investigate the lifetime prevalence and moderators of non-medical AAS use in the five Nordic countries. METHODS - We conducted a meta-analysis and meta-regression using studies gathered from searches in PsycINFO, PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Google Scholar, and reference checks. Included were 32 studies that provided original data on 48 lifetime prevalence rates based on a total of 233,475 inhabitants of the Nordic countries. RESULTS - The overall lifetime prevalence obtained was 2.1% [95% confidence interval (CI): 1.3-3.4, I-2 = 99.5, P < 0.001]. The prevalence for males, 2.9% (95% CI: 1.7-4.8, I-2 = 99.2, P < 0.001), was significantly higher (Q(bet) = 40.5, P < 0.001) than the rate for females, 0.2% (95% CI: 0.1-0.4, I-2 = 90.5, P < 0.001). Sweden has the highest prevalence of AAS use: 4.4%, followed by Norway: 2.4%, Finland: 0.8%, Iceland: 0.7%, and Denmark: 0.5%. Country, sample type, and male sample percentage significantly predicted AAS use prevalence in a meta-regression analysis. No indication of publication bias was found. CONCLUSION - Though subject to some limitations, our findings suggest that non-medical AAS use should be regarded as a serious public health problem in the Nordic countries.

Keywords: Aas, Abuse, Anabolic Steroids, Analysis, Attitudes, Bias, Case-Crossover, Confidence, Country, Data, Denmark, Enhancing Substances, Finland, From, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Health Problem, High-School-Students, Indication, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Male, Male-Adolescents, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nordic Countries, Norway, P, Prevalence, Prevalence, Prison Population, Psycinfo, Public, Public Health, Public Health Problem, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Rates, Reference, Scandinavia, Science, Sweden, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Nordisk Medicin

Full Journal Title: Nordisk Medicin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nord Med

ISSN: 0029-1420

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Rabow, L. and Rabow, I. (1998), Disk surgery--neurosurgery, orthopedic surgery or both? *Nordisk Medicin*, **113** (5), 157-158.

Abstract: Bibliometric methods have been used to study the distribution of research literature on disc surgery between neurological and orthopaedic departments globally and within each of the Nordic countries. Worldwide, the total number of indexed papers was found to be almost twice as great for neurosurgical as for orthopedic institutions. Though figures for the Nordic countries were lower, they manifested the same trend, except those for Sweden where orthopaedic surgeons appear to do more research than neurosurgeons in this field. Moreover, it was found that a greater proportion of neurosurgeons than orthopaedic surgeons had published papers in journals outside their own field (29 vs 9 per cent respectively), and that 14 per cent of the neurosurgical reports had been published in orthopedic journals, but none of the orthopedic reports had been published in neurosurgical journals. Finally, scrutiny of the reference literature cited in randomly selected samples of papers from neurosurgical and orthopedic departments showed 22 per cent of the references in neurosurgical papers to be to orthopaedic journals or textbooks, but only 4 per cent of those in orthopedic papers to be to neurosurgical texts. The possible implications of these findings are discussed in the article, as are the methodological sources of error.

Keywords: Distribution, Error, Field, Institutions, Journals, Literature, Methods, Neurological, Papers, Research, Sources, Surgery, Sweden, Textbooks, Trend

# Title: Nordisk Psykologi

Full Journal Title: Nordisk Psykologi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Hjorland, B. (1981), Bibliometric analysis in psychology. *Nordisk Psykologi*, **33**, 176-190.

# Title: Noropsikiyatri Arsivi-Archives of Neuropsychiatry

Full Journal Title: Noropsikiyatri Arsivi-Archives of Neuropsychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gultekin, B.K. and Tamam, L. (2010), Views of psychiatrists on authorship and gift authorship in Turkey. *Noropsikiyatri Arsivi-Archives of Neuropsychiatry*, **47** (4), 344-347.

Full Text: [2010\Nor Ars47, 344.pdf](2010/Nor%20Ars47,%20344.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to assess knowledge, views, and behaviour of psychiatrists on authorship, to determine the authorship problems experienced, and to evaluate their views on which contributions to research merit authorships and their perceptions about gift authorship and strategies for preventing it. Methods: A total of 87 academic psychiatrists and psychiatry specialists in Turkey participated in this study. A questionnaire form consisting of 36 questions, developed by the researchers and based on previous studies, was sent to all participants via e-mail. The returned forms have been evaluated for this study. Results: Gift authorship was considered unethical by all participants, and 42 (48%) of participants experienced authorship problems. Conceiving the research idea, designing the study, collecting data, providing statistical analysis, interpretation of statistical data, drafting the article or revising it critically were assumed to be enough to merit authorship. 81 (93.1%) of participants perceived gift authorship as a common problem promoted by pressure to publish and enhancing the chances of publication. The respondents suggested that requiring researchers to sign a statement justifying authorship and to specify the actual contribution of each author were effective strategies for reducing/preventing gift authorship. Conclusion: Authorship problems are common and gift authorship was perceived as unethical by academic psychiatrists and psychiatry specialists. There is a need for tight control as well as more comprehensive research studies and extensive education on authorship ethics. (Archives of Neuropsychiatry 2010; 47: 344-7).

Keywords: Analysis, Authorship, Behaviour, Control, Criteria, Data, Education, Ethics, Forms, Fulfillment, Gift Authorship, Knowledge, Methods, Pressure, Psychiatrists, Psychiatry, Publication, Questionnaire, Research, Research Articles, Research Merit, Researcher Contributions, Results, Statistical Analysis, Turkey

? Aki, O.E., Eroglu, E.O. and Uslu, E. (2015), Longitudinal analysis of female authorship of psychiatry articles in Turkey. *Noropsikiyatri Arsivi-Archives of Neuropsychiatry*, **52** (1), 95-98.

Full Text: 2015\Nor Ars52, 95.pdf

Abstract: Introduction: The number of women with careers in medicine and with academic positions at medical schools has increased substantially since the 1980s; however, women remain underrepresented in medical academia, which may be because of the fewer research publications authored by women. This study aimed to determine the gender distribution among Turkish authors of psychiatry articles published in international scientific journals during a 30-year period. Methods: The ISI Web of Science database was searched for all psychiatry publications between 1980 and 2009 using the search term Turkey. All articles were classified according to publication period (1980-1989, 1990-1999, 2000-2004, and 2005-2009), gender of the first and last authors, first author title, total number of authors, and type of article. Results: In all, 1961 articles meet the study criteria. The first author of 36.5% of the articles and 34.9% of last authors were women. The percentage of female first and last authors did not differ according to publication period (p=0.57). Conclusion: To the best of our knowledge this is the first study to examine gender and authorship of psychiatric research in Turkey. In total, 33% of academic positions in Turkish university psychiatry departments were occupied by women, which is comparable to the percentage of female first authors of psychiatric research papers from Turkey. It could be concluded that women academics in psychiatry departments from state universities are as reproductive as their male counterparts, but there is still a “gender gap” in psychiatry field in our country.

Keywords: Academics, Analysis, Article, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Careers, Country, Criteria, Database, Distribution, Female, Field, First, From, Gender, Gender Gap, Gender-Gap, International, Introduction, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Journals, Knowledge, Longitudinal, Male, Mar, Medical, Medical Schools, Medicine, Methods, Papers, Psychiatry, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Papers, Results, Science, Scientific Journals, State, Term, Trends, Turkey, Universities, University, Web, Web Of Science, Women, Women

# Title: North Korean Review

Full Journal Title: [North Korean Review](http://www.mcfarlandpub.com/nkrback.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kim, S.H. (2010), *North Korean Review* and Social Science Citation Index. *North Korean Review*, **6** (1), 3-5.

Full Text: Nor Kor Rev6, 3.pdf

Abstract: On October 12, 2009, Thomson Reuters announced the selection of North Korean Review (NKR) for inclusion in the prestigious Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), only four years after its 2005 inaugural issue. Thus, it is very worthwhile to contribute and subscribe to this cutting edge journal. Some of the papers published in the most recent issues are those presented at the joint conferences about North Korea for NKR by the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Seoul National University, and the Korea-America Economic Association.e.

Keywords: Citation, Journal, Korea, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Thomson Reuters, University

# Title: Notatki Ornitologiczne

Full Journal Title: Notatki Ornitologiczne

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kopij, G. (2004), Status of ornithological studies in Poland and in the world on the threshold of the 21st century: A bibliometric analysis. *Notatki Ornitologiczne*, **45** (2), 109-114.

Abstract: Based on the Wildlife & Ecology Studies Worldwide, a bibliometric analysis of the ornithological literature for the years 1971-2000 devoted to birds breeding in Poland has been conducted. Number of publications for selected avian genera is given in Table 5.

Keywords: Analysis, Avian, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Birds, Literature, Publications, Threshold, World

# Title: Notes

Full Journal Title: [Notes](http://www.jstor.org/loi/notes?group=1980-1989+%28Second+Series+Vols.+36-46%29)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Notes

JCR Abbreviated Title: Notes

ISSN: 0027-4380

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Keller, M.A. and Lawrence, C.A. (1980), Music literature indexes in review: RILM Abstracts (On-Line) and the Arts and Humanities Citation, Music Therapy, Music Psychology, and Recording Industry Indexes. *Notes*, **36** (3), 575-600.

Full Text: [1960-80\Notes36, 575.pdf](1960-80\Notes36,%20575.pdf)

? Keller, M.A. and Lawrence, C.A. (1980), Arts and Humanities Citation Index: Institute for Scientific Information. *Notes*, **36** (3), 576-588.

Full Text: 1960-80\Notes36, 576.pdf

? Keller, M.A. and Lawrence, C.A. (1980), Response to letter from Arts and Humanities Citation Index. *Notes*, **37** (2), 455-456.

Full Text: [1960-80\Notes37, 455.pdf](1960-80\Notes37,%20455.pdf)

# Title: Notes and Queries

Full Journal Title: Notes and Queries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0029-3970

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Griffin, C.O. (1993), MED and OED definitions of bane: Errors in placement of towneley manuscript quotation. *Notes and Queries*, **40** (4), 451.

Full Text: [1993\Not Que40, 451.pdf](1993\Not%20Que40,%20451.pdf)

? Guy, J.M. (2005), Oscar Wilde’s ‘self-plagiarism’: Some new manuscript evidence. *Notes and Queries*, **52** (4), 485-488.

Full Text: [2005\Not Que52, 485.pdf](2005\Not%20Que52,%20485.pdf)

Keywords: Self-Plagiarism

# Title: Notes and Records of the Royal Society

Full Journal Title: [Notes and Records of the Royal Society](http://rsnr.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/by/year)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? James, F.A.J.L. (2005), The kinetic theory of gases: An anthology of classic papers with historical commentary. *Notes and Records of the Royal Society*, **59** (3), 337-338.

Full Text: [2005\Not Rec Roy Soc59, 337.pdf](2005\Not%20Rec%20Roy%20Soc59,%20337.pdf)

Keywords: Classic Papers, Kinetic, Papers, Theory

? Wardhaugh, B. (2009), Mathematics in English printed books, 1473-1800: A bibliometric analysis. *Notes and Records of the Royal Society*, **63** (4), 325-338.

Full Text: [2009\Not Rec Roy Soc63, 325.pdf](2009\Not%20Rec%20Roy%20Soc63,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: This essay represents a first attempt to make sense of the mass of early modern English publications that deal with or refer to mathematics, using a bibliometric approach made possible by the new electronic databases: Early English books online and Eighteenth-century collections online. I present statistical information about references to mathematics in this corpus of books, perform some statistical analysis of the trends that the data show, comment on the methodological problems raised, and assess what these results do and do not tell us about early modern English discussion of mathematics.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Books, ESTC, Mathematics, Short-Title Catalog, STC

# Title: Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London

Full Journal Title: Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Corden, J. (2002), ‘Web of Science History’ project (Royal Society, database). *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London*, **56** (3), 383-388.

Full Text: [2002\Not Rec Roy Soc Lon56, 383.pdf](2002\Not%20Rec%20Roy%20Soc%20Lon56,%20383.pdf)

Abstract: In 2001 the Heritage Lottery Fund awarded pound 43 000 to the ‘Web of Science History’ project, which was put together by a consortium specializing in science and technology, in which The Royal Society was the lead bidder. The project was completed in March 2002. This exciting project provides, for the first time, a unified, standardized, guide to some of the most important scientific archives in the UK: 27 453 pages of existing paper catalogues from 310 collections held by the partner institutions, such as the catalogue of the papers of Dorothy Hodgkin, Nobel laureate for science (Chemistry, 1964), have been converted into electronic format and are available on the ‘Access to Archives’ central database, part of the new English virtual catalogue established and hosted by the Public Record Office at Kew.

Keywords: Chemistry, Heritage, History, Lead, Papers, Science, Science and Technology, UK, Web of Science

# Title: Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms

Full Journal Title: [Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5315&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=e879354534478a33783d682cba759abf)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Watterson, J.I.W. (1988), Elemental analysis by IBA and NAA — A critical comparison. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms*, **35** (3-4), 370-377.

Full Text: [1988\Nuc Ins Met Phy Res Sec B35, 370.pdf](1988\Nuc%20Ins%20Met%20Phy%20Res%20Sec%20B35,%20370.pdf)

Abstract: In this review neutron activation analysis (NAA) and ion beam analysis (IBA) have been compared in the context of the entire field of analytical science using the discipline of scientometrics, as developed by Braun and Lyon. This perspective on the relative achievements of the two methods is modified by considering and comparing their particular attributes and characteristics, particularly in relation to their differing degree of maturity. This assessment shows that NAA, as the more mature method, is the most widely applied nuclear technique, but the special capabilities of IBA give it the ability to provide information about surface composition and elemental distribution that is unique, while it is still relatively immature and it is not yet possible to define its ultimate role with any confidence.

? Liu, K.X., Ding, X.F., Fu, D.P., Pan, Y., Wu, X.H., Guo, Z.Y. and Zhou, L.P. (2007), A new compact AMS system at Peking University. *Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research Section B-Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms*, **259** (1), 23-26.

Full Text: [2007\Nuc Ins Met Phy Res Sec B259, 23.pdf](2007/Nuc%20Ins%20Met%20Phy%20Res%20Sec%20B259,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: A compact C-14 AMS system manufactured by the National Electrostatics Corporation has been installed at the Institute of Heavy Ion Physics, Peking University. The system is based on a Model 1.5SDH-1 Pelletron accelerator with a maximum terminal voltage of 0.6 MV. The C-14 measurement accuracy with this system is better than 0.4% and the machine background is lower than 0.03 pMC. The performance of the new system, especially the background and the delta C-13 measurements, is presented. Several important applications are also described briefly.

Keywords: AMS, precision, background, delta C-13 measurement, C-14 AMS

? Lou, J.L., Li, Z.H., Ye, Y.L., Hua, H., Faisal, Q.J., Jiang, D.X., Li, X.Q., Zhang, S.Q., Zheng, T., Ge, Y.C., Kong, Z., Song, Y.S., Lv, L.H., Li, C., Lu, F., Fan, F.Y., Li, Z.Y., Cao, Z.X., Ma, L.Y., Li, Q.T. and Xiao, J. (2009), Performances of a beta-delayed neutron detection array at Peking University. *Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research Section B-Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms*, **606** (3), 645-650.

Full Text: [2009\Nuc Ins Met Phy Res Sec B606, 645.pdf](2009/Nuc%20Ins%20Met%20Phy%20Res%20Sec%20B606,%20645.pdf)

Abstract: A beta-delayed neutron detection array composed of a neutron sphere and two neutron walls was constructed in the State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology at Peking University. Recently the performances of this detection array were largely improved and tested with a (60)Co source, cosmic rays and (16)C and (17)N radioactive beams. The Tyvek 1056D paper and silicone grease were chosen for the reflection and coupling materials, respectively. For the neutron sphere with large detection solid angle (30% of 4 pi steradian), The intrinsic efficiency is about 14.1% at a neutron energy of 1 MeV and the detection threshold is about 350 keV; for the neutron walls with flexible setup, these values are 36.5% and 200 keV, respectively. The combined array of neutron sphere and neutron walls has successfully been applied to measure the beta-delayed neutrons emitted from neutron-rich unstable nuclei.

Keywords: beta-delayed neutron detection array, Time-of-Flight (ToF), Energy resolution, Intrinsic efficiency, Detection threshold, Decay, Line

# Title: Nucleic Acids Research

Full Journal Title: [Nucleic Acids Research](http://nar.oxfordjournals.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Nucleic Acids Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Nucleic Acids Res

ISSN: 0305-1048

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: English

Language: England

Publisher: Oxford Univ Press

Publisher Address: Great Clarendon St, Oxford OX2 6DP, England

Subject Categories:

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology: Impact Factor 7.260, 2/261

? Lawrence, C.J., Schaeffer, M.L., Seigfried, T.E., Campbell, D.A. and Harper, L.C. (2007), MaizeGDB’s new data types, resources and activities. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **35**, D895-D900.

Full Text: [2005\Nur Edu Tod25, 19.pdf](2005\Nur%20Edu%20Tod25,%2019.pdf)

# Title: Nuclear Physics A

Full Journal Title: Nuclear Physics A

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Kang, K.J. (1978), Recent Developments and Applications of Radiation/Detection Technology in Tsinghua University. *Nuclear Physics A*, **834** (1-4), 736C-742C.

Full Text: [1960-80\Nuc Phy A834, 736C.pdf](1960-80/Nuc%20Phy%20A834,%20736C.pdf)

Abstract: Nuclear technology applications have been very important research fields in Tsinghua University (THU) for more than 50 years. This paper describes two major directions and related projects running in THU concerning nuclear technology applications for radiation imaging and nuclear technology applications for astrophysics. Radiation imaging is a significant application of nuclear technology for all kinds of real world needs including security inspections, anti-smuggling operations, and medicine. The current improved imaging systems give much higher quality radiation images. THU has produced accelerating tubes for both industrial and medical accelerators with energy levels ranging from 2.5 similar to 20 Mev. Detectors have been produced for medical and industrial imaging as well as for high energy physics experiments such as the MRPC with fast time and position resolutions. DR and CT systems for radiation imaging systems have been continuously improved with new system designs and improved algorithms for image reconstruction and processing. Two important new key initiatives are the dual-energy radiography and dual-energy CT systems. Dual-energy CT imaging improves material discrimination by providing both the electron density and the atomic number distribution of scanned objects. Finally, this paper also introduces recent developments related to the hard X-ray modulation telescope (HXMT) provided by THU.

# Title: Nuova Rivista Storica

Full Journal Title: Nuova Rivista Storica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Di Rienzo, E. and D’Ovidio, F.L. (2012), Evaluate the evaluation. Quality of scientific research and “Scientometrics”. *Nuova Rivista Storica*, **96** (2), 359-374.

Full Text: 2012\Nuo Riv Sto96, 359.pdf

Keywords: Evaluation, Quality, Research

# Title: Nurse Author and Editor

Full Journal Title: Nurse Author and Editor

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kirchhoff, K.T. (1999), Ensuring accurate references. *Nurse Author and Editor*, **5**, 1-3.

# Title: Nurse Education Today

Full Journal Title: [Nurse Education Today](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=02606917)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Dornik, E., Vidmar, G. and Žumer, M. (2005), Nursing education in Slovenia and its impact on nurses publishing in their professional journal. *Nurse Education Today*, **25** (3), 197-203.

Full Text: [2005\Nur Edu Tod25, 19.pdf](2005\Nur%20Edu%20Tod25,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: The paper describes development of nursing education in Slovenia (from Associate Degree to Diploma level, with BSN programme of brief duration) and discusses its impact on structure and contents of the Journal of the Slovenian Nursing Association (JSNA). Extensive bibliometric analysis was performed on all scientific and technical papers published in the JSNA between 1976 and 2001. Statistical analyses were carried out to study characteristics and inter-relations of authorship, article type, cited references and subject classification. A positive impact of improved and extended education of nurses on quantity and quality of their publications was confirmed. Nevertheless, further steps in terms of education and research are needed fully to establish nursing as an independent profession in Slovenia, and there is still much room for improving the standard of the articles in the JSNA.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Development, Journal, Nursing Education, Periodicals, Publications, Research, Slovenia

? Crookes, P.A., Reis, S.L. and Jones, S.C. (2010), The development of a ranking tool for refereed journals in which nursing and midwifery researchers publish their work. *Nurse Education Today*, **30** (5), 420-427.

Full Text: [2010\Nur Edu Tod30, 420.pdf](2010\Nur%20Edu%20Tod30,%20420.pdf)

Abstract: Publication in quality journals has long been a yardstick for measuring academic performance, although there is a divergence of opinions as to how to define and measure “journal quality”. For some time the primary tools for assessing journal quality have been the ISI journal Citation Reports and the Journal Impact Factors (JIFs), although it has been argued that these are less appropriate for practical disciplines such as nursing midwifery. In order to accurately reflect the nature of nursing and midwifery as a discipline, given the inherent flaws of using just one indicator of journal quality to assess performance overall, this project was designed to develop a tool which combined both objective and subjective methods to produce a ranking system which is specifically relevant to the disciplines of nursing and midwifery. This project succeeded in developing the Journal Evaluation Tool (JET), through extensive consultations with experts in the fields of nursing and midwifery. This tool may overcome some problems associated with the sole use of the journal impact factor, and may be utilised as an alternative measure of journal quality. The new tool was tested using a sample of 52 responding journals; and has now been disseminated to nursing and midwifery bodies in Australia and New Zealand, along with instructions for its use and recommendations for future research. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Business, Citation Analysis, Impact Factors, Information Science, Management, Quality, Research, Research Measurement, Research Personnel

? Ball, E., McLoughlin, M. and Darvill, A. (2011), Plethora or paucity: A systematic search and bibliometric study of the application and design of qualitative methods in nursing research 2008-2010. *Nurse Education Today*, **31** (3), 299-303.

Full Text: [2011\Nur Edu Tod31, 299.pdf](2011\Nur%20Edu%20Tod31,%20299.pdf)

Abstract: Qualitative methodology has increased in application and acceptability in all research disciplines. In nursing, it is appropriate that a plethora of qualitative methods can be found as nurses pose real-world questions to clinical, cultural and ethical issues of patient care (Johnson, 2007: Long and Johnson, 2007), yet the methods nurses readily use in pursuit of answers remains under intense scrutiny. One of the problems with qualitative methodology for nursing research is its place in the hierarchy of evidence (HOE); another is its comparison to the positivist constructs of what constitutes good research and the measurement of qualitative research against this. In order to position and strengthen its evidence base, nursing may well seek to distance itself from a qualitative perspective and utilise methods at the top of the HOE; yet given the relation of qualitative methods to nursing this would constrain rather than broaden the profession in search of answers and an evidence base. The comparison between qualitative and quantitative can be both mutually exclusive and rhetorical, by shifting the comparison this study takes a more reflexive position and critically appraises qualitative methods against the standards set by qualitative researchers. By comparing the design and application of qualitative methods in nursing over a two year period, the study examined how qualitative stands up to independent rather than comparative scrutiny. For the methods, a four-step mixed methods approach newly constructed by the first author was used to define the scope of the research question and develop inclusion criteria. 2. Synthesis tables were constructed to organise data, 3. Bibliometrics configured data. 4. Studies selected for inclusion in the review were critically appraised using a critical interpretive synthesis (Dixon-Woods et al., 2006). The paper outlines the research process as well as findings. Results showed of the 240 papers analysed, 27% used ad hoc or no references to qualitative; methodological terms such as thematic analysis or constant comparative methods were used inconsistently; qualitative was a catch-all panacea rather than a methodology with well-argued terms or contextual definition. (c) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acceptability, Analysis, Application, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Care, Clinical, Comparison, Constructed, Criteria, Cultural, Data, Design, Ethical, Ethical Issues, Evidence, First, Measurement, Methodology, Methods, New Four Step Methodological Approach, Nurses, Nursing, Papers, Patient Care, Profession, Qualitative, Qualitative Methods, Qualitative Methods and Analysis, Qualitative Research, References, Research, Review, Rights, Scope, SI, Standards, Synthesis

? Wu, X.V., Enskar, K., Lee, C.C.S. and Wang, W.R. (2015), A systematic review of clinical assessment for undergraduate nursing students. *Nurse Education Today*, **35** (2), 347-359.

Full Text: [2015\Nur Edu Tod35, 347.pdf](2015/Nur%20Edu%20Tod35,%20347.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Consolidated clinical practicum prepares pre-registration nursing students to function as beginning practitioners. The clinical competencies of final-year nursing students provide a key indication of professional standards of practice and patient safety. Thus, clinical assessment of nursing students is a crucial issue for educators and administrators. Objective: The aim of this systematic review was to explore the clinical competency assessment for undergraduate nursing students. Data sources: PubMed, CINAHL, ScienceDirect, Web of Science, and EBSCO were systematically searched from January 2000 to December 2013. Methods: The systematic review was in line with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. Published quantitative and qualitative studies that examined clinical assessment practices and tools used in clinical nursing education were retrieved. Quality assessment, data extraction, and analysis were completed on all included studies. Results: This review screened 2073 titles, abstracts and full-text records, resulting in 33 included studies. Two reviewers assessed the quality of the included studies. Fourteen quantitative and qualitative studies were identified for this evaluation. The evidence was ordered into emergent themes; the overarching themes were current practices in clinical assessment, issues of learning and assessment, development of assessment tools, and reliability and validity of assessment tools. Conclusion: There is a need to develop a holistic clinical assessment tool with reasonable level of validity and reliability. Clinical assessment is a robust activity and requires collaboration between clinical partners and academia to enhance the clinical experiences of students, the professional development of preceptors, and the clinical credibility of academics. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abstracts, Academics, Activity, Analysis, Assessment, Assessment Standards, Clinical, Clinical Assessment, Clinical Assessment Practices, Clinical Assessment Tool, Clinical Competence, Collaboration, Competence, Competencies, Competency, Credibility, Data, Development, Education, Evaluation, Evidence, Experiences, Extraction, From, Function, Guidelines, Holistic, Indication, Issues, Learning, Methods, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Education, Patient, Patient Safety, Perceptions, Performance, Practice, Practices, Preceptorship, Pubmed, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Assessment, Quality Of, Records, Reliability, Results, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Safety, Science, Sciencedirect, Sources, Standards, Students, Supervision, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Teachers, Undergraduate, Undergraduate Nursing Students, Validity, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Nursing Ethics

Full Journal Title: [Nursing Ethics](http://nej.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tschudin, V. (2006), How nursing ethics as a subject changes: An analysis of the first 11 years of publication of the journal *Nursing Ethics*. *Nursing Ethics*, **13** (1), 65-85.

Full Text: [2006\Nur Eth13, 65.pdf](2006\Nur%20Eth13,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: By analysing the first, second, 10th and 11th years of publication (i.e. volumes 1, 2, 10, 11) of Nursing Ethics, I will show the significant visible trends in the articles and draw some conclusions. The trends are visible at various levels: from simple analysis of an issue, or a comment on a situation in the early years, to in-depth philosophical and research studies; and from short statements to much longer articles. The ethical approaches used go from either none or unquestioned assumptions to several approaches used in any one study. This corresponds to the general postmodern trend in society. The interpretation made of these trends is of a kind of protest at nurses and nursing being devalued. Although this is expressed negatively, the positive message conveyed is that nurses are now taking their professional life into their own hands, vigorously and more daringly than a decade ago.

Keywords: Analysis, Assumptions, Changes, Ethical, Ethics, First, General, Life, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Ethics, Publication, Research, Society, Trend, Trends

? Broome, M., Dougherty, M.C., Freda, M.C., Kearney, M.H. and Baggs, J.G. (2010), Ethical concerns of nursing reviewers: An international survey. *Nursing Ethics*, **17** (6), 741-748.

Full Text: [2010\Nur Eth17, 741.pdf](2010\Nur%20Eth17,%20741.pdf)

Abstract: Editors of scientific literature rely heavily on peer reviewers to evaluate the integrity of research conduct and validity of findings in manuscript submissions. The purpose of this study was to describe the ethical concerns of reviewers of nursing journals. This descriptive cross-sectional study was an anonymous online survey. The findings reported here were part of a larger investigation of experiences of reviewers. Fifty-two editors of nursing journals (six outside the USA) agreed to invite their review panels to participate. A 69-item forced-choice and open-ended survey developed by the authors based on the literature was pilot tested with 18 reviewers before being entered into SurveyMonkey (TM). A total of 1675 reviewers responded with useable surveys. Six questions elicited responses about ethical issues, such as conflict of interest, protection of human research participants, plagiarism, duplicate publication, misrepresentation of data and ‘other’. The reviewers indicated whether they had experienced such a concern and notified the editor, and how satisfied they were with the outcome. They provided specific examples. Approximately 20% of the reviewers had experienced various ethical dilemmas. Although the majority reported their concerns to the editor, not all did so, and not all were satisfied with the outcomes. The most commonly reported concern perceived was inadequate protection of human participants. The least common was plagiarism, but this was most often reported to the editor and least often led to a satisfactory outcome. Qualitative responses at the end of the survey indicate this lack of satisfaction was most commonly related to feedback provided on resolution by the editor. The findings from this study suggest several areas that editors should note, including follow up with reviewers when they identify ethical concerns about a manuscript.

Keywords: Authors, Conflict of Interest, Duplicate Publication, Ethical Concerns, Feedback, Journals, Literature, Nursing Journals, Online Survey, Outcomes, Peer Reviewers, Peer Reviewers, Plagiarism, Publication, Research, Review, Survey

? Cannaerts, N., Gastmans, C. and de Casterle, B.D. (2014), Contribution of ethics education to the ethical competence of nursing students: Educators’ and students’ perceptions. *Nursing Ethics*, **21** (8), 861-878.

Full Text: [2014\Nur Eth21, 861.pdf](2014/Nur%20Eth21,%20861.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: To review the literature on perceptions of nursing students and/or educators on the contribution of ethics education to ethical competence in nursing students. Background: Nurses do not always demonstrate the competencies necessary to engage in ethical practice. Educators continue to debate about the best ways to teach ethics to nurses so that they can develop ethical competencies. Data sources: MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and Web of Science. Review methods: A total of 15 articles with a quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods design published between January 1992 and March 2012 were analyzed. Results: According to students and educators, ethics education increases ethical perception of nursing students and the development of reflective and analytical skills. However, its contribution to the development of ethical behavior was barely mentioned. The accounts of students and educators revealed essential features of effective ethics education: active involvement of students in case study discussions and use of ethical frameworks. The use of activating educational strategies requires a safe learning environment where students can openly reflect on values at stake in their care practice. Conclusion: A better understanding of how students learn to develop ethical skills and of influencing factors can guide educators to develop ethics courses for nursing curriculum. Future research needs to focus on the methodological accuracy of sampling and measuring instruments.

Keywords: Accuracy, Active, Articles, Behavior, Care, Case Study, Competence, Competencies, Contribution, Curriculum, Data, Decision-Making, Design, Development, Education, Educators’ Perceptions, Environment, Ethical, Ethics, Ethics Education, Factors, Health-Care Ethics, Instruments, Learning, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Methods, Mixed Methods, Need, Needs, Nurses, Nursing, Perception, Practice, Psycinfo, Qualitative, Research, Results, Review, Sampling, Science, Sources, Students, Students’ Perceptions, Understanding, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Nursing & Health Sciences

Full Journal Title: Nursing & Health Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Smith, D.R. and Hazelton, M. (2008), Bibliometrics, citation indexing, and the journals of nursing. *Nursing & Health Sciences*, **10** (4), 260-265.

Full Text: [2008\Nur Hea Sci10, 260.pdf](2008\Nur%20Hea%20Sci10,%20260.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric research has risen in popularity during recent years and an increasing number of investigations now have examined the nursing literature. Our article provides a comprehensive overview of citation-based research in the nursing profession, as well as a discussion of bibliometrics, journal impact factors, and international publishing trends. The debate on evidence-based practice and its potential influence and relevance for nursing scholars is also covered. Although journal performance indicators are, no doubt, important for the contemporary nursing academic, it is the core research skills and attributes that nursing scholars, academics, and educators will need to consider more carefully in future if the next generation of professional nurse researchers is to truly flourish.

Keywords: Allied Health, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Indexing, Core, Education, Epistemic Origins, Evolution, Impact, Impact Factors, Impact Factors, Indexing, Indicators, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Literature, Models, Nurses, Nursing Literature, Nursing Research, Performance Indicators, Professional, Publishing, Research, Rethinking, Science, Trends

? Smith, D.R. and Hazelton, M. (2011), Bibliometric awareness in nursing scholarship: Can we afford to ignore it any longer? *Nursing & Health Sciences*, **13** (4), 384-387.

Full Text: [2011\Nur Hea Sci13, 384.pdf](2011\Nur%20Hea%20Sci13,%20384.pdf)

Abstract: In contemporary nursing academia, it is unthinkable that topics such as research methods, evidence-based practice, and the translation of research into practice would be omitted from nursing curricula at any level. What is surprising, however, is that despite a broad educational emphasis on teaching research, the rising importance of bibliometrics appears to have been largely neglected. If nursing scholarship and nursing scholars are to prosper in the highly competitive field of modern health research, a sophisticated understanding of citation-based methods is clearly required. Armed with this knowledge, one can more successfully argue why scarce research funding, that might otherwise be channeled elsewhere, ought to be assigned to nursing researchers. We hereby urge readers to reflect on the extent to which bibliometrics is covered within formal nursing curricula at their college or university. It is no longer a case of if a graduate nurse will need this skill set for their future professional development, but when.

Keywords: Awareness, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Core Journals, Development, Evidence-Based Practice, Factor Trends, Funding, Graduate, Health, Journal Impact Factors, Knowledge, Nursing, Nursing Scholarship, Occupational-Health, Practice, Professional, Publication, Research, Researchers, Scholarship, Set, Teaching, Topics, Translation, University, Urge

? Hamilton, P., Willis, E., Henderson, J., Harvey, C., Toffoli, L., Abery, E. and Verrall, C. (2014), Mapping social processes at work in nursing knowledge development. *Nursing & Health Sciences*, **16** (3), 395-402.

Full Text: [2014\Nur Hea Sci16, 395.pdf](2014/Nur%20Hea%20Sci16,%20395.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we suggest a blueprint for combining bibliometrics and critical analysis as a way to review published scientific works in nursing. This new approach is neither a systematic review nor meta-analysis. Instead, it is a way for researchers and clinicians to understand how and why current nursing knowledge developed as it did. Our approach will enable consumers and producers of nursing knowledge to recognize and take into account the social processes involved in the development, evaluation, and utilization of new nursing knowledge. We offer a rationale and a strategy for examining the socially-sanctioned actions by which nurse scientists signal to readers the boundaries of their thinking about a problem, the roots of their ideas, and the significance of their work. These actions - based on social processes of authority, credibility, and prestige - have bearing on the careers of nurse scientists and on the ways the knowledge they create enters into the everyday world of nurse clinicians and determines their actions at the bedside, as well as their opportunities for advancement.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Boundaries, Careers, Combining, Credibility, Database, Development, Evaluation, Knowledge, Literature, Mapping, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nurse, Nursing, Publishing, Researchers, Review, Scientists, Searches, Significance, Social, Social Process, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Utilization, Work, World

# Title: Nursing Informatics: An International Overview for Nursing in a Technological ERA

Full Journal Title: Nursing Informatics: An International Overview for Nursing in a Technological ERA

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? D’Auria, J.P. (1994), A bibliometric analysis of published maternal and child health nursing research from 1976 to 1990. Fifth IMIA International Conference on Nursing Use of Computers and Information Science, June 17-22, 1994, San Antonio, Texas, USA, *Nursing Informatics: An International Overview for Nursing in a Technological ERA*, 471-475.

? D’Auria, J.P. (1994), An author co-citation analysis of published maternal and child health nursing research from 1986-1990. Fifth IMIA International Conference on Nursing Use of Computers and Information Science, June 17-22, 1994, San Antonio, Texas, USA, *Nursing Informatics: An International Overview for Nursing in a Technological ERA*, 757.

# Title: Nursing Inquiry

Full Journal Title: Nursing Inquiry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Rafferty, A.M. and Traynor, M. (2002), Sustainable funding for nursing research in higher education. *Nursing Inquiry*, **9** (4), 219-220.

Full Text: [2002\Nur Inq9, 219.pdf](2002\Nur%20Inq9,%20219.pdf)

? Traynor, M., Stone, K., Cook, H., Gould, D. and Maben, J. (2014), Disciplinary processes and the management of poor performance among UK nurses: Bad apple or systemic failure? A scoping study. *Nursing Inquiry*, **21** (1), 51-58.

Full Text: [2014\Nur Inq21, 51.pdf](2014/Nur%20Inq21,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: The rise of managerialism within healthcare systems has been noted globally. This paper uses the findings of a scoping study to investigate the management of poor performance among nurses and midwives in the United Kingdom within this context. The management of poor performance among clinicians in the NHS has been seen as a significant policy problem. There has been a profound shift in the distribution of power between professional and managerial groups in many health systems globally. We examined literature published between 2000 and 10 to explore aspects of poor performance and its management. We used Web of Science, CINAHL, MEDLINE, British Nursing Index, HMIC, Cochrane Library and PubMed. Empirical data are limited but indicate that nurses and midwives are the clinical groups most likely to be suspended and that poor performance is often represented as an individual deficit. A focus on the individual as a source of trouble can serve as a distraction from more complex systematic problems.

Keywords: Clinical, Context, Data, Distribution, Failure, Groups, Health, Health Systems, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mar, Medline, Midwives, National Health Service, Nhs, Nurses, Nursing, Performance, Policy, Poor Performance, Power, Professional Misconduct, Pubmed, Science, Source, Systems, UK, United Kingdom, Web of Science, Workplace Discipline

? Sanon, M.A., Evans-Agnew, R.A. and Boutain, D.M. (2014), An exploration of social justice intent in photovoice research studies from 2008 to 2013. *Nursing Inquiry*, **21** (3), 212-226.

Full Text: [2014\Nur Inq21, 212.pdf](2014/Nur%20Inq21,%20212.pdf)

Abstract: In an age where digital images are omnipresent, the use of participant photography in qualitative research has become accessible and commonplace. Yet, scant attention is paid to the social justice impact of photovoice amongst studies that have used this innovative method as a way to promote social justice. There is a need to review this method to understand its contributions and possibilities. This literature review of photovoice research studies (i) explores whether authors implicitly or explicitly related the methodologies to their aims of promoting social justice (methodology-method fit) and (ii) outlines the social justice research impact of photovoice findings using the framework of social justice awareness, amelioration and transformation. PubMed, Scopus, PsycINFO and Web of Science databases were searched from the years 2008-13 using the following keywords: photovoice; photonovella; photovoice and social justice; and photovoice and participatory action research. Of the 30 research studies reviewed, only thirteen identified an underlying methodology guiding the photovoice method. The social justice impacts emphasized were more related to social justice awareness (n = 30) than amelioration (n = 11) or transformation (n = 3). Future researchers using photovoice as a way to promote social justice are encouraged to assess and plan for the social justice impact desired.

Keywords: Action Research, Age, Attention, Authors, Awareness, Community, Critical Methodologies, Databases, Empowerment, Framework, From, Impact, Impacts, Justice, Literature, Literature Review, Methodologies, Methodology, Neighborhood, Older-Adults, Participatory, Participatory Action Research, Partnerships, Photography, Photography, Photovoice, Psycinfo, Public-Health, Pubmed, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Research, Research Impact, Researchers, Review, Science, Scopus, Social, Social Justice, Social Justice Impact, Transformation, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Womens Health, Youth

# Title: Nursing Outlook

Full Journal Title: [Nursing Outlook](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6975&_auth=y&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=a35deefea919f8f8712af471a2f9d054)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Polit, D.F. and Northam, S. (2011), Impact factors in nursing journals. *Nursing Outlook*, **59** (1), 18-28.

Full Text: [2011\Nur Out59, 18.pdf](2011\Nur%20Out59,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: Journal impact factors (IFs), a measure of citation frequency, are published annually in Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Journal IFs, although controversial because of the uses to which they have been put in academic arenas, remain a metric about which nurses should be informed. This paper discusses key issues in the controversy, explains how IFs are computed, and presents historical and 2009 IF data for nursing journals. The number of nursing journals indexed in JCR has grown from 35 in 2004 to 74 in 2009. The journals currently indexed are diverse in terms of focus (practice vs research), specialty areas, and country of publication. The median IF score for nursing journals (0.91 in 2009) is similar to that for several other health care categories. Given the controversies surrounding IFs, it may be useful for nurses to play a more active role in furthering the debate by undertaking research relating to IFs, including studies of how they affect nurses’ scholarly pursuits and publication decisions. Cite this article: Pat, D. F., & Northam, S. (2011, FEBRUARY). Impact factors in nursing journals. Nursing Outlook, 59(1), 18-28. doi:10.1016/j.outlook.2010.11.001.

Keywords: Association, Bibliometrics, Care, Citation, Citation Frequency, Citation Rate, Communication, Country, Data, Fate, Health, Health Care, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact, Journals, Manuscripts, Measure, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Journal, Nursing Journals, Practice, Professional Issues, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Research, Role, Scholarship, Specialty, Trials

# Title: Nursing Research

Full Journal Title: [Nursing Research](http://www.nursingresearchonline.com/pt/re/nnr/home.htm;jsessionid=CiYOYB5MPEvM5iA8HemUHX4ZzbZue9VNdFpUXukwcKoucU6J0Gp1!1142682874!-949856032!9001!-1)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0029-6562

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Taylor, M.K. (1998), The practical effects of errors in reference lists in Nursing Research Journals. *Nursing Research*, **47** (5), 300-303.

Full Text: 1998\Nur Res47, 300.pdf

Abstract: Background: Previous studies have noted the prevalence of errors in journal reference lists, including nursing journals, but an in-depth study of nursing research journals has not been reported.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the number and types of errors in nursing research journal reference lists.

Method: A stratified random sample of 262 references from three nursing research journals was obtained. References were compared with the actual articles, books, and chapters cited, or with photocopies obtained via interlibrary loan. Error rates were calculated.

Results: The overall error rate was 45.8%; 38.3% of all references contained at least one major error, and 13.8% of all references contained at least one minor error.

Conclusions: The overall rate of reference errors falls within the range exhibited by recent studies of the medical and dental literature but exceeds the rates found in studies of nursing journals and veterinary medicine journals. Researchers need to consider the number and types of errors involved when using reference lists in their research.

Notes: TTopic

? Estabrooks, C.A., Winther, C. and Derksen, L. (2004), A bibliometric analysis of the research utilization literature in nursing. *Nursing Research*, **53** (5), 293-303.

Full Text: [2004\Nur Res53, 293.pdf](2004\Nur%20Res53,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Research utilization is the use of research to guide clinical practice. However, little is known about the characteristics of the research utilization literature in nursing, including the development and organization of this field of study. This article addresses the knowledge gap in this field of study by bibliometrically analyzing the research utilization literature in nursing. Objective: To map research utilization as a field of study in nursing using bibliometric methods, and to identify the structure of this scientific community, including the current network of researchers. Method: A search of electronic and hard copy databases resulted in bibliographic data for 630 articles on research utilization in nursing published between 1972 and 2001. Bibliometric techniques used included a statistical analysis of publication counts, co-word analysis, and co-citation analysis. Results: The analyses showed a trend of increased productivity since the early 1990s. Most publications were authored by a single author, with no tendency toward increased collaboration over time. Most references cited in the articles were nursing references, indicating that there is very little flow into nursing from other fields. Only 4% of the references cited were actual research articles about research utilization, consistent with applied fields in which clinicians most commonly cite other clinicians. The 630 articles were published in a total of 194 different journals, with the Journal of Advanced Nursing identified as a key journal in the field. Conclusions: According to the analysis, tremendous growth has occurred in the field of research utilization. However, the limited amount of collaborative research and the repeated citation of a few references indicate that the field is underdeveloped. The research utilization field would benefit from more substantive conceptual and empirical work, and more collaboration among emerging scholars.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Characteristics, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Co-Word Analysis, Cocitation, Collaboration, Collaborative Research, Community, Data, Databases, Development, Field, Flow, Growth, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Methods, Network, Nursing, Organization, Practice, Productivity, Publication, Publication Counts, Publications, Research, Statistical Analysis, Structure, Techniques, Trend, Utilization, Work

? Habermann, B., Broome, M., Pryor, E.R. and Ziner, K.W. (2010), Research coordinators’ experiences with scientific misconduct and research integrity. *Nursing Research*, **59** (1), 51-57.

Full Text: [2010\Nur Res59, 51.pdf](2010\Nur%20Res59,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Most reports of scientific misconduct have been focused on principal investigators and other scientists (e.g., biostatisticians) involved in the research enterprise. However, by virtue of their position, research coordinators are often closest to the research field where much of misconduct occurs. Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe rei search coordinators’ experiences with scientific misconduct in their clinical environment. Design: The descriptive design was embedded in a larger cross-sectional national survey. A total of 266 respondents, predominately registered nurses, who answered “yes” to having firsthand knowledge of scientific misconduct in the past year, provided open-ended question responses. Methods: Content analysis was conducted by the research team, ensuring agreement of core categories and sub-categories of misconduct. Findings: Research coordinators most commonly learned about misconduct via firsthand witness of the event, with the principal investigator being the person most commonly identified as the responsible party. Five major categories of misconduct were identified: protocol violations, consent violations, fabrication, falsification, and financial conflict of interest. In 70% of cases, the misconduct was reported. In most instances where misconduct was reported, some action was taken. However, in approximately 14% of cases, no action or investigation ensued; in 6.5% of cases, the coordinator was fired or he or she resigned. Conclusions: This study demonstrates the need to expand definitions of scientific misconduct beyond fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism to include other practices, The importance of the ethical climate in the institution in ensuring a safe environment to report and an environment where evidence is reviewed cannot be overlooked.

Keywords: Clinical-Trials, Conflict of Interest, Content Analysis, Definitions, Environment, Institutional Climate, Misconduct, Plagiarism, Research, Research Coordinators, Scientific Misconduct, Survey

? Wong, E.L.Y., Tam, W.W.S., Wong, F.C.Y. and Cheung, A.W.L. (2013), Citation classics in nursing journals: The top 50 most frequently cited articles from 1956 to 2011. *Nursing Research*, **62** (5), 344-351.

Full Text: [2013\Nur Res62, 344.pdf](2013/Nur%20Res62,%20344.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Assessing the impact of individual journal articles provides information for understanding trends in science and translation of findings on practice. Citation analysis is an important way to highlight the contributions of individual author/investigator and journals on nursing practice. Objective: The purpose of this study was to identify the most frequently cited articles published in nursing journals from 1956 to 2011. Methods: The Science Citation Index Expanded and Social Sciences Citation Index were searched for citations through 2011 to articles published in the 89 nursing journals listed on the Journal Citation Reports (2010 edition). The number of citations, topic, countries, and institutions of origin based on the first author affiliation, year of publication, study design, publishing journal, journal country, and journal impact factor were noted. The most frequently cited articles published in the 89 nursing journals from 1956 to 2011 were identified. Results: The top 50 most frequently cited articles were published in 10 nursing journals between 1970 and 2005. The top cited article received 784 citations. The most common topics were methodology for qualitative studies, validation procedures for tool development, and nursing care and practices in cancer and mental health. The most common study designs were reviews including meta-analysis and instrument validation. Most of the top 50 cited articles were published from 1986 to 1995. Discussion: The findings provide insights into priorities and trends in nursing research and translational science.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Cancer, Care, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Country, Design, Development, First, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Institutions, Journal, Journal Articles, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Mental Health, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Nursing, Nursing Journals, Nursing Practice, Nursing Research, Origin, Practice, Practices, Procedures, Publication, Publishing, Purpose, Qualitative, Research, Results, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Study Design, Topic, Translation, Trends, Understanding, Validation

? Gagliardi, A.R., Umoquit, M., Webster, F. and Dobrow, M. (2014), Qualitative research publication rates in top-ranked nursing journals 2002-2011. *Nursing Research*, **63** (3), 221-227.

Full Text: [2014\Nur Res63, 221.pdf](2014/Nur%20Res63,%20221.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Journal publication is the traditional means of disseminating research. Few top-ranked general medical and health services and policy research journals publish qualitative research. Objectives: This study examined qualitative research publication rates in top-ranked nursing journals with varying characteristics (general vs. specialty focus, number of issues per year) and compared publication rates with those previously reported for journals in related fields. Methods: A bibliometric approach was used to identify and quantify qualitative articles published in 10 top-ranked nursing journals from 2002 to 2011. Results: The percentage of qualitative empirical studies varied within and across nursing journals with no apparent association with journal characteristics. Although variable, qualitative research appears more common in high-ranking nursing journals than in general medical and health services and policy research journals. Discussion: Examining factors that contribute to inconsistent rates may identify strategies to optimize qualitative research reporting and publication.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Empirical Studies, General, Health, Health Services, Issues, Journal, Journals, Management Research, Medical, Methods, Nursing, Nursing Journals, Periodicals As Topic, Policy, Policy Research, Publication, Published Health-Services, Publishing, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Rates, Reporting, Research, Research Journals, Results, Search Strategies, Services, Specialty, Trends

# Title: Nursing Science Quarterly

Full Journal Title: [Nursing Science Quarterly](http://nsq.sagepub.com/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Parse, R.R. (1996), Hear ye, hear ye, novice and seasoned authors! *Nursing Science Quarterly*, **9** (1), 1.

# Title: Nutricion Hospitalaria

Full Journal Title: Nutrición Hospitalaria

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0212-1611

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Culebras-Fernández, J., de Lorenzo, A.G., Wanden-Nerghe, C., Castiel, L.D. and Sanz-Valero, J. (2008), Careful! Your bibliographic references may be examined. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **23** (2), 85-88.

Full Text: [2008\Nut Hos23, 85.pdf](2008\Nut%20Hos23,%2085.pdf)

Abstract: Reference to previous work represents a conceptual association of recognized scientific ideas that are beneficial for the citing author. I.e., a reference is an express recognition of an intellectual compromise towards a previous source of information. After all, advancement of science is supported by previous research. At present, the way to know and to measure the importance of a published item comes through its posterior citations, circumstance that obliges scientific journals to con trot the pertinence and relevance of the cited work. Therefore, when submitting a manuscript for consideration to a scientific journal, it must be beard in mind that the included references will be examined.

Keywords: (Type of Publication), Access to Information, Association, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometrics, Citations, Information, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Relevance, Research, Science, Scientific Journals, Source, Work

Notes: UUniversity

? Gonzalez-Sagrado, M., Roman, D.A.D.L., Conde-Vicente, R., Izaola, O., Aller, R. and Perez-Castrillon, J.L. (2008), Evaluation of two methods for correcting the impact factor using the investigation done at the “Del Rio Hortega” University Hospital (1999-2004) as the data source. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **23** (2), 111-118.

Full Text: [2008\Nut Hos23, 111.pdf](2008\Nut%20Hos23,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objective: To adjust the Impact Factor (IF) provided by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) is necessary for improving bibliometric analysis among the various areas of knowledge. Our objective was to evaluate two parameters (the maximum and the median value of each subject area) for IF adjustment using the original (not corrected) IF as the reference method in a tertiary hospital biomedical investigation model. Material and method: We retrieved articles from Hospital Universitario “Del Rio Hortega” from Valladolid (Spain) for the period 1999-2004 as data source. We have describe the characteristics of the followed IF distributions: IF Corrected by the Maximum value (IFCORMAX), IF Corrected by the Median value (IFCORMED) and IF without adjustments (IF). Besides, we have analyzed both the inter-annual and the inter-subject differences obtained by the three methods. Results: The three analyzed IF series shown not normal distributions that are positively skewed. The IF adjusted by the median showed the highest coefficient of variation (CV = 357.3%). The IF adjusted by the Maximum value increased the “weight” of journals with the highest not corrected IF for each subject category. Inter-annual differences were similarly estimated by the three methods. The IF adjusted by the median increased the inter-subject difference from 7.3% to 12.4%. Conclusions: Our results suggests that IF adjusted by the maximum value of each discipline is the best method to correct the ISI-IF values, because journals with the high IF are always rewarded, while IF adjusted by the median infra-estimated most of them.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Biomedicine, Characteristics, Data, Health-Sciences, Hospital, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Institute for Scientific Information, Investigation, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, Model, Normal, Quality, Science-Citation-Index, Source, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production, University Hospital, Value

Notes: JJouranl

? Castera, V.T., Sanz-Valero, J., Juan-Quilis, V., Wanden-Berghe, C., Culebras, J.M. and Mateos, A.G.D.Y. (2008), Bibliometric study of the journal *Nutrición Hospitalaria* for the period 2001-2005: Part 1, analysis of the scientific production. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **23** (5), 469-476.

Full Text: [2008\Nut Hos23, 469.pdf](2008\Nut%20Hos23,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the scientific activity and information production of the journal Nutricion Hospitalaria, for the period 2001-2005 by means of a Bibliometric study. Method: Cross-sectional descriptive study of the results obtained from the analysis of the articles published in the journal Nutricion Hospitalaria. The data were obtained by consulting the electronic version through the Web. In those cases in which there was a link breakdown, and thus, the inability to have access to the electronic document the printed version was consulted. All the documental possibilities were taken into account with the exception of communications to congresses. Results: A total of 345 articles were published, 187 (54.20%) being original articles. The geographical distribution of the first author was Spanish in 287 articles (83.19%) and Latin American in 27 (7.83%). Most of the articles are from health care centers (172 articles (49,86%)), and the cooperation index being 4.15. Madrid is the most productive province, for both the absolute and adjusted frequencies. The median number of references per article is 18, the mean being 23.52 (95% CI 20.93 - 26.10). The predominant language was Spanish, with 308 articles (89.28%). Conclusion: Nutricion Hospitalaria may be considered as a reference journal regarding information and scientific communication on Nutrition for both the Spanish and Latin American communities. The bibliometric parameters studied compare with those verified for theremaining top of the list Spanish scientific journals on health sciences.

Keywords: Access, Access To Information, Activity, American, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometry, Care, Cases, Communication, Communications, Communities, Cooperation, Data, Distribution, First, Health, Health Care, Health Sciences, Index, Information, Journal, Journal Article [Type of Publication], Journals, Language, Latin American, Nutrition, Nutrition Sciences, Production, Reference, References, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Spanish, Spanish Scientific Journals, Version

Notes: JJournal

? Castera, V.T., Valero, J.S., Juan-Quilis, V., Wanden-Berghe, C., Culebras, J.M. and Mateos, A.G.D.Y. (2008), Bibliometric study of the journal *Nutrición Hospitalaria* for the period 2001-2005: Part 2, Consumption analysis; the bibliographic references. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **23** (6), 541-546.

Full Text: [2008\Nut Hos23, 541.pdf](2008\Nut%20Hos23,%20541.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To describe and assess the consumption of the information consulted and cited in the articles published in the journal Nutricion Hospitalaria for the period 2001-2005 by means of bibliometric analysis. Method: Cross-sectional descriptive analysis of the results obtained from the analysis of the lists of bibliographic references of the articles published at Nutricion Hospitalaria. We studied the most cited journals, the signatures index, the type of document referred, the publication language, the distribution of geographical origin, and obsolescence and readiness index. We took into account all types of documents with the exception of Communications to Congresses. Results: 345 articles were published at Nutr Hosp, containing 8,113 bibliographic references, with a median of 18, a maximum of 136 and minimum of 0 BR per article. The mean (rate of publications per published article during the specified period) is 23.52 (95% IC 20.93-26.10) and the mean at 5% is 20.66 per article. The 25(th) and 75(th) percentiles are 6 and 32, respectively, the inter-quartile interval being 26 BR per document. The semi-period of Burton and Kebler is 7 years and the Price Index is 38.18%. Conclusion: The bibliographic references, the consumption of information, of the articles published at Nutricion Hospitalaria present parameters similar to other journals on health science. However, good data on obsolescence are observed, which reveal the good validity of most of the references studied.

Keywords: Access To Information, Analysis, Articles, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citation, Consumption, Data, Distribution, Health, Index, Information, Interval, Journal, Journals, Language, Minimum, Nutritional Sciences, Obsolescence, Origin, Percentiles, Publication, Publications, References, Science, The Good, Validity

? Culebras, J.M. and de Lorenzo, A.G. (2009), The impact factor of *Nutrición Hospitalaria* is 1.096. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **24** (4), 378-383.

Full Text: [2009\Nut Hos24, 378.pdf](2009\Nut%20Hos24,%20378.pdf)

Abstract: The editors of Nutricion Hospitalaria (Nutr Hosp) analyze the journal from its foundation in 1979 to the present time, on occasion of the first publication of its impact factor by Journal Citation Reports (JCR). The actions taken along this thirty year period are described, including its incorporation to multiple web databases, the Open Access policy of the journal, its progressive internationality, and the bibliometric analysis made in 1999. A figure with the journal citation trends is included. Nutr Hosp, included in the “Nutrition & Dietetics” group of JCR, is in the position 42/59, i.e. in the third quartile. Among the Spanish journals included in JCR, Nutr Hosp is located in the 14/37 position. A few considerations are made related to the economical aspects of the journal, the number of articles received so far, the articles expected in the future, the rejection rate and the language (Spanish or English) in which Nutr Hosp should be published.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Databases, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Period 2001-2005, Policy, Scientific Journals, Trends

? Ortiz-Moncada, R., González-Zapata, L., Ruiz-Cantero, M.T. and Clemente-Gómez, V. (2011), Priority issues, study designs and geographical distribution in nutrition journals. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **26** (4), 784-791.

Full Text: [2011\Nut Hos26, 784.pdf](2011/Nut%20Hos26,%20784.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The increased number of articles published in nutrition is a reflection of the relevance to scientific community. The characteristics and quality of nutritional studies deter mine whether readers can obtain valid conclusions from them, as well as their usefulness for evidence-based strategic policies. Objective: To determine the characteristics of papers published in nutrition journals. Method: Descriptive study design. We reviewed 330 original papers published between January-June 2007. From: American Journal of Clinical Nutrition (AJCN), Journal of Nutrition, European Journal Nutrition, European Journal of Clinical Nutrition and Public Health Nutrition. We classified them according to the subjects studied; risk factors, study design and country of origin. Results: Almost half the papers studied healthy people (53.3%). The most frequent illness was obesity (13.9%). Food consumption is the most frequent risk factor (63.3%). Social factors appear exclusively only in 3.6% of the papers. Clinical trials were the most common analytical design (31.8%), mainly in the AJCN (45.6%). Cross-sectional studies were the most frequent type of observational design (37.9%). Teen countries produced over half of the papers (51.3%). The US publishes the highest number of papers (20.6%), whilst developing countries make only scarce contributions to scientific literature on nutrition. Conclusions: Most of the papers had inferential power. They generally studied both healthy and sick subjects, coinciding with the aims of international scientific policies. However, the topics covered reflect a clear bias, prioritizing problems pertaining to developed countries. Social determinants of health should also be considered, along with behavioral and biological risk factors. (Mar Hosp. 2011;26:784-791) DOI:10.3305/nh.2011.26.4.5060.

Keywords: Bias, Bibliometric Analysis, Determinants, Developing Countries, Epidemiologic Studies, Geographic, Journal, Journals, Literature, Locations, Medicine, Nutritional Science, Obesity, Papers, Policies, Public Health, Publications, Research Priorities, Research Productivity, Risk Factors, Trends, US

? Bentabeu-Mestre, J., Alberola, M.T.U., Pellicer, J.X.E., Trescastro-López, E.M., Galiana-Sánchez, M.E. and Botía, I.C. (2012), Nutrition sciences in Spain in the second half of the twentieth century; a descriptive bibliometric study of the *Journal Anales de Bromatologia* (1949-1993). *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **27** (S2), 18-25.

Full Text: [2012\Nut Hos27, 18.pdf](2012/Nut%20Hos27,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To analyse the institutionalisation of nutrition sciences in Spain in the second half of the twentieth century, and evaluate the activities of the journal Anales de Bromatologia. Method: Descriptive bibliometric study of the original articles. Full names of the authors and the complete article title were recorded. Using key words, each article was assigned by consensus of the researchers to a single main subject in accordance with the thirteen subject areas addressed by the Spanish Society of Bromatology in its meetings. An analysis was conducted of the distribution and trends of general productivity indicators and their characteristics. Results: A total of 917 original articles were published, with a mean of 20.8 papers/year. The subjects for which the highest percentage of articles was recorded were foreign substances in foods, foods of plant origin and nutrition. A total of 874 authors contributed, with a collaboration rate of 2.43 and a transience rate of 70.1%. Distribution of the number of authors per article was close to that indicated by Lotka’s law of scientific productivity. The top twelve producers, predominantly women, participated in 49.9% of the articles published. Conclusion: The journal showed low productivity and was of an endogamous nature, with a predominance of authors related to the School of Bromatology in the Faculty of Pharmacy, at the Complutense University. The subjects addressed reflected the demands of the nutrition transition in Spain. Ntar Hosp 2012; 27 (Supl. 2):18-25 DOI:10.3305/nh.2012.27.sup2.6269.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometry, Characteristics, Collaboration, Consensus, Distribution, General, Indicators, Journal, Journal Anales De Bromatologia, Law, Lotka’S Law, Nov, Nutrition, Nutrition Sciences, Origin, Plant, Productivity, School of Bromatology, Sciences, Scientific Productivity, Spain, Spanish Society of Bromatology, Trends, University, Women

? Wanden-Berghe, C. and Martín-Rodero, H. (2012), 25 years in nutrition and food research in the iberoamerican knowledge area. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **27** (S2), 26-33.

Full Text: [2012\Nut Hos27, 26.pdf](2012/Nut%20Hos27,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Research is usually considered a reliable indicator of the degree of development. Research in a problematic area such as food and nutrition for a given region, should have an impact on scientific production in agreement with the importance of the problem, the research capacity and the available resources for generating such a research. Objective: To identify some indicators of Iberoamerican research in nutrition and food. Method: Retrospective study of Iberoamerican scientific production in nutrition and food in the last 25 years. The data were obtained from the bibliographic database Science Citation Index Expanded, Journal Citation Reports Science Edition Database 2011, both included in the Web of Knowledge (Thomson Reuters), and the database of the World Bank. Results: 49,808 papers were registered, the 3.20% of the Health Sciences collection in SCI. The evolution was fitted to an exponential model, N&D (R-2 0.962) and FS&T (R-2 0.995). The average production in N&D per average population was higher in Spain with 0.659 papers/million. The highest rates of productivity and profitability were found in Guatemala with 12.963 papers/1000 researchers and 1.486 papers/million $ respectively. The average production in FS&T of the different countries per average population was higher in Cuba with 21.624 papers/million. The productivity index was higher in Uruguay with 25.999 papers/thoUSAnd researchers. The profitability index was higher in Guatemala with 0.271 papers/million $. Conclusion: There is exponential growth in the two categories studied N&D and FS&T. Productivity and profitability was higher in countries with low R&D (Research & Development) budget. Nutr Hosp 2012; 27 (Supl. 2):26-33 DOI:10.3305/nh.2012.27.sup2.6270.

Keywords: Bibliographic, Budget, Capacity, Citation, Collection, Data, Database, Development, Dietetics, Evolution, Food, Food Technology, Growth, Iberoamerican, Iberoamerican Knowledge Area, Impact, Index, Indicator, Indicators, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Nutricion Hospitalaria, Model, Nov, Nutrition, Nutritional Sciences, Papers, Period 2001-2005, Population, Productivity, R&D, Rates, Region, Research, Resources, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Uruguay, World Bank

? Sanz-Valero, J., Gil, Á., Wanden-Berghe, C. and de Victoria, E.M. (2012), Bibliometric and thematic analysis of the scientific literature about Omega-3 fatty acids indexed in international databases on health sciences. *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, **27** (S2), 41-48.

Full Text: [2012\Nut Hos27, 41.pdf](2012/Nut%20Hos27,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate by bibliometric and thematic analysis the scientific literature on omega-3 fatty acids indexed in international databases on health sciences and to establish a comparative base for future analysis. Method: Searches were conducted with the descriptor (MeSH, as Major Topic) “Fatty Acids, Omega-3” from the first date available until December 31, 2010. Databases consulted: MEDLINE (via PubMed), EMBASE, IS! Web of Knowledge, CINAHL and LILACS. Results: The most common type of document was originals articles. Obsolescence was set at 5 years. The geographical distribution of authors who appear as first author was EEUU and the articles were written predominantly in English. The study population was 90.98% (95% CI 89.25 to 92.71) adult humans. The documents were classified into 59 subject areas and the most studied topic 16.24% (95% CI 14.4 to 18.04) associated with omega-3, was cardiovascular disease. Conclusion: This study indicates that the scientific literature on omega-3 fatty acids is a full force area of knowledge. The Anglo-Saxon institutions dominate the scientific production and it is mainly oriented to the study of cardiovascular disease. Nutr Hosp 2012; 27 (Supl. 2):41-48 DOI:10.3305/nh.2012.27.sup2.6272.

Keywords: Access To Information, Adult, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Citation, Databases, Disease, Distribution, Fatty Acids Omega-3, First, Force, Health, Health Sciences, Humans, Institutions, International, Is, Knowledge, Literature, Medical Subject Headings, MEDLINE, Nov, Population, Pubmed, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production

? Tomas-Castera, V., Sanz-Valero, J. and Juan-Quilis, V. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of the scientific production and consumption on nutrition journals indexed in scielo network. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **28** (3), 969-970.

Full Text: [2013\Nut Hos28, 969.pdf](2013/Nut%20Hos28,%20969.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Journals, Network, Production, Scientific Production

? de Lima, H.T., Rosado, E.L., Neves, P.A.R., Machado, R.C.M., de Oliveira, L.M. and Saunders, C. (2013), Systematic review; nutritional therapy in gestational diabetes mellitus. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **28** (6), 1806-1814.

Full Text: [2013\Nut Hos28, 1806.pdf](2013/Nut%20Hos28,%201806.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Several methods of dietetic counseling can be used in the nutritional therapy in gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). The main methods are the traditional method (TM) and the carbohydrate counting (CCM). Objective: Presenting a systematic review of the literature on the impact of nutritional therapy in GDM, through TM and CCM, evaluating the results for maternal and child health. Methods: We searched databases PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, Lilacs and CAPES Digital Bank of Thesis. The methodological quality of all the studies included was made using the Jadad score. Results and conclusion: We have found five studies that evaluated the effects of nutritional therapy, through the TM, on the maternal and child health. None study evaluating the CCM was detected in pregnant women with GDM Nutritional therapy given during antenatal care was effective in reducing pregnancy complications (preeclampsia, excessive gestational weight gain, necessity for cesarean delivery, for insulin therapy and for shoulder dystocia), perinatal complications (macrosomia, neonatal hypoglycemia, and birth weight) and also in better glycemic control. The use of nutritional therapy should be highlighted within the antenatal care for pregnant women with GDM, giving the satisfactory results on metabolic control and on pregnancy outcomes. Studies examining the CCM to GDM patients should be conducted to show its effects on maternal and child health.

Keywords: Antenatal Care, Birth, Birth Weight, Care, Cesarean, Cesarean Delivery, Child, Child Health, Complications, Control, Databases, Delivery, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Digital, Dystocia, Effects, Gestational, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Gestational Weight Gain, Glycemic Control, Health, Impact, Insulin, Insulin Therapy, Literature, Macrosomia, Maternal, Maternal and Child Health, Methods, Neonatal, Outcomes, Patients, Perinatal, Perinatal Complications, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Complications, Pregnancy Outcomes, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Shoulder Dystocia, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science, Weight Gain, Women

? Perez, A.R. and Velasco, A.R. (2014), Adherence to Mediterranean diet and bone health. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **29** (5), 989-996.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Hos29, 989.pdf](2014/Nut%20Hos29,%20989.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Several studies have concluded that incidences of osteoporosis and osteoporosis-related fractures vary across the European Union, the lowest incidence being reported in the Mediterranean area. The beneficial effect is mainly attributed to a specific eating pattern. The Mediterranean diet contain a complex array of naturally occurring bioactive molecules with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and alkalinising properties that may contribute to the bone-sparing effect of the Mediterranean diet. Objective: The purpose of this review is to examine the evidence to date on the effects of Mediterranean diet on bone health. Methods: The search for articles came from extensive research in the following databases: PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science. We used the search terms “Mediterranean diet”, “adherence”, “fruit and vegetable”, “olive oil”, “fish” “legume”, “cereal” “alcohol”, “bone”, “osteoporosis”, “fracture”, and combinations, such as “Mediterranean diet and bone” or “Mediterranean diet and fracture”. Results: A limited number of studies have examined the relationship between Mediterranean Diet and bone health, and they have reported conflicting results. On the one hand, adherence to a traditional MeDi has been associated with higher bone mineral density and lower fracture risk. The results of these studies could be attributed to the combined beneficial effects of individual components of the Mediterranean diet. On the contrary, several studies failed to show any association between adherence to the MeDi and indices of bone mass. Conclusions: Further large-scale studies are required to clarify the effect of Mediterranean diet on bone health, in order to establish the role of this diet in the prevention of osteoporosis.

Keywords: Adherence, Alcohol Intake, Antioxidant, Articles, Association, Bone, Bone Mass, Databases, Diet, Effects, European Union, Evidence, Fracture, Fruit, Health, High Cardiovascular Risk, Hip-Fractures, Incidence, Indices, Mediterranean, Mediterranean Diet, Methods, Mineral Density, Older Men, Olive Oil, Osteoclast Differentiation, Osteoporosis, Pattern, Postmenopausal Chinese Women, Prevention, Properties, Pubmed, Purpose, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Scopus, Vegetable Intake, Web Of Science

? Franco-Pérez, Á.M., Sanz-Valero, J., Wanden-Berghe, C. and Melian-Fleitas, L. (2014), The iberoamerican scientific production in nutritional sciences: The indexation in Pubmed and Google Scholar. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **30** (5), 1165-1172.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Hos30, 1165.pdf](2014/Nut%20Hos30,%201165.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Analyze by bibliometric technique, the Iberoamerican scientific literature related to the nutritional sciences and retrieved on main search engines with free access through Internet (PubMed and Google Scholar). Method: Bibliometric analysis of scientific production recovered in the different selected search tools. The data were obtained by applying to each of them, a composed search equation according to the scheme: Population (neoplasms), Intervention (nutritional status), Outcome (quality of life). Results: 789 references were reviewed, 604 of those were papers published in 277 journals, presenting 20 or more references: Supportive Care in Cancer 27 (4,47%; CI95% 2,82-6,12) and Clinical Nutrition 20 (3,31%; CI95% 1,88-4,74). Mean age of documents: 8,08 +/- 6,40 (CI95% 7,63-8,53), median 6 years (Burton Kleber Index), maximum 34 years and Price Index of 43.90%. The predominant geographical distribution among the authors was American, while the articles were written primarily in English. Dispersion of literature (Bradford Law): core (1st tertile), 22 journals (7,94%; CI95% 4,76-11,13) with 202 articles published (33,44%; CI95% 29,68-37,21). Statistics related to the impact factor of the core: mean 4,033 +/- 4,022 and maximum 18,038 (Journal of Clinical Oncology). Conclusions: The studied thematic continues in force according to the current indicators, with a dominance of English as language of publication and United States filiation. The most referenced journals matching with high Impact publications on nutritional sciences and oncology. Highlighting the presence of an Iberoamerican journal (Nutricion Hospitalaria) with a clear international vocation.

Keywords: Access, Age, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Cancer, Data, Database, Databases, Distribution, Documents, English, Force, Google, Google Scholar, Iberoamerican, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information Storage And Retrieval, International, Internet, Intervention, Journal, Journals, Language, Law, Life, Literature, Matching, Neoplasms, Nov, Nutrition, Nutritional Status, Oncology, Outcome, Papers, Population, Price, Production, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, References, Results, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Search Engine, Search Tools, Statistics, United States

? Candia-Lujan, R., Fernandez, J.A.D. and Moreira, O.C. (2015), Are antioxidant supplements effective in reducing delayed onset muscle soreness? A systematic review. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **31** (1), 32-45.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Hos31, 32.pdf](2015/Nut%20Hos31,%2032.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: In recent years, antioxidant supplements have become popular to counter the effects of free radicals and muscle damage symptoms, including delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS). Aim: To conduct a systematic review in different databases to determine the effects of antioxidant supplements on DOMS. Methods: We conducted a search in databases; Cochrane, Pubmed, Scopus and Sport Discus and Web of Science (WOS). The words and acronyms used were; Delayed onset muscle soreness, exercise induced muscle damage, DOMS, EIMD, antioxidant and oxidative stress. Results: 54 articles were identified of which 48 were retreived, all in English, 17 related to vitamin C and E, supplements polyphenolic correspond to fourteen, eleven other antioxidant supplements and six to commercial supplements, all of them used to diminish the DOMS and other variables. Conclusions: Both vitamins and commercial supplements have low effectiveness in reducing DOMS, while polyphenols and other antioxidant supplements show moderate to good effectiveness in combating DOMS. However, most of the studies have effectiveness in reducing other symptoms of muscle damage besides helping in the post-exercise recovery.

Keywords: Aerobic Exercise, Antioxidant, Antioxidants, Articles, Caffeine, Creatine-Kinase, Damage, Databases, Double-Blind, Eccentric Exercise, Effectiveness, Effects, English, Exercise, Free Radicals, Induced, Introduction, Methods, Muscle, Muscle Damage, Muscle Soreness, Onset, Oxidative Stress, Phyllanthus-Amarus, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Polyphenols, Recent, Recovery, Resistance Exercise, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Sport, Stress, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tart Cherry Juice, Vitamin, Vitamin C, Vitamin-C Supplementation, Vitamins, Web, Web Of Science, Wos

? Sebastian-Ponce, M.I., Sanz-Valero, J. and Wanden-Berghe, C. (2015), Information perceived by consumers through food labeling on fats: A systematic review. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **31** (1), 129-142.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Hos31, 129.pdf](2015/Nut%20Hos31,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To review the scientific literature related to the information given to consumers about different types of fats in foods through food labeling. Method: Systematic review of the data found in MEDLINE (via PubMed), EMBASE, CINAHL, FSTA, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, SCOPUS and LILACS databasis, until September 2013. The terms used as descriptors and free text were “dietary fats”, “dietary fats, unsaturated” and “food labeling”. The limit “human” was used. Results: 549 references were retrieved, of which 36 articles were selected after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The main effects related to labeling information were linked to the price and place of purchase/consumption, sensory dimensions, dietary habits, interpretation and education logo. Conclusions: Food labeling on fat content helps when making consumption decisions. Nutrition education and the meanings of food labels are essential and were effective although the “informed consumer” is yet to be achieved. Training activities should be directed towards prior beliefs and attitudes of consumers in order to make the health and nutrition message consistent. Food labels should be homogeneous and truthful in terms of expressing composition or presenting logos, and messages included in the packaging should be clear and not misleading.

Keywords: Acid Content, Articles, Attitudes, Choice, Composition, Consumers, Consumption, Content, Criteria, Data, Dietary Fats, Dietary-Fat, Education, Effects, Embase, Fat, Food, Food Labeling, Health, Health Claims, Health Policy, Health Promotion, Information, Knowledge, Labeling, Literature, Medline, Nutrition, Nutrition Labels, Packaging, Products, Pubmed, Reduced-Fat, References, Results, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Trans Fats, Unsaturated, Web, Web Of Science

? Manjarrez-Montes-de-Oca, R., Torres-Vaca, M., Gonzalez-Gallego, J. and Alvear-Ordenes, I. (2015), El β-hidroxi-β-metilbutirato (HMB) como suplemento nutricional (I): metabolismo y toxicidad. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **31** (2), 590-596.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Hos31, 590.pdf](2015/Nut%20Hos31,%20590.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: beta-hydroxy-beta-methylbutyrate (HMB) is a leucine metabolite produced from a-ketoisocaproic acid. HME supplementation has been used as a dietary supplement in sports since 1997, with the aim of decreasing muscle proteolysis. In recent years, positive effects have been reported in different pathologies, which suggests potential health benefits. Aims: The objectives of this review are: to know both HMB metabolism and toxicity, and to identify HMB cellular and molecular mechanisms of action when used as a dietary supplement. Methods: A search was performed in the Web of Science, Pubmed and SportDiscus data bases. Results were divided into two parts; this article presents the results about both HMB metabolism and possible toxicity. Results: Studies show that HMB is related to cholesterol metabolism in skeletal muscle, which could reduce proteolysis, through hydroxy-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A and mevalonate as a precursor in the synthesis of cholesterol. However, HMB could also be transformed from acetoacetate to beta-hydroxybutyrate by beta-hydrozybutyrate dehydrogenase. The calcium salt of HMB is the most used chemical form in dietary supplements, being the most common dose 3 g of HMB/day. Studies in humans and animals provide evidence that there are no adverse effects associated with HMB supplementation. Conclusion: Metabolic effects and lack of toxicity of HMB make it an adequate compound to be used as a dietary supplement.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Alpha-Ketoisocaproate Oxygenase, Animals, Article, Benefits, Body-Composition, Calcium, Chemical, Cholesterol, Data, Dietary Supplements, Effects, Evidence, From, Health, Hmb Supplementation, Humans, Hydroxyisovalerate, Ingestion, Introduction, Ketone Bodies, Ketone-Bodies, Leucine, Leucine, Mechanisms, Metabolism, Methods, Muscle, Performance, Potential, Proteolysis, Recent, Resistance-Exercise, Results, Review, Salt, Science, Spain, Synthesis, Toxicity, Web, Web Of Science

? Manjarrez-Montes-de-Oca, R., Torres-Vaca, M., Gonzalez-Gallego, J. and Alvear-Ordenes, I. (2015), El β-hidroxi-β-metilbutirato (HMB) como suplemento nutricional (II): mecanismos de acción moleculares y celulares. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **31** (2), 597-605.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Hos31, 597.pdf](2015/Nut%20Hos31,%20597.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: In recent years, several investigations have related beta-hydroxy-beta-methylbutyrate (HMB) to a reduced muscle proteolysis and to an increase in muscle mass. Therefore, a number of studies focused on the cellular and molecular mechanisms regulating these effects have been carried out. Aims: The objectives of this review are: to know both IIMB metabolism and toxicity, and to identify HMB cellular and molecular mechanisms of action when used as a dietary supplement. Methods: A search was performed in the Web of Science, Pubmed and SportDiscus data bases. Results were divided into two parts; this article presents aspects referring to HMB mechanisms of action. Results: There is insufficient evidence that HMB intake increases muscle cholesterol synthesis. It probably has positive effects on muscle metabolism through both the mTOR and ubiquitin-proteasome pathways, although the mechanism of action is unknown. HMB may increase blood levels of beta-hydroxybutyrate and this could explain the main effects of HMB on muscle proteolysis. Conclusion: According to these results, the possibility of justifying the action of LIMB through the beta-hydroxybutyrate pathway opens an interesting line of research for future studies.

Keywords: Article, Attenuation, Autophagy, Beta-Hydroxybutyrate, Blood, Cholesterol, Data, Effects, Ergogenic Aid, Evidence, Hmb, Introduction, Investigations, Ketone Bodies, Ketone-Bodies, Leucine, Limb, Mechanism, Mechanism Of Action, Mechanisms, Metabolism, Methods, Mtor, Muscle, Pathways, Performance, Protein-Degradation, Proteolysis, Recent, Research, Resistance-Exercise, Results, Review, Science, Skeletal-Muscle, Spain, Synthesis, Toxicity, Ubiquitin-Proteasome System, Web, Web Of Science

? López-Guarnido, O., Álvarez-Cubero, M.J., Saiz, M., Lozano, D., Rodrigo, L., Pascual, M., Cozar, J.M. and Rivas, A. (2015), Mediterranean diet adherence and prostate cancer risk. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **31** (3), 1012-1019.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Hos31, 1012.pdf](2015/Nut%20Hos31,%201012.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Countries following the traditional Mediterranean Diet, particularly Southern European countries, have lower prostate cancer incidence and mortality compared to other European regions. The beneficial effect has been attributed to a specific eating pattern. Objective: The purpose of this review is to examine the evidence to date on the effects of adherence to a Mediterranean Diet on prostate cancer risk; and to identify which elements of the Mediterranean diet are likely to protect against prostate cancer. Methods: The search for articles came from extensive research in the following databases: PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science. We used the search terms “Mediterranean diet”, “adherence”, “fruit and vegetable”, “olive oil”, “fish” “legume”, “cereal” “alcohol” “milk”, “dairy product”,”prostate cancer”, and combinations, such as “Mediterranean diet and prostate cancer” or “Olive oil and prostate cancer”. Results: There is strong evidence supporting associations between foods that are typical of a Mediterranean eating pattern and reduced prostate cancer risk. However, there are few studies that have assessed the effect of the Mediterranean diet on cancer prostate incidence. Recent data do not support associations to adherence to a Mediterranean Diet and risk of prostate cancer or disease progression. However, Mediterranean eating pattern after diagnosis of nonmetastatatic cancer was associated with lower overall mortality. Conclusion: Further large-scale studies are required to clarify the effect of Mediterranean diet on prostate health, in order to establish the role of this diet in the prevention of prostate cancer.

Keywords: Adherence, Alcohol-Consumption, Cancer, Dairy-Products, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Diet, Disease, Effects, Evidence, Fatty-Acids, Fish Consumption, Health, Incidence, Japanese Men, Mar, Mediterranean, Mediterranean Diet, Mortality, Nih-Aarp Diet, Nutrition, Pattern, Patterns, Prevention, Prospective Cohort, Prostate Cancer, Pubmed, Purpose, Recent, Red Wine Consumption, Research, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Scopus, Support, Web Of Science

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? Fekete, Á.A., Givens, D.I. and Lovegrove, J.A. (2015), Casein-derived lactotripeptides reduce systolic and diastolic blood pressure in a meta-analysis of randomised clinical trials. *Nutrients*, **7** (1), 659-681.

Full Text: [2015\Nutrients7, 659.pdf](2015/Nutrients7,%20659.pdf)

Abstract: There is an urgent need to treat individuals with high blood pressure (BP) with effective dietary strategies. Previous studies suggest a small, but significant decrease in BP after lactotripeptides (LTP) ingestion, although the data are inconsistent. The study aim was to perform a comprehensive meta-analysis of data from all relevant randomised controlled trials (RCT). Medline, Cochrane library, EMBASE and Web of Science were searched until May 2014. Eligibility criteria were RCT that examined the effects of LTP on BP in adults, with systolic BP (SBP) and diastolic BP (DBP) as outcome measures. Thirty RCT met the inclusion criteria, which resulted in 33 sets of data. The pooled treatment effect for SBP was -2.95 mmHg (95% CI: -4.17, -1.73; p < 0.001), and for DBP was -1.51 mmHg (95% CI: -2.21, -0.80; p < 0.001). Sub-group analyses revealed that reduction of BP in Japanese studies was significantly greater, compared with European studies (p = 0.002 for SBP and p < 0.001 for DBP). The 24-h ambulatory BP (AMBP) response to LTP supplementation was statistically non-significant (p = 0.101 for SBP and p = 0.166 for DBP). Both publication bias and “small-study effect” were identified, which shifted the treatment effect towards less significant SBP and non-significant DBP reduction after LTP consumption. LTP may be effective in BP reduction, especially in Japanese individuals; however sub-group, meta-regression analyses and statistically significant publication biases suggest inconsistencies.

Keywords: 1st-Degree Hypertension, Adults, Ambulatory, Analyses, Arterial Stiffness, Bias, Blood, Blood Pressure, Clinical Trials, Consumption, Criteria, Data, Double-Blind, Effects, Embase, Fermented Milk, From, Hydrolysate C-12 Peptide, Isoleucine-Proline-Proline (IPP), Lactobacillus-Helveticus, Lactotripeptides, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Mildly Hypertensive Subjects, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Pressure, Publication, Publication Bias, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rct, Reduction, Response, Science, Small, Sour Milk, Treatment, Val-Pro-Pro, Valine-Proline-Proline (VPP), Web, Web Of Science

? Starling, P., Charlton, K., McMahon, A.T. and Lucas, C. (2015), Fish intake during pregnancy and foetal neurodevelopment: A systematic review of the evidence. *Nutrients*, **7** (3), 2001-2014.

Full Text: [2015\Nutrients7, 2001.pdf](2015/Nutrients7,%202001.pdf)

Abstract: Fish is a source of several nutrients that are important for healthy foetal development. Guidelines from Australia, Europe and the USA encourage fish consumption during pregnancy. The potential for contamination by heavy metals, as well as risk of listeriosis requires careful consideration of the shaping of dietary messages related to fish intake during pregnancy. This review critically evaluates literature on fish intake in pregnant women, with a focus on the association between neurodevelopmental outcomes in the offspring and maternal fish intake during pregnancy. Peer-reviewed journal articles published between January 2000 and March 2014 were included. Eligible studies included those of healthy pregnant women who had experienced full term births and those that had measured fish or seafood intake and assessed neurodevelopmental outcomes in offspring. Medline, Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect and the Cochrane Library were searched using the search terms: pregnant, neurodevelopment, cognition, fish and seafood. Of 279 papers sourced, eight were included in the final review. Due to heterogeneity in methodology and measured outcomes, a qualitative comparison of study findings was conducted. This review indicates that the benefits of diets providing moderate amounts of fish during pregnancy outweigh potential detrimental effects in regards to offspring neurodevelopment. It is important that the type of fish consumed is low in mercury.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Australia, Benefits, Child-Development, Cognition, Comparison, Consumption, Contamination, Detrimental Effects, Development, Effects, Europe, Evidence, Fatty-Acids, Fish, From, Full-Term, Guidelines, Health, Heavy Metals, Heterogeneity, Iodine, Journal, Journal Articles, Literature, Mar, Maternal, Maternal Fish, Medline, Mercury, Metals, Methodology, Neurodevelopment, Nutrients, Outcomes, Papers, Potential, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Qualitative, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Review, Risk, Science, Sciencedirect, Scopus, Seafood, Source, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Us Cohort, USA, Web, Web Of Science, Women

? Lei, Q.C., Wang, X.Y., Xia, X.F., Zheng, H.Z., Bi, J.C., Tian, F. and Li, N. (2015), The role of Omega-3 fatty acids in acute pancreatitis: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Nutrients*, **7** (4), 2261-2273.

Full Text: [2015\Nutrients7, 2261.pdf](2015/Nutrients7,%202261.pdf)

Abstract: To determine whether treatment with omega-3 fatty acids (omega-3 FA) provides benefits to patients with acute pancreatitis (AP). The Cochrane Library, PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database were searched. Data analysis was performed using Revman 5.2 software. A total of eight randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were included. Overall, omega-3 FA treatment resulted in a significantly reduced risk of mortality (RR 0.35; 95% CI 0.16 to 0.75, p < 0.05), infectious complications (RR 0.54; 95% CI 0.34 to 0.85, p < 0.05) and length of hospital stay (MD -6.50; 95% CI -9.54 to -3.46, p < 0.05), but not length of ICU stay (MD -1.98; 95% CI -6.92 to 2.96, p > 0.05). In subgroup analysis, only patients who received omega-3 FA parenterally had some statistically significant benefits in terms of mortality (risk ratio (RR) 0.37; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.16 to 0.86, p < 0.05), infectious complications (RR 0.5; 95% CI 0.28 to 0.9, p < 0.05) and length of hospital stay (mean difference (MD) -8.13; 95% CI -10.39 to -5.87, p < 0.001). The administration of omega-3 FA may be beneficial for decreasing mortality, infectious complications, and length of hospital stay in AP, especially when used parenterally. Large and rigorously designed RCTs are required to elucidate the efficacy of parenteral or enteral omega-3 FA treatment in AP.

Keywords: Acute Pancreatitis, Administration, Analysis, Arginine, Chinese, Clinical-Trial, Complications, Confidence, Critical Illness, Critically-Ill, Data Analysis, Database, Disease, Efficacy, Enteral, Enteral Nutrition, Fish-Oil, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Infectious Complications, Interval, Length, Lipid Emulsions, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Pancreatitis, Parenteral-Nutrition, Patients, Polyunsaturated Fatty-Acids, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Risk, Science, Software, Treatment, Web Of Science

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? Herselman, M., Esau, N., Kruger, J.M., Labadarios, D. and Moosa, M.R. (2010), Relationship between serum protein and mortality in adults on long-term hemodialysis: Exhaustive review and meta-analysis. *Nutrition*, **26** (1), 10-32.

Full Text: [2010\Nutrition26, 10.pdf](2010\Nutrition26,%2010.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this exhaustive review and meta-analysis was to explore the relation among serum protein, inflammatory markers, and all-cause and cardiovascular mortalities in adult patients on maintenance hemodialysis. We searched the MEDLINE, Science Citation Index, Academic Search Premier, Cochrane Library, and Embase electronic data bases. Data extraction and quality assessment were done independently by two reviewers and results were pooled using the random effects model. Cochran’s Q was used to identify heterogeneity and a funnel plot was used for assessment of publication bias. A meta-analysis was performed on 38 studies (265 330 patients) reporting on serum proteins, inflammatory markers, and mortality. A significant inverse relation was found between serum albumin and all-cause (hazard ratio [HR] 0.7038, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.6367–0.7781) and cardiovascular (HR 0.8726, 95% CI 0.7909–0.9628) mortalities, with a significantly stronger relation with all-cause mortality (P = 0.0014). Pooled results for C-reactive protein showed a weak but significant direct relation with all-cause mortality (HR 1.0322, 95% CI 1.0151–1.0496), but there was not a significant relation between C-reactive protein and cardiovascular mortality (HR 1.0172, 95% CI 0.9726–1.0639). A high degree of heterogeneity was identified among studies especially in the case of all-cause mortality. An asymmetrical funnel plot for serum albumin is suggestive of publication bias. From the meta-analysis it is concluded that serum albumin showed a significant inverse relation with all-cause and cardiovascular mortalities but the relation between prealbumin and all-cause mortality was not significant. C-reactive protein showed a significant direct relation with all-cause mortality but not with cardiovascular mortality. The potential adverse effects of malnutrition and infections in relation to mortality highlight the need for continued treatment of infections and correction of malnutrition in patients on dialysis.

Keywords: Albumin, All-Cause Mortality, Assessment, Bias, Body-Mass Index, C-Reactive Protein, C-Reactive Protein, Citation, Elsevier, Glycation End-Products, Hemodialysis, Heterogeneity, Independent Risk-Factor, Intradialytic Parenteral-Nutrition, Low-Density-Lipoprotein, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Model, Mortality, Performance Measures Project, Prealbumin, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality-of-Life, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Stage Renal-Disease, Treatment

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Full Text: [2014\Nutrition30, 503.pdf](2014/Nutrition30,%20503.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to review the current corpus of human studies to determine the association of various doses and durations of fructose consumption on metabolic syndrome. Methods: We searched human studies in PubMed, Scopus, Ovid, ISI Web of Science, Cochrane library, and Google Scholar databases. We searched for the following keywords in each paper: metabolic syndrome x, insulin resistance, blood glucose, blood sugar, fasting blood sugar, triglycerides, lipoproteins, HDL, cholesterol, LDL, blood pressure, mean arterial pressure, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, hypertens\*, waist circumference, and fructose, sucrose, high-fructose corn syrup, or sugar. Results: Overall, 3102 articles were gathered. We excluded studies on natural fructose content of foods, non-clinical trials, and trials in which fructose was recommended exclusively as sucrose or high-fructose corn syrup. Overall, 3069 articles were excluded. After review by independent reviewers, 15 studies were included in the meta-analysis. Fructose consumption was positively associated with increased fasting blood sugar (FBS; summary mean difference, 0.307; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.149-0.465; P = 0.002), elevated triglycerides (TG; 0.275; 95% CI, 0.014-0.408; P = 0.002); and elevated systolic blood pressure (SBP; 0.297; 95% CI, 0.144-0.451; P = 0.002). The corresponding figure was inverse for high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol (-0.267; 95% CI, -0.406 to -0.128; P = 0.001). Significant heterogeneity existed between studies, except for FBS. After excluding studies that led to the highest effect on the heterogeneity test, the association between fructose consumption and TG, SBP, and HDL became non-significant. The results did not show any evidence of publication bias. No missing studies were identified with the trim-and-fill method. Conclusion: Fructose consumption from industrialized foods has significant effects on most components of metabolic syndrome. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Apolipoprotein-B, Articles, Association, Bias, Blood, Blood Glucose, Blood Pressure, Cholesterol, Confidence, Consumption, Corn, Corn Syrup, Databases, Effects, Energy-Restricted Diets, Evidence, Fructose, Glucose, Glucose-Sweetened Beverages, Google, Google Scholar, Hdl, Heterogeneity, Human, Impairs Glucose, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin Sensitivity, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Lipid-Metabolism, Lipoproteins, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Natural, Obese Women, P, Pressure, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resistance, Results, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Science, Scopus, Sucrose, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Triglycerides, United-States, Waist Circumference, Web Of Science

? Ji, H.F., Sun, Y. and Shen, L. (2014), Effect of vitamin E supplementation on aminotransferase levels in patients with NAFLD, NASH, and CHC: Results from a meta-analysis. *Nutrition*, **30** (9), 986-991.

Full Text: [2014\Nutrition30, 986.pdf](2014/Nutrition30,%20986.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The antioxidant vitamin E has been extensively employed to treat chronic liver diseases. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of vitamin E supplementation in lowering alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), and chronic hepatitis C (CHC). Methods: We searched all publications in PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases up to June 2013. In total, eight articles met the eligibility criteria, among which, two studies about NAFLD, four studies about NASH, and three studies about CHC, were identified and included in the meta-analysis. Results: According to standardized mean difference and 95% confidence interval, 12.19 (-4.08 to 28.46) for ALT and 6.84 (-3.18 to 16.86) for AST in patients with NAFLD, 4.54 (1.62-7.46) for ALT and 3.55 (139-5.71) for AST in patients with NASH, and 0.61 (020-1.02) for ALT and 0.68 (0.07-1.29) for AST in patients with CHC, vitamin E supplementation could optimize ALT and AST levels in patients with NASH and CHC, although it was not statistically significantly associated with reduced ALT and AST levels in patients with NAFLD. Conclusion: To summarize, the evidence currently available supported the theory that vitamin E supplementation can optimize aminotransferase levels for patients with NAFLD, NASH, and CHC, and more well-designed, large-scale clinical trials are encouraged to examine the therapeutic effect of vitamin E for these disorders. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alanine Aminotransferase, Alpha-Tocopherol, Aminotransferase, Antioxidant, Articles, Aspartate Aminotransferase, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Chronic Hepatitis C, Chronic Hepatitis-C, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Combination, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Diseases, Effect, Evidence, Fatty Liver-Disease, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Insulin-Resistance, Interval, Liver, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nafld, Nash, Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis, Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis, Oxidative Stress, Patients, Pioglitazone, Placebo, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Rights, Science, Theory, Therapeutic, Ursodeoxycholic Acid, Vitamin, Vitamin E, Web Of Science

? Wang, A.M., Han, J., Jiang, Y.X. and Zhang, D.F. (2014), Association of vitamin A and beta-carotene with risk for age-related cataract: A meta-analysis. *Nutrition*, **30** (10), 1113-1121.

Full Text: [2014\Nutrition30, 1113.pdf](2014/Nutrition30,%201113.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Whether vitamin A and beta-carotene as nutrients are protective factors against cataracts remains unclear. Thus, the aim of this study was to summarize the evidence from epidemiologic studies of vitamin A and beta-carotene with the risk for cataract. Methods: Pertinent studies were identified by a search of PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and Wan Fang Med Online. A fixed- or random-effects model was used based on heterogeneity test. Meta-regression and “leave-one-out” analysis were used to explore potential sources of between-study heterogeneity. Publication bias was estimated using Egger’s regression asymmetry test. Results: Twenty-two articles were included in this meta-analysis. The relative risk (RR; 95% confidence interval [Cl]) for cataract for the highest versus lowest category of serum beta-carotene levels was 0.827 (95% Cl, 0.736-0.930), and the association was significant between beta-carotene intake and cataract risk (RR, 0.937; 95% CI, 0.880-0.997). Significant association of cataract risk with vitamin A intake was found overall (RR, 0.831; 95% Cl, 0.757-0.913). However, no significant association was found between serum vitamin A and cataract risk (RR, 0.925; 95% Cl, 0.675-1.266; I-2=63.1%), but an inverse association was observed with risk for cataract with serum vitamin A after sensitivity analysis (RR, 0.765; 95% CI, 0.654-0.894; I-2 = 29.1%). Conclusions: Greater vitamin A and beta-carotene intakes might be inversely associated with risk for cataract. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age-Related, Age-Related Cataract, Alpha-Tocopherol, Analysis, Antioxidant Vitamins, Articles, Association, Asymmetry, Beaver Dam Eye, Beta Carotene, Beta-Carotene, Bias, Blue-Mountains-Eye, Cataract, Confidence, Evidence, From, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Interval, Lens Opacities, Long-Term Incidence, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nuclear Cataract, Nutrient Intake, Nutrients, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized-Trial, Regression, Relative Risk, Results, Rights, Risk, Science, Senile Cataract, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Serum, Sources, Vitamin, Vitamin A, Web Of Science

? Wang, L.F., Zhang, X.W., Liu, J., Shen, L. and Li, Z.Q. (2014), Tea consumption and lung cancer risk: A meta-analysis of case-control and cohort studies. *Nutrition*, **30** (10), 1122-1127.

Full Text: [2014\Nutrition30, 1122.pdf](2014/Nutrition30,%201122.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Recent epidemiologic studies, especially cohort and case-control studies, have yielded inconsistent findings regarding the association between tea consumption and risk for lung cancer. The aim of this study was to assess a potential relationship between tea consumption and the incidence of lung cancer worldwide. Methods: A systematic literature search of PubMed, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, the Chinese Biomedical Database, and Wanfang Database was conducted from 1966 to January 2014 by two investigators. All cohort studies and case-control studies that evaluated the association of tea and lung cancer were included. Summary relative risks (RR) and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (Cis) were calculated using a random-effects model. Quality assessments were performed using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale. Heterogeneity was assessed using the Q and 12 tests, and the source of heterogeneity was detected by meta-regression analysis. Publication bias was evaluated with Egger’s regression symmetry test. Subgroup analyses and sensitivity analysis were performed. Results: Thirty-eight lung cancer studies (26 case-control studies and 12 cohort studies) with 59,041 cases and 396,664 controls were included. Overall tea consumption was significantly associated with decreased risk for lung cancer (RR, 0.78; 95% Cl, 0.70-0.87). Subgroup analyses showed that tea consumption was associated with reduced risk for lung cancer in women (RR, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.62-0.93), case-control studies (RR 0.72; 95% CI 0.63-0.83), Western studies (RR, 0.85; 95% CI, 0.75-0.97), and studies in China and Japan (RR, 0.74; 95% CI, 0.62-0.88). Both green tea (RR, 0.75; 95% CI, 0.62-0.91) and black tea (RR, 0.82; 95% CI, 0.71-0.94) were significantly associated with reduced lung cancer risk. No significant association was found in men or in cohort studies. Conclusion: Tea consumption may offer some protection against lung cancer. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Assessments, Association, Bias, Biomedical, Black Tea, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cardiovascular-Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Database, Dietary Factors, Drinking Green Tea, From, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Intervals, Japan, Literature, Literature Search, Lung, Lung Cancer, Mechanisms, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nonsmoking Women, Physical-Activity, Polyphenols, Population, Potential, Protection, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Random Effects Model, Recent, Regression, Results, Rights, Risk, Risks, Scale, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Source, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Tea, Web Of Science, Women

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? Jiang, L., Yang, K.H., Tian, J.H., Guan, Q.L., Yao, N., Cao, N., Mi, D.H., Wu, J., Ma, B. and Yang, S.H. (2010), Efficacy of antioxidant vitamins and selenium supplement in prostate cancer prevention: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Nutrition and Cancer-An International Journal*, **62** (6), 719-727.

Full Text: [2010\Nut Can Int J62, 719.pdf](2010\Nut%20Can%20Int%20J62,%20719.pdf)

Abstract: Several studies have evaluated the possible association between antioxidants vitamins or selenium supplement and the risk of prostate cancer, but the evidence is still inconsistent. We systematically searched PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, Science Citation Index Expanded, Chinese biomedicine literature database, and bibliographies of retrieved articles up to January 2009. We included 9 randomized controlled trials with 165,056 participants; methodological quality of included trials was generally high. Meta-analysis showed that no significant effects of supplementation with -carotene (RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.90-1.05) (3 trials), vitamin C (RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.91-1.06) (2 trials), vitamin E (RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.85-1.08) (5 trials), and selenium (RR 0.78, 95% CI 0.41-1.48) (2 trials) versus placebo on prostate cancer incidence. The mortality of prostate cancer did not differ significantly by supplement of -carotene (RR 1.19, 95% CI 0.87 -1.65) (1 trial), vitamin C (RR 1.45, 95%CI 0.92-2.29) (1 trial), vitamin E (RR 0.85, 95%CI 0.58-1.24) (2 trials), and selenium (RR 2.98, 95% CI 0.12-73.16) (1 trial). Our findings indicate that antioxidant vitamins and selenium supplement did not reduce the incidence and mortality of prostate cancer, these data provide no support for the use of these supplements for the prevention of prostate cancer.

Keywords: Alpha-Tocopherol, Antioxidant, Antioxidants, Apoptosis, Association, Beta-Carotene, Bibliographies, Biomedicine, Cancer, Carotene, Chinese, Citation, Cohort, Data, Database, Disease, Evidence, Health, Incidence, Literature, Long-Term Supplementation, Men, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Placebo, Prevention, Prostate Cancer, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Selenium, Support, Trial, Vitamin C, Vitamin E

? Zheng, J.S., Yang, B., Huang, T., Yu, Y.H., Yang, J. and Li, D. (2011), Green tea and black tea consumption and prostate cancer risk: An exploratory meta-analysis of observational studies. *Nutrition and Cancer-An International Journal*, **63** (5), 663-672.

Full Text: [2011\Nut Can-Int J63, 663.pdf](2011\Nut%20Can-Int%20J63,%20663.pdf)

Abstract: Observational studies on tea consumption and prostate cancer (PCa) risk are still inconsistent. The authors conducted a meta-analysis to investigate the association between green tea and black tea consumption with PCa risk. Thirteen studies providing data on green tea or black tea consumption were identified by searching PubMed and ISI Web of Science databases and secondary referencing qualified for inclusion. A random-effects model was used to calculate the summary odds ratios (OR) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs). For green tea, the summary OR of PCa indicated a borderline significant association in Asian populations for highest green tea consumption vs. non/lowest (OR = 0.62; 95% CI: 0.38-1.01); and the pooled estimate reached statistically significant level for case-control studies (OR = 0.43; 95% CI: 0.25-0.73), but not for prospective cohort studies (OR = 1.00; 95% CI: 0.66-1.53). For black tea, no statistically significant association was observed for the highest vs. non/lowest black tea consumption (OR = 0.99; 95% CI: 0.82-1.20). In conclusion, this meta-analysis supported that green tea but not black tea may have a protective effect on PCa, especially in Asian populations. Further research regarding green tea consumption across different regions apart from Asia is needed.

Keywords: Asia, Authors, Beverage, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Catechins, Chemoprevention, Cohort Studies, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Diet, Dose-Response Data, Inhibition, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Japanese Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Polyphenols, Prostate, Prostate Cancer, Pubmed, Research, Risk, Science, Trend Estimation, Web of Science

? Nie, X.C., Dong, D.S., Bai, Y. and Xia, P. (2014), Meta-analysis of black tea consumption and breast cancer risk: Update 2013. *Nutrition and Cancer-An International Journal*, **66** (6), 1009-1014.

Full Text: 2014\Nut Can-Int J66, 1009.pdf

Abstract: Black tea is a commonly consumed beverage in the world, comprising approximately 80% of all tea consumed. We sought to examine the association between black tea consumption and risk of breast cancer, using all available epidemiologic evidence to date. PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure Database, and China Biological Medicine Database were used to search for citations using the MeSH terms as “breast neoplasm” AND “black tea.” Then we performed a meta-analysis of studies of breast cancer risk published between 1985 and 2013 by using RevMan 5.0 software. The results showed that no association between black tea consumption and breast cancer risk in overall [odds ratio (OR) D 0.97; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.89-1.05]. We further performed a stratified analysis according to region (United States/Europe). Black tea consumption did not decrease breast cancer risk in the United States (OR = 0.91; 95% CI = 0.78-1.07) and in Europe (OR = 0.99; 95% CI = 0.93-1.06). In addition, the summary OR from all cohort studies (OR = 1.04, 95% CI = 0.91-1.18) or all case-control studies (OR = 0.95, 95% CI = 0.881.02) showed black tea intake has no effects on breast cancer risk. However, the association between black tea consumption and breast cancer incidence remains unclear based on the current evidence. Further well-designed large studies are needed to confirm our result.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Breast, Breast Cancer, Caffeine Consumption, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, China, Chinese, Citations, Coffee, Cohort, Confidence, Consumption, Database, Effects, Embase, Europe, Evidence, Green Tea, Health, Incidence, Induction, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Japan, Knowledge, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylxanthines, Prospective Cohort, Pubmed, Region, Risk, Science, Software, Swedish Women, Tea, United States, Web Of Science, World

? Chang, B., Sang, L.X., Wang, Y., Tong, J. and Wang, B.Y. (2014), Consumption of tea and risk for pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis of published epidemiological studies. *Nutrition and Cancer-An International Journal*, **66** (7), 1109-1123.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Can-Int J66, 1109.pdf](2014/Nut%20Can-Int%20J66,%201109.pdf)

Abstract: Epidemiologic studies on the relationship between tea consumption and pancreatic cancer are inconsistent. Therefore, we conducted a systematic search of databases and performed a meta-analysis to analyze the association between tea consumption and risk of pancreatic cancer. We searched Medline, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and the Cochrane library for studies of tea consumption and pancreatic cancer published up to December 2012. Subgroup analysis was conducted by study type, study region, sex, type of tea, without or with adjustment for smoking, and body mass index. We performed a meta-analysis of 8 case-control studies and 6 cohort studies. For pancreatic cancer, the summary odds ratio (OR) for highest vs. lowest was 0.95 (95% confidence interval (CI), 0.84-1.08). The summary OR for moderate vs. lowest was 1.07 (95% CI, 0.86-1.35). The summary OR for ever vs. lowest was 1.00 (95% CI, 0.86-1.16). The results of this meta-analysis suggested tea consumption is not related to pancreatic cancer risk, even at high doses. Because of the small number of studies, further prospective studies are needed.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Association, Body Mass Index, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, Coffee, Cohort, Confidence, Consumption, Databases, Embase, Epidemiologic, Green Tea, Growth, Human Epidermal-Keratinocytes, Index, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Japan, Large-Scale, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Pancreatic Cancer, Pooled-Analysis, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Region, Risk, Science, Sex, Small, Smoking, Systematic, Tea, Web Of Science

# Title: Nutrition in Clinical Practice

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? Kolasa, K.M. and Rickett, K. (2010), Barriers to providing nutrition counseling cited by physicians: A survey of primary care practitioners. *Nutrition in Clinical Practice*, **25** (5), 502-509.

Full Text: [2010\Nut Cli Pra25, 502.pdf](2010\Nut%20Cli%20Pra25,%20502.pdf)

Abstract: In a 1995 pivotal study, Kushner described the attitudes, practice behaviors, and barriers to the delivery of nutrition counseling by primary care physicians. This article recognized nutrition and dietary counseling as key components in the delivery of preventive services by primary care physicians. Kushner called for a multifaceted approach to change physicians’ counseling practices. The prevailing belief today is that little has changed. Healthy People 2010 and the U.S. Preventive Task Force identify the need for physicians to address nutrition with patients. The 2010 objective was to increase to 75% the proportion of office visits that included ordering or providing diet counseling for patients with a diagnosis of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or hypertension. At the midcourse review, the proportion actually declined from 42% to 40%. Primary care physicians continue to believe that providing nutrition counseling is within their realm of responsibility. Yet the gap remains between the proportion of patients who physicians believe would benefit from nutrition counseling and those who receive it from their primary care physician or are referred to dietitians and other healthcare professionals. The barriers cited in recent years continue to be those listed by Kushner: lack of time and compensation and, to a lesser extent, lack of knowledge and resources. The 2010 Surgeon General’s Vision for a Healthy and Fit Nation and First Lady Obama’s “Let’s Move Campaign” spotlight the need for counseling adults and children on diet and physical activity. (Nutr Clin Pract. 2010; 25:502-509).

Keywords: Children, Clinical Nutrition, Continuing Medical-Education, Curriculum, Diagnosis, Diet, Dietetics, Excellence, Exercise, Family Physicians, National-Dairy-Council, Nutrition Therapy, Obesity, Physicians, Family, Primary, Recommendations, Review

? Lu, Y.Y. and Carey, S. (2014), Translating evidence-based practice guidelines into a summary of recommendations for the nutrition management of upper gastrointestinal cancers. *Nutrition in Clinical Practice*, **29** (4), 518-525.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Cli Pra29, 518.pdf](2014/Nut%20Cli%20Pra29,%20518.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Upper gastrointestinal (UGI) cancer has a profound effect on the function of major digestive organs with resulting deterioration in nutrition status. There are currently no known evidence-based guidelines specific to the nutrition management of people with UGI cancer. This article aimed to review the current guidelines related to the nutrition management of surgical and nonsurgical cancer patients with the aim to collate similar findings to produce a summary of recommendations for clinicians. Gaps in current evidence were also identified. Methods: Guidelines with evidence grading systems were identified from CINAHL, Medline, Web of Science, and a manual search. The quality of guidelines was assessed using the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation (AGREE) tool. Results: Twenty-six guidelines were retrieved. Most guidelines showed strong rigor, but only 23% were considered current, having been developed or reviewed in the past 3 years. A summary of recommendations was extrapolated from retrieved guidelines, based on a standardized evidence grading system and the quality score for each guideline. Conclusion: This review of current guidelines shows that many areas of nutrition management still require more evidence to support high-level recommendations. These include immunonutrition, pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy, and postdischarge complication management. More research is needed before evidence-based guidelines can be developed.

Keywords: Appraisal, Article, Cancer, Cancers, Clinical-Practice Guidelines, Complication, Enteral Nutrition, Enzyme Replacement Therapy, Esophageal, Espen Guidelines, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Practice, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Guidelines, Evidence-Based Practice, From, Function, Gastrointestinal, Gastrointestinal Cancer, Gastrointestinal Neoplasms, Guideline, Guidelines, Management, Medline, Methods, Nutrition, Nutrition Assessment, Nutrition Therapy, Pancreatic Exocrine Insufficiency, Pancreaticoduodenectomy, Patients, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Quality, Quality Of, Recommendations, Replacement Therapy, Research, Results, Review, Science, Support, Support Therapy, Surgery, Systems, Therapy, Transplantation, Web Of Science

# Title: Nutrition & Dietetics

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? Isenring, E., Zabel, R., Bannister, M., Brown, T., Findlay, M., Kiss, N., Loeliger, J., Johnstone, C., Camilleri, B., Davidson, W., Hill, J. and Bauer, J. (2013), Updated evidence-based practice guidelines for the nutritional management of patients receiving radiation therapy and/or chemotherapy. *Nutrition & Dietetics*, **70** (4), 312-324.

Full Text: [2013\Nut Die70, 312.pdf](2013/Nut%20Die70,%20312.pdf)

Abstract: AimsThe aim of this paper was to update the evidence-based practice guidelines for the nutritional management of patients receiving radiation therapy and broaden the scope to include chemotherapy. MethodsThe following databases were searched using a range of keywords: Cochrane Database, CENTRAL, MEDLINE (via Ebscohost), EMBASE, CINAHL (Ebscohost), Web of Science, Health Source: Nursing/Academic Edition and PubMed. Relevant papers (n = 47) were reviewed by at least two members of the steering committee and assigned a level of evidence and a quality rating. ResultsThere were no new published randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of nutrition intervention in radiation therapy. Most statements in the previous radiation therapy guidelines have strong evidence supporting nutrition intervention. There were 12 studies in chemotherapy including five RCTs. While these studies provided strong evidence that simple nutrition intervention improves nutritional outcomes such as dietary intake and weight, they did not find an improvement in quality of life or survival. Several RCTs found no benefits of nutrition support in patients undergoing chemotherapy. None of the RCTs in chemotherapy used medical nutrition therapy (MNT) as the intervention, but rather simple dietary advice and/or supplements. ConclusionsThe evidence to support nutrition intervention in patients receiving radiation therapy remains strong. However, the benefits of nutrition intervention in chemotherapy are less clear. Further studies are required to evaluate the impact of MNT as opposed to simple dietary advice in chemotherapy patients. This update contributes to a move towards comprehensive evidence-based guidelines for the nutritional management of patients with cancer.

Keywords: Australia, Benefits, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Colorectal-Cancer Patients, Database, Databases, Diet, Dietary Advice, Dietetics, Embase, Energy-Expenditure, Esophageal Cancer, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Guidelines, Evidence-Based Practice, Gastrointestinal Cancer, Guidelines, Health, Impact, Improvement, Intervention, Life, Management, Medical, Medline, Nutrition, Oncology, Outcomes, Pancreatic-Cancer, Papers, Patients, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Radiation, Radiation Therapy, Radiotherapy, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, River, Science, Scope, Subjective Global Assessment, Support, Survival, Therapy, USA, Web of Science, Weight-Loss

# Title: Nutrition Journal

Full Journal Title: Nutrition Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Neelakantan, N., Narayanan, M., de Souza, R.J. and van Dam, R.M. (2014), Effect of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) intake on glycemia: A meta-analysis of clinical trials. *Nutrition Journal*, **13**, Article Number: 7.

Full Text: [2014\Nut J13, 7.pdf](2014/Nut%20J13,%207.pdf)

Abstract: Background and aim: Fenugreek is a herb that is widely used in cooking and as a traditional medicine for diabetes in Asia. It has been shown to acutely lower postprandial glucose levels, but the long-term effect on glycemia remains uncertain. We systematically reviewed clinical trials of the effect of fenugreek intake on markers of glucose homeostasis. Methods: PubMed, SCOPUS, the Cochrane Trials Registry, Web of Science, and BIOSIS were searched up to 29 Nov 2013 for trials of at least 1 week duration comparing intake of fenugreek seeds with a control intervention. Data on change in fasting blood glucose, 2 hour postload glucose, and HbA1c were pooled using random-effects models. Results: A total of 10 trials were identified. Fenugreek significantly changed fasting blood glucose by -0.96 mmol/l (95% CI: -1.52, -0.40; I-2 = 80%; 10 trials), 2 hour postload glucose by -2.19 mmol/l (95% CI: -3.19, -1.19; I-2 = 71%; 7 trials) and HbA1c by -0.85% (95% CI: -1.49%, -0.22%; I-2 = 0%; 3 trials) as compared with control interventions. The considerable heterogeneity in study results was partly explained by diabetes status and dose: significant effects on fasting and 2 hr glucose were only found for studies that administered medium or high doses of fenugreek in persons with diabetes. Most of the trials were of low methodological quality. Conclusions: Results from clinical trials support beneficial effects of fenugreek seeds on glycemic control in persons with diabetes. However, trials with higher methodology quality using a well characterized fenugreek preparation of sufficient dose are needed to provide more conclusive evidence.

Keywords: Asia, Blood, Blood Glucose, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Control, Diabetes, Duration, Effect, Effects, Evidence, Glucose, Glycemia, Glycemic Control, Hba1c, Heterogeneity, Intervention, Interventions, Long Term, Long-Term, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Models, Preparation, Pubmed, Quality, Results, Science, Scopus, Support, Traditional Medicine, Web of Science

? Koo, W., Tank, S., Martin, S. and Shi, R.H. (2014), Human milk and neurodevelopment in children with very low birth weight: A systematic review. *Nutrition Journal*, **13**, Article Number: 94.

Full Text: [2014\Nut J13, 94.pdf](2014/Nut%20J13,%2094.pdf)

Abstract: Human milk (HM) contains critical nutrients and possibly other neurotrophic factors that could benefit the less developed brain of preterm infants, particularly those with very low birth weight (VLBW). This study aims to systematically review the original studies to determine whether there is a reproducible independent effect of HM feeding on neurodevelopment outcome in preterm VLBW infants. Search of seven databases (PubMed, Cochrane, CINAHL, Embase, Proquest Research Library, Google Scholar, and Web of Science) identified 24 original studies. Each study was evaluated by two authors independently for 8 non-nutritive (study design, target population, a priori power calculation, adjustment for baseline growth status, postnatal complication, other confounders, observer blinding to feeding status, effect size) and 5 nutritive (definition and duration of HM intake, use of HM fortifier, source of HM data, infant formula used) methodology parameters, and consistency and directness of outcome measures. Thirteen reports of preterm infants with wide ranges of birth weights were excluded as none provided sufficient data to delineate the effects of HM feeding on developmental outcome of subjects with VLBW. Eleven reports included only VLBW children and 7 studies were reviewed after elimination of preliminary data from same cohort or lack of appropriate standardized testing or control group. These 7 studies (n = 18 to 704, median 219) were performed at < 3 years (3 studies) and at 5 to 11 years (4 studies). Six studies were secondary analysis of data from other studies. Each study met or only partially met 4 to 10 methodological parameters. VLBW children with no neurological impairment fed HM achieved normal or low normal range of test scores. Formula feeding using older formulations was associated with a lower subtest score in 4 studies. There is no randomized clinical trial comparing the neurodevelopment outcome of HM versus formula or minimal HM feeding that included only children with VLBW. The role of HM in the neurodevelopment and cognitive function of VLBW children needs reassessment with high quality studies in the context of current formulations of HM fortifier and preterm formula.

Keywords: Analysis, Arachidonic-Acid, Authors, Birth, Birth Weight, Birth Weights, Brain, Breast Milk, Breast-Milk, Calculation, Children, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Cognitive, Cognitive Function, Cognitive-Development, Cohort, Complication, Consistency, Context, Control, Data, Databases, Definition, Design, Developmental Status, Donor Milk, Duration, Early Diet, Early Supplementation, Effect Size, Effects, Elimination, Feeding, From, Function, Google, Google Scholar, Growth, Human, Impairment, Infant, Infant Formula, Infants, Intelligence Quotient, Intensive-Care-Unit, Low Birth Weight, Measures, Methodology, Milk, Needs, Neurodevelopment, Neurodevelopment Or Cognitive Function, Neurological, Normal, Nutrients, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Population, Postnatal, Power, Premature-Infants, Preterm, Preterm Infants, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Clinical Trial, Research, Review, Role, Science, Search, Size, Source, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testing, Trial, Very Low Birth Weight, Vlbw, Web Of Science

? Li, S., Dai, Z.P. and Wu, Q. (2015), Effect of coffee intake on hip fracture: A meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *Nutrition Journal*, **14**, Article Number: 38.

Full Text: [2015\Nut J13, 38.pdf](2015/Nut%20J13,%2038.pdf)

Abstract: Several observational studies suggest an association between coffee intake and hip fracture risk. However, the results among them are inconsistent. We aimed to evaluate the association between coffee consumption and risk of hip fracture by performing a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science were searched through July 2014 to identify studies that met pre-stated inclusion criterion and reference lists of retrieved articles were reviewed. Information on the characteristics of the included study, risk estimates, and control for possible confounding factors were extracted independently by two authors. A random effects model of meta-analysis was used to calculate the pooled risk estimate. Ten prospective cohort studies involving 5408 patients with hip fracture and 205,930 participants were included in this systematic review. Compared with individuals who did not or seldom drink coffee, the pooled relative risks of hip fracture was 1.13 (95% confidence interval: 0.86 to 1.48) for individuals with the highest coffee consumption. Exception of any single study did not materially alter the combined risk estimate. Visual inspection of funnel plot and Begg’s and Egger’s tests did not indicate evidence of publication bias. In summary, integrated evidence from prospective cohort studies does not suggest a statistically significant association between coffee consumption and risk of hip fracture in developed countries.

Keywords: Alcohol, Association, Authors, Bias, Caffeine Intake, Characteristics, Coffee Consumption, Cohort, Confidence, Confounding, Consumption, Control, Effects, Estimates, Evidence, Fracture, Health, HIP Fracture, Inspection, Interval, Men, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Physical-Activity, Postmenopausal Women, Prospective, Prospective Cohort Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

# Title: Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases

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? Guo, Z., Liu, X.M., Zhang, Q.X., Shen, Z., Tian, F.W., Zhang, H., Sun, Z.H., Zhang, H.P. and Chen, W. (2011), Influence of consumption of probiotics on the plasma lipid profile: A meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **21** (11), 844-850.

Full Text: [2011\Nut Met Car Dis21, 844.pdf](2011\Nut%20Met%20Car%20Dis21,%20844.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Human clinical studies have yielded mixed results on the effects of consumption of probiotics on the plasma lipid profile. We conducted a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials that evaluated the effects of probiotics consumption on blood lipids. Data Synthesis: A systematic literature search of Embase, Web of Science, PubMed and Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry was conducted for studies that investigated the efficacy of probiotics on the plasma lipid profile of subjects. With the help of Review Manager 4.2, data from 13 trials, which included 485 participants with high, borderline high and normal cholesterol levels, were examined. The pooled mean net change in total cholesterol for those treated with probiotics compared to controls was -6.40 mg dl(-1) (95% confidence interval (CI), -9.93 to -2.87), mean net change in low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol was -4.90 mg dl(-1) (95% CI, -7.91 to -1.90), mean net change in high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol was -0.11 mg dl(-1) (95% CI, -1.90-1.69) and mean net change in triglycerides was -3.95 mg dl(-1) (95% CI, -10.32-2.42). Conclusion: These results indicate that a diet rich in probiotics decreases total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol concentration in plasma for participants with high, borderline high and normal cholesterol levels. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bifidobacterium-Longum, Blood, Blood-Lipids, Cholesterol, Cochrane, Conventional Yogurt, Diet, Efficacy, Fermented Milk Product, HDL, HDL Cholesterol, Heart-Disease, Human, Hypercholesterolemia, Lactobacillus-Acidophilus, LDL, LDL Cholesterol, Lipid, Lipids, Lipoprotein, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Normal, Plasma, Probiotics, Profile, Pubmed, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Serum-Cholesterol, Synthesis, Systematic, Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, Web of Science, Women

? Saneei, P., Salehi-Abargouei, A., Esmaillzadeh, A. and Azadbakht, L. (2014), Influence of Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet on blood pressure: A systematic review and meta-analysis on randomized controlled trials. *Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **24** (12), 1253-1261.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Met Car Dis24, 1253.pdf](2014/Nut%20Met%20Car%20Dis24,%201253.pdf)

Abstract: Background and aims: Findings were not consistent on the therapeutic effect of Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet on blood pressure. We aimed to review systematically and perform a meta-analysis to assess the magnitude of the effect of the DASH diet on blood pressure in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) among adults. Methods and results: We conducted a systematic review and random effects meta-analysis of all RCTs which evaluated the effect of the DASH diet on blood pressure including published papers until June 2013, using PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Scopus and Google scholar database. Subgroup analysis and meta-regression were used to find out possible sources of between-study heterogeneity. Seventeen RCTs contributing 20 comparisons with 2561 participants were included. Meta-analysis showed that the DASH diet significantly reduced systolic blood pressure by 6.74 mmHg (95% CI: -8.25, -5.23, I-2 = 78.1%) and diastolic blood pressure by 3.54 mmHg (95% CI: -4.29, -2.79, I-2 = 56.7%). RCTs with the energy restriction and those with hypertensive subjects showed a significantly greater decrease in blood pressure. Meta-regression showed that mean baseline of SBP and DBP was explained 24% and 49% of the variance between studies for SBP and DBP, respectively. Conclusion: The results revealed the profitable reducing effect of the DASH-like diet on both systolic and diastolic blood pressure in adults; although there was a variation in the extent of the fall in blood pressure in different subgroups. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Blood, Blood Pressure, Clinical-Trial, Dash-Diet, Database, Diastolic Blood Pressure, Diet, Eating Plan, Effects, Energy, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Hypertension, Influence, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Latino Adults, Life-Style Modification, Magnitude, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Oxidative Stress, Papers, Postmenopausal Women, Pressure, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Rights, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systolic Blood Pressure, Therapeutic, Unsaturated Fat, Web, Web Of Science, Weight-Loss Intervention

? Turner, K.M., Keogh, J.B. and Clifton, P.M. (2015), Dairy consumption and insulin sensitivity: A systematic review of short- and long-term intervention studies. *Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **25** (1), 3-8.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Met Car Dis25, 3.pdf](2015/Nut%20Met%20Car%20Dis25,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: Evidence from epidemiological studies suggests that higher consumption of dairy products may be inversely associated with risk of type 2 diabetes and other components of the metabolic syndrome, although the evidence is mixed. Intervention studies that increase dairy intake often involve lifestyle changes, including weight loss, which alone will improve insulin sensitivity. The aim of this review was to examine weight stable intervention studies that assess the effect of an increased intake of dairy products or dairy derived supplements on glucose metabolism and insulin sensitivity. Data synthesis: An electronic search was conducted using MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Database and Web of Science for randomised controlled trials altering only dairy intake in humans with no other lifestyle or dietary change, particularly no weight change, and with measurement of glucose or insulin. Healthy participants and those with features of the metabolic syndrome were included. Chronic whey protein supplementation was also included. Ten studies were included in this systematic review. Conclusions: In adults, four of the dairy interventions showed a positive effect on insulin sensitivity as assessed by Homeostasis Model Assessment (HOMA); one was negative and five had no effect. As the number of weight stable intervention studies is very limited and participant numbers small, these findings need to be confirmed by larger trials in order to conclusively determine any relationship between dairy intake and insulin sensitivity. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Body-Composition, Changes, Consumption, Dairy, Data, Database, Diabetes, Embase, Evidence, From, Glucose, Glucose-Tolerance, Growth-Factor-I, Healthy-Subjects, Homa, Humans, Insulin, Insulin Sensitivity, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Long Term, Long-Term, Measurement, Medline, Metabolic Syndrome, Metabolism, Model, Negative, Obese Subjects, Product Intake, Protein, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Small, Syndrome, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Loss, Whey, Whey-Protein

? Loffredo, L., Perri, L., Di Castelnuovo, A., Iacoviello, L., De Gaetano, G. and Violi, F. (2015), Supplementation with vitamin E alone is associated with reduced myocardial infarction: A meta-analysis. *Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **25** (4), 354-363.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Met Car Dis25, 354.pdf](2015/Nut%20Met%20Car%20Dis25,%20354.pdf)

Abstract: Background and aims: Previous meta-analyses of interventional trials with vitamin E provided negative results but it remains unclear if this vitamin has some influence on cardiovascular events when supplemented alone. The aim of this study was to compare the effect of vitamin E alone or in combination with other antioxidants on myocardial infarction. Methods and results: Pubmed, ISI Web of Science, SCOPUS and Cochrane database were searched without language restrictions. We investigated randomized clinical trials studying the effect of vitamin E supplementation on myocardial infarction. Sixteen randomized controlled trials of vitamin E treatment were analyzed in this meta-analysis. The dose range for vitamin E was 33 -800 IU. Follow-up ranged from 0.5 to 9.4 years. Compared to controls, vitamin E given alone significantly decreased myocardial infarction (3.0% vs 3.4%) (random effects R.R.: 0.82; 95% C.I., 0.70-0.96; p = 0.01). This effect was driven by reduction of fatal myocardial infarction (random effects R.R.: 0.84; 95% C.I., 0.73-0.96; p = 0.01). Conclusions: When supplemented alone, vitamin E reduces myocardial infarction in interventional trials while it appears ineffective when associated with other antioxidants. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alpha-Tocopherol, Antioxidant Supplements, Antioxidants, Atherosclerosis, Beta-Carotene, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Events, Cardiovascular-Disease, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Coronary-Disease, Database, Effects, Events, From, Heart-Disease, Infarction, Influence, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Myocardial Infarction, Negative, Peripheral Arterial-Disease, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Restrictions, Rights, Science, Scopus, Secondary Prevention, Treatment, Vitamin, Vitamin E, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Nutrition Research

Full Journal Title: Nutrition Research

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? Fu, S.W., Zeng, G.F., Zong, S.H., Zhang, Z.Y., Zou, B., Fang, Y., Lu, L. and Xiao, D.Q. (2014), Systematic review and meta-analysis of the bone protective effect of phytoestrogens on osteoporosis in ovariectomized rats. *Nutrition Research*, **34** (6), 467-477.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Res34, 467.pdf](2014/Nut%20Res34,%20467.pdf)

Abstract: Phytoestrogens are candidate drugs for the treatment of osteoporosis. Many experiments have been designed to investigate the preventive effects of phytoestrogens for osteoporosis; however, it is easy for a single dissenting result from animal experiments to mislead clinical investigations. Herein, we use meta-analysis to assess the evidence for a protective effect of phytoestrogens on ovariectomized rat models of osteopenia. With respect to osteoporosis, PubMed and Web of Science were searched from January 2000 to March 2013 for relevant studies of phytoestrogens in ovariectomized rats. Two reviewers independently selected and assessed the studies. Data were aggregated using a random effects model. Meta-analysis revealed that the phytoestrogen treatment group demonstrated a significantly higher femur bone mineral density and trabecular bone and lower bone turnover markers (serum alkaline phosphatase and serum osteocalcin) compared with the control ovariectomized group, thus showing a bone protective effect of phytoestrogens in ovariectomized rats. Subsequent sensitivity analyses indicated that the effect of phytoestrogens on serum alkaline phosphatase and serum osteocalcin are not robust. Despite the high heterogeneity in the systematic review of animal experiments, the present results indicated that phytoestrogens may offer the most potential for the prevention of bone loss by reducing the expected loss of trabecular bone and bone mineral density. Their effects are likely due to inhibition of bone resorption, but their benefits on bone formation are still unclear. Further studies are needed to assess the effect of phytoestrogens on bone formation and the efficacy and safety of individual phytoestrogens. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alkaline Phosphatase, Analyses, Animal Experiments, Animal Research, Benefits, Bone, Bone Histomorphometric Parameters, Bone Loss, Bone Mineral Density, Bone Resorption, Bone Turnover Markers, Breast-Cancer, Clinical, Control, Data, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Estrogen, Evidence, Experiments, Extract, Femur, Genistein, Heterogeneity, Inhibition, Investigations, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mineral Density, Model, Models, Osteoporosis, Ovariecomized Rat, Ovx-Induced Osteoporosis, Phytoestrogens, Postmenopausal Osteoporosis, Potential, Prevention, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Rat, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Safety, Science, Sensitivity, Serum, Soy Isoflavones, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science, Women

? Pezdirc, K., Hutchesson, M., Whitehead, R., Ozakinci, G., Perrett, D. and Collins, C.E. (2015), Can dietary intake influence perception of and measured appearance? A systematic review. *Nutrition Research*, **35** (3), 175-197.

Full Text: [2015\Nut Res35, 175.pdf](2015/Nut%20Res35,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: Appearance-based interventions have had some success in reducing smoking and sun exposure. Appearance may also motivate dietary behavior change if it was established that dietary improvement had a positive impact on appearance. The aims of this review are to evaluate the current evidence examining the relationship between dietary intake and appearance and to determine the effectiveness of dietary interventions on perceived or actual appearance. An electronic search of English-language studies up to August 2012 was conducted using Cochrane, MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, Web of Science, SCOPUS, and PsycINFO databases. Studies that included participants aged at least 18 years, that observed or altered dietary intake from actual food or dietary supplement use, and assessed appearance-related outcomes were considered eligible. Data from 27 studies were extracted and assessed for quality using standardized tools. Nineteen studies were assessed as being of “positive” and 4 of “neutral” quality. All observational studies (n = 4741 participants) indicated that there was a significant association between various aspects of dietary intake and skin coloration and skin aging. The majority (16 studies, 769 participants) evaluated the effect of dietary supplements on skin appearance among women. Only 1 study examined the effect of actual food intake on appearance. Significant improvements in at least 1 actual or perceived appearance-related outcome (facial wrinkling, skin elasticity, roughness, and skin color) following dietary intervention were shown as a result of supplementation. Further studies are needed in representative populations that examine actual food intake on appearance, using validated tools in well-designed high-quality randomized control trials. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aged, Aging, Appearance, Association, Behavior, Behavior Change, Behavioral Interventions, Color, Control, Data, Databases, Diet, Dietary Supplements, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Elasticity, Evidence, Exposure, Food, Food Intake, From, Fruit, Green Tea Polyphenols, Histologic Appearance, I Procollagen, Impact, Improvement, Influence, Intervention, Interventions, Mar, Medline, Observational, Observational Studies, Of-The-Literature, Outcome, Outcomes, Perception, Photoaging Skin, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Populations, Psycinfo, Quality, Randomized, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Skin, Skin Color, Smoking, Success, Sun Exposure, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vegetable Intake, Vegetables, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Nutrition Research Reviews

Full Journal Title: Nutrition Research Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Ishihara, L. and Brayne, C. (2005), A systematic review of nutritional risk factors of Parkinson’s disease. *Nutrition Research Reviews*, **18** (2), 259-282.

Full Text: [2005\Nut Res Rev18, 259.pdf](2005/Nut%20Res%20Rev18,%20259.pdf)

Abstract: A wide variety of nutritional exposures have been proposed as possible risk factors for Parkinson’s disease (PD) with plausible biological hypotheses. Many studies have explored these hypotheses, but as yet no comprehensive systematic review of the literature has been available. MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science databases were searched for existing systematic reviews or meta-analyses of nutrition and PD, and one meta-analysis of coffee drinking and one meta-analysis of antioxidants were identified. The databases were searched for primary research articles, and articles without robust methodology were excluded by specified criteria. Seven cohort studies and thirty-three case-control (CC) studies are included in the present systematic review. The majority of studies did not find significant associations between nutritional factors and PD. Coffee drinking and alcohol intake were the only exposures with a relatively large number of studies, and meta-analyses of each supported inverse associations with PD. Factors that were reported by at least one CC study to have significantly increased consumption among cases compared with controls were: vegetables, lutein, xanthophylls, xanthins, carbohydrates, monosaccharides, junk food, refined sugar, lactose, animal fat, total fat, nuts and seeds, tea, Fe, and total energy. Factors consumed significantly less often among cases were: fish, egg, potatoes, bread, alcohol, coffee, tea, niacin, pantothenic acid, folate and pyridoxine. In three cohort studies, two reported borderline decreased relative risks and one a significant increased risk with vitamin C intake. One cohort reported an inverse association between caffeine intake and PD. Three cohorts reported significant positive association in men between dairy products and PD.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol-Consumption, Antioxidant Risk, Caffeine, Case-Control, Cigarette-Smoking, Coffee Consumption, Cohort Studies, Databases, Dietary Antioxidants, Disease, Embase, Environmental-Factors, Factors, Food-Frequency Questionnaire, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Neurodegenerative Disorders, Nutrition, Nuts, Of-Science, Oxidative Stress, Parkinson’S Disease, Primary, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Uric-Acid, Vegetables, Vitamin-E, Web, Web-of-Science

# Title: Nutrition Reviews

Full Journal Title: Nutrition Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title: Nutr. Rev.

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ISSN: 0029-6643

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Language: English

Publisher: Int Life Sciences Inst

Publisher Address: 810 East 10th St Subscription Office, Lawrence, KS 66044

Subject Categories:

Nutrition & Dietetics: Impact Factor 2.013, 15/50 (2002)

? Milte, C.M., Sinn, N. and Howe, P.R.C. (2009), Polyunsaturated fatty acid status in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, depression, and Alzheimer’s disease: Towards an omega-3 index for mental health? *Nutrition Reviews*, **67** (10), 573-590.

Full Text: [2009\Nut Rev67, 573.pdf](2009/Nut%20Rev67,%20573.pdf)

Abstract: Interest in the role of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), particularly long-chain (LC) omega-3 (n-3) PUFAs, in mental health is increasing. This review investigates whether n-3 PUFA levels are abnormal in people with three prevalent mental health problems - attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, depression, and dementia. Data sources included PUBMED, Web of Science, and bibliographies of papers published in English that describe PUFA levels in the circulation of individuals who have these mental health conditions. Although abnormal blood PUFA levels were reported in a number of studies, weighted comparisons of PUFA status showed no significant differences overall between people with mental health problems and controls. Whether those with low n-3 PUFA status are likely to be more responsive to n-3 PUFA supplementation is not yet resolved. Further studies assessing PUFA levels and mental status with greater uniformity are required in order to clarify the relationship between LC n-3 PUFA status and mental health.

Keywords: Alzheimer’s Disease, Attention, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Blood, Blood-Cell Membranes, Coronary Syndrome Patients, Dementia, Depression, Developmental Coordination Disorder, Disease, Disorder, Double-Blind, Health Conditions, Major Depression, Mental Health, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Omega-3-Fatty-Acid Docosahexaenoic Acid, Papers, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids, Postmortem Orbitofrontal Cortex, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Web of Science

? Al-Gindan, Y.Y., Hankey, C.R., Leslie, W., Govan, L. and Lean, M.E.J. (2014), Predicting muscle mass from anthropometry using magnetic resonance imaging as reference: A systematic review. *Nutrition Reviews*, **72** (2), 113-126.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Rev72, 113.pdf](2014/Nut%20Rev72,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Identification and management of sarcopenia are limited by lack of reliable simple approaches to assess muscle mass. The aim of this review is to identify and evaluate simple methods to quantify muscle mass/volume of adults. Using Cochrane Review methodology, Medline (1946-2012), Embase (1974-2012), Web of Science (1898-2012), PubMed, and the Cochrane Library (to 08/2012) were searched for publications that included prediction equations (from anthropometric measurements) to estimate muscle mass by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in adults. of 257 papers identified from primary search terms, 12 studies met the inclusion criteria. Most studies (n=10) assessed only regional/limb muscle mass/volume. Many studies (n=9) assessed limb circumference adjusted for skinfold thickness, which limits their practical applications. Only two included validation in separate subject-samples, and two reported relationships between whole-body MRI-measured muscle mass and anthropometry beyond linear correlations. In conclusion, one simple prediction equation shows promise, but it has not been validated in a separate population with different investigators. Furthermore, it did not incorporate widely available trunk/limb girths, which have offered valuable prediction of body composition in other studies. (C) 2014 International Life Sciences Institute.

Keywords: Body Composition, Composition, Correlations, Criteria, Imaging, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Management, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Mri, Muscle, Papers, Population, Prediction, Primary, Publications, Pubmed, Reference, Review, Science, Sciences, Systematic Review, Validation, Web of Science

? Lohner, S., Kullenberg, D., Antes, G., Decsi, T. and Meerpohl, J.J. (2014), Prebiotics in healthy infants and children for prevention of acute infectious diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Nutrition Reviews*, **72** (8), 523-531.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Rev72, 523.pdf](2014/Nut%20Rev72,%20523.pdf)

Abstract: Prebiotics, defined as nondigestible dietary ingredients resistant to gastric acidity and fermented by the intestinal flora, are used to positively influence the composition of intestinal flora, thereby promoting health benefits. The objective of this systematic review was to assess the efficacy of prebiotics in the prevention of acute infectious diseases in children. A systematic literature search was conducted using the Ovid Medline, Scopus, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library’s Central databases. Finally, five randomized controlled trials, all of them investigating infants and children 0-24 months of age, were included in the review. Pooled estimates from three studies revealed a statistically significant decrease in the number of infectious episodes requiring antibiotic therapy in the prebiotic group as compared with the placebo group (rate ratio 0.68; 95% confidence interval 0.61-0.77). Studies available indicate that prebiotics may also be effective in decreasing the rate of overall infections in infants and children 0-24 months of age. Further studies in the age group 3-18 years are required to determine whether prebiotics can be considered for the prevention of acute infectious diseases in the older pediatric population. (C) 2014 International Life Sciences Institute.

Keywords: 1st 6 Months, Acidity, Acute Infection, Age, Antibiotic Therapy, Atopic-Dermatitis, Benefits, Children, Composition, Confidence, Databases, Dietary Modulation, Diseases, Efficacy, Estimates, Formula, Gastric, Gastric Acidity, Health, Human Colonic Microbiota, Infants, Infections, Infectious Diseases, Influence, International, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Oligosaccharide, Oligosaccharides, Pediatric, Placebo, Population, Prebiotic, Prebiotics, Prevention, Probiotics, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trials, Review, Risk, Science, Sciences, Scopus, Supplementation, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web Of Science

? Van Puyvelde, K., Mets, T., Njemini, R., Beyer, I. and Bautmans, I. (2014), Effect of advanced glycation end product intake on inflammation and aging: A systematic review. *Nutrition Reviews*, **72** (10), 638-650.

Full Text: 2014\Nut Rev72, 638.pdf

Abstract: Aging is associated with a chronic low-grade inflammatory status that contributes to chronic diseases such as age-related muscle wasting, kidney disease, and diabetes mellitus. Since advanced glycation end products (AGEs) are known to be proinflammatory, this systematic review examined the relation between the dietary intake of AGEs and inflammatory processes. The PubMed and Web of Science databases were screened systematically. Seventeen relevant studies in humans or animals were included. The intervention studies in humans showed mainly a decrease in inflammation in subjects on a low-AGE diet, while an increase in inflammation in subjects on a high-AGE diet was less apparent. About half of the observational studies found a relationship between inflammatory processes and AGEs in food. When the results are considered together, the dietary intake of AGEs appears to be related to inflammatory status and the level of circulating AGEs. Moreover, limiting AGE intake may lead to a decrease in inflammation and chronic diseases related to inflammatory status. Most of the trials were conducted in patients with chronic kidney disease or diabetes, and thus additional studies in healthy individuals are needed. Further investigation is needed to elucidate the effects of lifetime exposure of dietary AGEs on aging and health. (C) 2014 International Life Sciences Institute.

Keywords: Advanced Glycation End Products, Age, Age Receptor-1, Age-Related, Age-Related Chronic Disease, Aging, Animals, Chronic, Chronic Kidney Disease, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diet, Disease, Diseases, Effect, Effects, Exposure, Food, Glycotoxins, Glycoxidation Products, Health, Humans, Inflammation, International, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Investigation, Kidney, Kidney Disease, Lead, Life-Span, Muscle, Observational, Observational Studies, Oxidant Stress, Oxidative Stress, Patients, Pubmed, Rage, Review, Risk-Factor, Science, Sciences, Skeletal-Muscle, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Zhu, W., Wu, Y., Li, G.G., Wang, J. and Li, X.Y. (2014), Efficacy of polyunsaturated fatty acids for dry eye syndrome: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Nutrition Reviews*, **72** (10), 662-671.

Full Text: [2014\Nut Rev72, 662.pdf](2014/Nut%20Rev72,%20662.pdf)

Abstract: Dry eye syndrome (DES) is a common ocular disease that significantly affects the quality of life. Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) have been used to treat DES; however, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of PUFA therapy yield discordant results. The objective of this study was to clarify the effects of PUFAs on DES through meta-analysis of all relevant RCTs. To do so, a comprehensive search of PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, ISI Web of Science, and unpublished data was conducted. The changes in clinical and laboratory examinations, symptomatic scores, and rates of relevant symptoms were analyzed. Nine RCTs were included in the current meta-analysis. Compared with placebo, PUFA supplementation was not related to changes in tear film break-up time (weighted mean difference [WMD], 0.33; 95% confidence interval [CI], -0.05 to 0.72), Schirmer’s test score (WMD, 0.32; 95%CI, -0.23 to 0.86), or lissamine green staining score (WMD, -0.77; 95%CI, -1.66 to 0.12). However, significant reductions were detected in the symptom score on the ocular surface disease index (WMD, -2.26; 95%CI, -4.44 to -0.08) and in the rate of cells positive for human leukocyte antigen DR (WMD, -5.80; 95%CI, -8.62 to -2.97). This comprehensive meta-analysis supports the use of PUFA supplementation as a potential effective therapy for DES.

Keywords: Antioxidants, Changes, Clinical, Confidence, Data, Disease, Dry Eye, Dry Eye Syndrome, Effects, Efficacy, Expression, Fatty Acids, Human, Index, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Laboratory, Leukocyte, Life, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, N-3, Ocular Surface Disease, Omega-3, Placebo, Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids, Potential, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Risk, Science, Sea Buckthorn Oil, Sjogrens-Syndrome, Supplementation, Surface, Symptoms, Syndrome, Tear, Tear Film, Therapy, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Obesity

Full Journal Title: Obesity

ISO Abbreviated Title: Obesity

JCR Abbreviated Title: Obesity

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Winzenberg, T., Shaw, K., Fryer, J. and Jones, G. (2007), Calcium supplements in healthy children do not affect weight gain, height, or body composition. *Obesity*, **15** (7), 1789-1798.

Full Text: [2007\Obesity15, 1789.pdf](2007/Obesity15,%201789.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Calcium intake is a potential factor influencing weight gain and may reduce body weight, but the evidence for this in children is conflicting. The aim of this study was to use data from randomized controlled trials to determine whether calcium supplementation in healthy children affects weight or body composition. Research Methods and Procedures: This study is a systematic review. We identified potential studies by searching the following electronic bibliographic databases: CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, AMED, MANTIS, ISI Web of Science, Food Science and Technology Abstracts, and Human Nutrition up until April 1, 2005 and hand-searched relevant conference abstracts. Studies were included if they were placebo-controlled randomized controlled trials of calcium supplementation, with at least 3 months of supplementation, in healthy children and with outcome measures including weight. Meta-analyses were performed using fixed effects models and weighted mean differences for weight and height and standardized mean differences (SMDs) for body composition measures. Results: There were no statistically significant effects of calcium supplementation on weight [+0.14 kg; 95% confidence interval (CI), -0.28, +0.57 kg], height (+0.22 cm; 95% CI, -0.30, +0.74 cm), body fat (SMD, +0.04; 95% CI, -0.08, +0.15), or lean mass (SMD, +0.14; 95% CI, -0.03, +0.31). Discussion: There is no evidence to support the use of calcium supplementation as a public health intervention to reduce weight gain or body fat in healthy children. Although our results do not rule out an effect of dietary supplementation with dairy products on weight gain or body composition, there is little evidence to support this hypothesis.

Keywords: Adolescent Girls, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Body Composition, Body Weight, Bone-Mineral Density, Calcium, Children, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Dairy Intake, Databases, Dietary Calcium, Double-Blind, Embase, Human, Intervention, ISI, MEDLINE, Methods, Outcome, Physical-Activity, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Prepubertal Girls, Public Health, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science, Weight Gain

? Oreopoulos, A., Padwal, R., Norris, C.M., Mullen, J.C., Pretorius, V. and Kalantar-Zadeh, K. (2008), Effect of obesity on short- and long-term mortality postcoronary revascularization: A meta-analysis. *Obesity*, **16** (2), 442-450.

Full Text: [2008\Obesity16, 442.pdf](2008/Obesity16,%20442.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Overweight and obesity are often assumed to be risk factors for postprocedural mortality in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD). However, recent studies have described an “obesity paradox”-a neutral or beneficial association between obesity and mortality postcoronary revascularization. We reviewed the effect of overweight and obesity systematically on short- and long-term all-cause mortality post-coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and post-percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Methods: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Scopus, and Web of Science to identify cohort, case control, and randomized controlled studies evaluating the effect of obesity on in-hospital/short-term (within 30 days) and long-term (up to 5 years) mortality. Full-text, published articles reporting all-cause mortality between individuals with and without elevated BMI were included. Two reviewers independently assessed studies for inclusion and performed data extraction. Results: Twenty-two cohort publications were identified, reporting results in ten post-PCI and twelve post-CABG populations. Compared to individuals with non-elevated BMI levels, obese patients undergoing PCI had lower short- (odds ratio (OR) 0.63; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.54-0.73) and long-term mortality (OR 0.65; 95% CI 0.51-0.83). Post-CABG, obese patients had lower short-term (OR 0.63; 95% CI 0.56-0.71) and similar long-term (OR 0.88; 95% CI 0.60-1.29) mortality risk compared to normal weight individuals. Results were similar in overweight patients for both procedures. Conclusions: Compared to non-obese individuals, overweight and obese patients have similar or lower short- and long-term mortality rates postcoronary revascularization. Further research is needed to confirm the validity of these findings and delineate potential underlying mechanisms.

Keywords: Artery-Bypass-Surgery, BMI, Body-Mass Index, Cardiac-Surgery, Case-Control, Chronic Heart-Failure, Cochrane, Control, Controlled Studies, Coronary Artery Disease, Disease, Embase, Extreme Obesity, Graft-Surgery, Impact, Intervention, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mortality, Normal, Obesity, Outcomes, Overweight, PCI, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Publications, Ratio, Research, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Validity, Web of Science

? Zhou, Z.Y., Liu, Y.K., Chen, H.L. and Liu, F. (2014), Body mass index and knee osteoarthritis risk: A dose-response meta-analysis. *Obesity*, **22** (10), 2180-2185.

Full Text: 2014\Obesity22, 2180.pdf

Abstract: ObjectiveEvidence shows obesity is an important risk factor for knee osteoarthritis (OA). However, the dose-response relationship between body mass index (BMI) and knee OA risk is unclear. The purpose of the current study is to establish a nonlinear dose-response relationship between BMI and risk of knee OA. MethodsThe electronic database of PubMed, Web of Science, and translating research into practice (TRIP) database were searched. Observational studies for BMI and knee OA risk were included. Restricted cubic splines and generalized least-squares regression methods were used to model a potential curvilinear relationship and to make a dose-response meta-analysis. ResultsA total of 12 studies were included in the meta-analysis. A non-linear dose-response association between BMI and risk of knee OA was significant (P=0.001). The relative risks were 1.59 (95% CI: 1.34-1.81), 3.55 (95% CI: 2.51-5.11), and 7.45 (95% CI: 4.19-13.13) when BMI was at the point of 25, 30, and 35 kg/m(2) compared with reference (22.5 kg/m(2), the median value of the lowest category), respectively. Non-linear dose-response association was also significant in male and female subgroup. In male subgroup, the relative risks were 1.39 (95% CI: 0.99-1.92), 3.41 (95% CI: 2.07-5.48), and 5.71 (95% CI: 3.12-9.95) when BMI was at the point of 25, 30, and 32.5 kg/m(2) compared with reference, respectively. In female subgroup, the relative risks were 1.72 (95% CI: 1.51-1.99), 3.51 (95% CI: 2.65-4.51), and 4.72 (95% CI: 3.25-6.91) compared with reference when BMI was at the point of 25, 30, and 32.5 kg/m(2) compared with reference, respectively. Modest publication bias was found in the meta-analysis. However, sensitivity analysis showed a high stability for the result. ConclusionsThe meta-analysis indicated that knee OA risk increased almost exponentially according with the increase of body mass index. Knee OA prevention will benefit from weight control.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Burden, Cartilage, Control, Database, Disease, Dose-Response, Female, Follow-Up, From, General-Population, Hip, Index, Knee, Male, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Non-Linear, Nonlinear, Obesity, Observational Studies, Osteoarthritis, Potential, Practice, Prevention, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Purpose, Reference, Regression, Research, Risk, Risk Factor, Risks, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Stability, Trend Estimation, Value, Web Of Science, Weight

# Title: Obesity Research

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Subject Categories:

Endocrinology & Metabolism: Impact Factor 3.409, 25/88 (2003)

Nutrition & Dietetics: Impact Factor 3.409, 4/53 (2003)

Notes: TTopic

Sokar-Todd, H.B. and Sharma, A.M. (2004), Obesity research in Canada: Literature overview of the last 3 decades. *Obesity Research*, **12** (1), 1547-1553.

Full Text: [2004\Obe Res12, 1547.pdf](2004\Obe%20Res12,%201547.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify research published on obesity in Canada, to explore the range of areas studied, and to identify gaps and areas that merit future research attention. RESEARCH METHODS and PROCEDURES: MEDLINE and International Pharmaceutical Abstracts databases were searched from 1970 onwards. Original articles were identified and categorized by areas of interest. RESULTS: A total of 1186 relevant articles were identified: 17, 136, 687, and 346 articles during the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, and 2000 to 2003, respectively. of the articles, 816 were considered original studies and accepted for this analysis. Twelve research areas were identified: basic science involving animal experiments (29%), human experiments (16%), populations surveys (14%), obesity-related comorbidities (13%), diagnostic/surgical issues (11%), nonpharmacological approaches (7%), drug-related issues (4%), anthropometrics (2%), impact of weight loss (2%), cost/healthcare use (1%), attitudes/perceptions (0.9%), and models/procedures (0.5%). Two-thirds of all research was conducted in Quebec (34%) and Ontario (33%). DISCUSSION: Given the multifactorial nature of obesity, Canadian obesity research covers a broad range of areas with a predominance of basic science but lesser emphasis on community and primary care studies. Furthermore, there was a paucity of research on either clinical management of medical conditions in obese patients or clinical aspects that go beyond weight loss. Thus, although Canada appears well represented in basic research, more attention to exploration of clinical issues and healthcare delivery for obese patients appears warranted.

# Title: Obesity Research & Clinical Practice

Full Journal Title: Obesity Research & Clinical Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Wimmelmann, C.L., Dela, F. and Mortensen, E.L. (2014), Psychological predictors of weight loss after bariatric surgery: A review of the recent research. *Obesity Research & Clinical Practice*, **8** (4), e299-e313.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Res Cli Pra8, e299.pdf](2014/Obe%20Res%20Cli%20Pra8,%20e299.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Morbid obesity is the fastest growing BMI group in the U. S. and the prevalence of morbid obesity worldwide has never been higher. Bariatric surgery is the most effective treatment for severe forms of obesity especially with regard to a sustained long-term weight loss. Psychological factors are thought to play an important role for maintaining the surgical weight loss. However, results from prior research examining preoperative psychological predictors of weight loss outcome are inconsistent. The aim of this article was to review more recent literature on psychological predictors of surgical weight loss. Methods: We searched PubMed, PsycInfo and Web of Science, for original prospective studies with a sample size >30 and at least one year follow-up, using a combination of search terms such as ‘bariatric surgery’, ‘morbid obesity’, ‘psychological predictors’, and ‘weight loss’. Only studies published after 2003 were included. Results: 19 eligible studies were identified. Psychological predictors of surgical weight loss investigated in the reviewed studies include cognitive function, personality, psychiatric disorder, and eating behaviour. Conclusion: In general, recent research remains inconsistent, but the findings suggest that pre-surgical cognitive function, personality, mental health, composite psychological variables and binge eating may predict post-surgical weight loss to the extent that these factors influence post-operative eating behaviour. (C) 2013 Asian Oceanian Association for the Study of Obesity. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Article, Asian, Association, Bariatric Surgery, Behaviour, Binge-Eating Disorder, BMI, Cognitive, Cognitive Function, Composite, Follow-Up, Forms, From, Function, Gastric Bypass-Surgery, General, Health, Influence, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Loss Maintenance, Mental Health, Methods, Morbid Obesity, Morbidly Obese-Patients, Obesity, Outcome, Personality, Postoperative, Predictors, Preoperative, Prevalence, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Psychiatric Diagnoses, Psychological, Psychological Predictors, Psychosocial Predictors, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Recent, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Role, S, Sample Size, Science, Size, Surgery, Surgical-Treatment, Treatment, U, Web Of Science, Weight Loss

? Wimmelmann, C.L., Dela, F. and Mortensen, E.L. (2014), Psychological predictors of mental health and health-related quality of life after bariatric surgery: A review of the recent research. *Obesity Research & Clinical Practice*, **8** (4), e314-e324.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Res Cli Pra8, e314.pdf](2014/Obe%20Res%20Cli%20Pra8,%20e314.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Improvement of mental health and health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is an important success criterion for bariatric surgery. In general, mental health and HRQOL improve after surgery, but some patients experience negative psychological reactions postoperatively and the influence of pre-surgical psychological factors on mental wellbeing after surgery is unclear. The aim of the current article therefore is to review recent research investigating psychological predictors of mental health and HRQOL outcome. Methods: We searched PubMed, PsycInfo and Web of Science for studies investigating psychological predictors of either mental health or HRQOL after bariatric surgery. Original prospective studies published between 2003 and 2012 with a sample size >30 and a minimum of 1 year follow-up were included. Results: Only 10 eligible studies were identified. The findings suggest that pre-operative psychological factors including psychiatric symptoms, body image and self-esteem may be important for mental health postoperatively. Predictors of postoperative HRQOL seem to include personality, severe psychiatric disorder at baseline and improvement of depressive symptoms. In addition, psychiatric symptoms that persist after surgery and inappropriate eating behaviour postoperatively are likely to contribute to poor health-related quality of life outcome. Conclusion: Certain psychological factors appear to be important for mental health and HRQOL after bariatric surgery. However, the literature is extremely sparse and further research is highly needed. (C) 2013 Asian Oceanian Association for the Study of Obesity. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 12-Month Postoperative Outcomes, Article, Asian, Association, Bariatric Surgery, Behaviour, Body Image, Childhood Sexual-Abuse, Depressive Symptoms, Experience, Follow-Up, Gastric Bypass-Surgery, General, Health, Health-Related Quality Of Life, Hrqol, Improvement, Influence, Life, Literature, Mental Health, Methods, Minimum, Morbidly Obese-Patients, Obesity, Outcome, Patients, Personality, Postoperative, Predictors, Preoperative, Prognostic-Significance, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Psychiatric Symptoms, Psychological, Psychosocial Predictors, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Recent, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Sample Size, Science, Self-Esteem, Size, Success, Surgery, Surgical Weight-Loss, Symptoms, Vertical Banded Gastroplasty, Web Of Science

# Title: Obesity Reviews

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? Liou, T.H., Pi-Sunyer, F.X. and Ho, Y.S. (2006), Bibliometric evaluation of obesity research in category of nutrition and dietetics. Obesity Reviews, **7** (S2), 286.

Full Text: [2006\Obe Rev7, 286.pdf](2006\Obe%20Rev7,%20286.pdf)

? Conroy, S., Ellis, R., Murray, C. and Chaw-Kant, J. (2007), An integrative review of Canadian childhood obesity prevention programmes. *Obesity Reviews*, **8** (1), 61-67.

Full Text: [2007\Obe Rev8, 61.pdf](2007/Obe%20Rev8,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: To examine successful Canadian nursing and health promotion intervention programmes for childhood obesity prevention during gestation and infancy, an integrative review was performed of the literature from 1980 to September 2005. The following databases were used: PUBMED; Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Cochrane Controlled Trials Register; Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects; ACP journal Club; MEDLINE; EMBASE; CINAHL; Web of Science; Scopus; Sociological Abstracts; Sport Discus; PsycInfo; ERIC and HealthStar. MeSH headings included: infancy (0-24 months), gestation, gestational diabetes, nutrition, prenatal care, pregnancy, health education, pregnancy outcome, dietary services with limits of Canadian, term birth. of 2028 articles found, six Canadian childhood obesity prevention programmes implemented during gestation and/or infancy were found; three addressed gestational diabetes with five targeting low-income Canadian urban and/or Aboriginal populations. No intervention programmes specifically aimed to prevent childhood obesity during gestation or infancy. This paucity suggests that such a programme would be innovative and much needed in an effort to stem the alarming increase in obesity in children adults. Any attempts either to develop new approaches or to replicate interventions used with obese adults or even older children need careful evaluation and pilot testing prior to sustained use within the perinatal period.

? Cope, M.B., Erdman, J.W. and Allison, D.B. (2008), The potential role of soyfoods in weight and adiposity reduction: An evidence-based review. *Obesity Reviews*, **9** (3), 219-235.

Full Text: [2008\Obe Rev9, 219.pdf](2008/Obe%20Rev9,%20219.pdf)

Abstract: Evidence concerning the relationship between soyfoods and weight loss was reviewed. Detailed searches of PUBMED and Web of Science were performed to identify and evaluate evidence for or against four propositions related to soyfoods and weight loss (Data from in vitro, animal, epidemiologic, and clinical studies were evaluated and summarized). (1) Certain soyfoods will improve weight and/or fat loss when fed at isolcaloric levels (similar calories given across experimental conditions, but not necessarily at a level to maintain current body weight); generally supportive evidence in animal studies, but there is no compelling support in human studies. (2) Certain soyfoods will improve weight and fat loss when included as part of a diet by affecting caloric intake; limited supportive evidence in animal and human studies. (3) Certain soyfoods will prevent/improve risk factors related to glucoregulatory function and cardiovascular health during weight loss; some evidence supporting this proposition, but additional evidence is needed before conclusions can be made. (4) Certain soyfoods will minimize the loss of bone mass during weight loss; no data available pertinent to this proposition. Limitations in existing data make it difficult to reach conclusions regarding these four propositions. Overall, the current data suggest that soyfoods are as good as other protein sources for promoting weight loss and there is a suggestive body of evidence that soyfoods may confer additional benefits, but results must be carefully interpreted and additional evidence is needed before making firm conclusions concerning soyfoods and weight loss.

Keywords: Adiposity, Body Weight, Bone, Bone Loss, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Health, Diabetic Fatty Rats, Diet, Food-Intake, Gene-Expression, Genetically-Obese Mice, Human, Obesity, Plasma-Lipids, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Soy Protein Isolate, Soybean Beta-Conglycinin, Soyfoods, Web of Science, Weight Loss

? Lemmens, V.E.P.P., Oenema, A., Klepp, K.I., Henriksen, H.B. and Brug, J. (2008), A systematic review of the evidence regarding efficacy of obesity prevention interventions among adults. *Obesity Reviews*, **9** (5), 446-455.

Full Text: [2008\Obe Rev9, 446.pdf](2008/Obe%20Rev9,%20446.pdf)

Abstract: In the past, interventions aimed at reducing obesity have mainly targeted at weight loss treatment in obese adults, with limited long-term effects. With the increasing number of people being obese and being at risk for obesity, there has been a shift in focus towards prevention of obesity. We conducted a systematic review of the peer-reviewed literature on the efficacy of obesity prevention interventions in adults in order to identify effective interventions and intervention elements. PUBMED, OVID, and Web of Science databases were searched from January 1996 to June 2006. Interventions aimed at primary prevention of weight gain among adults achieved by focusing on dietary intake, physical activity or the combination of both were included. The outcome measure had to be difference in change in body mass index or body weight between the intervention and the control groups. Nine studies were included, five long-term studies (at least 1 year) and four short-term (3 months to 1 year). Seven studies evaluated an intervention that focused on a combination of diet and physical activity to prevent weight gain, one on diet only and one on physical activity only. One dietary intervention (long-term), and three combined dietary and physical activity interventions (one long-term and two short-term) produced significantly positive results at end of follow-up. The two long-term, effective interventions consisted of intensive and long-term intervention implementation, including groups sessions designed to promote behavioural changes. The current evidence of efficacy of obesity prevention interventions is based on a very small number of studies. Some studies showed a positive impact on body mass index or weight status, but there was too much heterogeneity in terms of study design, theoretical underpinning and target population to draw firm conclusions about which intervention approaches are more effective than others. More research is urgently needed to extend the body of evidence.

Keywords: Adults, Body Mass Index, Body Weight, Body-Mass-Index, Control, Control Groups, Databases, Diet, Effective Interventions, Efficacy, Epidemiology, Follow-Up, Global Nutrition Dynamics, Health, Impact, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Obesity, Obesity Prevention, Outcome, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Pound, Prevention, Primary, Primary Prevention, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science, Weight Gain, Weight Loss, Weight-Gain, Women

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Full Text: [2008\Obe Rev9, 489.pdf](2008/Obe%20Rev9,%20489.pdf)

Abstract: This study reviews the recent literature on the relationship between obesity and indirect (non-medical) costs. MEDLINE and Web of Science searches were conducted to identify published studies from 1992 to present that report indirect costs by obesity status; 31 studies were included. The indirect costs were grouped into six categories: costs associated with absenteeism, disability, premature mortality, presenteeism, workers’ compensation, and total indirect costs. Compared with non-obese workers, obese workers miss more workdays due to illness, injury, or disability. Costs of premature mortality vary substantially across countries. The results for presenteeism and workers’ compensation were mixed. More research is needed to determine obesity’s caUSAl role in increasing indirect costs, especially for workers’ compensation and presenteeism. Cohort and longitudinal study designs should be a priority.

Keywords: Absenteeism, Body-Mass Index, Chronic Diseases, Costs, Disability, Disability Pension, Economic Costs, Health-Risk Factors, Impact, Indirect Costs, Injury, Literature, Mortality, Obesity, Physical-Activity, Productivity, Research, Review, Science, Sick-Leave, United-States, Web of Science, Workers-Compensation

? Tang-Peronard, J.L. and Heitmann, B.L. (2008), Stigmatization of obese children and adolescents, the importance of gender. *Obesity Reviews*, **9** (6), 522-534.

Full Text: [2008\Obe Rev9, 522.pdf](2008/Obe%20Rev9,%20522.pdf)

Abstract: To review the literature on stigmatization of overweight girls and boys, with a specific attention to gender differences, a search was performed in the medical as well as the psychological literature. The following databases, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science and Cochrane as well as Google were used to retrieve information. Finally, chain references were sought. The search was concluded mid-2006. In total, 17 studies were identified. The results from the studies generally indicated that overweight girls seemed to experience a higher degree of stigmatization than overweight boys. The overweight girls were to a larger degree teased about their weight and relationally, verbally and physically bullied. In addition, they were more socially marginalized in respect to friendships and romantic relationships. Stigmatization of overweight children and adolescents indeed occurs, but is more prevalent in overweight girls than overweight boys. There is a need to conduct further studies that are specifically designed to evaluate gender differences in stigmatization of overweight children and adolescents, and for studies focusing on preventing this stigmatization.

Keywords: Adolescents, Attention, Body Build Stereotypes, Childhood Obesity, Children, Cochrane, Databases, Discrimination, Eating Behaviors, Embase, Gender, Information, Literature, Medical, Overweight, Overweight Children, Peer Victimization, Physical-Activity, Psychological, Psychological Consequences, Review, Science, Scopus, Self-Esteem, United-States, Web of Science, Weight Stigmatization, Young Adulthood

Notes: TTopic

? Vioque, J., Ramos, J.M., Navarrete-Muñoz, E.M. and Garcia-de-la-Hera, M. (2010), A bibliometric study of scientific literature on obesity research in PubMed (1988-2007). *Obesity Reviews*, **11** (8), 603-611.

Full Text: [2010\Obe Rev11, 603.pdf](2010\Obe%20Rev11,%20603.pdf)

Abstract: This article describes a bibliometric review of the publications on obesity research in PubMed over the last 20 years. We used MEDLINE via the PubMed online service of the US National Library of Medicine from 1988 to 2007. The search strategy was: ([obesity] in MesH). A total of 58 325 references were retrieved, 25.5% in 1988-1997, and 74.5% in 1998-2007. The growth in the number of publications showed an exponential increase. The references were published in 3613 different journals, with 20 journals contributing 25% of obesity literature. The two journals contributing most were the International Journal of Obesity (5.1%), Obesity-Obesity Research (2.9%). North America and Europe were the most productive world areas with 44.1% and 37.9% of the literature, respectively. The US was the predominant country in number of publications, followed by the United Kingdom, Japan and Italy. The ranking of production changed when the number of publications was normalized by population, gross domestic product and obesity prevalence by countries. The great increase of publications on obesity during the period 1988-2007 was particularly evident in the second decade of the period which is concordant with the worldwide obesity epidemic. USA and Europe were leaders in the production of scientific articles on obesity.

Keywords: Agencies, Bibliometric, Bibliometry, Burden, Developing-Countries, Europe, Fields, Impact, Literature Review, Medicine, Obesity, Public-Health, Research, Services, Trends, US

? Monasta, L., Batty, G.D., Cattaneo, A., Lutje, V., Ronfani, L., van Lenthe, F.J. and Brug, J. (2010), Early-life determinants of overweight and obesity: A review of systematic reviews. *Obesity Reviews*, **11** (10), 695-708.

Full Text: [2010\Obe Rev11, 695.pdf](2010/Obe%20Rev11,%20695.pdf)

Abstract: P>The aim of this paper was to review the evidence for early-life (from conception to 5 years of age) determinants of obesity. The design is review of published systematic reviews. Data sources included MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CINAHL, PsycINFO. Identification of 22 eligible reviews from a database of 12 021 independent publications. Quality of selected reviews assessed using the Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews score. Articles published after the reviews were used to confirm results. No review was classified as high quality, 11 as moderate and 11 as low. Factors associated with later overweight and obesity: maternal diabetes, maternal smoking, rapid infant growth, no or short breastfeeding, obesity in infancy, short sleep duration, < 30 min of daily physical activity, consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages. Other factors were identified as potentially relevant, although the size of their effect is difficult to estimate. Maternal smoking, breastfeeding, infant size and growth, short sleep duration and television viewing are supported by better-quality reviews. It is difficult to establish a caUSAl association between possible determinants and obesity, and the relative importance of each determinant. Future research should focus on early-life interventions to confirm the role of protective and risk factors and to tackle the high burden obesity represents for present and future generations.

Keywords: Articles, Assessment, Body-Mass Index, Burden, Childhood Obesity, Children, Cochrane, Determinants, Diabetes, Factors, Interventions, Maternal, Maternal Smoking, Obesity, Offspring Birth-Weight, Overweight, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Preschool-Children, Publications, Quality, Randomized-Trial, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Short-Sleep Duration, Smoking, Socioeconomic-Status, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Obe Rev12, 69.pdf](2011/Obe%20Rev12,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: The objectives of this study were to (i) review extant literature on the prevalence of abdominal obesity (AO) in adolescents of both sex (10-19 years old); (ii) analyse the cut-off points used for the diagnosis of AO and (iii) compare its prevalence between developed and developing countries. The search was carried out using online databases (MEDLINE, Web of Science, EMBASE, SPORTDiscus, SCIELO and BioMed Central), references cited by retrieved articles and by contact with the authors, considering articles published from the establishment of the databanks until 19 October 2009. Only original articles and those using waist circumference in the diagnosis were considered. Twenty-nine studies met the inclusion criteria. Fourteen of these studies were performed in developed countries. The prevalence of AO varied from 3.8% to 51.7% in adolescents from developing countries. The range of results was smaller among developed countries; with values from 8.7% to 33.2%. Eighteen different cut-off points were used. It was concluded the AO prevalence is high among adolescents, but is not clear what sex has a higher proportion and it is greater in adolescents from developing countries; however, there is no consensus in the literature about the criteria to be used.

Keywords: 3rd National-Health, Adolescents, Authors, Body-Mass-Index, Cross-Sectional Study, Databases, Developing Countries, Diagnosis, Embase, Hip-Ratio, Insulin-Resistance, Korean Adolescents, Literature, MEDLINE, Metabolic Syndrome Phenotype, Nutrition-Examination-Survey, Obesity, Points, Prevalence, Review, Risk-Factors, Scielo, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment-Panel-Iii, Waist Circumference, Waist-Circumference, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Obe Rev12, e95.pdf](2011/Obe%20Rev12,%20e95.pdf)

Abstract: P>This study examined whether physical, social, cultural and economical environmental factors are associated with obesogenic dietary behaviours and overweight/obesity among adults. Literature searches of databases (i.e. PUBMED, CSA Illumina, Web of Science, PsychInfo) identified studies examining environmental factors and the consumption of energy, fat, fibre, fruit, vegetables, sugar-sweetened drinks, meal patterns and weight status. Twenty-eight studies were in-scope, the majority (n = 16) were conducted in the USA. Weight status was consistently associated with the food environment; greater accessibility to supermarkets or less access to takeaway outlets were associated with a lower BMI or prevalence of overweight/obesity. However, obesogenic dietary behaviours did not mirror these associations; mixed associations were found between the environment and obesogenic dietary behaviours. Living in a socioeconomically-deprived area was the only environmental factor consistently associated with a number of obesogenic dietary behaviours. Associations between the environment and weight status are more consistent than that seen between the environment and dietary behaviours. The environment may play an important role in the development of overweight/obesity, however the dietary mechanisms that contribute to this remain unclear and the physical activity environment may also play an important role in weight gain, overweight and obesity.

Keywords: Adults, BMI, Body-Mass Index, Databases, Development, Diet, Energy Density, Environment, Environmental, Health-Risk Behaviors, Local Food Environment, Multilevel Analysis, Neighborhood Deprivation, Obesity, Overweight, Physical Activity, Prevalence, Pubmed, Review, Science, Social, Socioeconomic-Status, Systematic, Systematic Review, Us Adults, Vegetable Consumption, Vegetables, Web of Science, Weight Gain, Weight Status, Weight Status

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Full Text: [2011\Obe Rev12, e107.pdf](2011/Obe%20Rev12,%20e107.pdf)

Abstract: P>The objective of this study was to analyse interventions for the prevention of overweight and obesity in children under 5 years of age. We carried out a systematic review focusing exclusively on randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Data sources include MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, CINHAL, PsychInfo and Web of Science. Data were extracted from seventeen articles describing seven RCTs identified through electronic search, screening of references in systematic reviews, own files and contact with authors. RCTs were assessed with the Jadad scale. Four trials were carried out in preschool settings, one with an exclusive educational component, two with an exclusive physical activity component and one with both. Two trials were family-based, with education and counselling for parents and children. The remaining trial was carried out in maternity hospitals, with a training intervention on breastfeeding. None of the interventions had an effect in preventing overweight and obesity. The failure to show an effect may be due to the choice of outcomes, the quality of the RCTs, the suboptimal implementation of the interventions, the lack of focus on social and environmental determinants. More rigorous research is needed on interventions and on social and environmental factors that could impact on lifestyle.

Keywords: Authors, Blood-Pressure, Children, Cholesterol, Cochrane, Determinants, Education, Embase, Environmental, Follow-Up, Health Jr., Hip-Hop, Hospitals, Impact, Intervention, Interventions, Minority Children, Obesity, Outcomes, Overweight, Parents, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Preschool Children, Prevention, Program, Promotion, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Saturated Fat, Science, Screening, Social, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Training, Web of Science

? Paulis, W.D., Silva, S., Koes, B.W. and van Middelkoop, M. (2014), Overweight and obesity are associated with musculoskeletal complaints as early as childhood: A systematic review. *Obesity Reviews*, **15** (1), 52-67.

Full Text: 2014\Obe Rev15, 52.pdf

Abstract: In order to examine (i) the association between weight status and musculoskeletal complaints (MSC) in children, and (ii) whether overweight and obese children have a higher risk of developing MSC than normal-weight children Medline, Embase, Web of Science and Cochrane were searched (all years up to 2 January 2013) for observational studies studying direct associations between body mass index (or weight status) and MSC in children. Forty studies, together studying over one million children, were included. There was moderate quality of evidence that being overweight in childhood is positively associated with musculoskeletal pain (risk ratio [RR] 1.26; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.09-1.45). In addition, low quality of evidence was found for a positive association between overweight and low back pain (RR 1.42; 95% CI: 1.03-1.97) and between overweight and injuries and fractures (RR 1.08; 95% CI: 1.03-1.14). Although the risk of developing an injury was significantly higher for overweight than for normal-weight adolescents (RR: 2.41, 95% CI: 1.42 to 4.10), this evidence was of very low quality. Overweight and obesity are associated with musculoskeletal pain, injuries and fractures as early as childhood. More high-quality prospective cohort studies are needed to study the nature of this relationship.

Keywords: Adolescents, Association, Back Pain, Birth Cohort, Body Mass Index, Body-Mass Index, Child, Childhood, Children, Cohort, Complaints, Confidence, Developing, Evidence, Index, Injury, Interval, Knee Pain, Low Back, Low Back Pain, Low-Back-Pain, Medline, Musculoskeletal, Obese, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Of-The-Literature, Overweight, Pain, Physical-Activity, Prospective, Quality, Quality Of, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Weight

? de Franca, G.V.A., Restrepo-Mendez, M.C., de Mola, C.L. and Victora, C.G. (2014), Size at birth and abdominal adiposity in adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obesity Reviews*, **15** (2), 77-91.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Rev15, 77.pdf](2014/Obe%20Rev15,%2077.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a systematic literature review on the associations between birth size and abdominal adiposity in adults, while also investigating the role of the adjustment for adult body mass index (BMI). MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, LILACS and SciELO databases were searched for articles published up to February 2013. Only prospective studies were included. After screening 2,570 titles, we selected 31 publications for the narrative synthesis, of which 13 were considered to be of high methodological quality. Six main indicators of birth size were identified, and birth weight (BW) was the most extensively studied. Most studies relied on anthropometric measurements as proxies for abdominal fatness or as indicators of body fat distribution. Few studies assessed abdominal adiposity through imaging methods, generally with small sample sizes. Eleven articles could be included in the meta-analyses. BW was found to be positively associated with waist circumference in adulthood, but the association disappeared after adjustment for adult BMI. In contrast, there was no association between BW and waist-to-hip ratio, whereas a strong negative association became evident after controlling for adult BMI. In conclusion, BW seems to be associated with larger adult size in general, including both waist and hip circumferences. The marked change in coefficients after adjustment for adult BMI suggests that post-natal growth strongly affects relative central adiposity, whereas BWper se does not play a role. Given the potential impact of post-natal growth, further research is needed to identify different growth trajectories that lead to abdominal adiposity, as well as studies on interactions of foetal and post-natal growth patterns.

Keywords: Abdominal, Adult, Association, Birth, Birth Size, Birth Weight, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Databases, Distribution, Fat, General, Growth, Imaging, Impact, Index, Indicators, Lead, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Postnatal, Potential, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publications, Quality, Research, Review, Role, Scielo, Science, Scopus, Screening, Size, Small, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Waist Circumference, Waist-To-Hip Ratio, Web of Science

? Newton, R.L., Griffith, D.M., Kearney, W.B. and Bennett, G.G. (2014), A systematic review of weight loss, physical activity and dietary interventions involving African American men. *Obesity Reviews*, **15**, 93-106.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Rev15, 93.pdf](2014/Obe%20Rev15,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: When compared with men of other racial or ethnic groups, African American men are more likely to experience adverse health conditions. The systematic review objectives were to (i) determine the current evidence base concerning African American men’s response to lifestyle behavioural interventions designed to promote weight loss, increase physical activity, and/or improve healthy eating and (ii) determine the next steps for research in these areas. The PubMed, Web of Science, Psych Info and Cochrane databases were searched to identify papers published before January 1, 2013 that reported change in weight, physical activity and/or dietary patterns in African American men aged 18 and older, as a result of behavioural change strategies. The titles and abstracts of 1,403 papers were screened; after removing duplicates, 141 papers were read to determine their eligibility. Seventeen publications from 14 studies reported outcomes for African American men. Eight large multi-centre trials and six community-based studies were identified. African American men were an exclusive sample in only four studies. Five studies showed statistically significant improvements. Although the available evidence appears to show that these interventions produce positive results, the relative and the long-term effectiveness of weight loss, dietary and/or physical activity interventions for this population are unknown.

Keywords: Activity, African American, African American Men, Aged, Blood-Pressure, Clinical-Trials, Community Based, Community-Based Studies, Databases, Effectiveness, Ethnic Groups, Ethnic Minority, Evidence, Exercise, Experience, Food Intake, From, Groups, Health, Health Promotion, Health-Promotion, Hypertension Prevention, Interventions, Long Term, Long-Term, Men, Nutrition, Obesity, Outcomes, Papers, Phase-Ii, Physical, Physical Activity, Population, Publications, Pubmed, Race, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Response, Review, Science, Si, Sodium Reduction, Systematic, Systematic Review, Us Adults, Web Of Science, Weight Loss

? Montero, D., Walther, G., Stehouwer, C.D.A., Houben, A.J.H.M., Beckman, J.A. and Vinet, A. (2014), Effect of antioxidant vitamin supplementation on endothelial function in type 2 diabetes mellitus: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Obesity Reviews*, **15** (2), 107-116.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Rev15, 107.pdf](2014/Obe%20Rev15,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: Controversy exists among trials assessing whether prolonged antioxidant vitamin supplementation improves endothelial function in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) subjects. The aim of this study was to systematically review and quantify the effect of antioxidant vitamin supplementation on endothelial function in T2DM subjects. MEDLINE, Cochrane, Scopus and Web of Science were searched up to February 2013 for randomized controlled trials assessing the effect of antioxidant vitamin E and/or C supplementation on endothelial function in T2DM subjects. Ten randomized controlled trials comparing antioxidant vitamin-supplemented and control groups (overall n=296) met the inclusion criteria. Post-intervention standardized mean difference (SMD) in endothelial function did not reach statistical significance between groups (0.35; 95% confidence interval=-0.17, 0.88; P=0.18). In subgroup analysis, post-intervention endothelial function was significantly improved by antioxidant vitamin supplementation in T2DM subgroups with body mass index (BMI)29.45kgm(-2) (SMD=1.02; P<0.05), but not in T2DM subgroups with BMI>29.45kgm(-2) (SMD=-0.07; P=0.70). In meta-regression, an inverse association was found between BMI and post-intervention SMD in endothelial function (B=-0.024, P=0.02). Prolonged antioxidant vitamin E and/or C supplementation could be effective to improve endothelial function in non-obese T2DM subjects.

Keywords: Analysis, Antioxidant, Assessing, Association, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Confidence, Control, Control Groups, Criteria, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Effect, Endothelial Function, Function, Groups, Index, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Prolonged, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Science, Scopus, Significance, Systematic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Vitamin, Vitamin E, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Obe Rev15, 610.pdf](2014/Obe%20Rev15,%20610.pdf)

Abstract: Although the aetiology of urinary incontinence can be multifactorial, in some cases weight loss could be considered as a part of the therapeutic approach for urinary incontinence in people who are overweight. The objective of this study was to review and meta-analyse the effect of non-surgical weight loss interventions on urinary incontinence in overweight women. Web of Science, PubMed, Pedro, SPORTDiscus and Cochrane were systematically searched for clinical trials that met the a priori set criteria. Data of women who participated in non-surgical weight loss interventions (diet, exercise, medication or a combination) were included in the meta-analysis. After removing duplicates, 62 articles remained for screening on title, abstract and full text. Six articles (totalling 2,352 subjects in the intervention groups) were included for meta-analysis. The mean change in urinary incontinence (reported as frequency or quantity, depending on the study) after a non-surgical weight loss intervention, expressed as standardized effect size and corrected for small sample sizes (Hedges’ g), was -0.30 (95% CI = -0.47 to -0.12). This systematic review and meta-analysis shows evidence that a nonsurgical weight loss intervention has the potential to improve urinary incontinence and should be considered part of standard practice in the management of urinary incontinence in overweight women.

Keywords: Adipose-Tissue, Aetiology, Approach, Articles, Bariatric Surgery, Body-Mass Index, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Criteria, Data, Diet, Effect Size, Evidence, Exercise, Groups, Health, Incontinence, Intervention, Interventions, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Obese Women, Obesity, Overweight, Pelvic Floor, Potential, Practice, Prevalence, Pubmed, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Screening, Size, Small, Standard, Stress-Incontinence, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapeutic, Tract Function, Urinary, Urinary Incontinence, Web Of Science, Weight Loss, Women

? Rey-Lopez, J.P., de Rezende, L.F., Pastor-Valero, M. and Tess, B.H. (2014), The prevalence of metabolically healthy obesity: A systematic review and critical evaluation of the definitions used. *Obesity Reviews*, **15** (10), 781-790.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Rev15, 781.pdf](2014/Obe%20Rev15,%20781.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a systematic review of the prevalence of metabolically healthy obesity (MHO). Medline, Web of Science and EMBASE were searched for original articles from inception to November 2013. Only prospective and cross-sectional studies were included. After screening 478 titles, we selected 55 publications, of which 27 were population-based studies and were used in the narrative synthesis. From the 27 studies, we identified 30 definitions of metabolic health, mainly based on four criteria: blood pressure, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides and plasma glucose. Body mass index 30kgm(-2) was the main indicator used to define obesity (74% of the studies). Overall, MHO prevalence ranged between 6% and 75%. In the studies that stratified the analysis by sex, prevalence was higher in women (seven out of nine studies) and in younger ages (all four studies). One-third of the studies (n=9) reported the response rate. Of these, four reported a response rate of 70% and they showed MHO prevalence estimates between 10% and 51%. The heterogeneity of MHO prevalence estimates described in this paper strengthens calls for the urgent need for a commonly established metabolic health definition.

Keywords: Adults, All-Cause, Analysis, Articles, Blood, Blood Pressure, Body-Mass Index, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cholesterol, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Studies, Definition, Embase, Epidemiology, Estimates, Evaluation, From, Glucose, Health, Heterogeneity, Index, Indicator, Individuals, Insulin-Resistance, Medline, Mortality, Normal-Weight, Obesity, Obesity Phenotype, Phenotypes, Plasma, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Pressure, Prevalence, Prospective, Publications, Response, Review, Risk, Science, Screening, Sex, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Triglycerides, Web Of Science, Women

? Li, S., Zhang, M., Tian, H., Liu, Z., Yin, X. and Xi, B. (2014), Preterm birth and risk of type 1 and type 2 diabetes: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obesity Reviews*, **15** (10), 804-811.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Rev15, 804.pdf](2014/Obe%20Rev15,%20804.pdf)

Abstract: Preterm birth is suggested to play an important role in the development of diabetes. However, results have been inconsistent. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to clarify the relationship between preterm birth and type 1 and type 2 diabetes. PubMed, Embase and ISI Web of Science were searched. A total of 18 studies (including 2,176,480 participants and 22,073 cases) for type 1 diabetes and five studies (including 31,478 participants and 1,898 cases) for type 2 diabetes were included in the current meta-analyses. We calculated pooled odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) using fixed-effects model to evaluate the relations between preterm birth and type 1 and type 2 diabetes. The results suggested that preterm birth was significantly associated with increased risk of type 1 diabetes (OR=1.18, 95% CI=1.11-1.25), with no evidence of between-study heterogeneity (I-2=13.2%, P=0.296). Preterm birth was also significantly associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes (OR=1.51, 95% CI=1.32-1.72), with no evidence of (I-2=0.0%, P=0.557). Subgroup analyses suggested that there was significant association in both case-control studies (OR=1.16, 95% CI=1.06-1.26) and cohort studies (relative risk=1.20, 95% CI=1.11-1.29) for type 1 diabetes, and similar results were found for type 2 diabetes. The results suggested that preterm birth was a significant and independent risk factor for both type 1 and type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Adult Life, Analyses, Association, Birth, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Childhood, Cohort, Confidence, Development, Diabetes, Evidence, Fixed Effects Model, Gestation Age, Gestational-Age, Heterogeneity, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nutrition, Odds Ratio, Onset, Population, Preterm, Preterm Birth, Pubmed, Relations, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Subsequent Risk, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type 1 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes, Web Of Science, Weight

? Kapadia, M.Z., Park, C.K., Beyene, J., Giglia, L., Maxwell, C. and McDonald, S.D. (2015), Can we safely recommend gestational weight gain below the 2009 guidelines in obese women? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obesity Reviews*, **16** (3), 189-206.

Full Text: [2015\Obe Rev16, 189.pdf](2015/Obe%20Rev16,%20189.pdf)

Abstract: A systematic review was conducted to determine the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes with gestational weight gain (GWG) below the 2009 Institute of Medicine guidelines compared with within the guidelines in obese women. MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane Register, CINHAL and Web of Science were searched from 1 January 2009 to 31 July 2014. Quality was assessed using a modified Newcastle-Ottawa scale. Three primary outcomes were included: preterm birth, small for gestational age (SGA) and large for gestational age (LGA). Eighteen cohort studies were included. GWG below the guidelines had higher odds of preterm birth (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] 1.46; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.07-2.00) and SGA (AOR 1.24; 95% CI 1.13-1.36) and lower odds of LGA (AOR 0.77; 95% CI 0.73-0.81) than GWG within the guidelines. Across the three obesity classes, the odds of SGA and LGA did not show any notable gradient and remained unexplored for preterm birth. Decreased odds were noted for macrosomia (AOR 0.64; 95% CI 0.54-0.77), gestational hypertension (AOR, 0.70; 95% CI 0.53-0.93), pre-eclampsia (AOR 0.90; 95% CI 0.82-0.99) and caesarean (AOR 0.87; 95% CI 0.82-0.92). GWG below the guidelines cannot be routinely recommended but might occasionally be individualized for certain women, with caution, taking into account other known risk factors.

Keywords: Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes, Age, Birth, Birth-Weight, Body-Mass Index, Caesarean, Cohort, Confidence, Diabetes-Mellitus, Factors, Fetal-Growth, From, Gestational, Gestational Age, Gestational Hypertension, Gestational Weight Gain, Guidelines, Hypertension, Institute Of Medicine, Interval, Iom Guideline, Macrosomia, Mar, Maternal Obesity, Medicine, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Modified, Neonatal Outcomes, Obese, Obese Women, Obesity, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, Pre-Eclampsia, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Outcomes, Prepregnancy Weight, Preterm, Preterm Birth, Primary, Quality, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Scale, Science, Small, Small For Gestational Age, Systematic, Systematic Review, United-States, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Gain, Women

? Kuhle, S., Tong, O.S. and Woolcott, C.G. (2015), Association between caesarean section and childhood obesity: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obesity Reviews*, **16** (4), 295-303.

Full Text: [2015\Obe Rev16, 295.pdf](2015/Obe%20Rev16,%20295.pdf)

Abstract: Birth by caesarean section has been recently implicated in the aetiology of childhood obesity, but studies examining the association have varied with regard to their settings, designs, and adjustment for potential confounders. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to summarize the available evidence and to explore study characteristics as sources of heterogeneity. A search of Medline, EMBASE, and Web of Science identified 28 studies. Random effects meta-analysis was used to calculate pooled risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI). Caesarean section had a RR of 1.34 (CI 1.18-1.51) for obesity in the child compared with vaginal birth. The RR was lower for studies that adjusted for maternal pre-pregnancy weight than for studies that did not (1.29, CI 1.16-1.44 vs. 1.55, CI 1.11-2.17). Studies that examined multiple early life factors reported lower RRs than studies that specifically examined caesarean section (1.39, CI 1.23-1.57 vs. 1.23, CI 0.97-1.56). Effect estimates did not vary by child’s age at obesity assessment, study design or country income. Children born by caesarean section are at higher risk of developing obesity in childhood. Findings are limited by a moderate heterogeneity among studies and the potential for residual confounding and publication bias.

Keywords: Adolescence, Aetiology, Age, Assessment, Association, Bias, Birth, Birth Cohort, Body-Mass Index, Caesarean, Caesarean Section, Characteristics, Child, Childhood, Childhood Obesity, Children, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Confounding, Country, Delivery, Design, Developing, Effect, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Evidence, Factors, Gut Microbes, Heterogeneity, Income, Infancy, Intervals, Intestinal Microbiota, Life, Maternal, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mode Of Delivery, Mother, Obesity, Overweight, Potential, Prepregnancy Weight, Publication, Publication Bias, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, School-Children, Science, Sources, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vaginal, Vaginal Birth, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Obe Rev16, 341.pdf](2015/Obe%20Rev16,%20341.pdf)

Abstract: Over the past decade, there have been an increasing number of studies on the association between vitamin D deficiency and anthropometric state. However, we did not identify any meta-analyses of the relationship between obesity and vitamin D deficiency in different age groups. Thus, we evaluated the association between obesity and vitamin D deficiency. We searched for observational studies published up to April 2014 in PubMed/Medline, Web of Science and Scopus databases. We performed a meta-analysis in accordance with the random-effects model to obtain the summary measurement (prevalence ratio, PR). Among the 29,882 articles identified, 23 met the inclusion criteria. The prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was 35% higher in obese subjects compared to the eutrophic group (PR: 1.35; 95% CI: 1.21-1.50) and 24% higher than in the overweight group (PR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.14-1.34). These results indicate that the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was more elevated in obese subjects. The vitamin D deficiency was associated with obesity irrespective of age, latitude, cut-offs to define vitamin D deficiency and the Human Development Index of the study location.

Keywords: 25-Hydroxy Vitamin D, African-American, Age, Articles, Association, Body-Mass Index, Children, Criteria, Databases, Determinants, Development, Global Perspective, Glucose-Homeostasis, Groups, Health, Human, Location, Measurement, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Obese, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Overweight, Pr, Prevalence, Random Effects Model, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, State, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vitamin, Vitamin D, Vitamin D Deficiency, Web, Web Of Science

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? Sanchez-Santos, R., Estevez, S., Tome, C., Gonzalez, S., Brox, A., Nicolas, R., Crego, R., Pinon, M., Masdevall, C. and Torres, A. (2012), Training programs influence in the learning curve of laparoscopic gastric bypass for morbid obesity: A systematic review. *Obesity Surgery*, **22** (1), 34-41.

Full Text: [2012\Obe Sur22, 34.pdf](2012\Obe%20Sur22,%2034.pdf)

Abstract: The makeup of a new surgical bariatric team may be associated with a higher number of postoperative complications due to the learning curve. The aim of this study was to evaluate the outcomes during the learning curve of laparoscopic gastric bypass (LGBP) depending on surgeons’ training. A systematic approach was used to review studies from the Pubmed, Embase (Ovid), Cancer Lit, Biomes Central via Scirus, Current Contens (ISI), and Web of Science (SCI) databases. Two reviewers independently screened all titles/abstracts and included/excluded studies based on full copies of manuscripts. The outcomes included were: specific training of the surgeon, postoperative complications (leaks, occlusion, hemorrhage, pneumonia, etc.), mortality, and surgical technique. One reviewer put data onto an Excel spreadsheet. Statistical analysis was performed with weighted linear regression. We identified 448 citations, of which 120 abstract and 50 full-text publications were reviewed. Fourteen papers were selected. Data from 1,848 patients were included. Eighteen different surgeons were analyzed during their learning curve (including the first author of this study). Surgeons were divided into two groups: (1) without formal laparoscopic bariatric training (13 surgeons) and (2) with formal laparoscopic bariatric training (five surgeons). Postoperative complications were more frequent in group 1: 18.1% (+/- 7.6) vs. 7.7% (+/- 1.96, p = 0.046); also, mortality was more frequent in group 1: 0.57% (+/- 0.87) vs. 0% (p = 0.05). An appropriated training in laparoscopic bariatric surgery contributes to a significant reduction in postoperative complications and mortality during the learning curve of LGBP.

Keywords: Acquisition, Analysis, Author, Bariatric Surgery, Bariatric Surgery, Biomes, Cancer, Citations, Complications, Databases, Early Outcomes, Experience, Gastric Bypass, Health-Care Use, Impact, Influence, ISI, Learning, Learning Curve, Linear Regression, Long-Term Mortality, Manuscripts, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Obesity, Outcomes, Papers, Patients, Pneumonia, Postoperative Complications, Publications, Reduction, Review, SCI, Science, Skills, Surgery, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Training Programs, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Godoy, C.M.D., Caetano, A.L., Viana, K.R.S., de Godoy, E.P., Barbosa, A.L.C. and Ferraz, E.M. (2012), Food tolerance in patients submitted to gastric bypass: The importance of using an integrated and interdisciplinary approach. *Obesity Surgery*, **22** (1), 124-130.

Full Text: [2012\Obe Sur22, 124.pdf](2012\Obe%20Sur22,%20124.pdf)

Abstract: Under the restrictive component, patients undergoing gastric bypass may have food intolerance with or without complications. This study used quantitative, analytical, observational methodology with patients submitted to Roux-en-Y gastric bypass without the placement of a ring at Hospital Universitario do Rio Grande do Norte in the city of Natal, Brazil between July 2005 and August 2010. Out of 176 patients monitored after surgery by the interdisciplinary team, 47 took part in the study. Two questionnaires were applied to participants: one elaborated by Suter et al. and previously validated for assessment of food tolerance and another to characterize schooling and socioeconomic status. Evaluation of food tolerance considered patient satisfaction with eating, most accepted food types, and frequency of vomiting and/or regurgitation. After application of the first questionnaire, a score was generated, characterizing food intolerance. of the 47 patients evaluated, 85.1% classified their degree of food satisfaction as good or excellent. Red meat was the most cited as being difficult to ingest (38.3%), representing a significant impact on overall tolerance level (P < 0.001); 48.9% of participants exhibited rare episodes of vomiting, which resulted in a mean food tolerance score of 23.02 (2.87 +/- SD). Moreover, socioeconomic status showed a significant correlation with tolerance level (P = 0.032). The degree of food tolerance observed in the study sample was better than that obtained in other investigations using similar methodology. The questionnaire proved to be useful in evaluating food quality and comparing postoperative results. Socioeconomic status was correlated with food tolerance level.

Keywords: Approach, Assessment, Bariatric Surgery, Bariatric Surgery, Brazil, Complications, Eating Behavior, Evaluation, Food, Food Tolerance, Frequency, Gastric Bypass, Hospital, Impact, Interdisciplinary, Meat, Methodology, Morbidly Obese-Patients, Nutritional Deficiencies, Observational, Patient Satisfaction, Patients, Quality, Quantitative, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Socioeconomic, Socioeconomic Status, Surgery

? Cheung, D., Switzer, N.J., Gill, R.S., Shi, X.Z. and Karmali, S. (2014), Revisional bariatric surgery following failed primary laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy: A systematic review. *Obesity Surgery*, **24** (10), 1757-1763.

Full Text: [2014\Obe Sur24, 1757.pdf](2014/Obe%20Sur24,%201757.pdf)

Abstract: Revisional bariatric surgery following laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) failure presents a clinical challenge for the bariatric surgeon. Limited evidence exists in selecting the appropriate revisional operation: laparoscopic gastric bypass (LGB), laparoscopic re-sleeve gastrectomy (LRSG), or other surgical intervention (OSI), to address weight regain. We systematically reviewed the literature to assess the efficacy of existing revisional surgery. A comprehensive search of electronic databases (e.g., Medline, Embase, Scopus, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library) was completed. All randomized controlled trials, non-randomized comparison study, and case series were included. Eleven primary studies (218 patients) were identified and included in the systematic review. Studies were grouped into three main categories: LGB, LRSG, and OSI. Preoperative body mass index (BMI) was 41.9 kg/m(2) (LGB), 38.5 kg/m(2) (LRSG), and 44.4 kg/m(2) (OSI). After conversion to LGB, BMI decreased to 33.7 and 35.7 kg/m(2) at 12 and 24 months of follow-up, respectively. Excess weight loss (EWL) was 60 and 48 % over the same periods. After LRSG, BMI decreased to 30.4 and 35.3 kg/m(2) with corresponding EWL of 68 and 44 %, at 12 and 24 months, respectively. After OSI, BMI decreased to 27.3 kg/m(2) with an EWL of 75 % at 24-month follow-up but could not be analyzed due to incomplete data collection in primary studies. Both LGB and LRSG achieve effective weight loss following failed LSG. The less technically challenging nature of LRSG may be more widely applicable. Further research is required to elicit sustainability in long-term weight loss benefits.

Keywords: Bariatric Surgery, Benefits, Biliopancreatic Diversion, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Challenge, Clinical, Collection, Comparison, Complications, Conversion, Data, Data Collection, Databases, Duodenal Switch, Efficacy, Evidence, Experience, Failure, Failure Bariatric Surgery, Follow-Up, Gastrectomy, Gastric, Gastric Bypass, Index, Intervention, Laparoscopic, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Medline, Metaanalysis, Morbid-Obesity, Operation, Patients, Primary, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Revisional Surgery, Science, Scopus, Sleeve Gastrectomy, Surgery, Sustainability, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trials, Web Of Science, Weight Loss, Weight Recidivism, Weight Regain, Weight-Loss, Y Gastric Bypass

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Full Text: [2015\Obe Sur25, 900.pdf](2015/Obe%20Sur25,%20900.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies quantitatively analyzing scientific papers have appeared in the last 2 years. Citation analysis is a commonly used bibliometric method. In spite of some limitations, it remains a good measure of the impact an article has on a specific field, specialty, or a journal. The aim of this study was to analyze the qualities and characteristics of the 100 most cited articles in the field of bariatric surgery. The Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge was used to list all bariatric surgery-related articles (BSRA) published from 1945 to 2014. The top 100 most cited BSRA in 354 surgical and high impact general journals were selected for further analysis. Most of the articles were published in the 2000s (60 %). The top 100 most cited were published in 17 of the 354 journals. Leading countries were USA followed by Canada and Australia. Most of the articles published (76 %) were clinical experience articles. The most common level of evidence was IV (42 %). Many of the milestone papers in bariatric surgery have been included in this bibliometric study. A huge increase in research activity during the last decade is clearly visible in the field. It is apparent that the number of citations of an article is not related to its level of evidence; a fact that is increasingly being emphasized in surgical research.

Keywords: 100 Citation-Classics, Analysis, Articles, Australia, Bariatric Surgery, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Canada, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Classics, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Experience, Evidence, Experience, Field, General, History, Impact, Iv, Journal, Journals, Measure, Obesity, Orthopedic-Surgery, Papers, Research, Specialty, Surgery, Thomson-Reuters, Top 100 Most Cited Articles, USA

# Title: Obstetrical & Gynecological Survey

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? Wechter, M.E., Wu, J.M., Marzano, D. and Haefner, H. (2009), Management of bartholin duct cysts and abscesses: A systematic review. *Obstetrical & Gynecological Survey*, **64** (6), 395-404.

Abstract: Objective. To review systematically the literature, published in English, on recurrence and healing after treatment of Bartholin duct cysts and abscesses. Data Sources. We searched PUBMED, EMBASE, CINAHL, LILACS, Web-of-Science, the Cochrane database, and POPLINE from 1982 until May 2008. We searched the internet, hand-searched reference lists, and contacted experts and authors of relevant papers to detect all published and unpublished studies. Methods of Study Selection. We included any study with at least 10 participants, addressing either frequency of recurrence or healing time after treatment of Bartholin duct cyst or abscess. We followed MOOSE (meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology) guidelines. of 532 articles identified, 24 studies (5 controlled trials, 2 cohort studies, and 17 case series) met all inclusion criteria. Study size ranged between 14 and 200 patients. Tabulation, Integration, and Results. The interventions included: (1) Silver nitrate gland ablation, (2) cyst or abscess fenestration, ablation, or excision using carbon dioxide (CO,) laser, (3) marsupialization, (4) needle aspiration with or without alcohol sclerotherapy, (5) fistulization using a Word catheter, Foley catheter, or Jacobi ring, (6) gland excision, and (7) incision and drainage followed by primary suture closure. The reported frequency of recurrence varied from 0% to 38%. There was no recurrence after marsupialization in available studies. Recurrence after other treatments varied, and was most common after aspiration alone. Healing generally occurred in 2 weeks or less. Conclusion. There are multiple treatments for Bartholin duct cysts and abscesses. A review of the literature failed to identify a best treatment approach. Target Audience: Obstetricians & Gynecologists, Family Physicians Learning Objectives: After completion of this article, the reader should be able to identify seven different treatments for Bartholin duct cysts or abscesses, contrast treatment choice complications and recurrence risks for the different options for treatment of Bartholin duct cysts or abscesses, and point out the limited quality and quantity of data upon which to choose best practices.

Keywords: Alcohol, Aspiration, Authors, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon-Dioxide Laser, Case Series, Catheter, Co2-Laser, Cochrane, Cohort Studies, Embase, Epidemiology, Excision, Frequency, Gland Cyst, Guidelines, Integration, Interventions, Literature, Management, Marsupialization, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Nitrate, Observational, Observational Studies, Outpatient Management, Papers, Primary, Pubmed, Recurrence, Review, Silver-Nitrate, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Vaporization, Web of Science

? Basaran, A., Basaran, M. and Topatan, B. (2010), Combined vitamin C and E supplementation for the prevention of preeclampsia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obstetrical & Gynecological Survey*, **65** (10), 653-667.

Abstract: Objective. To perform a systematic review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of combined vitamin C and E (vitCE) supplementation for the prevention of preeclampsia. Data Sources. PUBMED, Web of Science, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials from inception through June 2010, and bibliographies of review articles and eligible studies. Methods of Study Selection. Fifteen eligible studies that evaluated vitCE supplementation for the prevention of preeclampsia were identified. On the basis of prespecified inclusion and exclusion criteria, 9 were included in the meta-analysis. All were randomized controlled trials. The reporting and methodologic quality of the included studies was assessed with the CONSORT checklist and the Jadad scale. Tabulation, Integration, and Results. The 9 included studies had moderate-to-high CONSORT and Jadad scores. The incidence of preeclampsia was 9.7% (949 of 9833) in the vitCE group and 9.5% (946 of 9842) in the placebo group. A random effects model was used for pooling and no difference was found in the relative risk (RR) of preeclampsia between the vitCE and placebo groups (RR: 0.98; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.87-1.10). The incidence of gestational hypertension was 22.6% (1915 of 8491) in the vitCE group and 20.3% (1728 of 8500) in the placebo group (RR: 1.11, 95% CI: 1.05-1.17). The incidence of placental abruption was 0.58% (43 of 7379) in the vitCE group and 0.87% (64 of 7361) in the placebo group (RR: 0.67, 95% CI: 0.46-0.98). No significant differences were observed for other maternal and neonatal outcomes. Conclusion. Combined VitCE supplementation does not decrease the risk of preeclampsia and should not be offered to gravidas for the prevention of preeclampsia or other pregnancy induced hypertensive disorders. Furthermore, combined supplementation with vitCE increased the risk of GH but decreased the risk of placental abruption. However, these latter associations may not be caUSAl, especially since they were the product of multiple statistical comparisons, and the 95% CI around the point estimates almost included one. Learning Objectives: After completion of this educational activity, the obstetrician/gynecologist should be better able to assess the causes of preeclampsia and related conditions; evaluate and interpret the evidence regarding the use of combined vitamins C and E in prevention of preeclampsia and related conditions; and interpret and understand the effects of the supplementation of vitamins C and E for the prevention of preeclampsia or other pregnancy induced hypertensive disorders.

Keywords: Cochrane, Complications, Consort, Effectiveness, Health, High-Risk, Hypertension, Incidence, Induced, Integration, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Outcomes, Oxidative Stress, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Plasma, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy, Pregnant-Women, Prevention, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Sources, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Abstract: Postpartum lifestyle interventions are recommended for women after pregnancies complicated by preeclampsia, intrauterine growth restriction, and/or gestational diabetes, since they are at increased cardiovascular risk. To identify potential intervention strategies to reduce this risk, a systematic review of the literature is presented on the effectiveness of postpartum lifestyle interventions aimed at weight loss, smoking cessation, and smoking relapse prevention. The main characteristics of these postpartum lifestyle interventions are briefly described. The PUBMED, EMBASE, Web of Science, PsychInfo, and Cinahl databases were searched for studies on the effects of postpartum lifestyle interventions on weight loss, and smoking cessation or prevention of smoking relapse, initiated for up to 1 year postpartum. No studies on the effectiveness of postpartum lifestyle interventions after the aforementioned specific pregnancy complications were found. However, 21 studies are included that describe existing postpartum lifestyle interventions, which were applied to unselected (on the basis of pregnancy complications) postpartum women. Six of 8 weight loss interventions, 4 of 5 smoking cessation interventions, and 4 of 8 smoking relapse prevention interventions were effective. Individually tailored counseling, group counseling sessions, and use of diaries or other correspondence materials were shown to be effective. Currently, postpartum lifestyle interventions tailored specifically for women who experienced the pregnancy complications are lacking. While awaiting their development, it seems reasonable to utilize existing lifestyle interventions shown to be effective in unselected postpartum women. Learning Objectives: After completion of this educational activity, the obstetrician/gynecologist should be better able to: counsel patients on how to apply existing postpartum lifestyle intervention strategies aimed at weight loss, smoking cessation, and smoking relapse prevention to lower future cardiovascular risk; and educate postpartum women who have experienced preeclampsia, intra-uterine growth restriction, and/or gestational diabetes about their increased cardiovascular risk later in life.

Keywords: Aerobic Exercise, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Risk, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cessation, Correspondence, Databases, Development, Diabetes, Effectiveness, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes-Mellitus, Intervention, Interventions, Lactating Women, Lifestyle Intervention, Literature, Physical-Activity, Postpartum, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Complications, Prevention, Psychosocial Factors, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Retrospective Cohort, Review, Risk, Science, Severe Preeclampsia, Smoking, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Weight Loss, Women

? Li, H.T., Zhou, Y.B. and Liu, J.M. (2014), The impact of cesarean section on offspring overweight and obesity: A systematic review and meta-analysis editorial comment. *Obstetrical & Gynecological Survey*, **69** (1), 9-11.

Abstract: Concerns have arisen regarding the long-term impacts of cesarean section (CS) on the health of offspring. One mechanism linking CS with later diseases is the hygiene hypothesis, based on the concept of different bacteria present in the newborns depending on mode of delivery. This early-life difference in bacteria acquisition could have lasting effects on offspring gut microbiota composition and related disorders. This review and meta-analysis were performed to determine whether an association exists between CS and overweight/obesity in offspring and to evaluate the strength of the possible association. Relevant articles and abstracts were obtained from searches of PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science databases through June 2012. Studies were cohort or case-control investigations that examined the association of CS compared with vaginal delivery with overweight/obesity in childhood (3-8 years), adolescence (9-18 years), or adulthood (>19 years). Statistical heterogeneity across estimates was assessed by I-2 statistics; values of 25%, 50%, and 75% indicated low, medium, and high heterogeneity, respectively. The primary analysis was to estimate the overall pooled OR for offspring delivered by CS versus vaginal delivery and specific pooled ORs for children, adolescents, and adults. Two-sided P < 0.05 indicated statistical significance. Eight of an initial 2454 studies met the inclusion criteria along with 1 unpublished study, for a total of 7 cohort and 2 case-control studies. Overall, 10 childhood, 2 adolescence, and 3 adulthood estimates were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled OR of overweight/obesity for offspring delivered by CS compared with those born vaginally was 1.33 (95% CI, 1.19-1.48), with moderate to high heterogeneity (I-2 = 63%) across the 15 estimates. Pooled ORs of overweight and obesity were 1.22 (95% CI, 0.99-1.50; I-2 = 64%) and 1.37 (95% CI, 1.21-2.56; I-2 = 45%; P for interaction = 0.33), respectively. The pooled OR for childhood overweight/obesity was 1.32 (95% CI, 1.15-1.51; I-2 = 66%) across the 10 estimates. The pooled OR of overweight was 1.22 (95% CI, 0.99-1.50; I-2 = 64%), and that for obesity was 1.40 (95% CI, 1.17-1.67; I-2 = 50%; P for interaction = 0.31). The pooled ORs for adolescence and adult obesity were 1.24 (95% CI, 1.00-1.54; I-2 = 0%) and 1.50 (95% CI, 1.02-2.20; I-2 = 74%), respectively. The pooled ORs for male and female offspring did not differ significantly. Compared with vaginal delivery, CS was associated with a 33% increased risk of later overweight and obesity in offspring. The underlying mechanism of this association is unclear, although the hygiene hypothesis is one possible mechanism. Future studies should examine the causal relationship between CS and obesity, particularly in adolescents and adults, and whether these associations have a common pathway with other health outcomes in offspring born by CS.

Keywords: Adolescence, Adolescents, Adult, Analysis, Articles, Association, Bacteria, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cesarean, Cesarean Section, Childhood, Children, Cohort, Composition, Concept, Criteria, Databases, Delivery, Diseases, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Female, Gut, Gut Microbiota, Health, Health Outcomes, Heterogeneity, Hygiene, Hygiene Hypothesis, Impact, Impacts, Interaction, Investigations, Long Term, Long-Term, Male, Mechanism, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microbiota, Mode, Mode Of Delivery, Newborns, Obesity, Outcomes, Overweight, P, Primary, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Significance, Statistics, Strength, Systematic Review, Vaginal, Vaginal Delivery, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Obstetrics and Gynecology

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Sandberg, E.C. (1999), The Zavanelli maneuver: 12 years of recorded experience. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **93** (2), 312-317.

Full Text: [1999\Obs Gyn93, 312.pdf](1999\Obs%20Gyn93,%20312.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the applicability and safety of the Zavanelli maneuver (manual return to the vagina of the partially born but undeliverable fetus with subsequent extraction by cesarean).

Data Sources: MEDLINE computer database, Science Citation Index, and Index Medicus, 1985 through 1997 using the search terms Zavanelli maneuver, cephalic replacement, abdominal rescue, head entrapment, and shoulder dystocia.

Method of Study Selection: Efforts to return 103 partially born but undeliverable fetuses to the uterus have been reported in 30 publications since the first case was reported in 1985. All cases were accepted for review, successful or not.

Tabulation, Integration, and Results: Clinically relevant features were extracted from each case report. In 92 cases, fetuses presented by the vertex. Cephalic replacement was successful in 84 of those. In 11 cases, the fetus presented by the breech. Podalic replacement was successful in all of those. Seven women suffered tissue-disruptive trauma. There were no maternal deaths or fetal injuries ascribed to the maneuver.

Conclusion: The 92% overall success rate is remarkable for a new procedure; even more noteworthy, in most cases it was applied by operators with no experience with it, and for cephalic replacement, it was used only after conventional maneuvers had failed. Using it early in the treatment of obstructed partial vaginal delivery is recommended.

Notes: TTopic

Bush, T.L., Whiteman, M. and Flaws, J.A. (2001), Hormone replacement therapy and breast cancer: A qualitative review. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **98** (3), 498-508.

Full Text: [2001\Obs Gyn98, 498.pdf](2001\Obs%20Gyn98,%20498.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To assess whether recent epidemiologic evidence supports an association between use of estrogen replacement therapy or hormone replacement therapy and risk of breast cancer.

DATA SOURCES: The keywords ‘estrogen’, ‘estrogen replacement therapy’, or ‘hormone replacement therapy’, and ‘breast cancer’ or ‘breast neoplasm’, were used to search for articles published from 1975-2000 in MEDLINE and Dialogweb. Only articles published in peer-reviewed journals and containing original data were included in this review.

METHODS: Unadjusted or age-adjusted risk estimates for breast cancer among ever users of estrogen therapy compared with never users were abstracted from published articles or calculated using the data provided in the published reports.

TABULATION, INTEGRATION, and RESULTS: We found little consistency among studies that estimated the risk of breast cancer in hormone users compared with nonusers and in studies assessing the risk by duration of use. However, there was consistently a lower risk of death from breast cancer in hormone users compared with nonusers.

CONCLUSION: The evidence did not support the hypotheses that estrogen use increases the risk of breast cancer and that combined hormone therapy increases the risk more than estrogen only. Additional observational studies are unlikely to alter this conclusion. Although a small increase in breast cancer risk with hormone therapy or an increased risk with long duration of use (15 years or more) cannot be ruled out, the likelihood of this must be small, given the large number of studies conducted to date. (C) 2001 by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Keywords: Estrogen-Progestin-Replacement, Iowa Womens Health, Middle-Aged Women, Endometrial Cancer, PostmenopaUSAl Women, MenopaUSAl Estrogen, Exogenous Estrogens, United-States, Oral-Contraceptives, Reproductive Factors

? Dodson, W.C. (2003), A demographic analysis of the origin of papers published in obstetrics and gynecology. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **101** (5), 955-958.

Full Text: [2004\Obs Gyn101, 955.pdf](2004\Obs%20Gyn101,%20955.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To ascertain temporal trends in the number and share of papers originating from work sites in the ten districts of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and to identify demographic predictors of variance among the districts. METHODS: The work sites of the first authors of papers published in Obstetrics & Gynecology were determined for selected years since 1985 and sorted by ACOG district. Three related journals (Fertility and Sterility, Gynecologic Oncology, and the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology) were similarly analyzed for the year 2000. Demographic variables, including numbers of AGOG Fellows, residencies, subspecialty fellowships, and medical schools, were analyzed with multivariable regression for the most predictive variables for number of papers among ACOG districts. RESULTS: The number and share of papers published in Obstetics & Gynecology written by authors working in ACOG districts have been declining steadily since 1985, in contrast to the number of papers arising from locations outside of ACOG districts. Analysis of demographic factors for number of papers from four specialty journals in the year 2000 revealed that the number of medical schools in the district (R-2 = 0.79) was the most predictive (P <.001). CONCLUSION: Efforts to identify and correct factors associated with a decline in the number of published papers should focus on conditions in medical schools. (C) 2003 by The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Keywords: ACOG, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Analysis, First, Gynecology, Journals, Medical, Medical Schools, Methods, Obstetrics, Origin, P, Papers, Predictors, Regression, Specialty, Temporal, Trends, Work

? Golberg, D., Szilagyi, A. and Graves, L. (2007), Hyperemesis gravidarum and Helicobacter pylori infection: A systematic review. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **110** (3), 695-703.

Full Text: [2007\Obs Gyn110, 695.pdf](2007\Obs%20Gyn110,%20695.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To systematically review studies examining the relationship between hyperemesis gravidarum and Helicobacter pylori (H pylori) infection. DATA SOURCES: A 1966 to January 2007 search using MEDLINE/PUBMED, EMBASE, and Web of Science included MeSH terms: “Helicobacterpylori,” “Helicobacter infections,” “hyperemesis gravidarum,” and the text words “nausea,” “vomit,” “pregnancy,” and “Helicobacter.” References of selected papers were examined for additional relevant studies. METHODS of STUDY SELECTION: We evaluated studies investigating a relationship between hyperemesis gravidarum and H pylori infection. Studies were included in which the diagnosis of hyperemesis gravidarum was made at or before entry into the study, and H pylori diagnosis was made by serum antibody sample, gastric biopsy, saliva test, or stool sample. The search produced 169 titles; 22 were reviewed in further detail. TABULATION, INTEGRATION, and RESULTS: Fourteen case-control studies met established criteria, involving 1,732 participants and controls tested for H pylori infection. Studies were evaluated according to patient demographics and study methodology (case definition, exclusion criteria, H pylori testing). An estimate of the odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals was calculated by using a random effects model for dichotomous variables with review article software. Ten studies showed a significant association between hyperemesis gravidarurn and H pylori infection. Odds ratios varied from 0.55 to 109.33; three results were less than 1.0. Tests for hetero-geneity applied to several subgroups were considerable with values above 75% for all groups. CONCLUSION: An association between hyperemesis graviclarum and H pylori infection is suggested by this systematic review. However, the considerable heterogeneity among studies highlights study limitations.

Keywords: Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence Intervals, Diagnosis, Embase, Epidemiology, Eradication, Gastrointestinal Symptoms, Helicobacter Pylori, Hyperemesis Gravidarum, Infection, Methodology, Model, Nonulcer Dyspepsia, Papers, Pregnancy, Prevalence, References, Review, Science, Selection, Seropositivity, Software, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tests, Transmission, Web of Science

? Grimes, D.A., Hou, M.Y., Lopez, L.M. and Nanda, K. (2008), Do clinical experts rely on the Cochrane library? *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **111** (2), 420-422

Full Text: [2008\Obs Gyn111, 420.pdf](2008\Obs%20Gyn111,%20420.pdf)

Keywords: Clinical, Experts

? Shah, N.R., Jones, J.B., Aperi, J., Shemtov, R., Karne, A. and Borenstein, J. (2008), Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors for premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder: A meta-analyslis. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **111** (5), 1175-1182.

Full Text: [2008\Obs Gyn111, 1175.pdf](2008\Obs%20Gyn111,%201175.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To systematically review evidence of the treatment benefits of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for symptoms related to severe premenstrual syndrome (PMS) and premenstrual dysphoric disorder. DATA SOURCES: We conducted electronic database searches of MEDLINE, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, PsycINFO, and Cinahl through March 2007, and hand-searched reference lists and pertinent journals. METHODS of STUDY SELECTION: Studies included in the review were double-blind, randomized, controlled trials comparing an SSRI with placebo that reported a change in a validated score of premenstrual symptomatology. Studies had to report follow-up for any duration longer than one menstrual cycle among premenopaUSAl women who met clinical diagnostic criteria for PMS or premenstrual dysphoric disorder. From 2,132 citations identified, we pooled results from 29 studies (in 19 citations) using random-effects meta-analyses and present results as odds ratios (ORs). TABULATION, INTEGRATION, and RESULTS: Our meta-analysis, which included 2,964 women, demonstrates that SSRIs are effective for treating PMS and premenstrual dysphoric disorder (OR 0.40, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.31-0.51). Intermittent dosing regimens were found to be less effective (OR 0.55, 95% CI 0.45-0.68) than continuous dosing regimens (OR 0.28, 95% CI 0.18-0.42). No SSRI was demonstrably better than another. The choice of outcome measurement instrument was associated with effect size estimates. The overall effect size is smaller than reported previously. CONCLUSION: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors were found to be effective in treating premenstrual symptoms, with continuous dosing regimens favored for effectiveness.

Keywords: Citations, Clinical-Trials, Cochrane, Disorder, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Fluoxetine, Follow-Up, Intermittent, Journals, Measurement, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalyses, Outcome, Paroxetine, Phase Sertraline Treatment, Placebo, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Selection, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Symptoms, Treatment, Web of Science, Women

? Dokras, A., Clifton, S., Futterweit, W. and Wild, R. (2011), Increased risk for abnormal depression scores in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **117** (1), 145-152.

Full Text: [2011\Obs Gyn117, 145.pdf](2011\Obs%20Gyn117,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and depression both have a high prevalence in reproductiveaged women. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of abnormal depression scores in women who meet currently recognized definitions of PCOS compared with women in a well-defined control group. DATA SOURCES: The search was performed in MEDLINE, EMBASE Classic plus EMBASE, PsycINFO, Current Contents-Clinical Medicine and Current Contents-Life Sciences and Web of Science. Cochrane software Review Manager 5.0.24 was used to construct forest plots comparing risk of abnormal depression scores in those in the PCOS and control groups. METHODS of STUDY SELECTION: Studies with well-defined criteria of women with PCOS and control groups of women without PCOS, with demographic information including age and body mass index (BMI), were included. of 752 screened articles, 17 met the selection criteria for systematic review and 10 studies were included in the meta-analysis. TABULATION, INTEGRATION, and RESULTS: Data were abstracted independently by three reviewers. All studies were cross-sectional and most used the Rotterdam criteria for the diagnosis of PCOS (n = 10). The odds ratio (OR) for abnormal depression scores was 4.03 (95% confidence interval [CI] 2.96-5.5, P<.01) in women with PCOS (n = 522) compared with those in the control groups (n = 475). A subanalysis showed that the odds for abnormal depression scores was independent of BMI (OR 4.09, 95% CI 2.62-6.41). Several validated tools were used to screen for depression; the common tool used was the Beck Depression Inventory. CONCLUSION: The results of our study suggest the need to screen all women with PCOS for depression using validated screening tools. Women with PCOS are at an increased risk for abnormal depression scores independent of BMI. (Obstet Gynecol 2011;117:145-52) DOI: 10.1097/AOG.0b013e318202b0a4.

Keywords: Anxiety, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Cochrane, Control, Control Groups, Definitions, Depression, Diagnosis, Disease, Disorders, Embase, Information, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Myocardial-Infarction, Prevalence, Quality-of-Life, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Screening, Selection, Software, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Hillman, S.C., Morris, R.K. and Kilby, M.D. (2011), Co-twin prognosis after single fetal death: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **118** (4), 928-940.

Full Text: [2011\Obs Gyn118, 928.pdf](2011\Obs%20Gyn118,%20928.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To perform a systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects on the surviving twin of single fetal death comparing monochorionic to dichorionic twins to report the rates of co-twin death, preterm delivery, and neurologic morbidity in the surviving fetus. DATA SOURCES: MEDLINE (inception-December 2010), EMBASE (inception-December 2010), The Cochrane library (inception-December 2010), Web of Science (inception-December 2010), and British Nursing Index (inception-December 2010) were searched electronically. METHODS of STUDY SELECTION: Selected studies had more than five cases of single fetal death with reports of co-twin death, neurologic morbidity, or both co-twin death and neurologic morbidity. They also must have defined the gestational age of single fetal death and chorionicity. TABULATION, INTEGRATION, and RESULTS: The search yielded 1,386 citations. Full manuscripts were retrieved for 204 and 22 were included in the review and meta-analysis. Twenty manuscripts were used to calculate overall summary statistics for monochorionic and dichorionic twins showing rates of co-twin death after single fetal death (15% compared with 3%), rates of preterm delivery after single fetal death (68% compared with 54%), The rate of abnormal postnatal cranial imaging after single fetal death (34% compared with 16%), and the rate of neurodevelopmental impairment after single fetal death (26% compared with 2%). Odds ratios (ORs) were calculated from 16 manuscripts. There was no significant difference reported between preterm delivery of monochorionic or dichorionic twins (OR 1.1, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.34-3.51, P=.9). After single fetal death, monochorionic twins had higher odds of an abnormal cranial imaging after delivery, this was not significant (OR 3.25, 95% CI 0.66-16.1, P=.12). After single fetal death, monochorionic twins were 4.81-times more likely to have neurodevelopmental morbidity (95% CI 1.39-16.6, P<.05). CONCLUSION: Monochorionic twins are at significantly increased odds of co-twin demise and neurodevelopmental morbidity after single fetal death. (Obstet Gynecol 2011;118:928-40) DOI: 10.1097/AOG.0b013e31822f129d.

Keywords: Antenatal Death, Chorionicity, Citations, Cochrane, Discordant Birth-Weight, Embase, Epidemiology, Fetal Death, Gestational Age, Imaging, Intrauterine Death, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Morbidity, Multiple Pregnancies, Nursing, One Fetus, Postnatal, Prognosis, Review, Risk, Science, Selection, Statistics, Systematic, Systematic Review, Twin-Twin Transfusion, Twins, Web of Science

? Stocker, L.J., Macklon, N.S., Cheong, Y.C. and Bewley, S.J. (2014), Influence of shift work on early reproductive outcomes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **124** (1), 99-110.

Full Text: 2014\Obs Gyn124, 99.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To determine whether an association exists between shift work and early reproductive outcomes.DATA SOURCES:MEDLINE, Embase, and Web of Science were searched. Additional sources included Google Scholar, the Cochrane Library, online publications of national colleges, the ClinicalTrials.gov, and references of retrieved papers.METHODS OF STUDY SELECTION:Included studies compared female shift workers (work outside 8:00 am to 6:00 pm) with nonshift workers with menstrual disruption (cycles less than 25 days or greater than 31 days), infertility (time-to-pregnancy exceeding 12 months), or early spontaneous pregnancy loss (less than 25 weeks).TABULATION, INTEGRATION, AND RESULTS:Two reviewers extracted adjusted and raw data. Random effect models were used to pool data weighting for the inverse of variance. Assessments of heterogeneity, bias, and subgroup analyses were performed. Sixteen independent cohorts from 15 studies (123,403 women) were subject to analysis. Shift workers had increased rates of menstrual disruption (16.05% [2,207/13,749] compared with 13.05% [7,561/57,932] [n=71.681, odds ratio {OR} 1.22, 95% confidence interval {CI} 1.15-1.29, I-2 0%]) and infertility (11.3% [529/4,668] compared with 9.9% [2,354/23,811] [OR 1.80, 95% CI 1.01-3.20, I-2 94%]) but not early spontaneous pregnancy loss (11.84% [939/7,931] compared with 12.11% [1,898/15,673] [n=23,604, OR 0.96, 95% CI 0.88-1.05, I-2 0%]). Night shifts were associated with increased early spontaneous pregnancy loss (n=13,018, OR 1.29, 95% CI 1.11-1.50, I-2 0%). Confounder adjustment led to persistent relationships between shift work and menstrual disruption (adjusted OR 1.15, 95% CI 1.01-1.31, I-2 70%) but not infertility (adjusted OR 1.11 95% CI 0.86-1.44, I-2 61%). The association between night shifts and early spontaneous pregnancy loss remained (adjusted OR 1.41 95% CI 1.22-1.63, I-2 0%).CONCLUSION:This review provides evidence for an association between performing shift work and early reproductive outcomes, consistent with later pregnancy findings. However, there is currently insufficient evidence for clinicians to advise restricting shift work in women of reproductive age.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bias, Breast-Cancer, Circadian Clocks, Confidence, Data, Evidence, Exposure, Female, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Infertility, Influence, Integration, Interval, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Nurses, Odds Ratio, Online, Outcomes, Physical Exertion, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Loss, Publications, Rates, References, Reproductive Outcomes, Review, Reviewers, Risk-Factors, Science, Shift Work, Sources, Spontaneous, Spontaneous Pregnancy Loss, Spontaneous-Abortion, Subfecundity, Systematic Review, Time, Web Of Science, Weighting, Women, Work

# Title: Occasional Papers of the Department of Life Sciences University of the West Indies

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Impact Factor

? Hayes, F.E., Ramjohn, C.L. and Jones, N. (2002), The ffrench connection: Contributions of Richard ffrench to Trinidad and Tobago ornithology. *Occasional Papers of the Department of Life Sciences University of the West Indies*, **11**, 4-10

Abstract: Richard ffrench resided in Trinidad and Tobago from 1958-1985, and has continued to be actively involved in the country’s ornithology. During 1961-2000, Richard published 96 books, chapters, articles or notes, almost exclusively on the birds of Trinidad and Tobago. Two editions of A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago (1973 and 1991) comprise his major ornithological contributions, which account for 60% of his citations in the Science Citation Index. His 63 technical publications, which included 1267 pages, on Trinidad and Tobago ornithology comprised 26% of all publications and 37% of all pages published on the country’s ornithology during this period. Other major contributions include his initiation of the annual Christmas Bird Count in Trinidad and the formation of the Trinidad and Tobago Rare Bird Committee.

Keywords: Birds, Citation, Citations, Initiation, Publications, Science, Science Citation Index

# Title: Occupational and Environmental Medicine

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Notes: TTopic

? Takahashi, K., Hoshuyama, T., Ikegami, K., Itoh, T., Higashi, T. and Okubo, T. (1996), A bibliometric study of the trend in articles related to epidemiology published in occupational health journals. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **53** (7), 433-438.

Full Text: [1996\Occ Env Med53, 433.pdf](1996\Occ%20Env%20Med53,%20433.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives-To study the role assumed by epidemiology in occupational health literature and characterise its change over the years. Methods-A bibliometric study was conducted with a MEDLINE search to evaluate 9024 articles published in eight representative occupational health journals for the period 1980-93. Articles related to epidemiology were found by descriptors indexed in the articles and their numbers and proportions among all published articles was tabulated for the study period. Results-The proportion of source items indexed by epidemiology as a descriptor increased over threefold from 7.9% (42/534) in 1980 to over 25% after 1990. Epidemiology was indexed most frequently as a subheading associated with other descriptors-for example, occupational diseases-epidemiology. Cohort studies had the largest increase in the descriptors that indicated epidemiological type of studies during the period studied. Conclusion-Epidemiology is assuming increasing importance in occupational health literature. This was shown quantitatively and qualitatively by the use of descriptors in the MEDLINE database.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Database, Epidemiology, Health, Journals, Literature, MEDLINE, Occupational, Occupational Health, Role, Source, Trend

Notes: TTopic

? Sizaret, A. and Kauffmann, F. (1997), A bibliometric study of the trend in articles related to epidemiology published in occupational health journals. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **54** (5), 357.

Full Text: [1997\Occ Env Med54, 357.pdf](1997\Occ%20Env%20Med54,%20357.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Epidemiology, Health, Journals, Occupational, Occupational Health, Trend

Notes: TTopic

? Takahashi, K., Hoshuyama, T., Itoh, T., Higashi, T., Okubo, T. and Ikogami, K. (1997), A bibliometric study of the trend in articles related to epidemiology published in occupational health journals - Reply. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **54** (5), 357-358.

Full Text: [1997\Occ Env Med54, 357.pdf](1997\Occ%20Env%20Med54,%20357.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Epidemiology, Health, Journals, Occupational, Occupational Health, Trend

Elliott, P., Arnold, R., Cockings, S., Eaton, N., Jarup, L., Jones, J., Quinn, M., Rosato, M. and Thornton, I., Toledano, M., Tristan, E. and Wakefield, J. (2000), Risk of mortality, cancer incidence, and stroke in a population potentially exposed to cadmium. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **57** (2), 94-97.

Full Text: [2000\Occ Env Med57, 94.pdf](2000\Occ%20Env%20Med57,%2094.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES-To follow up mortality and cancer incidence in a cohort potentially exposed to cadmium and to perform a geographical (ecological) analysis to further assess the health effects of potential exposure to cadmium.

METHODS-The English village of Shipham has very high concentrations of cadmium in the soil. A previous cohort study of residents of Shipham in 1939 showed overall mortality below that expected, but a 40% excess of mortality from stroke. This study extends the follow ups of the cohort for mortality to 1997, and includes an analysis of cancer incidence from 1971 to 1992, and a geographical study of mortality and cancer incidence. Standardised mortality and incidence ratios (SMRs and SIRs) were estimated with regional reference rates, Comparisons were made with the nearby village of Hutton. Results-All cause cohort mortality was lower than expected in both villages, although there was excess cancer incidence in both Shipham (SIR 167, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 106 to 250) and Hutton (SIR 167, 95% CI 105 to 253). There was an excess of mortality from hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, and nephritis and nephrosis, of borderline significance, in Shipham (SMR 128, 95% CI 99 to 162). In the geographical study, all cause mortality in Shipham was also lower than expected (SMR 84, 95% CI 71 to 100). There was an excess in genitourinary cancers in both Shipham (SIR 160, 95% CI 107 to 239) and Hutton (SIR 153, 95% CI 122 to 192). Conclusion-No clear evidence of health effects from possible exposure to cadmium in Shipham was found despite the extremely high concentrations of cadmium in the soil.

Keywords: Cadmium, Mortality, Cancer Incidence, Follow-Up, Prostatic-Cancer, Metal

Gehanno, J.F. and Thirion, B. (2000), How to select publications on occupational health: The usefulness of MEDLINE and the impact factor. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **57** (10), 706-709.

Full Text: [2000\Occ Env Med57, 706.pdf](2000\Occ%20Env%20Med57,%20706.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES-Publications in the field of occupational health appear in various journals, including those of other medical specialties. This complicates the follow up of literature for specialists in this field. On the basis of MEDLINE and the impact factor, this diversity was assessed, and a cost effective method for selecting the most pertinent journals in the practice of occupational health was proposed.

METHODS-A MEDLINE search identified all the articles published in 1998 with occupational diseases or occupational exposures as the main topic. These articles were classified based on the journals in which they appeared. The journals were then compared according to their subject area, the number of articles that were published in the fields studied, and their impact factor.

RESULTS-The search retrieved 2247 articles, published in 577 different journals in 1998. Each journal published between one and 105 articles during this period (mean 3.89). However, only 1.4% of the journals accounted for more than 25% of the total articles published. More than half of the articles were published in journals dealing with general practice or medical specialties other than occupational health. Only 66% of retrieved journals had an impact factor, and more than 80% of the articles were published in journals with an impact factor <2.

CONCLUSION-Simply following up occupational health journals is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the occupational health professional. Moreover, the use of the impact factor cannot be considered as a reliable research tool to assess follow up. Two lists of eight and 38 journals were thus set up. They permit a literature coverage of 27% and 52% respectively in the specific fields studied, and this seems to be the optimal compromise between time and literature covered. Lastly, practical procedures are suggested to follow up literature and obtain abstracts from selected journals on the internet.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Bibliographic Databases, Impact Factor, MEDLINE

Nemery, B. (2001), What happens to the manuscripts that have not been accepted for publication in Occupational and Environmental Medicine? *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **58** (9), 604-607.

Full Text: [2001\Occ Env Med58, 604.pdf](2001\Occ%20Env%20Med58,%20604.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES-To evaluate the fate of manuscripts rejected by Occupational and Environmental Medicine (OEM).

METHODS-A MEDLINE search was conducted, up to March 2001, to find out whether and where articles submitted to OEM in 1995, 1996, and 1997, but not accepted for publication, were published. The articleswere matched by authors and title, sometimes using the abstractto help decide whether the published article was the one thathad been previously submitted to OEM.

RESULTS-Out of 405 manuscripts rejected (44% of those submitted), 218 articles (54%) were traced in 72 different journals, with morethan half being published in seven other major journals dealingwith occupational and environmental health (rather than in specialtyjournals). Most papers were published within 2 years of theirinitial submission to OEM. Only a small proportion (10%) werepublished in a journal with a higher impact factor than OEM (1.96in1999).

CONCLUSION-More than half the articles rejected by OEM found their way into the scientific literature covered by MEDLINE. This figureis comparable with the few available data from other journals.It would be interesting to know the fate of articles publishedby OEM before they were submitted to ourjournal.

Keywords: Journalology, Bibliometry, Impact Factor

? Hauser, R. and Calafat, A.M. (2005), Phthalates and human health. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **62** (11), 806-818.

Full Text: [2005\Occ Env Med62, 806.pdf](2005\Occ%20Env%20Med62,%20806.pdf)

Abstract: The diesters of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (phthalic acid), commonly known as phthalates, are a group of man-made chemicals with a wide spectrum of industrial applications (fig 1, table 1). High molecular weight phthalates (for example, di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate [DEHP], di-isononyl phthalate [DiNP], di-n-octyl phthalate [DnOP]), are primarily used as plasticizers in the manufacture of flexible vinyl which, in turn, is used in consumer products, flooring and wall coverings, food contact applications, and medical devices.(1-3) Manufacturers use low molecular weight phthalates (for example, diethyl phthalate [DEP] and dibutyl phthalate [DBP]) in personal-care products (for example, perfumes, lotions, cosmetics), as solvents and plasticizers for cellulose acetate, and in making lacquers, varnishes, and coatings, including those used to provide timed releases in some pharmaceuticals.(3-5) In this paper, we review the uses and metabolism of phthalates, and the studies on health effects of phthalates in human populations published between 1973 and June 2005. The references included in this review were searched using the Web of Science database which provides interactive citation and literature searching of the Institute for Scientific Information’s Science Citation Index Expanded. The database contains data from more than 5000 scientific journals and covers the period from 1980 to present. We also searched the bibliography cited in the selected references for additional relevant citations.

Keywords: Butyl Benzyl Phthalate, Citation, Citations, Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals, Extracorporeal Membrane-Oxygenation, In-Utero Exposure, Journals, Literature, Literature Searching, Male Reproductive Development, Maternal Occupational-Exposure, Nursery-School Children, Rat Granulosa-Cells, Review, Solid-Phase Extraction, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Web of Science

? van den Berg, T.I.J., Elders, L.A.M., de Zwart, B.C.H. and Burdorf, A. (2009), The effects of work-related and individual factors on the Work Ability Index: A systematic review. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **66** (4), 211-220.

Full Text: 2009\Occ Env Med66, 211.pdf

Abstract: This paper systematically reviews the scientific literature on the effects of individual and work-related factors on the Work Ability Index (WAI) Studies on work ability published from 1985 to 2006 were identified through a structured search in PUBMED, and Web of Science. Studies were included if the WAI was used as measure of work ability and if quantitative information was presented on determinants of work ability. In total, 20 studies were included with 14 cross-sectional studies and six longitudinal studies. Factors associated with poor work ability, as defined by WAI, were lack of leisure-time vigorous physical activity, poor musculoskeletal capacity, older age, obesity, high mental work demands, lack of autonomy, poor physical work environment, and high physical work load. The WAI is associated with individual characteristics, lifestyle, demands at work, and physical condition. This multifactorial nature of work ability should be taken into account in health promotion programmes aimed at maintaining and promoting the participation of the labour force and improvement of the performance at work.

Keywords: Aging Workers, Construction-Industry, Determinants, Different Age-Groups, Environment, Factors, Health Promotion, Health-Status, Home Care Workers, Information, Life-Style, Literature, Longitudinal Studies, Municipal Employees, Obesity, Office Workers, Perceived Work, Physical Activity, Physical-Fitness, Promotion, Pubmed, Quantitative, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Koppelaar, E., Knibbe, J.J., Miedema, H.S. and Burdorf, A. (2009), Determinants of implementation of primary preventive interventions on patient handling in healthcare: A systematic review. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **66** (6), 353-360.

Full Text: 2009\Occ Env Med66, 353.pdf

Abstract: Objective: This systematic review aims (1) to identify barriers and facilitators during implementation of primary preventive interventions on patient handling in healthcare, and (2) to assess their influence on the effectiveness of these interventions. Methods: PUBMED and Web of Science were searched from January 1988 to July 2007. Study inclusion criteria included evaluation of a primary preventive intervention on patient handling, quantitative assessment of the effect of the intervention on physical load or musculoskeletal disorders or sick leave, and information on barriers or facilitators in the implementation of the intervention. 19 studies were included, comprising engineering (n= 10), personal (n= 6) and multiple interventions (n= 3). Barriers and facilitators were classified into individual and environmental categories of factors that hampered or enhanced the appropriate implementation of the intervention. Results: 16 individual and 45 environmental barriers and facilitators were identified. The most important environmental categories were “convenience and easy accessibility’’ (56%), “supportive management climate’’ (18%) and “patient-related factors’’ (11%). An important individual category was motivation (63%). None of the studies quantified their impact on effectiveness nor on compliance and adherence to the intervention. Conclusion: Various factors may influence the appropriate implementation of primary preventive interventions, but their impact on the effectiveness of the interventions was not evaluated. Since barriers in implementation are often acknowledged as the cause of the ineffectiveness of patient handling devices, there is a clear need to quantify the influence of these barriers on the effectiveness of primary preventive interventions in healthcare.

Keywords: Adherence, Assessment, Barriers, Compliance, Determinants, Effectiveness, Environmental, Evaluation, Facilitators, Home, Impact, Information, Injury Intervention, Intervention, Interventions, Lifts, Low-Back-Pain, Management, Methods, Motivation, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Nurses, Nursing Personnel, Primary, Project, Pubmed, Quantitative, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training-Program, Web of Science, Workplace

? Leclerc, A., Chastang, J.F., Kaniewski, N., Cyr, D., Ozguler, A. and Descatha, A. (2010), The bibliographic impact of epidemiological studies: What can be learnt from citations? *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **67** (3), 213-216.

Full Text: [2010\Occ Env Med67, 213.pdf](2010\Occ%20Env%20Med67,%20213.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To document one dimension of the impact of an epidemiological study through citations in scientific journals. Methods Two sets of articles from studies performed in France were considered. They presented original results on occupational risk factors for low back pain and upper limb disorders. Citations of these articles were retrieved through the Web of Science and Google Scholar, and selected according to several criteria. Most citations present in the Web of Science were also retrieved from Google Scholar, except for the most recent articles. In the Web of Science, after exclusion of self-citations and duplicates, the total number of citations was 109 from 23 different countries for the low back pain articles, with 96 citations from 18 countries for upper limb disorders. A relatively large number of the citations belonged to clinical journals outside the fields of occupational health, ergonomics and public health. Conclusion This study suggests that results dealing with occupational health disseminate into various fields of clinical research. However, this is only one dimension of the impact of a study.

Keywords: Associations, Carpal-Tunnel-Syndrome, Citations, Exposure, Google Scholar, Journals, Low-Back-Pain, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Prospective Cohort, Psychosocial Factors, Research, Risk-Factors, Scientific Journals, Self Citations, Self-Citations, Smoking, Web of Science, Work-Related Factors

? Gan, Y., Yang, C., Tong, X.Y., Sun, H.L., Cong, Y.J., Yin, X.X., Li, L.Q., Cao, S.Y., Dong, X.X., Gong, Y.H., Shi, O.M., Deng, J., Bi, H.S. and Lu, Z.X. (2015), Shift work and diabetes mellitus: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **72** (1), 72-78.

Full Text: [2015\Occ Env Med72, 72.pdf](2015/Occ%20Env%20Med72,%2072.pdf)

Abstract: Background Observational studies suggest that shift work may be associated with diabetes mellitus ( DM). However, the results are inconsistent. No systematic reviews have applied quantitative techniques to compute summary risk estimates. Objectives To conduct a meta-analysis of observational studies assessing the association between shift work and the risk of DM. Methods Relevant studies were identified by a search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and ProQuest Dissertation and Theses databases to April 2014. We also reviewed reference lists from retrieved articles. We included observational studies that reported OR with 95% CIs for the association between shift work and the risk of DM. Two authors independently extracted data and assessed the study quality. Results Twelve studies with 28 independent reports involving 226 652 participants and 14 595 patients with DM were included. A pooled adjusted OR for the association between ever exposure to shift work and DM risk was 1.09 (95% CI 1.05 to 1.12; p=0.014; I-2=40.9%). Subgroup analyses suggested a stronger association between shift work and DM for men (OR=1.37, 95% CI 1.20 to 1.56) than for women (OR=1.09, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.14) (p for interaction=0.01). All shift work schedules with the exception of mixed shifts and evening shifts were associated with a statistically higher risk of DM than normal daytime schedules, and the difference among those shift work schedules was significant (p for interaction=0.04). Conclusions Shift work is associated with an increased risk of DM. The increase was significantly higher among men and the rotating shift group, which warrants further studies.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Assessing, Association, Authors, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Dissertation, Endogenous Sex-Hormones, Estimates, Exposure, From, Insulin-Resistance, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Normal, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Proquest, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Reviews, Risk, Science, Shift Work, Sleep Duration, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Techniques, Testosterone, Theses, Web, Web of Science, Women, Work

? Shiri, R., Frilander, H., Sainio, M., Karvala, K., Sovelius, R., Vehmas, T. and Viikari-Juntura, E. (2015), Cervical and lumbar pain and radiological degeneration among fighter pilots: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **72** (2), 145-150.

Full Text: [2015\Occ Env Med72, 145.pdf](2015/Occ%20Env%20Med72,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: To assess the associations of acceleration force indicators (aircraft type and flight hours) with cervical and lumbar pain and radiological degeneration among fighter pilots. The PubMed, Embase, Scopus and Web of Science databases were searched until October 2013. Twenty-seven studies were included in the review and 20 in the meta-analysis. There were no differences in the prevalence of neck pain (pooled OR=1.07, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.33), cervical disc degeneration (OR=1.26, CI 0.81 to 1.96), low back pain (OR=0.80, CI 0.47 to 1.38) or lumbar disc degeneration (OR=0.87, CI 0.67 to 1.13) between fighter pilots and helicopter or transport/cargo pilots. Moreover, the prevalence of cervical (OR=1.14, CI 0.61 to 2.16) or lumbar (OR=1.05, CI 0.49 to 2.26) disc degeneration did not differ between fighter pilots and non-flying personnel. Most studies did not control their estimates for age and other potential confounders. Among high-performance aircraft pilots, exposure to the highest G-forces was associated with a higher prevalence of neck pain compared with exposure to lower G-forces (pooled OR=3.12, CI 2.08 to 4.67). The studies on the association between flight hours and neck pain reported inconsistent findings. Moreover, looking back over the shoulder (check six) was the most common posture associated with neck pain. Fighter pilots exposed to high G-forces may be at a greater risk for neck pain than those exposed to low G-forces. This finding should be confirmed with better control for confounding. Awkward neck posture may be an important factor in neck pain among fighter pilots.

Keywords: Age, Air Combat, Aircraft Type, Association, Aviators, Back Pain, Confounding, Control, Databases, Estimates, Exposure, Force, Helicopter Pilots, Indicators, Injury, Low Back, Low Back Pain, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Neck, Neck Pain, Pain, Personnel, Potential, Prevalence, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Spinal Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Stevelink, S.A.M., Malcolm, E.M., Mason, C., Jenkins, S., Sundin, J. and Fear, N.T. (2015), The prevalence of mental health disorders in (ex-)military personnel with a physical impairment: A systematic review. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, **72** (4), 243-251.

Full Text: [2015\Occ Env Med72, 243.pdf](2015/Occ%20Env%20Med72,%20243.pdf)

Abstract: Background Having a visual, hearing or physical impairment (defined as problems in body function or structure) may adversely influence the mental well-being of military personnel. This paper reviews the existing literature regarding the prevalence of mental health problems among (ex-) military personnel who have a permanent, predominantly, physical impairment. Method Multiple electronic literature databases were searched for relevant studies (EMBASE (1980-January 2014), MEDLINE (1946-January 2014), PsycINFO (2002-January 2014), Web of Science (1975-January 2014)). Results 25 papers were included in the review, representing 17 studies. Studies conducted among US military personnel (n=8) were most represented. A range of mental health disorders were investigated; predominately post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), but also depression, anxiety disorder (excluding PTSD), psychological distress and alcohol misuse. The findings indicate that mental health disorders including PTSD (range 2-59%), anxiety (range 16.1-35.5%), depression (range 9.7-46.4%) and psychological distress (range 13.4-36%) are frequently found whereby alcohol misuse was least common (range 2.2-26.2%). Conclusions Common mental health disorders were frequently identified among (ex-) military personnel with a physical impairment. Adequate care and support is necessary during the impairment adaptation process to facilitate the psychosocial challenges (ex-) military personnel with an impairment face. Future research should be directed into factors impacting on the mental well-being of (ex-) military personnel with an impairment, how prevalence rates vary across impairment types and to identify and act on specific needs for care and support.

Keywords: Adaptation, Affective Distress, Alcohol, Anxiety, Care, Databases, Depression, Distress, Embase, Factors, Function, Health, Impairment, Influence, Iraqi Freedom, Literature, Medline, Mental Health, Needs, Oif, Oef Conflicts, Operation Enduring Freedom, Papers, Permanent, Personnel, Physical, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Post-Traumatic Stress, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Prevalence, Psychological, Psychological Distress, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Adjustment, Psycinfo, Ptsd, Quality-Of-Life, Rates, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Spinal-Cord-Injury, Stress, Structure, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traumatic Limb Loss, Us, Us Military Personnel, Web, Web Of Science, Well-Being

# Title: Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=00144398)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0962-7480

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Takahashi, K., Hoshuyama, T. and Ikegami, K. (1997), A bibliometric study of the trend in articles related to epidemiology published in occupational health journals. *Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine*, **37** (4), 156.

Full Text: [1997\Occ Hea Ind Med37, 156.pdf](1997\Occ%20Hea%20Ind%20Med37,%20156.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives - To study the role assumed by epidemiology in occupational health literature and characterise its change over the years. Methods - A bibliometric study was conducted with a MEDLINE search to evaluate 9024 articles published in eight representative occupational health journals for the period 1980-93. Articles related to epidemiology were found by descriptors indexed in the articles and their numbers and proportions among all published articles was tabulated for the study period. Results - The proportion of source items indexed by epidemiology as a descriptor increased over threefold from 7.9% (42/534) in 1980 to over 25% after 1990. Epidemiology was indexed most frequently as a subheading associated with other descriptors-for example, occupational diseases-epidemiology. Cohort studies had the largest increase in the descriptors that indicated epidemiological type of studies during the period studied. Conclusion - Epidemiology is assuming increasing importance in occupational health literature. This was shown quantitatively and qualitatively by the use of descriptors in the MEDLINE database.

# Title: Occupational Medicine-Oxford

Full Journal Title: [Occupational Medicine-Oxford](http://occmed.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0962-7480

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Garfield, E. (1999), Refining the computation of topic based impact factors - some suggestions. *Occupational Medicine-Oxford*, **49** (8), 571.

Full Text: [1999\Occ Med-Oxf49, 571.pdf](1999\Occ%20Med-Oxf49,%20571.pdf)

? Takahashi, K., Aw, T.C. and Koh, D. (1999), Refining the computation of topic based impact factors - some suggestions - Reply. *Occupational Medicine-Oxford*, **49** (8), 571-572.

Full Text: [1999\Occ Med-Oxf49, 571-1.pdf](1999\Occ%20Med-Oxf49,%20571-1.pdf)

Notes: JJournal

? Smith, D.R. (2008), Citation trends and citation classics at *Occupational Medicine*. *Occupational Medicine-Oxford*, **58** (2), 80-82.

Full Text: [2008\Occ Med-Oxf58, 80.pdf](2008\Occ%20Med-Oxf58,%2080.pdf)

Keywords: Citation, Citation Classics, Trends

? Granville, G. and Evandrou, M. (2010), Older men, work and health. *Occupational Medicine-Oxford*, **60** (3), 178-183.

Full Text: [2010\Occ Med-Oxf60, 178.pdf](2010\Occ%20Med-Oxf60,%20178.pdf)

Abstract: Methods The method used in the literature search was to review national and international research published in English since 1990 on the health and work of older men. Journal articles were the primary source. Databases used included Web of Science, CSA Illumina Social Sciences, CINAHL, MEDLINE and ANGINFO. Results The review of the evidence was structured in terms of key themes emerging from the literature into which issues of gender, ethnicity, age and socio-economic inequalities were cross cut. The current paper now focuses on two of those themes that have particular relevance to occupational medicine: work-caused and work-related ill-health, and secondly promoting workplace health. It begins by setting the scene with a profile of older men in the labour market. Conclusions Two key themes emerge from the review, which are of particular significance. One is the central role that work plays in the lives and identity of men and therefore the impact this has on their health, both in and out of work. Secondly, the occupational histories of men expose them to work-related and work-caused ill-health, which has consequences for life expectancy and chronic disease in old age. These findings have implications for future research, policy formulation and implementation, and for public health practice.

Keywords: Chronic Disease, Construction, Databases, Disease, Employment, Ethnicity, Gender, Health Promotion, Identity, Impact, Journal, Life, Literature, Medicine, Methods, Occupational, Occupational Medicine, Old Age, Older Men, Policy, Practice, Primary, Profile, Public Health, Research, Review, Science, Social Sciences, Web of Science, Women, Workplace Health

? Rollin, L. and Gehanno, J.F. (2012), Research on return to work in European Union countries. *Occupational Medicine-Oxford*, **62** (3), 210-215.

Full Text: [2012\Occ Med-Oxf62, 210.pdf](2012\Occ%20Med-Oxf62,%20210.pdf)

Abstract: Research on return to work (RTW) is increasing. It is important to benefit from studies originating from different countries since certain factors influencing the RTW process are specific to each country. To compare RTW research in Europe with the USA and to describe research on RTW in Europe. MEDLINE was scanned with specific search strings to identify studies concerning RTW in Europe, in the USA and in the rest of the world. Characteristics of the European studies were analyzed with two specific tools for bibliometrics research. Four thoUSAnd five hundred and twenty-five studies were identified (1100, 1005 and 2420 coming from Europe, the USA and the rest of the world, respectively). The European countries producing the greatest number of research papers standardized for population of that country were Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland and Denmark. Sweden was 5.7 times more prolific than the USA. Specialties covered by the European publications included occupational medicine (the subject of 66% of the articles), neurology (36%), environment and public health (32%), physical medicine and rehabilitation (26%) and rheumatology (24%). There is a worldwide trend upwards in the number of publications on RTW. Europe recently overtook the USA in the number of publications per head of population, although there were large differences in publication rates among the European countries. The publications of European researchers on RTW are spread over a wide variety of journals, making access to this research difficult.

Keywords: Access, Articles, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometrics, Cancer Survivors, Countries, Country, Denmark, Disability, Duration, Environment, Environment and Public Health, Europe, European Union, Finland, Health, Interventions, Journals, Low-Back-Pain, Medicine, MEDLINE, Neurology, Occupational, Occupational Health, Occupational Medicine, Papers, Physical, Population, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Rates, Rehabilitation, Research, Return To Work, Rheumatology, Sick Leave, Sweden, The Netherlands, To-Work, Trend, USA, Work, World

# Title: Ocean Science Journal

Full Journal Title: Ocean Science Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Springer

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shim, W. (2014), *Ocean Science Journal* indexed in the Science Citation Index Expanded. *Ocean Science Journal*, **49** (2), 83.

Full Text: [2014\Oce Sci J49, 83.pdf](2014/Oce%20Sci%20J49,%2083.pdf)

Keywords: Citation, Journal, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded

# Title: OCL-Oleagineux Corps Gras Lipides

Full Journal Title: OCL-Oleagineux Corps Gras Lipides

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1258-8210

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Springer

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Lemarie, J., de Looze, M.A. and Rivaud, D. (1996), Bibliometric study of protein optimization. *OCL-Oleagineux Corps Gras Lipides*, **3** (5), 346-352.

# Title: OCLC Systems & Services

Full Journal Title: [OCLC Systems & Services](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContainer.do?containerType=Journal&containerId=11150)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1065-075X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Springer

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wen, D., Yu, T.C. and Ho, Y.S. (2009), Bibliometric tools applied to analytical articles: The example of gene transfer-related research. *OCLC Systems & Services*, **25** (3), 186-199.

Full Text: [2009\OCLC Sys Ser25, 186.pdf](2009\OCLC%20Sys%20Ser25,%20186.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose – The objective of this study is to conduct a bibliometric indicator and to conduct an analysis of citations per publication of all horizontal gene transfer-related publications in the Science Citation Index (SCI). A systematic search was performed using the SCI for publications during the period 1991-2005.

Design/methodology/approach – The data were based on the online version of the Science Citation Index (SCI), Web of Science. Analyzed parameters included authorship, patterns of international collaboration, journal, language, document type, number of times cited, author, and KeyWords Plus.

Findings – The USA and Germany produced 57 percent of the total articles and 77 percent of the total times cited in three years after publication. In addition, a simulation model was applied to describe the relationship between the cumulative number of citations and the article life.

Originality/value – This is one of the first studies that uses analysis of citations per publication, defined as the ratio of the number of citations per publication in a certain period, to assess the impact relative to the entire field.

Keywords: Genetics, Publishing, Research Results, Serials

# Title: Ocular Surface

Full Journal Title: Ocular Surface

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nichols, J.J. (2013), Citation analysis of the dry eye literature. *Ocular Surface*, **11** (1), 35-46.

Full Text: 2013\Ocu Sur11, 35.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study was to characterize the literature associated with the dry eye field. Methods: An advanced search using Thomson Reuters Web of Science’s Science Citation Index yielded 7,225 unique articles related to dry eye disease. All results underwent visual inspection to ensure that the final list included only literature associated with dry eye in some way. The most frequently cited articles were characterized by number of citations, author, institution, country of origin, year of publication, and source title. Results: The h-Index (Hirsch Index) of literature associated with dry eye was 100. The two most frequent topics among the top 25 cited articles were lacrimal gland structure and physiology and treatment methods for ocular surface disease. The top-cited author, institution, country, and source title were Kazuo Tsubota, Harvard University, the United States, and Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, respectively. The most highly cited article associated with the dry eye field (n=1, 180) was “Preliminary criteria for the classification of Sjogrens syndrome - Results of a prospective concerted action supported by the European Community,” authored in 1993 by C. Vitali. Conclusions: This analysis reviewed the citation frequency of the top-cited articles related to dry eye disease. This information aids understanding of the history and development of dry eye research, in addition to the impact and characteristics of the contributors to the field.

Keywords: Aids, Analysis, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Frequency, Citations, Cited Articles, Classification, Country, Country of Origin, Criteria, Development, Disease, Dry Eye, Field, Glands, H Index, H-Index, Harvard University, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, History, Impact, Index, Information, Inspection, Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca, Lacrimal Acinar-Cells, Literature, Literature Citation, Methods, Ocular Surface Disease, Ocular Surface Disease, Ophthalmology, Origin, Physiology, Prevalence, Prospective, Publication, Purpose, Research, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Sjogrens-Syndrome, Source, Structure, Surface, Surgical Journals, Syndrome, Tear Film, Tear Fluid, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Treatment, Understanding, United States, University

# Title: Oecologia Brasiliensis

Full Journal Title: Oecologia Brasiliensis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Grelle, C.E., V, Pinto, M.P., Monteiro, J. and Figueiredo, M.S. (2009), Conservation biology in Brazil: A review of ten years. *Oecologia Brasiliensis*, **13** (3), 420-433.

Abstract: Conservation biology is a multidisciplinary field with several specialized journals. The present paper presents a list of all dealing with conservation biology in Brazil from eight different journals published in a period of ten years (1998-2007). The list includes the number of articles per periodical, the affiliation of each author, the most frequently discussed biological groups, biomes, and themes. A total of 386 articles were found, and 71% of which published in three journals: Conservation Biology, Biological Conservation, and Biodiversity and Conservation. A steep increase in the number of articles in the field over the last five years was perceived, mostly focusing on biological issues rather than socio-economical and political issues. The authors of 268 articles currently reside and work in Brazil. Most discussed biological groups were plants (105 articles), mammals (100 articles), and birds (75 articles), and the most dicussed biomes were the Atlantic and Amazon forests. Keywords: Amazon, Atlantic forest, biodiversity, scientometrics, fragmentation.

Keywords: Affiliation, Amazon, Authors, Biodiversity, Biological, Biology, Birds, Brazil, Conservation, Conservation Biology, Field, Forest, Forests, Fragmentation, Journals, Keywords, Mammals, Multidisciplinary, Periodical, Plants, Review, Scientometrics, Work

? Plaza Pinto, M. and Grelle, C.E., V. (2009), Reserve selection: Studies in South America and review of concepts. *Oecologia Brasiliensis*, **13** (3), 498-517.

Abstract: Reserve selection is a conservation biology subarea that lately deserves lots of attention and research, and it is a powerful approach to conserve species biodiversity. This is a scientometric study of papers (N = 24) applying reserve selection in South America published since 2000. Brazil was the most frequent focus of these studies (12 articles), and within Brazil, most studies focused on the Cerrado biome (8 articles). Most biological data employed for selecting areas were about birds, and no study used invertebrates’ data. The objectives of each study analyzed are briefly presented, most being: selecting priority areas for conservation, evaluating how the level of taxonomic resolution affects the selection of areas for conservation, verifying the efficacy of the existing reserves, comparing the performance of two different softwares, describing a specific software, assessing the performance of indicator groups, minimizing costs in the reserve selection process, using modeled geographical distributions of existent and hypothetic species, and evaluating the influence of the periphery of species’ distributions on the reserve networks solutions. Research in reserve selection is still recent and limited in South America. The number of publications in this field should increase in next years, considering the increasing global concern about nature conservation.

Keywords: Approach, Assessing, Biodiversity, Biological, Biology, Birds, Brazil, Conservation, Conservation Biology, Costs, Data, Efficacy, Field, Global, Indicator, Invertebrates, N, Nature Conservation, Networks, Papers, Performance, Publications, Recent, Research, Review, Scientometric, Software, Solutions, South America, Species

? Cassemiro, F.A. and Padial, A.A. (2008), The neutral theory of biodiversity and biogeography: theoretical aspects, impacts and prospects. *Oecologia Brasiliensis*, **12** (4), 706-719.

Abstract: In this paper, we explore the theoretical aspects of Hubbel’s Neutral Theory of Biodiversity and Biogeography (NTB), showing the results of a scientometric survey about the impact of this theory on the scientific community, its developments, critiques and perspectives. The NTB can contribute to developing null hypotheses and provides a strong conceptual and analytical tool in ecology, especially for the understanding of communities in which some clear spatially-structured mechanisms play an important role. The most provocative premise of NTB is that individuals from different species are ecologically equivalent. This poses a contrary view to the classical niche theory to explain the structure of biological communities, and refutes the theory of evolution by natural selection. The book in which Hubbell presented the NTB has had up to date a high impact over scientific literature. Hubbell’s book was cited by 1,128 scientific articles belonging to 239 scientific journals over 21 different subject categories. NTB impacted several scientific fields, but was debated mainly by ecologists and conservation biologists. Criticism against NTB is frequent, mainly direct at its main axiom, the ecological equivalence of the species. In spite of that and of the fact that NTB was refuted in many papers, there are papers giving support to its predictions, and presenting theoretical advances and new analytical tools. Even the opposers of the NTB consider it an easily testable elegant theory that was a major contribution to ecology.

Keywords: Advances, Biodiversity, Biogeography, Biological, Biological Communities, Community, Conservation, Developing, Ecology, Evolution, Impact, Impacts, Journals, Literature, Mechanisms, Natural, Niche, Papers, Predictions, Role, Scientific Journals, Scientific Literature, Scientometric, Species, Structure, Support, Survey, Theory, Understanding

# Title: Oikos

Full Journal Title: [Oikos](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/servlet/useragent?func=showIssues&code=oik)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Oikos

JCR Abbreviated Title: Oikos

ISSN: 0030-1299

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Journal Country/Territory: Denmark

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Munksgaard Int Publ Ltd

Publisher Address: 35 Norre Sogade, PO Box 2148, DK-1016 Copenhagen, Denmark

Subject Categories:

Ecology: Impact Factor

? Wilkinson, D.M. (2000), Running with the Red Queen: reflections on ‘Sex versus non-sex versus parasite’. *Oikos*, **91** (3), 589-596.

Full Text: [2000\Oikos91, 589.pdf](2000\Oikos91,%20589.pdf)

Abstract: The scientific output of W. D. Hamilton can be broadly split into two parts; the first dealing with inclusive fitness and the evolution of social behaviour while the second part focused on the role of parasites in the evolution of sex. This change in research interest was marked by a classic paper published in this journal in 1980, ‘Sex versus non-sex versus parasite’. To mark Hamilton’s death I consider the historical background and influence of this paper.

Keywords: Behaviour, Bird Coloration, Death, Disease, Ecology, Evolution, First, Fitness, Genes, Hosts, Immune-Response, Journal, Jungle Fowl, Mating Preferences, Research, Role, Scientific Output, Selection, Sex, Social

? Lortie, C.J., Aarssen, L., Parker, J.N. and Allesina, S. (2012), Good news for the people who love bad news: an analysis of the funding of the top 1% most highly cited ecologists. *Oikos*, **121** (7), 1005-1008.

Full Text: [2012\Oikos121, 1005.pdf](2012/Oikos121,%201005.pdf)

Abstract: The most highly cited ecologists and environmental scientists provide both a benchmark and unique opportunity to consider the importance of research funding. Here, we use citation data and self-reported funding levels to assess the relative importance of various factors in shaping productivity and potential impact. The elite were senior Americans, well funded, with large labs. In contrast to Canadian NSERC grant holders (not in the top 1%), citations per paper did not increase with higher levels of funding within the ecological elite. We propose that this is good news for several reasons. It suggests that the publications generated by the top ecologists and environmental scientists are subject to limitations, that higher volume of publications is always important, and that increased funding to ecologists in general can shift our discipline to wider research networks. As expected, collaboration was identified as an important factor for the elite, and hopefully, this serves as a positive incentive to funding agencies since it increases the visibility of their research.

Keywords: Index, Science, Impact, Scientists

# Title: Oil & Gas Journal

Full Journal Title: Oil & Gas Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tippee, B. (2011), Biofuels cited in outlook for food price gains. *Oil & Gas Journal,* **109** (10C), 31.

Full Text: 2011\Oil Gas J109, 31.pdf

# Title: On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems 2005: Coopis, Doa, and Odbase, Pt 2, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems 2005: Coopis, Doa, and Odbase, Pt 2, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gekas, J. and Fasli, M. (2005), Automatic Web service composition based on graph network analysis metrics. *On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems 2005: Coopis, Doa, and Odbase, Pt 2, Proceedings*, **3761**, 1571-1587.

Abstract: The web services paradigm has enabled an increasing number of providers to deploy and host autonomic and remotely accessible services. However, the true potential of such a distributed infrastructure can only be reached when such autonomic services can be combined together as parts of a workflow, in order to collectively achieve combined functionality. In this paper we present our work in the area of automatic workflow composition among web services with semantically described functionality capabilities, For that purpose, we are using a set of heuristics derived from the connectivity structure of the service repository in order to effectively guide the composition process. The methodologies described in this paper have been inspired by research in areas such as citation analysis and bibliometrics. In addition, we present comparative experimentation results in order to evaluate the presented techniques.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Research

# Title: Oil Shale

Full Journal Title: Oil Shale

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kalm, V. (2011), The research published in *Oil Shale*: How it looks in bibliometric indicators. *Oil Shale*, **28** (4), 467-468

Full Text: [2011\Oil Sha28, 467.pdf](2011\Oil%20Sha28,%20467.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Indicators, Research

# Title: Omega

Full Journal Title: [Omega](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=03050483), [Omega](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03050483)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Holsapple, C.W. and Lee-Post, A. (2010), Behavior-based analysis of knowledge dissemination channels in operations management. *Omega*, **38** (3-4), 167-178.

Full Text: [2010\Omega38, 167.pdf](2010\Omega38,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: One essential requirement for the development and vitality of a discipline is a network of channels for knowledge dissemination. These channels, such as scholarly journals, furnish not only a means for knowledge sharing, but also for knowledge generation by the discipline’s community of researchers. In the field of operations management (OM), There have been several studies that have sought to rank journals relevant to OM research, using opinion surveys, citation analyses, and author affiliations. However, each of these methods has some limitations. This paper adopts a new approach for discerning journal publication patterns in the OM field. It is based on an examination of the actual publishing behaviors of all full-time, tenured OM researchers at a sizable set of leading research universities in the US. This behavior-based methodology provides three metrics that individually, and in tandem, give a basis for rating publication outlets for OM research in terms of their relative importance. The ratings can be used by scholars and administrators to assist in monitoring, disseminating, and evaluating OM research outlets.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Knowledge Dissemination, Operations Management Journals, Operations Management Researchers

# Title: Omega-International Journal of Management Science

Full Journal Title: [Omega-International Journal of Management Science](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=03050483)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Eom, S.B. (1995), Decision support systems research: Reference disciplines and a cumulative tradition. *Omega-International Journal of Management Science*, **23** (5), 511-523.

Full Text: [1995\Omega23, 511.pdf](1995\Omega23,%20511.pdf)

Abstract: This study applies factor analysis of an author cocitation frequency matrix derived from a database file consisting of a total of 15, 030 *cited* reference records taken from 692 *citing* articles. Seven informal clusters of decision support systems (DSS) research subspecialties and reference disciplines were uncovered. Four of them represent DSS research subspecialties--foundations, group DSS, model/data management, and individual differences. Three other conceptual groupings define the reference disciplines of DSS--organizational science, multiple criteria decision making, and artificial intelligence. DSS is a very young academic field and is still growing. DSS has just entered the era of growth after 20 years of research. During the 1990s, DSS research will be further grounded in a diverse set of reference disciplines. Furthermore, DSS is in the active process of solidifying its domain and demarcating its reference disciplines. A DSS theory is imminent in the very near future in some area of DSS research such as model management.

Keywords: Decision Support Systems, Reference Disciplines, Bibliometrics, Bibliography, Cocitation Analysis

Eom, S.B. (1998), The intellectual development and structure of decision support systems (1991–1995). *Omega-International Journal of Management Science*, **26** (5), 639-657.

Full Text: [1998\Omega26, 639.pdf](1998\Omega26,%20639.pdf)

Abstract: This study extends an earlier benchmark study which examined the intellectual structure, major themes and reference disciplines of decision support systems (DSS) over the last two decades (1970-1990). Factor analysis of an author cocitation matrix over the period 1991 through 1995 extracted five major areas of DSS research (group DSS, model management, implementation, design and an unnamed factor) and three contributing disciplines (cognitive science, organizational science and multiple criteria decision making). The DSS area has undergone profound structural changes over the past five years (1991-1995) and made meaningful progress over the past two and a half decades. It is in the process of solidifying its domain and demarcating its reference disciplines. We have highlighted several notable trends and developments in the DSS research areas. (C) 1998 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Changes, Cocitation, Criteria, Decision, Decision Making, Decision Support, Decision Support Systems, Decision-Making, Design, Development, DSS, Implementation, Intellectual Structure, Management, Matrix, Model, Multiple Criteria, Organizational, Research, Rights, Science, Structure, Support, Systems, Trends

Jones, M.J. (2000), Critically evaluating an applications vs theory framework for research quality. *Omega-International Journal of Management Science*, **27** (3), 397-401.

Full Text: [2000\Omega27, 397.pdf](2000\Omega27,%20397.pdf)

Abstract: Ormerod [Ormerod RJ. An observation on publication habits based on the analysis of MS/OR journals. Omega Int J Mgmt Sci 1997;25: 599–603.] contributes to an ongoing debate by pointing out that not only do US authors frequently publish in UK journals, but also that journal articles can be analysed on the basis of being ‘untested theory’ or ‘true applications’. Such a taxonomy might, Ormerod suggests, be an alternative method of evaluating ‘research quality’ to the established methods of peer review or citation analysis. This response critically evaluates this suggestion in terms of validity, reliability, practicability and exhaustiveness. Ormerod’s case is found not proven.

Keywords: Citation Indices, Peer Review, True Applications, Untested Theory

Donohue, J.M. and Fox, J.B. (2000), A multi-method evaluation of journals in the decision and management sciences by US academics. *Omega-International Journal of Management Science*, **28** (1), 17-36.

Full Text: [2000\Omega28, 17.pdf](2000\Omega28,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: Numerous studies published in the academic literature address the issue of journal quality. However, little has been done to evaluate the broad set of journals pertinent to academic research in the decision and management sciences. This study examines the quality of such journals from a US point of view using both survey- and citation-based measures of journal quality. The survey-based measure is the perceived quality ratings assigned by US academics in the management science field. The citation-based measure is the impact factor, an indication of how often the articles in a journal are cited. This study finds that perceived quality ratings of the journals are positively correlated with citation impact factors. Also, both of these quality measures are found to be positively correlated with journal circulation and negatively correlated with acceptance rate. Journal quality ratings appear to vary across reviewers with different research interest areas and reviewers seem to rate journals higher if they have published in them.

Keywords: Journal Quality, Citation Analysis, Business and Management Studies

? Holsapple, C.W. and Lee-Post, A. (2010), Behavior-based analysis of knowledge dissemination channels in operations management. *Omega-International Journal of Management Science*, **38** (3-4), 167-178.

Full Text: [2010\Omega38, 167.pdf](2010\Omega38,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: One essential requirement for the development and vitality of a discipline is a network of channels for knowledge dissemination. These channels, such as scholarly journals, furnish not only a means for knowledge sharing, but also for knowledge generation by the discipline’s community of researchers. In the Field of operations management (OM), There have been several studies that have sought to rank journals relevant to OM research, using opinion surveys, citation analyses, and author affiliations. However, each of these methods has some limitations. This paper adopts a new approach for discerning journal publication patterns in the OM field. It is based on an examination of the actual publishing behaviors of all full-time, tenured OM researchers at a sizable set of leading research universities in the US. This behavior-based methodology provides three metrics that individually, and in tandem, give a basis for rating publication outlets for OM research in terms of their relative importance. The ratings can be used by scholars and administrators to assist in monitoring, disseminating, and evaluating OM research outlets. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Business Schools, Citation, Discipline, Field, Journal Evaluation, Journals, Knowledge Dissemination, Metrics, Model, Operations Management Journals, Operations Management Researchers, Professors, Publication, Publishing, Research, Research Quality, Supply Chain, System, Universities

? Meredith, J.R., Steward, M.D. and Lewis, B.R. (2011), Knowledge dissemination in operations management: Published perceptions versus academic reality. *Omega-International Journal of Management Science*, **39** (4), 435-446.

Full Text: [2011\Omega39, 435.pdf](2011\Omega39,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: The channels for knowledge generation and dissemination in the business disciplines are many: presenting research at conferences, writing books, distributing working papers, offering insights in society newsletters, giving invited talks, publishing studies in academic journals, and many other venues, including even blogs and perhaps Facebook”. But the most important venue is probably published research in “top-level” academic journals. In the discipline of Operations Management, many studies and lists have been published that attempt to determine which of these journals are supposedly the “top” according to either citation analyses, the opinion of recognized experts, author affiliations, bibliometric studies, and other approaches. These lists may then, in turn, be used in different degrees to evaluate research. However, what really counts is what the academic institutions actually use for guidance in evaluating faculty research. Based on a new source of ranking data from AACSB-accredited schools, we compare published journal-ranking studies against that of academe to determine the degree to which the studies reflect academic “reality”. We present rankings of OM journals based on this new source of data and on an aggregate of the stream of published studies, and evaluate their consistency. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Business, Citation, Conferences, Consistency, Data, Decision, Experts, Faculty, Generation, Guidance, Institutions, Journal Perception, Journal Ranking, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge-Generation, Management, OM Discipline, Operations Management, Papers, Publishing, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Rights, Society, Source, Stream

# Title: Oncologia (Madrid)

Full Journal Title: Oncologia (Madrid)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Padierna, C. and Fernandez-Rodriguez, C. (2001), [Quality of life assessment instruments in terminal cancer patients: A review (1988-2000)]. *Oncologia (Madrid)*, **24** (5), 19-20.

Abstract: Purpose: To identify and analyse quality of life measures that have been used in terminal cancer patients. Methods: Two database searches were performed using MEDLINE (1988-2000), PsycLIT (1988-2000) and CancerLit (1988-2000). Results: Data about articles that used quality of life instruments (28) are presented, and the six articles that describe quality of life measures and their psychometric properties are analysed in more detail. Conclusions: Relevant differences in quality of life assessment procedures were found. Each instrument (EFAT, HQLI, MVQOLI, RSCL, MQOL) fulfils some but not all of the psychometric properties of reliability, validity, responsiveness and appropriateness.

# Title: Oncologie

Full Journal Title: Oncologie

ISO Abbreviated Title: Oncologie

JCR Abbreviated Title: Oncologie

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schraub, S. and Ben Ayed, F. (2010), Fraud in oncology. *Oncologie*, **12** (11-12), 675-681.

Full Text: [2010\Oncologie12, 675.pdf](2010\Oncologie12,%20675.pdf)

Abstract: Fraud means to cheat or falsify research data. Plagiarism is using another’s data without obtaining permission. Research misconduct is now defined as falsification, fabrication and plagiarism in performing or reporting research results. Discrepancy means a non intentional error in performing or reporting research results. In oncology, four major misconducts have been reported. Dr Poisson falsified data concerning patients included in NASBP trials. Dr Herrmann and Dr Brach manipulated graphics and tables in their publications. Dr Bezwoda did not present patients’ consent for trials enrolment and there were important protocol deviations in treatments given. Dr Sudbo fabricated data for 900 patients in an epidemiological study. In very special cases, limits between discrepancy and fraud can be hard especially if the basic data are no more available. Misconducts have deleterious effects on Sciences, upon lay public with lost of confidence and bring shame on institutions where the misconduct took place. Frequency of misconducts in oncology is unknown. In sciences, the prevalence range between 2 to 5%. Watchfull of coauthors and institutions is away to prevent fraud. Education of young scientist to avoid plagiarism or fraud is done in some institutions. Some countries have establish Office of Research Integrity (ORI) which task is to develop procedures and regulations related to the detection of misconduct and to investigate some misconducts. The development of whistle-blowers to find misconduct is encouraged by some institutions, but this policy can go back against whistleblowers which careers can be ruined. Scientist who behaves badly has not an abnormal personality. More often there are circumstances where scientists want more grants or a better position.

Keywords: Bezwoda, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Coffee, Development, Education, Fraud, High-Dose Chemotherapy, Misconduct, Oral-Cancer, Plagiarism, Policy, Publications, Research, Research Misconduct, Risk, Scientific Misconduct, Trials

# Title: Oncologist

Full Journal Title: Oncologist

ISO Abbreviated Title: Oncologist

JCR Abbreviated Title: Oncologist

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Springer

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jones, L.W., Liang, Y.Y., Pituskin, E.N., Battaglini, C.L., Scott, J.M., Hornsby, W.E. and Haykowsky, M. (2011), Effect of exercise training on peak oxygen consumption in patients with cancer: A meta-analysis. *Oncologist*, **16** (1), 112-120.

Abstract: Background. We conducted a meta-analysis to determine the effects of supervised exercise training on peak oxygen consumption (VO(2peak)) in adults with cancer. Methods. A literature review using Ovid MEDLINE (1950-2010), The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (1991-2010), AMED (1985-2010), EMBASE (1988-2010), PUBMED (1966-2010), Scopus (1950-2010), and Web of Science (1950-2010) was performed to identify randomized controlled trials examining the effects of supervised exercise training on measurement of VO(2peak) (via gas exchange analysis) in adults with cancer. Studies were selected using predetermined criteria, and two independent reviewers extracted data. Weighted mean differences (WMDs) were calculated using random effect models. Results. Six studies evaluated VO(2peak) involving a total of 571 adult cancer patients (exercise, n = 344; usual care control, n = 227). Pooled data indicated that exercise training was associated with a statistically significant increase in VO(2peak) (WMD, 2.90 ml.kg(-1).min(-1); 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.16-4.64); however, significant heterogeneity was evident in this estimate (I(2), 87%). Usual care (control) was associated with a significant decline in VO(2peak) from baseline to postintervention (WMD, -1.02 ml.kg(-1).min(-1); 95% CI, -1.46 to -0.58; I(2), 22%). Sensitivity analyses indicated superior improvements in VO(2peak) for studies conducted for a shorter duration (<4 months) and following the completion of adjuvant therapy (p-values < .001). Exercise training was not associated with a higher incidence of adverse events, although safety was not rigorously monitored or reported. Conclusions. Supervised exercise training is associated with significant improvements in VO(2peak) following a diagnosis of early-stage cancer, with minimal adverse events. The Oncologist 2011; 16: 112-120.

Keywords: Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Adjuvant Therapy, Adult, Adults, Aerobic Capacity, Aerobic Exercise, Aerobic Training, Analysis, Cancer, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Cell Lung-Cancer, Cochrane, Control, Diagnosis, Exercise, Incidence, Literature, Literature Review, Measurement, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Operable Breast-Cancer, Oxygen Consumption, Peak Oxygen Consumption, Physical-Fitness, Pubmed, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resistance Training, Review, Risk Profile, Safety, Science, Scopus, Therapy, Training, Web of Science, Women

? Hui, D., Parsons, H.A., Damani, S., Fulton, S., Liu, J., Evans, A., De La Cruz, M. and Bruera, E. (2011), Quantity, design, and scope of the palliative oncology literature. *Oncologist*, **16** (5), 694-703.

Abstract: The current state of the palliative oncology literature is unclear. We examined and compared the quantity, research design, and research topics of palliative oncology publications in the first 6 months of 2004 with the first 6 months of 2009. We systematically searched MEDLINE, PsychInfo, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and CINAHL for original studies, review articles, and systematic reviews related to “palliative care” and “cancer” during the first 6 months of 2004 and 2009. Two physicians reviewed the literature independently and coded the study characteristics with high inter-rater reliability. We found a consistent decrease in the proportion of oncology studies related to palliative care between 2004 and 2009, despite an absolute increase in the total number of palliative oncology studies. Combining the two time periods, the most common original study designs were case report/series, cross-sectional studies, and qualitative studies. Randomized controlled trials comprised 6% of all original studies. The most common topics were physical symptoms, health services research, and psychosocial issues. Communication, decision making, spirituality, education, and research methodologies all represented < 5% of the literature. Comparing 2004 with 2009, we found an increase in the proportion of original studies among all palliative oncology publications but no significant difference in study design or research topic. We identified significant deficiencies in the quantity, design, and scope of the palliative oncology literature. Further effort and resources are necessary to improve the evidence base for this important field. The Oncologist 2011;16:694-703.

Keywords: Cancer, Care Literature, Communication, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Education, Embase, Health Services, Health Services Research, Hospice, ISI, Issues, Literature, MEDLINE, Neoplasms, Oncology, Palliative Care, Physicians, Psychosocial, Publications, Quantity, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reliability, Research, Research Design, Research Topics, Review, Science, Search Filter, Spirituality, Symptom Control, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Topics, Trials, Web of Science

? Rajan, A., Sullivan, R., Bakker, S. and van Harten, W.H. (2012), Critical appraisal of translational research models for suitability in performance assessment of cancer centers. *Oncologist*, **17** (12), E48-E57.

Full Text: 2012\Oncologist17, E48.pdf

Abstract: Background. Translational research is a complex cumulative process that takes time. However, the operating environment for cancer centers engaged in translational research is now financially insecure. Centers are challenged to improve results and reduce time from discovery to practice innovations. Performance assessment can identify improvement areas that will help reduce translational delays. Currently, no standard method exists to identify models for use in performance assessment. This study aimed to critically appraise translational research models for suitability in performance assessment of cancer centers. Methods. We conducted a systematic review to identify models and developed a set of criteria based on scientometrics, complex adaptive systems, research and development processes, and strategic evaluation. Models were assessed for linkage between research and care components, new knowledge, systems integration, performance assessment, and review of other models. Results. Twelve models were identified; six described phases/components for translational research in different blocks (T models) and six described the process of translational research (process models). Both models view translational research as an accumulation of new knowledge. However, process models more clearly address systems integration, link research and care components, and were developed for evaluating and improving the performance of translational research. T models are more likely to review other models. Conclusion. Process models seem to be more suitable for performance assessment of cancer centers than T models. The most suitable process models (the Process Marker Model and Lean and Six Sigma applications) must be thoroughly tested in practice. The Oncologist 2012;17:e48-e57.

Keywords: Accumulation, Adaptive Systems, Assessment, Cancer, Cancer Centers, Care, Clinical-Research Enterprise, Complex Adaptive Systems, Continuum, Criteria, Cumulative, Development, Discovery, Environment, Evaluation, Health-Care, Improvement, Integration, Interventions, Knowledge, Linkage, Map, Medicine, Model, Models, Performance, Performance Assessment, Performance Improvement, Practice, Research, Research and Development, Review, Scientometrics, Standard, Strategic, Systematic Review, Systems, Time, Translational Medical Research, Translational Research

? Sun, G.H., Houlton, J., Moloci, N.M., MacEachern, M.P., Bradford, C.R., Prince, M.E. and Jagsi, R. (2013), Prospective head and neck cancer research: A four-decade bibliometric perspective. *Oncologist*, **18** (5), 584-591.

Full Text: [2013\Oncologist18, 584.pdf](2013/Oncologist18,%20584.pdf)

Abstract: Background. It is unknown whether changes in study sponsorship have affected the proportion of prospective research on surgery, radiotherapy, and pharmacotherapy for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) being published overtime. Patients and Methods. We examined prospective studies from PubMed MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials from 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010. Chi-squared tests were used to identify significant associations between sponsorship and authorship, treatments within study protocols, and presentation of results, whereas time-based trends were analyzed using the Cochran-Armitage test. Results. Among 309 articles, industry (70, 22.7%) and the U.S. government (65, 21%) were the most common sponsors. There was a significant increase in the proportion of industry-sponsored research (p for trend = .013) and a decline in U.S. government-sponsored research (p for trend = .001) over time. The inclusion of surgery in treatment protocols declined over the past four decades (p for trend = .003). Protocols incorporating pharmacotherapy were more likely to have industry support than those without pharmacotherapy (p = .001), whereas protocols with radiotherapy (p = .003) or surgery (p = .002) were less likely to have industry support. Conclusion. Industry is the predominant sponsor of prospective HNSCC research, with an emphasis on pharmacotherapy.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Biomedical-Research, Cancer, Care, Changes, Changing Epidemiology, Chemotherapy, Clinical-Trials, Conflicts-Of-Interest, Disclosure, Embase, Funding, MEDLINE, Methods, Neck, Oncology, Otolaryngology, Pharmacotherapy, Presentation, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Protocols, Pubmed, Radiotherapy, Research, Results, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Support, Surgery, Surgical Research, Treatment, Trend, Trends, United-States

? Wang, Z.Y., Qiao, D., Lu, Y.H., Curtis, D., Wen, X.T., Yao, Y. and Zhao, H. (2015), Systematic literature review and network meta-analysis comparing bone-targeted agents for the prevention of skeletal-related events in cancer patients with bone metastasis. *Oncologist*, **20** (4), 440-449.

Full Text: 2015\Oncologist20, 440.pdf

Abstract: Background. Complications from skeletal-related events (SREs) constitute a challenge in the care of cancer patients with bone metastasis (BM). Objectives. This study evaluated the comparative effectiveness of pamidronate, ibandronate, zoledronate, and denosumab in reducing the morbidity of SREs in cancer patients with BM. Methods. Medline (1948 to January 2014), Embase (1980 to January 2014), the Cochrane Library (2014 issue 1), and Web of Science with Conference Proceedings (1970 to January 2014) were searched. Only randomized controlled trials assessing denosumab, bisphosphonates, or placebo in cancer patients with BM were included. The primary outcomes were SREs and SREs by type. The network meta-analysis (NMA) was performed with a random-effects Bayesian model. Results. The NMA included 14 trials with 10,192 patients. Denosumab was superior to placebo in reducing the risk of SREs (odds ratio [OR]: 0.49; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.31-0.75), followed by zoledronate (OR: 0.57; 95% CI: 0.41-0.77) and pamidronate (OR: 0.55; 95% CI: 0.41-0.72). lbandronate compared with placebo could not reduce the risk of SREs. Denosumab was superior to placebo in reducing the risk of pathologic fractures (OR: 0.50; 95% CI: 0.32-0.79), followed by zoledronate (OR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.43-0.86). Denosumab was superior to placebo in reducing the risk of radiation (OR: 0.51; 95% CI: 0.35-0.75), followed by pamidronate (OR: 0.67; 95% CI: 0.52-0.86) and zoledronate (OR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.52-0.96). Conclusion. This NMA showed that denosumab, zoledronate, and pamidronate were generally effective in preventing SREs in cancer patients with BM. Denosumab and zoledronate were also associated with reductions in the risk of pathologic fractures and radiation compared with placebo. Denosumab was shown to be the most effective of the bone-targeted agents.

Keywords: Advanced Breast-Cancer, Advanced Multiple-Myeloma, Assessing, Bisphosphonates, Bone, Bone Metastasis, Cancer, Care, Challenge, Conference, Confidence, Denosumab, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Events, Interval, Literature, Long-Term Efficacy, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Mixed Treatment Comparisons, Model, Morbidity, Network, Network Meta-Analysis, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, Patients, Phase-Iii, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Primary, Prostate-Cancer, Quality-Of-Life, Radiation, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Risk, Science, Skeletal-Related Events, Web Of Science, Zoledronic Acid

# Title: Oncology

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Su, X., Lacouture, M.E., Jia, Y.X. and Wu, S.H. (2009), Risk of high-grade skin rash in cancer patients treated with cetuximab: An antibody against epidermal growth factor receptor: Systemic review and meta-analysis. *Oncology*, **77** (2), 124-133.

Abstract: Background: Cetuximab, a chimeric antibody against epidermal growth factor receptor has emerged as an effective therapy for advanced colorectal cancer (CRC) and head-neck cancer. However, severe skin toxicity may limit its use. Its efficacy in the treatment of other cancers is also undergoing extensive investigation. We performed a systemic review and meta-analysis of published clinical trials to quantify the overall incidence and risk of severe skin rash. Methods: Databases MEDLINE (OVID 1998 to July 2008), Web of Science, and abstracts presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology conferences from 2004 through July 2008 were searched to identify relevant studies. Eligible studies include phase II and III clinical trials in which patients were treated with a single agent, i.e. cetuximab at 400 mg/m(2) as initial dose followed by 250 mg/m(2) weekly. Incidence, relative risk (RR), and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using a fixed-effects or random-effects model based on the heterogeneity of included studies. Results: A total of 2,037 patients with a variety of solid tumors from 16 trials were included for analysis. The overall incidence of all-grade skin rash was 88.2% (95% CI: 84.8-91.0%), with 11.3% (95% CI: 8.8-14.3%) being high-grade (grade 3 or above). The overall incidence of all-grade acne-like skin rash was 81.6% (95% CI: 75.4-86.6%)with 6.5% (95% CI: 4.1-10.0%) being high-grade. Notably, patients with CRC exhibited a significantly higher incidence of high-grade skin rash (12.6%, 95% CI: 9.7-16.4%) than those with non-CRC (6.6%, 95% CI: 3.6-11.8%) with a risk ratio of 1.9 (95% CI: 1.0-3.6, p = 0.049). From randomized controlled studies, patients who received cetuximab had a significantly increased risk of developing high-grade skin rash in comparison with controls (RR 21.8, 95% CI: 6.9-68.8, p < 0.001). Conclusion: Cancer patients who received cetuximab have a substantial risk of developing high-grade skin rash. The risk may be particularly increased in patients with CRC. Further studies are strongly recommended for the prevention and treatment of high-grade skin rash. Copyright (C) 2009 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: 1st-Line Treatment, Analysis, Antibody, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell Lung-Cancer, Cetuximab, Clinical Trials, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence Intervals, Controlled Studies, Copyright, Databases, Efficacy, Egfr Inhibitors, Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, Incidence, Meta-Analysis, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Methods, Model, Oncology, Panitumumab, Phase-Ii Trial, Plus Cetuximab, Prevention, Ratio, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Severe Infusion Reaction, Side Effect, Single-Agent, Skin Rash, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Web of Science

? Hapani, S., Sher, A., Chu, D. and Wu, S.H. (2010), Increased risk of serious hemorrhage with bevacizumab in cancer patients: A meta-analysis. *Oncology*, **79** (1-2), 27-38.

Abstract: Background: The role of the widely-used angiogenesis inhibitor bevacizumab in the development of serious hemorrhage is not well defined in cancer patients. This study was conducted to determine the overall risk of hemorrhage with bevacizumab by a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCT). Methods: Databases from PUBMED and the Web of Science from January 1966 to May 2009 and abstracts presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) conferences from January 2000 to May 2009 were searched to identify relevant studies. Eligible studies included prospective RCTs in which bevacizumab was compared to controls concurrently with antineoplastic therapy. Summary incidence rates, relative risks (RR), and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated employing fixed-or random-effects models. Results: A total of 12,617 patients with a variety of solid tumors from 20 RCTs were included for analysis. The incidence of all-grade hemorrhage was 30.4% (95% CI 21.5-40.9), with 3.5% (95% CI 2.2-5.7%) being high grade (grade 3-5). Overall, bevacizumab significantly increased the risk of bleeding with an RR of 2.48 (95% CI 1.93-3.18) when compared to the controls, with RRs of 3.02 (95% CI 2.42-3.78) and 2.01 (95% CI 1.43-2.83) at 5 and 2.5 mg/kg/week, respectively. Significantly increased risks for epistaxis or pulmonary hemorrhage were observed. In addition, bevacizumab significantly increased the risk of high-grade bleeding with an RR of 1.91 (95% CI 1.36-2.68). The risk of fatal bleeding was low (0.8%; 95% CI 0.4-1.7), and significantly elevated only in lung cancer (RR 5.02; 95% CI 1.52-16.66). Conclusion: Bevacizumab may significantly increase the risk of serious hemorrhage in cancer patients. Copyright (C) 2010 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: 1st-Line Therapy, Analysis, Angiogenesis, Angiogenesis, Bevacizumab, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, Confidence Intervals, Copyright, Databases, Development, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Hemorrhage, Incidence, Interferon-Alpha, Lung Cancer, Meta-Analysis, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Methods, Oncology, Paclitaxel Plus Bevacizumab, Phase-III Trial, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science

# Title: Oncology, Gastroenterology and Hepatology Reports

Full Journal Title: Oncology, Gastroenterology and Hepatology Reports

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JCR Abbreviated Title: Onc Gas Hep Rep

ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gupta, R., Gupta, B.M., Ahmed, M. and Tiwari, R. (2014), Cervical cancer in India: A scientometric study of publications, 2003-2012. *Oncology, Gastroenterology and Hepatology Reports*, **3** (3), 4-13.

Full Text: [2014\Onc Gas Hep Rep3, 4.pdf](2014/Onc%20Gas%20Hep%20Rep3,%204.pdf)

Abstract: The paper examines 1141 Indian papers in cervical cancer, as covered in Scopus database during 2003-2012, experiencing an annual average growth rate of 13.05% and citation impact of 5.04. The world cervical cancer output (28,174 papers) came from several countries, of which the top 10 (United States, China, UK, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, India, etc.) accounts for 75.59% share of the global output during 2003-2012. In terms of relative citation index (RCI), only five countries registered the value above 1: The Netherlands (1.37), France (1.20), Spain (1.14), Brazil (1.09) and Australia (1.03). India’s global publication share and global publication rank was 4.05% and 8th during 2003-2012. India’s accounts for 1.83% citation share and 14th rank in global citations output. Its average citation per paper and RCI was 5.04 and 0.45 and hold 13th rank among top 15 countries in both of them. The Indian cervical cancer output came from several organizations and authors, of which the top 14 contributed 53.99% and 22.17% share, respectively during 2003-2012. India’s international collaborative share in cervical cancer was 12.74%, which decreased from 13.96% during 2003-2007 to 12.12% during 2008-2012. Medicine accounted for the largest share (83.17%) of output in mouth cancer, followed by biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology (31.90%), pharmacology, toxicology and pharmaceutics (4.29%) and immunology and microbiology (3.59%) during 2003-2012. Radiotherapy and screening (with 18.05% share each), followed by diagnosis (16.74%), genetics (10.96%), prognosis (10.34%), chemotherapy (10.25%) account for major publications share among treatments methods used in Indian cervical cancer output during 2003-2012. Delhi (with 21.21% share) contributed the largest share (21.21%) among Indian states and union territories to Indian papers in cervical cancer, followed by Maharashtra (18.05%), Uttar Pradesh (13.32%), Karnataka (11.57%), Tamil Nadu (9.90%), West Bengal (9.47%), Chandigarh (7.36%) etc., during 2003-2012. The medical colleges contributed the highest publications share (27.34%) to Indian publications in cervical cancer during 2003-2012, followed by research institutes (24.36%), institutes of national importance (20.25%), hospitals (14.29%), universities (13.15% and others (2.19%), etc., during 2003-2012.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Cervical Cancer, India, Publications, Scientometrics

# Title: Oncology Letters

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ISO Abbrev. Title: Oncol. Lett.

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Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Greece

Publisher: Spandidos Publ Ltd

Publisher Address: POB 18179, Athens 116 10, Greece

Subject Categories:

Oncology: Impact Factor 0.108, 191/196 (2011)

? Ho, Y.S., Nakazawa, K., Sato, S., Tamura, T., Kurishima, K. and Satoh, H. (2013), Cisplatin for small cell lung cancer: Associated publications in Science Citation Index Expanded. *Oncology Letters*, **5** (2), 684-688.

Full Text: [2013\Onc Let5, 684.pdf](2013/Onc%20Let5,%20684.pdf); [2012\Onc Let-Ho.pdf](2012\Onc%20Let-Ho.pdf)

Abstract: This study was conducted to explore a bibliometric approach to quantitatively assess current research trends in cisplatin-containing chemotherapy for small cell lung cancer (SCLC), using related literature in the Science Citation Index Expanded database from 1992 to 2011. Articles were analyzed by the scientific output and research performances of countries and institutions. The distribution of key words in the article title and author-selected keywords were used to evaluate research trends. It was observed that the number of articles devoted to cisplatin-containing chemotherapy for SCLC did not increase with time. The USA and Japan were the top two countries with the highest number of articles devoted to cisplatin-containing chemotherapy for SCLC. In both countries, the number of articles did not increase with time, and a decreasing trend was identified in the USA over the last 10 years. This study demonstrates trends in cisplatin-containing chemotherapy for SCLC. The clinical application of novel drugs is required for successful SCLC treatment.

Keywords: Application, Approach, Articles, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, Carboplatin, Chemotherapy, Cisplatin, Citation, Clinical, Database, Distribution, Drugs, European-Union, Global Trends, Ifosfamide, Institutions, Japan, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Management, Performance, Phase-II, Publications, Research, Research Trends, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Output, SCLC, Small, Small Cell Lung Cancer, Treatment, Trend, Trends, USA, Web of Science

# Title: Oncology Nursing Forum

Full Journal Title: [Oncology Nursing Forum](http://ons.metapress.com/content/120390/?p=df67ef95138c4f6b89bb170190c0ea1e&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Kitrungrote, L. and Cohen, M.Z. (2006), Quality of life of family caregivers of patients with cancer: A literature review. *Oncology Nursing Forum*, **33** (3), 625-632.

Full Text: 2006\Onc Nur For33, 625.pdf

Abstract: Purpose/Objectives: To systematically review literature regarding the quality of life (QOL) of family caregivers of patients with cancer and evaluate the instruments measuring family caregivers’ QOL. Data Sources: PUBMED, CINAHL (R), PsycINFO, ISI Web of Science (R), and EBSCO electronic databases; published literature. Data Synthesis: Overall, the QOL of family caregivers of patients with cancer varied. Influences related to family caregivers’ QOL were identified. Global and generic measures have been used because of the lack of specific instruments. Comparisons are complicated because several measures were used at different times along the illness trajectory with caregivers caring for people with various types and stages of cancer. Conclusions: A more explicit definition of QOL for family caregivers of patients with cancer and specific instruments suitable for different cultures are needed to enhance knowledge. Implications for Nursing: Maintaining the QOL of caregivers is important in their ability to provide the care required to keep family members with cancer in the community. Nurses must provide care to maintain caregivers’ QOL.

Keywords: Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Care, Databases, Health, Impact, ISI, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Nurses, Nursing, Partners, Prostate-Cancer, Psychological Distress, Pubmed, Quality, Quality of Life, Review, Review Literature, Science, Sources, Spouses, Trajectory, Web of Science, Women

? Vrabel, M. (2009), Bibliometrics and citation analysis: From the Science Citation Index to cybermetrics. *Oncology Nursing Forum*, **36** (6), 734-735.

Full Text: [2009\Onc Nur For36, 734.pdf](2009\Onc%20Nur%20For36,%20734.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics

? Ang, S.G.M., Chen, H.C., Siah, R.J.C., He, H.G. and Klainin-Yobas, P. (2013), Stressors relating to patient psychological health following stoma surgery: An integrated literature review. *Oncology Nursing Forum*, **40** (6), 587-594.

Full Text: 2013\Onc Nur For40, 587.pdf

Abstract: Purpose/Objectives: To summarize empirical evidence relating to stressors that may affect patients’ psychosocial health following colostomy or ileostomy surgery during hospitalization and after discharge. Data Sources: An extensive search was performed on the CINAHL (R), Cochrane Library, PubMed, PsycINFO, Scopus, Science Direct, and Web of Science electronic databases. Data Synthesis: Eight articles were included with three qualitative and five quantitative research designs. Most studies were conducted in Western nations with one other in Taiwan. Following colostomy or ileostomy surgery, common stressors reported by patients during hospitalization included stoma formation, diagnosis of cancer, and preparation for self-care. After discharge, stressors that patients experienced encompassed adapting to body changes, altered sexuality, and impact on social life and activities. Conclusions: This review suggests that patients with stomas experience various stressors during hospitalization and after discharge. Additional research is needed for better understanding of patient postoperative experiences to facilitate the provision of appropriate nursing interventions to the stressors. Implications for Nursing: To help patients deal with stressors following stoma surgery, nurses may provide pre- and postoperative education regarding the treatment and recovery process and encourage patient self-care. Following discharge, nurses may provide long-term ongoing counseling and support, build social networks among patients with stomas, and implement home visit programs. Knowledge Translation: Stoma surgery negatively affects patients’ physical, psychological, social, and sexual health. Postoperative education programs in clinical settings mostly focus on physical health and underemphasize psychological issues. More pre- and postoperative education programs are needed to help patients cope with stoma stressors.

Keywords: Acceptance, Adjustment, Body, Cancer, Care, Changes, Clinical, Colorectal-Cancer, Colostomy, Databases, Diagnosis, Discharge, Education, Evidence, Experience, Health, Home Visit, Hospitalization, Ileostomy, Impact, Interventions, Issues, Knowledge, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Nations, Networks, Nov, Nurses, Nursing, Oncology, Patients, Physical, Postoperative, Preparation, Psychological, Psychosocial, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Qualitative, Quantitative Research, R, Recovery, Research, Review, Science, Scopus, Self Care, Sexual Health, Sexuality, Singapore, Social, Social Networks, Stressors, Support, Surgery, Synthesis, Taiwan, Treatment, Understanding, USA, Web of Science

# Title: Oncology Reports

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? Shao, H.F., Yu, Q., Bo, X.M. and Duan, Z.G. (2013), Analysis of oncology research from 2001 to 2010: A scientometric perspective. *Oncology Reports*, **29** (4), 1441-1452.

Full Text: 2013\Onc Rep29, 1441.pdf

Abstract: Over the past half-century, the incidence of tumours has increased, resulting in cancer becoming one of the most lethal diseases in humans. In the present study, we elucidated the status of oncology research from 2001 to 2010. Studies published in 30 representative oncology journals were retrieved from the Web of Science (2001-2010) to compose our dataset. Knowledge domain visualisation, co-citation analysis and social network analysis methods were used. By mapping the oncology research performed from 2001 to 2010, we identified the primary research centres, including the top 20 institutions and countries and the 4 major oncology research fronts: i) the mechanism of abnormal oncogene expression; ii) tumour metastasis and angiogenesis; iii) the relationship between cancer cells and apoptosis; and iv) tumour vaccines. We also identified the 36 most collaborative academic communities, and multiple myeloma, angiogenesis and acute lymphocytic leukaemia were found to be the focuses of collaborative research in oncology from 2001 to 2010. Over the past 10 years, America has led oncology research, while China is the sole developing country to be ranked in the top 10. Analyses of the main research centres and forefronts may assist researchers in addressing these forefronts and ascertaining the developing trends in oncology. Analysis of the academic communities performing oncology research may provide scientific evidence and suggestions for policymakers to select the most prolific academic groups and leaders and to effectively manage and finance future oncology research. These selected groups and individuals will carry out additional joint undertakings and solve complex problems encountered in oncology research.

Keywords: Analysis, Angiogenesis, Apoptosis, Cancer, Cells, China, Citespace, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Collaborative Research, Country, Developing, Developing Country, Diseases, Emerging Trends, Evidence, Expression, Gefitinib, Gene, Groups, Humans, Incidence, Institutions, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Domain Visualisation, Leukaemia, Lung-Cancer, Mapping, Mechanism, Metastasis, Methods, Multiple Myeloma, Mutations, Network, Network Analysis, Oncology, Oncology Research Fronts, P53, Primary, Research, Research Centres, Research Fronts, Science, Scientific Evidence, Scientific Literature, Scientometric, Social, Social Network Analysis, Trends, Vaccines, Web of Science

# Title: Oncology Research and Treatment

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? Fei, F., Du, Y.Y., Di, G.H., Wu, J. and Shao, Z.M. (2014), Are changes in circulating tumor cell (CTC) count associated with the response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in local advanced breast cancer? A meta-analysis. *Oncology Research and Treatment*, **37** (5), 250-254.

Full Text: 2014\Onc Res Tre37, 250.pdf

Abstract: Introduction: Circulating tumor cells (CTCs) represent a biomarker for tumor progression and monitoring therapeutic effects. We evaluated the association between the changes in CTC count and the pathological response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NCT) for local advanced breast cancer (LABC) patients. Methods: PubMed, EBSCO, Web of Science, conference proceedings and key trials for the period 1998-2012 were searched. We used the hazard ratio (HR) to evaluate the variation in the number of CTCs to predict the response to NCT in LABC patients. All data from each study were investigated using either fixed-or random-effect models and were analyzed using Stata software. Results: There was no between-study heterogeneity in pathological complete response (pCR) (heterogeneity chi-squared = 0.02 (df = 1), 12 = 0.0%, p = 0.877). Our meta-analysis showed that the change (decrease or increase) in CTC number in LABC patients during NCT was not correlated with pCR (HR = 0.918, 95% confidence interval 0.650-1.295; p = 0.877). Conclusion: The results of the current meta-analysis indicate that there is no association between the decrease of CTC number and pCR after NCT. According to our results, a decrease in the CTC count after NCT in LABC patients did not indicate that they had an improved response to NCT. However, more randomized clinical trials are needed to confirm this conclusion.

Keywords: Advanced Breast Cancer, Association, B-27, Biomarker, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cellsearch System, Changes, Chemotherapy, Circulating Tumor Cells, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complete, Conference Proceedings, Confidence, Data, Docetaxel, Effects, Expression, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Interval, Local, Local Advanced Breast Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Monitoring, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Patients, Pcr, Preoperative Chemotherapy, Progression, PubMed, Randomized, Response, Results, Science, Software, Stata, Surgical Adjuvant Breast, Survival, Systemic Chemotherapy, Therapeutic, Therapy, Trial, Tumor, Web of Science

? Lin, J.Y., Hu, B. and Wang, M. (2014), Lack of association between XPF polymorphisms and gastric cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *Oncology Research and Treatment*, **37** (10), 546-552.

Full Text: 2014\Onc Res Tre37, 546.pdf

Abstract: Background: Xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group F (XPF or ERCC4) plays a key role in DNA repair that protects against genetic instability and carcinogenesis. Several epidemiological studies have examined associations between XPF polymorphisms and gastric cancers risk, but the findings remain inconclusive. Therefore, we conducted the present meta-analysis to obtain the most reliable estimate of the association. Methods: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang were searched. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were extracted and pooled to assess the strength of the association between 3 commonly studied polymorphisms of XPF (rs744154, rs6498486, rs1799801) and gastric cancer risk. The pooled ORs were performed for the co-dominant model (homozygous and heterozygous), dominant model, and recessive model. 3 studies on rs744154, 3 studies on rs6498486, and 4 studies on rs1799801 were included in our meta-analysis. Results: Our results show that the genotype distribution of the 3 polymorphisms was not associated with risk of gastric cancer in all genetic models. Conclusion: This meta-analysis suggests that the 3 common XPF polymorphisms rs744154, rs6498486, and rs1799801 are not associated with gastric cancer risk. However, large-sample and representative populationbased studies with homogeneous gastric cancer patients and well-matched controls are warranted to confirm this finding.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Distribution, Dna, Dna Repair, Dna-Repair, Ercc4, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Group F Polymorphisms, H.Pylori Infection, Intervals, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Mutation, Nucleotide Excision-Repair, Patients, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Pyrimidine Dimers, Repair, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Strength, Susceptibility, Web Of Science, XPF

# Title: Oncotargets and Therapy

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? Liu, Y.R., Jiang, Y.Z., Zuo, W.J., Yu, K.D. and Shao, Z.M. (2014), *PIK3CA* mutations define favorable prognostic biomarkers in operable breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Oncotargets and Therapy*, **7**, 543-552.

Full Text: [2014\Onc The7, 543.pdf](2014/Onc%20The7,%20543.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Mutations of the p110 alpha catalytic subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PIK3CA) are among the most common genetic aberrations in human breast cancer. At present, controversy exists concerning the prognostic value of the mutations. Methods: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to clarify the association between PIK3CA mutations and survival outcomes. A comprehensive, computerized literature search of PubMed, Web of Science databases, the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database, and Wangfang Data until August 27, 2013 was carried out. Eligible studies were included according to specific inclusion criteria. Pooled hazard ratio was estimated by using the fixed effects model or random effects model according to heterogeneity between studies. Results: Eight eligible studies were included in the analysis, all of which were retrospective cohort studies. The overall meta-analysis demonstrated that the PIK3CA mutations were associated with better clinical outcomes (hazard ratio 0.72; 95% confidence interval: 0.57-0.91; P=0.006). None of the single studies materially altered the original results and no evidence of publication bias was found. Further subgroup analysis of mutations in exons 9 and 20 did not show statistical significance. Conclusion: PIK3CA mutations in operable primary breast cancer indicate a good prognosis. Further studies should be conducted to investigate the effect of PIK3CA mutations on clinical outcomes in different histologic types, different molecular subtypes of breast cancer, and different exons of PIK3CA.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Biomarkers, Biomedical, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cell Motility, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Early Breast Cancer, Effects, Evidence, Expression, Fixed Effects Model, Gene, Genetic, Hazard, Heterogeneity, High-Frequency, Human, Impact, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Model, Mutations, Outcomes, Overexpression, P110g Catalytic Subunit Of Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase, Pathway, Poor-Prognosis, Primary, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pten, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Review, Science, Significance, Somatic Mutations, Survival, Systematic Review, Value, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Mu, W.P., Wang, J., Niu, Q., Shi, N. and Lian, H.F. (2014), Clinical significance and association of *RUNX3* hypermethylation frequency with colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis. *Oncotargets and Therapy*, **7**, 1237-1245.

Full Text: [2014\Onc The7, 1237.pdf](2014/Onc%20The7,%201237.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The RUNX family, which is composed of RUNX1, RUNX2, and RUNX3, is a sequence-specific transcription factor family and is closely involved in a variety of cellular processes including development, differentiation, participation in the regulation of p53-dependent DNA damage response and/or tumorigenesis. Emerging evidence indicates that RUNX3 is a candidate tumor suppressor in several types of human tumors including colorectal cancer (CRC). However, the correlation of RUNX3 inactivation with CRC remains unclear. In the study reported here, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to quantitatively evaluate the effects of RUNX3 hypermethylation/expression on the incidence of CRC. Methods: A detailed search of the literature was made using Medline r and Web of Science for related research publications written in English. The methodological quality of the studies was also evaluated. The data were extracted and assessed by two reviewers independently. Analyses of the pooled data were performed. Odds ratios (ORs) and hazard ratios were calculated and summarized, respectively. Results: A final analysis of 1,427 CRC patients from eleven eligible studies was performed. We observed that RUNX3 hypermethylation was significantly higher in CRC than in normal -colorectal mucosa. The pooled OR from six studies comprising 289 CRC and 188 normal -colorectal mucosa was OR = 0.07 (confidence interval [CI] = 0.03-0.18, P. 0.00001). -Aberrant RUNX3 hypermethylation/expression was significantly higher in advanced CRC than in early staged CRC (OR = 0.54, CI = 0.41-0.71, P. 0.0001). Aberrant RUNX3 hypermethylation/expression was also significantly higher in microsatellite instability (MSI)-positive CRC than in MSI-negative CRC (OR = 0.44, CI = 0.3-0.66, P. 0.0001). In addition, CRC patients with RUNX3 hypermethylation or lacking RUNX3 protein expression had a lower survival rate than those without RUNX3 hypermethylation or those who did not express RUNX3 protein. Conclusion: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that RUNX3 hypermethylation is -associated with an increased risk of CRC, increased risk of progression of CRC, and a poorer CRC survival rate. RUNX3 hypermethylation, which induces the inactivation of RUNX3 gene, plays an important role in colorectal carcinogenesis, high levels of MSI, as well as CRC -progression and development.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Colon, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Correlation, Damage, Data, Development, Differentiation, Dna, Dna Damage, Dna Methylation, Effects, English, Evidence, Expression, Family, Gastric-Cancer, Gene, Growth, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Human, Incidence, Interval, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylation, Microsatellite, Microsatellite Instability, Normal, Odds Ratio, P, Participation, Patients, Progression, Promoter Methylation Status, Protein, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Regulation, Research, Response, Results, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Role, Science, Significance, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Suppressor, Survival, Survival Rate, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transcription, Tumor, Tumor-Related Genes, Tumor-Suppressor Gene, Tumorigenesis, Web Of Science

? Hong, S.D., Fang, W.F., Liang, W.H., Yan, Y., Zhou, T., Qin, T., Wu, X., Ma, Y.X., Zhao, Y.Y., Yang, Y.P., Hu, Z.H., Xue, C., Hou, X., Chen, Y., Huang, Y., Zhao, H.Y. and Zhang, L. (2014), Risk of treatment-related deaths with vascular endothelial growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors: A meta-analysis of 41 randomized controlled trials. *Oncotargets and Therapy*, **7**, 1851-1867.

Full Text: [2014\Onc The7, 1851.pdf](2014/Onc%20The7,%201851.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) have widely been used in advanced cancer. However, these drugs may also lead to serious adverse events. The present meta-analysis aimed to determine the overall incidence and risk of deaths due to VEGFR-TKIs with more detailed subgroup analysis. Materials and methods: PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases were searched for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compared VEGFR-TKIs with non-VEGFR-TKIs in the treatment of solid cancer. Pooled incidence, odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random-effects or fixed-effects models based on the heterogeneity of included trials. Results: A total of 14,139 participants from 41 RCTs were enrolled. The pooled incidence of death due to VEGFR-TKIs was 1.9% (95% CI: 1.6%-2.3%) with an OR of 1.85 (95% CI: 1.33-2.58; P<0.01) when compared with control groups. On subgroup analysis, significantly increased risk of death was found in patients with nonsmall-cell lung cancer (OR: 2.37; 95% CI: 1.19-4.73; P=0.01) and colorectal cancer (OR: 2.84; 95% CI: 1.02-7.96; P=0.05). Among different VEGFR-TKIs, sorafenib and sunitinib had significant risk of death when compared with control arms, respectively. VEGFR-TKIs in combination with other antineoplastic agents, but not VEGFR-TKI monotherapy, significantly increased the risk of treatment-related deaths. No heterogeneity was noted across all the prespecified subgroups regarding ORs. Conclusion: The present work pointed out a significantly increased risk of death due to VEGFR-TKIs. Close monitoring should be emphasized in patients receiving these drugs.

Keywords: 1st-Line Treatment, 2nd-Line Treatment, Advanced Breast-Cancer, Advanced Cancer, Adverse Events, Analysis, Antineoplastic Agents, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Control Groups, Databases, Death, Docetaxel Plus Placebo, Double-Blind, Drugs, Events, From, Groups, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Inhibitors, Intervals, Lead, Lung, Lung Cancer, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Methods, Models, Monitoring, Patients, Phase-Iii Trial, Prostate-Cancer, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Risk, Science, Sorafenib, Thyroid-Cancer, Treatment, Treatment-Related Death, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Vegfr-Tkis, Web Of Science, Work

? Cheng, D.Y., Hao, Y.W. and Zhou, W.L. (2014), IL-1 α-889 C/T polymorphism and cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Oncotargets and Therapy*, **7**, 2067-2074.

Full Text: [2014\Onc The7, 2067.pdf](2014/Onc%20The7,%202067.pdf)

Abstract: The -889 C/T polymorphism in the interleukin-1 alpha (IL-1 alpha) gene has been implicated in the risk of cancer, but the results are inconclusive. The present meta-analysis aimed to investigate the association between the -889 C/T polymorphism and cancer risk. A literature search in PubMed, Embase(TM), Web of Science(TM), Science Direct(R), SpringerLink, EBSCO, Wanfang, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases was carried out to identify studies investigating the association between IL-1 alpha -889 C/T polymorphism and cancer risk. The odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to assess the strength of association. A total of 20 publications, involving 6,782 cases and 7,767 controls, were included in this meta-analysis. Combined analysis revealed a significant association between -889 C/T polymorphism and cancer risk under an allele model (OR = 1.12, 95% CI = 1.02-1.24, P=0.02), recessive model (OR = 1.34, 95% CI = 1.06-1.68, P=0.01), and homozygous comparison (OR = 1.38, 95% CI = 1.10-1.74, P<0.01). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity showed there was significant association between cancer risk and IL-1 alpha -889 C/T polymorphism in Asian populations under a recessive model (OR = 2.57, 95% CI = 1.11-5.98, P=0.03) and homozygous comparison (OR = 2.60, 95% CI = 1.12-6.04, P=0.03). Moreover, a subgroup analysis was conducted by source of control, and a statistically increased cancer risk was found in the hospital-based group, under a recessive model (OR = 1.62, 95% CI = 1.03-2.56, P=0.04) and homozygous comparison (OR = 1.67, 95% CI = 1.04-2.68, P=0.03). This meta-analysis suggests that IL-1 alpha -889 C/T polymorphism contributes to cancer susceptibility. Further large and well-designed studies are needed to confirm this association.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Autocrine Stimulation, Biomarker, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cancer Susceptibility, Cells, Chinese, Comparison, Confidence, Control, Cytokine, Databases, Ethnicity, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Host Interactions, Il-1, Interleukin 1-Alpha, Interleukin-1, Interval, Keratocystic Odontogenic-Tumors, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Liver Metastasis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Neoplasma, Odds Ratio, Ovarian-Cancer, Polymorphism, Populations, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Source, Strength, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, Web

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Full Text: [2014\Onc The7, 2075.pdf](2014/Onc%20The7,%202075.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Brain metastases are one of the leading causes of death from non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). The use of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) to treat brain metastases remains controversial. Thus, we performed a pooled analysis of published data to evaluate the efficacy of EGFR-TKIs in NSCLC patients with brain metastases, particularly for tumors with activating EGFR mutations. Methods: Several data sources were searched, including PubMed, Web of Science, and ASCO Annual Meetings databases. The end points were intracranial overall response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), and adverse events. The pooled ORR, DCR, PFS, and OS with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated employing fixed- or random-effect models, depending on the heterogeneity of the included studies. Results: Sixteen published studies were included in this analysis, with a total of 464 enrolled patients. The EGFR mutational status was unknown for 362 (unselected group), and 102 had activating EGFR mutations. The pooled intracranial ORR and DCR were 51.8% (95% CI: 45.8%-57.8%) and 75.7% (95% CI: 70.3%-80.5%), respectively. A higher ORR was observed in the EGFR mutation group than in the unselected group (85.0% vs 45.1%); a similar trend was observed for the DCR (94.6% vs 71.3%). The pooled median PFS and OS were 7.4 months (95% CI, 4.9-9.9) and 11.9 months (95% CI, 7.7-16.2), respectively, with longer PFS (12.3 months vs 5.9 months) and OS (16.2 months vs 10.3 months) in the EGFR mutation group than in the unselected group. Conclusion: This pooled analysis strongly suggests that EGFR-TKIs are an effective treatment for NSCLC patients with brain metastases, particularly in those patients harboring EGFR mutations. Larger prospective randomized clinical trials are warranted to confirm our conclusion and identify the most appropriate treatment model.

Keywords: 1st-Line Treatment, 2nd-Line Treatment, Adverse Events, Analysis, Asian Patients, Brain, Brain Metastases, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Death, Disease, Efficacy, Egfr, Epidermal Growth Factor, Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, Erlotinib, Events, From, Gefitinib, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Ii Trial, Inhibitors, Intervals, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meetings, Metastases, Methods, Model, Models, Mutation, Mutations, Nsclc, Open-Label, Overall Survival, Patients, Pooled Analysis, Prospective, Pubmed, Radiation-Therapy, Randomized, Randomized Phase-3 Trial, Response, Results, Science, Sources, Survival, Therapy, Treatment, Trend, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Onc The8, 385.pdf](2015/Onc%20The8,%20385.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several studies have reported an association between the A23G polymorphism (rs 1800975) in the xeroderma pigmentosum group A (XPA) gene and risk of digestive system cancers. However, the results are inconsistent. In this study, we performed a meta-analysis to assess the association between XPA A23G polymorphism and the risk of digestive system cancers. Methods: Relevant studies were identified using the PubMed, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, WanFang, and VIP databases up to August 30, 2014. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated using the fixed or random effects model. Results: A total of 18 case-control studies from 16 publications with 4,170 patients and 6,929 controls were included. Overall, no significant association was found between XPA A23G polymorphism and the risk of digestive system cancers (dominant model: GA + AA versus GG, OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.74-1.08; recessive model: AA versus GA + GG, OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.74-1.20; GA versus GG, OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.77-1.03; and AA versus GG, OR 0.87, 95% CI 0.64-1.19). When the analysis was stratified by ethnicity, similar results were observed among Asians and Caucasians in all genetic models. In stratified analysis based on tumor type, we also failed to detect any association between XPA A23G polymorphism and the risk of esophageal, gastric, or colorectal cancers. Conclusion: This meta-analysis indicates that the XPA A23G polymorphism is not associated with a risk of digestive system cancers.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Damage Recognition, Databases, Digestive System Cancer, Digestive System Cancers, Dna-Repair, Effects, Ethnicity, From, Gastric, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Gg, Interval, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, North China, Nucleotide Excision-Repair, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pigmentosum Group-A, Polymorphism, Population, Publications, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Risk, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Susceptibility, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science, Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A

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Full Text: [2015\Onc The8, 861.pdf](2015/Onc%20The8,%20861.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Recently, the published data on the association between matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) (C-1306T) polymorphism and colorectal cancer (CRC) and gastric cancer (GC) (gastrointestinal cancer) risk remained controversial. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the risk of CRC and GC and single-nucleotide polymorphism of MMP-2(C-1306T). Methods: Medline, Embase, Science Citation Index, and PubMed were thoroughly searched to identify relevant studies. Odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was used to assess the strength of the association. Results: We performed a meta-analysis of 14 studies including 642 cases and 692 controls for CRC and 1,936 cases and 3,490 controls for GC. The result indicates that there is significant relationship between MMP-2(C-1306T) polymorphism and CRC risk in recessive model and codominant model (TT vs CC/CT: OR: 2.39, 95% CI: 1.30-4.37, P=0.005; TT vs CC: OR: 2.36, 95% CI: 1.29-4.34, P=0.006). In subgroup analysis according to ethnicity, significant associations were found in Caucasians (TT vs CC/CT: OR: 2.87, 95% CI: 1.43-5.78, P=0.003; TT vs CC: OR: 2.86, 95% CI: 1.41-5.80, P=0.003), but we did not find significant evidence with GC in all genetic models, and in stratified analysis according to ethnicity, no significant risk was found in the subgroup too. Conclusion: This meta-analysis considered that the MMP-2(C-1306T) polymorphism is a risk factor for CRC susceptibility, especially in Caucasians, but it does not support any relationship to GC, and further studies are needed to explore the association.

Keywords: Analysis, Angiogenesis, Association, Cancer, Cancer Susceptibility, Citation, Clinicopathological Significance, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Data, Ethnicity, Evidence, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastrointestinal Cancer, Gene, Genetic, Inhibitor, Interval, Matrix, Matrix Metalloproteinase 2, Matrix Metalloproteinase-2, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Mmp-2, Model, Models, Polymorphism, Population, Promoter Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Relationship, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Science Citation Index, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Strength, Support, Susceptibility

# Title: Onkologie

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Language: English

Publisher: Karger

Publisher Address: Allschwilerstrasse 10, CH-4009 Basel, Switzerland

Subject Categories:

Oncology: Impact Factor

? Golder, W. (2000), Who controls the controllers? Ten statements on the so-called impact factor. *Onkologie*, **23** (1), 73-75.

Full Text: [2000\Onkologie23, 73.pdf](2000\Onkologie23,%2073.pdf)

Abstract: The impact factor has become a widely used tool for the evaluation of scientific research. It is calculated by dividing the number of citations by the source items published in the journal during the previous two years, Despite its popularity, the parameter should be handled with care due:to the many phenomena that influence citation rates. The correlation between the impact factor of a journal and the citation frequency of a single article is questionable. Author’s selection of references is subject to factors unrelated to quality. There is a tremendous bias towards English language journals compared to those publishing in other languages. The impact factor favours research areas that promote short-term studies, whereas a tendency to treat long-term clinical investigations as less important is simultaneously created.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Frequency, Citations, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Languages, Publishing, Quality, Research, Science, Scientific Research, Scientometrics, Source Journal, Tool

# Title: Online

Full Journal Title: Online

ISO Abbreviated Title: Online

JCR Abbreviated Title: Online

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sprules, M.L. (1983), Online bibliometrics in an academic-library. *Online*, **7** (1), 25-34.

Keywords: Bibliometrics

# Title: Online Information

Full Journal Title: Online Information

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sprules, M.L. (1983), Online bibliometrics in an academic-library. *Online*, **7** (1), 25-34.

Keywords: Bibliometrics

# Title: Online Information Review

Full Journal Title: [Online Information Review](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContainer.do?containerType=JOURNAL&containerId=11339)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Online Inf. Rev.

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ISSN: 1468-4527

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Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publisher Address: Howard House, Wagon Lane, Bingley BD16 1WA, W Yorkshire, England

Subject Categories:

Computer Science, Information Systems: Impact Factor 0.671, 58/92 (2007)

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Full Text: 2000\Onl Inf Rev24, 257.pdf

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Electronic Information, Literature, Research, Research Projects

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Full Text: [2001\Onl Inf Rev25, 365.pdf](2001\Onl%20Inf%20Rev25,%20365.pdf)

Abstract: The Chinese Social Citation Index (CSSCI) covers over 500 scholarly Chinese journals in the humanities and social sciences. CSSCI provides an efficient tool for people to obtain information about Chinese social science research. Its CD-ROM disks have been manufactured and a Web site has been set up for people to search for information about it. In this article the authors introduce the goals, significance and functions of CSSCI and a detailed explanation of the data structure and the direction of data flow is provided.

Keywords: Indexes, Social Sciences, Internet, China

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Full Text: [2003\Onl Inf Rev27, 333.pdf](2003\Onl%20Inf%20Rev27,%20333.pdf)

Abstract: The use of the Web by academic researchers is discipline-dependent and highly variable. It is increasingly central for sharing information, disseminating results and publicising research projects. This pilot study seeks to identify the subjects that have the most impact on the Web, and look for national differences in online subject visibility. The highest impact sites were from computing, but there were major national differences in the impact of engineering and technology sites. Another difference was that Taiwan had more high impact non-academic sites hosted by universities. As a pilot study, the classification process itself was also investigated and the problems of applying subject classification to academic Web sites discussed. The study draws out a number of issues in this regard, having no simple solutions and point to the need to interpret the results with caution.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Classification, Impact, Links, Research, Scholarly Communication, Search Engine, Sites, Subject Cataloguing, Technology, Universities, Visibility, World-Wide-Web, Worldwide Web

Li, X. (2003), A review of the development and application of the Web impact factor. *Online Information Review*, **27** (6), 407-417.

Full Text: [2003\Onl Inf Rev27, 407.pdf](2003\Onl%20Inf%20Rev27,%20407.pdf)

Abstract: Since 1996, hyperlinks have been studied extensively by applying existing bibliometric methods. The Web impact factor (WIF), for example, is the online counterpart of the journal impact factor. This paper reviews how this link-based 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, Worldwide Web, Journals, Bibliographic Systems

Jana, S. and Chatterjee, S. (2004), Quantifying Web-site visits using Web statistics: An extended cybermetrics study. *Online Information Review*, **28** (3), 191-199.

Full Text: [2004\Onl Inf Rev28, 191.pdf](2004\Onl%20Inf%20Rev28,%20191.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of the present research is to evaluate the accessibility and lineament of a Web site through statistical analysis of the site log files using any available software, and to identify some effective measure of USAge and do prediction of future USAge using linear trend line approach. This Web tracking program also examined the geographic distribution of users and USAge patterns of the Web pages, the peak USAge times, etc. In analysing Web site traffic and to report on activity and volume of visitors, three most common measurements, hits, page views and user sessions, are used. After a thorough and periodic study of the reports of TERI’s Web page activity, it is found that TERI achieved a unique milestone of one million hits during the month of April 2002.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Distribution, Prediction, Purpose, Research, Site, Software, Statistical Analysis, Statistics, Traffic, Trend, Volume

? Chen, K.H. (2004), The construction of the Taiwan Humanities Citation Index. *Online Information Review*, **28** (6), 410-419.

Full Text: [2004\Onl Inf Rev28, 410.pdf](2004\Onl%20Inf%20Rev28,%20410.pdf)

Abstract: The Taiwan Humanities Citation Index (THCI) is Taiwan’s effort to construct a search, research, and evaluation tool for research in the arts and humanities. This article describes the design, framework, features, and policies and rules of the THCI. Citation analysis has been regarded as a systematic way to investigate research developments and trends. Since the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) indexes mostly English journals, the THCI could become an auxiliary citation index of the A&HCI for Taiwanese researchers.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Construction, Design, Evaluation, Framework, Humanities, Index, Journals, Policies, Research, Software Tools, Taiwan, Taiwanese, Tool, Trends

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Full Text: [2007\Onl Inf Rev31, 831.pdf](2007\Onl%20Inf%20Rev31,%20831.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine the significance of the differences between the actual technical principles determining relevance ranking, and how relevance ranking is understood, described and evaluated by the developers of relevance ranking algorithms and librarians. Design/methodology/approach - The discussion uses descriptions by PLWeb Turbo and C2 of their relevance ranking products and a librarian’s description on her blog with the responses which it drew, contrasting these with relevancy as it is indicated in studies of the ISI citation record reported by White. Findings - The study finds that product descriptions and librarians consistently use the term “relevance ranking” to mean both the artificial relevance ranking by statistical methods using various surrogates assumed to reliably indicate relevance and the real relevance as determined by the searcher. The paper indicates the misunderstandings arising from this terminological confusion and its consequences in the context of the invalid user models and artificial searches which accompany discussions of “relevance ranking”. Research limitationslimplications - Evaluations of relevance ranking must be based on real users and real searches. Theorising relevance as a judgement about information rather than a property of information clarifies many issues. Practical implications - The design of search engines and OPACs will benefit from incorporating metadata that contain indications of user-determined relevance. Originality/value - The activity of subject analysis and indexing by human beings is presented as an activity identical in kind to the real searcher’s determination of relevance, a definite statement of relevancy arising from a real communication situation rather than a statistically indicated probability.

Keywords: Algorithms, Analysis, Citation, Citation Record, Classification, Combining Bibliometrics, Eye, Indexing, Information Operations, Information Retrieval, Information-Retrieval, ISI, Ranking, Research, Search Engines, Statistical Methods

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Full Text: [2007\Onl Inf Rev31, 892.pdf](2007\Onl%20Inf%20Rev31,%20892.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The underlying software issue related to cited references is the capability of the software to identify the specific work cited by a reference, and associate it with the correct author and journal. This paper aims to investigate this issue and to discuss the latest editions of Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus. Design, methodology, approach - In this paper the strengths and weaknesses of the Distinct Author Set feature of WoS and the Author Details feature of Scopus are discussed. Findings - The paper reveals that these tools will have an increasingly important role in refining the process of disambiguating author (and journal) names in calculating their h-Index. Originality, value - The paper provides useful information on software issues related to cited references and on the Distinct Author Set feature of WoS and the Author Details feature of Scopus.

Keywords: Computer Software, Feature, h Index, h-Index, Information, Information Retrieval, Journal, Reference Services, Scopus, Web of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2008\Onl Inf Rev32, 266.pdf](2008\Onl%20Inf%20Rev32,%20266.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - This paper aims to provide a general overview, to be followed by a series of papers focusing on the analysis of pros and cons of the three largest, cited-reference-enhanced, multidisciplinary databases (Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science) for determining the h-Index. Design, methodology, approach - The paper focuses on the analysis of pros and cons of the three largest, cited-reference-enhanced, multidisciplinary databases (Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science). Findings - The h-Index, developed by Jorge E. Hirsch to quantify the scientific output of researchers, has immediately received well-deserved attention in academia. The theoretical part of his idea was widely embraced, and even enhanced, by several researchers. Many of them also recommended derivative metrics based on Hirsch’s idea to compensate for potential distortion factors, such as high self-citation rates. The practical aspects of determining the h-Index also need scrutiny, because some content and software characteristics of reference-enhanced databases can strongly influence the h-Index values. Originality, value - The paper focuses on the analysis of pros and cons of the three largest, cited-reference-enhanced, multidisciplinary databases.

Keywords: Analysis, Characteristics, Citation Counts, Databases, Game, General, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Impact, Indexing, Journals, Metrics, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Potential, Rates, Science, Scientific Output, Scientists, Scopus, Self-Citation, Web of Science

? Jacsó, P. (2009), Errors of omission and their implications for computing scientometric measures in evaluating the publishing productivity and impact of countries. *Online Information Review*, **33** (2), 376-385.

Full Text: [2009\Onl Inf Rev33, 376.pdf](2009\Onl%20Inf%20Rev33,%20376.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of the paper is to explore the extent of the absence of data elements that are critical from the perspective of scientometric evaluation of the scientific productivity and impact of countries in terms of the most common indicators - such as the number of publications, the number of citations and the impact factor (the ratio of citations received to papers published), and the effect these may have on the h-Index of countries - in two of the most widely used citation-enhanced databases. Design/methodology/approach - The author uses the Scopus database and Thomson-Reuters’ (earlier known as ISI) three citation databases (Science, Social Sciences and Arts & Humanities), both as implemented on the Dialog Information Services (Thomson ISI databases) and on the Web of Knowledge platform, known as Web of Science (WoS). The databases were searched to discover how many records they have for each year, how many of those have cited references for each year, and what percentage of the records have other essential or often used data elements for bibliometric/scientometric evaluation. Findings - There is no difference between the databases in the presence of publication year data all of them include this element for all the records. The presence of the language field is comparable between the Thomson and Scopus databases, but it should be noted that a 2 per cent difference for mega-databases of such size is not entirely negligible. The rate of presence of the subject category field is better in Scopus, even though it has far fewer subject categories (27) than the Thomson databases (well over 200). The rate of absence of country identification is the most critical and disappointing. It is caused primarily by the fact that journals have not had consistent policies for including the country affiliation of the authors. The huge 34 percent omission rate of country identification in Scopus also hurts its impressive author identification feature. Unfortunately, the country information is not available in more than 12 million records. Originality/value - Irrespective of the reasons for the very high rate of omission of country names or codes, it should be realised and prominently mentioned in any scientometric country reports. The author has never seen this mentioned in published papers, nor in the manuscripts that he has peer reviewed. Many can live with the low omission rates of the language, document type and subject category elements, and many can just avoid using these filters. The two factors that define the level of distortion in the assessment and ranking of the research achievements of countries are the rate of cited reference enhanced records and the rate of presence of country affiliation data.

Keywords: Affiliation, Assessment, Authors, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Cons, Countries, Database, Databases, Databases, Evaluation, Field, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information Retrieval, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Performance, Productivity, Productivity Rate, Pros, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Ranking, Research, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scopus, Thomson ISI, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Jacsó, P. (2009), Five-year impact factor data in the Journal Citation Reports. *Online Information Review*, **33** (3), 603-614.

Full Text: [2009\Onl Inf Rev33, 603.pdf](2009\Onl%20Inf%20Rev33,%20603.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine the five-year journal impact factor (JIF) score of the Journal Citation Reports VCR). Design/methodology/approach - The paper looks at one of the important enhancements to the JCR, the new five-year journal impact factor (JIF) score. This element complements the traditional JIF scores and data. The new indicator addresses the criticism against the short citation window for evaluating the performance of nearly 8,000 scholarly and professional journals on a medium term. Findings - It may be feasible that some of the other proposals presented by the best scientometricians for improving the JIF and its alternatives will be implemented in various specialty editions of JCR. Particularly interesting would be the adding of scores computed through diachronous instead of or in addition to synchronous measurement; creating new indicators based on the level of uncitedness of articles in journals; and calculating percentile JIF, JIF point averages and/or JIFs based on article count, with or without self-citations. Originality/value - The five-year mid-term JIF complements very well the short-term two-year JIF for indicating the prestige, reputation and influence of the journals through the prism of the average productivity of journals and the citedness counts of articles published in the journals for a longer time span. As mentioned above, breaking down the various indicators by disciplinary and subdisciplinary categories, or even by the language and the country of publication of the journals (not the country affiliation of the authors) can provide further insight into the landscape of scholarly publishing.

Keywords: Citation, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, India, Indicators, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Libraries, Management, Performance, Reports, Science, Serials

? Jacsó, P. (2009), The h-Index for countries in Web of Science and Scopus. *Online Information Review*, **33** (4), 831-837.

Full Text: [2009\Onl Inf Rev33, 831.pdf](2009\Onl%20Inf%20Rev33,%20831.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to discuss the results of recent experiments in determining the h-Index at the country level for the 10 Ibero-American countries of South America. Design/methodology/approach - The three citation index components (Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index) of the Web of Science system of Thomson-Reuters and the Scopus database of Elsevier are used to gauge the comparability of the h-Indexes reported by the two systems. Findings - The results show that in spite of the significant differences in the content of the two databases in terms of their source base and the extent of cited reference enhancement of records, the rank correlation of the ten countries based on the h-Index values returned by Web of Science and Scopus is very high. Originality/value - For this sample, in spite of differences between WoS and Scopus in the number of papers from each country, the rank position of the countries by the h-Index is almost the same. There is only a single rank position difference - Scopus rank Argentina second and Chile third, while the order is the reverse in WoS. This reconfirms the robustness of the h-Index at the country level.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Citation Impact, Cons, Databases, h Index, Information-Science, Institutions, Methodology, Pros, Publishing, Ranking, Researchers, South America

? Jacsó, P. (2009), Database source coverage: Hypes, vital signs and reality checks. *Online Information Review*, **33** (5), 997-1007.

Full Text: [2009\Onl Inf Rev33, 997.pdf](2009\Onl%20Inf%20Rev33,%20997.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to show that the extent of journal coverage, size and retrospectivity are three of the most commonly advertised features of database content. However, these data by themselves rarely provide a good enough sense of the real breadth of database coverage. Design/methodology/approach - Some easy-to-calculate measures can provide vital signs of database coverage, which in turn may trigger in-depth analysis at the individual journal level. When similar vital signs are produced from comparable databases and database segments, as is done for Arts and Humanities (A&H) sources in Web of Science, Scopus, H.W. Wilson and CSA databases for this paper, the real dimensions of the source coverage can be much better understood. Findings - The decision to almost double the number of A&H journals reinforces the concept of enhancing the breadth of source coverage, obviously at the expense of depth of coverage. It is like those “If it is Tuesday, it must be Belgium” tours, where the emphasis is on beating the other tours by advertising more comprehensive coverage of European countries by “virtue” of visiting more countries in a single afternoon. Originality/value - For scientometric searches so called “known item” searches are made, and the more records that are missing from core journals, the more harm is done to the subjects of the search. In subject searches a few good finds may be fine, but in “known item” searches that is not good enough. Doubling the cited reference enhanced segment, and eliminating the gaps in, say, the 1975-2009 segment would have been much smarter policy for Scopus.

Keywords: Abstracting Services, Coverage, Databases, h-Index, Indexing Services, Journals, Overlap, Scopus, Serials, Web-of-Science

? Brown, R.J.C. (2009), A simple method for excluding self-citation from the *h-Index*: The *b*-index. *Online Information Review*, **33** (6), 1129-1136.

Full Text: [2009\Onl Inf Rev33, 1129.pdf](2009\Onl%20Inf%20Rev33,%201129.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this conceptual paper is to present a simple, novel method for excluding self-citation from h-Index values - the b-index. Design/methodology/approach - The work described assumes that relative self-citation rate is constant across an author’s publications and that the citation profile of a set of papers follows a Zipfian distribution, and from this derives a simple mathematical expression for excluding self-citation from h-Index values. Findings - It is shown that this new index is simply equal to the integer value of the author’s external citation rate (non-self-citations) to the power three quarters, multiplied by their h-Index. This value, called the b-index, does not require an extensive analysis of the self-citation rates of individual papers to produce, and appropriately shows the biggest numerical decreases, as compared to the corresponding h-Index, for very high self-citers. Practical implications - The method presented allows the user to assess quickly and simply the effects of self-citation on an author’s h-Index. Originality/value - This paper provides a simple and novel method for excluding self-citation from the h-Index and should be of interest to those interested in bibliometrics and databases of scientific literature.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Distributions, h Index, h-Index, Peer-Review, Publications, Publications, Referencing, Scientific Literature, Self-Citation, Serials, Zipfs Law

? Jacsó, P. (2009), Calculating the h-Index and other bibliometric and scientometric indicators from Google Scholar with the Publish or Perish software. *Online Information Review*, **33** (6), 1189-1200.

Full Text: [2009\Onl Inf Rev33, 1189.pdf](2009\Onl%20Inf%20Rev33,%201189.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to is to discuss the results of recent experiments in calculating the h-Index and other bibliometric and scientometric indicators from Google Scholar with the Publish or Perish software. Design/methodology/approach - The paper discusses the Publish or Perish (POP) software and finds that is a swift and elegant tool to provide the essential output features that Google Scholar does not offer. Findings - It is found that POP allows the user to edit the result lists presented in a compact, efficient grid-format. It facilitates the identification and removal of duplicate entries by offering dynamic sorting of the set by eight metadata elements, un-checking items and instant recalculation of the indicators. Originality/value - Some changes are recommended to enhance this useful utility by allowing users to clean and edit the erroneous entries in the result set, and then back-load it to POP for the recalculation of the indicators. It is also suggested that the option to upload into POP the result lists produced in CSV format from Web of Science and Scopus (which have much more reliable and reproducible data than Google Scholar) should also be offered.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Cons, Databases, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Internet, LIS, Output, Pros, Publishing, Removal, Researchers, Scientometric Indicators, Scopus, Software, Systems Software, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Jacsó, P. (2010), Metadata mega mess in Google Scholar. *Online Information Review*, **34** (1), 175-191.

Full Text: [2010\Onl Inf Rev34, 175.pdf](2010\Onl%20Inf%20Rev34,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - Google Scholar (GS) has shed the beta label on the fifth anniversary of launching its service This paper aims to address this issue. Design/methodology/approach As good as GS is through its keyword search option to find information about tens of millions of documents, many of them in open access full text format, it is as had for metadata-based searching when, beyond keywords in the title, abstract, descriptor and/or full text, the searcher also has to use author name, journal tale and/or publication year in specifying the query This paper provides a review of recent developments in Google Scholar Findings GS is especially inappropriate for bibliometric searches, for evaluating the publishing performance and impact of researchers and journals Originality/value Even if the clean up of Google Scholar accelerates it should not be forgotten that those evaluations of individuals and journals that have been done based on Google Scholar in the past few years have grossly handicapped many authors and journals whose name was replaced by phantom entries.

Keywords: Abstract, Bibliometric, Google Scholar, Impact, Information Searches, Journal, Journals, Publication, Publishing, Researchers, Review, Text Retrieval

? Jacsó, P. (2010), Differences in the rank position of journals by Eigenfactor metrics and the five-year impact factor in the *Journal Citation Reports* and the Eigenfactor Project web site. *Online Information Review*, **34** (3), 496-508.

Full Text: [2010\Onl Inf Rev34, 496.pdf](2010\Onl%20Inf%20Rev34,%20496.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The traditional, annually issued Journal Citation Reports (JCR) have been enhanced since the 2007 edition by the Eigenfactor Scores (EFS), The Article Influence Scores (AIS) and the five-year Journal Impact Factor (JIF-5). This paper aims to focus on the issues. Design/methodology/approach - These scientometric indicators are also available from the Eigenfactor Project web site that uses data from the yearly updates of the JCR. Findings - Although supposedly identical data sources are used for computing the metrics, there are differences in the absolute scores reported, which in turn resulted in significant (more than ten rank positions) changes for several journals in the sample. Originality/value - The differences in the scores and rank positions by the three new scientometric indicators of 52 journals in the Information and Library Science category were analysed to determine the range of differences and the extent of changes in rank positions.

Keywords: Citation, Databases, Indicators, Information Science, Journals, Quality Indicators, Science, Serials

? Jacsó, P. (2010), Comparison of journal impact rankings in the SCImago Journal & Country Rank and the Journal Citation Reports databases. *Online Information Review*, **34** (4), 642-657.

Full Text: [2010\Onl Inf Rev34, 642.pdf](2010\Onl%20Inf%20Rev34,%20642.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The purpose of this paper is to compare the journal impact rankings of the open access SCImago Journal & County Rank (SIR) database and the subscription-based Journal Citation Reports (ICR). Design/methodology/approach - The paper looks at the SIR database which offers essential scientometric information for more than 17,000 scholarly and professional journals based on data licensed from Elsevier’s Scopus database and compares this with the JCR database. Findings - The open access SIR database offers very informative new insights to complement those that have been provided by the JCR for more than three decades by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and its successor, the Thomson (later Thomson-Reuters) company. Especially valuable are its features of weighting the citations received based on the prestige of the citing journals, the (partial) exclusion of journal self-citations, and the broader base of source journals. They provide new opportunities to analyse and understand their effects on the ranking of journals. Originality/value - The paper provides useful information on the open access SIR and JCR databases and their effects on the ranking of journals.

Keywords: Electronic Journals, User Studies, Open Systems, h-Index, Scopus, Indicators, Coverage, Web, Productivity, Eigenfactor, Science, Cons, Pros

? Jacsó, P. (2010), Pragmatic issues in calculating and comparing the quantity and quality of research through rating and ranking of researchers based on peer reviews and bibliometric indicators from Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar. *Online Information Review*, **34** (6), 972-982.

Full Text: [2010\Onl Inf Rev34, 972.pdf](2010\Onl%20Inf%20Rev34,%20972.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to analyse the findings of two recently published papers (Norris and Oppenheim, 2003; and Li et al., 2010). Design/methodology/approach The findings were analysed from the practitioner’s perspective about the procedures involved in calculating the indicator values and the ranks and ratings. This was done with the purpose of playing the devil’s advocate, contemplating the reservations and arguments of those who do not want to use metrics based on database searches. Findings One advantage of this project is that its results can be compared at least partially with the findings of the three earlier RAEs (although its grade classes have changed), as well as with some of the other ranking lists in library and information management areas. Originality/value Very importantly, the authors concluded that “it would be premature in the extreme to suggest that citation-based indicators could be used as a cost-effective alternative to expert judgments”. This is a strong, very realistic and fair statement. Even this recent project’s results are very valuable in spite of the problems mentioned.

Keywords: Alternative, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Counts, Cons, Cost-Effective, Database, h-Index, Impact, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Information-Science, Library, Lis Faculty, Management, Metrics, of-Science, Papers, Peer Review, Peer Reviews, Premature, Procedures, Pros, Purpose, Quality, Quality Indicators, Quality of, Ranking, Recent, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Web of Science

? Jacsó, P. (2011), The h-Index, h-core citation rate and the bibliometric profile of the Scopus database. *Online Information Review*, **35** (3), 492-501.

Full Text: [2011\Onl Inf Rev35, 492.pdf](2011\Onl%20Inf%20Rev35,%20492.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The h-Index has been used to evaluate research productivity and impact (as manifested by the number of publications and the number of citations received) at many levels of aggregations for various targets. The purpose of this paper is to examine the bibliometric characteristics of the largest multidisciplinary databases that are the most widely used for measuring research productivity and impact. Design/methodology/approach - The paper presents preliminary findings about the Scopus database. It is to be complemented and contrasted by the bibliometric profile of the Web of Science (WoS) database. Findings - The test results showed that 18.7 million Scopus records had one or more cited references, representing 42 per cent of the entire database content. The ratio of cited reference enhanced records kept slightly increasing year by year from 1996 to 2009. Scopus classifies the journals and other serial sources into 27 broad subject areas by assigning its journals to 21 science disciplines, four social science disciplines, a single Arts and Humanities category, and/or a multidisciplinary category. The distribution of records among the broad subject areas can be searched in Scopus using the four-character codes of the subject areas. A journal or a single primary document may be assigned to more than one subject area. However, Scopus overdoes this, and it significantly distorts the h-Index for the broad subject areas. The h-Index of the pre-1996 subset of records for the 21,066,019 documents published before 1996 is 1,451, i.e. There are records for 1,451 documents in that subset that were cited more than 1,450 times. The total number of citations received by these 1,451 papers (i.e. The h-core, representing the number of items that contribute to the h-Index) is 4,416,488, producing an average citation rate of 3,044 citations per item in the h-core of the pre-1996 subset of the entire Scopus database. For the subset providing records for 23,455,354 documents published after 1995, the h-Index is 1,339, so the total number of citations must be at least 1,792,921. In reality the total number of citations received by these papers is 3,903,157, yielding a citation rate of 2,915 citations per document in the h-core. For the entire Scopus database of 44.5 million records the h-Index is 1,757. Originality/value - Knowing the bibliometric features of databases, their own h-Index and related metrics versus those of the alternative tools can be very useful for computing a variety of research performance indicators. However, we need to learn much more about our tools in our rush to metricise everything before we can rest assured that our gauges gauge correctly or at least with transparent limitations. Learning the bibliometric profile of the tools used to measure the research performance of researchers, departments, universities and journals can help in making better informed decisions, and discovering the limitations of the measuring tools.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Cons, Databases, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Humanities, Impact, Indicators, Information-Science, Journal, Journals, Metrics, Papers, Performance Indicators, Primary, Productivity, Profile, Pros, Publications, Ratio, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Research Work, Researchers, Science, Scientific-Research Output, Scopus, Serials, Social, Very Large Databases, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, Wos

? Sotudeh, H. (2011), Concentration effect of citation to Iranian papers: Iran’s Matthew core journals. *Online Information Review*, **35** (3), 471-491.

Full Text: [2011\Onl Inf Rev35, 471.pdf](2011\Onl%20Inf%20Rev35,%20471.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this study is to attempt to suggest an adjustment in Iran’s national publication strategy based on the country-specific Matthew core journals. It investigates Iran’s performance in its national journal set, and proposes a more prominent journal subset. Design/methodology/approach - A citation analysis method is applied to study Iran’s scientific performance in its national journal set. The data were extracted from the Science Citation Index at Web of Science and JCR and imported to SPSS for further refinement and analysis. Findings - The results showed that Iran experienced comparatively considerable citation loss. Surplus citations are concentrated in a small number of journals, presented as Iran’s positive Matthew core journals. The results also confirm a relatively poor publication strategy adopted by Iranian scientists and that a publication concentration does not necessarily enhance the chance of being widely cited. Research limitations/implications - These findings imply that Iran needs to watch more vigilantly the functioning of its science system. To improve its presence at the international level, Iran should re-orient its publication strategy towards a more prominent one. This may be the case for similar science systems, where the emphasis is given to quantity rather than quality. Originality/value - Country-specific Matthew core journals, with serious citation competition, can serve as an important criterion to monitor the functioning of science systems regarding publication strategy. This is the first empirical study to employ the concept to suggest improvements in a country’s publication strategy.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Competition, Countries, Impact, Index, Indicators, Iran, JCR, Journal, Journals, Matthew Core Journal, Matthew Effect, Papers, Publication, Publication Strategy, Research, Research Work, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publications, Serials, Strategy, Web of Science

? Jacsó, P. (2011), The h-Index, h-core citation rate and the bibliometric profile of the Scopus database. *Online Information Review*, **35** (3), 492-501.

Full Text: [2011\Onl Inf Rev35, 492.pdf](2011/Onl%20Inf%20Rev35,%20492.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The h-Index has been used to evaluate research productivity and impact (as manifested by the number of publications and the number of citations received) at many levels of aggregations for various targets. The purpose of this paper is to examine the bibliometric characteristics of the largest multidisciplinary databases that are the most widely used for measuring research productivity and impact.

Design/methodology/approach - The paper presents preliminary findings about the Scopus database. It is to be complemented and contrasted by the bibliometric profile of the Web of Science (WoS) database.

Findings - The test results showed that 18.7 million Scopus records had one or more cited references, representing 42 per cent of the entire database content. The ratio of cited reference enhanced records kept slightly increasing year by year from 1996 to 2009. Scopus classifies the journals and other serial sources into 27 broad subject areas by assigning its journals to 21 science disciplines, four social science disciplines, a single Arts and Humanities category, and/or a multidisciplinary category. The distribution of records among the broad subject areas can be searched in Scopus using the four-character codes of the subject areas. A journal or a single primary document may be assigned to more than one subject area. However, Scopus overdoes this, and it significantly distorts the h-Index for the broad subject areas. The h-Index of the pre-1996 subset of records for the 21,066,019 documents published before 1996 is 1,451, i.e. There are records for 1,451 documents in that subset that were cited more than 1,450 times. The total number of citations received by these 1,451 papers (i.e. The h-core, representing the number of items that contribute to the h-Index) is 4,416,488, producing an average citation rate of 3,044 citations per item in the h-core of the pre-1996 subset of the entire Scopus database. For the subset providing records for 23,455,354 documents published after 1995, the h-Index is 1,339, so the total number of citations must be at least 1,792,921. In reality the total number of citations received by these papers is 3,903,157, yielding a citation rate of 2,915 citations per document in the h-core. For the entire Scopus database of 44.5 million records the h-Index is 1,757.

Originality/value - Knowing the bibliometric features of databases, their own h-Index and related metrics versus those of the alternative tools can be very useful for computing a variety of research performance indicators. However, we need to learn much more about our tools in our rush to metricise everything before we can rest assured that our gauges gauge correctly or at least with transparent limitations. Learning the bibliometric profile of the tools used to measure the research performance of researchers, departments, universities and journals can help in making better informed decisions, and discovering the limitations of the measuring tools.

Keywords: Serials, Very Large Databases, Research Work, Scientific-Research Output, Web-of-Science, Google Scholar, Information-Science, Impact, Cons, Pros, Productivity, Researchers, Indicators

? Jacsó, P. (2011), Interpretations and misinterpretations of scientometric data in the report of the Royal Society about the scientific landscape in 2011. *Online Information Review*, **35** (4), 669-682.

Full Text: [2011\Onl Inf Rev35, 669.pdf](2011\Onl%20Inf%20Rev35,%20669.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - This paper aims to discuss some caveats about the findings of Part 1 of the Royal Society’s report from the perspective of the choice and reliability of the source base, and the bibliometric and scientometric indicators. Design/methodology/approach - The paper argues that the Royal Society’s report gives too much emphasis to the growth rate of the publications of Chinese researchers when interpolating those data and forecasting that, within the decade and possibly as early as 2013, China will be ahead of even the USA in terms of the number of publications. Findings - In an era when the “publish or perish” slogan is replaced by the “get cited or perish” mantra, the report barely discusses how much China is behind the world average and especially the above countries in terms of the most important scientometric indicators that take into account the productivity/quantity aspect and the citedness of publications as a proxy for quality. Originality/value - The paper illustrates that there are much better measures for the assessment of research activity than the one-dimensional productivity numbers, such as the h-Index or the uncitedness rate, and the citations/publication rate where China is far below and the USA is far above the world average scores, and uses some charts to paint a more realistic picture of the scientific landscape.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, China, China, Databases, Databases, Forecasting, Google Scholar, Growth, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Measurement, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Reliability, Reports, Research, Research Performance, Researchers, Science, Sciences, Scopus, Search Output, United Kingdom, USA

? Jacsó, P. (2011), The h-Index, h-core citation rate and the bibliometric profile of the Web of Science database in three configurations. *Online Information Review*, **35** (5), 821-833.

Full Text: [2011\Onl Inf Rev35, 821.pdf](2011\Onl%20Inf%20Rev35,%20821.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to discuss the new version of the Web of Science (WoS) software. Design/methodology/approach - This paper discusses the new version of the Web of Science (WoS) software. Findings - The new version of the Web of Science (WoS) software released in mid-2011 eliminated the 100,000-record limit in the search results. This, in turn, makes it possible to study the bibliometric profile of the entire WoS database (which consists of 50 million unique records), and/or any subset licensed by a library. In addition the maximum record set for the automatic production of the informative citation report was doubled from 5,000 to 10,000 records. These are important developments for getting a realistic picture of WoS, and gauging the most widely used gauge. It also helps in comparing WoS with the Scopus database using traceable and reproducible quantitative measures, including the h-Index and its variants, the citation rate of the documents making up the h-core (the set of records that contribute to the h-Index), and computing additional bibliometric indicators that can be used as proxies in evaluating the research performance of individuals, research groups, educational and research institutions as well as serial publications for the broadest subject areas and time span although with some limitations and reservations. Originality/value - This paper, which attempts to describe some of the bibliometric traits of WoS in three different configurations (in terms of the composition and time span of the components licensed), complements the one published in a previous issue of Online Information Review profiling the Scopus database.

Keywords: Automatic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Cons, Databases, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Indicators, Information-Science, of-Science, Profile, Publications, Quantitative, Ranking, Research, Research Institutions, Research Performance, Researchers, Review, Science, Scientific-Research Output, Scopus, Software, Web of Science, WOS

? Xia, J.F. and Nakanishi, K. (2012), Self-selection and the citation advantage of open access articles. *Online Information Review*, **36** (1), 40-51.

Full Text: [2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 40.pdf](2012\Onl%20Inf%20Rev36,%2040.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - This research seeks to examine the relationship between the open access availability of journal articles in anthropology and their citation conditions.

Design/methodology/approach - The paper applies a statistical logistic regression model to explore this relationship, and compares two groups of articles, those published in high-ranked journals and those in low-ranked journals based on journal impact factor, to examine the likelihood that open access status is correlated to scholarly impact.

Findings - The results reveal that open access articles in general receive more citations. Moreover, this research finds that articles in high-ranked journals do not have a higher open access rate, and articles in lower-ranked journals have a greater increase rate of citations if they are freely accessible.

Originality/value - The findings are contrary to the existing theory that a higher citation rate of open access articles is caused by authors posting their best articles online. It is hoped that the research discoveries can help electronic publishers and digital project managers to adjust their strategies in open access advocacy.

Keywords: Open Access Journal Articles, Citations, Self-Selection, Anthropological Journals, Serials, Open Access Publishing, Information-Science, Google Scholar, Impact, Journals, Library, Availability, Downloads, Web

? Jacsó, P. (2012), Google Scholar Author Citation Tracker: Is it too little, too late? *Online Information Review*, **36** (1), 126-141.

Full Text: [2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 126.pdf](2012\Onl%20Inf%20Rev36,%20126.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - Seven years after the release of Google Scholar in 2004, it was enhanced by a new module, the Google Scholar Author Citation Tracker (GSACT), currently a small subset of the complete Google Scholar (GS) database. The aim of this paper is to focus on this enhancement. Design/methodology/approach - The paper discusses the Google Scholar Author Citation Tracker, its features, potential benefits and problems. Findings - GSACT allows registered users to create and edit their scientific profiles and some bibliometric indicators, such as the h-Index, total citation counts, and the i10 index. These metrics are provided for the entire academic career of authors and for the most recent five-year period. The new module also offers some long overdue essential options, such as sorting result lists of the documents by their publication year, title, and the citations received Originality/value - The paper shows that, at present, GSACT may be too little, too late. However, with an extension of the current clean-up project it could possibly become a really scholarly resource in the long run.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Counts, Database, Google Scholar, Gs, H Index, H-Index, Index, Indicators, Internet, Metrics, Options, Potential, Profiles, Publication, Ranking, Recent, Release, Research Work, Researchers, Science, Scientists, Scopus, Search Engines, Small, Software, Variants

? Jacsó, P. (2012), The evaluation of research by scientometric indicators. *Online Information Review*, **36** (2), 324-325.

Full Text: 2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 324.pdf

Keywords: Citation Awards, Citation Indexes, Citation Metrics, Evaluation, Indicators, Research, Research Assessment, Scientometric, Scientometric Indicators

? Jacsó, P. (2012), Using Google Scholar for journal impact factors and the h-Index in nationwide publishing assessments in academia - siren songs and air-raid sirens. *Online Information Review*, **36** (3), 462-478.

Full Text: [2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 462.pdf](2012/Onl%20Inf%20Rev36,%20462.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - Google Scholar has been increasingly used in the past six to seven years as a highly efficient information source and service by librarians and other information professionals. The problem is when Google Scholar is touted and used as a bibliometric/scientometric tool and resource in the assessment of the quantity (productivity) and quality (impact) of research publications, in formal and informal ways, for decisions related to tenure, promotion and grant applications of individual researchers and research groups, as well as in journal subscriptions and cancellations. This paper aims to examine this issue.

Design/methodology/approach - The paper discusses the use of Google Scholar for journal impact factors and the h-Index in nationwide publishing assessments in academia. It focuses on the issues of access and excess in Google Scholar: the innate limits of Google Scholar and those imposed by its developers on the users.

Findings - The paper reveals that issues of access and excess in Google Scholar prevent the researchers from doing appropriate content analysis that the best librarians and other information professionals do systematically to discover the pros and cons of databases. The excess content grossly dilutes the originally worthy collection of scholarly publications. The accuracy, reliability and reproducibility are essential for realistic research assessment through the prism of the quantity (publication counts) and quality (citation counts) of scholarly works. Unfortunately the metadata created by Google Scholar is substandard, neither reliable nor reproducible and it distorts the metric indicators at the individual, corporate and journal levels.

Originality/value - The paper provides useful information on the use of Google Scholar for journal impact factors and the h-Index in academic publishing.

Keywords: User Studies, Search Engines, Periodicals, Information Retrieval, Citation Counts, Rankings, Scopus, Indicators, Databases, Science, Cons, Pros, Web

? Huang, M.H. (2012), Exploring the h-Index at the institutional level: A practical application in world university rankings. *Online Information Review*, **36** (4), 534-547.

Full Text: [2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 534.pdf](2012/Onl%20Inf%20Rev36,%20534.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this study is to evaluate the scientific performance of universities by extending the application of the h-Index from the-individual to the institutional level. A ranking of the world’s top universities based on their h-Index scores was produced. The geographic distribution of the highly ranked universities by continent and by country was also analysed. Design/approach/methodology - This study uses bibliometric analysis to rank the universities. In order to calculate their h-Index the numbers of papers and citations in each university were gathered from Web of Science, including the Science Citation Index and Social Science Citation Index. Authority control dealing with variations in university names ensured the accuracy of each university’s number of published journal papers and the subsequent statistics of their citations. Findings - It was found that a high correlation exists between the h-Index ranking generated in this study and that produced by Shanghai Jiao Tong University. The results confirm the validity of the h-Index in the assessment of research performance at the university level. Originality/value - The h-Index has been used to evaluate research performance at the institutional level in several recent studies; however these studies evaluated institutions’ performance only in certain disciplines or in a single country. This paper measures the research performance of universities all over the world, and the applicability of the h-Index at the institutional level was validated by calculating the correlation between the ranking result of the h-Index and the ranking by the Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Application, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Control, Correlation, Country, Distribution, H Index, H-Index, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Organizational Performance, Papers, Performance, Purpose, Rank, Ranking, Rankings, Recent, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Performance, Scientific-Research Output, Social Science Citation Index, Statistics, Universities, University, University Rankings, Validity, Web of Science, World

? Jacsó, P. (2012), Google Scholar metrics for publications the software and content features of a new open access bibliometric service. *Online Information Review*, **36** (4), 604-619.

Full Text: [2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 604.pdf](2012/Onl%20Inf%20Rev36,%20604.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to review the software and content features of the Google Scholar Metrics (GSM) service launched in April 2012. Design/methodology/approach - The paper reviews GSM, examining the software, browsing, searching and sorting functions, citation matching and content. Findings - The paper reveals that the service can offer a better alternative than the traditional Google Scholar service to discover and judge the standing of journals through the prism of their citedness. GSM could become a potentially useful complementary resource primarily by virtue of its brand recognition, and the convenience of not requiring the installation of additional software, but currently its bibliometric indicators are often inappropriate for decision making in matters of tenure, promotion, grants and accreditation. Originality/value - The paper provides a good understanding of the GSM service.

Keywords: Access, Accreditation, Alternative, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Business, Citation, Complementary, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Enhanced Databases, Functions, Google, Google Scholar, Google Scholar Metrics, H-Index, Impact, Indicators, Journal-Citation-Reports, Journals, Marketing Journals, Metrics, Open, Open Access, Open Systems, Periodicals, Promotion, Public Domain Software, Publications, Purpose, Rankings, Researchers, Review, Reviews, Scopus, Search Engines, Service, Software, Tenure, Understanding, User Studies, Web-of-Science

? Huang, M.H. and Lin, W.Y.C. (2012), The influence of journal self-citations on journal impact factor and immediacy index. *Online Information Review*, **36** (5), 639-654.

Full Text: [2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 639.pdf](2012/Onl%20Inf%20Rev36,%20639.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between journal self-citation and journal impact factor (JIF)/journal immediacy index (JII). Design/methodology/approach - This research examined research papers in 20 key journals in environmental engineering with a publication year range of 1999 to 2008. The bibliographical information of cited references was obtained from the Science Citation Index Expanded of the Web of Science. Findings - The findings indicated that JII? and JII values changed only slightly regardless of the inclusion or exclusion of self-citations, suggesting that the influence of self-citation on journals was insignificant. Consequently there is no need for evaluations to exclude journal self-citations in journal or researcher evaluations. In addition the findings indicated that JIF and five-year JIF were highly correlated, suggesting that it would not be necessary to extend the calculation of JIF to five years. Considering the cost in terms of time and effort, the two-year JIF is sufficient in the discipline of environmental engineering. Originality/value - This research provides a better understanding of journal self-citations in journal or researcher evaluation with JIF and JII as indicators.

Keywords: Calculation, Citation, Cost, Engineering, Environmental, Environmental Engineering, Evaluation, h-Index, Immediacy Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Information, Journal, Journal Immediacy Index, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Self-Citation, Journals, Papers, Publication, Purpose, References, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Understanding, Web of Science

? Jacsó, P. (2012), The problems with the subject categories schema in the EigenFactor database from the perspective of ranking journals by their prestige and impact. *Online Information Review*, **36** (5), 758-766.

Full Text: [2012\Onl Inf Rev36, 758.pdf](2012/Onl%20Inf%20Rev36,%20758.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - EigenFactor service went through some changes in 2011 before issuing the most current edition (EF-2010) following the release of the 2010 edition of the Journal Citation Reports (JCR-2010) in mid-2011. Ranking journals by the EigenFactor Score (EFS) and the Article Influence Score (AIS) offered an additional pair of bibliometric indicators to assess the impact of journals in the (sub)disciplinary fields of the sciences and social sciences. In evaluating the clout, importance, and impact of journals it is essential to compare apples to apples, i.e. limiting the assessments to journals belonging to the same (sub)disciplinary areas. This paper aims to examine the quality of the subject categories created for EF-2010 and of the JCR-2010 subject categories as implemented within the EigenFactor services. Design/methodology/approach - The paper compares the adequacy of the subject categories in the JCR-2010 and EF-2010, examining the assignment of 77 information and library science journals and 50 business/marketing journals to the 64 subject categories used in EF-2010. Findings - The study finds that EF-2010 uses a very broad categorisation system of merely 64 subject categories along with the much more specific subject categories originally developed and enhanced for the JCR database of the Institute for Scientific Information (now Thomson-Reuters). JCR-2010 has four times as many categories than the former, and would offer a far more realistic comparison of the impact of comparable journals in EF-2010 if the developers of the EigenFactor database had retained the assignment of the journals to the JCR subject categories. The inconsistency, inaccuracy and incompleteness of the journal classification practice in EF-2010 creates a highly distorted picture of the standing of journals in their (sub)disciplinary leagues, and makes it very difficult for the users to reproduce the far more refined league lists of journals. Originality/value - The paper describes the most serious limitations and errors in the classification of journals in the EF-2010 edition.

Keywords: Adequacy, Article, Article Influence, Assessments, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Changes, Citation, Citation-Reports, Classification, Classification Schemes, Comparison, Database, Eigenfactor Database, Errors, Google Scholar, Impact, Indicators, Information, Institute for Scientific Information, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Ranking, Journals, Metrics, Practice, Quality, Quality Of, Ranking, Ranking Journals, Release, Schema, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Service, Services, Social, Social Sciences, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters

? Bornmann, L., Stefaner, M., Anegon, F.D. and Mutz, R. (2014), Ranking and mapping of universities and research-focused institutions worldwide based on highly-cited papers: A visualisation of results from multi-level models. *Online Information Review*, **38** (1), 43-58.

Full Text: [2014\Onl Inf Rev38, 43.pdf](2014/Onl%20Inf%20Rev38,%2043.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The web application presented in this paper allows for an analysis to reveal centres of excellence in different fields worldwide using publication and citation data. Only specific aspects of institutional performance are taken into account and other aspects such as teaching performance or societal impact of research are not considered. The purpose of this paper is to address these issues. Design/methodology/approach - Based on data gathered from Scopus, field-specific excellence can be identified in institutions where highly-cited papers have been frequently published. Findings - The web application (www.excellencemapping.net) combines both a list of institutions ordered by different indicator values and a map with circles visualising indicator values for geocoded institutions. Originality/value - Compared to the mapping and ranking approaches introduced hitherto, our underlying statistics (multi-level models) are analytically oriented by allowing the estimation of values for the number of excellent papers for an institution which are statistically more appropriate than the observed values; the calculation of confidence intervals as measures of accuracy for the institutional citation impact; the comparison of a single institution with an “average” institution in a subject area: and the direct comparison of at least two institutions.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Application, Calculation, Citation, Citation Impact, Cities, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Excellence, Geography, Geography of Science, Google Maps, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Highly-Cited Papers, Impact, Indicator, Institutions, Intervals, Issues, Mapping, Maps, Measures, Models, Papers, Patterns, Performance, Post Hoc Power, Predictive-Validity, Publication, Purpose, Ranking, Research, Science, Scientific Excellence, Scopus, Self-Citation, Societal Impact, Spatial Scientometrics, Statistics, Teaching, Universities, University Ranking, Web

? Haghdoost, A., Zare, M. and Bazrafshan, A. (2014), How variable are the journal impact measures? *Online Information Review*, **38** (6), 723-737.

Full Text: [2014\Onl Inf Rev38, 723.pdf](2014/Onl%20Inf%20Rev38,%20723.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine the variability of the impact factor (IF) and additional metrics in biomedical journals to provide some clues to the reliability of journal citation indicators. Design/methodology/approach - Having used ISI Journal Citation Reports, from 2005 to 2011, the authors extracted 62 subject categories related to biomedical sciences. The category lists and citation profile for each journal were then downloaded and extracted. Coefficient of variation was applied to estimate the overall variability of the journal citation indicators. Findings - Total citation indicators for 3,411 journals were extracted and examined. The overall variability of IFs and other journal citation measures in basic, clinical or translational, open access or subscription journals decreased while the quality and prestige of those journals developed. Interestingly, journal citation measures produced dissimilar variability trends and thus highlighted the importance of using multiple instead of just one measure in evaluating the performance and influence of biomedical journals. Eigenfactort, Article’s Influence and Cited Half Life proposed as more reliable indicators. Originality/value - The relative variability of the journal citation measures in biomedical journals would decrease with a development in the impact and quality of journals. Eigenfactort and Cited Half Life are suggested as more reliable measures indicating few changes during the study period and across different impact level journals. These findings will be useful for librarians, researchers and decision makers who need to use citation measures as evaluative tools.

Keywords: Access, Authors, Basic, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Changes, Citation, Citation Impact, Clinical, Decision, Development, From, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Measures, Indicators, Influence, Isi, Journal, Journal Citation, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Measure, Measures, Metrics, Open, Open Access, Open-Access, Performance, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Reliability, Researchers, Sciences, Scimago, Trends, Variability

? Ke, S.W., Lin, W.C., Tsai, C.F. and Hu, Y.H. (2014), Citation impact analysis of research papers that appear in oral and poster sessions: A case study of three computer science conferences. *Online Information Review*, **38** (6), 738-745.

Full Text: [2014\Onl Inf Rev38, 738.pdf](2014/Onl%20Inf%20Rev38,%20738.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - Conference publications are an important aspect of research activities. There are generally both oral presentations and poster sessions at large international conferences. One can hypothesise that, for the same conferences, the papers presented in oral sessions should have a higher research impact than the papers presented in poster sessions. However, there has been no related study examining the validity of this hypothesis. In other words, the difference of research impact between papers presented orally or during poster sessions has not been discussed in literature. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to conduct a citation analysis to compare the research impact of papers presented in oral and poster sessions. Design/methodology/approach - In this paper, data from three leading conferences in the field of computer vision are examined, namely CVPR (2011 and 2012), ICCV (2011) and ECCV (2012). Several types of citation-related statistics are collected, including the number of highly cited papers (i. e. high number of citations) presented in oral and poster sessions, the total citations of both types of papers, the average citations of oral and poster papers, and the average citations of each frequently cited paper of both types. Findings - There are three main findings. First, a larger proportion of highly cited papers are from oral sessions than poster sessions. Second, the average number of citations per paper is larger for those presented in oral sessions than poster sessions. Third, the average number of citations for highly cited papers presented in oral sessions is not necessarily greater than for the ones presented in poster sessions. Originality/value - The originality of this paper is that it is the first attempt to examine the differences of citation impacts of conference papers presented in oral and poster sessions. The findings of this study will allow future bibliometrics research to further explore this related issue for longer periods and different fields.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Impact, Citations, Computer Science, Computer Vision, Conference, Conference Papers, Conference Publication, Conferences, Data, Field, First, From, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Impact, Impact Analysis, Impacts, International, Literature, Oral, Oral Sessions, Papers, Poster Sessions, Publications, Purpose, Research, Research Impact, Research Papers, Science, Statistics, Validity

? Orduña-Malea, E., Martín-Martín, A., Ayllon, J.M. and López-Cózar, E.D. (2014), The silent fading of an academic search engine: The case of Microsoft Academic Search. *Online Information Review*, **38** (7), 936-953.

Full Text: [2014\Onl Inf Rev38, 936.pdf](2014/Onl%20Inf%20Rev38,%20936.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to describe the obsolescence process of Microsoft Academic Search (MAS) as well as the effects of this decline in the coverage of disciplines and journals, and their influence in the representativeness of organizations. Design/methodology/approach - The total number of records and those belonging to the most reputable journals (1,762) and organizations (346) according to the Field Rating indicator in each of the 15 fields and 204 sub-fields of MAS, have been collected and statistically analysed in March 2014, by means of an automated querying process via http, covering academic publications from 1700 to present. Findings - MAS has no longer been updated since 2013, although this phenomenon began to be glimpsed in 2011, when its coverage plummeted. Throughout 2014, indexing of new records is still ongoing, but at a minimum rate, without following any apparent pattern. Research limitations/implications - There are also retrospective records being indexed at present. In this sense, this research provides a picture of what MAS offered during March 2014 being queried directly via http. Practical implications - The unnoticed obsolescence of MAS affects to the quality of the service offered to its users (both those who engage in scientific information seeking and also those who use it for quantitative purposes). Social implications - The predominance of Google Scholar (GS) as monopoly in the academic search engines market as well as the prevalence of an open construction model (GS) vs a closed model (MAS). Originality/value - A complete longitudinal analysis of disciplines, journals and organizations on MAS has been performed for the first time identifying an unnoticed obsolescence. Any public explanation or disclaimer note has been announced from the responsible company, something incomprehensible given its implications for the reliability and validity of bibliometric data provided on disciplines, journals, authors and congress as well as their fair representation on the academic search engine.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Journals, Academic Search Engines, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Co, Complete, Construction, Coverage, Data, Disciplines, Effects, Engine, Explanation, Fading, Features, Field, First, From, Google, Google Scholar, Google Scholar Citations, Gs, Indexing, Indicator, Influence, Information, Journals, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Analysis, Market, Mas, Metrics, Microsoft Academic Search, Minimum, Model, Obsolescence, Open, Pattern, Prevalence, Profiles, Public, Publications, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Records, Reliability, Representation, Research, Retrospective, Science, Scientific Fields, Scientific Information, Search, Search Engine, Service, Social Network, Universities, Validity

# Title: Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials

Full Journal Title: Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1059-2725

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jadad, A.R. and McQuay, H.J. (1993), A high-yield strategy to identify randomized controlled trials for systematic reviews. *Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials*.

Abstract: Objective: To compare the sensitivity, precision, and the costs in time of searching by hand and by MEDLINE to identify randomized controlled trials (RCTs) for systematic reviews. Design: Nine anesthetic and pain journals were searched by both MEDLINE and by hand for the years 1970, 1980, and 1990, recording number of publications and time taken to identify randomized double-blind controlled trials in pain research. Results: Thirty-four volumes, containing 5583 full publications (24,417 pages) and 2889 abstracts and letters (1755 pages) were hand searched; 142 eligible (definite RCTs) full papers and 171 eligible abstracts and letters were identified. The MEDLINE search strategy yielded 274 reports of which 138 were eligible; 125 of these were full papers, 1 was a letter and 12 were abstracts. Two full papers which were identified by the MEDLINE search strategy were missed by hand search. The overall sensitivity of the MEDLINE search strategy for full papers was 87% ((125/144) times 100) with a precision of 52% ((125/242) times 100). This is the best combination of sensitivity and precision reported to date. Abstracts were mostly in supplement issues which were not indexed. Combining the MEDLINE search strategy with selective hand search of abstracts and letters gave a sensitivity of 94%. Conclusions: Hand search of entire journals remains the most accurate method for identification of the eligible reports, but it is the most time-consuming. The MEDLINE search was faster, but it failed to identify at least 13% of the indexed eligible reports. Ideally, both hand search and MEDLINE should be used. The combination of MEDLINE with hand search restricted to letters and abstracts might be an acceptable alternative for reviewers with insufficient funds to support a full hand search process.

# Title: Online Review

Full Journal Title: Online Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hawkins, D.T. and Miller, B. (1977), Online data-base coverage of online information-retrieval literature. *Online Review*, **1** (1), 59-64.

? Hawkins, D.T. (1978), Bibliometrics of the online information-retrieval literature. *Online Review*, **2** (4), 345-351.

? Jokic, M. (1992), Information value of papers written in Slavonic languages in the MEDLINE database. *Online Review*, **16** (1), 17-27.

Abstract: A sample of 3746 papers has been obtained from 168 online retrospective searches of MEDLINE. Each paper has been bibliometrically analysed by the following indicators: language in which it was written; existence of an English abstract; abstract type with respect to number of words; depth of indexing, and inclusion of the author’s address. Special emphasis has been put on scientific production in Slavonic countries and the information value of these papers in MEDLINE. A comparative study has been made of works originally written in English.

Keywords: Countries, Indexing, Indicators, MEDLINE, Papers, Scientific Production

# Title: Open It-Based Innovation: Moving Towards Cooperative It Transfer and Knowledge Diffusion

Full Journal Title: Open It-Based Innovation: Moving Towards Cooperative It Transfer and Knowledge Diffusion

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Larsen, T.J. and Levine, L. (2008), Citation patterns in MIS: An analysis of exemplar articles. *Open It-Based Innovation: Moving Towards Cooperative It Transfer and Knowledge Diffusion*, **287**, 23-38.

Abstract: The present research examines MIS exemplar articles, analyzing their citation patterns in MIS and other scientific fields. Using MIS Quarterly articles of the year and peer-nominated articles, we identified 36 exemplar MIS articles. 117 all, 421 journals contained articles that cited the exemplars. Our five findings are: (1) the HIS exemplars cover a wide range of themes, (2) the average life-time for an exemplar article (as expressed through the citations mode to the article) is 17 years , as compared with an 11 year expected life time for scientific journal articles, (3) the dominant life-cycle pattern for an an exemplar takes the form of a bell curve, (4) exemplar articles that were conceptual in nature are not cited any more frequently than articles treating contemporary, issues, and (5)conceptual contributions have a longer lifetime of citation activity than contemporary exemplars. Future research will in ore closely examine HIS and its reference disciplines, as is revealed through extensive citation analysis of the exemplars.

Keywords: Analysis, Artifact, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Patterns, Citations, Cocitation, Diffusion of Research, Diversity, Documents, Et-Al, Evolution, Exemplar Articles, Identity Crisis, Journal Articles, Journals, Management-Information-Systems, MIS, MIS Research Agenda, Reference Discipline, Reference Disciplines, Research, Scientific Journal, Scientometrics

# Title: 3rd Open Conference on Information Science in Canada on Organizational Patterns in Information Science in Canada

Full Journal Title: 3rd Open Conference on Information Science in Canada on Organizational Patterns in Information Science in Canada

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rogers, H. (1975), CAN/SDI and the social scientist. *3rd Open Conference on Information Science in Canada on Organizational Patterns in Information Science in Canada*, 117-121.

Abstract: An SDI service for the social sciences started at the National Library with a subscription to MARC II. Since the Social Sciences Citation Index has been added, the number of subscribers to the service have increased steadily. The uphill grind of ‘selling’ such a service to social scientists is described. The addition of on-line searches has helped to further this automated service.

Keywords: Sciences, SDI, Service, Social, Social Sciences

# Title: Opening Information Horizons

Full Journal Title: Opening Information Horizons

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mann, G.S., Mimno, D. and McCallum, A. (2006), Bibliometric impact measures leveraging topic analysis. *Opening Information Horizons*, 65-74.

Abstract: Measurements of the impact and history of research literature provide a useful complement to scientific digital library collections. Bibliometric indicators have been extensively studied, mostly in the context of journals. However, journal-based metrics poorly capture topical distinctions in fast-moving fields, and are increasingly problematic with the rise of open-access publishing. Recent developments in latent topic models have produced promising results for automatic sub-field discovery. The fine-grained, faceted topics produced by such models provide a clearer view of the topical divisions of a body of research literature and the interactions between those divisions. We demonstrate the usefulness of topic models in measuring impact by applying a new phrase-based topic discovery model to a collection of 300,000 Computer Science publications, collected by the Rexa automatic citation indexing system.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Indexing, History, Impact, Indexing, Indicators, Journals, Literature, Metrics, Open Access, Publications, Publishing, Research, Science, Sub-Field, System, Usefulness

# Title: Operations Management Research

Full Journal Title: Operations Management Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Olhager, J. and Shafer, S. (2013), Editorial: *Operations Management Research* in Science Citation Index Expanded (ISI) in the Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge. *Operations Management Research*, **6** (1-2), 1.

Full Text: [2013\Ope Man Res6, 1.pdf](2013/Ope%20Man%20Res6,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Citation, ISI, Knowledge, Management, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Knowledge

# Title: Operative Dentistry

Full Journal Title: Operative Dentistry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0361-7734

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nuckles, D.B., Pope, N.N. and Adams, J.D. (1993), A survey of the accuracy of references in 10 dental journals. *Operative Dentistry*, **18** (1), 28-32.

Abstract: Several studies have evaluated the accuracy of bibliographic citations in the medical literature. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the accuracy of 300 reference citations in 10 dental journals. Thirty references were randomly selected from the January 1991 issue of 10 dental journals, for a total of 300 reference citations. Almost all of the citations were verified from the original source; a few were identified from other library sources. Only two references were unable to be identified, and they were both from foreign journals. This survey found 78% (n = 234) of the citations verified (n = 298) to be correct

Keywords: Accuracy, Citations, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Literature, Purpose, Reference, References, Source, Sources, Survey

# Title: Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics

Full Journal Title: Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bartlett, H. and Eperjesi, F. (2004), An ideal ocular nutritional supplement? *Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics*, **24** (4), 339-349.

Abstract: The role of nutritional supplementation in prevention of onset or progression of ocular disease is of interest to health care professionals and patients. The aim of this review is to identify those antioxidants most appropriate for inclusion in an ideal ocular nutritional supplement, suitable for those with a family history of glaucoma, cataract, or age-related macular disease, or lifestyle factors predisposing onset of these conditions, such as smoking, poor nutritional status, or high levels of sunlight exposure. It would also be suitable for those with early stages of age-related ocular disease. Literature searches were carried out on Web of Science and PUBMED for articles relating to the use of nutrients in ocular disease. Those highlighted for possible inclusion were vitamins A, B, C and E, carotenoids beta-carotene, lutein, and zeaxanthin, minerals selenium and zinc, and the herb, Ginkgo biloba. Conflicting evidence is presented for vitamins A and E in prevention of ocular disease; these vitamins have roles in the production of rhodopsin and prevention of lipid peroxidation respectively. B vitamins have been linked with a reduced risk of cataract and studies have provided evidence supporting a protective role of vitamin C in cataract prevention. Beta-carotene is active in the prevention of free radical formation, but has been linked with an increased risk of lung cancer in smokers. Improvements in visual function in patients with age-related macular disease have been noted with lutein and zeaxanthin supplementation. Selenium has been linked with a reduced risk of cataract and activates the antioxidant enzyme glutathione peroxidase, protecting cell membranes from oxidative damage while zinc, although an essential component of antioxidant enzymes, has been highlighted for risk of adverse effects. As well as reducing platelet aggregation and increasing vasodilation, Gingko biloba has been linked with improvements in pre-existing field damage in some patients with normal tension glaucoma. We advocate that vitamins C and E, and lutein/zeaxanthin should be included in our theoretically ideal ocular nutritional supplement.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Age-Related Eye Disease, Age-Related Maculopathy, Beaver Dam Eye, Blue-Mountains-Eye, Bone-Mineral Density, Cancer, Carotenoids, Disease, Exposure, Ginkgo Biloba, Ginkgo-Biloba Extract, Health Care, Herb, High-Dose Supplementation, History, Human Macular Pigment, Interest, Lipid, Literature, Lung Cancer, Lutein, Normal, Opacities Case-Control, Prevention, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Smoking, Vitamin C, Vitamin E, Vitamin-E Supplementation, Web of Science, Zeaxanthin

# Title: Ophthalmologe

Full Journal Title: [Ophthalmologe](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100481/?p=98d9233f1e1842c58d98873da26c5d6b&pi=0); [Ophthalmologe](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100481/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lindner, U.K. and Oehm, V. (1997), The magic of the impact factor - exposure of a phenomenon. *Ophthalmologe*, **94** (4), 261-262.

Full Text: Ophthalmologe94, 261.pdf

Keywords: Exposure, Impact, Impact Factor

? Wolfram, C. (2008), Ophthalmologic publications from Germany. *Ophthalmologe*, **105** (12), 1115-1120.

Full Text: [2008\Ophthalmologe105, 1115.pdf](2008\Ophthalmologe105,%201115.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The German contribution to the worldwide publication activity in ophthalmology had not yet been explored properly. Methods. A quantitative bibliometric analysis of ophthalmologic publications for the years 1993-2007 was performed using the online database of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). The analysis used eight selected search words as well as publication activities of 45 journals in the ISI category “ophthalmology.” Results. The analysis according to search words revealed a proportion of 9.9% for ophthalmologic publications from Germany and a proportion of 8.9% according to journal-specific publication activities. The contribution of publications from Germany in English-language journals was 5.9%. Approximately two-thirds of the German publications were written in English and one-third in German. Germany ranked second behind the United States in absolute publication numbers but was behind other Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian countries when the numbers were adjusted for population size. Conclusion. German ophthalmologic publications have reached an appreciable level in the international literature.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Blindness, Ditch Impact Factors, Germany, ISI, Journals, Online Database, Ophthalmologic Publications, Ophthalmologic Research, Productivity, Publications, Research Productivity

# Title: Ophthalmologica

Full Journal Title: Ophthalmologica

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ophthalmologica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ophthalmologica

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Caramoy, A., Korwitz, U., Eppelin, A., Kirchhof, B. and Fauser, S. (2013), Analysis of aggregate impact factor inflation in ophthalmology. *Ophthalmologica*, **229** (2), 113-118.

Full Text: [2013\Ophthalmologica229, 113.pdf](2013/Ophthalmologica229,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To analyze the aggregate impact factor (AIF) in ophthalmology, its inflation rate, and its relation to other subject fields. Methods: A retrospective, database review of all subject fields in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR), Science edition. Citation data, AIF, number of journals and citations from the years 2003-2011 were analyzed. Data were retrieved from JCR. Future trends were calculated using a linear regression method. Results: The AIF varies considerably between subjects. It shows also an inflation rate, which varies annually. The AIF inflation rate in ophthalmology was not as high as the background AIF inflation rate. Conclusions: The AIF inflation rate caused the AIF to increase annually. Not considering these variations in the AIF between years and between fields will make the AIF as a bibliometric tool inappropriate. Copyright (C) 2012 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Aggregate Impact Factor, Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Citations, Data, Database, Impact, Impact Factor, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Linear Regression, Manipulation, Open-Access Articles, Ophthalmology, Quality, Regression, Results, Review, Science, Trends

# Title: Ophthalmology

Full Journal Title: [Ophthalmology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01616420)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ophthalmology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ophthalmology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lansingh, V.C. and Carter, M.J. (2009), Does open access in ophthalmology affect how articles are subsequently cited in research? *Ophthalmology*, **116** (8), 1425-1431.

Full Text: [2009\Ophthalmology116, 1425.pdf](2009\Ophthalmology116,%201425.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To determine whether the concept of open access affects how articles are cited in the field of ophthalmology. Design: Type of meta-analysis. Participants: Examination of 480 articles in ophthalmology in the experimental protocol and 415 articles in the control protocol. Methods: Four subject areas were chosen to search the ophthalmology literature in the PubMed database using the terms “cataract,” “diabetic retinopathy,” “glaucoma,” and “refractive errors.” Searching started in December of 2003 and worked back in time to the beginning of the year. The number of subsequent citations for equal numbers of both open access and closed access (by subscription) articles was quantified using the Scopus database and Google search engine. Number of authors, article type, country/region in which the article was published, language, and funding data were also collected for each article. A control protocol was also carried out to ascertain that the sampling method was not systematically biased by matching 6 ophthalmology journals (3 open access, 3 closed access) using their impact factors, and employing the same search methodology to sample open access and closed access articles. Main Outcome Measures: Number of citations. Results: The total number of citations was significantly higher for open access articles compared to closed access articles for Scopus (mean 15.2 versus 11.5, P < .0005, Mann-Whitney U = 20029, and Google (mean 6.4 versus 4.0, P < .0005, Mann-Whitney U = 21281). However, univariate general linear model (GLM) analysis showed that access was not a significant factor that explained the citation data. Author number, country/region of publication, subject area, language, and funding were the variables that had the most effect and were statistically significant. Control protocol results showed no significant difference between open and closed access articles in regard to number of citations found by Scopus: open access: mean 17.8; SD (standard deviation) = 23.70; closed access: mean = 19.1; SD = 20.31; Mann-Whitney test, P = 0.730, Mann-Whitney U = 20584. Conclusions: Unlike other fields of science, open access thus far has not affected how ophthalmology articles are cited in the literature. Financial Disclosure(s): The authors have no proprietary or commercial interest in any materials discussed in this article. Ophthalmology 2009; 116:1425-1431 (C) 2009 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Association, Authors, Citation, Citation Advantage, Citations, Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Model, Open Access, Publication, Pubmed, Research, Scopus

? McGimpsey, S.J., Woodside, J.V., Cardweli, C., Cahill, M. and Chakravarthy, U. (2009), Homocysteine, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase C677T polymorphism, and risk of retinal vein occlusion: A meta-analysis. *Ophthalmology*, **116** (9), 1778-1787.

Full Text: 2009\Ophthalmology116, 1778.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To assess the role of plasma total homocysteine (tHcy) concentrations and homozygosity for the thermolabile variant of the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T gene as risk factors for retinal vascular occlusive disease. Design: Retinal vein occlusion (RVO) is an important cause of vision loss. Early meta-analyses showed that tHcy was associated with an increased risk of RVO, but a significant number of new studies have been published. Participants and/or Controls: RVO patients and controls. Methods: Data sources included MEDLINE, Web of Science, and PUBMED searches and searching reference lists of relevant articles and reviews. Reviewers searched the databases, selected the studies, and then extracted data. Results were pooled quantitatively using meta-analytic methods. Main Outcome Measures: tHcy concentrations and MTHFR genotype. Results: There were 25 case-control studies for tHcy (1533 cases and 1708 controls) and 18 case-control studies for MTHFR (1082 cases and 4706 controls). The mean tHcy was on average 2.8 mu mol/L (95% confidence interval [Cl], 1.8-3.7) greater in the RVO cases compared with controls, but there was evidence of between-study heterogeneity (P<0.001, I(2) = 93%). There was funnel plot asymmetry suggesting publication bias. There was no evidence of association between homozygosity for the MTHFR C677T genotype and RVO (odds ratio [OR] 1.20; 95% Cl, 0.84-1.71), but again marked heterogeneity (P = 0.004, I(2) = 53%) was observed. Conclusions: There was some evidence that elevated tHcy was associated with RVO, but not homozygosity for the MTHFR C677T genotype. Both analyses should be interpreted cautiously because of marked heterogeneity between the study estimates and possible effect of publication bias on the tHcy findings. Financial Disclosure(s): The author(s) have no proprietary or commercial interest in any materials discussed in this article. Ophthalmology 2009;116:1778-1787 (C) 2009 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Antioxidant Vitamins, Bias, Cardiovascular-Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese Population, Databases, Disease, Genetic Polymorphisms, Hypercoagulable States, Interest, Ischemic Optic Neuropathy, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Methylene Tetrahydrofolate Reductase, Mthfr, Plasma, Plasma Homocysteine, Polymorphism, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Ratio, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Thermolabile Mthfr Genotype, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Ophthalmology118, 784.pdf](2011\Ophthalmology118,%20784.pdf)

Keywords: Citation, Science, Science Citation Index

? Rudnicka, A.R., Jarrar, Z., Wormald, R., Cook, D.G., Fletcher, A. and Owen, C.G. (2012), Age and gender variations in age-related macular degeneration prevalence in populations of European ancestry: A meta-analysis. *Ophthalmology*, **119** (3), 571-580.

Full Text: [2012\Ophthalmology119, 571.pdf](2012\Ophthalmology119,%20571.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To obtain prevalence estimates of age-related macular degeneration (AMD; late, geographic atrophy, neovascular) by age and gender amongst populations of European ancestry taking into account study design and time trends. Design: Systematic review of population-based studies published by September 2010 with quantitative estimates of geographic atrophy (GA), neovascular (NV), and late AMD prevalence. Studies were identified by a literature search of MEDLINE (from 1950), EMBASE (from 1980), and Web of Science (from 1980) databases. Participants: Data from 25 published studies (57 173 subjects: 455 with GA, 464 with NVAMD, and 1571 with late AMD). Methods: Bayesian meta-regression of the log odds of AMD with age, gender, and year of study allowing for differences in study design characteristics, to estimate prevalences of AMD (late, GA, NVAMD) along with 95% credible intervals (CrI). Main Outcome Measures: Log odds and prevalence of AMD. Results: There was considerable heterogeneity in prevalence rates between studies; for late AMD, 20% of the variability in prevalence rates was explained by differences in age and 50% by study characteristics. The prevalence of AMD increased exponentially with age (odds ratio [OR], 4.2 per decade; 95% CrI, 3.8-4.6), which did not differ by gender. There was some evidence to suggest higher risk of NVAMD in women compared with men (OR, 1.2; 95% CrI, 1.0-1.5). Compared with studies using fundus imaging and international classification systems, studies using fundus imaging with alternative classifications were more likely (OR, 2.7; 95% CrI, 1.1-2.8), and studies using alternative classifications without fundus imaging most likely to diagnose late AMD (OR, 2.9; 95% CrI, 1.3-7.8). There was no good evidence of trends in AMD prevalence over time. Estimated prevalence of late AMD is 1.4% (95% CrI, 1.0%-2.0%) at 70 years of age, rising to 5.6% (95% CrI, 3.9%-7.7%) at age 80 and 20% (95% CrI, 14%-27%) at age 90. Conclusions: Studies using recognized classifications systems with fundus photography reported the lowest prevalences of AMD taking account of age and gender, and were stable over time, with a potentially higher risk of NVAMD for women. These prevalence estimates can be used to guide health service provision in populations of European ancestry. Financial Disclosure(s): The author(s) have no proprietary or commercial interest in any materials discussed in this article. Ophthalmology 2012;119:571-580 (C) 2012 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Age, Alternative, Atherosclerosis, Atrophy, Blue Mountains Eye, Characteristics, Classification, Databases, Design, Disease, Estimates, Evidence, Gender, Grading System, Health, Heterogeneity, Imaging, International, Intervals, Literature, Maculopathy, MAR, MEDLINE, Men, Meta-Analysis, Odds Ratio, Older, Open-Angle Glaucoma, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Populations, Prevalence, Racial-Differences, Rates, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Service, Study Design, Systematic Review, Systems, Time Trends, Trends, United-States, Variability, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2013\Ophthalmology120, 1697.pdf](2013/Ophthalmology120,%201697.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Publication speed of peer-reviewed journals may play a major role in early dissemination of knowledge and may raise the citation index. In this study, we evaluated the publication speed of ophthalmology journals. Design: Observational study. Participants: Observational study of bibliometric data in published ophthalmology journals. Methods: A list of ophthalmic journals featured in the 2010 Journal Citation Report was obtained on September 1, 2011. A total of 12 articles were chosen randomly from each of these journals published between January and December 2010. Median publication time and interquartile range (IQR) were obtained from the full texts of the published articles. Main Outcome Measures: Time lag between submission and revision, acceptance, and publication of the manuscripts was calculated. Correlation between publication time lag and journal impact factor as well as advance online publication was analyzed. Results: A total of 51 ophthalmic journals were included. There was no statistically significant difference in the impact factors of journals based on their reporting of submission, revision, or acceptance times of the manuscripts (both P>0.05, Wilcoxon test). The median peer review and publication time of all ophthalmology journals was 133 days (IQR, 100.5-171.5) and 100 days (IQR, 62.9-166.3), respectively. There was no correlation between the journal impact factors and publication time lag (Spearman correlation). Approximately half of the ophthalmology journals (n = 26; 50.98%) published online in advance. Journals with advance online publication had higher impact factors compared with those without this feature (median, 1.692 [IQR, 1.05-2.80] vs. 1.02 [0.39-1.53]; P = 0.015, Manne-Whitney U test). For journals with advance online publication, the median time from acceptance to advance online publication (74.3 days [IQR, 48.3-115 days]) was significantly shorter than the median time between acceptance and print publication (170.75 days [IQR, 101.4-217 days]; P<0.001, Wilcoxon test). Conclusions: Publication time lag in ophthalmology journals was not correlated with journal impact factors. Advance online publication facility was provided by only half of the ophthalmology journals published in 2010. Journals with advance online publication had a higher impact factor compared with those without this feature. (c) 2013 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Acceptance, Advance, Article, Bibliometric, China, Chinese, Citation, Citation Index, Correlation, Data, Feature, Hong Kong, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index, Journal, Journal Citation Report, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Knowledge, Median, Methods, New-York, Online, Ophthalmology, P, Park, Peer Review, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Review, Peer-Reviewed, Publication, Published Articles, R, Reporting, Results, Review, Role, Science, South, Statistical Significance, Submission, Time, Trials, U, USA

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Full Text: [2013\Ophthalmology120, 2166.pdf](2013/Ophthalmology120,%202166.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To provide a summary of the impact on vision of an aspheric intraocular lens (IOL) compared with a spherical IOL in cataract surgery. Design: Systematic review with meta-analysis. Participants: Patients from published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of cataract surgery with aspheric compared with spherical monofocal IOL implantation. Methods: We systematically searched the peer-reviewed literature in MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, BIOSIS, and the Cochrane Library according to the Cochrane Collaboration method to identify relevant RCTs. The inclusion criteria were RCTs on cataract surgery comparing the use of aspheric versus spherical IOL implantation that assessed visual acuity, contrast sensitivity, or quality of vision. The effects were calculated as mean differences or standardized mean differences (Hedges’ g) and pooled using random-effect models. Main Outcome Measures: Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), contrast sensitivity, and subjective perception of the quality of vision. Results: Forty-three studies provided data and were included, comprising 2076 eyes implanted with aspheric IOLs and 2034 eyes implanted with spherical IOLs. The BCVA showed a significant difference for aspheric IOLs (-0.01 logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; 95% confidence interval [CI], - 0.02 to - 0.00). For contrast sensitivity, a significant advantage for aspheric IOLs was found under photopic and mesopic light conditions (photopic: Hedges’ g 0.42, 95% CI 0.24-0.61 (3 cycles per degree [cpd]) to 0.53, 95% CI 0.33-0.73 (12 cpd); mesopic: Hedges’ g 0.49, 95% CI 0.23-0.75 (1.5 cpd) to 0.76, 95% CI 0.52-1.00 (18 cpd)). Questionnaires targeting the subjective perception of quality of vision yielded less conclusive results Conclusions: Overall, a patient may achieve better contrast sensitivity with an aspheric IOL than with a spherical IOL, especially under dim light. There was no clinically relevant difference in BCVA between aspheric and spherical IOL implantation. The findings on the subjective perception of visual quality were heterogeneous with no clear result favoring either option.(C) 2013 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Acrysof IQ, Cataract Surgery, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Confidence, Contrast Sensitivity, Criteria, Data, Effects, Embase, Functional Vision, Higher-Order Aberrations, Impact, Implantation, Interval, Lenses, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minimum, Models, Nov, Ocular Aberrations, Ophthalmology, Optical-Performance, Outcome, Peer-Reviewed, Perception, Quality, Quality Of, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Surgery, Systematic Review, Targeting, TECNIS Z9000, Visual Performance, Wave-Front Analysis, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Ophthalmology121, 423.pdf](2014/Ophthalmology121,%20423.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To examine whether there is an association between scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index, academic rank, and National Institutes of Health (NIH) awards in academic ophthalmology. Design: Retrospective analysis of NIH RePORTER and Scopus databases. Participants: Not applicable. Methods: Five hundred seventy-three NIH awards to 391 primary investigators (PIs) in ophthalmology departments were examined. Grant recipients were organized by academic rank, obtained from online listings, and h-index, calculated using the Scopus database. NoneNIH-funded faculty from 20 randomly chosen academic ophthalmology departments also were organized by rank and h-index for comparison with their NIHfunded colleagues. Main Outcome Measures: Scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index, and NIH funding. Results: The h-index increased with successive academic rank among noneNIH-funded and NIH-funded faculty, as did NIH funding among the latter group. The NIH-funded faculty had higher scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index, than their noneNIH-funded PIs (h 18.3 vs. 7.8; P< 0.0001), even when considering publications only in the prior 5 years; h-index increased with increasing NIH funding ranges. The h-indices of those holding an MD degree (21.4 +/- 1.6 standard error of mean) were not statistically higher than those of PhD holders (17.9 +/- 0.6) and those with both an MD and PhD degree (18.1 +/- 1.7; P 0.14). Conclusions: The h-index increases with increasing academic rank among NIH-funded and noneNIHfunded faculty in ophthalmology departments. This bibliometric is associated strongly with NIH funding because NIH-funded PIs had higher scholarly impact than their noneNIH-funded colleagues, and increasing impact was noted with higher funding. The h-index is an objective and easily calculable measure that may be valuable as an adjunct in assessing research productivity, a significant factor for academic promotion in academic ophthalmology. Ophthalmology 2014; 121: 423-428 (C) 2014 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Academic Otolaryngology, Academic Promotion, Analysis, Anesthesiologists, Assessing, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Comparison, Database, Databases, Design, Error, Faculty, Funding, Gender Disparities, Grant Applications, H Index, H-Index, Health, Impact, Measure, Medical-School Faculty, Methods, National Institutes of Health, Nih, Nih Funding, Online, Ophthalmology, Outcome, P, Phd, Primary, Productivity, Promotion, Publications, Rank, Research, Research Productivity, Results, Scholarly Impact, Scopus, Scopus Database, Standard, Urology

? Tham, Y.C., Li, X., Wong, T.Y., Quigley, H.A., Aung, T. and Cheng, C.Y. (2014), Global prevalence of glaucoma and projections of glaucoma burden through 2040: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ophthalmology*, **121** (11), 2081-2090.

Full Text: [2014\Ophthalmology121, 2081.pdf](2014/Ophthalmology121,%202081.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Glaucoma is the leading cause of global irreversible blindness. Present estimates of global glaucoma prevalence are not up-to-date and focused mainly on European ancestry populations. We systematically examined the global prevalence of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) and primary angle-closure glaucoma (PACG), and projected the number of affected people in 2020 and 2040. Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Participants: Data from 50 population-based studies (3770 POAG cases among 140 496 examined individuals and 786 PACG cases among 112 398 examined individuals). Methods: We searched PubMed, Medline, and Web of Science for population-based studies of glaucoma prevalence published up to March 25, 2013. Hierarchical Bayesian approach was used to estimate the pooled glaucoma prevalence of the population aged 40-80 years along with 95% credible intervals (CrIs). Projections of glaucoma were estimated based on the United Nations World Population Prospects. Bayesian meta-regression models were performed to assess the association between the prevalence of POAG and the relevant factors. Main Outcome Measures: Prevalence and projection numbers of glaucoma cases. Results: The global prevalence of glaucoma for population aged 40-80 years is 3.54% (95% CrI, 2.09-5.82). The prevalence of POAG is highest in Africa (4.20%; 95% CrI, 2.08-7.35), and the prevalence of PACG is highest in Asia (1.09%; 95% CrI, 0.43-2.32). In 2013, the number of people (aged 40-80 years) with glaucoma worldwide was estimated to be 64.3 million, increasing to 76.0 million in 2020 and 111.8 million in 2040. In the Bayesian meta-regression model, men were more likely to have POAG than women (odds ratio [OR], 1.36; 95% CrI, 1.23-1.52), and after adjusting for age, gender, habitation type, response rate, and year of study, people of African ancestry were more likely to have POAG than people of European ancestry (OR, 2.80; 95% CrI, 1.83-4.06), and people living in urban areas were more likely to have POAG than those in rural areas (OR, 1.58; 95% CrI, 1.19-2.04). Conclusions: The number of people with glaucoma worldwide will increase to 111.8 million in 2040, disproportionally affecting people residing in Asia and Africa. These estimates are important in guiding the designs of glaucoma screening, treatment, and related public health strategies. (C) 2014 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Adult Chinese Population, Africa, African Population, Age, Aged, Approach, Asia, Association, Burden, Cross-Sectional Survey, Data, Design, Estimates, Factors, From, Gender, Glaucoma, Global, Health, Intervals, Intraocular-Pressure, Living, Medline, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Nov, Odds Ratio, Open-Angle Glaucoma, Ophthalmology, Outcome, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Population-Based-Survey, Populations, Pradesh Eye Disease, Prevalence, Primary, Projection, Public, Public Health, Pubmed, Response, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, Rural, Rural Areas, Rural-Population, Science, Screening, South Indian Population, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Urban, Urban Areas, Web, Web Of Science, Women

? Castillo, M.M., Mowatt, G., Elders, A., Lois, N., Fraser, C., Hernandez, R., Amoaku, W., Burr, J.M., Lotery, A., Ramsay, C.R. and Azuara-Blanco, A. (2015), Optical coherence tomography for the monitoring of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: A systematic review. *Ophthalmology*, **122** (2), 399-406.

Full Text: [2015\Ophthalmology122, 399.pdf](2015/Ophthalmology122,%20399.pdf)

Abstract: Topic: To compare the accuracy of optical coherence tomography (OCT) with alternative tests for monitoring neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD) and detecting disease activity among eyes previously treated for this condition. Clinical Relevance: Traditionally, fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) has been considered the reference standard to detect nAMD activity, but FFA is costly and invasive. Replacement of FFA by OCT can be justified if there is a substantial agreement between tests. Methods: Systematic review and meta-analysis. The index test was OCT. The comparator tests were visual acuity, clinical evaluation (slit lamp), Amsler chart, color fundus photographs, infrared reflectance, red-free images and blue reflectance, fundus autofluorescence imaging, indocyanine green angiography (ICGA), preferential hyperacuity perimetry, and microperimetry. We searched the following databases: MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process, EMBASE, Biosis, Science Citation Index, the Cochrane Library, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, MEDION, and the Health Technology Assessment database. The last literature search was conducted in March 2013. We used the Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies 2 (QUADAS-2) to assess risk of bias. Results: We included 8 studies involving more than 400 participants. Seven reported the performance of OCT (3 time-domain [TD] OCT, 3 spectral-domain [SD] OCT, 1 both types) and 1 reported the performance of ICGA in the detection of nAMD activity. We did not find studies directly comparing tests in the same population. The pooled sensitivity and specificity of TD OCT and SD OCT for detecting active nAMD was 85% (95% confidence interval [CI], 72%-93%) and 48% (95% CI, 30%-67%), respectively. One study reported ICGA with sensitivity of 75.9% and specificity of 88.0% for the detection of active nAMD. Half of the studies were considered to have a high risk of bias. Conclusions: There is substantial disagreement between OCT and FFA findings in detecting active disease in patients with nAMD who are being monitored. Both methods may be needed to monitor patients comprehensively with nAMD. (C) 2015 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Keywords: Accuracy, Active, Activity, Age-Related, Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Alternative, Angiography, Assessment, Bias, Biosis, Choroidal Neovascularization, Citation, Clinical, Color, Confidence, Database, Databases, Detection, Disease, Disease Activity, Domain, Embase, Evaluation, Fluorescein Angiography, Health, Imaging, Index, Interval, Invasive, Laser Photocoagulation, Leakage, Literature, Literature Search, Macular Degeneration, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Monitoring, Ophthalmology, Patients, Performance, Photodynamic Therapy, Population, Quality, Ranibizumab, Reference, Relevance, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Specificity, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Technology Assessment, Tomography, Verteporfin

# Title: Optometry and Vision Science

Full Journal Title: Optometry and Vision Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Efron, N., Brennan, N.A. and Nichols, J.J. (2012), Citation analysis of the contact lens field. *Optometry and Vision Science*, **89** (1), 70-79.

Full Text: [2012\Opt Vis Sci89, 70.pdf](2012\Opt%20Vis%20Sci89,%2070.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. To identify, analyze, and celebrate the most highly cited articles relating to contact lenses and the leading authors, journals, institutions, and countries associated with these publications. Methods. To capture all contact lens articles published since 1900, a search equation targeting specific contact lens-related terms in the titles of articles was derived and entered into “Web of Science.” A rank order list of the 1000 most highly cited articles was assembled, each having received at least eight citations. The most prominent articles, authors, journals, institutions, and countries were identified from this list by simple counts. Results. The most highly cited article relating to contact lenses (although cited exclusively in the physical sciences literature) is that of Phillip and Schmidt (J Non Cryst Solids 1984; 63: 288-92), reporting the application of the sol-gel process for the fabrication of rigid contact lenses. Eight of the top 10 articles ranked according to average number of citations/year relate to contact lens-associated microbial keratitis. of the top eight authors, six have spent all, or a substantial proportion, of their academic careers in Australia and seven have worked in optometric research environments. Optometry and Vision Science is the leading journal. The top-ranked institution is The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. The United States is the most prominent publishing country in the field, and Australia ranks highest when the numbers of highly cited articles are considered per head of population. Conclusions. This work provides a unique snapshot of significant articles relating to contact lenses. (Optom Vis Sci 2012; 89: 70-79).

Keywords: Articles, Australia, Authors, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Contact Lenses, Cornea, Countries, Daily-Wear, Field, Highly Cited Articles, Highly-Cited, Index, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Literature, Methods, Microbial Keratitis, Ophthalmology, Outbreak, Process, Publications, Publishing, Research, Science, Sciences, Ulcerative Keratitis, United States, University, Users

? Feng, Y.F., Zhang, Y.L., Zha, Y., Huang, J.H. and Cai, J.Q. (2013), Association of Lumican gene polymorphism with high myopia: A meta-analysis. *Optometry and Vision Science*, **90** (11), 1321-1326.

Full Text: [2013\Opt Vis Sci90, 1321.pdf](2013/Opt%20Vis%20Sci90,%201321.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. Numerous studies have evaluated the association between the single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) (rs3759223, C -> T) in Lumican gene and high myopia risk in the Chinese population. However, the results have been inconsistent. We therefore here examined whether the rs3759223 polymorphism confers high myopia risk by conducting a meta-analysis. Methods. PubMed, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (up to November 30, 2012) were searched by two investigators independently. Pooled relative ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to assess the strength of the associations between SNP rs3759223 and myopia. Statistical analysis was undertaken using the program STATA 11.0 software (Stata Corporation, College Station, TX). Results. Five case-control studies involving 923 patients with high myopia and 622 controls were included in this meta-analysis. A significant relationship between SNP rs3759223 and high myopia in the Chinese population was found under the homozygote (RR = 1.47, 95% CI 1.01-2.12, p = 0.04) and recessive (RR = 1.69, 95% CI 1.09-2.62, p = 0.02) genetic models. However, no significant association was found under the heterozygote (RR = 1.01, 95% CI 0.76-1.35, p = 0.93) and dominant (RR = 1.06, 95% CI 0.90-1.26, p = 0.48) genetic models. Conclusions. This meta-analysis showed the evidence that SNP rs3759223 may affect individual susceptibility to high myopia in the Chinese population. Given the limited sample size, further investigations are needed to validate the association.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Citation, Confidence, Embase, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, High Myopia, Interval, Investigations, Knowledge, Lumican Gene, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mice, Models, Nov, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Progression, Pubmed, Refractive Error, Results, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Science Citation Index, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Size, Snp, Snps, Software, Stata, Statistical Analysis, Strength, Twin

? Li, M., Zhai, L.M., Zeng, S.M., Peng, Q.L., Wang, J., Deng, Y., Xie, L., He, Y. and Li, T.J. (2014), Lack of association between LUM rs3759223 polymorphism and high myopia. *Optometry and Vision Science*, **91** (7), 707-712.

Full Text: [2014\Opt Vis Sci91, 707.pdf](2014/Opt%20Vis%20Sci91,%20707.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. Previous evidence has indicated that the lumican (LUM) gene is a candidate susceptibility gene of high myopia; however, the association between LUM promoter regions rs3759223 polymorphism and high myopia remains controversial and ambiguous. This study performed a meta-analysis to clarify the association between the rs3759223 polymorphism and high myopia risk. Methods. Eligible studies were identified by comprehensive search of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Chinese Biomedical Literature database. The crude odds ratios (ORs) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to estimate the association between the rs3759223 polymorphism and high myopia susceptibility. Meta-regression and subgroup analyses were performed to identify the source of heterogeneity. Results. Finally, six studies including 1238 cases and 1059 healthy controls were included. Meta-analyses showed no association between rs3759223 polymorphism and high myopia susceptibility in all genetic models (CC vs. TT, OR = 1.089; 95% CI, 0.690 to 1.718; CT vs. TT, OR = 0.865; 95% CI, 0.646 to 1.157; CC + CT vs. TT, OR = 1.202; 95% CI, 0.730 to 1.980; CC vs. CT + TT, OR = 0.914; 95% CI, 0.771 to 1.083) and no significance in subgroup analyses according to the definition of high myopia (based on more myopic than -6.00 diopters vs. not based on more myopic than -6.00 diopters). Publication bias was not evident in this study. Conclusions. This meta-analysis has suggested that there is a lack of association of the rs3759223 polymorphism with high myopia risk. However, further large and well-designed studies with the consideration of LUM gene locus interactions and gene-gene and gene-environment interactions are still required to further evaluate high myopia risk.

Keywords: Absence, Analyses, Association, Bias, Biomedical, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Ct, Database, Embase, Etiology, Evidence, Fibromodulin, Gene, Genetic, Heterogeneity, High Myopia, Intervals, Literature, Lumican Gene, Lumican Gene, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Polymorphism, Population, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Refractive Error, Results, Risk, Science, Significance, Snps, Source, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

? Pan, C.W., Dirani, M., Cheng, C.Y., Wong, T.Y. and Saw, S.M. (2015), The age-specific prevalence of myopia in Asia: A meta-analysis. *Optometry and Vision Science*, **92** (3), 258-266.

Full Text: 2015\Opt Vis Sci92, 258.pdf

Abstract: Purpose. To estimate the age-specific prevalence of myopia in Asia. Methods. We searched PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science from their inception through September 2013 for population-based surveys reporting the prevalence of myopia in adults or children in Asia. We pooled the prevalence estimates for myopia by age groups and by year of birth using a random-effects model. Results. We identified 50 eligible population-based studies including 215,672 subjects aged 0 to 96 years reporting the prevalence of myopia from 16 Asian countries or regions. Myopia was found to be most prevalent (96.5%; 95% confidence interval, 96.3 to 96.8) in Koreans aged 19 years. There was no significant linear age group effect on the prevalence of myopia in the whole Asian population but there was a U-shaped relationship between both age and year of birth and the prevalence of myopia. The prevalence of myopia was also higher in those older than 70 years (36.3%; 95% confidence interval, 27.6 to 45.0) compared with other age groups, which revealed nuclear cataract-myopia shifts in refraction. Conclusions. There is a large variation in the age-specific prevalence of myopia in Asia. A U-shaped relationship between age and the prevalence of myopia was found in the whole Asian population. The analysis is essential to guide future eye health care, intervention, and clinical management in Asia.

Keywords: Adult-Population, Adults, Age, Aged, Analysis, Asia, Asian, Birth, Care, Children, Clinical, Clinical Management, Confidence, Estimates, From, Groups, Health, Health Care, Interval, Intervention, Japanese Population, Low-Back-Pain, Management, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Myopia, National Blindness, Older, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Prevalence, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Reporting, Results, Risk-Factors, School-Children, Science, Singapore Malay Eye, Surveys, Uncorrected Refractive Error, Vision Impairment, Visual Impairment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Oral Diseases

Full Journal Title: [Oral Diseases](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118545009/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sarasquete, M.E., Gonzalez, M., Miguel, J.F.S. and Garcia-Sanz, R. (2009), Bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis: Genetic and acquired risk factors. *Oral Diseases*, **15** (6), 382-387.

Full Text: [2009\Ora Dis15, 382.pdf](2009\Ora%20Dis15,%20382.pdf)

Abstract: The objectives of this study were to review epidemiological, clinical and biological aspects associated with the development of bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ) in multiple myeloma (MM) patients, with special emphasis on the genetic aspects. A detailed review of previously described risk factors as well as recent genetic findings mostly comprises this work. The most recent meeting abstracts and relevant articles published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index and MEDLINE are also examined. The review pays special attention to the genetic component of BRONJ. A total of 15 series and 14 guidelines or revisions were selected to fit the aims of the review. Gene variability was reviewed in depth to give a clinical illustration on the genetic aspects of BRONJ. Crude prevalence and 5-year cumulative incidence were considered as the most important end points for predictive purposes. Several acquired factors were recognized as predictors for BRONJ in MM, especially intravenous bisphosphonates, dental trauma and advanced age. Among genetic factors, polymorphisms on CYP2C8 gene arise as a promising risk factor. Bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw can be predicted with a conjunction of genetic and environmental risk factors.

Keywords: Bisphosphonates, Bone-Disease, Cancer-Chemotherapy, Citation, DichloroMethylene Bisphosphonate, Double-Blind, Genetic Risk Factors, GTP-Binding Proteins, Jaw, Journals, MEDLINE, Multiple-Myeloma Patients, Osteonecrosis of the Jaw, Pamidronate, Review, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Skeletal Complications, Zoledronic Acid

? Riordain, R.N. and McCreary, C. (2010), The use of quality of life measures in oral medicine: A review of the literature. *Oral Diseases*, **16** (5), 419-430.

Full Text: 2010\Ora Dis16, 419.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To explore the use of patient reported quality of life measures in oral medicine, to highlight the importance of use of these measures in oral medicine practice and to provide guidance for the selection of such measures in the future. METHODS: A detailed literature review was undertaken to investigate the use of quality of life measures in oral medicine. The databases searched were MEDLINE (through PUBMED), EMBASE, CINDHL, Web of Science Citation Index and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and randomised controlled trials. RESULTS: The initial literature search yielded a total of 5310 citations; however, only 63 of these fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Twenty-two articles were regarding oral mucosa! conditions, 14 related to orofacial pain disorders and 27 were regarding salivary gland-related conditions. CONCLUSIONS: The evaluation of quality of life in oral medicine has a broad applicability, providing information in treatment-based studies and population-based studies. A predominance of generic and oral health specific quality of life measures are being used to a limited extent in oral medicine practice. A scarcity of reports of the development, validation or use of disease specific measures is evident. Oral Diseases (2010) 16, 419-430.

Keywords: Behcets-Disease, Centered Outcome Measures, Citation, Citations, Cochrane, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Controlled-Trial, Database, Databases, Development, Disease, Diseases, Embase, Evaluation, Information, Lichen-Planus, Literature, Literature Review, Medicine, MEDLINE, Mucosal Disease, Neck-Cancer, Oral Medicine, Pain, Practice, Primary Sjogrens-Syndrome, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic, Temporomandibular Disorder Pain, Validation, Web of Science

? Riordain, R.N. and McCreary, C. (2010), The use of quality of life measures in oral medicine: A review of the literature. *Oral Diseases*, **16** (5), 419-430.

Full Text: [2010\Ora Dis16, 419.pdf](2010\Ora%20Dis16,%20419.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To explore the use of patient reported quality of life measures in oral medicine, to highlight the importance of use of these measures in oral medicine practice and to provide guidance for the selection of such measures in the future. METHODS: A detailed literature review was undertaken to investigate the use of quality of life measures in oral medicine. The databases searched were MEDLINE (through PubMed), EMBASE, CINDHL, Web of Science Citation Index and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and randomised controlled trials. RESULTS: The initial literature search yielded a total of 5310 citations; however, only 63 of these fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Twenty-two articles were regarding oral mucosa! conditions, 14 related to orofacial pain disorders and 27 were regarding salivary gland-related conditions. CONCLUSIONS: The evaluation of quality of life in oral medicine has a broad applicability, providing information in treatment-based studies and population-based studies. A predominance of generic and oral health specific quality of life measures are being used to a limited extent in oral medicine practice. A scarcity of reports of the development, validation or use of disease specific measures is evident. Oral Diseases (2010) 16, 419-430.

Keywords: Articles, Behcets-Disease, Centered Outcome Measures, Citation, Citations, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Controlled-Trial, Criteria, Database, Databases, Development, Evaluation, Health, Lichen-Planus, Literature, Literature Review, Medicine, MEDLINE, Mucosal Disease, Neck-Cancer, Oral Medicine, Orofacial Pain, Pain, Primary Sjogrens-Syndrome, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Randomised Controlled Trials, Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Temporomandibular Disorder Pain, Validation, Web of Science

# Title: Oral Health & Preventive Dentistry

Full Journal Title: Oral Health & Preventive Dentistry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kantovitz, K.R., Pascon, F.M., Nobre-dos-Santos, M. and Puppin-Rontani, R.M. (2010), Review of the effects of infiltrants and sealers on non-cavitated enamel lesions. *Oral Health & Preventive Dentistry*, **8** (3), 295-305.

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of the present study was to perform a review of the effects of infiltrants and sealers on the inhibition of enamel demineralisation. Materials and Methods: The authors searched the Cochrane Library, EMBASE, PUBMED and Web of Science (151) for papers published between January 1970 and September 2008. The main search terms were ‘artificial caries’ or ‘caries treatment’ or ‘caries-like lesion’ or ‘white spot lesion’ or ‘enamel demineralisation’ or ‘natural caries’ and ‘enamel’ and ‘sealant’ or ‘resin infiltration’. The inclusion criteria were studies that produced artificial non-cavitated enamel lesions before the application of sealant in in vivo or in vitro studies. Studies excluded were those that had not produced artificial non-cavitated enamel lesions before the application of sealant; had evaluated the inhibition of enamel demineralisation around restorations, sealant and orthodontic bracket/bands; had not evaluated the inhibition of enamel demineralisation after the sealant application; and had not applied sealant materials. Selected papers were given scores, from A to C, according to predetermined criteria. Results: Eighteen studies were identified and included in the project critical appraisal. Two papers were classified as Grade A, nine as Grade B and seven as Grade C. Conclusions: It can be concluded that while fissure sealing acts as a diffusion barrier on the top of the lesion surface, the infiltration technique creates a barrier inside the lesion by replacing the mineral lost with a low-viscosity light-curing resin.

Keywords: 2-Year Clinical-Performance, Approximal Caries, Artificial Caries, Artificial Caries, Authors, Caries-Like Lesions, Carious Lesions, Chemically Polymerized Pit, Cochrane, Critical Appraisal, Diffusion, Enamel, Fissure Sealant, Glass-Ionomer, In Vivo, In-Vitro, Light Curing Resins, Methods, Non-Cavitated Lesion, Papers, Pubmed, Review, Science, Sealant, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Oral Oncology

Full Journal Title: Oral Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Goldenberg, D. (2002), Mate: A risk factor for oral and oropharyngeal cancer. *Oral Oncology*, **38** (7), 646-649.

Abstract: Mate is a tea-like beverage consumed mainly in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, southern Brazil and to a lesser degree in other areas of the world such as Germany, Syria, Lebanon and Northern Israel. It is brewed from the dried leaves and stemlets of the perennial tree Ilex paraguarensis (“yerba mate”) a species that belongs to the Aquifoliaceae family. Mate consumption has been associated with an increased rate of oral and oropharyngeal cancers. The purpose of this study is to review the literature and discuss the role of Mate consumption in the development of oral and oropharyngeal cancer and the potential carcinogenic mechanisms. A review of the relevant literature linking Mat consumption with oral and oropharyngeal cancer and the carcinogenicity of Mat was performed. The search was performed using MEDLINE, library catalogues, OCLC first search and ISI Web of Science databases. Case control studies on Mate drinking populations and, in vivo and in vitro studies on the carcinogenicity of Mate were reviewed. The populations reviewed in many of these studies also used alcohol and tobacco products confounding the influence of Mate as an independent risk factor. There is evidence in the literature that Mate consumption is in itself carcinogenic and plays a role in the development of cancers of the oral cavity and oropharynx. Although the exact mechanism of carcinogenesis is still unknown, available information suggests that Mate drinking should be considered one of the risk factors for oral and oropharyngeal cancer. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alcohol, Brazil, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Confounding, Control, Databases, Development, Drinking, Esophageal Cancer, Germany, Head and Neck Cancer, Hot, Ilex Paraguariensis, In Vivo, Information, ISI, Literature, Mate, Mechanism, Oral, Oropharyngeal, Oropharyngeal Cancer, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Southern Brazil, Tobacco, Uruguay, Web of Science, Yerbe Mate

? Li, Y.J., Mao, Y.Y., Zhang, Y., Cai, S.F., Chen, G.D., Ding, Y., Guo, J., Chen, K. and Jin, M.J. (2014), Alcohol drinking and upper aerodigestive tract cancer mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Oral Oncology*, **50** (4), 269-275.

Full Text: [2014\Ora Onc50, 269.pdf](2014/Ora%20Onc50,%20269.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Upper aerodigestive tract (UADT) cancer is among the most frequent cancer and the most common death causes of cancer in the world. Epidemiological studies have reported an inconsistent relationship between alcohol drinking and UADT cancer mortality. However, no systematic review or meta-analysis has been reported up to now. To quantify the association between alcohol drinking and UADT cancer mortality, we performed this meta-analysis. Methods: A literature search was carried out in PubMed and ISI Web of Science to identify all relevant epidemiological studies published before June 30, 2013. and the categorical and dose-response meta-analyses were used to evaluate the association between alcohol drinking and UADT cancer mortality. Results: Ten studies involving 2976 UADT cancer deaths were included. Compared with non/occasional drinkers, the pooled relative risks (RRs) of UADT cancer mortality were 2.01 [95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.56-2.59] for any, 1.26 (95% CI = 0.94-1.67) for light (<= 12.5 g/day), 1.79 (95% CI = 1.26-2.53) for moderate (12.6-49.9 g/day), and 3.63 (95% CI = 2.63-5.00) for heavy (>= 50 g/day) drinkers, respectively. Dose-response analysis showed that the increment in daily alcohol consumption was associated with an increased risk of UADT cancer mortality continuously. Conclusion: This study provides evidence of a positive association between alcohol drinking and UADT cancer mortality, especially when alcohol consumption reaching moderate-to-heavy level. Thus, public health recommendation on UADT cancer prevention and control should consider limiting the intake of alcoholic beverages. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol Drinking, Analysis, Association, Beverages, Cancer, Cigarette-Smoking, Cohort, Confidence, Consumption, Control, Death, Dose-Response Data, Epidemiological Study, Esophageal Cancer, Evidence, Health, Interval, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Literature, Literature Search, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Prevention, Prevention and Control, Public, Public Health, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk-Factors, Risks, Science, Subgroup, Systematic Review, Upper Aerodigestive Tract Cancer, Web of Science, World

? Vu, A.N. and Farah, C.S. (2014), Efficacy of narrow band imaging for detection and surveillance of potentially malignant and malignant lesions in the oral cavity and oropharynx: A systematic review. *Oral Oncology*, **50** (5), 413-420.

Full Text: [2014\Ora Onc50, 413.pdf](2014/Ora%20Onc50,%20413.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Narrow band imaging (NBI) is an endoscopic technique that enhances the mucosal surface texture, and mucosal and submucosal vascular morphology. This paper systematically reviews the available literature regarding the efficacy of NBI for the detection and monitoring of potentially malignant and malignant lesions in the oral cavity and oropharynx. Methods: Databases searched included PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and Scopus (to September 2013). Additional articles were found by conducting an author publication search using PubMed and by scanning the reference lists of relevant articles. Only trials that investigated and evaluated the effectiveness of both white light (WL) and NBI for aiding the detection of only oral potentially malignant lesions, oral squamous cell carcinomas and/or oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas were considered for this review. Two reviewers (ANV and CSF) independently assessed retrieved articles against the criteria, and included articles underwent data extraction and risk of bias assessment. Results: Two studies, one retrospective and one prospective, met the inclusion criteria. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and accuracy for WL ranged between 56-96%, 60-100%, 33-100%, 87-99% and 66-89% respectively, whereas it was 87-96%, 94-98%, 73-96%, 97-98% and 92-97% respectively for NBI. Conclusion: While more research is required to determine the full value of NBI, it has great potential in accurately aiding the detection and assessment of neoplastic lesions, and influencing how these lesions are managed. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Articles, Assessment, Bias, Cell, Criteria, Csf, Data, Databases, Detection, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Endoscopy, Epidemiology, Extraction, Head, High-Definition Television, Imaging, In-Situ, Leukoplakia, Literature, Management, Methods, Microvasculature, Monitoring, Morphology, Mucosal, Narrow Band Imaging, Neck-Cancer, Oral, Oral Cancer, Oral Potentially Malignant Lesions, Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Oropharyngeal Cancer, Potential, Predictive, Predictive Value, Prospective, Publication, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Results, Review, Reviewers, Reviews, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Specificity, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Surface, Surveillance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Value, Web Of Science

? Petrelli, F., Coinu, A., Riboldi, V., Borgonovo, K., Ghilardi, M., Cabiddu, M., Lonati, V., Sarti, E. and Barni, S. (2014), Concomitant platinum-based chemotherapy or cetuximab with radiotherapy for locally advanced head and neck cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies. *Oral Oncology*, **50** (11), 1041-1048.

Full Text: [2014\Ora Onc50, 1041.pdf](2014/Ora%20Onc50,%201041.pdf)

Abstract: The combinations of radiotherapy (RT) plus chemotherapy (CTRT) with cisplatin or, alternatively, RT plus cetuximab (RT + CET), are the treatments of choice for locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (HNSCC). We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies reporting the efficacy of these 2 combined modality therapies for the treatment of locoregionally advanced HNSCC. We performed a systematic search of PUBMED, EMBASE, Web of Science, SCOPUS, and the Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials. Meta-analysis was performed using the fixed- or random- effects models. The primary endpoints were 2-year overall survival (OS), 2-year progression-free survival (PFS), and 2-year locoregional relapse (LRR), reported as risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Fifteen trials, including a total of 1808 patients, were analysed. Three of these trials were prospective, and 12 were retrospective. Overall, for locally advanced HNSCC, concomitant CTRT significantly improved 2-year OS (RR = 0.66; 95% CI, 0.46-0.94; P = 0.02), 2-year PFS (RR = 0.68; 95% CI, 0.53-0.87; P = 0.002), and 2-year LRR (RR = 0.63; 95% CI, 0.45-0.87; P = 0.005) compared to RT + CET. For the treatment of locally advanced HNSCC, platinum-based CTRT is associated with a better OS and PFS compared to RT + CET, and this is probably attributed to improved locoregional disease control. Thus, platinum-based CTRT should remain the standard of care until equivalence with RT + CET can be prospectively demonstrated. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 5-Fluorouracil, Cancer, Carcinoma, Care, Cell, Cetuximab, Chemoradiotherapy, Chemoradiotherapy, Chemotherapy, Choice, Cisplatin, Cisplatin, Concomitant, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Disease, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Head And Neck Cancer, Hnscc, Intervals, Larynx, Locally Advanced, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Neck, Nov, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Phase-Ii, Platinum-Based Chemotherapy, Plus Cetuximab, Preservation, Primary, Prospective, Radiotherapy, Relapse, Reporting, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Standard, Standard Of Care, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tpf, Treatment, Trial, Web Of Science

? Manoharan, S., Nagaraja, V. and Eslick, G.D. (2014), Ill-fitting dentures and oral cancer: A meta-analysis. *Oral Oncology*, **50** (11), 1058-1061.

Full Text: [2014\Ora Onc50, 1058.pdf](2014/Ora%20Onc50,%201058.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Several studies have investigated the relationship between the use of dentures and the duration of denture use and cancer development. Of particular interest is whether ill-fitting dentures increase the likelihood of the development of oral cancer. We conducted a meta-analysis to determine the relationship between dentures and the development of cancer. Materials and Methods: We searched several databases (PubMed, Medline, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews) to find published papers on the topic. In particular, the duration of denture use and the comfort and fit of the dentures were investigated. Results: The use of dentures by itself is associated with an increased risk of developing cancer (OR: 1.42, 95% CI: 1.01-1.99). In addition, ill-fitting dentures appears to substantially increase the risk of developing cancer (OR: 3.90, 95% CI: 2.48-6.13). In addition, there was no link between the duration of denture use and cancer development. This might be due to the arbitrary nature of what we defined as short and long term denture use and may have been affected by the inconsistency in time categorization between different studies. Conclusion: Ill-fitting dentures are a risk factor for the development of oral cancer, greater patient education and regular checking of dentures by dentists should be undertaken as a prevention measure. Crown Copyright (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Cancer, Categorization, Cavity, Database, Databases, Dentists, Dentition, Dentures, Developing, Development, Duration, Education, Embase, Epidemiology, Hygiene, Inflammation, Long Term, Long-Term, Materials, Measure, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nov, Oral, Oral Cancer, Papers, Patient Education, Poor Fitting Dentures, Population, Prevention, Pubmed, Regular, Results, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk-Factors, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Term, Topic, Web Of Science

# Title: Oral Surgery Oral Medicine Oral Pathology Oral Radiology

Full Journal Title: Oral Surgery Oral Medicine Oral Pathology Oral Radiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jensen, D.H., Oliveri, R.S., Kølle, S.F.T., Fischer-Nielsen, A., Specht, L., Bardow, A. and Buchwald, C. (2014), Mesenchymal stem cell therapy for salivary gland dysfunction and xerostomia: A systematic review of preclinical studies. *Oral Surgery Oral Medicine Oral Pathology Oral Radiology*, **117** (3), 335-342.e1.

Full Text: [2014\Ora Sur Ora Med Ora Pat Ora Rad117, 335.pdf](2014/Ora%20Sur%20Ora%20Med%20Ora%20Pat%20Ora%20Rad117,%20335.pdf)

Abstract: The most severe forms of xerostomia and salivary gland dysfunction, as well as a severely reduced quality of life, are seen in Sjogren syndrome (SS) and after radiotherapy for head and neck cancer. For both conditions, no effective regenerative therapies yet exist. Thus, the aim of this article was to assess, through systematic review, the potential benefit of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) therapy in radiation-induced and SS-related salivary gland dysfunction and xerostomia. We searched PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, the World Health Organization Clinical Trials Registry Platform, and Google Scholar. We identified 6 separate study comparisons eligible for inclusion. Owing to the limited number of studies, we conclude that more randomized, adequately powered clinical trials are needed to validate the potential beneficial effect of MSCs on salivary gland dysfunction and xerostomia. Nonetheless, the preliminary studies identified in the present review were encouraging for further research.

Keywords: Bone, Cancer, Cell Therapy, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Database, Disease, Forms, Google, Google Scholar, Head, Head and Neck Cancer, Health, Life, Mar, Mesenchymal Stem Cell, Neck, Neck-Cancer, Phase, Potential, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Radiotherapy, Randomized, Research, Review, Science, Sjogrens-Syndrome, SS, Stem Cell, Stromal Cells, Syndrome, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Tissue-Repair, Trial, Web of Science, World Health Organization

? Zhao, B.J., Wang, P.H., Dong, Y.B., Zhu, Y. and Zhao, H.Q. (2015), Should aspirin be stopped before tooth extraction? A meta-analysis. *Oral Surgery Oral Medicine Oral Pathology Oral Radiology*, **119** (5), 522-530.

Full Text: [2015\Ora Sur Ora Med Ora Pat Ora Rad119, 522.pdf](2015/Ora%20Sur%20Ora%20Med%20Ora%20Pat%20Ora%20Rad119,%20522.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To carry out a standard meta-analysis to determine if aspirin should be stopped before tooth extraction. Study Design. The PubMed, ScienceDirect, EBSCOhost, and Science Citation Index databases were searched for studies published up to September 30, 2014. Eligible studies were restricted to randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and controlled, nonrandomized trials. Results. Three RCTs and seven controlled trials met the inclusion criteria (covering 1752 patients: 529 on aspirin therapy and 1223 not on aspirin therapy). The results showed that the risk of postoperative hemorrhage was significantly higher in patients on aspirin therapy (relative risk [RR] = 2.46; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.45-4.81) but that bleeding time (BT) was not significantly different between the two groups (standardized mean difference [SMD] = 0.63; 95% CI: = 0.04 to 1.31). Sensitivity analyses showed that the results were unstable. Conclusions. We could reach a conclusion that BT is prolonged or hemorrhage is exacerbated by long-term use of aspirin. We recommend not stopping long-term aspirin use before tooth extraction but enhancing hemostasis methods, if necessary.

Keywords: Acetylsalicylic-Acid, Analyses, Antiplatelet Therapy, Aspirin, Bleeding, Citation, Confidence, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Criteria, Databases, Dental Extractions, Design, Drugs, Extraction, Groups, Hemorrhage, Hemostasis, Interval, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Oral Surgical-Procedures, Patients, Postoperative, Prisma Statement, Prolonged, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Relative Risk, Results, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciencedirect, Sensitivity, Standard, Systematic Reviews, Therapy

# Title: Organization Science

Full Journal Title: [Organization Science](http://orgsci.journal.informs.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Volberda, H.W., Foss, N.J. and Lyles, M.A. (2010), Absorbing the concept of absorptive capacity: How to realize its potential in the organization field. *Organization Science*, **21** (4), 931-951.

Full Text: [2010\Org Sci21, 931.pdf](2010\Org%20Sci21,%20931.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this perspective paper is to advance understanding of absorptive capacity, its underlying dimensions, its multilevel antecedents, its impact on firm performance, and the contextual factors that affect absorptive capacity. Twenty years after the Cohen and Levinthal 1990 paper, the field is characterized by a wide array of theoretical perspectives and a wealth of empirical evidence. In this paper, we first review these underlying theories and empirical studies of absorptive capacity. Given the size and diversity of the absorptive capacity literature, we subsequently map the existing terrain of research through a bibliometric analysis. The resulting bibliometric cartography shows the major discrepancies in the organization field, namely that (1) most attention so far has been focused on the tangible outcomes of absorptive capacity; (2) organizational design and individual level antecedents have been relatively neglected in the absorptive capacity literature; and (3) the emergence of absorptive capacity from the actions and interactions of individual, organizational, and interorganizational antecedents remains unclear. Building on the bibliometric analysis, we develop an integrative model that identifies the multilevel antecedents, process dimensions, and outcomes of absorptive capacity as well as the contextual factors that affect absorptive capacity. We argue that realizing the potential of the absorptive capacity concept requires more research that shows how “micro-antecedents” and “macro-antecedents” influence future outcomes such as competitive advantage, innovation, and firm performance. In particular, we identify conceptual gaps that may guide future research to fully exploit the absorptive capacity concept in the organization field and to explore future fruitful extensions of the concept.

Keywords: Absorptive Capacity, Combinative Capabilities, Dominant Logic, Dynamic Capabilities, Empirical-Test, Fortune Favors, International-Joint-Ventures, Knowledge Management, Knowledge Transfer, Microfoundations of Absorptive Capacity, Multiple Analytical Levels, Organizational Capabilities, Research, Research-and-Development, Strategic Renewal, Technology-Transfer

# Title: Organization Studies

Full Journal Title: [Organization Studies](http://oss.sagepub.com/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0170-8406

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, New York

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Üsdiken, B. and Pasadeos, Y. (1995), Organizational analysis in North-America and Europe: A comparison of cocitation networks. *Organization Studies*, **16** (3), 503-526.

Full Text: [1995\Org Stu16, 503.pdf](1995\Org%20Stu16,%20503.pdf)

Abstract: Over the last decade, the field of organization studies has been characterized by a proliferation of divergent perspectives. Using bibliometric techniques, this paper examines the extent to which this state of differentiation may be associated with regional differences in scholarly orientation, specifically, between North America and Europe. The study is based on citation and co-citation analyses of articles published by North American authors in Administrative Science Quarterly and by European authors in Organization Studies in the three-year period from 1990 to 1992. Results do show that there is divergence in the perspectives that are currently dominant in Europe and North America, and, to some degree between Britain and elsewhere in Europe. The discussion section elaborates on the nature of the differences in orientation and speculates on factors that may have fostered and helped to maintain this divergence.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Citation, Co-Citation, Cocitation Analysis, Comparative Organization Theory, Context, Europe, Field, Journals, Management, Methodology, Ranking, Science

Anderson, M.H. (2006), How can we know what we think until we see what we said?: A citation and citation context analysis of Karl Weick’s *The Social Psychology of Organizing*. *Organization Studies*, **27** (11), 1675-1692.

Full Text: [2006\Org Stu27, 1675.pdf](2006\Org%20Stu27,%201675.pdf)

Abstract: A substantial portion of Karl Weick’s influence on organization studies is based upon his classic book The Social Psychology of Organizing (abbreviated as Organizing). A citation analysis shows the magnitude of this influence compared to five other organization studies classics, and reveals that Organizing continues to be highly cited. A citation context analysis (i.e. content analysis) of all citations to Weick (1979) in three top organization studies journals (Academy of Management Review, Administrative Science Quarterly, and Organization Studies) shows that 12 concepts account for 67.6% of citations to Organizing, but that the book is cited for a remarkable diversity of additional content as well. Furthermore, a consideration of differences between the concepts cited in the US journals versus Organization Studies reveals several regional differences. Finally, very few citations are critical of Organizing or involve empirical tests. These results hold a variety of implications for future research.

Keywords: Administrative Science, Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Context Analysis, Citations, Communication, Content Analysis, Creative Productivity, Diversity, High-Reliability, Isomorphism, Journals, Karl Weick, Loosely Coupled Systems, Management Journals, Model, Organizational Analysis, Psychology, Regional, Regional Differences, Research, Sensemaking, Social, Social Psychology of Organizing, Tests, Theory Construction, US

# Title: Organizational Research Methods

Full Journal Title: [Organizational Research Methods](http://orm.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0170-8406

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, New York

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bedeian, A.G., Van Fleet, D.D. and Hyman, H.H. (2009), Scientific achievement and editorial board membership. *Organizational Research Methods*, **12** (2), 211-238.

Full Text: [2009\Org Res Met12, 211.pdf](2009\Org%20Res%20Met12,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: A cornerstone of the scientific ethos is that editorial board members should be selected based on their scholarly achievements, as demonstrated by publications in peer-reviewed journals and evidence that their work is of value to others in their disciplines. To discern if this reasoning is applied in practice, this study examined the scholarly records of the editorial boards of premier peer-reviewed journals sponsored by the leading professional associations in management and six related disciplines.

Keywords: Author Self-Citations, Bibiliometrics, Board, Boards, Disciplines, Ethos, Evidence, Index, Infometrics, Journals, Management, Multiple Authorship, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Philosophy of Science, Practice, Professional, Publication, Publications, Quality, Reasoning, Records, Research Productivity, Science, Scientific Ethos, Scientometrics, Value, Work

? Bedeian, A.G., Van Fleet, D.D. and Hyman, H.H. (2009), “Circle the Wagons and Defend the Faith” slicing and dicing the data. *Organizational Research Methods*, **12** (2), 276-295.

Full Text: [2009\Org Res Met12, 276.pdf](2009\Org%20Res%20Met12,%20276.pdf)

Abstract: Commentators expressed contrasting views on the authors’ examination of scientific achievement and editorial board membership in the management discipline. In response, the authors address key points with which they disagree and hold fast to their admonitory conclusions, neither compromising nor retreating from the recounting of base facts. If the authors’ conclusions have prompted a measure of cognitive dissonance, they hope that any associated discomfort will lead to action on the part of all of the discipline’s journals and their sponsoring organizations.

Keywords: Achievement, Action, Authors, Bibliometrics, Board, Cognitive, Cognitive Dissonance, Editors, Examination, Field, Hope, Infometrics, Journals, Knowledge, Lead, Management, Measure, Organizations, Philosophy of Science, Quality, Science, Scientific Ethos, Scientometrics, Sponsoring

# Title: Orl-Journal for Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery

Full Journal Title: Orl-Journal for Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xu, B.C., Wang, S.Y., Liu, X.W., Yang, K.H., Zhu, Y.M., Chen, X.J., Du, W., Li, Y., Chen, C. and Guo, Y.F. (2014), Comparison of complications of the suprameatal approach and mastoidectomy with posterior tympanotomy approach in cochlear implantation: A meta-analysis. *Orl-Journal for Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery*, **76** (1), 25-35.

Full Text: 2014\Orl-J Oto-Rhi-Lar Hea Nec Sur76, 25.pdf

Abstract: Background: Cochlear implantation (CI) is a popular procedure to preserve hearing in patients with severe-to-profound hearing loss. Evidence shows that the suprameatal approach (SMA) may help reducing the risk of the incidence of complications and shortening the surgery time, but there is still dispute. Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the incidence of complications of SMA and the mastoidectomy with posterior tympanotomy approach (MPTA), and to find whether SMA yields better outcomes than MPTA. Methods: We searched PubMed, the Cochrane Library, the Web of Science and Chinese Biomedical Literature databases, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure, the Chinese Science and Technology Journal Full-Text database, and Wangfang database. The latest data was accessed in March 2013. Review Manager 5.1 software was used for comprehensive quantification data analysis. Results: Three studies were included in the meta-analysis, composed of 799 participants and reporting major and minor complications. The meta-analysis indicated no statistically significant difference in major and minor complications between the two approaches, except for facial nerve and chorda tympani injuries (OR = 0.13; 95% CI: 0.02, 0.67; p = 0.02; I-2 = 0%). Conclusions: Current evidence suggests that SMA may be clearly a good alternative to the classical surgery technique for CI in terms of reducing the incidence of facial nerve injury and chorda tympani sacrifice. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Alternative, Analysis, Approach, Biomedical, Children, Chinese, Cochlear Implantation, Comparison, Complications, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Databases, Evidence, Experience, Implantation, Incidence, Injury, Journal, Knowledge, Literature, Mastoidectomy With Posterior Tympanotomy Approach, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minor, Nerve Injury, Otitis-Media, Outcomes, Patients, Procedure, Pubmed, Quantification, Reporting, Results, Review, Risk, S, Science, Software, Suprameatal Approach, Surgery, Surgical Technique, Technology, Web Of Science

# Title: Orl-Journal for Oto-Rhino-Laryngology and Its Related Specialties

Full Journal Title: Orl-Journal for Oto-Rhino-Laryngology and Its Related Specialties

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Feng, Y., Wang, B.Q. and Wen, S.X. (2011), Laser surgery versus radiotherapy for T1-T2N0 Glottic cancer: A meta-analysis. *Orl-Journal for Oto-Rhino-Laryngology and Its Related Specialties*, **73** (6), 336-342.

Full Text: [2011\Orl-J Oto-Rhi-Lar Its Rel Spe73, 336.pdf](2011\Orl-J%20Oto-Rhi-Lar%20Its%20Rel%20Spe73,%20336.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Laser surgery and radiotherapy are commonly used to treat glottic cancer. Objective of Review: To compare outcomes and cost of laser surgery versus radiotherapy for T1-T2N0 glottic cancer. Type of Review: Meta-analysis. Search Strategy: The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Ovid MEDLINE (R) In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Embase, Web of Science (1990-2010) were searched electronically. Three Chinese journals in otolaryngology were searched manually. Evaluation Method: Retrieved studies were analyzed with Review Manager 5.0 software. Methodological and outcome heterogeneity was analyzed using the chi(2) test and the I(2) test. Homogeneous and heterogeneous data were analyzed using a fixed random effect model. Results: Eleven studies involving 1,135 patients were included in the analysis. The cure rate did not differ between patients receiving laser surgery versus radiotherapy. Results on voice preservation were inconclusive. The overall cost for laser surgery was lower. Conclusions: The quality of the reported clinical studies is limited. No level I data are available. Nonetheless, our analysis suggests that laser surgery and radiotherapy produce comparable outcomes. Copyright (C) 2011 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Analysis, Cancer, Carbon-Dioxide Laser, Chinese Journals, Citations, Clinical-Experience, Cochrane, Copyright, Early Glottic Cancer, Endoscopic Management, Evaluation, External Radiotherapy, Journals, Laser Surgery, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Outcome, Outcomes, Partial Laryngectomy, Patients, Quality, Quality-of-Life, Radiation-Therapy, Radiotherapy, Review, Science, Software, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Surgery, Vocal Cord Carcinoma, Voice, Voice Quality, Web of Science

# Title: Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases

Full Journal Title: Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, Y.M. and Tao, Y.H. (2015), Diagnosis and treatment of congenital abdominal aortic aneurysm: A systematic review of reported cases. *Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases*, **10**, Article Number: 4.

Full Text: [2015\Orp J Rar Dis10, 4.pdf](2015/Orp%20J%20Rar%20Dis10,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Congenital abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is distinctly rare in infants and children and carries a high mortality rate. Our objective was to summarize the experience of the diagnosis and treatment in patients with congenital AAA. Methods: Reported cases of congenital AAA published prior to November 8, 2014, were identified through PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and reference lists. All selected cases were evaluated for main clinical characteristics. Results: Twenty-six cases of congenital AAA were identified in the English language literature. Congenital AAA occurred primarily in children under three years old, but it was also found in young adults and fetuses. With regards to the localization, the great majority of congenital AAA was infrarenal AAA. The majority of the AAA patients lacked specific symptoms, and a painless pulsatile abdominal mass was the most common clinical presentation. The diagnosis of AAA was based on ultrasound scanning in twenty-five cases, multi-slice spiral computed tomography angiography (MSCTA) in sixteen cases, and magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) in nine cases. Histopathological analyses were available in seven cases. Seven patients received conservative management. Surgical treatment was performed in seventeen cases, and open repair with an artificial graft was the main surgical intervention. The mortality associated with congenital AAA was high (30.76%). Ruptured aneurysm and renal failure were the main causes of death. Conclusions: Good outcomes can be achieved in children with early identification of congenital AAA and individualized surgical repair with grafts.

Keywords: Abdominal, Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, Adults, Analyses, Aneurysm, Angiography, Aortic Aneurysms, Branches, Characteristics, Children, Children, Clinical, Computed Tomography, Congenital, Conservative, Conservative Management, Death, Diagnosis, Embase, English, Experience, Failure, Follow-Up, Graft, Growth, Identification, Infant, Infants, Intervention, Language, Literature, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Angiography, Management, Methods, Mortality, Mortality Rate, Neonate, Open, Outcomes, Patients, Presentation, Pubmed, Reconstruction, Reference, Reference Lists, Renal, Renal Failure, Repair, Results, Review, Rupture, Science, Surgical, Surgical Repair, Surgical Treatment, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thrombus, Treatment, Ultrasonography, Ultrasound, Web, Web Of Science, Young, Young Adults

# Title: Orthodontics & Craniofacial Research

Full Journal Title: Orthodontics & Craniofacial Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? von Bremen, J. and Ruf, S. (2011), Orthodontic and dentofacial orthopedic management of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: A systematic review of the literature. *Orthodontics & Craniofacial Research*, **14** (3), 107-115.

Full Text: [2011\Ort Cra Res14, 107.pdf](2011/Ort%20Cra%20Res14,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: Authors - von Bremen J, Ruf S To systematically review the literature published on orthodontic treatment principles in patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA). Several electronic databases (PUBMED, Medpilot, Web of Science, and DIMDI) and orthodontic and rheumatologic literature were systematically searched for studies published until May 2010. The articles were rated by two independent reviewers and included after three selection steps (title-abstract-full text). Articles had to be studies performed on >= 5 patients with a disease onset before the age of 16. The selection process resulted in the inclusion of three publications on dentofacial orthopedics and six on combined surgical orthodontic therapy. The three studies on dentofacial orthopedics aimed to improve the mandibular retrusion by means of removable functional appliances (activator). Whereas these orthodontic approaches comprised relatively large and homogeneous patient samples (14, 22, and 72 subjects, aged 6-16), The surgical studies were basically case series with a large age span of the patients (5-12 subjects, aged 10-44). In these surgical treatment approaches, orthodontics was limited to pre-surgical leveling and post-surgical finishing, while the skeletal discrepancy was treated surgically by a variety of techniques (costochondral grafts, bilateral sagittal spilt osteotomy, Le Fort I, and genioplasty). The treatment goals of both approaches were improvement of esthetics and function and/or pain reduction, and both approaches showed satisfactory results. Because of the heterogeneity of the subject material and the low level of evidence of the papers, it is difficult to draw any conclusions on the orthodontic/dentofacial orthopedic management of JIA. It appears as if removable functional appliances may be beneficial in adolescent patients with JIA.

Keywords: Adolescent, Aged, Arthritis, Articles, Case Series, Children, Craniofacial Growth, Databases, Disease, Follow-Up, Functional, Functional Appliances, Involvement, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Literature, Management, Mandibular Growth, Occlusion, Onset, Orthodontic Treatment, Orthodontics, Pain, Papers, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Science, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temporomandibular-Joint, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Cordasco, G., Matarese, G., Rustico, L., Fastuca, S., Caprioglio, A., Lindauer, S.J. and Nucera, R. (2014), Efficacy of orthopedic treatment with protraction facemask on skeletal Class III malocclusion: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Orthodontics & Craniofacial Research*, **17** (3), 133-143.

Full Text: [2014\Ort Cra Res17, 133.pdf](2014/Ort%20Cra%20Res17,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this systematic review was to estimate the efficacy of protraction facemask on the correction of Class III malocclusion in the short term. A systematic review of articles was performed using different electronic databases (PubMed, Ovid, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science, LILACS, and Google Scholar). Search terms comprised ‘orthopedic treatment’ and ‘Class III malocclusion’. The selection criteria were set in order to include in this review only randomized clinical trials (RCTs) performed treating with facemask Class III growing patients. Studies’ selection, data extraction, and risk of bias’s assessment were executed independently by two authors using pre-defined data forms. All pooled analyses of data were based on random effects models. A pre-specified subgroup analysis was planned to evaluate the effect of preliminary rapid palatal expansion on facemask efficacy. Three RCTs met our inclusion criteria. In total, data from 155 patients (92 treated and 63 controls) were collected. The treated group showed the following significant changes: ANB degrees + 3.66 degrees [95%CI (2.58, 4.74)]; SNA degrees + 2.10 [95%CI (1.14, 3.06)]; SNB degrees -1.54 [95%CI (-2.13, -0.95)]; SN-palatal plane -0.82 degrees [95%CI (-1.62, -0.02)]; and SN-mandibular plane +1.51 [95%CI (0.61, 2.41)]. Heterogeneity varied from low to moderate (mean I-2 value: 41.4 +/- 20.8). Facemask is effective correcting Class III malocclusion in the short term. The skeletal modifications induced by facemask are forward displacement of maxilla, backward displacement of mandible, clockwise rotation of the mandibular plane, and counterclockwise rotation of the maxillary plane.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Authors, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Craniofacial Complex, Criteria, Data, Databases, Displacement, Effects, Efficacy, Extraction, Forms, Google, Google Scholar, Human Study, Induced, Malocclusion, Mandibular, Mask Therapy, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Palatal Expansion, Patients, Protraction Facemask, Pubmed, Randomized, Rapid Maxillary Expansion, Review, Review Article, Risk, Science, Search, Selection, Selection Criteria, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Treatment, Trial, Value, Web of Science

? Austin, S.L., Mattick, C.R. and Waterhouse, P.J. (2015), Distraction osteogenesis versus orthognathic surgery for the treatment of maxillary hypoplasia in cleft lip and palate patients: A systematic review. *Orthodontics & Craniofacial Research*, **18** (2), 96-108.

Full Text: [2015\Ort Cra Res18, 96.pdf](2015/Ort%20Cra%20Res18,%2096.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveTo compare the effectiveness of distraction osteogenesis to orthognathic surgery for the treatment of maxillary hypoplasia in individuals with cleft lip and palate. MethodA systematic review of prospective randomized, quasi-randomized or controlled clinical trials. MEDLINE, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL, CENTRAL, trial registers and grey literature were searched. Hand searching of five relevant journals was completed. Two reviewers independently completed inclusion assessment. Data extraction and risk of bias assessment were completed by a single reviewer and checked by a second reviewer. ResultsFive publications all reporting different outcomes of a single randomized controlled trial are included within the review. The quality of the evidence was low with a high risk of bias. Both surgical interventions produce significant soft tissue improvement. Horizontal relapse of the maxilla was statistically significantly greater following orthognathic surgery. There was no statistically significant difference in speech and velo-pharyngeal function between the interventions. Maxillary distraction initially lowered social self-esteem, but this improved with time resulting in higher satisfaction with life in the long term. ConclusionsThe low quality of evidence included within the review means there is insufficient evidence to conclude whether there is a difference in effectiveness between maxillary distraction and osteotomy for the treatment of cleft-related maxillary hypoplasia. There is a need for further high-quality randomized controlled trials to allow conclusive recommendations to be made.

Keywords: Assessment, Bias, Cleft Lip, Cleft Lip And Palate, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Controlled Trial, Data, Distraction Osteogenesis, Effectiveness, Embase, Evidence, Extraction, Function, Improvement, Interventions, Journals, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Medline, Midface, Orthognathic Surgery, Osteotomy, Outcomes, Patients, Prospective, Psychological Adjustment, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Recommendations, Relapse, Reporting, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Satisfaction, Science, Scopus, Self-Esteem, Social, Soft Tissue, Speech, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Treatment, Trial, Velopharyngeal Function, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Orthopade

Full Journal Title: Orthopade

ISO Abbreviated Title: Orthopade

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Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ohlendorf, D., Mayer, S., Klingelhofer, D., Schwarzer, M. and Groneberg, D.A. (2015), Arthrosis. A scientometric analysis. *Orthopade*, **44** (1), 71-79.

Full Text: [2015\Orthopade44, 71.pdf](2015/Orthopade44,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: In industrialized nations, arthrosis is one of the most frequent causes of physical disability and impaired quality of life in older people. There are still no direct and curative therapies. In addition, the causative mechanisms of this disease have not been sufficiently deciphered and investigated so far. For the present article, publications from 1900-2013 in the ISI Web of Science were reviewed. Quantitative and qualitative aspects are taken into account and are examined based on scientometric analysis methods. The illustrations demonstrate the global structure of the research and citation activity by Density Equalizing Map Projection. In addition, the radar charts illustrate the bi- and multilateral research and institutional cooperation. On the basis of the search criteria, a total of 46,212 publications were identified. Approximately 95 % of the publications date back to the last 25 years. In addition to the number of publications, the number of citations has increased continuously. The analysis of the country collaborations as well as the number of institutions indicates a predominance of the United States. Most articles about arthrosis concern the subject areas of rheumatology, orthopedics, and surgery. This study provides the first comprehensive, scientometric findings and illustrates corresponding representations of research activities, geographical contexts as well as research cooperation. It shows a great scientific interest, especially by North American and European scientists. The steady growth of research is explained by the high prevalence of arthrosis.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Article, Articles, Bibliometry, Citation, Citations, Collaborations, Cooperation, Country, Criteria, Density Equalizing Map Projection, Disability, Disease, First, From, Global, Global Structure, Growth, Half-Life, Institutional Cooperation, Institutions, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Journal Impact, Life, Map, Mechanisms, Methods, Nations, North, Older, Older People, Orthopedics, Osteoarthritis, Performance, Physical, Prevalence, Projection, Publications, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quantitative, Radar, Research, Research Cooperation, Rheumatology, Science, Scientists, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometry, Structure, Surgery, United States, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Orthopaedics & Traumatology-Surgery & Research

Full Journal Title: Orthopaedics & Traumatology-Surgery & Research

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ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Cheng, T. (2012), Research in orthopaedics from China has thrived over the last decade: A bibliometric analysis of publication activity. *Orthopaedics & Traumatology-Surgery & Research*, **98** (3), 253-258.

Full Text: [2012\Ort Tra-Sur Res98, 253.pdf](2012\Ort%20Tra-Sur%20Res98,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Over the past decades, there have been great advances in orthopaedics in China. The purpose of this study was to investigate the orthopaedic research output in the three Chinese-speaking regions - the Mainland (ML), Hong Kong (HK), and Taiwan (TW). Hypothesis: We hypothesized that there was a positive trend in China orthopaedic research during the past decade and this regardless of the Chinese-speaking regions of origin. Materials and methods: Forty-nine orthopaedic journals were retrieved from the PubMed database and Science Citation Index Expanded. Articles from ML, TW, and HK in 2000 to 2009 were identified. The total number of articles, clinical trials, randomized controlled trials (RCTs), impact factors (IF), citations, and articles published in the top 10 orthopaedic journals were analyzed. Results: A total of 1878 published articles in 2000 to 2009 were broken down as follows: ML (607), TW (865), and HK (406). There was a significant increase in published articles for ML and TW from 2000 to 2009. The number of published articles from ML exceeded the total sum of articles from TW and HK in 2009. The accumulated IF of articles from TW (1751.91) was higher than that from ML (1054.67) and HK (708.25). TW had the highest average IF (2.025), followed by ML (1.902) and HK (1.862). The total citations of published articles in 2000 to 2009 from TW (4759) were higher than those for HK (2276) and ML (1751). The highest average citation of each article was from HK (5.784), followed by TW (5.720) and ML (3.051). TW published 339 articles in 10 high-impact journals, whereas ML and HK published 267 and 154 articles, respectively. Discussion: Chinese researchers in the field of orthopaedics have been more and more active in the global orthopaedic community during the past 10 years. ML seems to have caught up to HK and TW in respect to research output. Level of evidence: Level III. Systematic review of level II and level III studies. (c) 2012 Published by Elsevier Masson SAS.

Keywords: 10-Year Survey, Advances, Analysis, Anterior Cruciate Ligament, Arthroscopy, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brachial-Plexus Injuries, China, Chinese, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Community, Database, Efficacy, Evidence, Field, Global, Hong Kong, Impact, Impact Factors, Journals, Level of Evidence, Medicine, Methods, Origin, Orthopaedics, Publication, Publication Activity, Pubmed, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reconstruction, Replantation, Research, Research Output, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Publications, Systematic Review, Taiwan, Trend

? Rouvillain, J.L., Derancourt, C., Moore, N. and Devos, P. (2014), Scoring of medical publications with SIGAPS software: Application to orthopedics. *Orthopaedics & Traumatology-Surgery & Research*, **100** (7), 821-825.

Full Text: [2014\Ort Tra-Sur Res100, 821.pdf](2014/Ort%20Tra-Sur%20Res100,%20821.pdf)

Abstract: SIGAPS is a bibliometric software tool developed in France to identify and analyze Medline-indexed publications that are produced by a researcher or research group. This measurement takes into account the author’s ranking on the paper along with the journal’s prestige according to its impact factor within the research field. However, use of this impact factor is the primary limitation of SIGAPS. SIGAPS analysis results are used to assign a financial value to hospital facilities. The impact of the journal Revue de Chirurgie Orthopedique and its successor-Orthopaedics Ea Traumatology: Surgery Ea Research-was compared using the Medline-based ISI (SIGAPS) and SCOPUS-based SCImago journal rankings. (C) 2014 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Departments, Facilities, Field, France, Funding, Hospital, Impact, Impact Factor, Isi, Journal, Journal Rankings, Limitation, Measurement, Medical, Medical Publications, Nov, Paris, Primary, Publications, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Rights, Scimago, Scopus, Sigaps, Software, Surgery, Value

? Ma, K.L., Wang, X., Luan, F.J., Xu, H.T., Fang, Y., Min, J., Luan, H.X., Yang, F., Zheng, H. and He, S.J. (2014), Proximal femoral nails antirotation, Gamma nails, and dynamic hip screws for fixation of intertrochanteric fractures of femur: A meta-analysis. *Orthopaedics & Traumatology-Surgery & Research*, **100** (8), 859-866.

Full Text: [2014\Ort Tra-Sur Res100, 859.pdf](2014/Ort%20Tra-Sur%20Res100,%20859.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Which surgical strategy is the best one for intertrochanteric fractures remains a controversial issue. Dynamic hip screw (DHS) and Gamma nail were commonly used but often associated with some complications, such as fixation failure and implant-related fractures. Meanwhile, proximal femoral nail anti-rotation (PFNA) fixation has recently been developed for minimally invasive surgery to reduce the complications rate. To facilitate the clinical decision-making, we conducted an updated meta-analysis to discuss the optimal treatment of intertrochanteric fractures aiming to determine which implant gives the lower rates of blood loss, complications (pen-implant fracture, fixation failure, infection, thromboembolic), reoperation, and mortality, as well as the minimal duration related to surgery (fluoroscopic exposure, surgery and hospital stay). Patients and methods: Seven electronic databases were searched for randomized controlled trials (including OVID, Springer, Google Scholar, PubMed, Cochrane library, Embase, and Web of Science). Fourteen studies with 1983 patients were included. The modified Jadad Scale was used to assess the methodological quality of these studies. Risk of bias in the included studies was assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. Comparison among the three groups was based on twelve indicators, including operative time, fluoroscopy time, operative blood loss, length of hospital stays, wound infection or hematoma, pneumonia, thromboembolic complications, fixation failure, operative fracture of femur, later fracture of femur, reoperation, and mortality. Results: (1) PFNA group versus DHS group: PFNA was associated with less blood loss (mean difference (MD) -253.86, 95% CI -270.25 to 237.47; P<0.00001) and lower rate of fixation failure (MD 0.20, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.59; P=0.004), but led to more fluoroscopy time (MD 2.11, 95% CI 1.78 to 2.43; P<0.00001). (2) PFNA group versus Gamma nail group: PFNA led to less blood loss (MD -55.30, 95% CI -60.07 to -50.53; P< 0.00001), shorter fluoroscopy time (MD -0.50,95% CI -0.55 to -0.45; P< 0.00001) and length of hospital stay (MD -0.20,95% CI -0.27 to -0.13; P< 0.00001). (3) DHS group versus Gamma nail group: DHS was associated with lower rate of operative fracture of femur (MD 0.31,95% CI 0.11 to 0.89; P= 0.03), later fracture of femur (MD 0.16,95% CI 0.06 to 0.43; P= 0.0004), and reoperation (MD 0.49,95% CI 0.27 to 0.88; P= 0.02), but caused more blood loss (MD 29.49, 95% CI 8.27 to 50.70; P=0.006). In contrast, there was no difference regarding operative time, infection hematoma, pneumonia, thromboembolic events, and mortality. Discussion: PFNA should be a priority choice for treatment of intertrochanteric fractures with minimal rate of fixation failure, less blood loss and shorter length of hospital stay. DHS has distinct advantages over Gamma nail with lower rate of plant-related complications and should be preferred device for intertrochanteric fractures. However, owing to the low quality evidence currently available, more highquality RCTs are needed to confirm these findings. Level of evidence: Level II. (C) 2014 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bias, Blood, Blood Loss, Choice, Clinical, Comparison, Complications, Controlled Trial, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Devices, Duration, Dynamic, Dynamic Hip Screw, Events, Evidence, Exposure, Failure, Femur, Fracture, Gamma Nail, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Hematoma, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Implant, Indicators, Infection, Intertrochanteric Fractures, Intramedullary Fixation, Invasive, Length, Level Of Evidence, Locking Nail, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodological Quality, Methods, Minimally Invasive Surgery, Modified, Mortality, Operative, Operative Time, Patients, Percutaneous Compression Plate, Peritrochanteric Fractures, Pneumonia, Proximal Femoral Nail Antirotation, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Reoperation, Results, Rights, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Scale, Science, Springer, Strategy, Surgery, Treatment, Trochanteric Fractures, Web, Web Of Science, Wound, Wound Infection

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Full Text: [2015\Ort Tra-Sur Res101, 289.pdf](2015/Ort%20Tra-Sur%20Res101,%20289.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Whether or not, obesity negatively influencing the outcomes of primary total hip arthroplasty (THA) remains a controversial issue. Though observational studies focused on this topic, the reported conclusions remain inconsistent. Therefore, we performed a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies to evaluate if obesity negatively affects: (1) the overall complication rate (incidence of dislocation, deep infection and osteolysis); (2) functional outcome; (3) operative time and stay duration in hospital for the primary THA. Methods: We searched the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library until July 2014 to identify the eligible prospective studies. The Newcastle Ottawa Scale (NOS) was used for quality assessment of the included studies. We extracted and pooled the data. As for continuous data, mean difference (MD) was calculated; for dichotomous variables, we calculated a weighted relative risk (RR) with its 95% confidence interval. Heterogeneity was evaluated using I-2 statistics. P <= 0.05 was thought to be significant. Results: Fifteen studies were eligible for data extraction, which involved 11,271 total hip arthroplasties. The pooled data of complication rate demonstrated that obese patients suffered higher rates of complication (RR: 1.68, 95% CI 1.23 to 2.30, P = 0.0004), dislocation (RR: 2.08, 95% CI 1.54 to 2.81, P < 0.0001) and deep infection (RR: 2.92, 95% CI 0.74 to 11.49, P = 0.13). For the functional result, obese patients acquired relatively lower Harris Hip Score than non-obese patients (MD: -2.75, 95% CI -4.77 to -0.6), no difference was found regarding Oxford Hip Score (MD: -0.46, 95% CI -2.18 to 1.26, P = 0.60). Obese patients compared to non-obese patients showed an increase duration of operation (MD: 10.67, 95% CI 3.00 to 18.35, P = 0.006). However, no significant difference was found in the length of stay in hospital between obese and non-obese patients (MD: -0.16, 95% CI -0.34 to 0.02, P = 0.08). Conclusions: This meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies demonstrates that obesity negatively influences the overall complication rate, dislocation rate, functional outcome and operative time of primary total hip arthroplasty. (C) 2015 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acetabular Component, Arthroplasty, Assessment, Body-Mass Index, Cohort, Complication, Confidence, Data, Dislocation, Duration, Extraction, Hip Arthroplasty, Hospital, Incidence, Infection, Inflammation, Interval, Knee Arthroplasty, Length, Length Of Stay, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, No, Obese, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Operation, Operative, Osteoarthritis, Outcome, Outcomes, Overweight, P, Patients, Primary, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Assessment, Rates, Relative Risk, Replacement, Rights, Risk, Scale, Science, Statistics, Surgery, Total Joint Arthroplasty, Web Of Science

# Title: Orthopedics

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hui, Z.Y., Yi, Z.M. and Peng, J. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of the orthopedic literature. *Orthopedics*, **36** (10), E1225-E1232.

Full Text: [2013\Orthopedics36, E1225.pdf](2013/Orthopedics36,%20E1225.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric indicators are used to assess research performance. The goal of this study was to explore publication output to construct a picture of orthopedics that may be beneficial to researchers and orthopedic specialists. All orthopedics articles published in 61 journals from 2000 to 2011 were retrieved from the Science Citation Index Expanded database. The numbers of articles, citations, authors, institutions, and journals were analyzed and subjected to quantitative and qualitative comparisons. The number of published orthopedics articles increased between 2000 and 2011. Articles published by authors from the United States always ranked first in number, although the United States’ share is decreasing in the world literature. Authors from the United States published the most-cited articles and the most articles in journals with top-10 impact factors; moreover, the United States also had the greatest share of experts and highly ranked institutions. The United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan were always within the world’s top 4 in terms of numbers of articles and citations. The shares of Germany, South Korea, and China among total orthopedics articles increased, especially that of China. In 2011, China ranked the fifth in the world, with its world share increasing from 0.64% in 2000 to 5.05% in 2011. However, China lags behind in average citations per article, top research institutions, and most prolific authors. According to the total citations per article, the University of Pittsburgh, Harvard University, and the Hospital for Special Surgery were the most prolific institutions.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, China, Citation, Citations, Database, Experts, First, Germany, Harvard University, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, Institutions, Japan, Journals, Korea, Literature, Most Cited Articles, Performance, Publication, Qualitative, Research, Research Institutions, Research Performance, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, South Korea, Surgery, United Kingdom, United States, University, World

? Shi, J.S., Wei, Y.B., Wang, S.Q., Chen, F.Y., Wu, J.G., Huang, G.Y., Chen, J., Wei, L.C. and Xia, J. (2014), Computer navigation and total knee arthroplasty. *Orthopedics*, **37** (1), E39-E43.

Full Text: [2014\Orthopedics37, E39.pdf](2014/Orthopedics37,%20E39.pdf)

Abstract: Research has added evidence in favor of computer-navigated techniques over conventional surgery for total knee arthroplasty (TKA). The goal of the current meta-analysis was to compare the outcome of outliers in mechanical axis and postoperative complications in patients undergoing conventional vs computer-navigated techniques for TKA. English literature searches were performed in PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library for studies published between January 2002 and August 2012. Randomized, controlled trials comparing computer navigation with conventional surgery for the measurement of mechanical axes in patients with primary osteoarthritis were considered eligible. Fifteen trials were eligible for inclusion. The baseline demographics of 2089 patients (computer-navigated= 1111; conventional= 978) were well matched. Publication bias was eliminated using the funnel plot. A mechanical axis of more than 30 degrees was considered to be malalignment and an outlier in limb alignment. A significant increase of 16.9 minutes in mean operative time for computer-navigated TKA was observed (P=. 046). Although patients undergoing computer-navigated TKA had fewer outliers in mechanical axis (13.4%) compared with the conventional technique (27.4%), the results did not achieve statistical significance (I-2= 0.0%; P= 1.000). Fewer complications were observed in patients undergoing computer-navigated TKA (4%) compared with conventional TKA (6.5%). The use of computer-navigated TKA reduced the number of outliers in mechanical axis compared with conventional TKA; however, it did not achieve statistical significance. Additional research with longer follow-up is recommended.

Keywords: Alignment, Arthroplasty, Bias, Complications, Conventional, Embase, Evidence, Follow-Up, Literature, Measurement, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Operative, Outcome, Outlier, Outliers, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Primary, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Research, Science, Significance, Surgery, Techniques, Web of Science

? Lindeque, B., Hartman, Z., Noshchenko, A. and Cruse, M. (2014), Infection after primary total hip arthroplasty. *Orthopedics*, **37** (4), 257-265.

Full Text: [2014\Orthopedics37, 257.pdf](2014/Orthopedics37,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: The number of primary total hip arthroplasties (THAs) performed in the United States each year continues to climb, as does the incidence of infectious complications. The changing profile of antibiotic-resistant bacteria has made preventing and treating primary THA infections increasingly complex. The goal of this review was to summarize (1) the published data concerning the risk of surgical site infection (SSI) after primary THA by type of bacteria and (2) the effect of potentially modifying factors. The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, EMBASE, Web of Science, and PubMed were searched. Studies dated between 2001 and 2011 examining primary THA in adults were included. Meta-analysis of the collected data was performed. The pooled SSI rate was 2.5% (95% confidence interval [Cl], 1.4%-4.4%; P < .001; n = 28,883). The pooled deep prosthetic joint infection (PJI) rate was 0.9% (95% Cl, 0.4%-2.2%; P < .001; n=28,883). The pooled rate of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus SSI was 0.5% (95% Cl, 0.2%-1.5%; P < .001; n=26,703). This is approximately 20% of all SSI cases. The pooled rate of intraoperative bacterial wound contamination was 16.9% (95% Cl, 6.6%-36.8%; P =. 003; n = 2180). All these results had significant heterogeneity. The postoperative risk of SSI was significantly associated with intraoperative bacterial surgical wound contamination (pooled rate ratio, 2.5; 95% Cl, 1.4%-4.6%; P =. 001; n = 19,049). [Orthopedics. 2013; 37(4): 257-265.].

Keywords: Arthroplasty, Bacteria, Changing Epidemiology, Closed Wound Drainage, Complications, Confidence, Contamination, Data, Database, Embase, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Infection, Infections, Infectious Complications, Interval, Knee Arthroplasty, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Orthopedic-Surgery, P, Periprosthetic Joint Infection, Postoperative, Postoperative Infection, Primary, PubMed, Resistant Staphylococcus-Aureus, Review, Risk, Science, Site, Staphylococcus Aureus, Suction Drainage, Surgical Site Infection, Systematic Reviews, United States, United-States, Web of Science, Wound

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Full Text: 2014\Orthopedics37, e828.pdf

Abstract: Bilateral and unilateral approaches are the main methods for balloon kyphoplasty. However, controversy exists about which leads to superior outcomes. The goal of this study was to compare the clinical effects and safety of unilateral vs bilateral balloon kyphoplasty for osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures. Five databases (PubMed, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Chinese Biomedical Database) were searched without language, publication, or date restrictions. Randomized controlled trials involving a total of 876 patients and comparing the efficacy of unilateral vs bilateral balloon kyphoplasty for osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures were identified. Meta-analysis revealed no significant differences in visual analog scale pain score up to 2-year follow-up (mean difference at 1 week, 0.17 [95% confidence interval (CI), -0.11 to 0.44]; mean difference at 1 year, 0.01 [95% CI, -0.29 to 0.32]; mean difference at 2 years, 0.28 [95% CI, -0.13 to 0.70]), Oswestry Disability Index pain score up to 1-year follow-up (mean difference at 1 week, 1.28 [95% CI, -2.62 to 5.17]; mean difference at 1 year, 1.87 (95% CI, -5.33 to 9.06]), anterior and middle vertebral height (mean difference anterior, -0.13 [95% CI, -0.32 to 0.06]; mean difference middle, -0.16 [95% CI, -0.36 to 0.03]), or kyphotic angle (mean difference, -0.02 [95% CI, -0.65 to 0.61]); however, the unilateral approach resulted in a shorter operative time (mean difference, -19.33 [95% CI, -4.42 to -14.24]), smaller amount of cement injected (mean difference, -2.07 [95% CI, -2.42 to -1.71]), and lower risk of cement leakage (mean difference, 0.47 [95% CI, 0.24-0.92]) than the bilateral approach. The unilateral approach resulted in pain relief and vertebral height and kyphotic angle restoration comparable with that of bilateral kyphoplasty. The unilateral approach should be considered an effective option for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures.

Keywords: Approach, Bilateral, Biomedical, Cement, Chinese, Clinical, Confidence, Database, Databases, Disability, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Follow-Up, Interval, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Operative, Operative Time, Outcomes, Pain, Pain Relief, Pain Score, Patients, Publication, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Restoration, Restrictions, Risk, Safety, Scale, Science, Treatment, Unilateral, Vertebroplasty, Visual Analog Scale, Web, Web Of Science

? Voleti, P.B., Tjoumakaris, F.P., Rotmil, G. and Freedman, K.B. (2015), Fifty most-cited articles in anterior cruciate ligament research. *Orthopedics*, **38** (4), E297-E304.

Full Text: 2015\Orthopedics38, E297.pdf

Abstract: The number of times an article has been cited in the peer-reviewed literature is indicative of its impact on its respective medical specialty. No study has used citation analysis to determine the most influential studies pertaining to the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL). The primary aims of this study were to identify the classic works in ACL research using citation analysis and to characterize these articles to determine which types of studies have had the most influence on the field. A systematic query of ISI Web of Science (Thomson Reuters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) was performed for articles pertaining to the ACL, and the 50 mostcited articles were selected for evaluation. The following characteristics were determined for each article: number of citations, citation density, journal, publication year, country of origin, language, article type, article subtype, and level of evidence. The number of citations ranged from 219 to 1073 (mean, 326), and the citation densities ranged from 4.9 to 55.6 citations per year (mean, 18.2). All articles were published in 1 of 11 journals, with the most being published in The American Journal of Sports Medicine (46%) and The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery American (30%). The most common decades of publication were the 1990s (34%), 1980s (28%), and 2000s (26%). The majority (68%) of articles originated from the United States, and all were written in English. By article type, 42% were basic science, and 58% were clinical. Of the clinical articles, 3% were Level I, 17% were Level II, 28% were Level III, and 52% were Level IV. The articles were heterogeneous with regard to article type, article subtype, and level of evidence and tended to have the following characteristics: high-impact journal of publication, recent publication year, US origin, English language, and low level of evidence. These works represent some of the most popular scientific contributions to ACL research. This list may aid residency and fellowship programs in the compilation of articles for trainee reading curriculums.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation-Classics, Citations, Clinical, Country, Country Of Origin, Evaluation, Evidence, Fellowship, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Iv, Journal, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Specialty, Medicine, Origin, Orthopedic Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Primary, Publication, Reading, Recent, Research, Residency, Science, Shoulder, Specialty, Surgery, Thomson-Reuters, United States, Us, Web Of Science

? Jiang, J., Kang, X., Lin, Q., Teng, Y.J., An, L.P., Ma, J.L., Wang, J. and Xia, Y.Y. (2015), Accuracy of patient-specific instrumentation compared with conventional instrumentation in total knee arthroplasty. *Orthopedics*, **38** (4), E305-E313.

Full Text: 2015\Orthopedics38, E305.pdf

Abstract: Patient-specific instrumentation (PSI) has recently been introduced to improve the alignment following total knee arthroplasty (TKA). However, controversy remains between PSI and conventional instrumentation. The aim of this study is to compare the accuracy of PSI with conventional instruments for total knee arthroplasty (TKA). A systematic literature search was performed in databases including PubMed, the Cochrane Library, EMBASE, and Web of Science. All of the available randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) or non-randomized, controlled trials (nRCTs) comparing PSI with conventional instruments for TKA were identified. A statistical analysis was performed of this meta-analysis. Eighteen studies with 2417 patients were included in the authors’ final analysis. The results of the meta-analysis demonstrated that there were no statistical differences in outliers of the mechanical axis (risk ratio [RR], 0.84; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.61-1.11), the femoral component in the coronal (RR, 0.56; 95% CI, 0.32-1.05) and sagittal (RR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.60-1.14) plane, the tibial component in the coronal (RR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.52-1.35) and sagittal (RR, 1.04; 95% CI, 0.69-1.55) plane, and the femoral component rotation (RR, 1.02; 95% CI, 0.57, 1.83) between the 2 groups. In addition, subgroup analysis showed that the study design and imaging used for preoperative scanning did not affect the outcome of the alignment, but a different PSI system might. The authors’ meta-analysis indicated that the accuracy of PSI was not superior to conventional instruments for patients undergoing TKA. Future RCTs should focus on functional outcomes and component survivorship with mid-to long-term follow-up.

Keywords: Accuracy, Alignment, Analysis, Arthroplasty, Authors, Component Alignment, Confidence, Conventional, Coronal Alignment, Cutting Blocks, Databases, Design, Follow-Up, Guides, Imaging, Initial-Experience, Instrumentation, Interval, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcome, Outcomes, Outliers, Patients, Preoperative, Pubmed, Randomized, Replacement, Risk, Rotation, Science, Statistical Analysis, Study Design, Surgery, Survivorship, Systematic Literature Search, Total Hip, Trial, Web Of Science

# Title: Orvosi Hetilap

Full Journal Title: Orvosi Hetilap

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Schubert, A. (2014), Scientometric aspects of medical eponyms. *Orvosi Hetilap*, **155** (36), 1445-1447.

Full Text: 2014\Orv Het155, 1445.pdf

Abstract: Eponyms, scientific concepts named after persons, have a long tradition in medical sciences. Their emergence and use are rather instructive from the aspects of scientometrics, as well. Using a medical sample it is shown that although references to publications giving origin to the eponyms inevitably get obliterated, their citation rate is still many times higher than that of other publications of the same age.

Keywords: Age, Citation, Eponyms, From, Medical, Medical Science, Medical Sciences, Origin, Publications, References, Sciences, Scientometric, Scientometrics

? Andras, S. (2015), Actors of journal publishing in the social and medical sciences. *Orvosi Hetilap*, **156** (16), 650-653.

Full Text: 2015\Orv Het156, 650.pdf

Abstract: Journals published by universities take up a modest part of the scientific literature at the moment, but there are several signs and even more reasons to believe that their significance is rising. Recently, the most significant increase can be detected in social sciences. The top list of university rankings based on journal publishing activity brings into the forefront - beside some obvious favorites (Oxford, Cambridge, Chicago) - some less expected universities, as well.

Keywords: Activity, Coverage, Index, Journal, Journal Publishers, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Sciences, Publishing, Rankings, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Scientometrics, Significance, Social, Social Sciences, Universities, University

# Title: Osteoarthritis and Cartilage

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ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Zhang, W., Moskowitz, R.W., Nuki, G., Abramson, S., Altman, R.D., Arden, N., Bierma-Zeinstra, S., Brandt, K.D., Croft, P., Doherty, M., Dougados, M., Hochberg, M., Hunter, D.J., Kwoh, K., Lohmander, L.S. and Tugwell, P. (2007), OARSI recommendations for the management of hip and knee osteoarthritis, Part I: Critical appraisal of existing treatment guidelines and systematic review of current research evidence. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*, **15** (9), 981-1000.

Full Text: [2007\Ost Car15, 981.pdf](2007\Ost%20Car15,%20981.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: As a prelude to developing updated, evidence-based, international consensus recommendations for the management of hip and knee osteoarthritis (OA), The Osteoarthritis Research Society International (OARS[) Treatment Guidelines Committee undertook a critical appraisal of published guidelines and a systematic review (SR) of more recent evidence for relevant therapies. Methods: Sixteen experts from four medical disciplines (primary care two, rheumatology 11, orthopaedics one and evidence-based medicine two), two continents and six countries (USA, UK, France, Netherlands, Sweden and Canada) formed the guidelines development team. Three additional experts were invited to take part in the critical appraisal of existing guidelines in languages other than English. MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, CINAHL, AMED, Cochrane Library, seven Guidelines Websites and Google were searched systematically to identify guidelines for the management of hip and/or knee OA. Guidelines which met the inclusion/exclusion criteria were assigned to four groups of four appraisers. The quality of the guidelines was assessed using the AGREE (Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation) instrument and standardised percent scores (0-100%) for scope, stakeholder involvement, rigour, clarity, applicability and editorial independence, as well as overall quality, were calculated. Treatment modalities addressed and recommended by the guidelines were summarised. Agreement (%) was estimated and the best level of evidence to support each recommendation was extracted. Evidence for each treatment modality was updated from the date of the last SR in January 2002 to January 2006. The quality of evidence was evaluated using the Oxman and Guyatt, and Jadad scales for SRs and randomised controlled trials (RCTs), respectively. Where possible, effect size (ES), number needed to treat, relative risk (RR) or odds ratio and cost per quality-adjusted life year gained (OALY) were estimated. Results: Twenty-three of 1462 guidelines or consensus statements retrieved from the literature search met the inclusion/exclusion criteria. Six were predominantly based on expert opinion, five were primarily evidence based and 12 were based on both. Overall quality scores were 28%, 41% and 51% for opinion-based, evidence-based and hybrid guidelines, respectively (P= 0.001). Scores for aspects of quality varied from 18% for applicability to 67% for scope. Thirteen guidelines had been developed for specific care settings including five for primary care (e.g., Prodigy Guidance), three for rheumatology (e.g., European League against Rheumatism recommendations), three for physiotherapy (e.g., Dutch clinical practice guidelines for physical therapy) and two for orthopaedics (e.g., National Institutes of Health consensus guidelines), whereas 10 did not specify the target users (e.g., Ontario guidelines for optimal therapy). Whilst 14 guidelines did not separate hip and knee, eight were specific for knee but only one for hip. Fifty-one different treatment modalities were addressed by these guidelines, but only 20 were universally recommended. Evidence to support these modalities ranged from la (meta-analysis/SR of RCTs) to IV (expert opinion). The efficacy of some modalities of therapy was confirmed by the results of RCTs published between January 2002 and 2006. These included exercise (strengthening ES 0.32, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.23, 0.42, aerobic ES 0.52, 95% Cl 0.34, 0.70 and water-based ES 0.25, 95% Cl 0.02, 0.47) and nonsteroidal anti -inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (ES 0.32, 95% Cl 0.24, 0.39). Examples of other treatment modalities where recent trials failed to confirm efficacy included ultrasound (ES 0.06, 95% Cl -0.39, 0.52), massage (ES 0.10, 95% Cl -0.23, 0.43) and heat/ice therapy (ES 0.69, 95% Cl -0.07, 1.45). The updated evidence on adverse effects also varied from treatment to treatment. For example, while the evidence for gastrointestinal (GI) toxicity of non-selective NSAIDs (FIR = 5.36, 95% Cl 1.79, 16.10) and for increased risk of myocardial infarction associated with rofecoxib (FIR = 2.24, 95% CI 1.24, 4.02) were reinforced, evidence for other potential drug related adverse events such as GI toxicity with acetaminophen or myocardial infarction with celecoxib remained inconclusive. Conclusion: Twenty-three guidelines have been developed for the treatment of hip and/or knee OA, based on opinion alone, research evidence or both. Twenty of 51 modalities of therapy are universally recommended by these guidelines. Although this suggests that a core set of recommendations for treatment exists, critical appraisal shows that the overall quality of existing guidelines is sub-optimal, and consensus recommendations are not always supported by the best available evidence. Guidelines of optimal quality are most likely to be achieved by combining research evidence with expert consensus and by paying due attention to issues such as editorial independence, stakeholder involvement and applicability. This review of existing guidelines provides support for the development of new guidelines cognisant of the limitations in existing guidelines. Recommendations should be revised regularly following SR of new research evidence as this becomes available. 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Keywords: Acetaminophen, Aerobic, Attention, Canada, Chondroitin Sulfate, Citation, Clinical-Practice Guidelines, Core, Criteria, Development, Double-Blind, Drug-Related, Effects, Elsevier, English, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence-Based Medicine, Exercise, France, Groups, Hip and Knee Osteoarthritis, Independence, International, Literature, Lower-Limb Osteoarthritis, Management, Medical, Medicine, MEDLINE, Netherlands, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Oarsi, Of-the-Literature, Older-Adults, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Primary, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Self-Management, Support, Sweden, Systematic Review, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Treatment Guidelines, UK, Ultrasound, USA

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Full Text: [2010\Ost Car18, 476.pdf](2010\Ost%20Car18,%20476.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To update evidence for available therapies in the treatment of hip and knee osteoarthritis (OA) and to examine whether research evidence has changed from 31 January 2006 to 31 January 2009. Methods: A systematic literature search was undertaken using MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, AMED, Science Citation Index and the Cochrane Library. The quality of studies was assessed. Effect sizes (ESs) and numbers needed to treat were calculated for efficacy. Relative risks, hazard ratios (HRs) or odds ratios were estimated for side effects. Publication bias and heterogeneity were examined. Sensitivity analysis was undertaken to compare the evidence pooled in different years and different qualities. Cumulative meta-analysis was used to examine the stability of evidence. Results: Sixty-four systematic reviews. 266 randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and 21 new economic evaluations (EEs) were published between 2006 and 2009. of 51 treatment modalities, new data on efficacy have been published for more than half (26/39, 67%) of those for which research evidence was available in 2006. Among non-pharmacological therapies, ES for pain relief was unchanged for self-management, education, exercise and acupuncture. However, with new evidence the ES for pain relief for weight reduction reached statistical significance, increasing from 0.13 [95% confidence interval (Cl) -0.12, 0.36] in 2006 to 0.20 (95% Cl 0.00, 0.39) in 2009. By contrast, the ES for electromagnetic therapy which was large in 2006 (ES = 0.77, 95% Cl 0.36, 1.17) was no longer significant (ES = 0.16, 95% Cl -0.08, 0.39). Among pharmacological therapies, the cumulative evidence for the benefits and harms of oral and topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, diacerhein and intra-articular (IA) corticosteroid was not greatly changed. The ES for pain relief with acetaminophen diminished numerically, but not significantly, from 0.21 (0.02, 0.41) to 0.14 (0.05, 0.22) and was no longer significant when analysis was restricted to high quality trials (ES = 0.10, 95% Cl -0.0, 0.23). New evidence for increased risks of hospitalisation due to perforation, peptic ulceration and bleeding with acetaminophen >3 g/day have been published (HR = 1.20, 95% Cl 1.03, 1.40). ES for pain relief from IA hyaluronic acid, glucosamine sulphate, chondroitin sulphate and avocado soybean unsponifiables also diminished and there was greater heterogeneity of outcomes and more evidence of publication bias. Among surgical treatments further negative RCTs of lavage/debridement were published and the pooled results demonstrated that benefits from this modality of therapy were no greater than those obtained from placebo. Conclusion: Publication of a large amount of new research evidence has resulted in changes in the calculated risk-benefit ratio for some treatments for OA. Regular updating of research evidence can help to guide best clinical practice. (C) 2010 Osteoarthritis Research Society International. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acetaminophen, Bias, Chronic Noncancer Pain, Citation, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Economic, Education, Elsevier, Heterogeneity, Hip and Knee Osteoarthritis, International, Intraarticular Hyaluronic-Acid, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, New Evidence, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Oarsi, Of-the-Literature, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Publication, Publication Bias, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Reduction, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Topical Diclofenac Solution, Total Joint Replacement, Treatment, Treatment Guidelines

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Full Text: [2011\Ost Car19, 611.pdf](2011\Ost%20Car19,%20611.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic trajectory of intra-articular hyaluronic acid (IAHA) vs placebo for knee osteoarthritis (OA). Design: Our data sources include MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, BIOSIS, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Cochrane database; hand searched reviews, manuscripts, and, supplements; author contacts for unpublished data. Randomized trials that reported effects of IAHA vs placebo on knee OA were selected based on inclusion criteria. We computed effect sizes for change from baseline at 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24 weeks, using Bayesian random effects model. We performed multivariate analyses adjusting for correlation between time points. Meta-regressions were performed adjusting for potential confounders. Results: The 54 eligible trials included 7545 participants. The conduct and quality of these trials varied in number of aspects. The effect size (ES) favored IAHA by week 4 (0.31; 95% CI 0.17, 0.45), reaching peak at week 8 (0.46; 0.28, 0.65), and then trending downwards, with a residual detectable effect at week 24 (0.21; 0.10, 0.31). This therapeutic trajectory was consistent among the subset of high quality trials and on multivariate analysis adjusting for correlation between time points. Conclusions: Our meta-analysis highlights a therapeutic trajectory of IAHA for knee OA pain over 6 months post-intervention. With this additional perspective, we are able to infer that IAHA is efficacious by 4 weeks, reaches its peak effectiveness at 8 weeks and exerts a residual detectable at 24 weeks. On the other hand, the peak effect size (0.46; 0.28, 0.65), is greater than published effects from other OA analgesics [acetaminophen (ES = 0.13; 0.04, 0.22); NSAIDs (ES = 0.29; 0.22, 0.35); COX-2 inhibitors (ES = 0.44; 0.33, 0.55)]. An effect size above 0.20 is considered to be clinically relevant on an individual patient basis in chronic pain conditions such as knee OA. Thus, its properties could have utility for certain clinical situations, or in combination with other therapies. (C) 2011 Osteoarthritis Research Society International. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Cochrane, Controlled Clinical-Trial, COX-2, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Google Scholar, Hand, Hyaluronic Acid, Hylan, Intra-Articular, Knee, Meta-Analysis, Model, Multicenter Trial, Osteoarthritis, Pain, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Points, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Safety, Science, Sodium Hyaluronate, Trajectory, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Ost Car21, 1465.pdf](2013/Ost%20Car21,%201465.pdf)

Abstract: Background: An important goal of stem cell research in orthopaedics is to develop clinically relevant techniques that could be applied to heal cartilage or joint pathology. Stem cell treatment in orthopaedics for joint pathology is promising since these cells have the ability to modulate different processes in the various tissues of the joint simultaneously. The non life-threatening nature of musculoskeletal system disorders makes safety of stem cell therapy a necessary prerequisite. Objective: To systematically review the literature and provide an overview of reported adverse events (AEs) of intra-articular treatment with culture-expanded stem cells in humans. Design: A systematic literature search was performed in Pubmed, EMBASE, Web of Science and CINAHL in February 2013. AEs were reported into three categories: local/systemic, serious adverse event or AE (SAE/AE), related/unrelated. Results: 3039 Potentially eligible articles were identified of which eventually eight fulfilled our inclusion criteria. In total, 844 procedures with a mean follow-up of 21 months were analysed. Autologous bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs) were used for cartilage repair and osteoarthritis treatment in all included studies. Four SAEs were reported by the authors. One infection following bone marrow aspiration (BMA) was reported as probably related and resolved with antibiotics. One pulmonary embolism occurred 2 weeks after BMA and was reported as possibly related. Two tumours, both not at the site of injection, were reported as unrelated. Twenty-two other cases of possible procedure-related and seven of possible stem cell-product related adverse events (AEs) were documented. The main AEs related to the procedure were increased pain/swelling and dehydration after BMA. Increased pain and swelling was the only AE reported as related to the stem cell-product. Conclusions: Based on current literature review we conclude that application of cultured stem cells in joints appears to be safe. We believe that with continuous caution for potential side effects, it is reasonable to continue with the development of articular stem cell therapies. (C) 2013 Osteoarthritis Research Society International. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Application, Articular-Cartilage Defects, Aspiration, Authors, Autologous Chondrocyte Implantation, Bone, Bone Marrow, Cartilage, Ce, Cell Therapy, Criteria, Cross-Contamination, Culture-Expanded, Dehydration, Development, Effects, Embase, Embolism, England, Events, Fetal Calf Serum, Follow-Up, Humans, Hyaluronic-Acid, In-Vivo, Infection, Intra-Articular, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Marrow Stromal Cells, Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Musculoskeletal, Pain, Pathology, Platelet Lysate Technique, Potential, Procedure, Procedures, Pulmonary Embolism, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Safety, SCI, Science, Side Effects, Site, Spontaneous Malignant-Transformation, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Swelling, Systematic Literature Search, Techniques, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Ost Car22, 363.pdf](2014/Ost%20Car22,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To develop concise, up-to-date, patient-focused, evidence-based, expert consensus guidelines for the management of knee osteoarthritis (OA), intended to inform patients, physicians, and allied healthcare professionals worldwide. Method: Thirteen experts from relevant medical disciplines (primary care, rheumatology, orthopedics, physical therapy, physical medicine and rehabilitation, and evidence-based medicine), three continents and ten countries (USA, UK, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, Japan, and Canada) and a patient representative comprised the Osteoarthritis Guidelines Development Group (OAGDG). Based on previous OA guidelines and a systematic review of the OA literature, 29 treatment modalities were considered for recommendation. Evidence published subsequent to the 2010 OARSI guidelines was based on a systematic review conducted by the OA Research Society International (OARSI) evidence team at Tufts Medical Center, Boston, USA. Medline, EMBASE, Google Scholar, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were initially searched in first quarter 2012 and last searched in March 2013. Included evidence was assessed for quality using Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR) criteria, and published criticism of included evidence was also considered. To provide recommendations for individuals with a range of health profiles and OA burden, treatment recommendations were stratified into four clinical sub-phenotypes. Consensus recommendations were produced using the RAND, UCLA Appropriateness Method and Delphi voting process. Treatments were recommended as Appropriate, Uncertain, or Not Appropriate, for each of four clinical sub-phenotypes and accompanied by 1-10 risk and benefit scores. Results: Appropriate treatment modalities for all individuals with knee OA included biomechanical interventions, intra-articular corticosteroids, exercise (land-based and water-based), self-management and education, strength training, and weight management. Treatments appropriate for specific clinical sub-phenotypes included acetaminophen (paracetamol), balneotherapy, capsaicin, cane (walking stick), duloxetine, oral non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs; COX-2 selective and non-selective), and topical NSAIDs. Treatments of uncertain appropriateness for specific clinical sub-phenotypes included acupuncture, avocado soybean unsaponfiables, chondroitin, crutches, diacerein, glucosamine, intra-articular hyaluronic acid, opioids (oral and transdermal), rosehip, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation, and ultrasound. Treatments voted not appropriate included risedronate and electrotherapy (neuromuscular electrical stimulation). Conclusion: These evidence-based consensus recommendations provide guidance to patients and practitioners on treatments applicable to all individuals with knee OA, as well as therapies that can be considered according to individualized patient needs and preferences. (C) 2014 Osteoarthritis Research Society International. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Assessment, Australia, Balneotherapy, Belgium, Burden, Canada, Care, Chondroitin Sulfate, Clinical, Consensus, Corticosteroids, Cox-2, Criteria, Delphi, Denmark, Disciplines, Double-Blind, Drugs, Education, Embase, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Exercise, Experts, First, France, Google, Google Scholar, Guidance, Guidelines, Health, Hyaluronic Acid, Hyaluronic-Acid, Interventions, Japan, Knee Osteoarthritis, Literature, Management, Mar, Medical, Medicine, Medline, Metaanalysis, Modalities, Needs, Oarsi, Opioids, Oral, Paracetamol, Patients, Physical, Physical Therapy, Physicians, Placebo-Controlled Trials, Primary, Primary Care, Primary-Care, Profiles, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Recommendations, Reduce Pain, Rehabilitation, Research, Results, Review, Rheumatology, Rights, Risk, Science, Self Management, Self-Management, Soybean, Strength, Sweden, Symptomatic Efficacy, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Topical, Training, Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation, Treatment, Treatment Guidelines, Treatments, UK, Ultrasound, USA, Walking, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Ost Car23, 1.pdf](2015/Ost%20Car23,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: There is an increased risk of developing knee osteoarthritis (OA) following anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury. Biomarkers may provide diagnostic, prognostic, or burden of disease indicators of OA before radiographic changes become apparent. Unfortunately, there has been no systematic review to clarify which biomarkers may be most informative following injury. Therefore, this review critically investigated existing studies of OA-related biomarkers in ACL-deficient (ACL-D) and reconstructed (ACL-R) patients to summarize the current evidence and identify knowledge gaps. Design: A systematic review of the literature in Web of Science and PubMed databases (1960-June 2014) was performed. All English-language case-control and longitudinal studies assessing OA-related biomarkers in ACL-D and ACL-R patients were considered. Data regarding biomarker changes over time within ACL-D and ACL-R patients as well as differences in ACL-D/ACL-R patients compared with a control group were extracted from pertinent studies. Results: A descriptive summary of 20 included studies was produced. In ACL-D patients compared with controls, synovial fluid biomarkers indicated elevated collagen turnover, while the inflammatory cytokine response was inconclusive. In ACL-R patients, serum concentrations indicated decreased collagen breakdown, but urine concentrations were indicative of greater collagen breakdown when compared to controls. Compared to preoperative values, the overall inflammatory cytokine response measured with synovial fluid biomarkers increased while plasma biomarkers did not change following reconstruction. Conclusion: Patients with ACL-D or ACL-R have altered biomarkers indicative of OA. More research with standardized reporting is needed to effectively determine which biomarkers are the most indicative for OA development and progression following ACL injury. (C) 2014 Osteoarthritis Research Society International. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acl Reconstruction, Assessing, Biochemical Markers, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Burden, Cartilage, Cartilage Turnover, Case-Control, Changes, Collagen, Control, Cytokine, Data, Databases, Design, Developing, Development, Diagnostic, Disease, Evidence, From, Hip-Osteoarthritis, Indicators, Inflammation, Injury, International, Joint Fluid, Joint Metabolism, Knee, Knee Injury, Knee Injury, Knowledge, Literature, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Matrix, Osteoarthritis, Patients, Plasma, Preoperative, Prognostic, Progression, Proteoglycan Fragments, Pubmed, Reconstruction, Reporting, Research, Response, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Serum, Serum Concentrations, Synovial-Fluid Cytokine, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tissue Inhibitor, Urine, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Osteoporosis International

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rud, B., Hilden, J., Hyldstrup, L. and Hrobjartsson, A. (2007), Performance of the osteoporosis self-assessment tool in ruling out low bone mineral density in postmenopaUSAl women: A systematic review. *Osteoporosis International*, **18** (9), 1177-1187.

Full Text: [2007\Ost Int18, 1177.pdf](2007\Ost%20Int18,%201177.pdf)

Abstract: The Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool (OST) is a simple test that may be of clinical value to rule-out low bone mineral density. We performed a systematic review to assess its performance in postmenopaUSAl women. We included 36 studies. OST performed moderately in ruling-out femoral neck T-score <= - 2.5, but poorly in ruling-out lumbar spine T-score <= - 2.5. Methodological study quality was generally low. Introduction The Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool (OST) is a simple clinical decision rule based on age and weight that may be of clinical value to rule-out low bone mineral density (BMD). Our aim was to systematically assess the performance of OST in postmenopaUSAl women. Methods We searched PUBMED, EMBASE, Web of Science, citation lists and conference proceedings for studies evaluating OST using dual X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) as reference test to measure BMD. We evaluated methodological quality using the QUADAS checklist. Our main outcome was the likelihood ratio of a negative OST result (LR-). Results OST performed moderately in ruling-out femoral neck T-score <= - 2.5 in whites, summary LR- (sLR-) 0.19 (95% CI, 0.17-0.21) and between-study heterogeneity was low (I-2= 7%). The corresponding performance in Asians was similar, sLR- 0.19 (0.14-0.28), but there was considerable heterogeneity (I-2= 64%). OST performed poorly in ruling-out lumbar spine T-score <= - 2.5 in whites and Asians, sLR- 0.43 (0.31-0.59) and 0.32 (0.28-0.38), respectively. The performance in ruling-out T-score <= - 2.0 in whites was poor regardless of region (sLR- >= 0.28). Methodological study quality was generally low. Conclusions The clinical usefulness of OST is uncertain. OST could be useful for ruling-out femoral neck T-score <= - 2.5, but confirmatory high-quality studies are needed.

Keywords: Bone, Bone Mineral Density, Case-Finding, Citation, Decision Rules, Densitometry, Diagnostic Test, Diagnostic-Test, Facilitate Selection, Fracture Risk, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Nonvertebral Fractures, Osteoporosis, Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool, Outcome, Performance, Pubmed, Ratio, Review, Risk-Assessment Tools, Science, Screening, Screening Tools, Spine, Systematic, Systematic Review, Validation, Web of Science, Women, X-Ray Absorptiometry

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Full Text: [2009\Ost Int20, 209.pdf](2009\Ost%20Int20,%20209.pdf)

Abstract: Bone health is generally not considered in patients who present with chronic back pain. Nonetheless, bone health and back pain share common genetic and environmental correlates suggesting a co-dependence. Evidence exists for a relationship between back pain and impaired bone health. Here we present the evidence, theoretic framework and clinical relevance. Bone health and back pain are important determinants of musculoskeletal health. Back pain experienced in youth is a risk factor for future back pain, while suboptimal bone health during development increases the risk of skeletal fragility in later life. Generally, bone health is not considered in patients with chronic back pain who do not demonstrate other well-recognised bone health risk factors or associated conditions. Nonetheless, evidence suggests that back pain and impaired bone health share common environmental and genetic correlates, indicating that bone health ought to be considered in the context of back pain in otherwise healthy individuals. This review describes the likely mechanisms explaining the relationship between back pain and impaired bone health, evidence concerning the relationship and suggestions for future research. A narrative literature search was conducted using CINAHL, MEDLINE, PUBMED and Web of Science electronic databases. A history of back pain is associated with decreased bone mineral density in adults, yet this tends to be site-specific. No studies were identified examining this association in youth, yet the negative effects of childhood skeletal trauma and obesity on bone and spinal health provide indirect evidence for an association. Further research is required to clarify the impact of back pain on bone health at different lifespan stages using prospective cohort designs.

Keywords: Adults, Back Pain, Behaviour, Bone, Bone Health, Bone Mineral Density, Correlates, Databases, Determinants, Development, Environmental, Follow-Up, Genetic, Genetic Influences, Genetics, History, Impact, Literature, Lumbar Disc Degeneration, Mineral Density, Modic Changes, Obesity, Pain, PerimenopaUSAl Women, Physical-Activity, Population-Based Sample, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Pubmed, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Trauma, Web of Science, X-Ray Absorptiometry, Youth

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Full Text: [2009\Ost Int20, 599.pdf](2009\Ost%20Int20,%20599.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a systematic review of studies comparing the Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool (OST) and other tests used to select women for bone mineral density (BMD) assessment. In comparative meta-analyses, we found that the accuracy of OST was similar to other tests that are based on information from the medical history. By contrast, assessment by quantitative ultrasonography at the heel was more accurate than OST in discriminating between women with high and low BMD. The methodological quality of the included studies was generally low. Numerous tests are suggested for triaging postmenopaUSAl women for bone mineral density (BMD) assessment by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry. Previous studies suggest that OST, based on age and weight only, may be as accurate as more complex triage tests. We systematically compare the accuracy of OST and alternative triage tests in postmenopaUSAl women. We searched PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, citation lists, and conference proceedings. Our main measure of accuracy was the diagnostic odds ratio (DOR). We compared summary estimates of DOR (sDOR) for OST and alternative tests in pairwise meta-analyses by using the Moses-Littenberg approach. Summary estimates of DOR for OST and the clinical decision rules Simple Calculated Osteoporosis Risk Estimation (SCORE) and Osteoporosis Risk Assessment Instrument (ORAI) did not differ significantly in white women (relative sDOR: 0.57-1.17, all p a parts per thoUSAnd yenaEuro parts per thoUSAnd 0.11). By contrast, sDOR was higher for Stiffness Index assessed by calcaneal quantitative ultrasonography than for OST (relative sDOR: 1.9, p = 0.005). Studies were few in Asian and black women. Methodological quality, assessed with the Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies (QUADAS) checklist, was generally low. In white women, the accuracy of OST and alternative clinical decision rules was similar, whereas Stiffness Index was more accurate than OST. Low study quality renders transferability to clinical settings uncertain.

Keywords: Accuracy, Assessment, Bone Mineral Density, Citation, Clinical Indexes, Decision Rules, Diagnostic-Accuracy, Elderly Women, Fracture Risk, Hip Fracture, History, Meta-Analysis, Nonvertebral Fractures, Osteoporosis Self-Assessment Tool, Quality, Quantitative Ultrasound, Review, Science, Screening Tools, Systematic Review, Triage Test, Web of Science, X-Ray Absorptiometry

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Full Text: [2014\Ost Int25, 1337.pdf](2014/Ost%20Int25,%201337.pdf)

Abstract: Osteoporosis is the most common metabolic bone condition that does not often become clinically clear until a fracture occurs. The objective of the current study was to analyze all publications whose titles included the term “postmenopausal osteoporosis” published during the past decade by journals indexed in the database of SCI-E. This paper analyzes two sets of data: in the first, all papers with “postmenopausal osteoporosis” in their titles indexed in the database of SCI-E in the period 2001-2011; the second, all papers published by Osteoporosis International that were indexed in SCI-E during 2001-2011. The Science of Science Tool was used to map the co-authorship networks of papers published by Osteoporosis International in 2007-2011. Only papers cited more than 100 times in the Web of Science were considered for mapping the co-authorship network. A total number of 2,056 papers with “postmenopausal osteoporosis” in their titles were indexed in SCI-E between 2001 and 2011. The annual number of publications increased during the study period. The majority of publications came from Western Europe and North America. The number of papers published by authors based in Western Europe was about 75% greater than for North America. More papers on postmenopausal osteoporosis were published in Western Europe than in North America. The networks of co-authorship pointed to the strategic positions of highly cited authors from Western Europe. The top eight authors contributing the majority of papers were from Western Europe. Consequently Western Europe had greater impact than North America.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Bone, Citation, Citation Metrics, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Data, Database, Europe, First, Fracture, Fractures, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Journals, Mapping, Menopausal Women, Metrics, Network, Networks, North, North America, Osteoporosis, Papers, Postmenopausal, Publications, Research Activity, Risk, Scie, Science, Scientometrics, Strategic, Term, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Ost Int26, 1605.pdf](2015/Ost%20Int26,%201605.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis synthesized current evidence from 24 clinical trials to evaluate the impact of different resistance training modes on postmenopausal bone loss. Exercise interventions were categorized into two training modes, namely resistance-alone versus combined resistance training protocols. The combined resistance training protocols were defined as the combination of resistance training and high-impact or weight-bearing exercise. The results suggested that the combined resistance training protocols were effective in improving bone mineral density (BMD) at the femoral neck and lumbar spine. Introduction The current meta-analysis aimed to examine the effects of combined resistance and resistance-alone training protocols on the preservation of femoral neck and lumbar spine BMD in postmenopausal women. Methods An electronic database search was conducted in PubMed, EMBASE, SPORTDiscus, Web of Science, and ProQuest up to March 1, 2014 for the influence of resistance exercise on BMD in postmenopausal women. The study quality was evaluated. The effect sizes were estimated in terms of the standardized mean difference (SMD). A subgroup analysis was conducted by exercise categories. Results Twenty-four studies were included in the overall analysis of skeletal response to resistance exercise. The between-study heterogeneity was evident for the hip (I (2) = 46.5 %) and spine (I (2) = 62.3 %). The overall analysis suggested that resistance training significantly increased femoral neck BMD (SMD = 0.303, 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) = 0.127-0.479, p = 0.001) and lumbar spine BMD (SMD = 0.311, 95 % CI = 0.115-0.507, p = 0.002) in postmenopausal women. However, subgroup analysis indicated that combined resistance training programs significantly affected both the hip BMD (SMD = 0.411, 95 % CI = 0.176-0.645, p = 0.001) and spine BMD (SMD = 0.431, 95 % CI = 0.159-0.702, p = 0.002), whereas resistance-alone protocols only produced nonsignificant positive effects both on the femoral neck and lumbar spine BMD. Conclusions Combined resistance exercise protocols appear effective in preserving femoral neck and lumbar spine BMD in postmenopausal women, whereas resistance-alone protocols only produced a nonsignificant positive effect.

Keywords: Analysis, Bmd, Bone, Bone Loss, Bone Mineral Density, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Database, Density, Effects, Elderly-Women, Embase, Evidence, Exercise, From, Heterogeneity, High Impact, Hormone Replacement Therapy, Impact, Influence, Interval, Interventions, Introduction, Mass, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Muscular Strength, Neck, Older-Adults, Osteoporotic Fractures, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Preservation, Proquest, Protocols, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resistance, Resistance Training, Response, Results, Risk-Factors, Science, Spine, Training, Web, Web Of Science, Whole-Body Vibration, Women

# Title: Ostomy Wound Management

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Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? He, W., Liu, P. and Chen, H.L. (2012), The Braden Scale cannot be used alone for assessing pressure ulcer risk in surgical patients: A meta-analysis. *Ostomy Wound Management*, **58** (2), 34-40.

Full Text: [2012\Ost Wou Man58, 34.pdf](2012\Ost%20Wou%20Man58,%2034.pdf)

Abstract: The validity and reliability of the Braden Scale for pressure ulcer development has been established in a variety of patient care settings, but studies suggest the scale does not capture risk factors in surgical patients. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to assess the predictive validity of the Braden Scale for pressure ulcer development in surgical patients. A literature search using PubMed and Web of Science databases (through July 2011) was conducted to identify all clinical studies on predicting pressure ulcers in surgical patients using the Braden Scale. To be eligible for inclusion, studies had to include sensitivity (true positive rate, TPR) and specificity (true negative rate, TNR) results or include sufficient data to calculate these factors. Study quality was assessed using the 14-item Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies (QUADAS) instrument, and two-by-two tables of predictive validity were constructed from each article. Meta-analysis for predictive validity was performed, including calculation of pooled sensitivity, pooled specificity, diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), construction of summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curves, and overall diagnostic accuracy (Q\*). Three studies (N = 609 patients) met the meta-analysis inclusion criteria. The pooled estimates for sensitivity and specificity were 0.42 (95% Cl: 0.38 to 0.47) and 0.84 (95% Cl: 0. 83 to 0.85), respectively, yielding a combined DOR of 4.40(95% Cl: 2.98 to 6.50). The area under the ROC curve (AUC) was 0.6921 +/- 0.0346, and the Q\* was 0.6466 +/- 0.0274. Significant heterogeneity was noted between the included studies with 0 value 34.49 (P = 0.0321), and I-2 for pooled sensitivity, pooled specificity, and pooled DOR was 88.7%, 98.6%, and 39.1%, respectively. Although the observed heterogeneity between studies may have affected the results, the low values for overall diagnostic accuracy (Q\*) and diagnostic capability (AUC) indicate the Braden Scale has low predictive validity for pressure ulcer risk in surgical patients. A new pressure ulcer risk assessment scale for surgical patients should be developed and tested.

Keywords: Accuracy, Assessment, Auc, Braden Scale, Calculation, Care, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Constructed, Construction, Criteria, Curve, Data, Databases, Development, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic-Test, Estimates, Heterogeneity, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, N, Odds Ratio, P, Patient Care, Patients, Predictive, Predictive Validity, Predictive-Validity, Pressure, Pressure Ulcer, Pressure Ulcers, Prevention, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Reliability, Risk, Risk Assessment, Risk Factors, ROC, Scale, Science, Sensitivity, Specificity, Surgery, Surgical Patients, TPR, Validity, Value, Web of Science

# Title: Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

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Benninger, M.S. (2001), Why is defining authorship so important? *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **124** (1), 1.

Full Text: [2001\Oto-Hea Nec Sur124, 1.pdf](2001\Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur124,%201.pdf)

Bailey, B.J. (2001), What is an author? *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **124** (1), 2-3.

Full Text: [2001\Oto-Hea Nec Sur124, 1.pdf](2001\Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur124,%201.pdf)

Casler, J. (2002), Authorship, publication, and being a good doctor. *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **126** (5), 457-458.

Full Text: [2002\Oto-Hea Nec Sur126, 457.pdf](2002\Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur126,%20457.pdf)

Note: FField

Cimmino, M.A., Maio, T., Ugolini, D., Borasi, F. and Mela, G.S. (2005), Trends in otolaryngology research during the period 1995–2000: A bibliometric approach. *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **132** (2), 295-302.

Full Text: [2005\Oto-Hea Nec Sur132, 295.pdf](2005\Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur132,%20295.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the distribution and scope of papers published in the world in otolaryngology (ORL) journals and to compare the impact of this research among different countries. METHODS: Papers published in the 29 ORL journals screened by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI, Philadelphia, PA, USA) in the 6-year period 1995-2000 were considered. The journal impact factor (IF), The source country population, and gross domestic product (GDP) were recorded. All key words, both those assigned by the authors and those attributed by ISI, were identified and their frequency was calculated using a special-purpose program. RESULTS: The total number of papers in the ORL literature during the period 1995-2000 increased from 2036 to 3705. A percentage varying between 47.7% (1995) and 36.1% (2000) was published by EU authors whereas the USA accounted for a percentage varying between 28.1% (1995) and 38.8% (2000). In 2000, the leading countries were the USA, the EU, Japan, Canada, and Australia. In Europe the UK (28.5% of papers), Germany (26.2%), Italy (7.2%), Sweden (5.8 %), France (5.5%), and the Netherlands (4.9%) showed a very good performance trend. In the same year, the mean IF of EU papers was 0.8 in comparison with 1.1 for Australia and the USA and 0.9 for the world. In 1997, 1341 key words attributed by the authors and 696 attributed by ISI appeared in the ORL literature. Less than a tenth of them were cited more than twice. The leading key words were ‘cancer’ for disease and ‘surgery’ for treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Bibilometric findings are useful to follow research trends. Our data show high scientific production of relatively small countries. Dispersion of key words should be avoided and journal editors should promote their standardization.

Keywords: Approach, Australia, Authors, Bibliometric, Canada, Comparison, Country, Data, Disease, Distribution, EU, Europe, France, Germany, Gross Domestic Product, Impact, Impact Factor, Institute for Scientific Information, ISI, Italy, Japan, Journal, Journal Editors, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Literature, Methods, Netherlands, Objectives, Papers, Performance, Population, Production, Research, Scientific Production, Scope, Small, Source, Standardization, Sweden, The Netherlands, Treatment, Trend, Trends, UK, USA, World

Notes: TTopic

? Pusic, A., Liu, J.C., Chen, C.M., Cano, S., Davidge, K., Klassen, A., Branski, R., Patel, S., Kraus, D. and Cordeiro, P.G. (2007), A systematic review of patient-reported outcome measures in head and neck cancer surgery. *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **136** (4), 525-535.

Full Text: [2007\Oto-Hea Nec Sur136, 525.pdf](2007\Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur136,%20525.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify, summarize, and evaluate patient-reported outcome questionnaires for use in head and neck cancer surgery with the view to making recommendations for future research. DATA SOURCES: A systematic review of the English-language literature, with the use of head-and-neck-surgery-specific keywords, was performed in the following databases: MEDLINE, Embase, HAPI, CINAHL, Science/Social Sciences Citation Index, and PsycINFO from 1966 to March 2006. DATA EXTRACTION and STUDY SELECTION: All English-language instruments identified as patient-reported outcome questionnaires that measure quality of life and/or satisfaction that had undergone development and validation in a head and neck cancer surgery population were included. DATA SYNTHESIS: Twelve patient-reported outcome questionnaires fulfilled our inclusion criteria. of these, four were developed from expert opinion alone or did not have a published development process and seven questionnaires lacked formal item reduction. Only three questionnaires (EORTC Head and Neck Module, University of Michigan Head and Neck Quality-of-life Questionnaire, and Head and Neck Cancer Inventory) fulfilled guidelines for instrument development and evaluation as outlined by the Medical Outcomes Trust. CONCLUSIONS: Rigorous instrument development is important for creating valid, reliable, and responsive disease-specific questionnaires. As a direction for future instrument development, an increased focus on qualitative research to ensure patient input may help to better conceptualize and operationalize the variables most relevant to head and neck cancer surgery patients. In addition, the use of alternative methods of psychometric data analysis, such as Rasch, may improve the value of health measurement in clinical practice for individual patients. (C) 2007 American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Development, Eortc, Evaluation, Expert Opinion, Extraction, Guidelines, Head and Neck Cancer, Health, Life, Literature, Measure, Measurement, Methods, Michigan, Neck, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Patient-Reported Outcome, Patients, Population, Practice, PsycINFO, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Life, Questionnaires, Recommendations, Reduction, Research, Review, Rights, Satisfaction, Selection, Surgery, Systematic Review, Validation, Value

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Full Text: 2008\Oto-Hea Nec Sur138, 557.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effectiveness of interventions for treating functional dysphonia or preventing voice disorders in adults. DATA SOURCES: We searched MEDLINE (1950 to 2006), EMBASE (1974 to 2006), CENTRAL (Issue 2 2006), CINAHL (1983 to 2006), PsychINFO (1967 to 2006), Science Citation Index (1986 to 2006), and the Occupational Health databases OSH-ROM (February 2006). REVIEW METHODS: Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Included studies evaluated the effectiveness of interventions for 1) treating functional/nonorganic dysphonia or 2) preventing voice disorders. We identified six randomized controlled trials about treatment and two about prevention. Two authors independently extracted data and assessed trial quality. RESULTS: A combination of direct and indirect voice therapy, compared with no intervention, improves self-reported (standardized mean difference -1.07; 95% CI -1.94 to -0.19), observer-rated (weighted mean difference [WMD] - 13.00; 95% CI - 17.92 to -8.08), and instrumentally assessed vocal functioning (WMD -1.20; 95% CI -2.37 to -0.03) in adults with functional dysphonia. Effects are reported to remain for at least 14 weeks. Effects are similar in patients and in teachers and student teachers screened for voice problems. We found two studies that did not show voice training, compared with no intervention, to have a preventive effective in improving self-reported vocal functioning. Assessment of publication bias showed that the real effect sizes are probably smaller. CONCLUSION: Comprehensive voice therapy is effective in improving vocal performance in adults with functional dysphonia. There is no evidence of effectiveness of voice training in preventing voice disorders. (c) 2008 American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bias, Citation, Clinical-Trial, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Intervention, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Publication, Publication Bias, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Search Strategy, Surgery, Systematic Review, Teachers, Therapy, Training, Treatment

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Full Text: 2008\Oto-Hea Nec Sur139, 759.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To determine whether bodily pain is increased in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) and if bodily pain improves following endoscopic sinus surgery (ESS). METHODS: All studies reporting results of more than 10 adult patients analyzing the response of bodily pain to ESS were retrieved by searching MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, Cochrane databases, and additional web-based sources (from January 1, 1980, to May 1, 2008); by examining bibliographies of retrieved articles; and by contacting investigators in the field. RESULTS: of 279 ESS symptom outcome studies, only studies measuring results using the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) quality-of-life survey instrument measured bodily pain. Eleven observational ESS studies (1019 patients) reported mean preoperative SF-36 bodily pain scores at 0.89 SD below general population norms (24% more severe bodily pain than general population norms) and significantly below norms for a population 25 years older. Using a repeated-measures design, nine of 11 studies noted significant improvement in SF-36 bodily pain domain scores following ESS, with a moderate-sized combined effect of 0.55 (95% confidence interval, 0.45-0.64; I(2) = 44%) using the fixed-effects model. This pooled effect corresponded to a mean improvement of 11.8 U on the SF-36 bodily pain domain scale. CONCLUSIONS: Bodily pain is increased in patients with CRS awaiting ESS, exceeding the normative bodily pain scores of a general normative population 25 years older. Using within-subject comparisons, a clinically and statistically significant improvement in bodily pain is noted after ESS, an improvement similar to that previously described for fatigue. (C) 2008 American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Association, Chronic Rhinosinusitis, Chronic-Fatigue, Cochrane, Databases, Embase, Endoscopic, Fatigue, Fibromyalgia Syndrome, Health, Impact, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Model, Observational, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Quality of Life, Quality-of-Life, Review, Rhinitis, Rhinosinusitis, Science, Sf-36, Sinus, Surgery, Survey, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2009\Oto-Hea Nec Sur140, 633.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Although multiple studies have demonstrated that symptoms of chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) improve after endoscopic sinus surgery (ESS), a systematic large-scale evaluation of specific symptom response has not been performed OBJECTIVE: To analyze the relative effectiveness of surgery in the improvement of individual CRS symptoms STUDY DESIGN: A literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, Cochrane databases, and other Web-based sources from January 1, 1980 through June 1, 2008 was performed. Studies of 20 or more adult patients with CRS that used symptom severity scores to analyze at least 3 major CRS criteria (facial pressure, nasal obstruction, postnasal discharge, and hyposmia) or 2 major CRS criteria plus headache were included. SUBJECTS and METHODS: Inclusion criteria were met by 21 of 289 ESS studies reviewed. Meta-analysis was conducted for each symptom separately with the standardized difference between the preoperative and postoperative severity scores as the effect size (ES). RESULTS: A total of 2070 patients with CRS were studies a mean of 13.9 months after ESS. All symptoms demonstrated improvement compared with their respective preoperative severity scores by an overall ES of 1.19 (95% confidence interval. 0.96 to 1.41; I(2) = 81.7%) using the random- effects model. Nasal obstruction (ES. 1.73) improved the most, with facial pain (ES, 1.13) and postnasal discharge (ES. 1.19) demonstrating moderate improvements Hyposmia (ES. 0.97) and headache (ES. 0.98) improved the least. CONCLUSION: The relative improvements in major CRS symptoms and headache after surgery are similar, with the exception of nasal obstruction, which improves most. (C) 2009 American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Asthma, Chronic Rhinosinusitis, Cochrane, Databases, Design, Effectiveness, Embase, Endoscopic, Evaluation, Literature, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Nasal Polyposis, Objective Assessment, Outcomes, Pain, Pressure, Review, Rhinosinusitis, Science, Sinus, Surgery, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Oto-Hea Nec Sur142, 1.pdf](2010\Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur142,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: 2011\Oto-Hea Nec Sur144, 5.pdf

Abstract: In this evidence based case report we addressed the clinical question: which factors predict the occurrence of a pharyngocutaneous fistula after total laryngectomy in patients that already were treated with radiotherapy for a squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx? We searched for relevant synonyms for the domain, being patients earlier treated with radiotherapy for a squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx and having a recurrence for which a salvage total laryngectomy is necessary, with the outcome being the development of a post-operative pharyngocutaneous fistula. We searched for relevant publications in Embase, Pubmed and Web of Science using search terms in title and abstract fields. The search yielded 1764 records, of which three were relevant and valid for our clinical question. Our results show that the absolute risk of a pharyngocutaneous fistula after total laryngectomy in patients earlier treated with radiotherapy for a squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx mainly depends on characteristics and site of the primary tumor. In patients who have a primary glottic laryngeal T1 or T2 tumor the absolute risk of developing a fistula is 11% (95% CI 6; 15%), whereas the risk of developing a fistula in patients with a T3 or T4 extra laryngeal tumor is 35% (95% CI 25; 46%). Other patient and surgical characteristics can however not be ruled out as important prognostic factors since many of them have to date not been studied, e. g. diabetes mellitus, alcohol consumption, smoking, suture materials and surgical technique used.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol Consumption, Carcinoma, Development, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Factors, Fistula, Head, Laryngectomy, Neck-Cancer, Outcome, Patients, Pharyngocutaneous Fistula, Postoperative Complications, Primary, Prognostic Factors, Publications, Radiotherapy, Recurrence, Risk, Salvage Surgery, Science, Smoking, Surgery, Surgical, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2011\Oto-Hea Nec Sur144, 170.pdf

Abstract: In this evidence-based case report, the authors addressed the following clinical question: What is the effect of a mandibular repositioning appliance (MRA) in patients with nonapneic snoring on the snoring loudness, partners’ sleep disturbance, and quality of life? The authors retrieved relevant publications from Embase, PubMed, Cinahl, CENTRAL, and Web of Science. They used title and abstract field searches with relevant synonyms for the domain, patients with nonapneic snoring, and for the determinant, MRA. The search yielded 499 records. After selection based on relevance and validity, 2 articles remained for answering the authors’ clinical question. The authors pooled the data for the level of snoring. MRA as compared to placebo resulted in a reduction of snoring loudness in 38% of patients with nonapneic snoring and in an improvement of sleep disturbance in 54% of the partners. No effect on quality of life and daytime sleepiness of partners was found. Furthermore, evidence for sustained long-term effects and complete recovery is lacking.

Keywords: Advancement Device, Authors, Management, Mandibular Repositioning Appliance, Nonapneic Snoring, Patients, Publications, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recovery, Science, Splint, Validity, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2011\Oto-Hea Nec Sur144, 338.pdf

Abstract: Objective. Bacteria can grow as individual, planktonic organisms or as complex biofilm communities that are more resistant to treatment. This review was designed to systematically search to identify recent laboratory studies on eradication of biofilms in otolaryngologic infections to highlight promising advances in biofilm treatment. Data Sources. A systematic electronic literature search of MEDLINE/PubMed, CINHAL, and Web of Science was conducted for articles describing the treatment of biofilm infections in ear, nose, and throat (ENT) diseases through March 2010. English-language articles and articles with an English abstract that focused on biofilm treatment were considered for review. Review Methods. Each included article was reviewed by one of the authors for study design, treatment intervention, and outcome. Data from in vitro and animal studies were considered separately from human studies. Results. A total of 30 articles were identified for this review, including 5 studies that included a human treatment component. In general, antibiotics were relatively ineffective for eradicating biofilm infections. Markedly higher antibiotic dosages were required to reduce biofilm presence compared with doses that were effective in eradicating planktonic bacteria. Mupirocin irrigation, gentian violet, and thiamphenicol glycinate acetylcysteine effectively eradicated biofilms. Physical disruption, surfactants, and probiotics were also shown to be beneficial in both nonhuman and human studies. Conclusion. Eradicating ENT biofilms is difficult when treating single-organism or mixed flora biofilms. Antibiotic therapy is often ineffective against biofilms, and clinical treatment may need to focus on nonantibiotic therapies that reduce, disrupt, or eradicate ENT biofilms.

Keywords: Antibiotic, Antibiotics, Authors, Bacteria, Biofilm, Chronic Rhinosinusitis, Dairy-Products, Design, ENT, Haemophilus-Influenzae, Human, In-Vitro, Intervention, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, N-Acetylcysteine, Otitis, Outcome, Probiotic Bacteria, Probiotics, Pseudomonas-Aeruginosa, Review, Rhinitis, Science, Silicone-Rubber, Sinusitis, Sources, Staphylococcus-Aureus, Systematic, Therapy, Tonsil, Treatment, Voice, Voice Prosthetic Biofilms, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2011\Oto-Hea Nec Sur145, 15.pdf

Abstract: Impact factor (IF) consists of reporting the number of references an average article in a given journal receives over a 2-year period. Despite several valid criticisms, IF has become an important component of academic advancement. The authors sought to investigate the possible relationship between size of specialty field and IF. The top 10 journals of 13 specialty fields were selected based on IF as reported by Journal Citations Reports on the Web of Science. Specialty field population was obtained from the American Board of Medical Specialties. A highly positive correlation (r = 0.9) was noted with smaller fields (eg, otolaryngology) having lower IFs. To overcome this population bias, a percentile-based impact factor (PIF) may be used where the top journal within a field is given 100%, the worst 0%, and all other journals’ IFs are proportionately scaled in between the 2 extremes. PIF acts to “level the playing field,” allowing between-specialty field comparisons.

Keywords: Authors, Bias, Citations, Documentation, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journals, Science, Surgical Specialty Fields, Web of Science

? Lange, P., Fishman, J.M., Elliott, M.J., De Coppi, P. and Birchall, M.A. (2011), What can regenerative medicine offer for infants with Laryngotracheal agenesis? *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **145** (4), 544-550.

Full Text: 2011\Oto-Hea Nec Sur145, 544.pdf

Abstract: Background. Laryngotracheal agenesis is a rare congenital disorder but has devastating consequences. Recent achievements in regenerative medicine have opened up new vistas in therapeutic strategies for these infants. Objective. To provide a state-of-the-art review concerning recent achievements in tissue engineering as applied to fetal airway reconstruction and to discuss the use of autologous human amniotic stem cells to prepare organs in advance for babies with laryngotracheal agenesis. Data Sources and Review Methods. A structured search of the current literature (up to and including June 2011). The authors searched PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, ICTRP, and additional sources for published and unpublished trials. Results. Over the past 15 years, progress has been made in advancing the boundaries of regenerative medicine from the laboratory to the clinical setting through translational research. Most experience has been gained with adult stem cells and synthetic materials or decellularized scaffolds. The optimal cell source for fetal tissue engineering remains to be determined, but a combination of decellularized scaffolds and amniotic fluid stem cells holds great promise for fetal tissue engineering. Conclusions and Implications for Practice. Current treatment strategies for laryngotracheal agenesis are suboptimal, and fetal tissue engineering offers an alternative to conventional treatments. Use of human amniotic fluid stem cells for preparing autologous tissue-engineered organ constructs prenatally is an attractive concept. Although this approach is still in its experimental stages, further preclinical and clinical studies are encouraged to define its exact role in the pediatric laryngological setting.

Keywords: Adult, Airway, Airway Malformations, Airway-Obstruction Syndrome, Amniotic Fluid Stem Cells, Amniotic-Fluid, Authors, Collagen Scaffold, Congenital Diaphragmatic-Hernia, Disorder, Embase, Epithelial-Cells, Experimental, Fetal, Human, In-Vitro, Infants, Laryngotracheal Agenesis, Literature, Medicine, Mesenchymal Stem-Cells, Methods, Pediatric, Perinatal Management, Practice, Preclinical Regulatory Validation, Pubmed, Regenerative Medicine, Research, Review, Science, Sources, State of the Art, Tissue Engineering, Tissue-Engineered Trachea, Translational, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Oto-Hea Nec Sur147, 40.pdf](2012/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur147,%2040.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To identify contemporary trends in female authorship in the otolaryngology literature. Study Design. Analysis of 4 otolaryngology journals. Setting. All articles published in Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology, Archives of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Laryngoscope, and Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery in 2008 were reviewed and compared with prior data from 1978, 1988, and 1998. Subjects and Methods. Each published article’s authorship panel was examined for the number of authors and each author’s sex, degree, and the subspecialty area of publication. Year-to-year comparisons were conducted for the rates and characteristics of female authorship. Results. A total of 544, 629, 713, and 785 articles from 1978, 1988, 1998, and 2008, respectively, were analyzed. From 1998 to 2008, the overall percentage of female authors increased from 14.5% to 22.5% (P < .001). Similarly, the percentage of articles with a female first author increased from 12.9% to 21.3% (P < .001). Whereas previously pediatric otolaryngology had the highest female first author percentage (range, 6.9%-19.4%), in 2008 all other subspecialties demonstrated significant increases in female first author percentages: otology (18.6%), general (22.3%), head and neck (22.2%), plastics (18.9%), and pediatrics (19.4%) (P = .885). A significant number of female first authors continue to be nonphysicians (19.2% in 2008, P < . 001). Conclusions. Female authorship has shown significant and steady increases in the otolaryngology literature, particularly in the past decade. Increased rates of publication from female otolaryngologists within most subspecialties have resulted in similar rates of publication across the subspecialties.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Data, Female, First, General, Journals, Literature, Neck, Otolaryngology, P, Pediatric, Pediatrics, Periodical Publications, Publication, Rates, Results, Sex, Statistics, Surgery, Trends

? Sun, G.H. (2012), Bibliometric analysis of health services research in otolaryngology journals. *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **147** (5), 841-847.

Full Text: [2012\Oto-Hea Nec Sur147, 841.pdf](2012/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur147,%20841.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. Determine current health services research (HSR) publication trends in major general otolaryngology journals. Study Design. Bibliometric analysis. Methods. All main issues of 8 high-impact general-interest otolaryngology journals published worldwide in 2002, 2005, 2008, and 2011 were searched for HSR-related publications. To qualify as HSR, the abstract of the article must discuss access to care, cost, delivery of care, financing, health organizational or system issues, quality of care, resource utilization, and/or health outcomes. Otolaryngology topics were classified as general, pediatrics, oncology, otology and neurotology, sleep disorders, sinonasal disease, facial plastics, and/or laryngology. Other key measures included study authorship and external sponsorship or mechanism of support. Results. of 5958 total articles, 449 (7.5%) qualified as HSR. There was a statistically significant increase in the number of HSR publications across all journals from 2002 to 2011 (P < .001). Outcomes research (337, 75.1%) was the most common type of HSR being published. The most common subject was oncology (112, 24.9%), whereas the least represented was trauma and facial plastics (4, 0.9%). First and corresponding authors were based in 31 countries, although the United States was the predominant country of origin. Nearly 95% of HSR articles in the current sample demonstrated multidisciplinary authorship. An estimated 22.9% of first authors and 17.8% of corresponding authors were female. Two-thirds of HSR publications reported no external sponsor, whereas the remainder was supported most commonly by philanthropy and hospital-based sources. Conclusion. Health services research is an international, multidisciplinary field of inquiry with an increasing presence in major otolaryngology journals.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Cost, Cost, Country, Country of Origin, Delivery, Disease, Europe, Female, Field, Financing, First, Gender, Gender Disparities, General, Health, Health Outcomes, Health Policy, Health Reform, Health Services, Health Services Research, International, Journals, Mechanism, Medicine, Multidisciplinary, Nov, Oncology, Organizational, Origin, Otolaryngology, Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Outcomes, Outcomes Research, P, Pediatrics, Publication, Publication Trends, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Care, Research, Results, Services, Sleep, Sources, Support, Surgical Subspecialty, Systems, Trauma, Trends, United States, Utilization

? Eloy, J.A., Svider, P., Chandrasekhar, S.S., HUSAin, Q., Mauro, K.M., Setzen, M. and Baredes, S. (2013), Gender disparities in scholarly productivity within academic otolaryngology departments. *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **148** (2), 215-222.

Full Text: [2013\Oto-Hea Nec Sur148, 215.pdf](2013/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur148,%20215.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To examine whether there are gender disparities in scholarly productivity within academic otolaryngology departments, as measured by academic rank and the h-Index, a published, objective measure of research contributions that quantifies the number and significance of papers published by a given author. Study Design and Setting. Analysis of bibliometric data of academic otolaryngologists. Methods. Faculty listings from academic otolaryngology departments were used to determine academic rank and gender. The Scopus database was used to determine h-Index and publication range (in years) of these faculty members. In addition, 20 randomly chosen institutions were used to compare academic otolaryngologists to faculty members in other surgical specialties. Results. Mean h-indices increased through the rank of professor. Among academic otolaryngologists, men had significantly higher h-indices than women, a finding also noted on examination of faculty members from other specialties. Men had higher research productivity rates at earlier points in their career than women did. The productivity rates of women increased and equaled or surpassed those of men later in their careers. Men had higher absolute h-Index values at junior academic ranks. Women academic otolaryngologists of senior rank had higher absolute h-indices than their male counterparts. Conclusions. The h-Index measures research significance in an objective manner and indicates that although men have higher overall research productivity in academic otolaryngology, women demonstrate a different productivity curve. Women produce less research output earlier in their careers than men do, but at senior levels, they equal or exceed the research productivity of men.

Keywords: Academic Physician Scientific Productivity, Academic Productivity, Academic Promotion, Academic Rank Determination, Academic Rank In Surgical Specialties, Bibliometric, Career Success, Careers, Clinician-Educators, Data, Database, Disparities, Examination, Faculty, Faculty Productivity, Gender, Gender Disparities, Gender Disparity, H Index, H-Index, H-Index, Institutions, Male, Measure, Medical-Students, Men, Methods, Otolaryngology, Papers, Plastic-Surgery, Productivity, Professor, Promotion Criteria, Publication, Rank, Rates, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Results, Scopus, Significance, Surgical Faculty Productivity, United-States, Women

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Full Text: [2013\Oto-Hea Nec Sur148, 764.pdf](2013/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur148,%20764.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. Malpractice litigation contributes to rising health care costs in the United States. The role of expert witness testimony has been controversial in the past, with medical professional societies issuing statements regarding ethical obligations of physicians. Our objectives were to examine the relative qualifications of expert witnesses testifying on behalf of plaintiffs vs defendants. Study Design and Setting. Analysis of expert witness and physician demographic data available on several databases. Methods. The Westlaw legal database (Thomson Reuters, New York, New York) was searched for otolaryngologist expert witness testimony. Length of experience, practice setting, and subspecialty training information were obtained from hospital, practice, departmental, and state licensing board sites. Scholarly impact was assessed using calculation of the h-Index from the Scopus database. Results. Plaintiff expert witnesses had significantly less experience than those testifying for defendants (31.8 vs 35.4 years, P = .047) and lower scholarly impact (h = 6.3 vs 10, P = .045). A significantly higher proportion of defendant witnesses were in academic practice (49.3% vs 31.7%, P = .042). No differences were detected in postresidency fellowship training patterns. Conclusion. Upon comparison of otolaryngologist expert witnesses, practitioners testifying on behalf of plaintiffs had statistically fewer years of experience, had a lower scholarly impact, and were less likely to work in an academic setting. Otolaryngologists who repeatedly served as expert witnesses were more likely to be testifying on behalf of plaintiffs than defendants. Professional societies may need to frequently update guidelines on expert witness testimony and address the ethical obligations of practitioners.

Keywords: Academic Otolaryngology, Calculation, Care, Comparison, Costs, Data, Database, Databases, Ethical, Ethical Obligations, Ethics, Experience, Expert Witness, Expert Witness Ethical Obligations, Expert Witness Testimony, Fellowship, Guidelines, H Index, H-Index, Health, Health Care, Health Care Costs, Hospital, Impact, Index, Information, Legal, Licensing, Litigation, Medical, Medical Expert Witness Testimony, Medical Malpractice, Medical Malpractice, Medicolegal, Methods, New York, Obligations, P, Physician, Physicians, Practice, Reform, Research Productivity, Results, Role, Scholarly Impact, Scopus, State, Surgery, Testimony, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Training, United States, Witness Expertise, Work

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Full Text: 2014\Oto-Hea Nec Sur150, 53.pdf

Abstract: Objective To determine whether receiving funding from the American Academy of OtolaryngologyHead and Neck Surgery Foundation (AAO-HNSF) Centralized Otolaryngology Research Efforts (CORE) grant program is associated with career choice (in terms of practice setting) and scholarly impact. Study Design and Setting Examination of bibliometrics among academic otolaryngologists, including CORE grants funding history. Methods An Internet search was conducted to determine the current practice setting and, for academic otolaryngologists, academic rank of individuals receiving CORE grants since 1985. The Scopus database was used to determine scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index, and publication experience (in years) of these practitioners along with a control cohort of nonfunded academic otolaryngologists. Results of 432 unique individuals receiving CORE grant funding since 1985, 44.4% are currently academicians. This cohort had a higher h-index (mean, 11.9; median, 10; interquartile range [IQR], 6-18) than their non-CORE grant-funded academic peers (mean, 9.2; median, 7; IQR, 3-13; P = .002) and colleagues who are not currently in academic practice (mean, 4.4; median, 3; IQR, 0-6; P < .001). CORE grant-funded academic otolaryngologists had a statistically higher scholarly impact on controlling for academic rank and among practitioners with greater than 10 years of publication experience. No statistical differences in academic promotion patterns were noted between those with and those without a CORE grant funding history. Conclusions Procurement of an AAO-HNSF CORE grant is associated with greater scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index. This relationship persists among practitioners with more than 10 years of publication experience, as well as upon comparison of CORE grant-funded and non-CORE grant-funded otolaryngologists at all academic ranks. Practitioners awarded these grants may be more likely to go into and remain in academic practice.

Keywords: Aao-Hnsf Core Grants, Academic Otolaryngology, Academic Productivity, Academic Promotion, Anesthesiologists, Article, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Career-Development Resource, Choice, Cities, City, Clinician-Educators, Cohort, Comparison, Control, Core, Core Grants, Database, England, Examination, Experience, Faculty Productivity, Funding, Gender Disparities, Grant Program, h Index, h-Index, h-Index, Head, History, Impact, Internet, Jersey, London, Methods, Neck, New Jersey, Otolaryngology, Otolaryngology Faculty Productivity, P, Practice, Promotion, Promotion Criteria, Publication, Publications, Rank, Research, Results, Road, Scholarly Impact, Scholarly Productivity, Scientific Productivity, Scopus, Scopus Database, Surgery, United-States, USA

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Full Text: [2014\Oto-Hea Nec Sur150, 371.pdf](2014/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur150,%20371.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives To identify whether regional differences exist in gender disparities in scholarly productivity and faculty rank among academic otolaryngologists. Study Design and Setting Academic otolaryngologists’ bibliometric data analyses. Methods Online faculty listings from 98 otolaryngology departments were organized by gender, academic rank, fellowship training status, and institutional location. The Scopus database was used to assess bibliometrics of these otolaryngologists, including the h-index, number of publications, and publication experience. Results Analysis included 1127 otolaryngologists, 916 men (81.3%) and 211 women (18.7%). Female faculty comprised 15.4% in the Midwest, 18.8% in the Northeast, 21.3% in the South, and 19.0% in the West (P = .44). Overall, men obtained significantly higher senior academic ranks (associate professor or professor) compared to women (59.8% vs 40.2%, P < .0001). Regional gender differences in senior faculty were found in the South (59.8% men vs 37.3% women, P = .0003) and Northeast (56.4% men vs 24.1% women, P < .0001) with concomitant gender differences in scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index (South, P = .0003; Northeast, P = .0001). Among geographic subdivisions, female representation at senior ranks was lowest in the Mid-Atlantic (22.0%), New England (30.8%), and West South Central (33.3%), while highest in Pacific (60.0%) and Mountain (71.4%) regions. No regional gender differences were found in fellowship training patterns (P-values > .05). Conclusion Gender disparities in academic rank and scholarly productivity exist most notably in the Northeast, where women in otolaryngology are most underrepresented relative to men at senior academic ranks and in scholarly productivity.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Otolaryngology, Academic Physician Scientific Productivity, Academic Promotion, Academic Rank Determination, Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Career, Challenges, Concomitant, Data, Database, Design, Differences, Disparities, England, Experience, Faculty, Fellowship, Female, Gender, Gender and Academic Rank, Gender and Promotion, Gender and Scholarly Productivity, Gender Differences, Gender Disparities, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Leadership, Location, Mar, Men, Methods, Otolaryngology, P, Physicians, Productivity, Professor, Promotion, Publication, Publications, Rank, Regional, Regional Gender Disparities, Representation, Results, Satisfaction, Scholarly Impact, Scholarly Productivity, Scopus, Scopus Database, Surgery, Training, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Oto-Hea Nec Sur150, 520.pdf](2014/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur150,%20520.pdf)

Abstract: Objective This study compared postoperative technical, quality-of-life, and cost outcomes following either robotic or open thyroidectomy for thyroid nodules and cancer. Data Sources PubMed, Ovid MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. Review Methods We examined relevant controlled trials, comparative effectiveness studies, and cohort studies for eligible publications. We calculated the pooled relative risk for key postoperative complications, mean differences for operative time, and standardized mean differences for length of stay (LOS) using random effects models. Quality-of-life outcomes were summarized in narrative form. Results The meta-analysis comprised 11 studies with 726 patients undergoing robotic transaxillary or axillo-breast thyroidectomy and 1205 undergoing open thyroidectomy. There were no eligible cost-related studies. Mean operative time for robotic thyroidectomy exceeded open thyroidectomy by 76.7 minutes, while no significant difference in LOS was identified. There were no significant differences in hematoma, seroma, recurrent laryngeal nerve injury, hypocalcemia, or chyle leak rates. The systematic review included 12 studies. Voice, swallowing, pain, and paresthesia outcomes showed no significant differences between the 2 approaches. The robotic cohort reported higher cosmetic satisfaction scores, although follow-up periods did not exceed 3 months and no validated questionnaires were used. Conclusions Transaxillary and axillo-breast robotic and open thyroidectomy demonstrate similar complication rates, but robotic approaches may introduce the risk of new complications and require longer operative times. Robotic thyroidectomy appears to improve cosmetic outcomes, although longer follow-up periods and use of validated instruments are needed to more rigorously examine this effect.

Keywords: Axillo-Breast, Brachial Plexus Injury, Cancer, Cohort, Complication, Complication Rates, Complications, Cost, Cost-Analysis, Data, Disease, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Endoscopic Thyroidectomy, Equivalence, Follow-Up, Hematoma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Hypocalcemia, Hypoparathyroidism, Injury, Instruments, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Length, Length of Stay, Lobectomy, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Neck, Nerve Injury, Noninferiority, Open, Operative, Operative Time, Outcomes, Pain, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Publications, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Questionnaires, Rates, Recurrent, Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Injury, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Risk, Robotic, Robotic Surgery, Satisfaction, Science, Statement, Surgery, Surgical Outcomes, Systematic Review, Thyroid Cancer, Thyroid Nodule, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Oto-Hea Nec Sur150, 933.pdf](2014/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur150,%20933.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. In this rapid systematic review, we studied the efficacy of the Gufoni maneuver for the treatment of lateral canal benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) with geotropic nystagmus. Methods. A comprehensive search, including PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane as data sources, resulted in 44 original papers for randomized trials that compared the Gufoni maneuver with other maneuvers (date of search: April 23, 2013). Three studies (389 patients) remained after screening of title, abstract, and full text. Results. After method assessment, 2 of these 3 studies were considered to have a low risk of bias and a high level of validity. The third study did not properly report the treatment allocation and blinding; moreover, outcome data were incomplete. The first 2 studies compared the Gufoni maneuver with a sham maneuver (and the barbecue roll in one study). The third study compared the Gufoni maneuver with a treatment with vestibular suppressants and with the barbecue roll (plus forced prolonged positioning). All 3 studies reported short-term results. Midterm results (1 month) were reported in 2 studies. Conclusion and Recommendation. Given the variety in the comparative treatments and follow-up duration, all 3 studies showed that the Gufoni maneuver was more effective than the sham maneuver or treatment with vestibular suppressants. All agreed that the maneuver was easy to perform, which made it suitable for older, immobile, and obese patients. However, there were insufficient data to establish the relative efficacy of the Gufoni maneuver compared with other maneuvers.

Keywords: Allocation, Assessment, Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo, Bias, Data, Duration, Efficacy, First, Follow-Up, Gufoni (Liberatory) Maneuver, Lateral Canal, Low Risk, Maneuvers, Methods, Obese, Outcome, Papers, Patients, Prolonged, Pubmed, Randomized, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Screening, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trial, Validity, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Oto-Hea Nec Sur151, 246.pdf](2014/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur151,%20246.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To determine (1) whether academic otolaryngologists who have received an American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation (AAO-HNSF) Centralized Otolaryngology Research Efforts (CORE) grant are more likely to procure future National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding; (2) whether CORE grants or NIH Career Development (K) awards have a stronger association with scholarly impact. Study Design and Setting. Historical cohort. Methods. Scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index, publication experience, and prior grant history, were determined for CORE-funded and non-CORE-funded academic otolaryngologists. All individuals were assessed for NIH funding history. Results. Of 192 academic otolaryngologists with a CORE funding history, 39.6% had active or prior NIH awards versus 15.1% of 1002 non-CORE-funded faculty (P < .0001). Higher proportions of CORE-funded otolaryngologists have received K-series and R-series grants from the NIH (P-values < .05). K-grant recipients had higher h-indices than CORE recipients (12.6 vs 7.1, P < .01). Upon controlling for rank and experience, this difference remained significant among junior faculty. Conclusions. A higher proportion of academic otolaryngologists with prior AAO-HNSF CORE funding have received NIH funding relative to their non-CORE-funded peers, suggesting that the CORE program may be successful in its stated goals of preparing individuals for the NIH peer review process, although further prospective study is needed to evaluate a “cause and effect” relationship. Individuals with current or prior NIH K-grants had greater research productivity than those with CORE funding history. Both cohorts had higher scholarly impact values than previously published figures among academic otolaryngologists, highlighting that both CORE grants and NIH K-grants awards are effective career development resources.

Keywords: Aao-Hnsf Core Grants, Academic Advancement, Academic Appointment, Academic Otolaryngology, Academic Promotion, Association, Bibliometric Analysis, Career Development, Career-Development Resource, Cohort, Core, Core Grants, Design, Development, Experience, Expert Witness Qualification, Faculty, Funding, Gender Disparities, H Index, H-Index, Health, History, Impact, Malpractice Litigation, Methods, National Institutes Of Health, National Institutes Of Health Funding, Neurological Surgery, NIH, NIH Funding, Otolaryngology, P, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Productivity, Prospective, Prospective Study, Publication, Rank, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Research Productivity, Resources, Results, Review, Review Process, Scholarly Impact, Scholarly Impact, Scholarly Productivity, Surgery

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Full Text: [2014\Oto-Hea Nec Sur151, 381.pdf](2014/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur151,%20381.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives Cigarette smoking is common among cancer patients and is associated with negative outcomes. Electronic nicotine delivery systems (e-cigarettes) are rapidly growing in popularity and use, but there is limited information on their safety or effectiveness in helping individuals quit smoking. Data Sources The authors searched PubMed, Web of Science, and additional sources for published empirical data on safety and use of electronic cigarettes as an aid to quit smoking. Review Methods We conducted a structured search of the current literature up to and including November 2013. Results E-cigarettes currently vary widely in their contents and are sometimes inconsistent with labeling. Compared to tobacco cigarettes, available evidence suggests that e-cigarettes are often substantially lower in toxic content, cytotoxicity, associated adverse effects, and secondhand toxicity exposure. Data on the use of e-cigarettes for quitting smoking are suggestive but ultimately inconclusive. Conclusions Clinicians are advised to be aware that the use of e-cigarettes, especially among cigarette smokers, is growing rapidly. These devices are unregulated, of unknown safety, and of uncertain benefit in quitting smoking. Implications for Practice In the absence of further data or regulation, oncologists are advised to discuss the known and unknown safety and efficacy information on e-cigarettes with interested patients and to encourage patients to first try FDA-approved pharmacotherapies for smoking cessation.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Authors, Cancer, Carcinogens, Cigarette, Complete Blood-Count, Cytotoxicity, Data, Delivery, Device E-Cigarette, E-Cigarettes, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficacy, Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems, Evidence, Exposure, First, Information, Labeling, Liquid-Chromatography, Literature, Lung-Cancer, Methods, Neck-Cancer, Nicotine, Online Survey, Outcomes, Patients, Personal Vaporizers, Practice, Pubmed, Quit Smoking, Regulation, Results, Review, Safety, Science, Size Distribution, Smoking, Smoking Cessation, Sources, Systems, Tobacco, Tobacco Use, Toxic, Toxicity, Vapers, Vaping, Vapor Extract, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Oto-Hea Nec Sur151, 923.pdf](2014/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur151,%20923.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives The inconsistent measures used to report outcomes after mastoidectomy to treat cholesteatoma make it impossible for clinicians to compare results and apply them appropriately to patient care. We sought to identify and assess the type and relative frequency of the reported measures. Data Sources PubMed, EMBASE, the Web of Science. Review Methods We searched 3 independent databases for articles that reported outcomes of middle ear cholesteatoma treated with mastoidectomy. Articles were assessed for eligibility using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) protocol and data were extracted by 2 independent investigators. Observational studies and randomized controlled trials from the past 30 years were included. Articles with less than 50 subjects and nonsurgical studies were excluded. The measures used by each study were recorded, and the relative frequency of each measure was calculated. Results Forty-three of 380 articles met criteria. Time to follow up was inconsistent. Most articles reported on preoperative qualitative parameters (77%); however, few reported on the severity of disease (19%) or formally staged the disease (12%). Not all studies reported on the presence of recurrent or residual disease (88%) or the postoperative audiogram results (70%). Only 12% presented results as a Kaplan-Meier disease-free curve. Most studies reported on complications (70%). Conclusion Reported measures were inconsistent among the studies, which makes comparisons between studies unreliable. Standardization will optimize future reporting and will allow for the establishment of best practices.

Keywords: Acquired Cholesteatoma, Articles, Canal Wall Reconstruction, Care, Cholesteatoma, Complications, Criteria, Data, Databases, Disease, Down Tympanoplasty, Embase, Follow-Up, From, Mastoidectomy, Measure, Measures, Methods, Middle Ear, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Patient Care, Pediatric Cholesteatoma, Postoperative, Practices, Preoperative, Prognostic-Factors, Protocol, Pubmed, Qualitative, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrent, Reporting, Residual Cholesteatoma, Results, Retrograde Mastoidectomy, Review, Science, Standardization, Surgery, Surgical-Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Time, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Oto-Hea Nec Sur152, 619.pdf](2015/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur152,%20619.pdf)

Abstract: Objective The objective of this study is to systematically review polysomnography data and sleepiness in morbidly obese (body mass index [BMI] 40 kg/m(2)) patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) treated with either a maxillomandibular advancement (MMA) or a tracheostomy and to evaluate the outcomes. Data Sources MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library. Review Methods A search was performed from inception through April 8, 2014, in each database. Results Six maxillomandibular advancement studies (34 patients, age 42.42 9.13 years, mean BMI 44.88 +/- 4.28 kg/m(2)) and 6 tracheostomy studies (14 patients, age 52.21 +/- 10.40 years, mean BMI 47.93 +/- 7.55 kg/m(2)) reported individual patient data. The pre- and post-MMA means +/- SDs for apnea-hypopnea indices were 86.18 +/- 33.25/h and 9.16 +/- 7.89/h (P < .00001), and lowest oxygen saturations were 66.58% +/- 16.41% and 87.03% +/- 5.90% (P < .00001), respectively. Sleepiness following MMA decreased in all 5 patients for whom it was reported. The pre- and posttracheostomy mean +/- SD values for apnea indices were 64.43 +/- 41.35/h and 1.73 +/- 2.68/h (P = .0086), oxygen desaturation indices were 69.20 +/- 26.10/h and 41.38 +/- 36.28/h (P = .22), and lowest oxygen saturations were 55.17% +/- 16.46% and 79.83% +/- 4.36% (P = .011), respectively. Two studies reported outcomes for Epworth Sleepiness Scale for 5 patients, with mean +/- SD values of 18.80 +/- 4.02 before tracheostomy and 2.80 +/- 2.77 after tracheostomy (P = .0034). Conclusion Data for MMA and tracheostomy as treatment for morbidly obese, adult OSA patients are significantly limited. We caution surgeons about drawing definitive conclusions from these limited studies; higher level studies are needed.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Alternative Treatment, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Computed-Tomography, Consecutive Patients, Data, Database, Elective Tracheostomy, From, Index, Indices, Library, Maxillofacial Surgery, Maxillomandibular Advancement, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Morbid Obesity, Obese, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Orthognathic Surgery, Outcomes, Oxygen, P, Patient, Patients, Pickwickian-Syndrome, Positive Airway Pressure, Results, Review, Scale, Science, Scopus, Sleep, Sleep Apnea, Sleep Apnea Syndromes, Surgical-Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term-Follow-Up, Tracheostomy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

? Taylor, R.J. and Sherris, D.A. (2015), Prosthetics for Nasoseptal perforations: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, **152** (5), 803-810.

Full Text: [2015\Oto-Hea Nec Sur152, 803.pdf](2015/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur152,%20803.pdf)

Abstract: Objective Prosthetics serve as an option for nasoseptal perforation treatment in patients who have active systemic disease, are poor surgical candidates, or wish to avoid surgery. Through systematic review of the literature on prosthetics for nasoseptal perforation treatment, the objective of the present study is to critically appraise previous studies, evaluate the success rate for nasoseptal prosthetics, provide evidence-based guidelines for nasoseptal prosthetic use, and identify areas for further investigation. Data Sources Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, EMBASE, PubMed, and Web of Science. Review Methods Data sources were queried for relevant articles published from 1965 to 2013. Articles were selected for inclusion if they presented primary data for human nasoseptal perforation treatment utilizing prosthetic materials. Each included article’s level of evidence and risk of bias were identified and grades of recommendation were assigned. A quantitative meta-analysis was performed on articles with low risk of bias. Results The search yielded 4756 abstracts for review, with 23 included case series and 5 case reports; 706 total cases of prosthetic nasoseptal perforation treatment were identified. All articles provided level 4 evidence, with an overall conclusion grade of C for improvement in nasoseptal perforation symptoms, prosthetic in situ rate, and complication rate. Meta-analysis of 6 low-risk-of-bias studies with 297 patients demonstrated an overall success rate of 65%. Conclusions The literature provides level 4 evidence for the efficacy and safety of prosthetics for nasoseptal perforation treatment with favorable success rates and few reports of complicationsonly 1 fungal infection and 9 unspecified infectionsin 706 cases.

Keywords: Articles, Bias, Button, Case Reports, Closure, Complication, Construction, Data, Disease, Efficacy, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Guidelines, Human, Improvement, In Situ, Infection, Insertion, Investigation, Literature, Low Risk, Management, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nasal Septal Perforation, Nasal Septum, Nasoseptal Perforation, Obturator, Obturators, Patients, Primary, Prosthetic, Pubmed, Rates, Repair, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Silicone Button, Sources, Success Rate, Surgery, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Oto-Hea Nec Sur152, 811.pdf](2015/Oto-Hea%20Nec%20Sur152,%20811.pdf)

Abstract: Objective Systematic review of literature on patient-reported voice handicap following T1 glottic squamous cell carcinoma treatment using transoral laser microsurgery or radiation therapy. Data Sources PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus (1997-2013). Review Methods These data sources were searched for papers reporting Voice Handicap Index (VHI) after treatment of early glottic carcinoma. Review and reference cross-checking were performed using a priori selection criteria. Study data were abstracted and publication quality categorized independently by 2 authors. Corresponding authors were contacted to maximize data for analysis. Meta-analysis was performed only with studies that included both treatment modalities, to reduce heterogeneity and maximize rigor; random effects modeling was used to pool results. Results Eighteen publications were identified that reported VHI data following surgery and radiotherapy for T1 glottic carcinoma. No studies were randomized. When studies that reported multiple T-stages or systematic treatment selection bias were excluded, 8 retrospective cohort studies describing 362 patients were suitable for meta-analysis. Follow-up time (mean, 47 months; range, 1-298 mo) and extent of surgical excision varied across studies. Six studies showed no VHI difference between treatment arms; 2 favored radiotherapy over surgery (1 of which reported transmuscular cordectomy for all surgical patients); and none favored surgery. Meta-analysis showed no significant difference in posttreatment VHI between radiotherapy and surgery (mean difference, -5.52; 95% confidence interval, -11.40, 0.36; heterogeneity I-2 = 61%, P = .01). Conclusion VHI scores were comparable following transoral laser microsurgery and radiation therapy for T1 glottic carcinoma in the current literature, suggesting no clinically significant difference in functional voice outcomes between treatment types.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bias, Co2-Laser Cordectomy, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Dutch Version, Effects, European Laryngological Society, Functional Outcomes, Glottis, Handicap-Index, Heterogeneity, Humans, Interval, Laryngeal Neoplasms, Laser, Laser Therapy, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Modalities, Modeling, Neoplasm Staging, Outcomes, P, Papers, Patients, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Radiation, Radiation Therapy, Radiotherapy, Radiotherapy, Randomized, Reference, Reporting, Review, Science, Scopus, Selection Criteria, Sources, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Stage Laryngeal-Cancer, Surgery, Survival, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, United-States, Vhi, Voice Disorders, Voice Quality, Web Of Science

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: Impact Factor

? Sinnathuray, A.R., Raut, V., Awa, A., Magee, A. and Toner, J.G. (2003), A review of cochlear implantation in mitochondrial sensorineural hearing loss. *Otology & Neurotology*, **24** (3), 418-426.

Abstract: Objective: Mitochondrial sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) may be nonsyndromic (occurring in isolation), associated with the A1555G mutation in the MTRNR1 gene. Mitochondrial SNHL may also be syndromic, associated with the A3243G point mutation in the MTTL1 gene. In syndromic cases-mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and strokelike episodes (MELAS), maternally inherited diabetes and deafness, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, and chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia-the SNHL compounds already existing disabilities. The genetic basis for mitochondrial SNHL and postulated sites of pathologic changes are discussed. Data Sources: Sources used were relevant clinical and basic science publications. Study Selection: A search of the entire databases of MEDLINE and Web of Science, using various subject headings and free-text terms, was used to identify patients with mitochondrial disease having cochlear implants. Data Extraction: The data from publications were critically reviewed and tabulated to assess implantation outcomes. Data Synthesis: The data were not amenable to formal meta-analysis or valid data summarization, other than descriptive statistics. Conclusions: There is an increasing awareness of the prevalence of mitochondrial SNHL and its progressive nature. High-risk candidates warrant genetic testing and family screening. Correlating the data for mitochondrial SNHL as a treatable entity is important, and the authors present an overview of these patients successfully rehabilitated by cochlear implantation.

Keywords: Aminoglycoside, Antibiotics, Audiological Findings, Authors, Awareness, Cochlear Implantation, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes-Mellitus, Disease, Dna, Extraction, Genetic, Genetic Testing, Implants, Kearns-Sayre Syndrome, Kearns-Sayre-Syndrome, Lactic-Acidosis, Melas Syndrome, Melas Syndrome, Meta-Analysis, Midd Syndrome, Mitochondrial, Outcomes, Overview, Point Mutation, Prevalence, Profoundly Deaf Patient, Publications, Review, Science, Screening, Sensorineural Deafness, Sources, Statistics, Stroke-Like Episodes, Transfer Rna(Leu(Uur)) Gene, Transfer Rnaleu(Uur) Gene, Web of Science

? Doyle, K.J., Bauch, T., Battista, T., Beatty, T., Hughes, G.B., Mason, J., Maw, J. and Musiek, T.L. (2004), Intratympanic steroid treatment: A review. *Otology & Neurotology*, **25** (6), 1034-1039.

Abstract: Objective: To review published literature regarding the use of intratympanic steroids in the treatment of Meniere’s disease and sudden sensorineural hearing loss and to make recommendations regarding their use based on the literature review. Data Sources: Literature review from 1996 to 2003, PUBMED, MEDLINE Plus, and Web of Science. Study Selection: Retrospective case series and uncontrolled prospective cohort studies were the only types of studies available for review. Conclusion: On the basis of the available literature, a weak recommendation is made to use intratympanic steroid treatment of sudden hearing loss if oral steroid therapy fails or is contraindicated. The available studies regarding intratympanic steroid treatment of Meniere’s disease and tinnitus are inadequate to answer the question of the efficacy of this treatment for these conditions. Higher quality studies are needed.

Keywords: Case Series, Cohort Studies, Dexamethasone, Disease, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Inner-Ear, Intratympanic, Literature, Literature Review, Meniere’S Disease, Menieres-Disease, Oral, Perfusion, Pharmacokinetics, Pubmed, Review, Science, Sensorineural Hearing Loss, Sensorineural Hearing-Loss, Sources, Steroid, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Van Rompaey, V., Claes, G., Potvin, J., Wouters, K. and Van de Heyning, P.H. (2011), Systematic review of the literature on nitinol prostheses in surgery for otosclerosis: Assessment of the adequacy of statistical power. *Otology & Neurotology*, **32** (3), 357-366.

Abstract: Objective: To perform a systematic review of observational studies reporting hearing outcome in primary stapes surgery where a heat-crimping prosthesis was used. Data Sources: MEDLINE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, TRIP database, Clinical Trials Registry, ISI Web of Knowledge, and Web of Science. The search was performed on January 1, 2010, including articles published ahead of print. No language restrictions. Study Selection: Inclusion criteria for qualitative synthesis were a population of otosclerosis patients, intervention being primary stapes surgery with a nickel titanium alloy (Nitinol) heat-crimping prosthesis, and hearing outcome. Inclusion criteria for quantitative analysis: Application of audiometry guidelines of the American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Committee on Hearing and Equilibrium for evaluation of conductive hearing loss. Data Extraction: Strategy and reporting based on Cochrane, Quality of Reporting of Meta-analyses, and Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology statements. A bias assessment tool was developed according to Cochrane guidelines. Data Synthesis: A quantitative synthesis was performed, but because of the heterogeneity in postoperative follow-up periods and outcome measures reported, we were not able to pool these data. A sample size analysis was performed to indicate the sample needed to demonstrate a statistically significant difference in hearing outcome between both interventions. Hearing outcome superiority of the Nitinol heat-crimping prosthesis over manually crimping prosthesis types was not demonstrated. Conclusion: Superiority could probably not be demonstrated because of insufficient sample size. Research addressing technical improvements in stapes surgery should agree on a base sample size able to detect the smallest difference that is clinically important or accept the null hypothesis. With data gathered in the Common Otology Database as basis, a sample size of at least 413 patients is needed in both the intervention and the control group. Other clinical outcome measures also should be explored.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bias, Cochrane, Conductive Hearing Loss, Control, Crimping Prosthesis, Database, Efficacy, Epidemiology, Equilibrium, Evaluation, Extraction, Follow-Up, Guidelines, Hearing, Intervention, Interventions, ISI, Knowledge, Laser Stapedotomy, Limitations, Literature, Memory Stapes Prosthesis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Nickel-Titanium Piston, Nitinol, Observational, Observational Studies, Otosclerosis, Outcome, Primary, Quality, Quantitative, Research, Review, Science, Smart Piston, Sources, Stapedectomy, Stapes Surgery, Staples Piston, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science

? Jindal, M., Riskalla, A., Jiang, D., Connor, S. and O’Connor, A.F. (2011), A systematic review of diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in the assessment of postoperative cholesteatoma. *Otology & Neurotology*, **32** (8), 1243-1249.

Full Text: 2011\Oto Neu32, 1243.pdf

Abstract: Objective: A systematic review to determine whether the diffusion-weighted (DW) magnetic resonance imaging scan can reliably detect residual or recurrent cholesteatoma after mastoid surgery. Design: A systematic review. Data Sources: Databases including EMBASE, MEDLINE, CINAHL, Web of Science, and Cochrane Review were searched for studies published without language restriction from the start of the databases. Additional studies were identified from cited references. Selection Criteria: Initial search identified 402 publications, of which 16 studies met the inclusion criteria for the systematic review. The DW imaging (DWI) scan was used to detect residual or recurrent cholesteatoma and subsequent second-look surgery was performed to correlate the findings. Review Methods: Studies were assessed for their selection of patients for radiologic investigations, imaging parameters, and subsequent surgery. Outcome measures included sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values of the DWI, and the incidence and size of residual or recurrent cholesteatoma. Results: Two different modalities of DWI sequences have been described. Eight studies with 225 patients analyzed echo-planar imaging (EPI) and 8 studies with 207 patients described the “non-EPI” scanning techniques. Non-EPI parameters are more reliable in identifying residual or recurrent cholesteatoma with sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive values of 91%, 96%, 97%, and 85%, respectively. Conclusion: The available evidence suggests that non-EPI such as half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin echo sequences are more reliable in identifying residual or recurrent cholesteatoma. This is a promising radiologic investigation; however, we think further studies are required with more patients and long-term results to establish its place as an alternative to a second-stage surgery after canal wall up surgery.

Keywords: Assessment, Canal Wall, Cholesteatoma, Cochrane, Computed-Tomography, Databases, Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Embase, Epi, Imaging, Incidence, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Mastoid Surgery, Mastoidectomy, MEDLINE, Methods, Middle-Ear Cholesteatoma, MR, Patients, Publications, Recurrent Cholesteatoma, Residual Cholesteatoma, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Single-Shot, Sources, Specificity, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Turbo Spin-Echo, Tympanoplasty, Wall-up Tympanoplasty, Web of Science

? Sone, M., Kato, T. and Nakashima, T. (2013), Current concepts of otitis media in adults as a reflux-related disease. *Otology & Neurotology*, **34** (6), 1013-1017.

Full Text: 2013\Oto Neu34, 1013.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To review the findings of otitis media in adults in relation to supraesophageal reflux of gastrointestinal contents and summarize current concepts. Data Sources: Literature published in English-language journals from 2001 to the present identified by searching electronic databases (MEDLINE and Web of Science). Study Selection: Clinical articles that contained the terms reflux, ear, otitis media, and adult and relevant animal studies. Data Extraction: Findings of searchable case reports and results of animal studies were included. Data Synthesis: Current findings were reviewed for the following points: 1) proposed effect of reflux, 2) prevalence and characteristics, 3) risk factors, and 4) treatment. Conclusion: Published literature concerning reflux and otitis media in adults is limited to clinical case series. Reflux is likely present in a significant number of adult cases with otitis media and may lead to Eustachian tube dysfunction in such subjects. Reflux in adult subjects with otitis media is potentially different from the physiologic events observed in children, but the caUSAl link between them remains unclear. Evaluation of more cases that could be diagnosed as reflux-induced otitis media is necessary for better understanding of the disease entity.

Keywords: Adult, Adults, Animal Studies, Case Reports, Characteristics, Children, Clinical, Concepts, Databases, Disease, Evaluation, Events, Extraction, Journals, Lead, Literature, Media, Medline, Prevalence, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Synthesis, Treatment, Understanding, Web of Science

? Akinpelu, O.V., Ibrahim, F., Waissbluth, S. and Daniel, S.J. (2014), Histopathologic changes in the cochlea associated with diabetes mellitus-a review. *Otology & Neurotology*, **35** (5), 764-774.

Full Text: 2014\Oto Neu35, 764.pdf

Abstract: Background: The pathologic changes that occur as a result of diabetic microangiopathy have been well described for the kidneys and the eyes. Although many studies suggest an association between diabetes mellitus and hearing loss, the pathologic changes in the cochlea in association with the diabetic state remain to be clarified. Aim/Objective: The aim of this review is to determine the effects of diabetes mellitus on cochlear morphology. Method: A comprehensive search for relevant articles was carried out on electronic databases of Ovid Medline, Ovid Medline in Process, PubMed, Ovid Embase, or Biosis Preview, The Cochrane Library, ISI Web of Science, and Scopus. Articles published in English between 1940 and June 2010 were eligible to be reviewed. Using predefined inclusion criteria, published articles on histologic changes occurring in the cochlea due to diabetes mellitus were selected and reviewed, and their findings were synthesized. Results: Changes were observed in the basement membrane of the capillaries of the stria vascularis and in the basilar membrane, which was remarkably thickened, giving rise to diabetic microangiopathy. Loss of spiral ganglion neurons, organ of Corti cells, and atrophic changes in the stria vascularis were varied and infrequent. Conclusion: There seems to be variable vulnerability of different cochlear cell types to the DM state. Further studies are required to determine the factors responsible for the differences in the histopathologic observations of cochlear tissues.

Keywords: Animal Models, Articles, Association, Basement-Membrane, Biosis, Cell, Changes, Cochlea, Criteria, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Differential Regulation, Ear Damage Secondary, Effects, English, Hearing, Human Temporal Bones, Inner Ear, Inner-Ear, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Medline, Membrane, Morphology, Na+-Glucose Cotransporters, Neurons, Observations, Outer Hair-Cells, Pathology, Published Articles, PubMed, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Sensorineural Hearing-Loss, Shr, N-Cp Rats, State, Stria Vascularis, Sugar Transporter, Vulnerability, Web of Science

# Title: Outlook on Agriculture

Full Journal Title: Outlook on Agriculture

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bezuidenhout, C.N. and Baier, T.J.A. (2011), An evaluation of the literature on integrated sugarcane production systems: A scientometrical approach. *Outlook on Agriculture*, **40** (1), 79-88.

Full Text: 2011\Out Agr40, 79.pdf

Abstract: Logistically, the sugarcane supply and processing chain up to the raw sugar stage is driven by biophysical push factors rather than market-related pull factors. Sugarcane systems do not align fully with lean and agile supply chain thinking. This paper synthesizes a range of issues governing the sugarcane supply and processing chain. This synthesis was achieved through scientometrical analyses of a worldwide collection of publications. The aim was to develop a conceptual sugarcane supply chain framework and to evaluate research trends, knowledge gaps and limitations. Key system properties were identified from the literature and co-word analyses were carried out. Several exploratory exercises were executed on the co-occurrence matrix using the PAJEK software. The literature generally focuses on material handling issues in isolation from other factors, such as collaboration, information sharing and innovation. Impacts of harvesting on downstream processes remain a pertinent research topic. Also, emerging alternative products impose new complexities on the supply chain. Conflicting grower miller relationships still suppress collaboration in most parts of the world. Mathematical modelling is a popular technique to produce innovative system improvements. Models, however, tend towards finding long-term solutions and lack the development of operational short-term applications. Production risk is an area that needs more focus. Researchers need to consider the supply chain more holistically, not only with respect to different dimensions in the chain (such as profitability, innovation, information and collaboration), but also within the local commercial socioeconomic regime.

Keywords: Co-Word Analysis, Collaboration, Continuous Improvement, Development, Guitang Group, Industrial Symbiosis, Information, Innovation, Literature, Management, Mill, Publications, Research, Researchers, Simulation-Model, Sugarcane, Supply Chain, Supply-Chain, Transport, Value Chain

# Title: Oxford Review of Education

Full Journal Title: [Oxford Review of Education](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713440173)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Oancea, A. and Bridges, D. (2009), Philosophy of education in the UK: The historical and contemporary tradition. *Oxford Review of Education*, **35** (5), 553-568.

Full Text: Oxf Rev Edu35, 553.pdf

Abstract: Questions of a philosophical nature are central to every significant debate in the field of educational theory, policy, practice and research. of all disciplines, philosophy is perhaps the one in which analysis, argumentation and critique are given most central, systematic and comprehensive attention. In addition, philosophy is connected with practice and policy through nurturing democratic conversation about education, and supporting practical deliberation at all levels and on all aspects of educational practice. In the UK, although systematically excluded from initial teacher education and much reduced in masters level programmes under the current funding regimes, the discipline has maintained considerable vitality and international reputation. Using data from the RAE and PESGB, supplemented with bibliometric data, we note that the important contributions from philosophy of education to education and education research do not, however, always reflect a thriving infrastructure. We conclude with a brief discussion of a number of key relationships which the philosophy of education community needs to develop further: with teacher education, educational research, ‘mainstream’ philosophy and educational policy communities.

Keywords: Environment, Research

# Title: Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity

Full Journal Title: Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Villafuerte, G., Miguel-Puga, A., Rodríguez, E.M., Machado, S., Manjarrez, E. and Arias-Carrión, O. (2015), Sleep deprivation and oxidative stress in animal models: A systematic review. *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, Article Number: 234952.

Full Text: [2015\Oxi Med Cel Lon, 234952.pdf](2015/Oxi%20Med%20Cel%20Lon,%20234952.pdf)

Abstract: Because the function and mechanisms of sleep are partially clear, here we applied a meta-analysis to address the issue whether sleep function includes antioxidative properties in mice and rats. Given the expansion of the knowledge in the sleep field, it is indeed ambitious to describe all mammals, or other animals, in which sleep shows an antioxidant function. However, in this paper we reviewed the current understanding from basic studies in two species to drive the hypothesis that sleep is a dynamic-resting state with antioxidative properties. We performed a systematic review of articles cited in Medline, Scopus, and Web of Science until March 2015 using the following search terms: Sleep or sleep deprivation and oxidative stress, lipid peroxidation, glutathione, nitric oxide, catalase or superoxide dismutase. We found a total of 266 studies. After inclusion and exclusion criteria, 44 articles were included, which are presented and discussed in this study. The complex relationship between sleep duration and oxidative stress is discussed. Further studies should consider molecular and genetic approaches to determine whether disrupted sleep promotes oxidative stress.

Keywords: Animals, Antioxidant, Anxiety-Like-Behavior, Brain Oxidation, Catalase, Criteria, Drive, Duration, Eye-Movement Sleep, Field, Function, Gene-Expression, Genetic, Glutathione, Induced Memory Impairment, Knowledge, Lipid, Lipid Peroxidation, Mammals, Mechanisms, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mice, Models, Nitric Oxide, Nitric-Oxide Synthase, Oxidative Stress, Oxide, Oxidized Glutathione, Physiological Sleep, Rat Hippocampus, Review, Science, Scopus, Sleep, Species, State, Stress, Superoxide, Superoxide Dismutase, Systematic Review, Understanding, Web Of Science

# Title: Pace-Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology

Full Journal Title: Pace-Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Liu, G.J., Zhu, W.Q., Wang, X.G., Yu, Y., Li, M.H., Xie, Y.Q., Chen, R.Z. and Ge, J.B. (2014), Association between ablation technology and asymptomatic cerebral injury following atrial fibrillation ablation. *Pace-Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology*, **37** (10), 1378-1391.

Full Text: [2014\Pac-Pac Cli Ele37, 1378.pdf](2014/Pac-Pac%20Cli%20Ele37,%201378.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundAsymptomatic cerebral injury (ACI) detected by diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) following atrial fibrillation (AF) ablation has been reported recently. The purpose of this study was to provide an overview of the incidence of ACI detected by MRI following AF ablation and to explore the association between ablation technology and ACI by systematically reviewing published trials. Methods and ResultsPubMed, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library Databases were systematically searched for studies exploring ACI detected by MRI following AF ablation. Incidence of ACI, odds ratios, and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were pooled. We identified 21 eligible studies. The combined ACI incidence across all studies was 15.9% (95% CI: 0.124-0.202). We also did a subgroup analysis stratified by different technologies. The incidence of ACI stratified by ablation technology was 13.0%, 27.6%, 12.5%, 17.3%, and 32.6% of the irrigated radiofrequency (RF), multielectrode-phased RF pulmonary vein ablation catheter (PVAC), cryoballoon, laser balloon, and nMARQTM groups, respectively. ConclusionsThe incidence of ACI following AF ablation with PVAC was higher than with other technologies. Uninterrupted oral anticoagulant (OAC) during the procedure could lower the incidence of ACI. It seems prudent not to interrupt OACs during the procedure. In addition, intraprocedural activated clotting time was associated with ACI. Different MRI diagnostic criteria for ACI also influenced the results. To facilitate the future research, a generally accepted definition for silent cerebrovascular ischemia suitable to different kinds of MRI is needed.

Keywords: Ablation, Ablation Technology, Af, Analysis, Anticoagulant, Association, Asymptomatic Cerebral Injury, Atrial Fibrillation, Catheter, Catheter Ablation, Cerebral, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Cryoballoon, Databases, Definition, Detected Brain-Lesions, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Criteria, Embolism, Groups, Imaging, Incidence, Injury, Intervals, Irrigated Radiofrequency, Ischemia, Laser, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Methods, Microembolism, Microthromboembolism, Mri, Oral, Overview, Predictors, Procedure, Pulmonary Vein Isolation, Purpose, Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation, Research, Science, Silent Cerebrovascular Ischemias, Technologies, Technology, Web Of Science

# Title: Pacific Health Dialog

Full Journal Title: Pacific Health Dialog

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? Cuboni, H.D., Finau, S.A., Wainiqolo, I. and Cuboni, G. (2004), Fijian participation in health research: analysis of MEDLINE publications 1965-2002. *Pacific Health Dialog*, **11** (1), 59-78.

Abstract: The driving force of health research in the Pacific has been the expatriates. The common practice has been that health professionals from developed countries come and do research, without much involvement by local experts, take the data off shore to analyze and publish elsewhere, without benefiting the researched communities. OBJECTIVES: this paper examines the participation of Fijians in health research publications on Fiji; identifies the most researched health areas; and discusses the implications for health priorities and research capacity development in Fiji. METHODS: MEDLINE published papers were used as database using “Fiji” as the search word. Two hundred and ninety-eight (298) health-related publications were retrieved from July 1965 to April 2002. Direct and indirect interviews were conducted for the identification of authors. Reviewing abstracts and full-textpapers were performed for the ascertainment of studied subjects of papers. RESULTS: The 298 papers identified include 275 (92.3%) descriptive studies (including community/population surveys, case series and cross-sectional studies); four (1.3%) case-control studies; eight (2.7%) cohort studies and 11 (3.7%) unknown-type studies. There were no randomized-controlled trials (RCT) or community intervention trials (CIT). Turning to authorship, there were more expatriates (82.3%) than local researchers (17.7%) out of a total 815 authors. There were fewer Fijians who had been sole and first authors (12.5% and 13.5%, respectively), and a significant difference between the proportion of non-Fijians to have contributed as sole and first author compared to that of Fijians (c2=6.4, df=1; p=0.01). Among the Fijian authors, males contributed five times more than females. Indo-Fijians (58%) participated more than indigenous Fijians (40%). Indigenous Fijian females contributed significantly more than Indo-Fijian females (c2=4.77; df=1; p=0.02). The majority of the authors (70.4%) were in the forties and fifties age groups. The staff from the Fiji School of Medicine (FSM) contributed only 12.9% to the total Fijian authorships. The remaining Fijian authors were affiliated with the Fiji Ministry of Health (MoH), The University of the South Pacific (USP) and other Fiji Government entities. The most researched areas were Non-communicable Diseases (13.4%), Infectious Diseases (11.4%), Health Services (10.4%), Nutrition and Dietetics (9.1%), and Mental Health (7.0%). The least researched areas were Cancer (2.3%), Gerontology (2.0%), Biochemistry (1.7%), Traumatology (1.7%) and Dermatology (1.3%). Only 31 (16.6%) out of 187 journals with papers about Fiji were available in the FSM Library. There was a significant increase of health publications over the studied period (r=0.502; 0.001<p<0.01), and, although the level of Fijian authorships was low, the proportion has been gradually increasing against declining non-Fijian authorships over time (r=0.32; 0.01<p<0.05). CONCLUSIONS: This study provides evidence of expatriate dominance in health research in Fiji using MEDLINE publications as an approximation of research participation. Participatory discrepancies among local health professionals have been identified with possible contributing factors. The trend of papers published over the past 37 years; their availability, accessibility to local readers and their subjects relevance to country health priorities were documented. DISCUSSION: This study strongly suggests a need for participatory health research by the Fijians. It also emphasizes the ongoing demand for research capacity building and development among local health professionals. Among other discussions on the findings, attentions were drawn to considering for more rational research areas that are relevant to country health priorities.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Authorship, Availability, Building, Capacity, Capacity Building, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cohort, Community, Country, Cross-Sectional Studies, Data, Database, Demand, Development, Driving, Evidence, Experts, First, Force, Health, Health Professionals, Health Research, Identification, Intervention, Interviews, Journals, Local, Methods, Objectives, Papers, Participation, Participatory, Practice, Publications, Randomized Controlled Trials, RCT, Relevance, Research, Surveys, Trend

# Title: Paedagogica Historica

Full Journal Title: [Paedagogica Historica](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713441262)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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: Impact Factor

? Berrio, J.R., Rabazas, T. and Ramos, S. (2006), The reception of new education in Spain by means of manuals on the history of education for teacher training colleges (1898-1976). *Paedagogica Historica*, **42** (1-2), 127-141.

Full Text: [2006\Pae His42, 127.pdf](2006\Pae%20His42,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: The influence of the New Education Movement in Spain throughout the twentieth century is examined here because the reception of the educational ideas and the teaching practices of an avant-garde international movement are of inherent interest in the history of education. Among the many routes such an introduction might take, the authors will look in detail at the specific case of manuals on the history of education for teacher training colleges: given the lack of media and travel facilities of the time, such manuals were the principal - and at times the only - means of knowing of the existence and the importance of the New Education Movement for primary-school teachers, particularly during the first half of the twentieth century. Between 1898 and 1976, one can distinguish two significant periods, 1898-1939 and 1939-1976, and two different programmes in each of them. Two different types of history of education manuals within these periods were studied: principally, the textbooks written specifically on the subject by Spanish authors, almost all of whom were lecturers at teacher training colleges, but also manuals by foreign authors that had been translated into Spanish, a total of some 60 books. As some of them had second and third editions, more than 80 volumes were examined. First a straightforward bibliometric study was conducted to record the presence or absence of information related to the New Education Movement in each volume. Once these data had been gathered, the authors proceeded to a qualitative analysis. This approach was used in order to be faithful to the data and the way of thinking of the institutions represented. Also considered were the critique and the type experienced, the complete or incomplete conditions (taking into account, of course, the nature of the compendium of each manual), whether the author is strictly aware or not of the pedagogic and ideological influences of the book, of the capacity of synthesis in the presentation, of the half-truths, etc. It is concluded that Spanish primary school teachers, at least during their initial training, had to wait several decades before being informed of the New Education Movement. Moreover, for political and ideological reasons, the first information they received was negative and portrayed these innovations as opposed to sacred patriotic and religious values and the correct way to educate children. Only in the 1960s did this movement and the different viewpoints associated with to it became an official subject in the history of education.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Capacity, Children, Course, Education, History, Importance, Information, Institutions, Media, Movement, Qualitative, School, Spain, Synthesis, Teaching, Thinking, Training, Travel

# Title: Paediatric Anaesthesia

Full Journal Title: [Paediatric Anaesthesia](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118497784/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

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Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nishina, K., Asano, M., Mikawa, K., Maekawa, N. and Obara, H. (1995), Accuracy of references in *Pediatric Anesthesia*. *Pediatric Anesthesia*, **5** (2), 142.

Full Text: Ped Ane5, 142.pdf

# Title: Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology

Full Journal Title: Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology

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JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0269-5022

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Journal Country/Territory:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chu, A.N., Heck, J.E., Ribeiro, K.B., Brennan, P., Boffetta, P., Buffler, P. and Hung, R.J. (2010), Wilms’ tumour: A systematic review of risk factors and meta-analysis. *Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology*, **24** (5), 449-469.

Abstract: P>Chu A, Heck JE, Ribeiro KB, Brennan P, Boffetta P, Buffler P, Hung RJ. Wilms’ tumour: A systematic review of risk factors and meta-analysis. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology 2010. Wilms’ tumour comprises 95% of all renal cancers among children less than 15 years of age. The purpose of this review is to examine the existing literature on perinatal and environmental risk factors for Wilms’ tumour. A search for epidemiological studies that examined risk factors for Wilms’ tumour was undertaken in MEDLINE, LILACS, ISI Web of Science and Dissertation Abstracts. A total of 37 studies, including 14 cohort, 21 case-control and 2 case-cohort studies, were identified that examined environmental and perinatal risk factors. Most studies were from Western Europe and North America, and among case-control studies, 16 used randomly selected population-based controls. We observed a significantly increased risk of Wilms’ tumour with maternal exposure to pesticides prior to the child’s birth (OR = 1.37 [95% CI 1.09, 1.73]), high birthweight (OR = 1.36 [95% CI 1.12, 1.64]) and preterm birth (OR = 1.44 [95% CI 1.14, 1.81]), although the results regarding pesticide exposure may be subject to publication bias (Egger’s test, P = 0.09). Further analyses to adjust for the heterogeneity in the results for high birthweight and preterm birth did not statistically change the significance of the results. Additionally, an increased though not statistically significant risk of Wilms’ tumour was associated with maternal hypertension (OR = 1.30 [95% CI 0.99, 1.72]), and, compared with the first born, being a second or later birth was associated with a significantly decreased risk (OR = 0.82 [95% CI 0.71, 0.95]). This review suggests a role for several perinatal and environmental risk factors in the aetiology of Wilms’ tumour.

Keywords: Bias, Birthweight, Cancer-Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Childhood Acute-Leukemia, Childhood Cancer, Children, Childrens Oncology Group, Environmental, Epidemiology, Epigenetics, Europe, Exposure, Fetal-Growth, Genetics, Gestational Age, Growth-Factor-II, High Birth-Weight, Hypertension, ISI, Literature, Maternal Hypertension, Maternal Pesticide Exposure, Meta-Analysis, Nephrogenic Rests, Parental Age, Parity, Paternal Occupational-Exposure, Perinatal, Promoter Methylation, Publication, Publication Bias, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Wilms’ Tumour

# Title: Paediatric Respiratory Reviews

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Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Goka, E.A., Vallely, P.J., Mutton, K.J. and Klapper, P.E. (2014), Single and multiple respiratory virus infections and severity of respiratory disease: A systematic review. *Paediatric Respiratory Reviews*, **15** (4), 363-370.

Full Text: [2014\Ped Res Rev15, 363.pdf](2014/Ped%20Res%20Rev15,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: There are suggestions that virus co-infections may influence the clinical outcome of respiratory virus illness. We performed a systematic review of the literature to summarise the evidence. Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Ovid and Web of Science databases, major organisation websites and reference lists of published studies were searched. The quality of studies was assessed using the STROBE tool (von Elm et al., 1) Individual study data was analyzed using odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals as a measure of association between exposure (co-infection), patient outcome and results summarised using forest plots and tables Results: Nineteen (19) studies from all over the world were identified and included in the review. Most of the studies 73.7% (14/19) recruited children <= 6 years old. Evidence on the role of co-infection in increasing disease severity was inconclusive. In five out of eight studies, co-infection significantly increased risk of admission to general ward (OR: 2.4,95% CI: 1.3 -4.4, p = 0.005; OR: 2.4,95% CI: 1.1 -7.7, P= 0.04; OR: 3.1,95% CI: 2.0 - 5.1, p = <0.001; OR: 2.4,95% CI: 1.7-3.4, p = <0.0001 and OR: 2.3,95% CI: 1.1 -5.1, p = 0.34), one found it did not (OR: 0.59,95% CI: 0.4 - 0.9, p = 0.02) and the other 2 had insignificant results. Similarly on risk of admission to ICU, some studies found that co-infection significantly increased risk of admission to ICU (OR: 2.9,95% CI: 1.4 - 5.9, p = 0.004 and OR: 3.0,95% CI: 1.7 -5.6, p = <0.0001), whereas others did not (OR: 0.18,95% CI: 0.05 - 0.75, p = 0.02 and OR: 0.3,95% CI: 0.2 - 0.6, p = <0.0001). There was no evidence for or against respiratory virus co-infections and risk of bronchiolitis or pneumonia. Conclusion: The influence of co-infections on severe viral respiratory disease is still unclear. The observed conflict in outcomes could be because they were conducted in different seasons and covered different years and periods. It could also be due to bias towards the null, especially in studies where only crude analysis was conducted. Future studies should employ stratified analysis. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Admission To A General Ward, Admission to ICU, Analysis, Association, Bias, Children, Clinical, Co-Infections, Coinfection, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Disease, Disease Severity, Dual Or Multiple Infections, Embase, Evidence, Exposure, Forest, Frequency, From, General, Hospitalized Children, Human Metapneumovirus, Icu, Infants, Infections, Influence, Influenza-A H1N1, Intervals, Literature, Measure, Medline, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Patient Outcome, Pneumonia, Quality, Quality Of, Reference, Reference Lists, Repisratory Virus Infections, Respiratory Disease, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Role, Science, Seasons, Severe Bronchiolitis, Syncytial Virus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tract Infections, Viral, Viral-Infections, Web, Websites, World

# Title: Paediatrics & Child Health

Full Journal Title: Paediatrics & Child Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kulik, D.M., Gaetz, S., Crowe, C. and Ford-Jones, E. (2011), Homeless youth’s overwhelming health burden: A review of the literature. *Paediatrics & Child Health*, **16** (6), E43-E47.

Abstract: Homelessness has reached epidemic proportions in Canada. Canadian children and adolescents are the most vulnerable because youth comprise the fastest growing segment of the homeless population. A systematic literature review was undertaken using MEDLINE, Web of Science and the Homeless Hub (www.homelesshub.ca) to encompass the time frame from January 1990 to June 2009. The following terms were used as key words: ‘homelessness’, ‘homeless youth’, ‘poverty’, ‘street youth’ and ‘runaway’. The present review identified an intersection among education deficits, social service insufficiencies, and poor mental and physical health in homeless youth. Health care delivery to homeless youth was often nonanticipatory, inconsistent and perceived as discriminatory. However, street youth were identified as requiring health care for pregnancy, mental health concerns, sexually transmitted illnesses, respiratory conditions, substance abuse and a myriad of other illnesses. Plenty of work is still required to reduce health inequalities and improve the daily living conditions of Canadian youth living in poverty.

Keywords: Adolescents, Burden, Canada, Care, Children, Cohort, Education, Health, Health Care, Homeless, Homelessness, Injection-Drug Users, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Mental-Health, Physical Health, Poverty, Pregnancy, Qualitative-Analysis, Respiratory, Review, Risk, Runaway Youth, Science, Social, Street Youth, Substance-Abuse Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Toronto Street Youth, Web of Science, Youth

? Shah, V., Chirinian, N. and Lee, S. (2011), Does the use of glycerin laxatives decrease feeding intolerance in preterm infants? *Paediatrics & Child Health*, **16** (9), E68-E70.

Full Text: 2011\Pae Chi Hea16, E68.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Glycerin laxatives arc often prescribed in the neonatal population for meconium evacuation and to promote enteral feeding. However, the literature regarding their effectiveness has not been systematically reviewed. OBJECTIVE: To assess the effectiveness of glycerin enema or suppository in preventing feeding intolerance in preterm infants at <= 32 weeks’ gestational age or weighing <= 1500 g at birth. METHODS: The MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane Library, Scopus and Web of Science databases were searched to identify studies that evaluated glycerin enemas/suppositories for feeding intolerance. Using the Evidence Evaluation Worksheet adapted from the American Heart Association’s International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation, eligible studies were scored for quality, level of evidence and direction of support. RESULTS: Two clinical studies that evaluated meconium evacuation and feeding intolerance were included. One study showed no difference in the time to complete meconium evacuation or establishment of full enteral feeds, while the other showed that the times to first meconium passage and full enteral feeding were significantly shorter, and the rate of sepsis was lower in the glycerin enema group. CONCLUSION: The evidence regarding the effectiveness of glycerin laxatives for improving feeding tolerance is inconclusive in infants at <= 32 weeks’ gestational age or weighing <= 1500 g at birth.

Keywords: Birth-Weight Infants, Cochrane, Databases, Effectiveness, Enteral Nutrition, Evaluation, Feeding, Feeding Tolerance, Gestational Age, Glycerin Enema, Glycerin Suppository, Glycerol, Hormones, Human-Milk, Infants, Laxatives, Literature, Meconium Evacuation, MEDLINE, Neonatal Necrotizing Enterocolitis, Newborn Infant, Passage, Premature-Infants, Preterm, Science, Scopus, Sepsis, Strategies, Therapy, Web of Science

# Title: Paediatrics and International Child Health

Full Journal Title: Paediatrics and International Child Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kelishadi, R., Haghdoost, A.A., Jamshidi, F., Aliramezany, M. and Moosazadeh, M. (2015), Low birthweight or rapid catch-up growth: Which is more associated with cardiovascular disease and its risk factors in later life? A systematic review and cryptanalysis. *Paediatrics and International Child Health*, **35** (2), 110-123.

Full Text: 2015\Pae Int Chi Hea35, 110.pdf

Abstract: Background: The effects of birthweight (the Barker hypothesis) and growth trajectory in early life on the incidence of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and its risk factors in later life have been investigated in a number of studies. Objective: To undertake a systematic review and cryptanalysis of the association of low birthweight (LBW) and the postnatal growth trajectory with CVD and its risk factors. Methods: English-language publications in PubMed, ISI Web of Science and Scopus were searched. Initially, two independent reviewers identified relevant papers in several steps and the quality of papers was then determined by a validated quality-appraisal checklist. Results: By applying maximum sensitivity, 7259 paper were identified, 382 of which were duplicates and 1273 were considered to be relevant to the topic. Then, after title and abstract review, 628 irrelevant papers were excluded; 26 papers were added after reference-checking. Then, 250 other papers were deleted after full text review. Finally, 39 relevant papers remained and were entered into the systematic review. Overall, 79.6% of all CVD risk factors reported in primary studies of the rapid catch-up growth hypothesis were statistically significant, whereas the corresponding figure was 58.5% for the effects of LBW (Barker hypothesis). Conclusions: This systematic review highlights the importance of low birthweight in increasing the risk of CVD and its risk factors in later life. The results support rapid postnatal catch-up growth of LBW neonates as a more important factor than LBW alone in CVD and its risk factors.

Keywords: Adult Disease, Association, Birthweight, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Developmental Origins, Disease, Early-Childhood, Effects, For-Gestational-Age, Growth, Incidence, Insulin-Resistance, Intrauterine Growth, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Life, Low Birthweight, Metabolic Syndrome, Metabolic Syndrome, Neonates, Obese Children, Papers, Postnatal, Primary, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Reduced Fetal-Growth, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Support, Syndrome-X, Systematic Review, Trajectory, Web Of Science

# Title: Pain

Full Journal Title: [Pain](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=4865&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=b87548afdc1db64800fba82517a0da14)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pain

JCR Abbreviated Title (20 character): Pain

ISSN: 0304-3959

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Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Anesthesiology Clinical Neurology Neurosciences: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Robert, C., Wilson, C.S., Donnadieu, S., Gaudy, J.F. and Arreto, C.D. (2008), Bibliometric analysis of the scientific literature on pain research: A 2006 study. *Pain*, **138** (2), 250-254.

Full Text: [2008\Pain138, 250.pdf](2008/Pain138,%20250.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Citation-Classics, Impact, Literature, Nations, Pain, Research, Scientific Literature, Trends, World

Notes: JJournal

? Dubner, R. (2009), A bibliometric analysis of the *Pain* journal as a representation of progress and trends in the field. *Pain*, **142** (1-2), 9-10.

Full Text: [2009\Pain142, 9.pdf](2009\Pain142,%209.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Field, Trends

? Mogil, J.S., Simmonds, K. and Simmonds, M.J. (2009), Pain research from 1975 to 2007: A categorical and bibliometric meta-trend analysis of every Research Paper published in the journal, *Pain*. *Pain*, **142** (1-2), 48-58.

Full Text: [2009\Pain142, 48.pdf](2009\Pain142,%2048.pdf)

Abstract: In an attempt to characterize the nature of pain research, every one of the 4525 Research Papers published in the journal, Pain, from its inception until the end of 2007, was examined by a single individual using a consistent set of criteria, and was coded for its essential features in four domains: the purpose of the study (e.g., characterization of a pain syndrome, evaluation of the role of a molecule), The subjects of the study (patients, human “normals”, animals), The pain states characterized or induced (clinical pain and experimental stimuli), and the dependent measures examined (e.g., behaviors, questionnaires, neural firing). For papers involving pain patients, the clinical conditions under study were coded as well. These categorical data were combined with bibliometric data obtained from citation databases. Together, the data allow an examination of 32-year trends in pain research, and comprise a data compendium fully searchable or sortable by any interested individual. (C) 2008 International Association for the Study of Pain. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Databases, Evaluation, Meta-Analysis, Pain Research, Research, Trend Analysis, Trends

? Crombez, G., Beirens, K., Van Damme, S., Eccleston, C. and Fontaine, J. (2009), The unbearable lightness of somatisation: A systematic review of the concept of somatisation in empirical studies of pain. *Pain*, **145** (1-2), 31-35.

Full Text: 2009\Pain145, 31.pdf

Abstract: Somatisation is often invoked to explain pain and suffering in patients. Lipowski [34] defined somatisation as “a tendency to experience and communicate somatic distress and symptoms unaccounted for by pathological findings, to attribute them to physical illness, and to seek medical help for them” (p. 1359). His concept is widely accepted. This study investigated to what extent this conceptualisation is used in the empirical studies of pain. Studies were identified through searches from Web of Science, PUBMED and Psychinfo databases for the period from 1989 until 2007. Screening an initial set of 1020 articles resulted in 120 articles fulfilling inclusion criteria. One hundred and sixteen articles were retrieved and coded in terms of the conceptualisation of Lipowski [34]. All Studies had a measure of somatic symptoms, most often questionnaires. Whether the symptoms were unaccounted for by pathological findings was rarely investigated. No Study assessed whether the participants attributed the somatic complaints to physical illness. Most studies included patients seeking help in a clinical setting, but only one Study investigated whether patients were seeking help for the somatisation complaints. In conclusion, no study fulfilled the construct criteria as defined by Lipowski [34]. Most studies focus upon the extent and diversity of somatic complaints. We recommend that researchers who use self-report instruments do not use the term “somatisation” (even if the instrument is labeled as a “somatisation” scale), but use the term “multiple physical symptoms” instead. The Current operational use may unduly lead to a “psychologisation” of physical complaints. (C) 2009 International Association for the Study of Pain. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Chronic Widespread Pain, Current State, Databases, Distress, Fear-Avoidance, Lead, Medical, Medically Unexplained Symptoms, Medically Unexplained Symptoms, Multiple Physical Complaints, Musculoskeletal Pain, Pain, Physical Symptoms, Primary-Care, Questionnaires, Researchers, Review, Science, Screening, Self-Report, Somatic Symptoms, Somatisation, Somatoform Disorders, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temporomandibular Disorders, Web of Science

? Palermo, T.M., Eccleston, C., Lewandowski, A.S., Williams, A.C.D.C. and Morley, S. (2010), Randomized controlled trials of psychological therapies for management of chronic pain in children and adolescents: An updated meta-analytic review. *Pain*, **148** (3), 387-397.

Full Text: [2010\Pain148, 387.pdf](2010\Pain148,%20387.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this meta-analytic review was to quantify the effects of psychological therapies for the management of chronic pain in youth. Specifically, in this review we updated previous systematic reviews of randomized controlled trials by including new trials, and by adding disability and emotional functioning to pain as treatment outcomes. Electronic searches of the Cochrane Register of Randomised Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, PsycLIT, EMBASE, and the Social Sciences Citation Index were conducted from inception through August 2008. Methodological quality of the studies was assessed, and data extracted on the three primary outcomes of interest. Twenty-five trials including 1247 young people met inclusion criteria and were included in the meta-analysis. Meta-analytic findings demonstrated a large positive effect of psychological intervention on pain reduction at immediate post-treatment and follow-up in youth with headache, abdominal pain, and fibromyalgia. Small and non-significant effects were found for improvements in disability and emotional functioning, although there were limited data on these outcomes available in the included studies. Omnibus cognitive-behavioral therapy, relaxation therapy, and biofeedback all produced significant and positive effects on pain reduction. Studies directly comparing the effects of self-administered versus therapist-administered interventions found similar effects on pain reduction. Psychological therapies result in improvement in pain relief across several different pain conditions in children. Future trials are needed that incorporate non-pain outcome domains, that focus significant therapeutic content on reductions in disability, and that include extended follow-up to better understand maintenance of treatment effects. (c) 2009 International Association for the Study of Pain. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Biofeedback, Children, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Pain, Citation, Elsevier, Empirically Supported Treatments, International, Intervention, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Migraine, Pain, Pediatric Psychology, Positive, Primary, Psychological Therapies, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recommendations, Recurrent Abdominal-Pain, Relaxation, Review, Systematic Review, Treatment

? Popescu, A., LeResche, L., Truelove, E.L. and Drangsholt, M.T. (2010), Gender differences in pain modulation by diffuse noxious inhibitory controls: A systematic review. *Pain*, **150** (2), 309-318.

Full Text: 2010\Pain150, 309.pdf

Abstract: Over the last decade, extensive research has demonstrated sex differences in pain perception and modulation. Several factors have been proposed to account for the differences observed between men and women, including pain modulation through diffuse noxious inhibitory controls (DNIC). Studies investigating sex differences in DNIC have shown mixed results, with some reporting decreased DNIC effect in women compared with men, while others found no difference in DNIC between the sexes. Additional studies have investigated DNIC in both sexes without focusing on sex differences. This systematic review aimed to answer the following question: “In humans of reproductive age without chronic pain, are women more likely than men to have decreased Diffuse Noxious Inhibitory Controls?” Relevant studies were identified by computerized searches of PUBMED/MEDLINE, EMBASE, Biosis, Web of Science, PsycInfo and Cochrane (from January 1980 through February 2009). The search was limited to human studies with no language restriction. The initial search identified 718 titles and abstracts. Seventeen studies were included in the final stage and data regarding age and gender of participants, methodology and outcome measurements were extracted and analyzed. The majority of studies using pain report as the outcome found significantly more efficient DNIC in males than females (mean female/male ratio = 0.54). Studies evaluating pain thresholds and nociceptive flexion reflex indicated the opposite when simply averaged across studies; however, weighted analyses of threshold found more efficient DNIC in males. Gender differences in DNIC effect depend on both the experimental methodology and the modes of measurement of the effect. (C) 2010 International Association for the Study of Pain. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Cochrane, Conditioning Stimulation, Diffuse Noxious Inhibitory Controls, Endogenous Analgesia, Ethnic-Differences, Gender, Gender Differences, General-Population, Healthy-Volunteers, Human, Humans, Measurement, Methodology, Muscle Pain, Outcome, Pain, Pain Modulation, Perception, Ratio, Research, Review, Science, Sex-Differences, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temporal Summation, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Pain Management Nursing

Full Journal Title: Pain Management Nursing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bice, A.A., Gunther, M. and Wyatt, T. (2014), Increasing nursing treatment for pediatric procedural pain. *Pain Management Nursing*, **15** (1), 365-379.

Full Text: [2014\Pai Man Nur15, 365.pdf](2014/Pai%20Man%20Nur15,%20365.pdf)

Abstract: Procedural pain management is an underused practice in children. Despite the availability of efficacious treatments, many nurses do not provide adequate analgesia for painful interventions. Complementary therapies and nonpharmacologic interventions are additionally essential to managing pain. Owing to the increasing awareness of inadequate nursing utilization of pharmacologic measures for procedural pain, this paper focuses only on analgesic treatments. The aim of this review was to examine how varying degrees of quality improvement affect nursing utilization of treatments for routine pediatric procedural pain. A comprehensive search of databases including Cinahl, Medline/Pubmed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Psycinfo, and Cochrane Library was performed. Sixty-two peer-reviewed research articles were examined. Ten articles focusing on quality improvement in pediatric pain management published in English from 2001 to 2011 were included. Three themes emerged: 1) increasing nursing knowledge; 2) nursing empowerment; and 3) protocol implementation. Research critique was completed with the use of guidelines and recommendations from Creswell (2009) and Garrard (2011). The literature reveals that nurses still think that pediatric pain management is essential. Quality improvement increases nursing utilization of procedural pain treatments. Although increasing nursing knowledge improves pediatric pain management, it appears that nursing empowerment and protocol implementation increase nursing compliance more than just education alone. Nurses providing pain management can enhance their individual practice with quality improvement measures that may increase nursing adherence to institutional and nationally recommended pediatric procedural pain management guidelines. (C) 2014 by the American Society for Pain Management Nursing.

Keywords: Adherence, Analgesia, Analgesic, Availability, Cancer, Children, Complementary Therapies, Compliance, Databases, Education, Emla Cream, Empowerment, English, Google, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Implementation, Improvement, Infants, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Mar, Measures, Nurses, Nursing, Oral Sucrose, Pain, Pain Management, Pediatric, Peer-Reviewed, Practice, Protocol, Quality, Quality Improvement, Recommendations, Research, Review, Science, Treatment, Utilization, Venipuncture, Web Of Science

? Thrane, S. and Cohen, S.M. (2014), Effect of reiki therapy on pain and anxiety in adults: An in-depth literature review of randomized trials with effect size calculations. *Pain Management Nursing*, **15** (4), 897-908.

Full Text: [2014\Pai Man Nur15, 897.pdf](2014/Pai%20Man%20Nur15,%20897.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to calculate the effect of Reiki therapy for pain and anxiety in randomized clinical trials. A systematic search of PubMed, ProQuest, Cochrane, PsychInfo, CINAHL, Web of Science, Global Health, and Medline databases was conducted using the search terms pain, anxiety, and Reiki. The Center for Reiki Research also was examined for articles. Studies that used randomization and a control or usual care group, used Reiki therapy in one arm of the study, were published in 2000 or later in peer-reviewed journals in English, and measured pain or anxiety were included. After removing duplicates, 49 articles were examined and 12 articles received full review. Seven studies met the inclusion criteria: four articles studied cancer patients, one examined post-surgical patients, and two analyzed community dwelling older adults. Effect sizes were calculated for all studies using Cohen’s d statistic. Effect sizes for within group differences ranged from d = 0.24 for decrease in anxiety in women undergoing breast biopsy to d = 2.08 for decreased pain in community dwelling adults. The between group differences ranged from d = 0.32 for decrease of pain in a Reiki versus rest intervention for cancer patients to d = 4.5 for decrease in pain in community dwelling adults. Although the number of studies is limited, based on the size Cohen’s d statistics calculated in this review, there is evidence to suggest that Reiki therapy may be effective for pain and anxiety. Continued research using Reiki therapy with larger sample sizes, consistently randomized groups, and standardized treatment protocols is recommended. (C) 2014 by the American Society for Pain Management Nursing.

Keywords: Adults, Anxiety, Articles, Biopsy, Cancer, Care, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Community, Complementary, Control, Criteria, Databases, Depression, Effect, English, Evidence, From, Global, Groups, Health, Intervention, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Low-Frequency Rtms, Management, Medline, Nursing, Older, Older Adults, Older-Adults, Pain, Patients, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Proquest, Protocols, Pubmed, Randomization, Randomized, Research, Review, Scale, Science, Size, Statistics, Systematic, Therapy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Pain Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Pain Medicine](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118499315/home)

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Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell

Publisher Address: 111 River St, Hoboken 07030-5774, NJ

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor 2.459, 30/155 (2012)

Notes: TTopic

? Robert, C., Wilson, C.S., Donnadieu, S., Gaudy, J.F. and Arreto, C.D. (2010), Evolution of the scientific literature on pain from 1976 to 2007. *Pain Medicine*, **11** (5), 670-684.

Full Text: [2010\Pai Med11, 670.pdf](2010/Pai%20Med11,%20670.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. This study traces the evolution of the scientific literature on pain published during the last 30+ years (1976-2007). Methods. Using the Web of Science (R), pain-focused journal articles from the Science Citation Index Expanded (TM) published in 1977, 1987, 1997, and 2007 were retrieved and analyzed. Results. The number of pain-related publications rose from 1,562 articles for 1976-77 to 9,159 PubMed for 2006-2007, with slow growth for the period 1976-1995, and rapid increases from 1995-2007. The analysis of contributing countries showed two major players, the United States and the UK; the doubling of the number of countries involved in pain research from 40 in 1977 to 82 in 2007; and the appearance in 2007 of The Netherlands, Turkey, China, and Brazil among the top-15 most prolific contributors. During the 30-year period, the number of journals publishing pain-related research increased nearly 2.5-fold (363 journals in 1977 vs 972 in 2007), including 14 new, international pain-focused journals since 2000. Additionally, while there were only two pain journals (Pain and Headache) in 1977, 15 pain-focused journals were indexed in 2007 with the result that 17 of the top-20 pain-focused journals in 2007 did not exist in 1977. Conclusion. The rapid evolution and exPLoSion of pain research in the last 30+ years was reflected in substantial changes in the landscape of the contributing countries and in the scientific journals targeted by pain researchers.

Keywords: Analgesia, Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, China, Citation, European Guidelines, Evolution, Growth, Headache Research, Impact, International, Journal, Journal Analysis, Journals, Landscape, Literature, Netherlands, Pain, Publication, Publication Trend, Publications, Publishing, Receptor, Research, Researchers, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Journals, Scientific Literature, Trends, Turkey, UK, United States, Web of Science

? Tesarz, J., Leisner, S., Gerhardt, A., Janke, S., Seidler, G.H., Eich, W. and Hartmann, M. (2014), Effects of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) treatment in chronic pain patients: A systematic review. *Pain Medicine*, **15** (2), 247-263.

Full Text: [2014\Pai Med15, 247.pdf](2014/Pai%20Med15,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveThis study systematically reviewed the evidence regarding the effects of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) therapy for treating chronic pain. DesignSystematic review. MethodsWe screened MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, CINHAL Plus, Web of Science, PsycINFO, PSYNDEX, the Francine Shapiro Library, and citations of original studies and reviews. All studies using EMDR for treating chronic pain were eligible for inclusion in the present study. The main outcomes were pain intensity, disability, and negative mood (depression and anxiety). The effects were described as standardized mean differences. ResultsTwo controlled trials with a total of 80 subjects and 10 observational studies with 116 subjects met the inclusion criteria. All of these studies assessed pain intensity. In addition, five studies measured disability, eight studies depression, and five studies anxiety. Controlled trials demonstrated significant improvements in pain intensity with high effect sizes (Hedges’ g: -6.87 [95% confidence interval (CI95): -8.51, -5.23] and -1.12 [CI95: -1.82, -0.42]). The pretreatment/posttreatment effect size calculations of the observational studies revealed that the effect sizes varied considerably, ranging from Hedges’ g values of -0.24 (CI95: -0.88, 0.40) to -5.86 (CI95: -10.12, -1.60) for reductions in pain intensity, -0.34 (CI95: -1.27, 0.59) to -3.69 (CI95: -24.66, 17.28) for improvements in disability, -0.57 (CI95: -1.47, 0.32) to -1.47 (CI95: -3.18, 0.25) for improvements in depressive symptoms, and -0.59 (CI95: -1.05, 0.13) to -1.10 (CI95: -2.68, 0.48) for anxiety. Follow-up assessments showed maintained improvements. No adverse events were reported. ConclusionsAlthough the results of our study suggest that EMDR may be a safe and promising treatment option in chronic pain conditions, the small number of high-quality studies leads to insufficient evidence for definite treatment recommendations.

Keywords: Anxiety, Assessments, Chronic, Chronic Pain, Citations, Confidence, Criteria, Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Disability, Effect Size, Effects, Embase, Events, Evidence, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), Intensity, Interval, Medline, Movement, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Pain, Phantom Limb Pain, Psycinfo, Recommendations, Review, Reviews, Science, Size, Small, Statement, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Option, Trials, Web of Science

? Chuang, K.Y. and Ho, Y.S. (2014), A bibliometric analysis on top-cited articles in pain research. *Pain Medicine*, **15** (5), 732-744.

Full Text: [2014\Pai Med15, 732.pdf](2014\Pai%20Med15,%20732.pdf); [2013\Pai Med-Chuang.pdf](2013\Pai%20Med-Chuang.pdf); [2013\Pai Med-Chuang1.pdf](2013\Pai%20Med-Chuang1.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveThe field of pain-related research has gained more attention as the prevalence of chronic pain increased over the years. The objective of this research was to identify highly cited papers, as well as contributors, to pain-related research. DesignPain-related articles published from 1900 to 2011 were screened, and highly cited papers, with at least 100 citations since publication, were identified and selected for a bibliometric analysis. The total number of papers, authorship, and collaboration statistics are presented for countries, institutions, and authors. To assess contributions, a new indicator, the major contributor index (MCI), was used. Citation trends for all papers, as well as for top papers, are presented. ResultsA total of 7,327 articles, 2.4% of all pain-related articles, had received at least 100 citations since publication. In recent decades, top-cited articles have reached a citation peak more quickly, and have shown a more-rapid decreasing trend, compared with top-cited articles from earlier decades. The leading countries were United States, UK, Canada, and Germany. The leading institutions were Harvard University, University of California, San Francisco, University of Texas, and University of Washington. MCI varied among leading institutions, as well as among individual authors. ConclusionsAn indicator like the MCI can provide a proxy for the contributions made by an individual or institution. It reflects the independent research ability and leadership. In future evaluations of institution or individual performances, the MCI should be included, together with the number of total papers, to provide a better profile of research performance.

Keywords: Analysis, Article Life, Articles, Attention, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, California, Canada, Cancer, Chronic, Chronic Pain, Citation, Citations, Classics, Clinical-Trials, Collaboration, Field, Germany, Harvard University, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Index, Indicator, Institutions, Journals, Leadership, Major Contribution Index, Pain, Pain Research, Papers, Performance, Prevalence, Publication, Quality, Recent, Research, Research Performance, Research Trends, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Literature, Scientometrics, Statistics, Texas, Top-Cited, Trend, Trends, UK, United States, United-States, University, Washington, Web Of Science

? Cote, J. and Montgomery, L. (2014), Sublingual buprenorphine as an analgesic in chronic pain: A systematic review. *Pain Medicine*, **15** (7), 1171-1178.

Full Text: [2014\Pai Med15, 1171.pdf](2014/Pai%20Med15,%201171.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. There is growing interest in the use of sublingual buprenorphine for the treatment of chronic pain due to the unique pharmacology of buprenorphine, widespread use of the transdermal buprenorphine patch for chronic pain, and recent availability of sublingual buprenorphine tablets for the treatment of opioid dependence. The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the evidence from clinical trials that have assessed the effectiveness of sublingual buprenorphine for chronic pain analgesia. Methods. Electronic searches of MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews were used to identify clinical trials of sublingual buprenorphine for the treatment of chronic pain. Results. Ten trials involving 1,190 patients were included in the review. Due to heterogeneity of studies, pooling of the results and meta-analysis were not possible. All studies reported that sublingual buprenorphine demonstrated some effectiveness as a chronic pain analgesic. The majority of studies were observational and of low quality. Conclusions. Preliminary trials suggest a plausible role; however, due to a paucity of high-quality trials, the current evidence is insufficient to determine the effectiveness of sublingual buprenorphine for the treatment of chronic pain. Rigorous further trials are warranted.

Keywords: Analgesia, Analgesic, Availability, Buprenorphine, Cancer Pain, Chronic, Chronic Pain, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Combination, Conversion, Database, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Observational, Opioid, Opioid Addiction, Osteoarthritis, Pain, Patients, Pharmacology, Quality, Recent, Results, Review, Role, Science, Sub-Lingual Buprenorphine, Sublingual, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Tablets, Transdermal Buprenorphine, Treatment, Trial, Web Of Science

# Title: Pain Physician

Full Journal Title: Pain Physician

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ren, Z.Y., Xu, X.Q., Bao, Y.P., He, J., Shi, L., Deng, J.H., Gao, X.J., Tang, H.L., Wang, Y.M. and Lu, L. (2015), The impact of genetic variation on sensitivity to opioid analgesics in patients with postoperative pain: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pain Physician*, **18** (2), 131-152.

Full Text: 2015\Pai Phy18, 131.pdf

Abstract: Background: Individual response to opioid analgesics varies among patients. Objective: This study sought to clarify the impact of distinct genetic variations on pain, opioid consumption, and opioid side effects in patients with postoperative pain. Study Design: A systematic review and meta-analysis of associations between genetic single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and opioids used for acute postoperative pain. Setting: This meta-analysis examined all studies involving an association between genetic polymorphisms and the analgesic efficacy or clinical outcome of opioid analgesics for postoperative pain. Methods: A literature search was performed up to January 31, 2014, using the PubMed, EMBase, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases. Results: Fifty-nine studies were included in this systematic review, and 23 studies (a total of 5,902 patients) were included in the final meta-analysis. The results showed that human mu-opioid receptor gene (OPRM1) 118G allele variant carriers consumed more opioids for analgesia (SMD = -0.17, 95% CI = [-0.25, -0.10], P < 0.00001), but reported higher pain scores (MD = -0.11, 95% CI = [-0.17, -0.04], P = 0.002) and less nausea and vomiting (odds ratio = 1.30, 95% CI = [1.08, 1.55], P = 0.005) than the homozygous 118AA patients during the first 24 hour but not the 48 hour postoperative period. Moreover, CYP3A4(star)1G carriers consumed less opioids than homozygous CYP3A4(star)1/(star)1 patients during the first 24 hours postoperative period (MD = 45.12, 95% CI = [36.17, 54.06], P < 0.00001). No significant differences were found in CYP3A5(star)3, ABCB1 C3435T, and G2477T/A genetic polymorphisms. Limitations: Some potential non-genetic factors can modify the effects of gene SNP on pain and opioid consumption during the postoperative period, such as age, gender, mood, anxiety, and drug-drug interactions. But further analyses could not be performed in the present meta-analysis due to limited information. Conclusion: The results indicate that among the genetic SNPs we studied which include those affecting analgesic drug metabolism, transport of analgesic agents across the blood-brain barrier, and their activity at target receptors and ion channels and in the modulation of neurotransmitter pathways, the A118G allele variant of OPRM1 has the most potent influence on pain management of postoperative patients. Opioid receptor gene information may provide valuable information for clinicians to properly manage the analgesic use of opioids individually for better pain management.

Keywords: A118g Polymorphism, Abcb1, Activity, Age, Analgesia, Analgesic, Analgesics, Analyses, Anxiety, Association, Barrier, Cancer-Patients, Catechol-O-Methyltransferase, Chinese Population, Clinical, Consumption, Cyp2d6 Genotype, Databases, Design, Drug, Drug Metabolism, Drug-Drug Interactions, Effects, Efficacy, Factors, First, Gender, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Human, Impact, Influence, Information, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Library, Literature, Literature Search, Major Abdominal-Surgery, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Methods, Mood, Morphine Consumption, Mu-Opiate Receptor, Nausea, Nausea And Vomiting, Odds Ratio, Opioid, Opioid Analgesics, Opioids, Oprm1 A118g, Outcome, P, Pain, Pain Management, Pathways, Patients, Polymorphisms, Postoperative, Postoperative Pain, Postoperative Patients, Potential, Pubmed, Response, Results, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Side Effects, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Snp, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transport, Vomiting, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Pain Research & Management

Full Journal Title: Pain Research & Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Language:

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Subject Categories:

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? Teasell, R.W., McClure, J.A., Walton, D., Pretty, J., Salter, K., Meyer, M., Sequeira, K. and Death, B. (2010), A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorder: Part 1-overview and summary. *Pain Research & Management*, **15** (5), 287-294.

Abstract: Whiplash-associated disorder (WAD) represents a significant public health problem, resulting in a substantial socioeconomic burden throughout the industrialized world, wherever costs are documented. While many treatments have been advocated for patients with WAD, scientific evidence of their effectiveness is often lacking. A systematic review was conducted to evaluate the strength of evidence supporting various WAD therapies. Multiple databases (including Web of Science, ENCASE and PUBMED) were searched to identify all studies published from January 1980 through March 2009 that evaluated the effectiveness of any clearly defined treatment for acute (less than two weeks), subacute (two to 12 weeks) or chronic (longer than 12 weeks) WAD. The present article, the first in a five-part series, provides an overview of the review methodology as well as a summary and discussion of the review’s main findings. Eighty-three studies islet the inclusion criteria, 40 of which were randomized controlled trials. The majority of studies (n=47) evaluated treatments initiated in the chronic stage of the disorder, while 23 evaluated treatments for acute WAD and 13 assessed therapies for subacute WAD. Exercise and mobilization programs for acute and chronic WAD had the strongest supporting evidence, although many questions remain regarding the relative effectiveness of various protocols. At present, there is insufficient evidence to support any treatment for subacute WAD. For patients with chronic WAD who do not respond to conventional treatments, it appears that radiofrequency neurotomy may be the most effective treatment option. The present review found a relatively weak but growing research base on which one could make recommendations for patients at any stage of the WAD continuum. Further research is needed to determine which treatments are most effective at reducing the disabling symptoms associated with WAD.

Keywords: Active Mobilization, Botulinum-Toxin-A, Burden, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Costs, Databases, Disorder, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Evidence-Based Medicine, Exercise, Injury, Interventions, Methodology, Neck Pain, Neck Pain, Overview, Pedro Scale, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Prognostic-Factors, Public Health, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Science, Strength, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science, Whiplash-Associated Disorder

? Teasell, R.W., McClure, J.A., Walton, D., Pretty, J., Salter, K., Meyer, M., Sequeira, K. and Death, B. (2010), A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorder (WAD): Part 2-interventions for acute WAD. *Pain Research & Management*, **15** (5), 295-304.

Abstract: Whiplash-associated disorder (WAD) represents a significant public health problem, resulting in substantial social and economic costs throughout the industrialized world. While many treatments have been advocated for patients with WAD, scientific evidence supporting their effectiveness is often lacking. A systematic review was conducted to evaluate the strength of evidence associated with various WAD therapies. Multiple databases (including Web of Science, EMBASE and PUBMED) were searched to identify all studies published from January 1980 through March 2009 that evaluated the effectiveness of any clearly defined treatment for acute (less than two weeks), subacute (two to 12 weeks) or chronic (more than 12 weeks) WAD. The present article, the second in a five-part series, evaluates the evidence for interventions initiated during the acute phase of WAD. Twenty-three studies that met the inclusion criteria were identified, 16 of which were randomized controlled trials with ‘fair’ overall methodological quality (median Physiotherapy Evidence Database score of 5.5). For the treatment of acute WAD, there was strong evidence to suggest that not only is immobilization with a soft collar ineffective, but it may actually impede recovery. Conversely, although exercise programs, active mobilization and advice to act as usual all appeared to improve recovery, it is not clear which of these interventions was the most effective. While there was also evidence supporting the use of pulsed electromagnetic field therapy and methylprednisolone infusion, the evidence was insufficient to establish the effectiveness of either of these treatments. Based on current evidence, activation-based therapy is recommended for the treatment of acute WAD; however, additional research is required to determine the relative effectiveness of various exercise/mobilization programs.

Keywords: Active Mobilization, Acute Whiplash-Associated Disorder, Collar, Controlled-Trial, Costs, Database, Databases, Disorder, Early Mobilization, Economic Costs, Effectiveness, Embase, Evidence-Based Medicine, Exercise, Injury, Interventions, Management, Neck Pain, Neck Pain, Physiotherapy, Prognostic-Factors, Public Health, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Science, Social, Sprains, Strength, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science, Whiplash-Associated Disorder

? Teasell, R.W., McClure, J.A., Walton, D., Pretty, J., Salter, K., Meyer, M., Sequeira, K. and Death, B. (2010), A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorder (WAD): Part 3-interventions for subacute WAD. *Pain Research & Management*, **15** (5), 305-312.

Abstract: Whiplash-associated disorder (WAD) represents a significant public health problem, resulting in substantial social and economic costs throughout the industrialized world. While many treatments have been advocated for patients with WAD, scientific evidence supporting their effectiveness is often lacking. A systematic review was conducted to evaluate the strength of evidence associated with various WAD therapies. Multiple databases (including Web of Science, EMBASE and PUBMED) were searched to identify all studies published from January 1980 through March 2009 that evaluated the effectiveness of any clearly defined treatment for acute (less than two weeks), subacute (two to 12 weeks) or chronic (longer than 12 weeks) WAD. The present article, the third in a five-part series, evaluates the evidence for interventions initiated during the subacute phase of WAD. Thirteen studies that met the inclusion criteria were identified, six of which were randomized controlled trials with ‘good’ overall methodology (median Physiotherapy Evidence Database score of 6). Although some evidence was identified to support the use of interdisciplinary interventions and chiropractic manipulation, the evidence was not strong for any of the evaluated treatments. There is a clear need for further research to evaluate interventions aimed at treating patients with subacute WAD because there are currently no interventions satisfactorily supported by the research literature.

Keywords: Costs, Database, Databases, Disorder, Economic Costs, Effectiveness, Embase, Evidence-Based Medicine, Exercise, Injury, Interventions, Literature, Management, Methodology, Model, Neck Pain, Physiotherapy, Prognostic-Factors, Public Health, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Science, Social, Strength, Subacute Whiplash-Associated Disorder, Systematic, Systematic Review, Task-Force, Treatment, Trial, Web of Science, Whiplash-Associated Disorder

?Teasell, R.W., McClure, J.A., Walton, D., Pretty, J., Salter, K., Meyer, M., Sequeira, K. and Death, B. (2010), A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorder (WAD): Part 4-noninvasive interventions for chronic WAD. *Pain Research & Management*, **15** (5), 313-322.

Abstract: Whiplash-associated disorder (WAD) represents a significant public health problem, resulting in substantial social and economic costs throughout the industrialized world. While many treatments have been advocated for patients with WAD, scientific evidence supporting their effectiveness is often lacking. A systematic review was conducted to evaluate the strength of evidence for various WAD therapies. Multiple databases (including Web of Science, EMBASE and PUBMED) were searched to identify all studies published from January 1980 through March 2009 that evaluated the effectiveness of any clearly defined treatment for acute (less than two weeks), subacute (two to 12 weeks) or chronic (longer than 12 weeks) WAD. The present article, the fourth in a five-part series, evaluates the evidence for noninvasive interventions initiated during the chronic phase of WAD. Twenty-two studies that met the inclusion criteria were identified, 12 of which were randomized controlled trials with ‘good’ overall methodological quality (median Physiotherapy Evidence Database score of 6). For the treatment of chronic WAD, there is evidence to suggest that exercise programs are effective in relieving whiplash-related pain, at least over the short term. While the majority of a subset of nine studies supported the effectiveness of interdisciplinary interventions, the two randomized controlled trials provided conflicting results. Finally, there was limited evidence, consisting of one supportive case series each, that both manual joint manipulation and myofeedback training may provide some benefit. Based on the available research, exercise programs were the most effective noninvasive treatment for patients with chronic WAD, although many questions remain regarding he relative effectiveness of various exercise regimens.

Keywords: Case Series, Chronic Pain, Chronic Pain, Chronic Whiplash-Associated Disorder, Costs, Database, Databases, Disability, Disorder, Economic Costs, Effectiveness, Embase, Evidence-Based Medicine, Exercise, Exercise, Injury, Interventions, Joint, Life Satisfaction, Neck, Neck Pain, Occupants, Pain, Physiotherapy, Public Health, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rehabilitation Program, Research, Review, Science, Sick-Leave, Social, Strength, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Treatment, Web of Science, Whiplash-Associated Disorder

? Teasell, R.W., McClure, J.A., Walton, D., Pretty, J., Salter, K., Meyer, M., Sequeira, K. and Death, B. (2010), A research synthesis of therapeutic interventions for whiplash-associated disorder (WAD): Part 5-surgical and injection-based interventions for chronic WAD. *Pain Research & Management*, **15** (5), 323-334.

Abstract: Whiplash-associated disorder (WAD) represents a significant public health problem, resulting in substantial social and economic costs throughout the industrialized world. While many treatments have been advocated for patients with WAD, scientific support regarding their effectiveness is often lacking. A systematic review was conducted to evaluate the strength of evidence associated with various WAD therapies. Multiple databases (including Web of Science, EMBASE and PUBMED) were searched to identify all studies published from January 1980 through March 2009 that evaluated the effectiveness of any well-defined treatment for acute (less than two Weeks), subacute (two to 12 weeks) or chronic (inure than 12 weeks) WAD. The present article, the fifth in a five-part series, evaluates the evidence for surgical and injection-based interventions initiated during the chronic phase of WAD. Twenty-five studies were identified that met the inclusion criteria, six of which were randomized controlled trials with ‘good’ overall methodological quality (median Physiotherapy Evidence Database score of 7.5). For the treatment of chronic WAD, there was moderate evidence supporting radiofrequency neurotomy as an effective treatment for whiplash-related pain, although relief is not permanent. Sterile water injections have been demonstrated to be superior to saline injections; however, it is not clear whether this treatment is actually beneficial. There was evidence supporting a wide range of other interventions (eg, carpal tunnel decompression) with each of these evaluated by a single nonrandomized controlled trial. There is contradictory evidence regarding the effectiveness of botulinum toxin injections, and cervical discectomy and fusion. The evidence is not yet strong enough to establish the effectiveness of any of these treatments; of all the invasive interventions for chronic WAD, radiofrequency neurotomy appears to be supported by the strongest evidence. Further research is required to determine the efficacy and the role of invasive interventions in the treatment of chronic WAD.

Keywords: 2000-2010 Task-Force, Botulinum-Toxin-A, Chronic Pain, Chronic Whiplash-Associated Disorder, Costs, Database, Databases, Disorder, Double-Blind, Economic Costs, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence-Based Medicine, Follow-Up, Injections, Interventions, Joint Pain, Neck Pain, Neck Pain, Pain, Percutaneous Radiofrequency Neurotomy, Physiotherapy, Public Health, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Science, Shoulder Pain, Social, Sterile Water Injections, Strength, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science, Whiplash-Associated Disorder, Zygapophyseal-Joint

? Shahrbanian, S., Auais, M., Duquette, P., Anderson, K. and Mayo, N.E. (2013), Does pain in individuals with multiple sclerosis affect employment? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pain Research & Management*, **18** (5), E94-E100.

Full Text: 2013\Pai Res Man18, E94.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Individuals with multiple sclerosis (MS) experience some of the highest unemployment rates among all groups of chronic illnesses. Pain has been found to be a common reason for sick leave or early retirement in healthy populations or other groups with chronic illness; however, there is little awareness regarding the effect of pain on the work status of individuals with MS. OBJECTIVES: To estimate the extent to which individuals with pain differ in employment status compared with those without pain among MS patients. METHODS: An extensive systematic review of the scientific literature was performed within the framework of the Cochrane Collaboration to identify studies focusing on the effect of pain on employment in individuals with MS. The following databases were searched: PubMed, EMBASE, PsychInfo, Web of Science, MD Consult and Elsevier, and Science Direct. The methodological quality of studies was assessed using the McMaster Critical Review Form. RESULTS: Ten articles met the inclusion criteria and were included in the systematic review. of these studies, five that exhibited clinical, methodological and statistical homogeneity were included in the meta-analysis. The between-groups (pain + versus pain -) pooled random OR of being employed was 0.7 (strong), and was significantly different from unity (95% CI 0.5 to 0.9; P = 0.001). CONCLUSIONS: The results of the present study indicated that individuals with MS who experience pain were significantly more likely to report a decreased employment rate than individuals with MS who were pain free.

Keywords: Background, Chronic, Clinical, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Conclusions, Criteria, Databases, Embase, Employment, Experience, Framework, Groups, Homogeneity, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Ms, Multiple Sclerosis, Objectives, P, Pain, Patients, Populations, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Rates, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences

Full Journal Title: Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rokni, L., PourAhmad, A. and Rokni, M.B. (2010), A comparative analysis of writing scientific references manually and by using endnote bibliographic software. *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences*, **26** (1), 229-232.

Full Text: [2010\Pak J Med Sci26, 229.pdf](2010\Pak%20J%20Med%20Sci26,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: By writing scientific paper, one gradually starts the academic career. Academic staff members, most often have no choice but to engage in scientific writing to fulfill the requirements for selection or promotion in their academic career. Those who do not find themselves competent enough to write, at times indulge in plagiarism. The present study was conducted to compare writing references for scientific paper manually and by using EndNote software, which is quite helpful for the authors. In this study time consumed in inserting twenty references in a paper mannually was compared with putting references using EndNote software.(version 9) In addition, the format of references was changed in different manners to find out the time required for making these changes. Comparison of time spent for inserting one reference or all references in both formats Vancouver and Harvard showed significant difference (P<0.001). The study showed that persuading the authors to use electronic software for writing references and scientific papers would significantly improve the quality of the manuscripts besides enlarging the scope of medical journalism.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliographic, Endnote Software, Medical Journalism, Papers, Plagiarism, References, Scientific Writing, Writing

? Habibzadeh, F. and Yadollahie, M. (2012), The problem of “where”: The passport sign! *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences*, **28** (4), 767-768.

Full Text: [2012\Pak J Med Sci28, 767.pdf](2012/Pak%20J%20Med%20Sci28,%20767.pdf)

Abstract: For many scientometrics studies, say to assess contribution of nations to science production, it is not only important to figure out who did what, but is also important to determine where one is from. While providing answer to this question is not difficult for contemporary researchers, the origin of some ancient scholars is sometimes not completely clear for many reasons including historical obscurity. Several factors including the birth place, burial place, language, etc. are among important factors to be considered in determining the origin of a person, but we show that none of these factors are very helpful. We believe that the key factor to be considered is the self-expressed answer of the person if he would have been asked “where are you from?” - the passport sign!

Keywords: Birth, Language, Nations, Origin, Person, Science, Scientometrics

? Zhang, Z.Y., Chen, Y.H., Tang, J.J. and Xie, X.M. (2014), Frequent loss expression of *Dab2* and promotor hypermethylation in human cancers: A meta-analysis and systematic review. *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences*, **30** (2), 432-437.

Full Text: [2014\Pak J Med Sci30, 432.pdf](2014/Pak%20J%20Med%20Sci30,%20432.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Disabled-2 (Dab2) is an important endocytic adaptor which plays an inhibition role in cancer cell growth. The objective of this study was to systematically review expressions of Dab2 in human cancers. Methods: Eligible studies about Dab2 in human cancers were retrieved from databases of Pub Med, Embase, Web of Science. Odds Ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (Cis) were calculated using Review Manager 5.0 software and statistical analyses were performed by the SPS5 13.0 software. Results: Fourteen case-control studies with a total of 689 human tumor tissues, 332 control tissues and 32 cancer cell lines were included in the meta-analysis study. The results indicated loss expressions of Dab2 were observed in 74.9% and 46.9% in human malignant cancer tissues and cancer cell lines, respectively. The ratio of Dab2 promotor hypermethylation is 34.54% in cancer tissues which Dab2 expression are lost, but none in the control tissues or cells by Methylation-specific PCR (MSP). Conclusions: The expressions of Dab2 are frequently lost in human malignant cancer tissues, and promotor hypermethylation of Dab2 are common in human malignant cancer tissues, which is an important factor for the loss expression of Dab2 in human cancers tissues.

Keywords: Analyses, Breast-Cancer, C-Src, Cancer, Cancers, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell, Cells, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Dab2, Databases, Disabled-2 Expression, Doc-2, Dab2, Expression, Growth, Human, Inhibition, Intervals, Lung Cancers, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Normal Prostatic Epithelium, Ovarian-Cancer, Pcr, Pub Med, Results, Review, Role, Science, Software, Statistical Analyses, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tumor, Tumor-Suppressor Gene, Web Of Science

# Title: Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Full Journal Title: Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Song, Y.L., Jing, W.H., Yan, R. and Wang, Y.T. (2015), Research progress of the studies on the roots of Peucedanum praeruptorum Dunn (Peucedani radix). *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, **28** (1), 71-81.

Full Text: 2015\Pak J Pha Sci28, 71.pdf

Abstract: As a commonly employed traditional Chinese medicine, Peucedani Radix (Qian-hu in Chinese), which consists of the dried roots of Peucedanum praeruptorum Dunn, has a long history of application for the treatment of cough with thick sputum and dyspnea, nonproductive cough and upper air-way infections in traditional medicinal practice. The current review aims to summarize the research progress on the botany, phytochemistry, chemical analysis, pharmacological assay, and pharmacokinetic profile of this famous herbal drug. All available information on this traditional medicine was obtained via electronic search (using ACS, PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Baidu Scholar, and CNKI). Phytochemical investigations revealed that angular-type pyranocoumarins (APs), mainly ()praeruptorin A (Pd-Ia), (+)-praeruptorin A, ()-praeruptorin B, (+)-praeruptorin B (Pd-II) and (+)-praeruptorin E (Pd-III), were the main active components in Qian-hu, while some other types of ingredients were also identified from this herb. The crude extract and pure compounds from Peucedani Radix exhibited a wide spectrum of in vitro and in vivo pharmacological activities, including vasorelaxant, cardioprotective, hepatoprotective, anti-tumor and anti-platelet aggregative effects. Conversely to the well-defined chemical constituents and activities, the properties of absorption, pharmacokinetics, and metabolism were rarely characterized. However, further investigations are wistful for the development of new drugs and therapies for various diseases, especially cardiovascular disorders. Collectively, the present review on the phytochemistry, chemical analysis, pharmacological evaluation, and pharmacokinetic profile of Peucedani Radix will provide meaningful information for further studies and commercial exploitation of the herbal medicine.

Keywords: Absolute Configuration, Absolute-Configuration Determination, Absorption, Active, Airway Inflammation, Analysis, Angular-Type Pyranocoumarins, Application, Botany, Calcium-Channel Blocker, Cardiovascular, Chemical, Chemical Analysis, Chemical Constituents, Chinese, Chinese Medicine, Cough, Development, Diseases, Dl-Praeruptorin, Drug, Drug Qian-Hu, Drugs, Effects, Evaluation, From, Google, Google Scholar, Herbal Medicine, History, In Vitro, In Vivo, Induced Inflammatory Response, Infections, Information, Investigations, Liquid-Chromatography, Medicine, Metabolism, Nf-Kappa-B, Peucedani Radix, Peucedanum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacological Activities, Phytochemistry, Practice, Progress, Properties, Pubmed, Rat-Liver Microsomes, Research, Research Progress, Review, Science, Sputum, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Traditional Medicine, Treatment, Upper Airway, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Pakistan Journal of Statistics

Full Journal Title: Pakistan Journal of Statistics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Abbas, N. and Aslam, M. (2009), Prioritizing the items through paired comparison models, a bayesian approach. *Pakistan Journal of Statistics*, **25** (1), 59-69.

Full Text: [2009\Pak J Sta25, 59.pdf](2009/Pak%20J%20Sta25,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: A probabilistic approach to build a model for the paired comparisons experimentation based on the comparison of two Cauchy random variables is considered. The Cauchy distribution may be used to model a variety of phenomena, such as the impact of light particles being emitted from a point source on a plane surface. By basing the preference criterion on such impact, the device with greater impact may be preferred to the device with the lower impact (or as the theory suggests). Moreover, Adams (2005) also discusses the Cauchy model while studying dominance hierarchies in social animals. The paired comparison model is built and is then studied in Bayesian framework. The inferences about the proposed model parameters are made using the non-informative priors (uniform and Jeffreys), as well as informative and the conjugate priors. The hyperparameters are also elicited. Although any group of individuals may be ranked using the Cauchy model, we illustrate the Bayesian inferential procedure with real data on five top-ranked one-day international (ODI) cricket teams.

Keywords: Paired Comparisons, Cauchy Distribution, Worth Parameters, Bayesian Analysis, Uniform, Jeffreys, Informative and Conjugate Priors, Elicitation of Hyperparameters

# Title: Palaeontology

Full Journal Title: [Palaeontology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118531917/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Palaeontology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Palaeontology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Noè, L.F. and Batten, D.J. (2006), ‘Publish or perish’: The pitfalls of duplicate publication. *Palaeontology*, **49** (6), 1365-1367.

Full Text: [2006\Palaeontology49, 1365.pdf](2006\Palaeontology49,%201365.pdf)

Abstract: Duplication of previously published text or figures in the scientific literature without adequate citation is plagiarism or, in the case of an author’s own work, self-plagiarism. It breaches the ethical standards that are expected in science and threatens the integrity of scientific journals. Three examples of duplication are noted, one of which involves Palaeontology. Redundant publication lowers the quality of scientific literature, damages the good standing of journals, and reduces the intellectual impact of a study. Multiple papers on a particular theme are only acceptable if each builds significantly upon previous work and contains only as much background information as necessary to put the new data and observations into perspective.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, Publication Ethics, Palaeontology, Deccan Intertrappean Beds, Cold-Water Assemblage, Fern Acrostichum l., Redundant Publications, Scientific Misconduct, Marine Reptiles, High-Latitude, Plagiarism, Journals, Australia

# Title: Palaeontographica Abteilung B-Palaophytologie

Full Journal Title: Palaeontographica Abteilung B-Palaophytologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Subject Categories:

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? Gonzalez, F., Moreno, C. and Playford, G. (2010), Palaeopalynological plagiarism: A case involving the Devonian-Carboniferous of the Iberian Pyrite Belt, South Portuguese Zone. *Palaeontographica Abteilung B-Palaophytologie*, **283** (1-3), 1-4.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Spain

# Title: Paleontological Journal

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ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Leonova, T.B. (2010), Changed number of the collection of Permian ammonoids from Novaya Zemlya housed in the cited collection repository of the Borissiak Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences. *Paleontological Journal*, **44** (3), 356.

Full Text: [2010\Pal J44, 356.pdf](2010\Pal%20J44,%20356.pdf)

# Title: Palliative Medicine

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? Ingleton, C., Payne, S., Nolan, M. and Carey, I. (2003), Respite in palliative care: A review and discussion of the literature. *Palliative Medicine*, **17** (7), 567-575.

Full Text: [2003\Pal Med17, 567.pdf](2003\Pal%20Med17,%20567.pdf)

Abstract: Family caregivers, who are patients` relatives and friends (hereafter called carers), play a significant and arguably most important role in enabling patients to make choices about their place of care during advanced disease and in the terminal phase. Relatively little attention has been directed towards identifying the needs of carers who find themselves in this position and what interventions (if any) might best support them in continuing to provide care to the patient during the illness and dying trajectory. What evidence there is suggests that while some aspects of caring are looked on positively, carers also experience challenges in maintaining their physical and psychological health and their social and financial wellbeing. One common recommendation is that respite facilities be provided. The purpose of this paper is to consider the definitions and assumptions that underpin the term ‘respite’ and its impact on the physical, psychological and social outcomes of carers in palliative care contexts. We conducted a review of the literature, which involved searching five electronic databases: Web of Science, MEDLINE, CINHAHL, Cochrane Database System Review and Social Sciences Citation Index. The search identified 260 papers, of which 28 related directly to adult respite care in specialist palliative care. These papers were largely concerned with descriptive accounts of respite programmes, guidance on referral criteria to respite services or were evaluating the effects of respite on the patient rather than the impact on the carer. We did not identify any empirical studies assessing the effects of respite provided by specialist palliative care services on carer outcomes. There is insufficient evidence to draw conclusions about the efficacy of offering respite care to support carers of patients with advanced disease. We, therefore, draw on the wider literature on carers of adults with chronic disease to consider the impact of respite services and offer suggestions for further research.

Keywords: Adult, Assessing, Assumptions, Care, Caregivers, Caring, Chronic, Chronic Disease, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Dying, Efficacy, Empirical Studies, Evidence, Experience, Facilities, Guidance, Health, Impact, Interventions, Literature, Needs, Outcomes, Palliative Care, Papers, Patients, Physical, Programmes, Purpose, Research, Review, Role, Services, Social, Support, Term, Trajectory, Web of Science

? Bingley, A.F., McDermott, E., Thomas, C., Payne, S., Seymour, J.E. and Clark, D. (2006), Making sense of dying: A review of narratives written since 1950 by people facing death from cancer and other diseases. *Palliative Medicine*, **20** (3), 183-195.

Full Text: [2006\Pal Med20, 183.pdf](2006\Pal%20Med20,%20183.pdf)

Abstract: This article reviews a sample of narratives written since 1950 by people knowingly facing death as a result of cancer and other diseases, in order to compare experiences and show how these relate to wider changes in practice in end of life care. Methods: A bibliographic search of libraries, archives, journals and internet sources located English spoken literature, including books, poems, newspapers, journal articles, diaries, and internet postings of writings by people facing terminal disease. Bibliometric and qualitative content analysis explored changing authorship, experiences, purpose in writing, and reported the impact on readers. Results: The initial search located a wide range of published and unpublished narratives, to which inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied, yielding 148 narratives by different authors since 1950. A purposive sub-sample of 63 of these narratives was reviewed. Discussion: Over the last half century there have been changes in both the volume of available literature and patterns of writing about end of life experience. Therapeutic benefits of writing are reported as a way of making sense of dying combined with a strong sense of purpose in sharing the story. There is a clear awareness of social needs when dying, along with issues of communication with medical staff, symptom control, realities of suffering, and spiritual aspects of dying. Differences are found in the nature and style of writing about cancer in comparison to other illnesses.

Keywords: Analysis, Authorship, Awareness, Cancer, Communication, Content Analysis, Control, Disease, Diseases, End-of-Life, Facing Death, Illnesses, Impact, Internet, Libraries, Life, Medical, Narratives, Patient Experience, Practice, Qualitative, Range, Review, Reviews, Social, Sources

? Centeno, C., Clark, D., Lynch, T., Rocafort, J., Praill, D., De Lima, L., Greenwood, A., Flores, L.A., Brasch, S. and Giordano, A. (2007), Facts and indicators on palliative care development in 52 countries of the WHO European region: Results of an EAPC task force. *Palliative Medicine*, **21** (6), 463-471.

Full Text: [2007\Pal Med21, 463.pdf](2007\Pal%20Med21,%20463.pdf)

Abstract: The European Association for Palliative Care Task (EAPC) Force on the Development of Palliative Care in Europe was created in 2003 and the results of its work are now being reported in full, both here and in several other publications. The objective of the Task Force is to assess the degree of palliative care development in the European Region as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO). The Task Force is a collaboration between EAPC, the International Observatory on End of Life Care, Help the Hospices and the International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care. The University of Navarra have collaborated in the dissemination of results and is involved in further developments of this group. Four studies, each with different working methods, made up the study protocol: a literature review, a review of all the existing palliative care directories in Europe, a qualitative ‘Eurobarometer’ survey and a quantitative ‘Facts Questionnaire’ survey. The work of the Task Force covers the entire WHO European Region of 52 countries. In this article we present a comparative study on the development of palliative care in Europe, drawing on all four elements of the study. Different models of service delivery have been developed and implemented throughout the countries of Europe. For example, in addition to the UK, the countries of Germany, Austria, Poland and Italy have a well-developed and extensive network of hospices. The model for mobile teams or hospital support teams has been adopted in a number of countries, most notably in France. Day Centres are a development that is characteristic of the UK with hundreds of these services currently in operation. The number of beds per million inhabitants ranges between 45-75 beds in the most advanced European countries, to only a few beds in others. Estimates on the number of physicians working full time in palliative care are shown. The countries with the highest development of palliative care in their respective subregions as measured in terms of ratio of services per one million inhabitants are: Western Europe - UK (15); Central and Eastern Europe - Poland (9); Commonwealth of Independent States - Armenia (8). This paper also presents indicators on the development of palliative care based on the bibliometric analysis of scientific journals and on the vitality of the palliative care movement in each country.

Keywords: Analysis, Austria, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Central and Eastern Europe, Collaboration, Comparative Study, Country, Delivery, Development, Eastern Europe, Europe, Force, France, Germany, Hospices, Hospital, Indicators, Italy, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Mobile, Model, Models, Movement, Network, Operation, Palliative Care, Physicians, Publications, Qualitative, Review, Scientific Journals, Service, Services, Support, Survey, UK, Work, World Health Organization

Notes: TTopic

? Payne, S.A. and Turner, J.M. (2008), Research methodologies in palliative care: A bibliometric analysis. *Palliative Medicine*, **22** (4), 336-342.

Full Text: [2008\Pal Med22, 336.pdf](2008\Pal%20Med22,%20336.pdf)

Abstract: The aspiration to design and conduct high-quality research in palliative care has been an important but elusive goal. The article evaluates the nature of research methodologies presented in published research within the broad remit of palliative care. A systematic search of the MEDLINE database between 1997 and 2006, using the keywords ‘palliative care’ or ‘end-of-life care’ and ‘research methodology’, identified over 318 publications. A bibliometric analysis indicates an incremental increase in published outputs per year, from 27 countries, with articles widely distributed across 108 journals. The heterogeneity of the research methodologies and the journals publishing them, present challenges in defining what constitutes ‘high quality’. We argue that although this diversity leads to a lack of coherence for a single disciplinary paradigm for palliative care, there is a greater acknowledgement of the differing epistemological and theoretical frameworks used by researchers. This could be regarded as enriching our understanding of what it means to be dying in contemporary society.

Keywords: Analysis, Aspiration, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Database, Design, Distributed, Diversity, Dying, End of Life, End-of-Life Care, Heterogeneity, Journals, Methodologies, Methodology, Palliative Care, Paradigm, Publications, Publishing, Qualitative Research, Quality, Research, Research Design, Research Methodologies, Society, Understanding

? Bell, C.L., Somogyi-Zalud, E. and Masaki, K.H. (2009), Methodological review: Measured and reported congruence between preferred and actual place of death. *Palliative Medicine*, **23** (6), 482-490.

Full Text: [2009\Pal Med23, 482.pdf](2009/Pal%20Med23,%20482.pdf)

Abstract: Congruence between preferred and actual place of death is an important palliative care outcome reported in the literature. We examined methods of measuring and reporting congruence to highlight variations impairing cross-study comparisons. MEDLINE, PsychInfo, CINAHL, and Web of Science were systematically searched for clinical research studies examining patient preference and congruence as an outcome. Data were extracted into a matrix, including purpose, reported congruence, and method for eliciting preference. Studies were graded for quality. Using tables of preferred versus actual places of death, an overall congruence (total met preferences out of total preferences) and a kappa statistic of agreement were determined for each study. Twelve studies were identified. Percentage of congruence was reported using four different definitions. Ten studies provided a table or partial table of preferred versus actual deaths for each place. Three studies provided kappa statistics. No study achieved better than moderate agreement when analysed using kappa statistics. A study which elicited ideal preference reported the lowest agreement, while longitudinal studies reporting final preferred place of death yielded the highest agreement (moderate agreement). Two other studies of select populations also yielded moderate agreement. There is marked variation in methods of eliciting and reporting congruence, even among studies focused on congruence as an outcome. Cross-study comparison would be enhanced by the use of similar questions to elicit preference, tables of preferred versus actual places of death, and kappa statistics of agreement. Palliative Medicine (2009); 23: 482-490.

Keywords: Clinical Research, Decision-Making, Definitions, Determinants, Die, End, Home, Hospice Care, Ill Cancer-Patients, Life, Literature, Longitudinal Studies, Methodological Review, Outcome, Palliative Care, Palliative Care, Place of Death, Preferences, Research, Review, Science, Statistics, Terminal Care, Terminally-Ill, Web of Science

? McLean, S., Ryan, K. and O’Donnell, J.S. (2010), Primary thromboprophylaxis in the palliative care setting: A qualitative systematic review. *Palliative Medicine*, **24** (4), 386-395.

Full Text: [2010\Pal Med24, 386.pdf](2010/Pal%20Med24,%20386.pdf)

Abstract: Symptomatic venous thromboembolism (VTE) occurs in 15% of patients with advanced malignancy. Primary thromboprophylaxis using low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) is supported by Level 1A evidence but is under-utilized in the palliative setting. A systematic search was performed of MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, AMED, and Web of Science for papers published between 1960 and January 2010 using search terms: ‘palliative’, ‘thromboprophylaxis’, ‘thromboembolism’, ‘heparin’, and ‘advanced cancer’. Forty-two citations were obtained, of which 34 were excluded as they dealt with treatment of VTE, novel anticoagulants, or LMWH as a cancer treatment. Eight original articles were reviewed independently by two authors. Data was extracted according to a predetermined questionnaire. Studies examined practice in specialist palliative care (SPC) units, and attitudes held by a total of 32 physicians and 198 patients. Patients find LMWH acceptable, particularly patients who experienced a sudden decline in performance status. Reluctance to prescribe LMWH is based on physicians’ concerns regarding negative impact on quality of life, and lack of evidence specific to the palliative care setting. In conclusion, LMWH prophylaxis should be implemented in patients with a previously good performance status who have a transiently increased risk of VTE and no contraindications. Further research is required using outcome measures specific to palliative care.

Keywords: Advanced Cancer, Advanced Cancer, Anticoagulants, Anticoagulation, Authors, Cancer, Citations, Coagulation, Cochrane, Deep Venous Thrombosis, Embase, Heparin, Impact, Low-Molecular-Weight, Malignancy, Molecular-Weight Heparin, Oncology, Outcome, Palliative, Palliative Care, Papers, Physicians, Practice, Prevention, Primary, Primary Thromboprophylaxis, Quality of Life, Questionnaire, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Specialist Palliative Care, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thromboembolism, Thromboembolism, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Pal Med25, 71.pdf](2011\Pal%20Med25,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: Clinical research is undertaken to improve care for palliative patients, but little is known about how to support the broad uptake of resultant innovations. The objectives of this paper are to: (1) explore the uptake of the Edmonton Symptom Assessment System throughout the global palliative care community through the lens of a bibliometric review - a research method that maps out the journey of new knowledge uptake by evaluating where key articles are cited in published literature; (2) construct hypotheses on attributes of the global community of palliative care learners; and (3) make inferences on approaches that could improve knowledge transfer. While preliminary, results of the study suggest several specific approaches that could support widespread uptake of innovations in palliative care: targeting publication in high impact, international journals; explicitly focusing on how the innovation is applied to best practice; encouraging additional research to expand on early studies; consciously targeting key professional groups and organizations to promote discussion in the grey literature; and early translation and promotion within multiple languages.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Cancer-Patients, Care, Community, Diffusion of Innovation, Experience, Impact, Innovation, International, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Transfer, Languages, Life, Literature, Palliative Care, Patients, Practice, Promotion, Publication, Research, Research Method, Review, Scale, Support, Symptom Management, Targeting, Translation, Uptake

? Belanger, E., Rodriguez, C. and Groleau, D. (2011), Shared decision-making in palliative care: A systematic mixed studies review using narrative synthesis. *Palliative Medicine*, **25** (3), 242-261.

Full Text: [2011\Pal Med25, 242.pdf](2011/Pal%20Med25,%20242.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study is to synthesize knowledge about the process of shared decision-making (SDM) in palliative care. MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsychInfo, Web of Science were searched with core concepts: shared decisions, patient participation in decision-making, and palliative care. Titles and abstracts were screened according to inclusion criteria (original research, adult patients, Western contexts, decision-making, palliative treatment or setting), yielding 37 articles for analysis. A narrative synthesis was created using the methods of thematic analysis, conceptual mapping, and critical reflection on the synthesis process. Results demonstrate that while a majority of patients want to participate in treatment decisions to some extent, most do not achieve their preferred levels of involvement because decisions are delayed and alternative treatment options are seldom discussed. The literature regarding the process of SDM itself remains scarce in palliative care. Further research is needed in order to better understand the longitudinal, interactive, and interdisciplinary process of decision-making in palliative care.

Keywords: Adult, Advanced Cancer, Analysis, Chemotherapy, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Embase, End, Hospice Care, Involvement, Knowledge, Literature, Mapping, Mixed Methods, Of-Life Communication, Palliative, Palliative Care, Patient Participation, Perceptions, Preferences, Radiation-Therapy, Research, Review, Science, Shared Decision Making, Shared Decision-Making, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Treatment Intent, Web of Science

? Leung, E.Y.L., Tirlapur, S.A. and Meads, C. (2015), The management of secondary lower limb lymphoedema in cancer patients: A systematic review. *Palliative Medicine*, **29** (2), 112-119.

Full Text: [2015\Pal Med29, 112.pdf](2015/Pal%20Med29,%20112.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Lower limb lymphoedema is a recognised complication of cancer commonly encountered in palliative care, associated with reduced mobility and poor quality of life. Aim: To evaluate the available evidence for the treatment of secondary lower limb lymphoedema in patients with malignancies. Design: A systematic review of the literature. Data sources: The MEDLINE, Embase, LILACS, Science Citation Index, Cochrane Databases and conference proceedings for published data from date of inception to July 2014 were searched. Relevant unpublished studies via relevant databases, Internet searches and hand-searches of the bibliographies of relevant papers were performed. Results: From 1617 citations, 32 papers were selected for full-text assessment. Two randomised trials and five observational studies were identified. The two randomised controlled trials evaluated graded compression stockings and Coumarin capsules, respectively. The five observational studies evaluated lymphovenous microsurgical shunts, pneumatic compression devices, compression bandages alone, manual lymphatic drainage with compression and a herbal remedy combining Coumarin, Ginkgo and Melitoto (with or without manual lymphatic drainage), respectively. The extracted studies showed substantial heterogeneity. Hence, a meta-analysis was inappropriate and not performed. Conclusion: Few studies have evaluated the clinical effectiveness and potential side effects of treatments for lower limb lymphoedema. Moreover, symptoms and quality-of-life assessments were inconsistently reported. All included studies report lower limb volume reduction after treatment, which includes complex decongestion therapy, graded compression stockings and lymphovenous microsurgical shunts. Adequately powered randomised controlled trials of these interventions are recommended. Effort should be made to establish standardised outcomes, to minimise bias and to improve reporting quality in future trials of treatment for lower limb lymphoedema.

Keywords: Assessment, Assessments, Bias, Bibliographies, Cancer, Capsules, Care, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Effectiveness, Combining, Complication, Conference Proceedings, Data, Databases, Design, Drainage, Effectiveness, Effects, England, Epidemiology, Evidence, From, Gynecological Cancer, Heterogeneity, Internet, Interventions, Life, Literature, Lower Extremities, Lower Limb, Lymphoedema, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mobility, Need, Neoplasm, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Palliative Care, Papers, Patients, Potential, Prevalence, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Reduction, Reporting, Results, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Side Effects, Sources, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Volume

# Title: Palliative & Supportive Care

Full Journal Title: Palliative & Supportive Care

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wiener, L., Mcconnell, D.G., Latella, L. and Ludi, E. (2013), Cultural and religious considerations in pediatric palliative care. *Palliative & Supportive Care*, **11** (1), 47-67.

Full Text: [2013\Pal Sup Car11, 47.pdf](2013/Pal%20Sup%20Car11,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: A growing multicultural society presents healthcare providers with a difficult task of providing appropriate care for individuals who have different life experiences, beliefs, value systems, religions, languages, and notions of healthcare. This is especially vital when end-of-life care is needed during childhood. There is a dearth of literature addressing cultural considerations in the pediatric palliative care field. As members of a specific culture often do not ascribe to the same religious traditions, the purpose of this article was to explore and review how culture and religion informs and shapes pediatric palliative care. Method: Comprehensive literature searches were completed through an online search of nine databases for articles published between 1980 and 2011: PsychINFO, MEDLINE (R), Journal of Citation Reports-Science Edition, Embase, Scopus, CINAHL (R), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), EBSCO, and Ovid. Key terms included: culture, transcultural, spiritual, international, ethnic, customs or religion and end-of-life, palliative care, death, dying, cancer, or hospice, and children, pediatrics, or pediatric oncology. Reference lists in the retrieved articles were examined for additional studies that fit the inclusion criteria, and relevant articles were included for review. In addition, web-based searches of specific journals were conducted. These included, but were not limited to: Qualitative Health Research, Psycho-Oncology, Journal of Psychosocial Oncology, Journal of Pediatric Psychology, Journal of Pediatric Health Care, Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing, Omega, Social Work in Health Care, and Journal of Palliative Medicine. Results: Thirty-seven articles met eligibility criteria. From these, seven distinct themes emerged that have implications for pediatric palliative care. These include the role of culture in decision-making, faith and the involvement of clergy, communication (spoken and unspoken language), communicating to children about death (truth telling), the meaning of pain and suffering, the meaning of death and dying, and location of end-of-life care. Significance of results: The review of the literature provides insight into the influence of religion and how culture informs lifestyle and shapes the experiences of illness, pain, and end-of-life care. Recommendations for providing culturally sensitive end-of-life care are offered through the framework outlined in the Initiative for Pediatric Palliative Care Quality Improvement Project of 2002. Cultural traditions are dynamic, never static, and cannot be generalized to all families. Guidelines to aid in approaches to palliative care are provided, and providers are encouraged to define these important differences for each family under their care.

Keywords: Barriers, Cancer, Care, Childhood, Children, Children, Citation, Communication, Criteria, Cultural, Culture, Databases, Death, Death and Dying, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Dying, Dynamic, End, End of Life, End-Of-Life Care, Ethnicity, Families, Family, Field, Framework, Guidelines, Health-Care, Hospice, Improvement, Influence, International, Journal, Journals, Language, Languages, Life, Literature, Location, Medicine, MEDLINE, Nursing, Of-Life Care, Oncology, Online, Pain, Pain Management, Palliative Care, Parents, Pediatric, Pediatric Oncology, Pediatric Palliative Care, Pediatrics, Providers, Psychology, Psychosocial, Purpose, Quality, Quality Improvement, R, Reference, Reference Lists, Religion, Research, Results, Review, Role, Scopus, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social Work in Health Care, Society, Spirituality, SSCI, Suffering, Systems, Truth Telling, Truth-Telling, Value

# Title: Pancreas

Full Journal Title: [Pancreas](http://ovidsp.uk.ovid.com/sp-3.2.4a/ovidweb.cgi?&S=HEICPDGBPAHFINNDFNCLBDAGOMJNAA00&WebLinkReturn=Full+Text%3dL%7cS.sh.15.17%7c0%7c00006676-201011000-00019&TOC=S.sh.15.18%7c19%7c60)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pancreas

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pancreas

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: Impact Factor

? Bai, Y., Gao, F., Gao, J., Zou, D.W. and Li, Z.S. (2009), Prophylactic antibiotics cannot prevent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography-induced cholangitis a meta-analysis. *Pancreas*, **38** (2), 126-130.

Full Text: [2009\Pancreas38, 126.pdf](2009\Pancreas38,%20126.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To determine the prophylactic effect of antibiotics on post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) cholangitis or sepsis reduction in randomized controlled trials. Methods: Databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, and Science Citation Index updated to June 2007 were searched. Main outcome measure was post-ERCP cholangitis or sepsis. Results: Seven trials were identified, and a total of 1389 patients were included; post-ERCP cholangitis occurred in 5.8% of controls (41/705) versus 3.4% of treated patients (23/684), without statistical significance (relative risk [RR], 0.58; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.22-1.55). Subsequent sensitivity analysis on trials mainly targeted at patients with suspicious biliary obstruction showed that the incidences of post-ERCP cholangitis were 2.8% (12/425) and 5.4% (24/441) in the antibiotics and control groups, respectively, and this sensitivity analysis did not support antibiotics’ preventive effect (RR, 0.33; 95% CI, 0.03-3.32). Another sensitivity analysis exclusively including trials with intravenous route of antibiotics administration also failed to confirm the prophylactic effect of antibiotics (RR, 0.53; 95% CI, 0.18-1.60). Conclusions: Antibiotics cannot significantly prevent ERCP-induced cholangitis in unselected patients and should not be routinely recommended. Yet, more trials including patients with predicted incomplete biliary drainage are still required to prove the effectiveness of prophylactic antibiotics in this setting.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Biliary Obstruction, Ciprofloxacin, Citation, Databases, ERCP, ERCP-Induced Cholangitis, Guidelines, High-Risk, Infectious Complications, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Science, Science Citation Index, Sphincterotomy

? Chen, S.Y., Shi, H., Zou, X.P. and Luo, H.S. (2010), Role of ulinastatin in preventing post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis: The emperor’s new clothes or aladdin’s magic lamp? *Pancreas*, **39** (8), 1231-1237.

Full Text: [2010\Pancreas39, 1231.pdf](2010\Pancreas39,%201231.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The role of prophylactic ulinastatin in the prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis is debated. A meta-analysis of all published randomized clinical trials was performed to evaluate the efficacy of ulinastatin on post-ERCP pancreatitis. Methods: Searches were conducted in multiple databases composed of PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, the Science Citation Index Expanded, and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure series full-text database. Primary outcome was post-ERCP pancreatitis, with or without hyperamylasemia. Results: Seven randomized clinical trials fulfilling the inclusion criteria were selected for meta-analysis, 5 comparing ulinastatin with placebo and 2 for ulinastatin versus gabexate. The incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis was reduced by ulinastatin (odds ratio, 0.53; 95% confidence interval, 0.31-0.89; P = 0.02; test for heterogeneity: I-2 = 0%; P = 0.51), so was the event of hyperamylasemia (odds ratio, 0.42; 95% confidence interval, 0.30-0.59; P < 0.00001; test for heterogeneity: I-2 = 13%; P = 0.33). Subsequent sensitivity and subgroup analyses produced conflicting results. Conclusions: Ulinastatin shows to be of value on preventing post-ERCP pancreatitis and hyperamylasemia for patients in average risk, when given intravenously at a dose of not less than 150,000 U, just before ERCP. More high-quality trials are needed for further confirmation.

Keywords: Cannulation, China, Citation, Confidence Interval, Database, Databases, Double-Blind, Embase, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Ercp, Ercp Pancreatitis, Gabexate, High-Risk Patients, Hyperamylasemia, Knowledge, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Multicenter, Pancreatitis, Pubmed, Randomized-Trial, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Ulinastatin

? Shi, H., Chen, S.Y., Swar, G., Wang, Y.G. and Ying, M.G. (2013), Carbon dioxide insufflation during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: A review and meta-analysis. *Pancreas*, **42** (7), 1093-1100.

Full Text: 2013\Pancreas42, 1093.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: The role of carbon dioxide (CO2) insufflation during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is debated. A meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of CO2 insufflation for ERCP. Methods: Searches were conducted in multiple databases composed of Pub-Medline, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, science citation index expanded, Google scholar, and CNKI China series full-text database. Outcome measurements are listed below: ERCP procedural data, post-ERCP abdominal discomfort, radiographic evaluation of bowel gas volume, and CO2 safety data concerning CO2 elimination. Results: Seven published randomized clinical trials involving 756 patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria were selected for meta-analysis, almost all of high quality. The incidence of ERCP-related complications was reduced by CO2 insufflation, so were the events of 1-hour, 3-hour, and 6-hour post-ERCP abdominal pain, based on their corresponding statistical results. Besides, CO2 insufflation was associated with less gas volume in the bowel lumen after the procedure. There were no significant differences between CO2 and air insufflation in total procedure time, the success rate of selective cannulation, post-ERCP abdominal distension, respectively. Subsequent sensitivity and subgroup analyses produced conflicting results. Conclusions: Compared with air insufflation, CO2 insufflation during ERCP reduces post-ERCP abdominal pain, post-ERCP bowel remnant gas volume, and ERCP-related complications, without clinically significant systematic CO2 retention.

Keywords: Abdominal, Air, Air Insufflation, Air Insufflation, Analyses, Anesthesia, Bowel, Carbon, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Dioxide Insufflation, China, Cholangiopancreatography, Citation, Citation Index, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Co2, Complications, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Efficacy, Embase, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Ercp, Evaluation, Events, Google, Google Scholar, Incidence, Index, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Pain, Patients, Procedure, Quality, Randomized, Results, Retention, Review, Role, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Sensitivity, Success Rate, Volume

? Sethi, S., Sethi, N., Wadhwa, V., Garud, S. and Brown, A. (2014), A meta-analysis on the role of rectal diclofenac and indomethacin in the prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis. *Pancreas*, **43** (2), 190-197.

Full Text: 2014\Pancreas43, 190.pdf

Abstract: Clinical trials evaluating the protective effect of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for the prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis (PEP) have yielded inconclusive results. Our objective was to conduct a meta-analysis of the data to date to evaluate the efficacy and safety of rectal NSAIDs for PEP prophylaxis. We did a systematic search of PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, and Web of Science databases and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. The meta-analysis was performed using a fixed-effect method because of the absence of significant heterogeneity in the included trials. Seven randomized, controlled trials involving 2133 patients were included. The meta-analysis showed that rectal NSAIDs decreased the overall incidence of PEP (risk ratio, 0.44; 95% confidence interval, 0.34-0.57; P < 0.01). The number needed to treat was 11. The NSAID prophylaxis also decreased the incidence of moderate to severe PEP (risk ratio, 0.37; 95% confidence interval, 0.27-0.63; P < 0.01). The number needed to treat was 34. No differences of the adverse events attributable to NSAIDs were observed. In conclusion, prophylactic use of rectal NSAIDs reduces the incidence and severity of PEP. There is neither a difference in efficacy between rectal indomethacin and diclofenac nor a difference in efficacy between the timing of administration of rectal NSAIDs, that is, immediate pre-ERCP and post-ERCP.

Keywords: Administration, Cholangiopancreatography, Complications, Confidence, Data, Databases, Diclofenac, Drugs, Efficacy, ERCP Pancreatitis, Events, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Indomethacin, Interval, Management, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Multicenter, Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory, Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Nonsteroidals, Nsaid, Number Needed To Treat, P, Pancreatitis, Patients, Post-Ercp Pancreatitis, Prevention, Prophylactic, Prophylaxis, Randomized, Randomized-Trial, Rectal, Risk, Safety, Science, Somatostatin, Sphincterotomy, Stent Placement, Systematic, Timing, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Harnoss, J.M., Harnoss, J.C., Diener, M.K., Contin, P., Ulrich, A.B., Buchler, M.W. and Schmitz-Winnenthal, F.H. (2014), Portal annular pancreas a systematic review of a clinical challenge. *Pancreas*, **43** (7), 981-986.

Full Text: 2014\Pancreas43, 981.pdf

Abstract: Portal annular pancreas (PAP) is an asymptomatic congenital pancreas anomaly, in which portal and/or mesenteric veins are encased by pancreas tissue. The aim of the study was to determine the role of PAP in pancreatic surgery as well as its management and potential complication, specifically, postoperative pancreatic fistula (POPF). On the basis of a case report, the MEDLINE and ISI Web of Science databases were systematically reviewed up to September 2012. All articles describing a case of PAP were considered. In summary, 21 studies with 59 cases were included. The overall prevalence of PAP was 2.4% and the patients’ mean (SD) agewas 55.9(16.2) years. The POPF rate in patients with PAP (12 pancreaticoduodenectomies and 3 distal pancreatectomies) was 46.7% (in accordance with the definition of the International Study Group of Pancreatic Surgery). Portal annular pancreas is a quite unattended pancreatic variant with high prevalence and therefore still remains a clinical challenge to avoid postoperative complications. To decrease the risk for POPF, attentive preoperative diagnostics should also focus on PAP. In pancreaticoduodenectomy, a shift of the resection plane to the pancreas tail should be considered; in extensive pancreatectomy, coverage of the pancreatic remnant by the falciform ligament could be a treatment option.

Keywords: Articles, Case Report, Challenge, Circumportal Pancreas, Circumportal Pancreas, Clinical, Complete Pancreatic Encasement, Complication, Complications, Congenital, Coverage, Databases, Decrease, Definition, Diagnostics, Distal Pancreatectomy, Duct, Encasement, Fistula, International, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Isi Web Of Science Databases, Management, Medline, Pancreas, Pancreas Anomaly, Pancreatic Fistula, Pancreaticoduodenectomy, Patients, Portal Annular Pancreas, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Potential, Preoperative, Prevalence, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Treatment Option, Vein, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Yuhara, H., Ogawa, M., Kawaguchi, Y., Igarashi, M. and Mine, T. (2014), Smoking and risk for acute pancreatitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pancreas*, **43** (8), 1201-1207.

Full Text: 2014\Pancreas43, 1201.pdf

Abstract: We aimed to better understand the relationship between smoking and a risk for acute pancreatitis (AP) in existing observational studies. We identified studies by searching the PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases (from inception through August 31, 2013) and by searching bibliographies of relevant articles. Summary relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated with fixed-effects and random-effects models. A total of 5 studies met inclusion criteria for analysis. Both current smoking (summary RR, 1.74; 95% CI, 1.39-2.17; n = 5 studies) and former smoking (summary RR, 1.32; 95% CI, 1.03-1.71; n = 4 studies) were associated with an increased risk for AP. The positive association of current smoking and risk for AP remained when we limited the meta-analysis to studies that controlled for alcohol intake and body mass index (summary RR, 1.76; 95% CI, 1.31-2.36; n = 4 studies). Both current and former smoking are associated with increased risk for AP. Further investigations, both epidemiological and mechanistic, are needed to establish the extent to which the association can be explained by a causal link and whether smoking cessation can prevent the occurrence and development of AP.

Keywords: Acute Pancreatitis, Alcohol, Alcohol Intake, Analysis, Articles, Association, Bias, Bibliographies, Body Mass Index, Cigarette-Smoking, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Development, From, Index, Intervals, Investigations, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Nov, Observational, Observational Studies, Pancreatitis, Population-Based-Cohort, Prevent, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Scopus, Smoking, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Azimi, H., Khakshur, A.A., Abdollahi, M. and Rahimi, R. (2015), Potential new pharmacological agents derived from medicinal plants for the treatment of pancreatic cancer. *Pancreas*, **44** (1), 11-15.

Full Text: 2015\Pancreas44, 11.pdf

Abstract: In the present article, we reviewed plants and phytochemical compounds demonstrating beneficial effects in pancreatic cancer to find new sources of pharmaceutical agents. For this purpose, Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science, and Google scholar were searched for plants or herbal components with beneficial effects in the treatment of pancreatic cancer. Data were collected up to January 2013. The search terms were plant, herb, herbal therapy, or phytotherapy and pancreatic cancer or pancreas. All of the human in vivo and in vitro studies were included. According to studies, among diverse plants and phytochemicals, 12 compounds including apigenin, genistein, quercetin, resveratrol, epigallocatechin gallate, benzyl isothiocyanate, sulforaphane, curcumin, thymoquinone, dihydroartemisinin, cucurbitacin B, and perillyl alcohol have beneficial action against pancreatic cancer cells through 4 or more mechanisms. Applying their plausible synergistic effects can be an imperative approach for finding new efficient pharmacological agents in the treatment of pancreatic cancer.

Keywords: Alcohol, Approach, Article, Cancer, Data, Effects, Google, Google Scholar, Human, In Vitro, In Vivo, Mechanisms, Medicinal Plants, Pancreas, Pancreatic Cancer, Pharmaceutical Agents, Pharmacological Mechanisms, Phytochemical Compounds, Plant, Plants, Pubmed, Purpose, Science, Scopus, Sources, Synergistic Effects, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

? Yu, G., Li, S., Wan, R., Wang, X.P. and Hu, G.Y. (2015), Nafamostat mesilate for prevention of post-ERCP Pancreatitis: A meta-analysis of prospective, randomized, controlled trials. *Pancreas*, **44** (4), 561-569.

Full Text: 2015\Pancreas44, 561.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the efficacy of nafamostat on the prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP). Methods: Medline, Embase, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and Web of Science were searched until April 18, 2014. Results: Seven randomized controlled trials and 2956 patients met the search criteria. When compared with nonnafamostat, the incidence of PEP was reduced to 53% in the patients who received nafamostat (risk ratio [RR], 0.47; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.34-0.63). Further analyses were conducted based on the different risk classifications (n = 641 in patients with high risks: RR, 0.54; 95% CI, 0.30-0.96 and n = 944 with low risks: RR, 0.31; 95% CI, 0.17-0.56), PEP severities (n = 1654: RR, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.25-0.59 for mild; RR, 0.37; 95% CI, 0.15-0.96 for moderate; RR, 0.92; 95% CI, 0.13-6.38 for severe), and nafamostat doses (n = 1902: RR, 0.42; 95% CI, 0.28-0.63 for 20 mg; n = 1150: RR, 0.40; 95% CI, 0.25-0.63 for 50 mg). However, there was no reduction of the incidence of post-ERCP hyperamylasemia (n = 1585; 95% CI, 0.68-1.45) or cannulation difficulty (n = 1585; 95% CI, 0.91-1.23). Conclusions: Pooled analyses from current randomized controlled trials support the effectiveness of nafamostat for prophylaxis of PEP.

Keywords: Analyses, Clinical-Trial, Confidence, Criteria, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Gabexate Mesylate, High-Risk Patients, Incidence, Interval, Meta-Analysis, Multicenter, Nafamostat Mesilate, Pancreatitis, Patients, Pharmacological Prophylaxis, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Post-Ercp Pancreatitis, Prevention, Prophylaxis, Protease Inhibitors, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Risk, Risks, Science, Somatostatin, Support, Ulinastatin, Web Of Science

# Title: Pancreatology

Full Journal Title: Pancreatology

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Garcea, G., Dennison, A.R., Steward, W.P. and Berry, D.P. (2005), Role of inflammation in pancreatic carcinogenesis and the implications for future therapy. *Pancreatology*, **5** (6), 514-529.

Full Text: 2005\Pancreatology5, 514.pdf

Abstract: Background: The link between inflammation and pancreatic cancer has been observed for a number of gastrointestinal neoplasms. This review examines the role of inflammation in pancreatic carcinogenesis and how it can be utilised to develop new therapies against pancreatic cancer. Methods: A literature review of PUBMED, MEDLINE and Web of Science databases was undertaken using the key words, pancreatic cancer, inflammation, inducible nitric oxide, interleukins, pro-inflammatory cytokines, cyclooxygenase-2, NF-kappa B, reactive oxygen species, DNA adducts, lipoxygenases, chemoprevention. Results: Epidemiological evidence and molecular studies both in vitro and in vivo all support the hypothesis that inflammation plays an important in the initiation and progression of pancreatic tumours. Conclusion: Sustained damage caused by chronic inflammation may precede the onset of frank malignancy by a significant interval. As such, suppression of inflammatory changes and oxidative damage, may help delay or even prevent the inception of pancreatic neoplasia. Copyright (C) 2005 S. Karger AG, Basel and IAP.

Keywords: Alpha-Induced Apoptosis, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Carcinoma Cell-Lines, Chemoprevention, Copyright, Cyclooxygenase (Cox)-2 Expression, Cyclooxygenase-2, Databases, Dna, Dna Adducts, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Gastrointestinal, In Vivo, Inducible Nitric Oxide, Interleukins, Lipoxygenases, Literature, Literature Review, Malignancy, Manganese Superoxide-Dismutase, Methods, Molecular, Neoplasia, Neoplasms, Nf-Kappa B, Nf-Kappa-B, Nitric-Oxide Synthase, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Pancreatic Cancer, Pro-Inflammatory Cytokines, Prostate-Cancer Cells, Reactive Oxygen Species, Review, Science, Therapy, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor, Tumours, Web of Science

? Doucas, H., Garcea, G., Neal, C.P., Manson, M.M. and Berry, D.P. (2006), Chemoprevention of pancreatic cancer: A review of the molecular pathways involved, and evidence for the potential for chemoprevention. *Pancreatology*, **6** (5), 429-439.

Full Text: [2006\Pancreatology6, 429.pdf](2006/Pancreatology6,%20429.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Pancreatic cancer has a poor prognosis. The use of drugs or natural agents which inhibit or slow down tumour growth therefore has important potential in the development of future therapies. Methods: A literature search of the PUBMED and ISI Web of Science databases was undertaken to review the current data available on the alterations in signalling pathways found in pancreatic carcinogenesis, in order to identify sites that could be targeted by chemopreventive agents. Several agents of particular relevance to pancreatic cancer were identified, and their possible mechanisms of action reviewed. Results: Chemopreventive agents such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, green tea constituents, and antioxidants have been shown to target various steps in intracellular signalling pathways, particularly those controlling cell proliferation and survival. Work on cell lines and animal models has shown that some of these agents may be able to modulate the growth of pancreatic tumours. Initial clinical trials of some chemopreventives in pancreatic cancer have been undertaken, and have yielded mixed results, prompting the need for further studies. Conclusion: As the molecular pathology of pancreatic cancer becomes better understood, sites of action of chemopreventive substances have been uncovered. Several agents have shown promising results by their ability to inhibit pancreatic carcinogenesis in laboratory studies. If these effects can be successfully translated into human studies then these agents may prove to be valuable adjuvant therapies in the future. Copyright (C) 2006 S. Karger AG, Basel and IAP.

Keywords: Azaserine-Treated Rats, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Carcinoma-Cell-Lines, Chemoprevention, Clinical Trials, Copyright, Cox-2, Cyclin D1, Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression, Databases, Development, Drugs, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis, Green Tea, Human, ISI, Literature, Methods, Molecular, Nf-Kappa-B, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Nsaids, Pancreatic Cancer, Pathology, Perillyl Alcohol, Phase-II Trial, Polyphenols, Prognosis, Pubmed, Review, Science, Signalling, Survival, Tumours, Web of Science

? Cao, F., Li, J., Li, A., Fang, Y. and Li, F. (2012), Citation classics in acute pancreatitis. *Pancreatology*, **12** (4), 325-330.

Full Text: [2012\Pancreatology12, 325.pdf](2012/Pancreatology12,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: Background/Objectives: The number of times an article is cited in scientific journals reflects its impact on a specific biomedical field or specialty and reflects the impact of the authors’ creativity. Our purpose was to characterize the most frequently cited articles about acute pancreatitis. Methods: We utilized the 2010 edition of Journal Citation Reports and Social Sciences Citation Index database to determine the most frequently cited articles published after 1956. The 100 most frequently cited articles were selected. Articles were evaluated for several characteristics including number of citations, publication time, country of origin, institution, journal, publication type of article and authorship. Results: The most frequently cited article received 1281 citations and the least frequently cited article received 163 citations, with a mean of 266.65 citations per article. These citation classics were published in 31 high-impact journals, led by Gastroenterology. of the 100 articles, 56 were clinical observational studies, 20 concerned basic science and 15 were review articles. The articles originated from 16 countries, with the United States contributing 47 articles; 56 institutions produced these 100 top-cited articles, led by University of Ulm (9 publications) and New York University (9 publications); 23 persons authored 3 or more of the top-cited articles led by Imrie (10 publications). Conclusion: “Citation classics” about acute pancreatitis are detected in both experimental and clinical research field, which provide a historical perspective on the scientific progress and allow for recognition of important advances in this specialty. Copyright (c) 2012, IAP and EPC. Published by Elsevier India, a division of Reed Elsevier India Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acute Pancreatitis, Advances, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Biomedical, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Classic, Citation Classics, Citations, Classics, Clinical, Clinical Research, Country, Country of Origin, Creativity, Database, Experimental, Field, Historical Perspective, Impact, India, Institutions, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, New York, Observational, Observational Studies, Origin, Pancreatitis, Progress, Publication, Publications, Purpose, Research, Review, Rights, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientific Progress, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Specialty, United States, University

? Kanth, R., Samji, N.S., Inaganti, A., Komanapalli, S.D., Rivera, R., Antillon, M.R. and Roy, P.K. (2014), Endotherapy in symptomatic pancreas divisum: A systematic review. *Pancreatology*, **14** (4), 244-250.

Full Text: [2014\Pancreatology14, 244.pdf](2014/Pancreatology14,%20244.pdf)

Abstract: Pancreas divisum (PD) is the most common congenital variant of the pancreas and has been implicated as a cause of pancreatitis; however, endoscopic treatment is controversial. Our objective was to examine patient response to endotherapy for treatment of symptomatic PD in adult patients in a systematic review of the literature. A systematic review of all case series and case control studies with ten or more patients undergoing endotherapy for treatment of symptomatic PD indicated by acute recurrent pancreatitis (ARP), chronic pancreatitis (CP), or chronic abdominal pain (CAP) was performed. PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases were searched from inception through February 2013 using [pancreas divisum] AND [endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)] OR [endotherapy] OR [endoscopy] as search terms. Importantly, the majority of studies were retrospective in nature, significantly limiting analysis capacity. Main outcomes measures included endotherapy response rate in patients with PD and ARP, CP, or CAP. Twenty-two studies were included in the review, with a total of 838 patients. Response to endoscopy was seen in 528 patients, but response rate varied by clinical presentation. Patients with ARP had a response rate ranging from 43% to 100% (median 76%). Reported response rates were lower in the other two groups, ranging from 21% to 80% (median 42%) for patients with CP and 11%-55% (median 33%) for patients with CAP. Complications reported included perforation, post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis, bleeding, and clogged stents. Endotherapy appears to offer an effective treatment option for patients with symptomatic PD, with the best results in patients presenting with ARP. Copyright (C) 2014, IAP and EPC. Published by Elsevier India, a division of Reed Elsevier India Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal, Adult, Analysis, Bleeding, Cap, Capacity, Case-Control, Chronic, Clinical, Complications, Congenital, Control, Databases, Endoscopy, Groups, India, Literature, Measures, Outcomes, Pain, Pancreas, Pancreatitis, Patients, Pd, Presentation, Pubmed, Rates, Recurrent, Response, Review, Rights, Science, Stents, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Treatment Option, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Papers in Regional Science

Full Journal Title: Papers in Regional Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Biscaia, R. and Mota, I. (2013), Models of spatial competition: A critical review. *Papers in Regional Science*, **92** (4), 853-874.

Full Text: [2013\Pap Reg Sci92, 853.pdf](2013/Pap%20Reg%20Sci92,%20853.pdf)

Abstract: This critical review focuses on the development of spatial competition models a la Hotelling in which the location choice of firms plays a major role. We start by quantifying the research in this field by using bibliometric tools. Thereafter, this study identifies the main research paths within spatial competition modelling. Specifically, the type of strategy (Bertrand vs. Cournot competition), the assumptions that are made in respect to the market (linear vs. circular), production costs, transportation costs, the number of firms and the type of information (complete vs. incomplete) and their effects on the location equilibria are also discussed.

Keywords: Agglomeration, Assumptions, Bibliometric, Choice, Competition, Complete, Costs, Cournot-Competition, Critical Review, D82, Development, Duopoly, Effects, Equilibria, Field, Game Theory, Hotelling, Incomplete Information, Information, L13, Location, Location Choice, Market, Minimum Differentiation, Modelling, Models, Monopolistic Competition, Nov, Price-Discrimination, Product Differentiation, R10, Research, Review, Role, Sequential Entry, Spatial Competition, Strategy, Transportation

# Title: PS: Political Science and Politics

Full Journal Title: [PS: Political Science and Politics](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=PSC)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Cnudde, C.F. (1986), Care in using the Social-Sciences Citation Index - Comment on klingemanns method. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, **19** (4), 850-852.

Keywords: Comment on

? Masuoka, N., Grofman, B. and Feld, S.L. (2007), The political science 400: A 20-year update. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, **40** (1), 133-145.

Full Text: [2007\Pol Sci Pol40, 133.pdf](2007\Pol%20Sci%20Pol40,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: This essay is the first of a planned three-part series dealing with quantitative indicators of continuity and change in the political science discipline, focusing on the period since 1960. The series is inspired by the work of Somit and Tanenhaus (1967) which presented reputational rankings of both departments and individuals. For this series of essays, we created a unique database in which we recorded cumulative citation counts between 1960–2005 for all regular faculty members of U.S. Ph.D.-granting institutions ca. 2002. In addition to identifying the department at which the individuals in this data set are presently employed, we have also collected information on their date of Ph.D. and the institution from which their Ph.D. was awarded.

# Title: Parasites & Vectors

Full Journal Title: Parasites & Vectors

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: Impact Factor

? Al-Mutawakel, K., Scutaru, C., Shami, A., Sakr, M., Groneberg, D.A. and Quarcoo, D. (2010), Scientometric analysis of the world-wide research efforts concerning Leishmaniasis. *Parasites & Vectors*, **3**, Article Number: 14.

Full Text: [2010\Par Vec3, 14.pdf](2010\Par%20Vec3,%2014.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Leishmaniasis is a chronic disease that is found in various countries of the world. The aim of the current study was to investigate the impact of leishmaniasis on the world’s research output. The present study assessed benchmarking of research output for the period between 1957 and 2006. Using large database analyses, research in the field of leishmaniasis was evaluated. Furthermore, cooperation between different countries was identified. Results: The number of publications increased with time. Most publications came from Western countries such as the US, UK or Germany. Interestingly, countries like Brazil and India had a high research output. We found a substantial amount of cooperation between countries. Conclusion: Although leishmaniasis is of limited geographic distribution it attracts a wide research interest. The central hub of research cooperation is the USA.

Keywords: Benchmarking, Database, Germany, Health, Impact, India, Number of Publications, Publications, Research, Research Output, Scientometric, UK, US, USA

? Liu, R., Dong, H.F., Guo, Y., Zhao, Q.P. and Jiang, M.S. (2011), Efficacy of praziquantel and artemisinin derivatives for the treatment and prevention of human schistosomiasis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Parasites & Vectors*, **4**, Article Number: 201.

Full Text: [2011\Par Vec4, 201.pdf](2011\Par%20Vec4,%20201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Praziquantel has been used as first-line drug for chemotherapy of schistosomiasis since 1984. Besides praziquantel, artemether and artesunate have also been used for the control of this infectious disease since late 1990s. In this article, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the antischistosomal efficacy of different medication strategies including monotherapy or combination therapies of these drugs. Results: A number of 52 trials from 38 articles published in peer-reviewed journals before July 2011 were selected for analysis after searching the following literature databases: the Cochrane Library, PubMed/MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science, Chinese Biomedicine Literature Database, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure. Our meta-analyses showed that a dosage of 30-60 mg/kg praziquantel compared with placebo produced a protection rate of about 76% (95% CI: 67%-83%) for treating human schistosomiasis, which varied from 70% to 76% with no significant differences among the subspecies S. haematobium, S. japonicum or S. mansoni. Protection rates were higher when praziquantel doses were elevated, as concluded from the nRCTs results: the protection rate of praziquantel at 40 mg/kg was 52% (95% CI: 49%-55%), and it increased to 91% (95% CI: 88%-92%) when the dosages were elevated to 60/80/100 mg/kg divided two or more doses. Multiple doses of artemether or artesunate over 1- or 2-week intervals resulted in protection rates of 65% to 97% for preventing schistosomiasis, and increased doses and shorter medication intervals improved their efficacies. Praziquantel and artemisinin derivatives (artemether or artesunate) in combination resulted in a higher protection rate of 84% (95% CI: 64%-91%) than praziquantel monotherapy for treatment. praziquantel and artesunate in combination had a great protection rate of 96% (95% CI: 78%-99%) for preventing schistosomes infection. Conclusions: According to the results, praziquantel remains effective in schistosomiasis treatment, and multiple doses would improve its efficacy; meanwhile, praziquantel is also a good drug for preventing acute schistosomiasis morbidity. It’s better to use multiple doses of artemether or artesunate with 1- or 2-week intervals for prevention against schistosome infection. Praziquantel and artemether or artesunate in combination perform better in treatment than praziquantel monotherapy, and they are especially suitable for treating the patients with repeated exposure to infected water.

Keywords: Acute, Analysis, Artemether, Artemether Treatment, Artesunate, Chemotherapy, China, Clinical-Trials, Cochrane, Control, Database, Databases, Differences, Disease, Double-Blind, Drug, Drugs, Efficacy, Egyptian Villagers, Exposure, Haematobium Infection, Human, Human Schistosomiasis, Infection, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Mansoni Infections, Medication, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Monotherapy, Morbidity, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Oral Artemether, Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Praziquantel, Prevention, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Water, Web of Science

? Ramos, J.M., González-Alcaide, G. and Bolaños-Pizarro, M. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of leishmaniasis research in MEDLINE (1945-2010). *Parasites & Vectors*, **6**, Article Number: 55.

Full Text: [2013\Par Vec6, 55.pdf](2013/Par%20Vec6,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Publications are often used as a measure of success of research work. Leishmaniasis is considered endemic in 98 countries, most of which are developing. This article describes a bibliometric review of the literature on leishmaniasis research Indexed in PubMed during a 66-year period. Methods: MEDLINE was used via the PubMed online service of the US National Library of Medicine. The search strategy was Leishmania [MeSH] or leishmaniasis [MeSH] from 1 January 1945 until 31 December 2010. Neither language nor document type restrictions were employed. Results: A total of 20,780 references were retrieved. The number of publications increased steadily over time, with 3,380 publications from 1945-1980 to 8,267 from 2001-2010. Leishmaniasis documents were published in 1,846 scientific journals, and Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (4.9%) was the top one. The USA was the predominant country by considering the first author’s institutional address (16.8%), followed by Brazil (14.9%), and then India (9.0%), however Brazil leads the scientific output in 2001-2010 period (18.5%), followed by the USA (13.5%) and India (10%). The production ranking changed when the number of publications was normalised by population (Israel and Switzerland), by gross domestic product (Nepal and Tunisia), and by gross national income per capita (India and Ethiopia). For geographical area, Europe led (31.7%), followed by Latin America (24.5%). Conclusions: We have found an increase in the number of publications in the field of leishmaniasis. The USA and Brazil led scientific production on leishmaniasis research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Brazil, Challenge, Country, Developing, Diagnosis, Diffuse Cutaneous Leishmaniasis, Elimination, Ethiopia, Europe, Field, First, Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, Health, India, Institutional Address, Israel, Journals, Language, Latin America, Leishmania, Leishmaniasis, Leishmaniasis Cutaneous, Leishmaniasis Mucocutaneous, Leishmaniasis Visceral, Literature, Mapping, Mar, Measure, Medicine, MEDLINE, Methods, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Nepal, Network Analysis, Online, Parasitology, Population, Publications, Pubmed, Ranking, References, Research, Research Productivity, Research Work, Restrictions, Results, Review, Scientific Journals, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Search Strategy, Service, Strategy, Switzerland, Tropical Medicine, US, USA, Visceral Leishmaniasis, Work

? Bundschuh, M., Groneberg, D.A., Klingelhoefer, D. and Gerber, A. (2013), Yellow fever disease: Density equalizing mapping and gender analysis of international research output. *Parasites & Vectors*, **6**, Article Number: 331.

Full Text: [2013\Par Vec6, 331.pdf](2013/Par%20Vec6,%20331.pdf)

Abstract: Background: A number of scientific papers on yellow fever have been published but no broad scientometric analysis on the published research of yellow fever has been reported. The aim of the article based study was to provide an in-depth evaluation of the yellow fever field using large-scale data analysis and employment of bibliometric indicators of production and quantity. Methods: Data were retrieved from the Web of Science database (WoS) and analyzed as part of the NewQis platform. Then data were extracted from each file, transferred to databases and visualized as diagrams. Partially by means of density-equalizing mapping makes the findings clear and emphasizes the output of the analysis. Results: In the study period from 1900 to 2012 a total of 5,053 yellow fever-associated items were published by 79 countries. The United States (USA) having the highest publication rate at 42% (n = 751) followed by far from Brazil (n = 203), France (n = 149) and the United Kingdom (n = 113). The most productive journals are the “Public Health Reports”, the “American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene” and the “Journal of Virology”. The gender analysis showed an overall steady increase of female authorship from 1950 to 2011. Brazil is the only country of the five most productive countries with a higher proportion of female scientists. Conclusions: The present data shows an increase in research productivity over the entire study period, in particular an increase of female scientists. Brazil shows a majority of female authors, a fact that is confirmed by other studies.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Country, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Databases, Disease, Employment, England, Evaluation, Female, Fever, Field, Floor, France, Gender, Gender Analysis, Germany, Health, Index, Indicators, Inn, International, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, London, Mapping, Medicine, Methods, Nov, Papers, Parasitology, Productivity, Publication, Publication Rate, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Results, Science, Scientists, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric Benchmarking, Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom, United States, USA, Vector, Visualization, Web of Science, Wos

# Title: Parasitology

Full Journal Title: Parasitology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Parasitology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Parasitology

ISSN: 0031-1820 Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Cambridge Univ Press

Publisher Address: 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211

Subject Categories:

Parasitology: Impact Factor

? Dobell, C. (1938), Dr O. Uplavici (1887–1938). *Parasitology*, **30** (2), 239-241.

Full Text: -1959\Parasitology30, 239.pdf

Abstract: To students of the literature dealing with amoebic dysentery the name of O. Uplavici is probably not unfamiliar: but few authors are aware, apparently, of his singular story, so the following lines recording his life and death may therefore be acceptable to readers of *Parasitology*.

# Title: Parasitology Research

Full Journal Title: Parasitology Research

ISO Abbreviated Title: Parasitol. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Parasitol Res

ISSN: 0044-3255

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Springer Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Parasitology: Impact Factor

? Zhu, H.P., Yu, C.H., Xia, X., Dong, G.Y., Tang, J., Fang, L. and Du, Y.K. (2010), Assessing the diagnostic accuracy of immunodiagnostic techniques in the diagnosis of schistosomiasis japonica: A meta-analysis. *Parasitology Research*, **107** (5), 1067-1073.

Full Text: [2010\Par Res107, 1067.pdf](2010\Par%20Res107,%201067.pdf)

Abstract: Immunodiagnostic tests are commonly used in the diagnosis for schistosomiasis japonica in field situation. Their diagnostic effect, however, has never been evaluated in a systematic way. We set out to review the value of tests including enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and indirect hemagglutination assay (IHA) in the diagnosis of schistosomiasis japonica. A comprehensive search was conducted in order to identify all possible studies achieving the inclusion criteria. We undertook a meta-analysis of diagnostic ability that compared ELISA with IHA for the diagnosis of schistosomiasis japonica. Original articles were searched in Pubmed, Science Citation Index Expanded, Cochrane Library, Proquest and China National Knowledge Infrastructure. Data extractions were conducted independently by two reviewers. Summary receiver operating characteristic curves were used to summarize overall test performance. Funnel plot was used to analyze publication bias. Finally, 16 studies met inclusion criteria. In all studies combined, the diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) for IHA was 8.689 (95%CI 7.671 to 9.842) and ELISA was 3.691 (95%CI 3.018 to 4.515). The DOR for IHA was better than that for ELISA. IHA demonstrated TPR\* = 0.721 and ELISA showed TPR\* = 0.633. IHA performance was superior to that of ELISA. Nevertheless, difference of the accuracy between the two methods for diagnosis of schistosomiasis japonica has no statistical significance as shown by the result of Z test. We found that both IHA and ELISA can be used to rule in or rule out the diagnosis.

Keywords: China, Tests, Assay

? Sharif, M., Sarvi, S., Shokri, A., Teshnizi, S.H., Rahimi, M.T., Mizani, A., Ahmadpour, E. and Daryani, A. (2015), *Toxoplasma gondii* infection among sheep and goats in Iran: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Parasitology Research*, **114** (1), 1-16.

Full Text: [2015\Par Res114, 1.pdf](2015/Par%20Res114,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Toxoplasmosis, a cosmopolitan parasitic infection caused by Toxoplasma gondii, is frequently found in meat-producing animals and human beings. This review and meta-analysis study was performed to evaluate the overall prevalence of T. gondii infection among sheep and goats in Iran. Data were systematically collected from 1977 to 2012 in Iran on the following electronic databases: PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Scopus, Web of Science, Magiran, Irandoc, IranMedex, and Scientific Information Database (SID). Additionally, abstracts of national scientific congresses and dissertations were included. A total of 34 articles in field of sheep and 18 articles about goat toxoplasmosis, totalizing to the examination of 14,372 sheep and 3,120 goats, reporting prevalence of toxoplasmosis from different regions of Iran fulfilled our eligibility criteria. The overall prevalence rate of toxoplasmosis in Iran was estimated to be 31 % (95 % confidence interval (CI) = 0.259825 to 0.352382) in sheep and 27 % (95 % CI = 0.140097 to 0.424782) in goats, respectively. There was no significant difference in infection rate between males and females among sheep (odds ratio (OR) = 1.002, 95 % CI = 0.59 to 1.696) and goats (OR = 1.027, 95 % CI = 0.685 to 1.541). Analysis revealed that infection rate in sheep over than 1 year old was 2.4 times more than that in less than 1 year old (OR = 2.396, 95 % CI = 1.050 to 5.467). This systematic review and meta-analysis study revealed that infection is widespread in Iran. Further studies are required to improve strategies for controlling infection among flocks and consequently in human population.

Keywords: Analysis, Animals, Antibodies, Articles, Cattle, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Epidemiology, Examination, Field, From, Goat, Goats, Google, Google Scholar, Human, Human Consumption, Humans, Infection, Information, Interval, Iran, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Pakistan, Population, Prevalence, Province, Pubmed, Reporting, Review, Science, Scopus, Seroprevalence, Sheep, Systematic, Systematic Review, Toxoplasma Gondii, Toxoplasmosis, Web, Web Of Science

? Hezarjaribi, H.Z., Fakhar, M., Shokri, A., Teshnizi, S.H., Sadough, A. and Taghavi, M. (2015), *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection among Iranian general population of women: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Parasitology Research*, **114** (4), 1291-1300.

Full Text: [2015\Par Res114, 1291.pdf](2015/Par%20Res114,%201291.pdf)

Abstract: Trichomonas vaginalis (T. vaginalis) is one of the main causes of vaginitis, prostatitis, and cervicitis all over the world. Little information is available regarding the burden of T. vaginalis infection in Iranian women. This systematic review and meta-analysis were carried out to determine the prevalence of T. vaginalis among general population of Iranian women. Data were systematically collected from 1992 to 2012 in Iran on such electronic databases as PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Scopus, Web of Science, Magiran, Irandoc, Iran medex, Scientific Information Database (SID), Global Health, and LILACS. Additionally, abstracts of national scientific congresses and dissertations were included. A total of 30 articles attempted to examine 70,373 individuals and reported the prevalence of trichomoniasis from different regions of Iran. The overall prevalence rate of trichomoniasis in Iran was estimated to be 8 % (95 % confidence interval (CI)=0.07 to 0.09) with the maximum 38.8 % (95 % CI=0.036 to 0.042) and the minimum 0.009 % (95 % CI=0.008 to 0.010), respectively. Also, it was found that the prevalence in Central provinces is higher than other ones. In all studies, the average of age was 24.5 with the maximum and the minimum of 45 and 22.5 years old, respectively. The present review revealed that infection rate is relatively high among Iranian women, and risk factors such as hygienic situation, behavior and local culture, poor socioeconomic condition, feeble moral considerations, and increase in marriage age must be considered in the management of controlling programs.

Keywords: Abstracts, Age, Articles, Attempted, Behavior, Burden, City, Confidence, Culture, Data, Database, Databases, Epidemiology, Factors, From, General, General Population, Global, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Infection, Information, Inmates, Interval, Iran, Local, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minimum, Population, Pregnant-Women, Prevalence, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Sexually-Transmitted-Diseases, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trichomonas Vaginalis, Web, Web Of Science, Women, World

# Title: Parasitology Today

Full Journal Title: Parasitology Today

ISO Abbreviated Title: Parasitol. Today

JCR Abbreviated Title: Parasitol Today

ISSN: 0169-4758

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Parasitology: Impact Factor 6.134, /(2001)

Hirst, S. (2000), A new name for *Parasitology Today*. *Parasitology Today*, **16** (11), 455.

Full Text: [2000\Par Tod16, 455.pdf](2000\Par%20Tod16,%20455.pdf)

Abstract: *Parasitology Today* is officially the Number One ranked journal in parasitology (impact factor 4.940). Since its launch in 1985, *Parasitology Today* has been part of the *Trends* Journal series – the most highly cited group of monthly review journals in the world, that includes *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, *Trends in Microbiology*, *Trends in Genetics*, *Immunology Today* and *Trends in Cell Biology*.

# Title: Parkinsonism & Related Disorders

Full Journal Title: Parkinsonism & Related Disorders

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Tan, D., Danoudis, M., McGinley, J. and Morris, M.E. (2012), Relationships between motor aspects of gait impairments and activity limitations in people with Parkinson’s disease: A systematic review. *Parkinsonism & Related Disorders*, **18** (2), 117-124.

Full Text: [2012\Par Rel Dis18, 117.pdf](2012\Par%20Rel%20Dis18,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: Gait disorders are common in people with Parkinson’s disease (PD) yet their associations with activity limitations remain poorly understood. The objective of this review is to investigate the relationships between gait impairments and activity limitations in people with idiopathic PD. Six electronic databases (MEDLINE ISI, CINAHL, Web of Science ISI, EMBASE, PsycINFO and Scopus) were systematically searched using relevant terms to source for English-language studies published between 1900 and January 2011. Only studies that reported associations between impairments and activity limitations were considered for the review. The methodological quality of eligible studies was evaluated using a customized checklist by two independent reviewers. Data on participant characteristics, disease severity and associations between variables were extracted using a standardized data extraction form. Correlation coefficients were transformed to standardized scores and pooled using the fixed or random effects models. 16 of the 1735 studies screened were included, comprising 1882 participants. Large effect sizes were found between postural instability measured by the Berg Balance scale and activity limitation measured by the Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale Activities of Daily Living (UPDRS ADL) section (-0.81; 95% CI, -0.99 to -0.63; p < 0.001). Gait hypokinesia measured by gait speed was significantly correlated with UPDRS ADL (-0.41; 95% CI, -0.56 to -0.26; p < 0.001). Gait freezing measured by the Freezing of Gait Questionnaire was associated with reduction in ADL (0.45; 95% CI, 0.36 to 0.54; p < 0.001). Knowledge of gait disturbances and their associations with disability may help to guide clinicians in assessing patients to optimize functional outcomes. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 6-Minute Walk, Activity Limitations, Adl, Assessing, Balance, Characteristics, Data, Databases, Disability, Disease, Disorders, Disturbances, Effects, Extraction, Falls, Functional Performance, Gait Impairments, ISI, Limitation, Living, MEDLINE, Mobility, Models, Outcomes, Parkinson’s Disease, Patients, Pd, Physical Performance-Measures, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality of, Quality-of-Life, Reduction, Review, Rights, Scale, Science, Scopus, Source, Systematic Review, Walking Capacity, Web of Science

# Title: Pathologe

Full Journal Title: Pathologe

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pathologe

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pathologe

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vochem, R., Einenkel, J., Horn, L.C. and Ruschpler, P. (2014), Importance of the tumor stem cell hypothesis for understanding ovarian cancer. *Pathologe*, **35** (4), 361-370.

Full Text: [2014\Pathologe35, 361.pdf](2014/Pathologe35,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: Despite complex surgical and systemic therapies epithelial ovarian cancer has a poor prognosis. A small quantity of tumorigenic cells termed cancer stem cells (CSC) are responsible for the development of chemoresistance and high rates of recurrence. This review presents the CSC hypothesis and describes methods of identification and enrichment of CSCs as well as approaches for the therapeutic use of these findings. A systematic literature review based on PubMed and Web of Science was carried out. The CSC model is based on a hierarchical structure of tumors with few CSCs and variably differentiated tumor cells constituting the tumor bulk. Only the CSCs possess tumorigenic potential. Other essential functional characteristics of CSCs are their potential for self-renewal and their ability to differentiate into further cell types. The CSCs are structurally characterized by different surface markers and changes in certain signaling pathways. Currently there are phase I and II studies in progress investigating specific influences on CSCs. Various clinical characteristics of the course of disease in ovarian cancer are aptly represented by the tumor stem cell model. In spite of precisely defined functional characteristics of CSCs, surface markers and signaling pathways show individual differences and vary between tumor entities. This complicates identification and enrichment. Current experimental findings in various approaches and even first clinical studies raise hopes for a personalized cancer therapy targeting CSCs.

Keywords: Acute Myeloid-Leukemia, Cancer, Cancer Stem Cells, Cancer Therapy, Carcinoma, Cd133, Cell, Changes, Characteristics, Chemotherapy Resistance, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Course, Development, Disease, Enrichment, Experimental, Expression, First, Hallmarks, Hierarchical Structure, Hierarchical Tumor Structure, Identification, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Model, Ovarian Cancer, Pathogenesis, Pathways, Phase I, Population, Potential, Precursors, Prognosis, Progress, Pubmed, Rates, Recurrence, Review, Science, Self-Renewal Potential, Signaling, Small, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Structure, Surface, Surface Epithelium, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Targeting, Therapeutic, Therapy, Tumor, Tumorigenic Cells, Understanding, Web Of Science

# Title: Pathologica

Full Journal Title: Pathologica

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pathologica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pathologica

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mancini, A.M. (1997), The role of the anatomist/pathologist in modern medicine. *Pathologica*, **89** (2), 97-103.

Keywords: Role

# Title: Pathology

Full Journal Title: Pathology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pathology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pathology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jara-Lazaro, A.R., Thike, A.A. and Tan, P.H. (2010), Is the second opinion always better than the first?: Authors’ reply. *Pathology*, **42** (5), 498-499.

Full Text: [2010\Pathology42, 498.pdf](2010/Pathology42,%20498.pdf)

Keywords: Surgical Pathology

# Title: Pathology International

Full Journal Title: [Pathology International](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117990932/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pathol. Int.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pathol Int

ISSN: 1320-5463

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country Japan

Language: English

Publisher: Blackwell Science Asia

Publisher Address: 54 University St, P O Box 378, Carlton, Victoria 3053, Australia

Subject Categories:

Pathology: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Mori, S. (2000), Citation Index for pathology journals. *Pathology International*, **50** (10), 766.

Full Text: [2000\Pat Int50, 766.pdf](2000\Pat%20Int50,%20766.pdf)

Keywords: Journals, Pathology

? Anonymous (2015), Pathology international top 100 citation articles. *Pathology International*, **65** (1), 2-8.

Full Text: [2015\Pat Int65, 2.pdf](2015/Pat%20Int65,%202.pdf)

# Title: Patient Education and Counseling

Full Journal Title: [Patient Education and Counseling](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5139&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=1fd754599dd8be7fc77f006fbb5b8eca)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Patient Educ. Couns.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Patient Educ Couns

ISSN: 0738-3991

Issues/Year: 9

Journal Country Ireland

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ireland Ltd

Publisher Address: Customer Relations Manager, Bay 15, Shannon Industrial Estate Co, Clare, IR

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 0.747, 62/85 (1999),

? Bos, H.M.W., van Balen, F. and van den Boom, D.C. (2005), Lesbian families and family functioning: an overview. *Patient Education and Counseling*, **59** (3), 263-275.

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: In the last 30 years a growing body of studies on lesbian parents and the development of children has been published. METHODS: Four computerized databases were identified studies for inclusion in this review of research on lesbian families, namely PsychInfo, Educational Resources Information Centre (ERIC), MEDLINE, and the Social Sciences Citation Index. RESULTS: Forty-four empirical studies on lesbian families published between 1978 and 2003 were reviewed. In the research on lesbian families two phases were identified. To begin with, systematic studies on lesbian families focused on lesbian families with children who were born in a previous heterosexual relationship. More recently, studies included lesbian families whose children were born to the lesbian couple (planned lesbian families). In both phases, articles reporting results on children’s development (such as sexual identity, emotional/behavioral development, social relationships and cognitive functioning), and parental functioning (such as mental psychological health and parenting skills). This paper presents and discusses major finding of the reviewed articles. CONCLUSION: Studies in both phases have emphasized that lesbian and heterosexual families are very much alike. However, it is the stigma of lesbianism that makes the family situation of lesbian families different. PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS: Healthcare workers should be informed about the similarities and differences between lesbian families and heterosexual families, and about the non-traditional family situation of planned lesbian families.

Keywords: Children, Couple, Databases, Development, Empirical Studies, Families, Family, Health, Methods, Objectives, Parents, Reporting, Research, Review, Social, Stigma

? Anker, A.E., Reinhart, A.M. and Feeley, T.H. (2011), Health information seeking: A review of measures and methods. *Patient Education and Counseling*, **82** (3), 346-354.

Full Text: [2011\Pat Edu Cou82, 346.pdf](2011\Pat%20Edu%20Cou82,%20346.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Outlines the methods and measures commonly used to study active health information seeking and prescribes important considerations in advancing the study of patient information seeking. Methods: A systematic review of the literature from 1978 to 2010. A single bibliometric database. PsychInfo. identified 648 articles of health information seeking. The 129 articles included in the review were coded by type of sample, measures (n = 12) utilized to study health information seeking, and types of study methods (n = 5). Results: A majority of studies used non-clinical samples and measured general health information seeking (i.e.. whether the participant engaged in a search for health information) through cross-sectional study designs. Conclusions: There are varying samples, measures, and designs used to identify those who do or do not seek health information. Future research should look into how health information seeking influences health management and should uncover the social and relational functions of health information seeking using more advanced (and less routinely applied) measures and methods of studying health information seeking. Practice implications: More people are actively searching for health information and health providers should address this in their discussions with patients. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Cancer, Care, Critical Review, Database, Functions, General, Health, Health Information, Health Information Seeking, Information, Internet Use, Ireland, Literature, Management, Mar, Medical Information, Methods, Needs, Online, Participation, Patient Information, Patients, Preferences, Providers, Research, Review, Rights, Satisfaction, Shared Decision-Making, SI, Social, Systematic Review

? Zhou, Y.F., Cameron, E., Forbes, G. and Humphris, G. (2011), Systematic review of the effect of dental staff behaviour on child dental patient anxiety and behaviour. *Patient Education and Counseling*, **85** (1), 4-13.

Full Text: [2011\Pat Edu Cou85, 4.pdf](2011\Pat%20Edu%20Cou85,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To review the literature, of the past 30 years, on the effects of dental staff behaviour on the anxiety and behaviour of child dental patients; especially to determine staff behaviours that reduce anxiety and encourage cooperation of children. Methods: A systematic literature review was conducted using PubMed, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library, PsycINFO, Embase and CINAHL. Results: Initial search returned 31 publications of which 11 fulfilled the criteria for review. Among seven studies that measured anxiety, four used validated measures. Five observational studies coded behaviour using Weinstein et al.’s (1982) coding scheme [1]. An empathic working style and appropriate level of physical contact accompanied by verbal reassurance was found to reduce fear-related behaviours in children. Findings regarding positive reinforcement and dentists’ experience increasing cooperative behaviour were inconsistent. Conclusions: Measures for anxiety and behaviour varied across studies. Relationships between certain dental staff behaviours and child anxiety/behaviour were reported. However, limited work was identified and research using improved sampling, measurement and statistical approach is required. Practice implications: Understanding what routine clinical behaviour of dental staff affects children’s dental anxiety/behaviour will inform investigators of how children comply and help staff be aware the significance of their daily behaviour on treatment success. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anxiety, Behaviour, Child, Children, Cochrane, Coding, Cooperation, Dental Anxiety, Dentist, Dentists, Fear, Literature, Literature Review, Management Problems, Measurement, Methods, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Practice, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Statistical, Success, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

? Chewning, B., Bylund, C.L., Shah, B., Arora, N.K., Gueguen, J.A. and Makoul, G. (2012), Patient preferences for shared decisions: A systematic review. *Patient Education and Counseling*, **86** (1), 9-18.

Full Text: [2012\Pat Edu Cou86, 9.pdf](2012\Pat%20Edu%20Cou86,%209.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Empirical literature on patient decision role preferences regarding treatment and screening was reviewed to summarize patients’ role preferences across measures, time and patient population. Methods: Five databases were searched from January 1980 to December 2007 (1980-2007 Ovid MEDLINE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, PsychInfo, Web of Science and PubMed (2005-2007)). Eligible studies measured patient decision role preferences, described measures, presented findings as percentages or mean scores and were published in English from any country. Studies were compared by patient population, time of publication, and measure. Results: 115 studies were eligible. The majority of patients preferred sharing decisions with physicians in 63% of the studies. A time trend appeared. The majority of respondents preferred sharing decision roles in 71% of the studies from 2000 and later, compared to 50% of studies before 2000. Measures themselves, in addition to patient population, influenced the preferred decision roles reported. Conclusion: Findings appear to vary with the measure of preferred decision making used, time of the publication and characteristics of the population. Practice implications: The role preference measure itself must be considered when interpreting patient responses to a measure or question about a patient’s preference for decision roles. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Breast-Cancer, Cancer-Patients Preferences, Cochrane, Colorectal-Cancer, Database, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, English, Health-Care, Information Needs, Literature, Making Preferences, MEDLINE, Methods, Participation Preferences, Patient Decisions, Patient Preferences, Patients, Physician Perceptions, Physicians, Practice, Professional Carers, Prostate-Cancer, Publication, Pubmed, Review, Science, Screening, Shared Decision Making, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trend, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Stopford, R., Winkley, K. and Ismail, K. (2013), Social support and glycemic control in type 2 diabetes: A systematic review of observational studies. *Patient Education and Counseling*, **93** (3), 549-558.

Full Text: [2013\Pat Edu Cou93, 549.pdf](2013/Pat%20Edu%20Cou93,%20549.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: We aim to systematically review observational studies examining the association between social support and glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes. Methods: We searched MEDLINE, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science and Sociological Abstracts to July 2012 for observational studies investigating the association between structural or functional aspects of social support (social networks, community ties, marital status, family support, perceived, actual, emotional or instrumental social-support) and glycemic control (HbA1c). Results: From electronic and reference searches, 29 studies were eligible. Twenty different assessments of social support were used. Family support and composite measures of support were most frequently associated with reduced HbAlc. There was no evidence for a beneficial effect of other support measures on HbA1c. Conclusion: We found marked variation in population, setting, measurement of social support and definition of outcome, limiting the methodological validity of research. Social support may be important in the management of type 2 diabetes, the need for consensus and standardization of measures is highlighted. Practice implications: The presence of informal support should be explored in routine diabetes care. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adherence, American Adults, Assessments, Association, Care, Community, Composite, Consensus, Control, Diabetes, Embase, Evidence, Family, Family Support, Glycemic Control, HBA1C, Health-Care, Ireland, Management, Marital Status, Measurement, Measures, Medline, Mellitus, Metabolic-Control, Methods, Networks, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Population, Psychosocial Factors, Psycinfo, Quality-Of-Life, Reference, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Self-Care Behaviors, Social, Social Networks, Social Support, Standardization, Support, Systematic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Validity, Web of Science

? Zabalegui, A., Hamers, J.P.H., Karlsson, S., Leino-Kilpi, H., Renom-Guiteras, A., Saks, K., Soto, M., Sutcliffe, C. and Cabrera, E. (2014), Best practices interventions to improve quality of care of people with dementia living at home. *Patient Education and Counseling*, **95** (2), 175-184.

Full Text: [2014\Pat Edu Cou95, 175.pdf](2014/Pat%20Edu%20Cou95,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To identify effective interventions which improve quality of care for people with dementia (PwD) living at home. Methods: MEDLINE-(via PubMed), CINAHL, PsycINFO and ISI Web of Science databases were searched. Inclusion criteria: (1) randomized controlled trials; (2) published in English-language, peer-reviewed journals between 1990 and 2012; (3) evaluated strategies to improve quality of care for PwD cared at home; and (4) participants older than 65. Results: 23 studies met inclusion criteria. All the studies aimed to improve PwD quality of care and most of them focused on PwD caregivers. Psychoeducational programs are the most frequently assessed interventions and multicomponent interventions produced the most promising results. Conclusion: Due to the great variety of interventions describing specific samples and contexts, comparison of practice effectiveness is difficult. However, cognitive rehabilitation in PwD is effective when applied at an early stage of the disease. Case managers have demonstrated to reduce PwD institutionalization and the use of other community services. The studies were limited by sample heterogeneity, short follow-up or insufficiently detailed description. Practice implications: To improve PwD homecare, health professionals should educate and support caregivers. Before specific interventional recommendations can be made, further research addressing the limitations of current studies is needed. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alzheimer’S Disease, Alzheimers-Disease, Behavioral Symptoms, Care, Caregivers, Community, Comparison, Criteria, Databases, Dementia, Disease, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Family Caregivers, Follow-Up, Health, Health Professionals, Heterogeneity, Home-Care, Interventions, Ireland, Isi, ISI Web Of Science, ISI Web Of Science Databases, Journals, Living, Metaanalysis, Methods, Patient Care, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Practice, Practices, Program, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Care, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recommendations, Reduce, Rehabilitation, Research, Results, Rights, Science, Services, Stress, Support, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Patient-Patient Centered Outcomes Research

Full Journal Title: Patient-Patient Centered Outcomes Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Harrison, M., Rigby, D., Vass, C., Flynn, T., Louviere, J. and Payne, K. (2014), Risk as an attribute in discrete choice experiments: A systematic review of the literature. *Patient-Patient Centered Outcomes Research*, **7** (2), 151-170.

Full Text: [2014\Pat-Pat Cen Out Res7, 151.pdf](2014/Pat-Pat%20Cen%20Out%20Res7,%20151.pdf)

Abstract: Background Discrete choice experiments (DCEs) are used to elicit preferences of current and future patients and healthcare professionals about how they value different aspects of healthcare. Risk is an integral part of most healthcare decisions. Despite the use of risk attributes in DCEs consistently being highlighted as an area for further research, current methods of incorporating risk attributes in DCEs have not been reviewed explicitly. Objectives This study aimed to systematically identify published healthcare DCEs that incorporated a risk attribute, summarise and appraise methods used to present and analyse risk attributes, and recommend best practice regarding including, analysing and transparently reporting the methodology supporting risk attributes in future DCEs. Data Sources The Web of Science, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO and Econlit databases were searched on 18 April 2013 for DCEs that included a risk attribute published since 1995, and on 23 April 2013 to identify studies assessing risk communication in the general (non-DCE) health literature. Study Eligibility Criteria Healthcare-related DCEs with a risk attribute mentioned or suggested in the title/abstract were obtained and retained in the final review if a risk attribute meeting our definition was included. Study Appraisal and Synthesis Methods Extracted data were tabulated and critically appraised to summarise the quality of reporting, and the format, presentation and interpretation of the risk attribute were summarised. Results This review identified 117 healthcare DCEs that incorporated at least one risk attribute. Whilst there was some evidence of good practice incorporated into the presentation of risk attributes, little evidence was found that developing methods and recommendations from other disciplines about effective methods and validation of risk communication were systematically applied to DCEs. In general, the reviewed DCE studies did not thoroughly report the methodology supporting the explanation of risk in training materials, the impact of framing risk, or exploring the validity of risk communication. Limitations The primary limitation of this review was that the methods underlying presentation, format and analysis of risk attributes could only be appraised to the extent that they were reported. Conclusions Improvements in reporting and transparency of risk presentation from conception to the analysis of DCEs are needed. To define best practice, further research is needed to test how the process of communicating risk affects the way in which people value risk attributes in DCEs.

Keywords: Adverse Event Risks, Analysis, Assessing, Basal-Cell Carcinoma, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Care Professionals Preferences, Choice, Communication, Conception, Conjoint-Analysis, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Data, Databases, Definition, Developing, Disciplines, Embase, Evidence, Experiments, Explanation, From, General, Health, Impact, Limitation, Literature, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Osteoporosis Drug-Treatment, Patients, Practice, Presentation, Primary, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recommendations, Reporting, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Side-Effect Information, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Transparency, Validation, Validity, Value, Web Of Science, Willingness-To-Pay

? von Arx, L.B. and Kjaer, T. (2014), The patient perspective of diabetes care: A systematic review of stated preference research. *Patient-Patient Centered Outcomes Research*, **7** (3), 283-300.

Full Text: [2014\Pat-Pat Cen Out Res7, 283.pdf](2014/Pat-Pat%20Cen%20Out%20Res7,%20283.pdf)

Abstract: Background The importance of understanding the perspective of patients towards their own care is increasingly recognized, both in clinical practice and in pharmaceutical drug development. Stated preference methods to assess the preference of patients towards different aspects of diabetes treatment have now been applied for over a decade. Objective Our goal was to examine how stated preference methods are applied in diabetes care, and to evaluate the value of this information in developing the patient perspective in clinical and policy decisions. Methods A systematic review was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) statement. The information sources were MEDLINE, EMBASE, Biosis, Current Contents, Web of Science, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and EconLit. Results Three contingent valuation studies and 11 discrete choice experiments were retrieved. The majority of studies were conducted from 2009 onwards, but some date back to 1998. The reasons provided for applying the stated preference methods were to help differentiate between products, or to enable inclusion of the patient’s perspective in treatment decisions. The main aspects of treatment examined were related to glucose control, adverse events, and drug administration. The majority of patients preferred glucose control over avoiding minor hypoglycemic events. Patient willingness to pay was above $US100/month for glucose control, avoiding immediate health hazards such as nausea, and oral or inhaled drug administration. Preference towards drug administration was highly associated with previous experience with injectable diabetes medicine. Conclusions The ability of a drug to lower glucose levels plays a decisive role in the choice between alternative treatments. Future research should strive to develop questionnaire designs relevant for the decision context of the study. That is, if the aim is to foster shared decision making, in clinical practice or drug development, this should guide the study design. Furthermore, concise reporting of all study dimensions-from the qualitative prework to the analysis stage-is warranted.

Keywords: Administration, Adverse Events, Alternative, Analysis, Biosis, Care, Choice, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Conjoint-Analysis Applications, Context, Contingent Valuation, Control, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Design, Developing, Development, Diabetes, Discrete-Choice Experiment, Drug, Drug Administration, Drug Development, Embase, Events, Experience, Experiments, From, Glucose, Glucose Control, Glycemic Control, Health, Health Technology-Assessment, Information, Insulin Therapy, Life-Style Intervention, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Minor, Nausea, Oral, Patient, Patients, Pharmaceutical Drug, Policy, Practice, Preference, Psycinfo, Qualitative, Questionnaire, Reporting, Research, Results, Review, Role, Science, Sources, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Understanding, Valuation, Value, Web Of Science, Willingness To Pay, Willingness-To-Pay

# Title: Patient Preference and Adherence

Full Journal Title: Patient Preference and Adherence

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Al-Jumah, K.A. and Qureshi, N.A. (2012), Impact of pharmacist interventions on patients’ adherence to antidepressants and patient-reported outcomes: A systematic review. *Patient Preference and Adherence*, **6**, 87-100.

Full Text: [2012\Pat Pre Adh6, 87.pdf](2012\Pat%20Pre%20Adh6,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Pharmacist intervention in improving patient adherence to antidepressants is coupled with better outcomes. Aims: The aim of this investigation was to systematically examine the published literature to explore different types of pharmacist interventions used for enhancing patient adherence to antidepressant medications. Three specific questions guided the review: what is the impact of pharmacist interventions on adherence to antidepressant medication? What is the impact of pharmacist interventions on patient-reported outcomes and patient satisfactions? What are the types of interventions used by pharmacists to enhance patients’ adherence to antidepressants? Search strategies: A systematic review of the literature was conducted during August-November 2010 using PubMed, BIOSIS Previews (R) Web of Science, ScienceDirect, the Cochrane Library, PsycINFO (R), IngentaConnect (TM), Cambridge Journals Online, and Medscape databases. Key text words and medical subject headings included pharmacist intervention, medication intervention, depression, medication adherence, health-related quality of life, patient-reported outcomes, and antidepressants. Results: A total of 119 peer-reviewed papers were retrieved; 94 were excluded on the basis of abstract review and 13 after full-text analysis, resulting in twelve studies suitable for inclusion and intensive review. The most common intervention strategy that pharmacists utilized was a combination of patient education and drug monitoring. A cumulative patient adherence improvement in this review ranged from 15% to 27% attributed to utilization of different interventions and different combinations of interventions together with patient satisfaction with the treatment when depression improved. Conclusion: This review suggests that pharmacist intervention is effective in the improvement of patient adherence to antidepressants. This may be a basis for more studies examining the effectiveness of innovative interventions by pharmacists to enhance patient adherence to antidepressant medications.

Keywords: Adherence, Adherence to Medication, Analysis, Antidepressants, Coaching Program, Cochrane, Collaborative Care, Databases, Depression, Depression, Drug, Education, Effectiveness, Health-Related Quality of Life, Impact, Improve Adherence, Intervention, Interventions, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medication, Medication Adherence, Model, Monitoring, Outcomes, Papers, Patient Education, Patient Satisfaction, Patients, Pharmacist, Pharmacist Interventions, Pharmacists, Primary-Care Patients, Pubmed, Quality, Quality of Life, Review, Science, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trials, Utilization, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Cao, Y.Q., Zhao, H.Y., Gao, W.P., Wang, Y. and Cao, J. (2014), Systematic review and meta-analysis for thrombolysis treatment in patients with acute submassive pulmonary embolism. *Patient Preference and Adherence*, **8**, 275-282.

Full Text: [2014\Pat Pre Adh8, 275.pdf](2014/Pat%20Pre%20Adh8,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of thrombolytic treatment in patients with submassive pulmonary embolism (PE). Methods: An electronic search was carried out based on the databases from MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index (SCI), and the Cochrane Library. We included prospective, randomized, and clinical trials in thrombolysis with heparin alone in adults who had evidence of right ventricular dysfunction and normotension. The main endpoints consist of mortality, recurrent PE, and bleeding risk. The relative risk (RR) and the relevant 95% confidence intervals were determined by the dichotomous variable. Results: Only seven studies involving 594 patients met the inclusion criteria for further review. The cumulative effect of thrombolysis, compared with intravenous heparin, demonstrated no statistically significant difference in mortality (2.7% versus 4.3%; RR =0.64 [0.29-1.40]; P=0.27) or recurrent PE (2% versus 5%; RR =0.44 [0.19-1.05]; P=0.06). Thrombolytic therapy did not increase major hemorrhage compared with intravenous heparin (4.5% versus 3.3%; RR =1.16 [0.51-2.60]; P=0.73), but it was associated with an increased minor hemorrhage (41% versus 9%; RR =3.91 [1.46-10.48]; P=0.007). Conclusion: Compared with heparin alone, neither mortality nor recurrent PE is reduced by thrombolysis in patients with submassive PE, and it does not reveal an increasing risk of major bleeding. In addition, thrombolysis also produces the increased risk of minor bleeding; however, no sufficient evidence verifies the thrombolytic benefit in this review, because the number of patients enrolled in the trials is limited. Therefore, a large, double-blind clinical trial is required to prove the outcomes of this meta-analysis.

Keywords: 2-Hour Regimen, Alteplase Infusion, Bleeding, Case-Fatality Rate, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Controlled Multicenter Trial, Criteria, Cumulative, Databases, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Embolism, Evidence, Hemorrhage, Heparin, Intervals, Intravenous, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minor, Mortality, Outcomes, Patients, Prospective, Pulmonary Embolism, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recurrent, Reduced Dose Bolus, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Right, Right-Ventricular Dysfunction, Risk, Safety, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Streptokinase, Submassive Pulmonary Embolism, Systematic Review, Therapy, Thrombolysis Treatment, Tissue Plasminogen-Activator, Treatment, Trial, Urokinase, Warfarin

? Kamioka, H., Tsutani, K., Yamada, M., Park, H., Okuizumi, H., Tsuruoka, K., Honda, T., Okada, S., Park, S.J., Kitayuguchi, J., Abe, T., Handa, S., Oshio, T. and Mutoh, Y. (2014), Effectiveness of music therapy: A summary of systematic reviews based on randomized controlled trials of music interventions. *Patient Preference and Adherence*, **8**, 727-754.

Full Text: [2014\Pat Pre Adh8, 727.pdf](2014/Pat%20Pre%20Adh8,%20727.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The objective of this review was to summarize evidence for the effectiveness of music therapy (MT) and to assess the quality of systematic reviews (SRs) based on randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Study design: An SR of SRs based on RCTs. Methods: Studies were eligible if they were RCTs. Studies included were those with at least one treatment group in which MT was applied. We searched the following databases from 1995 to October 1, 2012: MEDLINE via PubMed, CINAHL (Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health-Literature), Web of Science, Global Health Library, and Ichushi-Web. We also searched all Cochrane Database and Campbell Systematic Reviews up to October 1, 2012. Based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision, we identified a disease targeted for each article. Results: Twenty-one studies met all inclusion criteria. This study included 16 Cochrane reviews. As a whole, the quality of the articles was very good. Eight studies were about “Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-99)”; there were two studies on “ Diseases of the nervous system (G00-99)” and “ Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-99)”; and there was one study each for “ Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-90)”, “ Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-99)”, and “ Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O60)”. MT treatment improved the following: global and social functioning in schizophrenia and/or serious mental disorders, gait and related activities in Parkinson’s disease, depressive symptoms, and sleep quality. Conclusion: This comprehensive summary of SRs demonstrated that MT treatment improved the following: global and social functioning in schizophrenia and/or serious mental disorders, gait and related activities in Parkinson’s disease, depressive symptoms, and sleep quality. MT may have the potential for improving other diseases, but there is not enough evidence at-present. Most importantly, no specific adverse effect or harmful phenomenon occurred in any of the studies, and MT was well tolerated by almost all patients.

Keywords: Abstracts, Article, Articles, Campbell, Childbirth, Children, Classification, Consort, Criteria, Database, Databases, Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Design, Disease, Diseases, Effectiveness, Evidence, Global, Health, Icd-10, International Classification Of Diseases, Interventions, Medline, Mental Disorders, Metaanalysis, Methods, Music Therapy, Nursing, Parkinson’S Disease, Patients, Potential, Pregnancy, Pubmed, Puerperium, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Respiratory System, Results, Review, Reviews, Schizophrenia, Science, Sleep, Social, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Time, Treatment, Web Of Science

? Di Cerbo, A., Morales-Medina, J.C., Palmieri, B. and Iannitti, T. (2015), Narrative review of telemedicine consultation in medical practice. *Patient Preference and Adherence*, **9**, 65-75.

Full Text: [2015\Pat Pre Adh9, 65.pdf](2015/Pat%20Pre%20Adh9,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The use of telemedicine has grown across several medical fields, due to the increasing number of “e-patients”. Objective: This narrative review gives an overview of the growing use of telemedicine in different medical specialties, showing how its use can improve medical care. Methods: A PubMed/Medline, Embase, Web of Science, and Scopus search was performed using the following keywords: telemedicine, teleconsultation, telehealth, e-health, and e-medicine. Selected papers from 1996 to 2014 were chosen on the basis of their content (quality and novelty). Results: Telemedicine has already been applied to different areas of medical practice, and it is as effective as face-to-face medical care, at least for the diagnosis and treatment of some pathological conditions. Conclusion: Telemedicine is time-and cost-effective for both patients and health care professionals, encouraging its use on a larger scale. Telemedicine provides specialist medical care to patients who have poor access to hospitals, and ensures continuity of care and optimal use of available health resources. The use of telemedicine opens new perspectives for patients seeking a medical second opinion for their pathology, since they can have remote access to medical resources that would otherwise require enormous costs and time.

Keywords: Access, Cardiovascular-Disease Risk, Care, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Consultation, Content, Cost-Effective, Costs, Diagnosis, E-Health, From, Health, Health Care, Health Care Professionals, Health-Care, Hospitals, International Telepsychiatry, Life-Style Intervention, Medical, Medical Care, Medical Practice, Methods, Minimizes Esophageal-Perforation, Novelty, Overview, Papers, Pathology, Patient, Patients, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Practice, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Real-Time, Resources, Results, Review, Scale, Science, Scopus, Teleconsultation, Telehealth, Telemedicine, Treatment, Web, Web Babel Syndrome, Web Of Science

? Zhang, H.M., Chen, R.Z., Cheng, J., Jin, N. and Chen, B.A. (2015), Systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective studies for ECP treatment in patients with steroid-refractory acute GVHD. *Patient Preference and Adherence*, **9**, 105-111.

Full Text: [2015\Pat Pre Adh9, 105.pdf](2015/Pat%20Pre%20Adh9,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP) treatment in patients with steroid-refractory acute graft-versus- host disease (SR-aGVHD). Methods: An electronic search was carried out on the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index (SCI), and Cochrane Library databases. We included prospective clinical trials in SR-aGVHD treated by ECP. The main endpoints consisted of mortality, exacerbation, or response. Results: Only seven studies involving 121 patients met the inclusion criteria for further review. Our analysis showed positive results of ECP for aGVHD. The overall response rate (ORR) was 0.71 and the complete response rate (CRR) was 0.71. The efficacy of ECP for skin aGVHD, liver aGVHD, and gut aGVHD were 0.86, 0.60, and 0.68, respectively. However, no sufficient evidence verifies the exact benefit in this review, because the number of patients enrolled in trials is limited and publish bias exists. Conclusion: ECP is an effective therapy for skin, liver, and gut aGVHD, and large double-blind clinical trials are required to prove the outcome of this meta-analysis.

Keywords: Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Analysis, Bias, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complete, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Double-Blind, ECP, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence, Extracorporeal Photopheresis, Extracorporeal Photopheresis, Graft Versus Host Disease, Gut, Host, Liver, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Outcome, Patients, Photochemotherapy, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Response, Results, Review, Safety, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Skin, Steroid-Refractory Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, T-Cell Lymphoma, Term, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Versus-Host-Disease

# Title: Pattern Recognition

Full Journal Title: Pattern Recognition

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, H.J. and Chow, T.W.S. (2011), A coarse-to-fine framework to efficiently thwart plagiarism. *Pattern Recognition*, **44** (2), 471-487.

Abstract: This paper presents a systematic framework using multilevel matching approach for plagiarism detection (PD). A multilevel structure, i.e. document-paragraph-sentence, is used to represent each document. In document and paragraph level, we use traditional dimensionality reduction technique to project high dimensional histograms into latent semantic space. The Earth Mover’s Distance (EMD), instead of exhaustive matching, is employed to retrieve relevant documents, which enables us to markedly shrink the searching domain. Two PD algorithms are designed and implemented to efficiently flag the suspected plagiarized document sources. We conduct extensive experimental verifications including document retrieval, PD, the study of the effects of parameters, and the empirical study of the system response. The results corroborate that the proposed approach is accurate and computationally efficient for performing PD. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Algorithms, Distance, Document Retrieval, Document-Retrieval, EMD, Multilevel Matching, Networks, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection, Text Categorization

# Title: Pediatric Anesthesia

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? Siebert, J.N., Posfay-Barbe, K.M., Habre, W. and Siegrist, C.A. (2007), Influence of anesthesia on immune responses and its effect on vaccination in children: Review of evidence. *Pediatric Anesthesia*, **17** (5), 410-420.

Abstract: Anesthesia and surgery exert immunomodulatory effects and some authors argue that they may exert additive or synergistic influences on vaccine efficacy and safety. Alternatively, inflammatory responses and fever elicited by vaccines may interfere with the postoperative course. There is a lack of consensus approach among anesthesiologists to the theoretical risk of anesthesia and vaccination. Few studies have assessed the influence of anesthesia and surgery on pediatric vaccine responses. We have undertaken an extensive review of articles published in English between 1970 and 2006 meeting the criteria: measurement of immune parameters following general anesthesia in children. By searching the major medical databases (OVID MEDLINE, PUBMED, ISI Web of Science) and references cited in the articles themselves, among 277 articles obtained none examined directly the influence of anesthesia/surgery on vaccine responses. Only 16 original reports assessed the influence of several anesthetic agents on various markers of immunity including lymphocyte numbers and functions. These results are reinterpreted here in view of our current understanding of the immune mechanisms underlying vaccine efficacy and adverse events. We conclude that the immunomodulatory influence of anesthesia during elective surgery is both minor and transient (around 48 h) and that the current evidence does not provide any contraindication to the immunization of healthy children scheduled for elective surgery. However, respecting a minimal delay of 2 days (inactivated vaccines) or 14-21 days (live attenuated viral vaccines) between immunization and anesthesia may be useful to avoid the risk of misinterpretation of vaccine-driven adverse events as postoperative complications.

Keywords: Anesthesia, Authors, Balanced Anesthesia, Children, Cytokine Response, Databases, Efficacy, Fever, General-Anesthesia, Immunization, Inactivated Vaccines, Intravenous Anesthetics, ISI, Leukocytes In-Vitro, Lymphocyte-Transformation, Major Surgery, Measurement, Medical, Pediatric, Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine, Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes, Postoperative Complications, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Surgery, Surgical Stress, Vaccination, Vaccine, Vaccine Efficacy, Vaccines, Web of Science

# Title: Pediatric Blood & Cancer

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Blood & Cancer

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Arora, R.S. and Eden, T.O.B. (2011), Assessing the impact of paediatric oncology publications using three citation databases. *Pediatric Blood & Cancer*, **56** (1), 152-153.

Full Text: [2011\Ped Blo Can56, 152.pdf](2011\Ped%20Blo%20Can56,%20152.pdf)

Abstract: Despite some reported limitations Web of Science has been the standard source to assess the impact of individual articles, and consequently journals By analysing the citations to articles published in the field of paediatric oncology we demonstrate that Scopus and Google Scholar, the two new citation databases, retrieve more citations than Web of Science The strength of Scopus lies in identifying non English literature from Western and Eastern Europe while Google Scholar is proficient at identifying English and non English literature from Africa Asia and Central and South America These findings have implications for researchers, journals and health libraries Pediatr Blood Cancer 2011,56 152-153 (C) 2010 Wiley Liss Inc.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Cancer, Childhood Cancer, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Databases, English, Europe, Field, Google Scholar, Google-Scholar, Journals, Literature, Publications, Researchers, Science, Scopus, Web, Web of Science

? Li, C.P., Liu, Y., Wei, S.J. and Zhou, Y. (2014), A meta-analysis of the association between NQO1 C609T variation and acute myeloid leukemia risk. *Pediatric Blood & Cancer*, **61** (5), 771-777.

Full Text: [2014\Ped Blo Can61, 771.pdf](2014/Ped%20Blo%20Can61,%20771.pdf)

Abstract: Quinone oxidoreductase (NQO1) C609T polymorphisms have been implicated in acute myeloblastic leukemia (AML) risk, but previously published studies are inconsistent and recent meta-analyses have not been adequate. To derive a more precise estimation of the relationship, a meta-analysis was performed. Medline, PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science were searched. The quality of studies was evaluated by using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS). Crude ORs with 95% CIs were used to assess the strength of association between the NQO1 C609T polymorphisms and AML risk. A total of 14 studies including 2,245 cases and 3,310 controls were involved in this meta-analysis. Overall, significantly elevated AML risk was associated with NQO1 C609T variant genotypes when all studies were pooled into the meta-analysis (TT vs. CC: OR=1.44, 95% CI=1.15-1.81; dominant model: OR=1.35, 95% CI=1.09-1.68). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, significantly increased risks were found for Asians (OR=1.47, 95% CI=1.13-1.93, P=0.005, I-2=48.4%, P=0.071 for heterogeneity). When stratified by studies of adults or children, statistically significantly elevated risks were found among adults (OR=1.37, 95% CI=1.06-1.76, P=0.017, I-2=42.2%, P=0.097 for heterogeneity). The accumulated evidence indicates that NQO1 C609T seems to confer a risk factor for AML among Asians and adults. Significant between-study heterogeneity was observed, thus more studies based on larger case-control population are required to further evaluate the role of NQO1 C609T polymorphism in AML. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2014;61:771-777. (c) 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Acute Lymphoblastic-Leukemia, Acute Myeloblastic Leukemia, Acute Myeloblastic-Leukemia, Analysis, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Childhood Leukemia, Children, Dt-Diaphorase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genotype Distribution, Heterogeneity, Leukemia, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nad(P)H, Nad(P)H-Quinone Oxidoreductase, No, Nqo1, Oxidoreductase 1 Nqo1, Periodicals, Polymorphism, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Risk, Risk Factor, Risks, Role, Scale, Science, Strength, Web Of Science

# Title: Pediatric Cardiology

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? Farhat, T., Abdul-Sater, Z., Obeid, M., Arabi, M., Diab, K., Masri, S., Al Haless, Z., Nemer, G. and Bitar, F. (2013), Research in congenital heart disease: A comparative bibliometric analysis between developing and developed countries. *Pediatric Cardiology*, **34** (2), 375-382.

Full Text: [2013\Ped Car34, 375.pdf](2013/Ped%20Car34,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: Congenital heart disease (CHD) is the most common congenital anomaly, affecting 1 % of live births. The field of pediatric cardiology has witnessed major advances over the past 25 years triggered by research initiatives focusing on CHD. However, large disparities exist in research capabilities between Arab developing nations and the developed nations. This study used bibliometric analysis to assess the contribution of the Arab countries to CHD research. To identify articles on CHD published in the Arab countries, the United States, and Europe, a systematic search was run on MEDLINE, PubMed, and Scopus. The Arab countries, with an estimated population of 362 million, published 530 research articles addressing CHD in the last 25 years (average, 1.5 articles/10(6) population). This compares with 12,936 research articles published in the United States (average, 41 articles/10(6) population) and 12,260 published in Europe (average, 24.3 articles/10(6) population). Basic research relating to genetics and animal models of CHD is emerging sparsely in the Arab world, with few articles published in high-impact-factor journals. The Arab world research output in the field of CHD per capita is substantially low, estimated to be 29 times less than in developed countries. Despite the minimal increase in published research articles in global periodicals, most of the research relating to CHD continues to be far from innovative. Regional collaborations with international linkage are starting to evolve. The research facilities in the Arab countries need to increase substantially in research and infrastructure funding to keep up with the pace of research in developing countries.

Keywords: Advances, Analysis, Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Publications, Cardiology, Collaborations, Congenial Heart Disease, Congenital, Developed Countries, Developing, Developing Countries, Disease, Disparities, Europe, Facilities, Field, Funding, Genetics, Global, Heart, Index, Infrastructure, International, Journals, Linkage, MEDLINE, Models, Nations, Pediatric, Pediatric Cardiology, Periodicals, Population, Pubmed, Research, Research Output, Scopus, The Arab World, United States, World

? Brautigam, M., Kempny, A., Radke, R., Baumgartner, H. and Diller, G.P. (2014), Spatial and temporal overview of research in pediatric and congenital cardiology: Trends and global challenges. *Pediatric Cardiology*, **35** (6), 1007-1019.

Full Text: [2014\Ped Car35, 1007.pdf](2014/Ped%20Car35,%201007.pdf)

Abstract: Available information on the global distribution of research output in pediatric cardiology (PC) is sparse. This study took a bibliometric approach to characterize research output, assess the level of competition, describe the geographic distribution of the leading research centers in the field, and investigate determinants of research output. In addition, the study characterized the journals publishing PC research and identified temporal trends in research interest over time. Publications presenting original research in PC between 1995 and 2011 were identified. A total of 9,410 relevant articles were identified based on a PubMed search followed by subsequent electronic filtering and manual review. A dramatic increase in PC publications was seen during the study period (from 309 in 1995 to 1,075 in 2011). This was accompanied by an increase in impact factors and an overproportional rise in PC contributions relative to the general PubMed trend. Research in PC was shown to be highly competitive and becoming increasingly so (Herfindahl-Hirschman index of 1.64 %). Research output correlated with gross domestic product, national levels of corruption, education, urbanization, geography, and presence of national centers of excellence. The data presented in this report allow benchmarking of different cities and countries and provide insights into the potential determinants of high-quality publications and the spectrum of publishing journals. The report also highlights the central role of subspecialty journals and shows that PC research output is related to national wealth, surrogates of appropriate use of resources, an adequate workforce, and education. Additionally, it emphasizes the potential beneficial effects of establishing centers of excellence in the field.

Keywords: Academic Medicine, Approach, Articles, Atresia, Available Information, Benchmarking, Bibliometric, Cardiology, Center Of Excellence, Cities, Competition, Competitive, Corruption, Data, Distribution, Education, Effects, Field, General, Geographic Distribution, Geography, Global, Gross Domestic Product, Heart-Disease, Impact, Impact Factors, Index, Information, International, Journals, Overview, Pediatric, Pediatric Cardiology, Potential, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, Research, Research Centers, Research Output, Resources, Review, Role, Survival, Temporal, Trend, Trends, Urbanization, Wealth

# Title: Pediatric Critical Care Medicine

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: Impact Factor

? Venkatachalam, V., Hendley, J.O. and Willson, D.F. (2011), The diagnostic dilemma of ventilator-associated pneumonia in critically ill children. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine*, **12** (3), 286-296.

Abstract: Objective: A review of the existing literature on ventilator-associated pneumonia in children with emphasis on problems in diagnosis. Data Sources: A systematic literature review from 1947 to 2010 using Ovid MEDLINE, PUBMED, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and ISI Web of Science using key words “ventilator associated pneumonia” and “children.” Where pediatric data were lacking, appropriate adult studies were reviewed and similarly referenced. Study Selection: Two hundred sixty-two pediatric articles were reviewed and data from 48 studies selected. Data from 61 adult articles were also included in this review. Data Extraction and Synthesis: Ventilator-associated pneumonia is the second most common nosocomial infection and the most common reason for antibiotic use in the pediatric intensive care unit. Attributable mortality is uncertain but ventilator-associated pneumonia is associated with significant morbidity and cost. Diagnosis is problematic in that clinical, radiologic, and microbiologic criteria lack sensitivity and specificity relative to autopsy histopathology and culture. Qualitative tracheal aspirate cultures are commonly used in diagnosis but lack specificity. Quantitative tracheal aspirate cultures have sensitivity (31-69%) and specificity (55-100%) comparable to bronchoalveolar lavage (11-90% and 43-100%, respectively) but concordance for the same bacterial species when compared with autopsy lung culture was better for bronchoalveolar lavage (52-90% vs. 50-76% for quantitative tracheal aspirate). Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas species are the most common organisms, but microbiologic flora change over time and with antibiotic use. Initial antibiotics should offer broad-spectrum coverage but should be narrowed as clinical response and cultures dictate. Conclusions: Ventilator-associated pneumonia is an important nosocomial infection in the pediatric intensive care unit. Conclusions regarding epidemiology, treatment, and outcomes are greatly hampered by the inadequacies of current diagnostic methods. We recommend a more rigorous approach to diagnosis by using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention algorithm. Given that ventilator-associated pneumonia is the most common reason for antibiotic use in the pediatric intensive care unit, more systematic studies are sorely needed. (Pediatr Crit Care Med 2011; 12:286-296).

Keywords: Acquired Infections, Adult, Antibiotic, Antibiotic-Therapy, Antibiotics, Bronchoalveolar Lavage, Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid, Care, Children, Clinical-Practice Guidelines, Cochrane, Coverage, Culture, Diagnosis, Early Tracheostomy, Epidemiology, Extraction, Infection, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intensive-Care-Unit, ISI, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Morbidity, Mortality, Nosocomial Infection, Nosocomial Pneumonia, Outcomes, Pediatric, Pneumonia, Pubmed, Quantitative, Randomized-Trial, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Sensitivity and Specificity, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Tracheal Aspirates, Tracheal Colonization, Treatment, Ventilator, Web of Science

? Poh, Y.N., Poh, P.F., Buang, S.N.H. and Lee, J.H. (2014), Sedation guidelines, protocols, and algorithms in PICUs: A systematic review. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine*, **15** (9), 885-892.

Full Text: [2014\Ped Cri Car Med15, 885.pdf](2014/Ped%20Cri%20Car%20Med15,%20885.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the impact of sedation guidelines, protocols, and algorithms on clinical outcomes in PICUs. Data Sources: CINAHL, Medline, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Study Selection: English-only publications from 1966 to December 2013, which included keywords sedation, guideline, algorithm, protocol, and pediatric intensive care. We included all primary studies involving critically ill children on sedation guidelines, protocols, and algorithms and excluded those which focused mainly on diagnostic or procedural purposes. Data Extraction: Two authors independently screened each article for inclusion. A standardized data extraction sheet was used to extract data from all included studies. Data Synthesis: Among the 1,283 citations yielded from our search strategy, six observational studies were included in the final review. Due to the heterogeneity of the studies included, clinical outcomes were not combined into a meta-analysis. A descriptive account of the studies was formulated to characterize all included studies. The three outcomes of interest were clinical outcomes, patients’ comfort and safety, and sedative use. We found an association between the use of sedation guidelines, protocols, and algorithms and reduced PICU length of stay, frequency of unplanned extubation, prevalence of patients experiencing drug withdrawal, total sedation duration, and doses. Overall, the quality of identified studies is low. Conclusions: Despite widespread recommendation for the use of sedation guidelines, protocols, and algorithms in critically ill children, our systematic review revealed a paucity of high-quality evidence to guide this practice. More robust studies are urgently needed for this important aspect of PICU care.

Keywords: Algorithm, Algorithms, Analgesia, Article, Association, Authors, Care, Children, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical-Practice Guidelines, Comfort Scale, Critical Care, Critically-Ill Children, Data, Database, Diagnostic, Distress, Drug, Duration, Embase, Environments, Evidence, Extraction, From, Guideline, Guidelines, Heterogeneity, Impact, Intensive Care, Length, Length Of Stay, Management, Mechanical Ventilation, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nov, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Pain, Patients, Pediatric, Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Pediatric Intensive-Care, Practice, Practice Guideline, Prevalence, Primary, Protocol, Protocols, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Review, Safety, Science, Search Strategy, Sedation, Strategy, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Pediatric Dentistry

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Dentistry

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pediatr. Dent.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Yang, S., Needleman, H. and Niederman, R. (2001), A bibliometric analysis of the pediatric dental literature in MEDLINE. *Pediatric Dentistry*, **23** (5), 415-418.

Abstract: PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to estimate the availability of dental literature between 1989 and 1998 in seven disciplines within pediatric dentistry by using a bibliometric analysis on MEDLINE and to compare the results to that for adolescents and adults. METHODS: A search strategy was developed for each discipline incorporating dental vocabulary obtained from the MEDLINE Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) index. The number of articles retrieved from MEDLINE for adolescents and adults (> 13 yo) was compared to those for children (< 12 yo) in seven dental disciplines: dental implants, endodontics, oral medicine/radiology, oral surgery, orthodontics, periodontics, and restorative dentistry. RESULTS: There was an average of 8,097 dental articles published each year for the combined seven disciplines studied with an eight-fold range from 327 articles/year for endodontics to 2,765 articles/year for oral medicine/radiology. of the mean number of articles published each year, 1,273 (16%) were limited to children, while the remaining 6,824 (84%) were on adolescents and adults. The number and percentage of children articles relative to the total number of publications on children ranged from 7 articles/year (1%) for dental implants to 528 articles/year (42%) for oral medicine/radiology. Implant dentistry publications increased the fastest, growing at an average yearly rate of 25%, followed by restorative dentistry (9%), endodontics (9%), oral surgery (6%), orthodontics (6%), periodontics (3%), and oral medicine/radiology (2%). CONCLUSIONS: There is a substantial amount of literature in pediatric dentistry upon which to base clinical decisions. Within this large body of literature, there is a significant amount of variation between the various dental disciplines examined. To stay current, one would need to read and absorb approximately 24 articles each week over 52 weeks per year in more than 75 different journals. Furthermore, the volume of literature is increasing each year, making access even more difficult. These trends suggest the need for computer systems that will facilitate access and retrieval of clinically useful literature.

Keywords: Access, Adolescents, Analysis, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Children, Clinical, Dentistry, Index, Journals, Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Oral, Pediatric, Publications, Purpose, Search Strategy, Surgery, Systems, Trends, Volume

# Title: Pediatric Diabetes

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Diabetes

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Srinivasan, V. and Agus, M.S.D. (2014), Tight glucose control in critically ill children: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pediatric Diabetes*, **15** (2), 75-83.

Full Text: [2014\Ped Dia15, 75.pdf](2014/Ped%20Dia15,%2075.pdf)

Abstract: Background It is unclear if tight glucose control (TGC) with intensive insulin therapy (IIT) can improve outcomes in critically ill children admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU). The objective of this systematic review and meta-analysis is to describe the benefits and risks of TGC with IIT in critically ill children and explore differences between published studies. Methods Prospective randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of TGC with IIT in critically ill children admitted to the ICU were identified through a search of MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, ISI Web of Science and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews as well as detailed citation review of relevant primary and review articles. RCTs of TGC with IIT in critically ill adults and preterm neonates were excluded. Data on study design and setting, sample size, incidence of hypoglycemia, incidence of acquired infection, and 30-day mortality were abstracted. Meta-analytic techniques were used for analysis of outcomes including 30-day mortality, acquired infection, and incidence of hypoglycemia. Results We identified four RCTs of TGC with IIT in critically ill children that included 3288 subjects. Overall, TGC with IIT did not result in a decrease in 30-day mortality [odds ratio (OR): 0.79; 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.55-1.15, p = 0.22]. TGC with IIT was associated with decrease in acquired infection (OR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.59-0.99, p = 0.04). TGC with IIT was also associated with significant increase in hypoglycemia (OR: 6.14; 95% CI: 2.74-13.78, p < 0.001). Conclusions TGC with IIT does not result in decrease in 30-day mortality, but appears to reduce acquired infection in critically ill children. However, TGC with IIT is associated with higher incidence of hypoglycemia. Large multi-center studies of TGC with IIT using continuous glucose monitoring in critically ill children are needed to determine if this strategy can definitively improve clinical outcomes in this population without increasing hypoglycemia.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Benefits, Care, Care-Unit, Children, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Control, Critical Illness, Critical Illness, Data, Database, Design, Embase, Glucose, Glucose Control, Glycemic Control, Hyperglycemia, ICU, Incidence, Increased Mortality, Infection, Insulin, Insulin Therapy, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intensive Insulin Therapy, Intensive Insulin Therapy, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Monitoring, Morbidity, Mortality, Neonates, Outcomes, Population, Preterm, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Review, Risks, Sample Size, Science, Scopus, Size, Strategy, Stress Hyperglycemia, Study Design, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Techniques, Therapy, Variability, Web Of Science

# Title: Pediatric Drugs

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Drugs

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vestergaard, P. (2015), Effects of antiepileptic drugs on bone health and growth potential in children with epilepsy. *Pediatric Drugs*, **17** (2), 141-150.

Full Text: [2015\Ped Dru17, 141.pdf](2015/Ped%20Dru17,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: Background Bone health may be impaired in children with epilepsy. Objectives Our objective was to characterize bone mineral density (BMD) and bone growth in children receiving antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) and to assess the effects of co-morbidity, vitamin D deficiency, and type of drugs used. Data sources Data were sourced from PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. Eligibility criteria Cross-sectional, cohort, case-control, or randomized controlled trials reporting BMD or parameters of bone growth. Participants Children with epilepsy compared with controls. Interventions AEDS or ketogenic diet. Study appraisal The studies were evaluated by one author. Synthesis methods Studies were categorized as reporting reduced BMD or not at any skeletal site as outcome. A logistic regression was performed for age, percent boys, study design, type of AED, co-morbidity or not, and signs of vitamin D deficiency/osteomalacia or not. Results Carbamazepine and valproate were analyzed as monotherapy in 11 studies, and for both drugs a limited decrease in BMD seemed present. For oxcarbazepine, levetiracetam, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and topiramate, only one study with monotherapy was found for each drug, none of which reported decreased bone density. Polytherapy with AEDs seemed to be associated with a larger decrease in bone density than was monotherapy. Although few studies were available on bone growth, these did indicate that bone growth may be impaired among users of AEDs. Ketogenic diet may be associated with decreased bone density. The main determinant of normal BMD was absence of vitamin D deficiency/osteomalacia. Limitations The studies differed in skeletal sites studied and most were cross-sectional. No head-to-head comparisons of AEDs were performed. Children treated with polytherapy or ketogenic diet may have more complicated and severe disease than those treated with monotherapy. The underlying cause of epilepsy and vitamin D deficiency may contribute to impaired bone growth and density. Conclusions Reduced bone density, impaired bone growth, and vitamin D deficiency may be seen in children treated with drugs against epilepsy.

Keywords: Age, Ambulatory Patients, Antiepileptic Drugs, Bone, Bone Density, Bone Mineral Density, Calcium-Metabolism, Carbamazepine, Case-Control, Children, Cohort, Comorbidity, Criteria, Cross-Sectional, Data, Density, Design, Diet, Disease, Drug, Drugs, Effects, Epilepsy, Fracture Risk, From, Growth, Health, Interventions, Ketogenic Diet, Logistic Regression, Methods, Mineral Density, Normal, Outcome, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Regression, Reporting, Results, Science, Site, Sources, Study Design, Synthesis, Therapy, Turnover, Valproic Acid, Vitamin, Vitamin D, Vitamin D Deficiency, Vitamin-D, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Pediatric Emergency Care

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Emergency Care

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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? Spandorfer, P.R., Alessandrini, E.A., Shaw, K.N. and Ludwig, S. (2003), Pediatric emergency medicine research: A critical evaluation. *Pediatric Emergency Care*, **19** (5), 293-301.

Full Text: [2003\Ped Eme Car, 19, 293.pdf](2003\Ped%20Eme%20Car,%2019,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: A measure of research activity is an important way to gauge knowledge advances. We designed this study to analyze trends in pediatric emergency medicine (PEM) research, particularly focusing on the amount of research presented, topics investigated, location of research presentation, study design, and use of statistical analysis. Methods: Every abstract presented between January 1987 and December 1999 from 4 national scientific meetings [Ambulatory Pediatric Association (APA), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP), and Society for Academic Emergency Medicine (SAEM)] was evaluated. Those abstracts that met study criteria were evaluated for research topic, year of presentation, and sponsoring organization. Abstracts from the first and last 5 years of the study period were assessed for study design and use of statistical analysis. Trends over time were examined. Results: There were 1675 abstracts presented over the 13-year study period: 41% at APA, 27% at AAP, 7% at ACEP, and 25% at AEM. Medical topics were most frequently investigated (36%) followed by trauma (20%), administrative (17%), procedural (14%), life-threatening emergencies (12%), and surgical (3%). Two percent of abstracts was presented in the first year and the greatest proportion (14%) was presented in 1999 (P < 0.001). Eighty percent of the abstracts were assessed for study design and use of statistics. There was no change in the proportion of abstracts that were prospective [odds ratio (OR) = 0.98 (95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.76-1.26)] or analytic [OR = 1.06 (95% CI = 0.83-1.35)] between the early and the later years. Descriptive surveys increased in frequency from the early to the later years [OR = 1.92 (95% CI = 1.29-2.92)] as did multicentered clinical trials [OR = 7.71 (95% CI = 1.97-66.38). Case series decreased in frequency [OR = 0.71 (95% CI = 0.54-0.93)] as did bench research [OR = 0.21 (95% CI = 0.11-0.40). The use of statistics increased with time [OR = 1.99 (95% CI = 1.54-2.58)] as did the use of CIs [OR = 4.40 (95% CI 2.76-7.29). Conclusions: There was a substantial increase in the amount of research conducted in PEM. The topics investigated correspond to national recommendations. There was not an increase in the amount of research that was prospective or analytic in nature; however, there was increased statistical sophistication with time.

Keywords: Advances, American Academy of Pediatrics, Analysis, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Criteria, Design, Emergencies, Emergency, Emergency Medicine, Evaluation, First, Interval, Knowledge, Location, Medicine, Organization, P, Pediatric, Presentation, Prospective, Recommendations, Research, Sponsoring, Statistical Analysis, Statistics, Study Design, Surveys, Trauma, Trends

? Heinrichs, J., Fritze, Z., Klassen, T. and Curtis, S. (2013), A systematic review and meta-analysis of new interventions for peripheral intravenous cannulation of children. *Pediatric Emergency Care*, **29** (7), 858-866.

Full Text: 2013\Ped Eme Car, 29, 858.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Establishing intravenous access in children is often challenging for health professionals. Multiple attempts at peripheral intravenous cannulation (PIVC) cause increased pain and delayed delivery of therapy. Our objective was to synthesize and evaluate the best evidence for novel interventions designed to improve pediatric PIVC. Methods: We searched for published and unpublished studies using MEDLINE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, ClinicalTrials.gov, and Google.ca. We included studies for meta-analysis if they were randomized, evaluated an intervention other than ultrasound, and reported on 1 of 3 primary outcome measures: success or failure of PIVC, number of attempts to successful cannulation, and procedure time. Two blinded reviewers assessed studies for eligibility and applied a data extraction form to those included. Study quality was assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool. Results: Seven studies met the inclusion criteria. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of 3 different interventions were identified. A meta-analysis of 3 RCTs found that use of a transilluminator was associated with a decreased risk of first-attempt PIVC failure (risk ratio, 0.66; confidence interval, 0.41-1.06). Meta-analysis of 3 other RCTs found that near-infrared light devices do not impact the risk of first-attempt PIVC failure (risk ratio, 0.99; confidence interval, 0.74-1.33). Conclusions: Near-infrared light devices might be efficacious in selected subpopulations, but the available evidence does not support an overall benefit in the pediatric population. Transilluminators modestly improve pediatric PIVC, but the clinical significance of this benefit is questionable. Nitroglycerin ointments may increase the risk of PIVC failure and are associated with adverse effects.

Keywords: Access, Adverse Effects, Bias, Cannulation, Children, Clinical, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Delayed Delivery, Delivery, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Extraction, Failure, Glyceryl Trinitrate Ointment, Health, Health Professionals, Impact, Insertion, Interval, Intervention, Interventions, Intravenous, Line Placement, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Near-Infrared, Nitroglycerin, Nitroglycerin Ointment, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Pain, Pediatric, Pediatric Emergency-Department, Population, Primary, Procedure, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Significance, Study Quality, Support, Therapy, Transillumination, Transillumination, Ultrasound, Venipuncture, Venous Distension Device, Web of Science

# Title: Pediatric Exercise Science

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Exercise Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rowland, T. (2010), In defense of plagiarism (Sort of ... ). *Pediatric Exercise Science*, **22** (1), 1-6.

Keywords: Plagiarism

? da Silva, C.C., Pereira, L.M., Cardoso, J.R., Moore, J.P. and Nakamura, F.Y. (2014), The effect of physical training on heart rate variability in healthy children: A systematic review with meta-analysis. *Pediatric Exercise Science*, **26** (2), 147-158.

Full Text: 2014\Ped Exe Sci26, 147.pdf

Abstract: The positive effects of physical training on heart rate variability (HRV) in healthy adults are widely recognized; however, the responsiveness to training in healthy children has not yet been established. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of physical training on HRV in prepubertal healthy children. Systematic computerized searches were performed from 1950 to 2012 in the following databases: Medline, Embase, Cinahl, Lilacs, Scielo, SportDiscus, ProQuest; Web of Science; PEDro; Academic Search Premier and the Cochrane Library. The key words used were: heart rate variability, autonomic nervous system, exercise training, physical activity, continuous exercise, intermittent exercise, children, prepubescent, adolescents, and healthy. Although the database search initially identified 6,164 studies, after removing duplicates and excluding by title the number was 148, however, only 2 studies were included in this systematic review. The meta-analysis compared the experimental group (n = 29) with the control group (n = 28) for the HRV parameters: RR intervals, SDNN, RMSSD, pNN50, LF (log), HF (log), LF/HF and Total Power (log). The meta-analysis demonstrated similar HRV indices between both the experimental and control groups. In conclusion, the available results from randomized controlled trials do not support the hypothesis that physical training improves HRV in healthy children[AUQ2].

Keywords: Academic, Activity, Adolescents, Adults, Autonomic Nervous System, Autonomic Nervous-System, Baroreflex Sensitivity, Children, Control, Control Groups, Database, Databases, Dose-Response Relationship, Effect, Effects, Exercise, Exercise, Exercise Training, Experimental, Groups, Heart, Heart Rate, Heart Rate Variability, Indices, Influence, Intervals, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Obese Children, Physical, Physical Activity, Prepubertal, Prepubertal Swimmers, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rate, Rate Recovery, Responsiveness, Review, Science, Search, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Variability, Web Of Science, Young

# Title: Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Prutsky, G.J., Domecq, J.P., Elraiyah, T., Prokop, L.J. and Murad, M.H. (2014), Assessing the evidence live attenuated influenza vaccine in children younger than 2 years. A systematic review. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal*, **33** (4), E106-E115.

Abstract: Background: Live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) is effective in children but contraindicated in children < 2 years of age. Methods: We searched Medline, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Scopus, PsycInfo and CINAHL through February 2013 for existing systematic reviews, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational studies (for safety). We included studies enrolling healthy children < 2 years of age who received LAIV, compared with placebo or inactivated influenza vaccine (IIV). Data were extracted independently by 2 investigators. The relative risk (RR) was pooled across studies using the random effects model. Results: We found 7 eligible randomized controlled trials and 2 observational studies. Randomized controlled trials included 6281 children and were at low to moderate risk of bias. LAIV reduced the incidence of influenza compared with placebo (relative risk = 0.36, 95% confidence interval: 0.23-0.58, P < 0.05) with a number needed to vaccinate of 17. LAIV increased the incidence of minor side effects (fever and rhinorrhea). LAIV had a similar effect in preventing influenza (relative risk = 0.76, 95% confidence interval: 0.45-1.30, P > 0.05) compared with inactivated influenza vaccine. There was an increase of hospitalization rate (post hoc analysis) and medical attended wheezing with LAIV. Conclusions: LAIV is highly effective in children < 2 years of age compared with placebo and is as effective to inactivated influenza vaccine. The safety profile of LAIV is reasonable although evidence is sparse. LAIV may be considered as an option in this age group particularly during seasons with vaccine shortage.

Keywords: Advisory-Committee, Age, Age Safety, Analysis, Bias, Child, Children, Confidence, Data, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence, Fever, Health-Care Interventions, Hospitalization, Immunization Practices Acip, Incidence, Influenza, Interval, Live, Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine, Medical, Medline, Methods, Minor, Model, Observational, Observational Studies, P, Placebo, Postmarketing Evaluation, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recommendations, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Safety, Science, Scopus, Seasons, Side Effects, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Trivalent, United-States, Vaccine, Virus-Vaccine, Web Of Science, Wheezing

# Title: Pediatric Obesity

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Obesity

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Javed, A., Jumean, M., Murad, M.H., Okorodudu, D., Kumar, S., Somers, V.K., Sochor, O. and Lopez-Jimenez, F. (2015), Diagnostic performance of body mass index to identify obesity as defined by body adiposity in children and adolescents: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pediatric Obesity*, **10** (3), 234-244.

Full Text: [2015\Ped Obe10, 234.pdf](2015/Ped%20Obe10,%20234.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundThe ideal means of identifying obesity in children and adolescents has not been determined although body mass index (BMI) is the most widely used screening tool. ObjectiveWe performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies assessing the diagnostic performance of BMI to detect adiposity in children up to 18 years. MethodsData sources were EMBASE, MEDLINE, Cochrane, Database of Systematic Reviews Cochrane CENTRAL, Web of Science and SCOPUS up to March 2013. Studies providing measures of diagnostic performance of BMI and using body composition technique for body fat percentage measurement were included. ResultsThirty-seven eligible studies that evaluated 53521 patients, with mean age ranging from 4 to 18 years were included in the meta-analysis. Commonly used BMI cut-offs for obesity showed pooled sensitivity to detect high adiposity of 0.73 (confidence interval [CI] 0.67-0.79), specificity of 0.93 (CI 0.88-0.96) and diagnostic odds ratio of 36.93 (CI 20.75-65.71). Males had lower sensitivity. Moderate heterogeneity was observed (I-2=48%) explained in meta-regression by differences across studies in race, BMI cut-off, BMI reference criteria (Center for Disease Control vs. International Obesity Task Force) and reference standard method assessing adiposity. ConclusionBMI has high specificity but low sensitivity to detect excess adiposity and fails to identify over a quarter of children with excess body fat percentage.

Keywords: Adolescents, Age, Air-Displacement Plethysmography, Anthropometric Measurements, Assessing, Bmi, Body Composition, Body Mass Index, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Childhood Obesity, Children, Composition, Confidence, Control, Criteria, Database, Excess Adiposity, Fat Mass, For-Disease-Control, Heterogeneity, Index, Interval, Measurement, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Obesity, Odds Ratio, Paediatric Obesity, Patients, Performance, Race, Reference, Review, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Skinfold Thickness, Sources, Specificity, Standard, Systematic Review, Task-Force, Waist Circumference, Web Of Science

# Title: Pediatric Physical Therapy

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Physical Therapy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chiu, H.C. and Ada, L. (2014), Effect of functional electrical stimulation on activity in children with cerebral palsy: A systematic review. *Pediatric Physical Therapy*, **26** (3), 283-288.

Full Text: 2014\Ped Phy The26, 283.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: To determine whether functional electrical stimulation (FES) is effective and whether it is more effective than activity training alone. Method: MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, Cochrane, Web of Science, and PEDro databases were searched for randomized trials. Studies of randomized trials were included if the participants were children (<18 years old) with spastic cerebral palsy, who underwent a program of FES that involved electrical stimulation during practice of an activity. Measures of activity that best reflected the activity trained were examined. Results: Five randomized trials were included. Three trials reported statistically significant between-group differences in favor of FES compared with no FES. Two trials reported no statistically significant between-group differences of FES compared with activity training alone. Conclusion: The available evidence suggests that FES is more effective than no FES but that it has a similar effect as activity training alone in cerebral palsy.

Keywords: Activity, Adolescent, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Child, Children, Databases, Effect, Electrical Stimulation, Embase, Evidence, Exercise Therapy, Fe, Gait, Improves, Limb, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Motor Function, Physical Therapy, Techniques, Practice, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rehabilitation, Results, Review, Science, Systematic Review, Training, Trial, Web Of Science

# Title: Pediatric Radiology

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Radiology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pediatr. Radiol.

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Journal Country/Territory: United States

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Publisher: Springer-Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Pediatrics: Impact Factor 0.691 / (2002)

Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging: Impact Factor 0.691, / (2002)

? Perezcandela, V. (1986), Bibliometric analysis of the ESPR meetings (1975-1985) - 10 years revised. *Pediatric Radiology*, **16** (4), 353.

? Strouse, P.J., Slovis, T.L. and Sebag, G. (2011), Concerning plagiarism. *Pediatric Radiology*, **41** (4), 407-408.

Keywords: Plagiarism

# Title: Pediatric Rehabilitation

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Rehabilitation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Johnson, D.A. (2001), Paediatric rehabilitation: improving recovery and outcome in childhood disorders. *Pediatric Rehabilitation*, **4** (1), 1-3.

Full Text: Ped Reh4, 1

Abstract: The next issue of Pediatric Rehabilitation will mark the Journal’s change in editors. The founding editor, Henry Stonnington, is to be congratulated and thanked for his efforts in bringing this important venture to fruition. We now have a new editorial board of clinical and academic experts in a wide range of disciplines from around the world. The Journal will encompass current practice and new developments in research and service delivery, together with historical, theoretical, ethical and legal perspectives, covering a wide range of animal and human fields. Our aim is to stimulate greater interdisciplinary understanding and collaboration in theory, research and practice, leading to the design and implementation of effective interventions for all childhood disorders. We seek to avoid any unidirectional flow of information and to dispel any ‘Cinderella’ image of rehabilitation in pediatrics [1].

? Johnson, D.A. (2003), Editorial: Research and practice: Are we giving children the best treatment? *Pediatric Rehabilitation*, **6** (2), 65-66.

Full Text: Ped Reh6, 65

# Title: Pediatric Rheumatology

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Rheumatology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sperber, K., Hom, C., Chao, C.P., Shapiro, D. and Ash, J. (2009), Systematic review of hydroxychloroquine use in pregnant patients with autoimmune diseases. *Pediatric Rheumatology*, **7**, Article Number: 9.

Full Text: [2009\Ped Rhe7, 9.pdf](2009\Ped%20Rhe7,%209.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study is to compare the incidence of congenital defects, spontaneous abortions, number of live births, fetal death and pre-maturity in women with autoimmune diseases taking HCQ during pregnancy. Methods: The authors searched MEDLINE, Cochrane data base, Ovid-Currents Clinical Medicine, Ovid-EMBASE: Drugs and Pharmacology, EBSCO, Web of Science, and SCOPUS using the search terms HCQ and/or pregnancy. We attempted to identify all clinical trials from 1980 to 2007 regardless of language or publication status. We also searched Cochrane Central Library and http://www.Clinicaltrials.gov for clinical trials of HCQ and pregnancy. Data were extracted onto standardized forms and were confirmed. Results: The odds ratio (OR) of congenital defects in live births of women taking HCQ during pregnancy was 0.66, 95% confidence intervals (CI) 0.25, 1.75. The OR of a live birth for women taking HCQ during pregnancy was 1.05 (95% CI 0.58, 1.93). The OR of spontaneous abortion in women taking HCQ during pregnancy was 0.92 (95% CI 0.49, 1.72). The OR of fetal deaths in women taking HCQ during pregnancy was 0.97 (95% CI 0.14, 6.54). The OR of pre-mature birth defined as birth before 37 weeks in women taking HCQ during pregnancy was 1.10 (95% CI 0.75, 1.61). Conclusion: HCQ is not associated with any increased risk of congenital defects, spontaneous abortions, fetal death, pre-maturity and decreased numbers of live births in patients with autoimmune diseases.

Keywords: Antimalarial-Drugs, Antirheumatic Drugs, Association, Authors, Chloroquine, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Confidence Intervals, Connective-Tissue Diseases, Drugs, Erythematosus, Exposure, Incidence, Lupus Pregnancy, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Methods, Pharmacology, Pregnancy, Publication, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trials, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Pediatric Surgery International

Full Journal Title: Pediatric Surgery International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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? Guo, J., Liang, Z.L., Zhang, H.Y., Yang, C.L., Pu, J.R., Mei, H., Zheng, L.D., Zeng, F.Q. and Tong, Q.S. (2011), Laparoscopic versus open orchiopexy for non-palpable undescended testes in children: A systemic review and meta-analysis. *Pediatric Surgery International*, **27** (9), 943-952.

Full Text: [2011\Ped Sur Int27, 943.pdf](2011\Ped%20Sur%20Int27,%20943.pdf)

Abstract: Laparoscopic orchidopexy (LO) has been widespread used in the management of non-palpable testis (NPT) in children. However, the real advantages of LO over traditional open orchidopexy (OO) still remain exclusive. Published studies until August 31, 2010 were searched from MEDLINE, Embase, Ovid, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational clinical studies (OCSs) with a comparison of LO and OO were included for a systemic review and meta-analysis. Out of 226 studies, 2 RCTs and 5 OCSs were eligible for inclusion criteria, comprising 176 cases of LO and 263 cases of OO. The hospital stay of LO was significantly shorter than that of OO (WMD = -0.66; 95% confidence interval [CI] = -0.95 to -0.37; P < 0.00001). However, no significant difference was observed between LO and OO in operative time (WMD = 4.02; 95% CI = -9.89 to 17.93; P = 0.57), time to resume feeding (WMD = -2.29; 95% CI = -6.78 to 2.20; P = 0.32) or full activity (WMD = -9.71; 95% CI = -27.84 to 8.42; P = 0.29), recurrence (OR = 0.60; 95% CI = 0.13 to 2.72; P = 0.51), viable testis rate (OR = 1.61; 95% CI = 0.30 to 8.52; P = 0.58), success rate (OR = 1.41; 95% CI = 0.44 to 4.46; P = 0.56), and testicular atrophy (OR = 1.70; 95% CI = 0.49 to 5.98; P = 0.40). Although shorter hospital stay is noted in LO, it does not provide significant advantage over open surgery for treating NPT. However, due to the publishing bias, a series of RCTs are necessary to explore the efficiencies of LO in the management of NPT in children.

Keywords: Bias, Children, Cochrane, Cryptorchidism, Databases, Diagnosis, Experience, Exploration, Hospital, Impalpable Testis, Laparoscopy, Localization, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Non-Palpable Testis, Nonpalpable Testis, Observational, Orchidopexy, Orchidopexy, Publishing, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrence, Review, Science, Success, Surgery, Traditional, Web of Science

? Ruttenstock, E., Friedmacher, F., Höllwarth, M.E., Coran, A.G. and Puri, P. (2012), The 100 most-cited articles in *Pediatric Surgery International*. *Pediatric Surgery International*, **28** (6), 563-570.

Full Text: [2012\Ped Sur Int28, 563.pdf](2012/Ped%20Sur%20Int28,%20563.pdf)

Abstract: Citation analysis within specific journals and subject areas has become a popular method to assess the impact of a journal, article or author. To date, only a few evaluations of citation reports have been published in the field of pediatric surgery. Twenty-six years after its inception, Pediatric Surgery International (PSI) is a firmly established journal in pediatric surgery. The aim of this study was to identify, analyze and categorize the characteristics of the 100 most-cited articles published in PSI since its founding in 1986.

The Web of Knowledge(SM), hosted by the Institute for Scientific Information, was searched with the all-database function for the 100 most-cited articles in PSI published from 1986 to the present. Each article was reviewed and the following parameters were recorded: number of citations, type of article, topic, year of publication, country of origin, institution and authorship.

Between 1986 and 2012, 4,907 articles were published in PSI and 3,608 (73.53 %) of these were cited at least once. The 100 most-cited articles received a total of 3,309 citations with a mean of 33.09 (range 24-81). These articles were published between 1987 and 2007, with 73 articles published after 1997. Leading countries were USA (n = 15), Australia (n = 12), UK (n = 9) and Ireland (n = 9). Articles were categorized as followed: 92 original articles, 5 reviews and 3 case reports. 84 articles derived from clinical research and 16 derived from basic science. The most prolific authors were from 7 different institutions and published 37 articles, which received 1,213 (36.66 %) citations.

The 100 most-cited articles published in PSI were predominately original articles from English-speaking countries dealing with clinical topics. This analysis may be of value to the editorial board and authors by providing some insights into what types of manuscripts appear to be of interest to the reading audience of PSI.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Article, Author, Pediatric Surgery, Citation-Classics, Journals, Authors, Bias, Medicine, Trauma, Impact

? Shen, H.J., Xu, M., Zhu, H.Y., Yang, C., Li, F., Li, K.W., Shi, W.J. and Ji, F. (2015), Laparoscopic versus open surgery in children with choledochal cysts: A meta-analysis. *Pediatric Surgery International*, **31** (6), 529-534.

Full Text: [2015\Ped Sur Int31, 529.pdf](2015/Ped%20Sur%20Int31,%20529.pdf)

Abstract: To compare the safety and efficacy between laparoscopic and open cyst excision with hepaticojejunostomy for children with choledochal cysts using meta-analysis. Studies comparing the laparoscopic and the open choledochal cyst excision that met the inclusion criteria for data extraction were identified from electronic databases (PubMed, Embase, Science Citation Index, and the Cochrane Library) up to November 2014. The proceedings of relevant congress were also searched. The outcomes were operative time, intraoperative blood loss, time to food intake, postoperative morbidity and mortality, length of hospital stay. Outcomes were calculated as odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) using RevMan 5.2. Seven retrospective studies were finally included, involving a total of 1016 patients, of whom, 408 cases underwent laparoscopic cyst excision and Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy (LH) and 608 cases underwent open cyst excision and Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy (OH). In LH group compared with OH group, the operative time was longer (MD = 59.11, 95 % CI 27.61-90.61, P = 0.0002), while the length of postoperative hospital stay was less (MD = -2.01, 95 % CI -2.49 to -1.54, P < 0.00001), the intraoperative blood loss was lower (MD = -37.14, 95 % CI -66.69 to -7.60, P = 0.01) and time to food intake was less (MD = -1.14, 95 % CI -1.61 to -0.67, P = 0.01). The rate of postoperative morbidity was more in the OH group, but there is no statistically significant difference between the two groups in postoperative morbidity (OR = 0.52, 95 % CI 0.13-2.06, P = 0.35). Laparoscopic surgery is a feasible, safe treatment of choledochal cyst with less postoperative morbidity, a shorter length of stay and a lower blood loss when compared with open approach. With the improvement of laparoscopic techniques and deftness of surgeons practice, laparoscopic surgery may become the first choice procedure for choledochal cyst.

Keywords: Adult, Approach, Blood, Blood Loss, Children, Choice, Choledochal Cysts, Citation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Efficacy, Excision, Extraction, First, Food, Hepaticojejunostomy, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Improvement, Intervals, Intraoperative Blood Loss, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Surgery, Laparoscopy, Length, Length Of Stay, Management, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Morbidity, Mortality, Open, Operative, Outcomes, P, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Morbidity, Practice, Procedure, Pubmed, Retrospective Studies, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Techniques, Treatment, Y Hepaticojejunostomy

# Title: Pediatrics

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Pediatrics: Impact Factor 3.708, 1/69 (2001); Impact Factor 3.416, 2/68 (2002)

? Hernandez Borges, A.A., Pareras, L.G. and Jimenez, A. (1997), Comparative analysis of pediatric mailing lists on the Internet. *Pediatrics*, **100** (2), E8.

Full Text: [1997\Pediatrics100, E8.pdf](1997\Pediatrics100,%20E8.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To analyze quantitative aspects and the relative quality of various pediatric discussion groups on the Internet and to contrast them with qualitative aspects of a selected number of pediatric journals. Material and Methods. An extensive number of mailing lists an the Internet of interest to pediatricians was compiled. Twelve of them concerned with pediatric specialties were selected. Six representative journals of pediatric specialties were also analyzed and compared with the corresponding mailing lists. From the list of subscribers we studied the potential quality of each mailing list. The postings sent by each member to the on-line discussions were also analyzed. As an estimate of the standing as author of each list member as well as of each first author of the selected journals, we calculated several indexes of quality using the 1995 MEDLINE database and the impact factors of the biomedical journals reported by the 1994 Science Citation Index. Results. The most popular lists were NICU-NET and PICU, both having more than 1100 subscribers. PEDPATH and PEDIHEART had the highest percentage of subscribers who were published authors, and their papers also yielded the highest impact factors. The most active lists were NICU-NET and PICU. The most participative ones were CHILD-NEURO and FED-LUNG. CHILD-NEURO had the highest percentage of authors among the participants. PEDPATH and CHILD-NEURO had the authors with the highest impact factors among the people who participated in the discussions. These latter two lists also showed the highest impact factor per posting. Those which had the highest yield (highest activity with highest quality per posting) were CHILD-NEURO and PEDIHEART. The average impact factor per first author of the analyzed journals was always higher than the average impact factor per participant of the lists. Conclusions. The electronic-mad discussion groups on the Internet are new nonacademic forums in which knowledge and experience in pediatrics can be shared. They cannot replace but they complement other more academic sources such as medical journals.

Keywords: Citation, Database, Groups, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Internet, Journals, Mailing Lists, Medical, MEDLINE, Pediatric Information Sources, Science Citation Index

Garfield, E. (2000), In which journals will pediatricians find the best evidence for clinical practice? *Pediatrics*, **106** (2), 377.

Full Text: [2000\Pediatrics106, 377.pdf](2000\Pediatrics106,%20377.pdf)

Akinbami, L.J. and Schoendorf, K.C. (2002), Trends in childhood asthma: Prevalence, health care utilization, and mortality. *Pediatrics*, **110** (2), 315-322.

Full Text: [P\Pediatrics110, 315.pdf](P\Pediatrics110,%20315.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Our objective was to use national data to produce a comprehensive description of trends in childhood asthma prevalence, health care utilization, and mortality to assess changes in the disease burden among US children.

Methods. Five data sources from the National Center for Health Statistics were used to describe trends in asthma for children aged 0 to 17 years from 1980 to the most recent year for which data were available. These included the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, the National Hospital Discharge Survey, and the Mortality Component of the National Vital Statistics System.

Results. Asthma prevalence increased by an average of 4.3% per year from 1980 to 1996, from 3.6% to 6.2%. The peak prevalence was 7.5% in 1995. In 1997, asthma attack prevalence was 5.4%, but changes in the NHIS design in 1997 preclude comparison to previous estimates. Asthma attack prevalence remained level from 1997 to 2000. After a decrease between 1980 and 1989, the asthma office visit rate increased by an average of 3.8% per year from 1989 to 1999. The asthma hospitalization rate grew by 1.4% per year from 1980 to 1999. Although childhood asthma deaths are rare, the asthma death rate increased by 3.4% per year from 1980 to 1998. Children aged 0 to 4 years had the largest increase in prevalence and had greater health care use, but adolescents had the highest mortality. The asthma burden was borne disproportionately by black children throughout the period. Racial disparities were largest for asthma hospitalizations and mortality: compared with white children, in 1998-1999, black children were >3 times as likely to be hospitalized and in 19971998 >4 times as likely to die from asthma.

Conclusions. Recent data suggest that the burden from childhood asthma may have recently plateaued after several years of increasing, although additional years of data collection are necessary to confirm a change in trend. Racial and ethnic disparities remain large for asthma health care utilization and mortality.

Keywords: Asthma, Child, Prevalence, Office Visits, Hospitalization, Mortality, United-States, Hospitalization Rates, Pediatric Asthma, Children, Race, Poverty, Patterns, Quality, Impact, City

? Tong, E.K., England, L. and Glantz, S.A. (2005), Changing conclusions on secondhand smoke in a sudden infant death syndrome review funded by the tobacco industry. *Pediatrics*, **115** (3), E356-E366.

Full Text: [2005\Pediatrics115, E356.pdf](2005\Pediatrics115,%20E356.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Prenatal and postnatal exposure to tobacco smoke adversely affects maternal and child health. Secondhand smoke (SHS) has been linked caUSAlly with sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) in major health reports. In 1992, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) first noted an association between SHS and SIDS, and both prenatal exposure and postnatal SHS exposure were listed as independent risk factors for SIDS in a 1997 California EPA report (republished in 1999 by the National Cancer Institute) and a 2004 US Surgeon General report. The tobacco industry has used scientific consultants to attack the evidence that SHS causes disease, most often lung cancer. Little is known about the industry’s strategies to contest the evidence on maternal and child health. In 2001, a review was published on SIDS that acknowledged funding from the Philip Morris (PM) tobacco company. Tobacco industry documents related to this review were examined to identify the company’s influence on the content and conclusions of this review. Methods. Tobacco industry documents include 40 million pages of internal memos and reports made available to the public as a result of litigation settlements against the tobacco industry in the United States. Between November 2003 and January 2004, we searched tobacco industry document Internet sites from the University of California Legacy Tobacco Documents Library and the Tobacco Documents Online website. Key terms included “SIDS” and names of key persons. Two authors conducted independent searches with similar key terms, reviewed the documents, and agreed on relevancy through consensus. Thirty documents were identified as relevant. Two drafts (an early version and a final version) of an industry-funded review article on SIDS were identified, and 2 authors independently compared these drafts with the final publication. Formal comments by PM executives made in response to the first draft were also reviewed. We used Science Citation Index in July 2004 to determine citation patterns for the referenced SIDS reviews. Results. PM executives feared that SHS and maternal and child health issues would create a powerful and emotional impetus for smoke-free areas in the home, public areas, and the workplace. In response to the 1992 US EPA report on SHS, the Science and Technology Department of PM’s Switzerland subsidiary, Fabriques de Tabac Reunies, searched for “independent” consultants to publish articles addressing SHS. The first industry-funded article was a literature review focusing on smoking and SIDS, conducted by consultant Peter Lee and co-author Allison Thornton, which stated that the association between parental smoking and SIDS could have been attributable to the failure to control fully for confounders. That first review has only been cited once, in the subsequent industry-funded review. In 1997, PM commissioned a consultant, Frank Sullivan, to write a review, with coauthor SUSAn Barlow, of all possible risk factors for SIDS. The first draft concluded that prenatal and postnatal smoking exposures are both independent risk factors for SIDS. After receiving comments and meeting with PM scientific executives, Sullivan changed his original conclusions on smoking and SIDS. The final draft was changed to emphasize the effects of prenatal maternal smoking and to conclude that postnatal SHS effects were “less well established.” Changes in the draft to support this new conclusion included descriptions of Peter Lee’s industry-funded review, a 1999 negative but underpowered study of SIDS risk and urinary cotinine levels, and criticisms of the conclusions of the National Cancer Institute report that SHS was caUSAlly associated with SIDS. In April 2001, the Sullivan review was published in the United Kingdom journal Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, with a disclosure statement that acknowledged financial support from PM but did not acknowledge contributions from PM executives in the preparation of the review. By 2004, the Sullivan SIDS review had been cited at least 19 times in the medical literature. Conclusions. PM executives responded to corporate concerns about the possible adverse effects of SHS on maternal and child health by commissioning consultants to write review articles for publication in the medical literature. PM executives successfully encouraged one author to change his original conclusion that SHS is an independent risk factor for SIDS to state that the role of SHS is “less well established.” These statements are consistent with PM’s corporate position that active smoking causes disease but only public health officials conclude the same for SHS. The author’s disclosure of industry funding did not reveal the full extent of PM’s involvement in shaping the content of the article. This analysis suggests that accepting tobacco industry funds can disrupt the integrity of the scientific process. The background of this SIDS review is relevant for institutions engaged in the debate about accepting or eschewing funding from the tobacco industry. Those who support acceptance of tobacco industry funds argue that academic authors retain the right to publish their work and maintain final approval of the written product, but this argument fails to recognize that the tobacco industry funds work to ensure that messages favorable to the industry are published and disseminated. Clinicians, parents, and public health officials are most vulnerable to the changed conclusions of the SIDS review. The national SIDS “Back to Sleep” campaign has been very successful in reducing SIDS rates. However, estimates of SIDS risk from SHS (odds ratios range from 1.4 to 5.1) have considerable overlap with estimates of risk from prone sleep positioning (odds ratios range from 1.7 to 12.9). With the Back to Sleep campaign well underway, efforts to address parental smoking behavior in both the prenatal and postnatal periods should be intensified. The tobacco industry’s disinformation campaign on SHS and maternal and child health can be counteracted within clinicians’ offices.

Keywords: Articles, Cancer, Change, Children, Citation, Co-Author, Exposure, Funding, Health, Infant, Internet, Journal, Literature, Literature Review, Lung-Cancer, Medical, Medical Literature, Parental Smoking, Pregnancy, Prenatal Exposure, Preparation, Public Health, Publication, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Secondhand Smoke, Sids, Sleep, Smoking, State, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, Technology, Tobacco, Tobacco Industry, United Kingdom, United States, University, US

? Sakzewski, L., Ziviani, J. and Boyd, R. (2009), Systematic review and meta-analysis of therapeutic management of upper-limb dysfunction in children with congenital hemiplegia. *Pediatrics*, **123** (6), E1111-E1122.

Full Text: [2009\Pediatrics123, E1111.pdf](2009\Pediatrics123,%20E1111.pdf)

Abstract: CONTEXT. Rehabilitation for children with congenital hemiplegia to improve function in the impaired upper limb and enhance participation may be time-consuming and costly. OBJECTIVES. To systematically review the efficacy of nonsurgical upper-limb therapeutic interventions for children with congenital hemiplegia. METHODS. The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature), AMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine), EMBASE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science were searched up to July 2008. Data sources were randomized or quasi-randomized trials and systematic reviews. RESULTS. Twelve studies and 7 systematic reviews met our criteria. Trials had strong methodologic quality (Physiotherapy Evidence Database [PEDro] scale >= 5), and systematic reviews rated strongly (AMSTAR [Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews] score >= 6). Four interventions were identified: intramuscular botulinum toxin A combined with upper-limb training; constraint-induced movement therapy; hand-arm bimanual intensive training; and neurodevelopmental therapy. Data were pooled for upper-limb, self-care, and individualized outcomes. There were small-to-medium treatment effects favoring intramuscular botulinum toxin A and occupational therapy, neurodevelopmental therapy and casting, constraint-induced movement therapy, and hand-arm bimanual intensive training on upper-limb outcomes. There were large treatment effects favoring intramuscular botulinum toxin A and upper-limb training for individualized outcomes. No studies reported participation outcomes. CONCLUSIONS. No one treatment approach seems to be superior; however, injections of botulinum toxin A provide a supplementary benefit to a variety of upper-limb training approaches. Additional research is needed to justify more-intensive approaches such as constraint-induced movement therapy and hand-arm bimanual intensive training. Pediatrics 2009; 123:e1111-e1122.

Keywords: Botulinum-Toxin-A, Cerebral Palsy, Cerebral-Palsy, Children, Cochrane, Context, Database, Efficacy, Health, Induced Movement Therapy, Intensive Therapy, Interventions, Literature, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Movement, Neurodevelopmental Therapy, Nursing, Occupational, Occupational Therapy, Occupational-Therapy, Outcomes, Pediatrics, Physiotherapy, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Training, Treatment, Upper Extremity Function, Upper Limb, Upper-Limb Rehabilitation, Web of Science, Young-Children

? Black, D.S., Milam, J. and Sussman, S. (2009), Sitting-meditation interventions among youth: A review of treatment efficacy. *Pediatrics*, **124** (3), E532-E541.

Full Text: [2009\Pediatrics124, E532.pdf](2009\Pediatrics124,%20E532.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Although the efficacy of meditation interventions has been examined among adult samples, meditation treatment effects among youth are relatively unknown. We systematically reviewed empirical studies for the health-related effects of sitting-meditative practices implemented among youth aged 6 to 18 years in school, clinic, and community settings. METHODS: A systematic review of electronic databases (PUBMED, Ovid, Web of Science, Cochrane Reviews Database, Google Scholar) was conducted from 1982 to 2008, obtaining a sample of 16 empirical studies related to sitting-meditation interventions among youth. RESULTS: Meditation modalities included mindfulness meditation, transcendental meditation, mindfulness-based stress reduction, and mindfulness-based cognitive therapy. Study samples primarily consisted of youth with preexisting conditions such as high-normal blood pressure, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and learning disabilities. Studies that examined physiologic outcomes were composed almost entirely of African American/black participants. Median effect sizes were slightly smaller than those obtained from adult samples and ranged from 0.16 to 0.29 for physiologic outcomes and 0.27 to 0.70 for psychosocial/behavioral outcomes. CONCLUSIONS: Sitting meditation seems to be an effective intervention in the treatment of physiologic, psychosocial, and behavioral conditions among youth. Because of current limitations, carefully constructed research is needed to advance our understanding of sitting meditation and its future use as an effective treatment modality among younger populations. Pediatrics 2009; 124: e532-e541.

Keywords: Adolescents, Adolescents, Adult, Aged, Ambulatory Blood-Pressure, Blood, Blood Pressure, Children, Cochrane, Database, Databases, Disorder, Efficacy, Google Scholar, Impact, Intervention, Interventions, Learning, Literature Review, Meditation, Metaanalysis, Mindfulness, Mindfulness Meditation, Outcomes, Pediatrics, Pressure, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Stress, Psychotherapy, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Self-Report, Stress, Stress Reduction, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Transcendental-Meditation, Treatment, Web of Science, Youth

? Curtis, S., Stobart, K., Vandermeer, B., Simel, D.L. and Klassen, T. (2010), Clinical features suggestive of meningitis in children: A systematic review of prospective data. *Pediatrics*, **126** (5), 952-960.

Full Text: [2010\Pediatrics126, 952.pdf](2010\Pediatrics126,%20952.pdf)

Abstract: CONTEXT: Clinical diagnosis of pediatric meningitis is fundamental; therefore, familiarity with evidence underscoring clinical features suggestive of meningitis is important. OBJECTIVE: To seek evidence supporting accuracy of clinical features of pediatric bacterial meningitis. METHODS: A review of MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Web of Science, and PUBMED was conducted for all articles of relevance. Articles contained prospective data of clinical features in children with laboratory-confirmed bacterial meningitis and in comparison groups of those without it. Two authors independently assessed quality and extracted data to calculate accuracy data of clinical features. RESULTS: of 14 145 references initially identified, 10 met our inclusion criteria. On history, a report of bulging fontanel (likelihood ratio [LR]: 8.00 [95% confidence interval (CI): 2.4-26]), neck stiffness (7.70 [3.2-19]), seizures (outside febrile-convulsion age range) (4.40 [3.0-6.4]), or reduced feeds (2.00 [1.2-3.4]) raised concern about the presence of meningitis. On examination, jaundice (LR: 5.90 [95% CI: 1.8-19]), being toxic or moribund (5.80 [3.0-11]), meningeal signs (4.50 [2.4-8.3]), neck stiffness (4.00 [2.6-6.3]), bulging fontanel (3.50 [2.0-6.0]), Kernig sign (3.50 [2.1-5.7]), tone up (3.20 [2.2-4.5]), fever of > 40 degrees C (2.90 [1.6-5.5]), and Brudzinski sign (2.50 [1.8-3.6]) independently raised the likelihood of meningitis. The absence of meningeal signs (LR: 0.41 [95% CI: 0.30-0.57]) and an abnormal cry (0.30 [0.16-0.57]) independently lowered the likelihood of meningitis. The absence of fever did not rule out meningitis (LR: 0.70 [95% CI: 0.53-0.92]). CONCLUSIONS: Evidence for several useful clinical features that influence the likelihood of pediatric meningitis exists. No isolated clinical feature is diagnostic, and the most accurate diagnostic combination is unclear. Pediatrics 2010;126:952-960.

Keywords: Accuracy, Acute Bacterial-Meningitis, Acute Onset, Articles, Authors, Bacterial Meningitis, Children, Context, Convulsions, Diagnosis, Diagnosis, Epidemiology, Etiology, Fever, Health, History, Infants, Likelihood Ratio, Likelihood Ratios, Literature, Lumbar Puncture, Meta-Analysis, Nursing, Pediatric, Pediatrics, Physical Examination, Predictors, Pubmed, Ratio, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Signs, Specificity, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Rosen, L.J., Ben Noach, M., Winickoff, J.P. and Hovell, M.F. (2012), Parental smoking cessation to protect young children: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pediatrics*, **129** (1), 141-152.

Full Text: [2012\Pediatrics129, 141.pdf](2012\Pediatrics129,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Young children can be protected from much of the harm from tobacco smoke exposure if their parents quit smoking. Some researchers encourage parents to quit for their children’s benefit, but the evidence for effectiveness of such approaches is mixed. OBJECTIVE: To perform a systematic review and meta-analysis to quantify the effects of interventions that encourage parental cessation. METHODS: We searched PubMed, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science, and PsycINFO. Controlled trials published before April 2011 that targeted smoking parents of infants or young children, encouraged parents to quit smoking for their children’s benefit, and measured parental quit rates were included. Study quality was assessed. Relative risks and risk differences were calculated by using the DerSimonian and Laird random-effects model. RESULTS: Eighteen trials were included. Interventions took place in hospitals, pediatric clinical settings, well-baby clinics, and family homes. Quit rates averaged 23.1% in the intervention group and 18.4% in the control group. The interventions successfully increased the parental quit rate. Subgroups with significant intervention benefits were children aged 4 to 17 years, interventions whose primary goal was cessation, interventions that offered medications, and interventions with high follow-up rates (>80%). CONCLUSIONS: Interventions to achieve cessation among parents, for the sake of the children, provide a worthwhile addition to the arsenal of cessation approaches, and can help protect vulnerable children from harm due to tobacco smoke exposure. However, most parents do not quit, and additional strategies to protect children are needed. Pediatrics 2012; 129: 141-152.

Keywords: Aged, Asthmatic-Children, Cessation, Children, Cochrane, Control, Differences, Effectiveness, Environmental Tobacco-Smoke, Ets Exposure, Exposure, Family, Follow-Up, Homes, Hospitals, Infants, Intervention, Interventions, Latino Children, Low-Income Children, Maternal Smoking, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Parenting, Parents, Passive Smoking, Pediatric, Pediatrics, Primary, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relapse Prevention Intervention, Researchers, Respiratory Illness, Review, Risk, Science, Second Hand Smoke, Smoking, Smoking Cessation, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Tobacco, Tobacco Use, Smoking, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Quinn, N., Hensey, O. and McDowell, D.T. (2013), A historical perspective of pediatric publications: A bibliometric analysis. *Pediatrics*, **132** (3), 406-412.

Full Text: [2013\Pediatrics132, 406.pdf](2013/Pediatrics132,%20406.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Pediatrics, Publications

? Fedewa, M.V., Gist, N.H., Evans, E.M. and Dishman, R.K. (2014), Exercise and insulin resistance in youth: A meta-analysis. *Pediatrics*, **133** (1), E163-E174.

Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics133, E163.pdf](2014/Pediatrics133,%20E163.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objectives: The prevalence of obesity and diabetes is increasing among children, adolescents, and adults. Although estimates of the efficacy of exercise training on fasting insulin and insulin resistance have been provided, for adults similar estimates have not been provided for youth. This systematic review and meta-analysis provides a quantitative estimate of the effectiveness of exercise training on fasting insulin and insulin resistance in children and adolescents. Methods: Potential sources were limited to peer-reviewed articles published before june 25, 2013, and gathered from the pubmed, sportdiscus, physical education index, and web of science online databases. Analysis was limited to randomized controlled trials by using combinations of the terms adolescent, child, pediatric, youth, exercise training, physical activity, diabetes, insulin, randomized trial, and randomized controlled trial. The authors assessed 546 sources, of which 4.4% ( 24 Studies) Were eligible for inclusion. Thirty-two effects were used to estimate the effect of exercise training on fasting insulin, with 15 effects measuring the effect on insulin resistance. Estimated effects were independently calculated by multiple authors, and conflicts were resolved before calculating the overall effect. Results: Based on the cumulative results from these studies, a small to moderate effect was found for exercise training on fasting insulin and improving insulin resistance in youth ( Hedges’ d effect size = 0.48 [95% Confidence interval: 0.22-0.74], P < .001 and 0.31 [ 95% Confidence interval: 0.06-0.56], P < .05, Respectively). Conclusions: These results support the use of exercise training in the prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Activity, Adiposity, Adolescent, Adolescents, Analysis, Authors, Child, Children, Controlled Trial, Cumulative, Databases, Diabetes, Education, Effect Size, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficacy, Estimates, Exercise, Exercise Training, Index, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Interval, Latino Adolescents, Lipid Profiles, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Obese Adolescent Boys, Obesity, Online, Overweight Children, P, Pediatric, Peer-Reviewed, Physical, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Prevalence, Prevention, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Randomized Trial, Resistance, Results, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Size, Small, Sources, Support, Systematic Review, Training, Treatment, Trial, Type 2 Diabetes, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus, Web, Web of Science, Weight-Loss, Youth

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Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics133, E674.pdf](2014/Pediatrics133,%20E674.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objective:Fever during pregnancy has been suspected to harm the developing fetus. However, until now, no systematic analysis of the available evidence has been undertaken to assess the impact of maternal fever on health outcomes in the child. The goal of this study was to systematically review evidence from epidemiologic studies on adverse health outcomes of the offspring in relation to exposure to maternal fever during pregnancy.Methods:Systematic searches in pubmed, web of science, and the cochrane library were performed by using medical subject headings, boolean operators, and truncation, and references of references were reviewed. Cohort and case-control studies addressing health outcomes of prenatal fever exposure in humans were eligible for inclusion. Studies with no direct reference to fever, studies in selected populations (Eg, preterm births), And studies published before 1990 were excluded.Results:The available literature supported an increased risk of adverse offspring health in association with fever during pregnancy. The strongest evidence was available for neural tube defects, congenital heart defects, and oral clefts, in which meta-analyses suggested between a 1.5- And nearly 3-fold increased risk with fever exposure in the first trimester. We did not find strong evidence of a dose-response relationship, but there was some evidence that antipyretic medications may have a protective effect when used in relation to febrile episodes.Conclusions:We found substantial evidence to support the contention that maternal fever during pregnancy may negatively affect offspring health. The harmful effects seemed to cover both short- and longer-term health outcomes; However, for several outcomes, the evidence was insufficient to judge any association.

Keywords: Analysis, Anorectal-Malformations, Association, Birth Cohort, Cardiovascular Malformations, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Child, Congenital, Congenital Abnormalities, Congenital-Abnormalities, Developing, Developmental Disabilities, Effects, Evidence, Exposure, Febrile Illnesses, Fetal Origins Of Disease, Fetus, Fever, First, First Trimester, Health, Health Outcomes, Heart, Humans, Hypersensitivity, Impact, Impacts, Literature, Mar, Maternal, Maternal Hyperthermia, Medical, Medication Use, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Neural Tube Defects, Neural-Tube Defects, Oral, Outcomes, Perinatal Complications, Populations, Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, Prenatal, Preterm, Reference, References, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Stillbirth, Support, Systematic, Systematic Analysis, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science

? Rosen, L.J., Myers, V., Hovell, M., Zucker, D. and Ben Noach, M. (2014), Meta-analysis of parental protection of children from tobacco smoke exposure. *Pediatrics*, **133** (4), 698-714.

Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics133, 698.pdf](2014/Pediatrics133,%20698.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objective:Worldwide, roughly 40% of children are exposed to the damaging and sometimes deadly effects of tobacco smoke. Interventions aimed at reducing child tobacco smoke exposure (Tse) Have shown mixed results. The objective of this study was to perform a systematic review and meta-analysis to quantify effects of interventions aimed at decreasing child tse.Methods:Data sources included medline, pubmed, web of science, psycnet, and embase. Controlled trials that included parents of young children were selected. Two reviewers extracted tse data, as assessed by parentally-reported exposure or protection (Prep) And biomarkers. Risk ratios and differences were calculated by using the dersimonian and laird random-effects model. Exploratory subgroup analyses were performed.Results:Thirty studies were included. Improvements were observed from baseline to follow-up for parentally-reported and biomarker data in most intervention and control groups. Interventions demonstrated evidence of small benefit to intervention participants at follow-up (Prep: 17 Studies, n = 6820, relative risk 1.12, Confidence interval [Ci] 1.07 To 1.18], P < .0001). Seven percent more children were protected in intervention groups relative to control groups. Intervention parents smoked fewer cigarettes around children at follow-up than did control parents (P = .03). Biomarkers (13 Studies, n = 2601) At follow-up suggested lower child exposure among intervention participants (Rd -0.05, Ci -0.13 To 0.03, P = .20).Conclusions:Interventions to prevent child tse are moderately beneficial at the individual level. Widespread child tse suggests potential for significant population impact. More research is needed to improve intervention effectiveness and child tse measurement.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asthma Primary Prevention, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Cessation Intervention, Child, Children, Control, Control Groups, Data, Effectiveness, Effects, Ets Exposure, Evidence, Exposure, Follow-Up, Groups, Impact, Interval, Intervention, Interventions, Low-Income Families, Maternal Smoking, Measurement, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Multifaceted Intervention, P, Parents, Passive Smoking, Population, Potential, Prevent, Protection, Random Effects Model, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relative Risk, Research, Respiratory Illness, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Science, Secondhand Smoke Exposure, Small, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tobacco, Tobacco Smoke Exposure, Web, Web Of Science, Young-Children

? Finkelstein, E.A., Graham, W.C.K. and Malhotra, R. (2014), Lifetime direct medical costs of childhood obesity. *Pediatrics*, **133** (5), 854-862.

Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics133, 854.pdf](2014/Pediatrics133,%20854.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objectives:An estimate of the lifetime medical costs of an obese child provides a benchmark of the potential per capita savings that could accrue from successful childhood obesity prevention efforts. We reviewed the literature to identify the best current estimate of the incremental lifetime per capita medical cost of an obese child in the united states today relative to a normal weight child.Methods:We searched pubmed and web of science for us-based studies published within the 15 years preceding may 2013 from which lifetime medical cost estimates can be extracted or imputed. Two reviewers independently screened search results and extracted data from eligible articles. All estimates were inflated to 2012 dollars and discounted to reflect costs from the perspective of a 10-year-old child today.Results:We identified 6 studies. The incremental lifetime direct medical cost from the perspective of a 10-year-old obese child relative to a 10-year-old normal weight child ranges from $12660 to $19630 when weight gain through adulthood among normal weight children is accounted for and from $16310 to $39080 when this adjustment is not made.Conclusions:We recommend use of an estimate of $19000 as the incremental lifetime medical cost of an obese child relative to a normal weight child who maintains normal weight throughout adulthood. The alternative estimate, which considers the reality of eventual weight gain among normal weight youth, is $12660. Additional research is needed to include estimates of indirect costs of childhood obesity.

Keywords: Adolescence, Alternative, Articles, Body-Mass Index, Child, Childhood, Childhood Obesity, Children, Consequences, Cost, Cost Of Illness, Costs, Data, Estimates, Health, Lifetime Medical Cost, Literature, Medical, Medical Costs, Normal, Obese, Obesity, Obesity Prevention, Overweight, Potential, Prevention, Research, Retirement Survey, Reviewers, Science, Table Analysis, United States, United-States, US Adults, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Gain, Young Adulthood, Youth

? Cheng, A., Lang, T.R., Starr, S.R., Pusic, M. and Cook, D.A. (2014), Technology-enhanced simulation and pediatric education: A meta-analysis. *Pediatrics*, **133** (5), E1313-E1323.

Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics133, E1313.pdf](2014/Pediatrics133,%20E1313.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objective:Pediatrics has embraced technology-enhanced simulation (Tes) As an educational modality, but its effectiveness for pediatric education remains unclear. The objective of this study was to describe the characteristics and evaluate the effectiveness of tes for pediatric education.Methods:This review adhered to prisma (Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses) Standards. A systematic search of medline, embase, cinahl, eric, web of science, scopus, key journals, and previous review bibliographies through may 2011 and an updated medline search through october 2013 were conducted. Original research articles in any language evaluating the use of tes for educating health care providers at any stage, where the content solely focuses on patients 18 years or younger, were selected. Reviewers working in duplicate abstracted information on learners, clinical topic, instructional design, study quality, and outcomes. We coded skills (Simulated setting) Separately for time and nontime measures and similarly classified patient care behaviors and patient effects.Results:We identified 57 studies (3666 Learners) Using tes to teach pediatrics. Effect sizes (Ess) Were pooled by using a random-effects model. Among studies comparing tes with no intervention, pooled ess were large for outcomes of knowledge, nontime skills (Eg, performance in simulated setting), Behaviors with patients, and time to task completion (Es = 0.80-1.91). Studies comparing the use of high versus low physical realism simulators showed small to moderate effects favoring high physical realism (Es = 0.31-0.70).Conclusions:Tes for pediatric education is associated with large ess in comparison with no intervention. Future research should include comparative studies that identify optimal instructional methods and incorporate pediatric-specific issues into educational interventions.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Bibliographies, Care, Characteristics, Clinical, Comparison, Critical-Care, Curriculum, Design, Education, Effect, Effectiveness, Effects, Emergency-Medicine, Health, Health Care, Health-Professions, High-Fidelity Simulation, Implementation, Information, Intervention, Interventions, Issues, Journals, Knowledge, Language, Measures, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Neonatal Resuscitation Program, Outcomes, Patient Care, Patients, Pediatric, Pediatrics, Performance, Physical, Providers, Quality, Random Effects Model, Randomized-Trial, Realism, Reporting, Research, Review, Reviewers, Reviews, Science, Simulation, Skills, Small, Standards, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Technology-Enhanced, Topic, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics134, 338.pdf](2014/Pediatrics134,%20338.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objective: Medication errors cause appreciable morbidity and mortality in children. The objective was to determine the effectiveness of interventions to reduce pediatric medication errors, identify gaps in the literature, and perform meta-analyses on comparable studies. Methods: Relevant studies were identified from searches of pubmed, embase, scopus, web of science, the cochrane library, and the cumulative index to nursing allied health literature and previous systematic reviews. Inclusion criteria were peer-reviewed original data in any language testing an intervention to reduce medication errors in children. Abstract and full-text article review were conducted by 2 independent authors with sequential data extraction. Results: A total of 274 full-text articles were reviewed and 63 were included. Only 1% of studies were conducted at community hospitals, 11% were conducted in ambulatory populations, 10% reported preventable adverse drug events, 10% examined administering errors, 3% examined dispensing errors, and none reported cost-effectiveness data, suggesting persistent research gaps. Variation existed in the methods, definitions, outcomes, and rate denominators for all studies; And many showed an appreciable risk of bias. Although 26 studies (41%) Involved computerized provider order entry, a meta-analysis was not performed because of methodologic heterogeneity. Studies of computerized provider order entry with clinical decision support compared with studies without clinical decision support reported a 36% to 87% reduction in prescribing errors; Studies of preprinted order sheets revealed a 27% to 82% reduction in prescribing errors. Conclusions: Pediatric medication errors can be reduced, although our understanding of optimal interventions remains hampered. Research should focus on understudied areas, use standardized definitions and outcomes, and evaluate cost-effectiveness.

Keywords: Adverse Drug Events, Ambulatory, Article, Articles, Authors, Bias, Children, Clinical, Community, Computerized Physician Order Entry, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, Cumulative, Data, Decision, Decision Support, Dosing Errors, Drug, Effectiveness, Emergency-Department, Errors, Events, Extraction, Health, Heterogeneity, Hospital Pharmacists, Hospitals, Index, Inherited Metabolic-Disorders, Intensive-Care-Unit, Intervention, Interventions, Language, Literature, Medication Error, Medication Errors, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Nursing, Outcomes, Pediatric, Peer-Reviewed, Physician Order Entry, Populations, Prescribing, Prescribing Errors, Prescription Errors, Reduction, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Science, Sequential, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Testing, Total Parenteral-Nutrition, Understanding, Web, Web Of Science

? Jardine, J., Glinianaia, S.V., McConachie, H., Embleton, N.D. and Rankin, J. (2014), Self-reported quality of life of young children with conditions from early infancy: A systematic review. *Pediatrics*, **134** (4), e1129-e1148.

Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics134, e1129.pdf](2014/Pediatrics134,%20e1129.pdf)

Abstract: CONTEXT: There is little consistency in the use of instruments for measuring self-reported quality of life (QoL) in young children. OBJECTIVE: To systematically review studies of self-reported QoL in children aged <12 years with congenital health conditions, and to examine the agreement between self-and proxy-reports. DATA SOURCES: Literature databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, PsychINFO) were systematically searched, reference lists of eligible studies were scanned. STUDY SELECTION: We included studies published in English between January 1989 and June 2013 which used validated instruments to assess self-reported QoL in children aged <12 years with a distinct congenital health condition identified in early infancy. DATA EXTRACTION: We extracted data on study design, objective, sample characteristics, QoL assessment instrument, statistical techniques and results. RESULTS: From 403 full-text articles assessed for eligibility, 50 studies underwent detailed review, and 37 were included in a narrative synthesis. Children’s self-reported QoL was assessed by using a variety of generic and/or condition-specific instruments, with the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory being the most frequently used (25% [9 studies]). Regardless of the condition or the instrument used, children often reported QoL similar to the reference population, except for lower scores in the physical functioning/health domain. There were differences between younger and older age groups according to QoL domain. The child’s perception of QoL differed from that of his or her parents, in particular for subjective domains such as emotional functioning, and these differences were age related. The main limitation of the review resulted from the lack of published studies on self-reported QoL in young children, in particular, lacking both self-reports and proxy reports. Existing studies demonstrated wide variability in the QoL instruments used and approaches to statistical analyses, lack of information about the formation of the study sample (response rate; comparison of responders and nonresponders) and low sample sizes in the age group of interest. CONCLUSIONS: The reviewed studies demonstrated that, even for younger children, both child and parent perspectives are essential to understanding the impact of a condition on a child’s QoL.

Keywords: Adolescents, Age, Age-Related, Aged, Analyses, Articles, Assessment, Cerebral-Palsy, Characteristics, Child, Child’s Self-Report, Children, Comparison, Conclusions, Congenital, Congenital Conditions, Congenital Heart-Disease, Consistency, Context, Cystic-Fibrosis, Data, Databases, Design, Embase, English, Extraction, From, Generic Core Scales, Groups, Health, Health-Status, Impact, Infancy, Information, Instrument, Instruments, Inventory, Life, Limitation, Literature, Medline, Orofacial Clefts, Parents, Pediatric, Perception, Physical, Population, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Reference, Reference Lists, Response, Review, School-Age-Children, Science, Selection, Self-Proxy Agreement, Sickle-Cell-Disease, Statistical Analyses, Study Design, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, The-Literature, Understanding, Variability, Web Of Science, Young

? Coller, R.J., Nelson, B.B., Sklansky, D.J., Saenz, A.A., Klitzner, T.S., Lerner, C.F. and Chung, P.J. (2014), Preventing hospitalizations in children with medical complexity: A systematic review. *Pediatrics*, **134** (6), e1628-e1647.

Full Text: [2014\Pediatrics134, e1628.pdf](2014/Pediatrics134,%20e1628.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objectives: Children with medical complexity (Cmc) Account for disproportionately high hospital use, and it is unknown if hospitalizations may be prevented. Our objective was to summarize evidence from (1) Studies characterizing potentially preventable hospitalizations in cmc and (2) Interventions aiming to reduce such hospitalizations. Methods: Our data sources include medline, cochrane central register of controlled trials, web of science, and cumulative index to nursing and allied health literature databases from their originations, and hand search of article bibliographies. Observational studies (N = 13) Characterized potentially preventable hospitalizations, and experimental studies (N = 4) Evaluated the efficacy of interventions to reduce them. Data were extracted on patient and family characteristics, medical complexity and preventable hospitalization indicators, hospitalization rates, costs, and days. Results of interventions were summarized by their effect on changes in hospital use. Results: Preventable hospitalizations were measured in 3 ways: Ambulatory care sensitive conditions, readmissions, or investigator-defined criteria. Postsurgical patients, those with neurologic disorders, and those with medical devices had higher preventable hospitalization rates, as did those with public insurance and nonwhite race/ethnicity. Passive smoke exposure, nonadherence to medications, and lack of follow-up after discharge were additional risks. Hospitalizations for ambulatory care sensitive conditions were less common in more complex patients. Patients receiving home visits, care coordination, chronic care-management, and continuity across settings had fewer preventable hospitalizations. Conclusions: There were a limited number of published studies. Measures for cmc and preventable hospitalizations were heterogeneous. Risk of bias was moderate due primarily to limited controlled experimental designs. Reductions in hospital use among cmc might be possible. Strategies should target primary drivers of preventable hospitalizations.

Keywords: Ambulatory, Ambulatory Care, Article, Bias, Bibliographies, Care, Changes, Characteristics, Children, Chronic, Chronic Illness, Conditions, Complexity, Coordination, Costs, Criteria, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Discharge, Efficacy, Evidence, Experimental, Experimental Designs, Exposure, Family, Follow-Up, From, Health, Health-Care Needs, Home Visits, Hospital, Hospitalization, Hospitals, Index, Indicators, Insurance, Interventions, Literature, Medical, Medical Complexity, Medical Devices, Medline, Methods, N, Neurologic, Nursing, Observational Studies, Patient Activation, Patients, Pediatric Hospitalizations, Primary, Public, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Readmission, Readmission, Readmissions, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Risks, Science, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transitions Intervention, United-States, Washington-State, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Pediatrics International

Full Journal Title: [Pediatrics International](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118514418/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

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Language:

Publisher:

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: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Okamoto, S., Rahman, M. and Fukui, T. (2004), Japan’s contribution to clinical pediatrics research in the last decade. *Pediatrics International*, **46** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [2004\Ped Int46, 1.pdf](2004\Ped%20Int46,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To determine Japan’s contribution to research in clinical pediatrics over the last decade. Methods: Articles published in highly reputable pediatrics journals from 1991-2000 were accessed through the MEDLINE database. The number of articles which had an affiliation with a Japanese institution were counted for each of the journals and also summed in total. Proportions of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and case-control/cohort studies among the articles from Japan were also generated and compared with the average for the entirety. In addition, shares of the top-ranking countries were presented along with their trend over time. Results: In total, 20 189 articles were published in the selected seven pediatric journals from 1991-2000. Japan contributed 3.0% of these articles and this contribution was ranked 7th in the world. A negative trend was noticed in Japan’s contribution over time but it was not statistically significant (z=-0.40, P=0.16). RCTs accounted for 7.3% of the total articles, but only 0.34% of those from Japan. Conclusions: Japan’s share of articles in pediatrics research was smaller than that in basic science and some of the other clinical fields. The number of articles from Japan providing a high level of evidence was meager in this field.

Keywords: Affiliation, Clinical, Database, Evidence, Field, Japan, Journals, MEDLINE, Pediatric, Pediatrics, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Science, Trend, World

# Title: PeerJ

Full Journal Title: PeerJ

ISO Abbreviated Title: PeerJ

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? Zhu, E.G., Hadadgar, A., Masiello, I. and Zary, N. (2014), Augmented reality in healthcare education: An integrative review. *PeerJ*, **2**, Article Number: e469.

Full Text: [2014\PeerJ2, e469.pdf](2014/PeerJ2,%20e469.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The effective development of healthcare competencies poses great educational challenges. A possible approach to provide learning opportunities is the use of augmented reality (AR) where virtual learning experiences can be embedded in a real physical context. The aim of this study was to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the art in terms of user acceptance, the AR applications developed and the effect of AR on the development of competencies in healthcare. Methods. We conducted an integrative review. Integrative reviews are the broadest type of research review methods allowing for the inclusion of various research designs to more fully understand a phenomenon of concern. Our review included multi-disciplinary research publications in English reported until 2012. Results. 2529 research papers were found from ERIC, CINAHL, Medline, PubMed, Web of Science and Springer-link. Three qualitative, 20 quantitative and 2 mixed studies were included. Using a thematic analysis, we’ve described three aspects related to the research, technology and education. This study showed that AR was applied in a wide range of topics in healthcare education. Furthermore acceptance for AR as a learning technology was reported among the learners and its potential for improving different types of competencies. Discussion. AR is still considered as a novelty in the literature. Most of the studies reported early prototypes. Also the designed AR applications lacked an explicit pedagogical theoretical framework. Finally the learning strategies adopted were of the traditional style ‘see one, do one and teach one’ and do not integrate clinical competencies to ensure patients’ safety.

Keywords: Acceptance, Analysis, Approach, Art, Augmented Reality, Clinical, Competencies, Context, Development, Education, English, Framework, From, Human Cadaver, Integrative, Learning, Learning Strategies, Literature, Medical Education, Medical Simulation, Medline, Methods, Minimally Invasive Surgery, Models, Multidisciplinary, Novelty, Overview, Papers, Patients, Physical, Potential, Publications, Pubmed, Qualitative, Research, Research Papers, Results, Review, Reviews, Safety, Science, Simulator, Skills, State, State-Of-The-Art, Technology, Thematic Analysis, Theoretical, Web, Web Of Science

? Badcock, N.A. and Kidd, J.C. (2015), Temporal variability predicts the magnitude of between-group attentional blink differences in developmental dyslexia: A meta-analysis. *PeerJ*, **3**, Article Number: e746.

Full Text: [2015\PeeRJ3, e746.pdf](2015/PeeRJ3,%20e746.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Here we report on a meta-analysis of the between-group main effect (Group Difference) noted in the attentional blink (AB) research focused on specific reading impairment, commonly referred to as developmental dyslexia. The AB effect relates to a limitation in the allocation of attention over time and is examined in a dual-target rapid serial visual presentation (RSVP) paradigm. When the second target appears in close temporal proximity to the first target, the second target is reported less accurately. Method. A Web of Science search with terms “attentional blink” & dyslexia returned 13 AB experiments (11 papers) conducted with developmental dyslexia. After exclusions, 12 experiments were included in the meta-analysis. The main pattern of performance from those experiments was lower overall accuracy in groups of individuals with dyslexia relative to typically reading peers; that is, a between-group main effect. This meta-analysis examined the size of the Group Difference in relation to temporal and task-set related features, which differed between and within experiments. Results. Random effects modelling indicated a significant Group Difference of -0.74 standard deviation units, 95% CI [-.96, -.52], p < .001 (excluding one anomalous result): implicating significantly poorer overall dual-target performance in dyslexic readers. Meta-regression analyses indicated two variables related to the Group Difference; pre-RSVP time and temporal variability of the second target relative to the first target within the RSVP. Discussion. It is suggested that the endogenous engagement of the temporal features of task-set is slower or disrupted in developmental dyslexia.

Keywords: Accuracy, Allocation, Analyses, Attention, Attentional Blink, Australia, Children, Dyslexia, Effects, Endogenous Control, Engagement, Excellence, Experiments, First, From, Groups, Hypothesis, Impairment, Limitation, Magnitude, Magnocellular Deficit, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Modelling, N, Papers, Paradigm, Pattern, Perception, Performance, Presentation, Reading, Research, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Sequences, Serial Visual Presentation, Size, Standard, Suppression, Task, Task-Set, Temporal, Temporal Orienting, Temporal Variability, Time, Variability, Web, Web Of Science

? Casey, M.C., Kerin, M.J., Brown, J.A. and Sweeney, K.J. (2015), Evolution of a research field-a micro (RNA) example. *PeerJ*, **3**, Article Number: e829.

Full Text: [2015\PeeRJ3, e829.pdf](2015/PeeRJ3,%20e829.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Every new scientific field can be traced back to a single, seminal publication. Therefore, a bibliometric analysis can yield significant insights into the history and potential future of a research field. This year marks 21 years since that first ground-breaking microRNA (miRNA) publication. Here, we make the case that the miRNA field is mature, utilising bibliometrics. Methods. Utilising the Web of Science (TM) (WoS) database publication and citation information, we charted the history of miRNA-related publications, describing and dissecting contributions by publication type (plus category, pay-per-view or open access), journal (highlighting dominant journals), by country, citations and languages. Results. We found that the United States of America (USA) publishes the most miRNA papers, followed by China and Germany. Significantly, publications attributed to the USA also receive the most citations per publication, followed by a close grouping of England, Germany and France. We also describe the relevance and acceptance of the miRNA field to different research areas, through its uptake in areas from oncology to plant sciences. Exploring the recent momentous change in publishing, we find that although pay-per view articles vastly out-number open-access articles, the citation rate of pay-per-view articles is currently less than double that of open-access. Conclusions. We believe the trends described here represent the typical evolution of a research field. By analysing publications, citations and distribution patterns, key moments in the evolution of this research area are recognised, indicating the maturation of the miRNA field and providing guidance for future research endeavours.

Keywords: Acceptance, Access, Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, China, Citation, Citations, Country, Database, Distribution, England, Evolution, Expression, Field, First, France, From, Genes, Germany, Guidance, History, Information, Journal, Journals, Languages, Let-7, Lin-4, Mar, Maturation, Mechanism, Methods, Microrna, Mirna, Oncology, Open, Open Access, Papers, Plant, Potential, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Recent, Relevance, Research, Research Areas, Results, Rna, Science, Sciences, Trends, United States, Uptake, Usa, Web, Web Of Science, Wos

# Title: Perceptual and Motor Skills

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? Knudson, D. (2012), Twenty-year trends of authorship and sampling in applied biomechanics research. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, **114** (1), 16-20.

Full Text: [2012\Per Mot Ski114, 16.pdf](2012\Per%20Mot%20Ski114,%2016.pdf)

Abstract: This study documented the trends in authorship and sampling in applied biomechanics research published in the Journal of Applied Biomechanics and ISBS Proceedings. Original research articles of the 1989, 1994, 1999, 2004, and 2009 volumes of these serials were reviewed, excluding reviews, modeling papers, technical notes, and editorials. Compared to 1989 volumes, the mean number of authors per paper significantly increased (35 and 100%, respectively) in the 2009 volumes, along with increased rates of hyperauthorship, and a decline in rates of single authorship. Sample sizes varied widely across papers and did not appear to change since 1989.

Keywords: Medical Journals

? Gau, L.S. (2013), Trends and topics in sports research in the Social Science Citation Index from 1993 to 2008. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, **116** (1), 305-314.

Full Text: [2013\Per Mot Ski116, 305.pdf](2013/Per%20Mot%20Ski116,%20305.pdf)

Abstract: This descriptive study evaluated behavioral and social science research on sport for 1993 through 2008, examined the characteristics of sport research, and identified mainstream issues appearing during these 16 years. Based on the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) database from 1993 to 2008, 7,655 articles referring to sport or sports were available. The publication analyses showed that 13 core journals published the most articles in the behavioral sciences of sport. By analyzing all titles, author keywords, and KeyWords Plus, the results showed that physical education, athlete performance, and sports participation were the mainstream issues of sport research in the 16-year study period. The words adolescent, youth, and children frequently appeared, indicating that the emphasis of sport research focused on these participant groups. This bibliometric study reviewed global sports research in SSCI, and described certain patterns or trends in prior research on sport.

Keywords: Adolescent, Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Characteristics, Children, Citation, Database, Descriptive Study, Education, Global, Groups, Journals, Participation, Performance, Physical, Publication, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Research, Sciences, Social, Social Science Citation Index, Sport, SSCI, Topics, Trends, Youth

# Title: Peritoneal Dialysis International

Full Journal Title: Peritoneal Dialysis International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lameire, N. and Van Biesen, W. (2007), Decline in peritoneal dialysis publications - No reason for panic. *Peritoneal Dialysis International*, **27** (2), 149-152.

Full Text: [2007\Per Dia Int27, 149.pdf](2007\Per%20Dia%20Int27,%20149.pdf)

Keywords: Dialysis, Publications

Notes: TTopic

? Chen, T.W., Chou, L.F. and Chen, T.J. (2007), World trend of peritoneal dialysis publications. *Peritoneal Dialysis International*, **27** (2), 173-178.

Full Text: [2007\Per Dia Int27, 173.pdf](2007\Per%20Dia%20Int27,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To analyze the trend of global peritoneal dialysis (PD) publications, especially of publications in Peritoneal Dialysis International (PDI), from 1991 to 2005 according to the Institute for Scientific Information databases of the Thomson Corporation. Methods: Data were down loaded from the Web of Science, which includes the databases of Science Citation Index Expanded and Social Sciences Citation Index. The searching strategies were key-in of ‘peritoneal dialysis’ in general search and of ‘S0=Peritoneal Dialysis International’ in advanced search. Only articles and reviews were included in the analysis. The analysis was stratified by publication year, journal, author, country of each author’s affiliation, and citation count of each paper. Results: There were 7618 PD papers (6991 articles and 627 reviews) in 887 journals; 15.8% of them (n = 1204) were published in PDI. The annual outputs of global PD publications has been more than 500 papers since 1996, with a peak of 665 articles in 2003. In total, 18531 authors from 102 countries and areas contributed to PO publications. Authors from the USA were present in 30.6% of all papers although their global share decreased with time. A PD paper received an average of 12.7 citations. A review received more citations than an article (17.0 vs 12.3 on average), yet statistical significance was not reached (p = 0.216, Mann-Whitney U test). Conclusions: The number of PD research societies in the world has been growing during the past 15 years. More and more research is from countries other than the USA and the United Kingdom. Papers on PD have thus been published in many journals; other than PDI, the leading journal in PD. However, the growth rate of PD publications in the world is diminishing. We present here the most Likely reasons for the decrease in PD publications and propose suggestions for PDI to keep its leading role in the development of PD.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Count, Citations, Country, Databases, Development, Dialysis, General, Growth, Growth Rate, Institute for Scientific Information, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Nephrology, Papers, PD, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Research, Review, Reviews, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Search, Significance, Statistical, Time, Trend, U, United Kingdom, USA, Web of Science, World

# Title: Periodicum Biologorum

Full Journal Title: Periodicum Biologorum

ISO Abbreviated Title: Period. Biol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Period Biol

ISSN: 0031-5362

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: Croatia

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Periodicum Biologorum

Publisher Address: Hrvatsko Prirodoslovno Drustvo Ilica 16/111, 41000 Zagreb, Croatia

Subject Categories:

Biology: Impact Factor 0.087,/(2000)

? Maricic, S., Gruden, N. and Vajdicka, N. (1981), Bibliometrical analysis of scientific-information in medical literature from Yugoslavia. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **83** (3), 332-333.

Keywords: Scientific Information

Notes: TTopic

? Knezevic, B. (1990), Quantitative parameters identified by bibliometric method in medical sciences. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **92** (2), 241-243.

? Divic, J. (1994), Survey of Croatian science from Science Citation Index between 1985 and 1992 scientometrics: One possible approach. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **96** (2), 187-196.

Abstract: Science and technology are critical elements of a nation’s economic, cultural and political strength. Understandably, new nations have great interest in developing strong science and technology. The first step involves assessment of past and present research and developments, measurement of the effectiveness of research expeditures, assessment of strengths and weaknesses, placement of priorities for future development, and careful monitoring of performance etc. Assessment of these entities require an objective, accurate method of evaluation. One possibility is scientometrics, a discipline that uses quantitative data, such as publication counts, citation counts, or pending patents, as a measure of scientific performance. Scientometrics has been employed to analyze Croatian science. ALI data shown here were retrieved from Science Citation Index and are available on compact disc (CD-ROM) from 1985 to 1992. Croatian science is seemingly not productive (only) 0.5 papers published per scientist or technician over an eight years period), poorly cited and underfinanced. Yet, if we divide the total number of some European countries’ papers published over the same period by the number of US dollars invested in research and development in one year, Croatia stands second only to Denmark. Croatian scientists have reached out internationally and data reveal more cooperative research with international scientists (54%) than with colleagues in former Yugoslavia (7%). Croatian science is centralized in scientific institutions and faculties, while relatively neglected in major industry (72% of papers). Croatian science is also centralized in one center, 91% of ail papers published come out of Zagreb. Furthermore, despite the usual suppressive effect of war on the scientific production, armed aggression against Croatia has not shown that effect thus far. Most of the papers published in 1991 and 1992 are the, result of works done in previous years, but still in 1993, three years after the war broke, Croatian scientific output rose from 657 papers in 1991 to 682 papers in 1992 and 765 papers in 1993 (11). This is possibly because many scientists have left Croatia due to the war and found temporary jobs abroad, where they still publish papers using Croatian addresses. Changes in economic policy such as Markovic’s financial program in 1990, have had positive effects (increases of more than 20%) on scientific performance, as well as announcement of Croatian and Slovenian independency. This suggests that more specific changes in scientific policy could ever further improve scientific performance.

Notes: TTopic

? Jokic, M. (2000), Scientometric evaluation of the projects in biology funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Republic of Croatia, in the 1991-1996 period. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **102** (1), 129-142.

Abstract: Background and purpose: This study covers 91 projects in the field of biology funded, during the 1991-1996 period, by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Croatia. The projects were carried out by 21 research units. These included the following university institutions. The four biological departments of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Zagreb (Molecular Biology Animal Physiology Botany and Zoology), The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, the Faculty of Agriculture, the Faculty of Forestry the Faculty of Food Science and Technology the Medical School in Zagreb, the Medical School in Rijeka, the Faculty of Education in Osijek, and the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Split. The participating non-university institutes were: the Rudjer Boskovic Institute (IRB), The institute for Oceanography and Fisheries in Split the Institute of forestry in Jastrebarsko, the BC - Institute of Plant Breeding and Production, the Institute for Medical Research, and the PLIVA Research Institute. The Croatian Museum of Natural History and the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts with their departments in Zagreb and Osijek also received project support. A total of 494 research professionals, working alone (10 projects), or in teams of up to 20 (1 project) individuals, participated in the projects under consideration. The purpose of this study was to document the scientific productivity of these projects and the scientific impact of the published results. The data we present will hopefully facilitate the evaluation of the projects by the Croatian Ministry of Science and Technology.

Material and Methods: Scientific productivity was measured by the number of publications indexed in the two most relevant secondary sources, the Science Citation Index (SCI) and the Biological Abstracts (BIOSIS). Scientific impact was evaluated by citation analysis. The specific differences between biological disciplines concerning publication rates and citation dynamics were duly considered. The extent of communication within individual projects was deduced by evaluating co-authorship on joint publications.

Results and Conclusion: The Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology and the Rudjer Boskovic Institute were the most productive research institutions. On the other hand, as many as 21 (23.07%) projects did not result in any published papers indexed in the SCI. Six projects (6.5%) did not even publish in journals covered by BIOSIS (a considerably less exclusive secondary source than the SCI), i. e. They failed in scientific productivity. Articles by authors from as many as 16 projects were not cited in SCI-registered journals. Concerning the 90 principal investigators (project leaders), 31 (34.4%) did not publish any papers in SCI-indexed periodicals, whereas the 15 most productive individuals accomplished an output of 10-43 articles. of the research professionals (excluding principal investigators) included in th e projects under consideration, 233 (56.9%) did not author any SCI-indexed paper: Surprisingly 37% of the scientists selected as principal investigators for the current (1991-1999) funding cycle are without SCI-indexed publications for the 1991-1996 period.

Keywords: Analysis, Biology, Biotechnology, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Communication, Croatia, Dynamics, Evaluation, Institutions, Journals, Papers, Periodicals, Publication, Publications, Research, SCI, Science Citation Index, University

? Jokic, M. (2003), Evaluation of Croatian journals covered by the ISI databases (Institute for Scientific Information). *Periodicum Biologorum*, **105** (1), 95-98.

Full Text: 2003\Per Bio105, 95.pdf

Abstract: The importance of ISI databases, citation indexes or Web of Science (WoS), and journal Citation Report (ICR) and Current Contents (CC) databases in journal evaluation is discussed in this article, Actually, the emphasis in the analysis was on JCR and the impact factor (IF). Impact factors of Croatian journals covered in JCR were analyzed, Also, a comparison was made between the impact factor of journals from candidate countries for EU membership: Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, Malta, Cyprus, and Turkey in order to obtain a realistic picture of the status of Croatian journals. Several reasons were stated to account for the current status of Croatian journals covered in the JCR database.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Indexes, Countries, Databases, EU, Evaluation, Hungary, Impact, Impact Factor, Indexes, ISI, JCR, Journal, Journals, Science, Scientific Information, Slovenia, Turkey, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, WOS

? Jermen, N. (2004), Analysis of doctoral theses in biology submitted at the Faculty of Science in Zagreb from 1950 to 2000. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **106** (4), 461-466.

Full Text: [2004\Per Bio106, 461.pdf](2004\Per%20Bio106,%20461.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Purpose: The aim of this research was to provide an insight into the situation and the development of biology in Croatia since 1950 to 2000 by the analysis of doctoral theses as a specific source of information. One of the tasks of the research was to determine the accessibility of analyzed theses to the world’s scientific community through their representation in the Dissertation Abstracts International. Materials and Methods: The sample consisted of 344 doctoral theses submitted at the Faculty of Science from 1950 (the submission of the first thesis) to 2000. The theses were assessed by the following bibliometric indicators: year of publication, number of pages, number of references, language in which they were written, presence of an abstract, field of research, and institutions where they were carried out. A better understanding of the demographic situation among Croatian biologists with a doctoral degree was obtained by the analysis of their gender; age, employment and participation in international collaboration. Results and Conclusions: The number of theses rose over tune, with 1990’s accounting for a third of all the theses submitted. The mean number of pages and references per thesis was 154 and 156, respectively. Theses were written mainly in Croatian (95%); 21% did not contain an abstract. The study found that marine biology was the area of main research, with thesis work carried out primarily in universities and public institutes (73%). Over half of those who were awarded a doctorate were women (55%), and the average age was 38. The majority (64%) remained in universities and public institutes, with 8% ultimately leaving the country. The study also found that international collaboration has increased since the 1990’s. The search of Dissertation Abstracts International showed that theses are not represented in it and thus cannot be considered accessible to the scientific community.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biology, Collaboration, Croatia, Demographic Analysis, Development, Dissertation Abstract International, Doctoral Theses, Indicators, Publication, Research, Scientometrics, Universities

Notes: CCountry

? Sapunar, D., Kostic, S., Banozic, A., Ferhatovic, L. and Puljak, L. (2011), Pain research in Croatia: Analysis of bibliometric trends. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **113** (2), 137-140.

Full Text: [2011\Per Bio113, 137.pdf](2011/Per%20Bio113,%20137.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate number and type of Croatian publications in the field of pain research, and to compare it with peers. Material and Methods: The raw data were collected during February 2011 from the three Current Contents (CC) database subsets: Life Sciences, Clinical Medicine, and Social & Behavioral Sciences. We combined two data sets: the one with articles published by authors affiliated with Croatian institutions and the one with pain-related keywords. We studied number of publications, their impact factors and type of collaborations. Publications of Croatian authors in the field of pain research were compared with identical dataset comprising articles published by researchers from Graz, Austria, because of its comparable scientific production. Results: From 1998 to 2011, scientists from Croatian institutions published 194 pain-related articles indexed in CC, compared to 187 articles published by their peels from Graz. The 32% percent of articles were published in the local low-impact journals. The number of Croatian research publications in the field of pain is steadily increasing. However, an average impact factor of journals in our cohort was significantly lower compared to peels from Graz. Conclusion: Although the number of manuscripts in the field of pain research in Croatia is increasing, the quality of published articles is still low. We propose that Croatian Association for the Treatment of Pain should take actions for enhancing pain research in Croatia, as well as increasing the visibility and impact of Croatian pain-related research that can be transposed to other research fields and transitional countries.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Collaborations, Croatia, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journals, Life, Low, Manuscripts, Methods, Pain, Pain Research, Paper, Publications, Quality, Research, Researchers, Science Policy, Sciences, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Trends, Visibility

? Jermen, N., Letina, S. and Jokic, M. (2013), Croatian scientific productivity and visibility in the field of biology measured by journals indexed in WoS 1991-2005. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **115** (1), 37-47.

Full Text: 2013\Per Bio115, 37.pdf

Abstract: Background and Purpose: The purpose of this research was to establish the characteristics and the trends of scientific activity in the field of biology in Croatia, using scientometric analysis of scientific papers published in biology journals indexed in WoS-SCI Expanded database for the period of 1991 to 2005. The results could serve as useful tool in defining a more acceptable model for the evaluation and stimulation of scientific work, as well as in highlighting possible directions for the development of biological sciences in Croatia. Materials and Methods: The research sample consisted of 2,099 scientific papers which had a Croatian address, published in 342 biology journals indexed in WoS-SCI Expanded database from 1991 to 2005. The characteristics of scientific productivity and scientific impact, measured using citation analysis, were analysed in the field of biology as a whole, as well as in the various biological disciplines. The journal’s status was determined using its IF from the JCR Science Edition database for 2005. As additional indicators, trends in co-authorship as well as international cooperation were determined. Results and Conclusions: The evaluation of scientific work in the field of biology should be adapted to the specificities of scientific publishing in various biological disciplines. The number of papers in different disciplines varied considerably, as well as the average number of citation per paper and the average number of authors per paper In the field of biology as a whole, on average 7.3 citations per paper and 4.1 authors per paper were observed. The majority of papers (90%) were co-authored publications. 32.2% of published papers were co-authored with a foreign institution. 7.7% of papers were published in the most prestigious journals by IF (the “top 10%” journals). Those papers published in the “top 10%” journals which were co-authored with a foreign institution obtained the highest impact (16.8 citations per paper).

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Authors, Biological, Biological Sciences, Biology, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Cooperation, Croatia, Database, Development, Disciplines, Evaluation, Field, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, International, International Cooperation, Jcr, Journals, Mar, Materials, Methods, Model, Papers, Productivity, Publications, Publishing, Purpose, Research, Results, Science, Sciences, Scientific Impact, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publishing, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Trends, Visibility, Work, WoS

? Sirotic, G. and Jokic, M. (2013), The role of the journal Periodicum biologorum in representing the development of biological sciences in Croatia. *Periodicum Biologorum*, **115** (1), 49-56.

Full Text: 2013\Per Bio115, 49.pdf

Abstract: Background and Purpose: The journal Periodicum biologorum is the first Croatian journal in the field of biological sciences which has been published regularly since 1886 and which has had the leading role in conveying scientific information in the field of biology in Croatia. The bibliometric analysis of the content of this journal in time span 1886-2010 provided an insight into the structure of scientific communication in the field of biology in Croatia with a purpose to present trends and development of specific biological disciplines. Materials and Methods: The analysed sample consists of 1,347 articles classified into eight biological disciplines and 40 subdisciplines over a 122-year period, 1886-2010. In order to provide easier assessment of the development of biological sciences and presenting results, the publishing period of journal has been divided into functional periods. Results and Conclusion: Since the beginning of its publication until the 1950s, the fields of study predominant in the journal involved classic biological disciplines of zoology and botany, i.e. Their mostly descriptive subdisciplines. From the 1970s onwards, biological disciplines and subdisciplines in the journal have been developed in accordance to global trends, with domination of experimental fields of molecular biology, immunology, physiology etc. Despite the fact that research was conducted only with a purpose to enhance the development of biological sciences in Croatia, this journal also presents an important communication media in biomedical disciplines and subdisciplines. A detailed scientometric analysis might help the journal editorial board to reach decisions concerning journal’s future development more easily.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological, Biological Sciences, Biology, Biomedical, Communication, Croatia, Development, Disciplines, Experimental, Field, First, Global, Global Trends, Information, Journal, Mar, Materials, Media, Methods, Molecular Biology, Physiology, Publication, Publishing, Purpose, Research, Results, Role, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Scientific Information, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Structure, Trends

# Title: Personality and Individual Differences

Full Journal Title: [Personality and Individual Differences](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5897&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=67065f87f869775eed7845a23281616b)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pers. Individ. Differ.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pers Indiv Differ

ISSN: 0191-8869

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Psychology, Social: Impact Factor 0.975,/(2001)

Notes: MModel, UUniversity

Furnham, A. and Bonnett, C. (1992), British research productivity in psychology 1980–1989. Does the Lotka-Price law apply to university departments as it does to individuals? *Personality and Individual Differences*, **13** (12), 1333-1341.

Full Text: [1992\Per Ind Dif13, 1333.pdf](1992\Per%20Ind%20Dif13,%201333.pdf)

Abstract: This study replicated two American studies which set out to look at research productivity in British (university and polytechnic) psychology departments based on publication in the seven BPS journals over the last decade. Composite productivity scores were calculated, rank-ordered, and compared with previous reputational ratings. The correlation between the productivity score and Rushton’s [(1989) *The Psychologist, 2*, 64–68] citation score was *r* = 0.79 and his publication score was *r* = 0.77. Despite the fact that quite different methods have been used to rate or rank departmental excellence or output, they seem to show highly significant correlations. The effect of highly productive individuals within departments was considered. The dangers and limitations inherent in this particular productivity count are listed. The results seemed to suggest that the Lotka-Price law of scientific productivity partly applied to departments in that half of all scientific contributions are made by (slightly more than) the square root of the total number of scientific contributors (in this sense psychology departments).

Rushton, J.P. (2001), A scientometric appreciation of H. J. Eysenck’s contributions to psychology. *Personality and Individual Differences*, **31** (1), 17-39.

Full Text: [2001\Per Ind Dif31, 17.pdf](2001\Per%20Ind%20Dif31,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: This article describes Hans Eysenck’s productivity, his citations, his students, his department, his journals, his personality in relation to his scientific achievement, his legacy, and a personal note of appreciation. Eysenck’s influence brought the ‘London School’ of psychology into the twenty-first century. Originating in Darwin’s theory of evolution and the psychometrics of Galton, Spearman, Pearson, and Burt, Eysenck applied it to individual differences in social behavior and its modifiability. Even before starting his own department in 1950, Eysenck had begun work on his theory of personality, including its genetic and environmental basis and its applications to the neuroses. His work also examined the inefficacy of psychoanalysis, the relation between heritable personality traits and crime, sexuality, genius, and race, and the use of behavior therapy and vitamin-mineral supplements to modify behavior. Before his death, Eysenck had published over 1000 journal articles and book chapters and 80 books, an average of an article or book chapter every 2 weeks for 50 years and a book every 9 months. When he died, he was the most cited living psychologist and he is the third most cited psychologist of all time (after Sigmund Freud and Jean Piaget). In this writer’s opinion, Hans Eysenck was the single most important psychologist who ever lived. His citation legacy will be tracked for decades to come.

Keywords: Behavior Genetics, Personality, Intelligence, Citations, History of Psychology, H. J. Eysenck

# Title: Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin

Full Journal Title: Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gordon, R.A. and Vicari, P.J. (1992), Eminence in social-psychology - A comparison of textbook citation, social-sciences citation index, and research productivity rankings. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, **18** (1), 26-38.

Abstract: Individual eminence in social psychology was examined through a textbook citation analysis conducted on eight current (1987-1990) social psychology textbooks. These data were subsequently compared with data collected from an assessment of individual research productivity in psychology for the decade of the 1980s based on publications listed in the PsycINFO database and citation counts from the 1987-1989 volumes of the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Comparisons were made between the textbook citation results and findings from three previous related studies. The results revealed significant relationships between the different citation measures and between the research productivity and SSCI citation measure but not between the textbook citation and research productivity measures. The relative validity of each of the measures used in the study as an index of scientific eminence is discussed.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Data, Database, Index, Measure, Productivity, Psychology, Psycinfo, Publications, Research, Research Productivity, Social, SSCI, Textbooks, Validity

# Title: Personalized Medicine

Full Journal Title: Personalized Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ehret, M.J., Baker, W. and O’Neill, H. (2013), BDNF Val66Met polymorphism and lithium response: A meta-analysis. *Personalized Medicine*, **10** (8), 777-784.

Full Text: 2013\Per Med10, 777.pdf

Abstract: Aim: To characterize the impact of the Val66Met polymorphism on lithium response in patients with bipolar disorder. Methods: A systematic literature search of MEDLINE, Web of Science, PsychINFO and Cochrane CENTRAL was conducted from the earliest possible date through to 1 July 2012. The search was performed using the following medical subject headings: bipolar disorder, lithium, lithium carbonate, pharmacogenomics, pharmacogenetics, polymorphism and brain-derived neurotrophic factor. Five of 71 identified studies met the inclusion criteria. Data were abstracted using a standardized data abstraction tool. For categorical end points, the pooled odds ratio with 95% CI was calculated. Random effects models were used for analysis. Results: The Val66Met polymorphism did not predict response to prophylactic lithium in this combined population (odds ratio: 2.67; p = 0.078). Conclusion: This analysis suggests that the Val66Met polymorphism does not predict response to lithium treatment in bipolar disorder in this combined population. Prospective studies are needed to clearly define the role of Val66Met polymorphism of BDNF in lithium response.

Keywords: Analysis, Bipolar, Bipolar Disorder, Carbonate, Criteria, Data, Effects, Impact, Literature, Literature Search, Lithium, Medical, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Neurotrophic Factor, Nov, Odds Ratio, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Prophylactic, Results, Role, Science, Systematic Literature Search, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Perspectivas em Ciencia da Informacao

Full Journal Title: Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Maia, M.D.S. and Caregnato, S.E. (2008), Co-authorship as an indicator of scientific collaboration network. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **13** (2), 18-31.

Full Text: [2008\Per Cie Inf13, 18.pdf](2008\Per%20Cie%20Inf13,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: The article is a bibliometric study on the scientific collaboration networks between professors in the Graduate program in Epidemiology from the Federal University of Pelotas (PPGE/UFPel). The characteristics of the colloboration were studied by means of co-authorship of articles published in journals between 1991 and 2002. The analysis showed that professors publish more shared than single authorship articles. Correlation between productivity and collaboration was not found, since productivity rate and authorship rate per paper did not exhibit the same trend, i.e., the number of published papers increased whereas the number of collaborators was maintained. The analysis of social networks revealed a configuration around the most productive professors.

Keywords: Analysis, Analysis of Social Networks, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometry, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Configuration, Impact, Journals, Network, Papers, Patterns, Productivity, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration Networks, Scientific Communication, Social Networks, University

? Fanani, A. and Martins, C.A. (2008), Brazilian Scientific Literature about Health Information Science indexed on LILACS Database from 1982 to 2006. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **13** (3), 183-194.

Full Text: [2008\Per Cie Inf13, 183.pdf](2008\Per%20Cie%20Inf13,%20183.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a statistical analysis of the documents related to the Information Science indexed on LILACS Database in order to identify the articles and publications of the information professionals working in Health Care. We have considered the following criteria to characterize the articles and publications: authors, theme, local, year, and type of publication. The authors have concluded that the indexed publications. The authors have concluded that the indexed publications on Health Information Science are not significant when compared to the whole content of the database.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometrics, Database, Health Science, Information Science, Publication, Publications, Science, Scientific Indicators, Scientific Literature, Statistical Analysis

? Martins, C.A. and Braile, D.M. (2009), Scientometric analysis of journals from Health Science and related areas available at Portal de Periodicos da Capes. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **14** (3), 75-93.

Full Text: [2009\Per Cie Inf14, 75.pdf](2009\Per%20Cie%20Inf14,%2075.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometrics was used to analyze the literature on journals from Health Science and related areas in Portal de Periodicos da Capes, aiming at providing support for the alignment of Public Policies for S&T, characterize the literature, and to produce instructional material for bibliographic searches. It was concluded that there is an excessive amount of duplicated scientific journals, the national literature is underrepresented, disproportion between the amount of titles subscribed in different subjects, insufficiency of titles in some areas; and also the inability of Qualis/Capes System to classify scientific journals.

Keywords: Health Sciences, Portal de Periodicos da Capes, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics

? Mugnaini, R. and Efrain-Garcia, P. (2009), Methodological influences on impact measurement: The case of Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz and its “qualification”. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **14** (3), 179-189.

Full Text: [2009\Per Cie Inf14, 179.pdf](2009\Per%20Cie%20Inf14,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, the availabity of citation indexes for evaluation of Brazilian scientific production has increased. The comparison between the results of the methodologies used to estimate indicators in the citation reports of SciELO database and in Journal Citation Reports (ISI-Thomson Scientific) made it possible to evaluate implications associated to the Brazilian scientific policy (Qualis), regarding some specific criteria. A period of 10 years was considered, taking into account two bibliometric indicators (the total of citations in a year and the Impact Factor) of the journal Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, which is indexed in both Indexes. The correction of the indicators associated to this journal showed that the differences in the citation indexed were more expressive in 2001, having decreased in the last years. This reduction gives credibility to both databases, validating their systems for the production of bibliometric indicators.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Evaluation, Impact Factor, Journal, Scientific Evaluation, Scientific Policy, Scientific Production

? Vanz, S.A.D. and Stumpf, I.R.C. (2010), Scientific collaboration: Theoretical and conceptual review. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **15** (2), 42-55.

Full Text: [2010\Per Cie Inf15, 42.pdf](2010\Per%20Cie%20Inf15,%2042.pdf)

Abstract: Collaboration has been attracting the interest of the scientific community for several years and many studies have been conducted to understand the evolution of the phenomenon and its relation to science and its communication. This article presents an overview of theoretical and conceptual aspects of co-authorship and scientific collaboration in Brazilian and international literature in an attempt to define this practice from different perspectives and show some of the motivations behind it.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, China, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Evolution, Indicator, Information, International Collaboration, Multiple Authorship, Network, Patterns, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientometrics

? Maricato, J.D., Noronha, D.P. and Fujino, A. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of technological production in biodiesel: Contributions for ST&I policy. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **15** (2), 89-107.

Full Text: [2010\Per Cie Inf15, 89.pdf](2010\Per%20Cie%20Inf15,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the international technological production on biodiesel using bibliometric indicators of patents. The data were gathered from Derwent Innovations Index, from 2000 to 2007. The evolution of patent registration by organizations and individuals was analyzed as well as the classification of inventions. The results are useful to visualize the dynamics of technological production on biodiesel and lay grounds for reflections on use of bibliometric indicators and for ST&I policy in the biodiesel field.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics Indicators, Biodiesel Technology, Patents, Production, Scientific and Technology Policies

? Pinto, A.L., Igami, M.P.Z. and Bresssiani, J.C. (2010), Visibility and scientific surveillance in the nuclear area and related sciences: A perspective from the productivity of the IPEN-CNEN/SP. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **15** (2), 198-218.

Full Text: [2010\Per Cie Inf15, 198.pdf](2010\Per%20Cie%20Inf15,%20198.pdf)

Abstract: The main objective of this paper was to monitor and obtain indicators concerning the international visibility of the scientific activities developed in IPEN-CNEN/SP. The articles published along the three decades and registered in the Web of Science (WoS) were used as parameters. It was possible to identify the central journal and author nucleus, index of visibility and collaboration as well as the scientific growth. Scientometric and Bibliometric instruments were used for data analysis. The results obtained confirms a significative IPEN visibility in WOS.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Bibliometric Indicators, Nuclear Energy, Scientific Articles, Scientific Production, Visibility, Web of Science

? de Moura, A.M.M. and Caregnato, S.E. (2011), Coauthorship in articles and patents: Interactions among scientific and technological production. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **16** (2), 153-167.

Full Text: [2011\Per Cie Inf16, 153.pdf](2011\Per%20Cie%20Inf16,%20153.pdf)

Abstract: The article analyzes the interaction between the scientific and technological production of researchers who have deposited patents in the field of Biotechnology. It aims to reveal the co-occurrence of co-authorship in article and patent published or filed by the researchers. The results indicate that the co-authors of patent publications also appear in 70.7% of the article authorships. It is observed that the number of institutions where co-authors belong to is lower in patenting than in the publication of articles related to it.

Keywords: Articles, Biotechnology, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coinvention, Collaboration, Institutions, Interaction C&T, Patent, Publication, Publications, Researchers, Science, Scientometrics

? Arboit, A.E., Bufrem, L.S. and González, J.A.M. (2011), Brazilian production on information science abroad as a consequence of scientific institutionalization. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **16** (3), 75-92.

Full Text: [2011\Per Cie Inf16, 75.pdf](2011\Per%20Cie%20Inf16,%2075.pdf)

Abstract: The paper analyzes the concept of scientific institutionalization and its relationship with research in the context of the scientific production published in books, journal articles, book chapters and lectures in events outside Brazil, by Brazilian researchers registered at the Plataforma Lattes. A qualitative and diachronic analysis was performed by means of a survey on the publications in an attempt to analyze the evolution in the number of Brazilian documents published abroad, distribution of the publications both per country, author affiliation and type of document, in addition to authors’ profiles. It is concluded that the analyzed studies have contributed for the acknowledgement of Brazilian researchers in Information Science (IS) in other countries and, as a consequence, there is a consolidation of the scientific institutionalization of this field in Brazil.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Author, Authors, Brazil, Countries, Evolution, Information, Information Science, Institutionalization, Journal, Plataforma Lattes, Publications, Qualitative, Research, Researchers, Science, Scientific Institutionalization, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Survey

? de Oliveira, E.F.T. and Gracio, M.C.C. (2011), Bibliometric indicators in information science: Analysis of the most productive researchers about metric studies in the Scopus basis. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **16** (4), 16-28.

Full Text: [2011\Per Cie Inf16, 16.pdf](2011\Per%20Cie%20Inf16,%2016.pdf)

Abstract: This research aims at analyzing the indicators of impact and relevance - total of published articles, average of citations, total number of citations and index h of the most productive researchers in the “Metric Studies” field, within periods of the Scopus base by means of a correlation study, determining the best equation of regression of index h due to the total of citations, as well as to all other indicators under analysis. As research procedure, we used the search terms “bibliometr\* OR scientometr\* OR infometr\* OR webometr\* OR informetr\* OR webmemetr\* OR paentometr\*”, obtaining 36 researchers as the most productive ones. For each indicator, the following descriptive statistics were calculated: maximum, minimum, average, standard deviation and coefficient of variation. The coefficient of correlation of Pearson was calculated and adjusted to the equation of regression of index h due to the total of citations. The equation of multiple regression was identified, from index h due to the other indicators. Concluding, we highlight the need for a matching of such indicators to broadly describe a researcher’s multifaceted profile, seeing the complementarity of information provided by the indicators of productivity and impact, from distinctive nature.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Indicators, Citations, Correlation, Field, Impact, Index, Index h, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Information Science, Metric Studies, Minimum, Multiple Regression, Procedure, Productivity, Regression, Relevance, Research, Science, Scientific Production, Scopus, Standard, Statistics

? Perucchi, V. and de Araujo, R.H. (2012), Scientific production about competitive intelligence of the School of Science Information of Brasilia University. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **17** (2), 37-56.

Full Text: [2012\Per Cie Inf17, 37.pdf](2012/Per%20Cie%20Inf17,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: Organizations are being demanded to maintain the best Competitive Intelligence (CI) practices due to modern times. CI is the activity that aims obtaining, analysing and disseminating information in order to help decision-making processes. The present research was conducted to view the scenario of scientific production on Competitive Intelligence at the School of Information Science (FCI) of Brasilia University (UnB). FCI offers the undergraduate courses in Archive Science, Librarianship, Museology, in addition to the Graduate Program in Information Science, which offers Master and Doctorate degrees. The research is characterized as descriptive and the scientific production survey was accomplished using the bibliometric method. This makes use of quantitative techniques to measure production and dissemination of scientific knowledge. Data were collected by means of a form through the UnB Institutional Repository, using the keyword “Competitive Intelligence”. A total of 350 documents produced by the School of Information Science were were recovered, in the institutional repository, from which 37 were about Competitive Intelligence: 17 were articles published in academic periodic journals; four were papers presented and published in conference proceedings; 10 were dissertations, and six were theses. This production shows that FCI has been producing knowledge on IC, a developing area on its way to consolidation in Brazil, and publishing the results.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Brazil, Competitive, Competitive Intelligence, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Developing, Information, Journals, Knowledge, Measure, Papers, Practices, Publishing, Research, Scenario, School of Information Science, Science, Scientific Production, Survey, Techniques, Undergraduate, University, University of Brasilia

? Herculano, R.D. and Norberto, A.M.Q. (2012), Scientific research output evaluation of professors of Sao Paulo State University, Marilia/SP. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **17** (2), 57-70.

Full Text: [2012\Per Cie Inf17, 57.pdf](2012/Per%20Cie%20Inf17,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: In this work, an analysis of scientific bibliographic productivity was made using the Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciencias, Universidade Estadual Paulista (FFC-UNESP) as example. It is composed by nine departments which offer altogether nine undergraduate courses: 1) Archival, 2) Library, 3) Speech Therapy, 4) Pedagogy, 5) International Relations, 6) Physiotherapy, 7) Occupational Therapy, 8) Philosophy, 9) Social Sciences and six graduate programs leading to M. S. and Ph.D. degrees. Moreover, when analyzing the different courses of FFC-UNESP, they represent typical academic organization in Brazil and Latin America and could be taken as a model for analyzing other Brazilian research institutions. Using data retrieved from the Lattes Plataform database (Curriculum Lattes) we have quantitatively the scientific productivity percentage of professors at UNESP. We observed that bibliometric evaluations using the Curriculum Lattes (CL) showed that the professors published papers in journal are not indexed by ISI and SCOPUS. This analysis was made using: 1) the total number of papers (indexed in Curriculum Lattes database), 2) the number of papers indexed by Thomson ISI Web of Science database and SCOPUS database, and 3) the Hirsch (h-Index) by ISI and SCOPUS. Bibliometric evaluations of departments showed a better performance of Political Science and Economics Department when compared to others departments, in relation total number of papers (indexed in Curriculum Lattes database). We also analyzed the academic advisory (Master’s Thesis and Ph. D. Thesis) by nine departments of FFC/UNESP. The Administration and School Supervision Department presented a higher academic advisory (concluded and current) when compared to the others departments.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Brazil, Cl, Data, Database, Evaluation, Graduate, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Index, Institutions, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Latin America, Model, Networks, Organization, Papers, Performance, Periodical Index, Productivity, Research, Research Institutions, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publication Indicators, Scientometrics, Scopus, Social Sciences, Undergraduate, University, Web of Science, Work

? Ensslin, L., Ensslin, S.R. and Pacheco, G.C. (2012), A study about safety in football stadiums based on bibliometric analysis of international literature. *Perspectivas em Ciência da Informação*, **17** (2), 71-91.

Full Text: [2012\Per Cie Inf17, 71.pdf](2012/Per%20Cie%20Inf17,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: In Brazil and in many countries around the world, soccer, in addition to being a competition or professional activity, has been considered a leisure activity and entertainment. In soccer matches, different to what happens in other cultural events, there is a passionate participation of people. If, in one hand, this makes the spectacle even greater, with expression of joy, it could, on the other hand, also cause violence and destruction. Currently, the increase of violence in football stadiums has generated significant concern to the authorities, especially police forces, involved in undertaking actions to reduce risks during soccer matches. However, this process lacks scientific grounds. The aim of this exploratory and descriptive paper is to build up knowledge about the theme for researchers through the bibliometric analysis of international literature, by using the ProKnow-C process ( Knowledge Development Process - Constructivist). We searched articles published between 2001 and 2010 in scientific journals available on the CAPES website. The research resulted in a Bibliographic Portfolio composed by 14 scientifically sound articles, aligned with the researchers view on the theme “Risk management in soccer stadiums”. These articles were analyzed to identify: the main journals, articles, authors and keywords. It is concluded that the process used has provided the researchers with the knowledge of the state of the art on the theme, allowing the continuation of the research.

Keywords: Analysis, Art, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Competition, Cultural, Decision, Events, Expression, International, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Main Journals, Management, Participation, Performance Evaluation, Police, Research, Risk, Risk Management, Risks, Safety, Scientific Journals, Security, Soccer, Sound, Sport, State, Violence, World

# Title: Perspectives in Plant Ecology Evolution and Systematics

Full Journal Title: Perspectives in Plant Ecology Evolution and Systematics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Petrik, P., Pergl, J. and Wild, J. (2010), Recording effort biases the species richness cited in plant distribution atlases. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology Evolution and Systematics*, **12** (1), 57-65.

Full Text: [2010\Per Pla Eco Evo Sys12, 57.pdf](2010\Per%20Pla%20Eco%20Evo%20Sys12,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores potential biases due to recording effort in the species richness (number of vascular plant species) recorded in grid-mapping projects. In this study, we review 80 regional and national grid Central European Basic Area (CEBA) mapping projects on the vascular plant flora of Central Europe. The measures of recording effort used were the duration of the mapping project, resolution of the mapping grid and number of botanists involved. Furthermore, several environmental and geographic factors associated with the variation in species richness were used as covariables: the number of phytosociological units in the Map of Potential Natural Vegetation of Europe, altitudinal range, annual precipitation, mean January and June temperatures and geographical location of the study areas. The effects of individual factors on species richness were compared by multiple regression and hierarchical partitioning. Both methods indicated a bias in observed species richness clue to recording effort. Multiple regression indicated a significant role of duration of study, and hierarchical partitioning revealed significant effects of duration, number of botanists and used resolution. of the variation in the total number of species recorded, 8% was attributed to the duration of mapping, 9% to the used resolution, and 7% to the number of botanists involved in mapping. However, this bias was scale-dependent. Although the sampling effect can be neglected on a broad scale, on a finer scale a significant amount of the variation in plant species richness can be ascribed to recording effort. This indicates the need for a standard approach in mapping and analysing patterns of species richness. (c) 2009 Rubel Foundation, ETH Zurich. Published by Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Area Relationship, Bias, Biodiversity, Biodiversity Assessment, Botanical Mapping, British-Isles, Climate, Diversity Patterns, Ecology, Europe, Floristic Changes, Latitudinal Gradient, Review, Scale, Scale Dependence, Spatial Scales, Species-Area Relationship, Vascular Plants

# Title: Perspectives on Psychological Science

Full Journal Title: Perspectives on Psychological Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Safer, M.A. and Tang, R. (2009), The psychology of referencing in psychology journal articles. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, **4** (1), 51-53.

Full Text: [2009\Per Psy Sci4, 51.pdf](2009\Per%20Psy%20Sci4,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: Citation statistics can affect major professional decisions, but little is known about how important a particular reference is to the citing document. We asked 49 psychologists to rate the importance of every reference in their own empirical paper and to indicate the primary citation reason. References cited for conceptual ideas or to justify methods and data analyses were regarded as more important than references cited for general background, limitations, or future research. The location, frequency, and length of a citation predicted its importance, but such relationships were weaker for self-citations. We make suggestions about referencing for authors, editors, and bibliographic database designers.

Keywords: Bibliographic Database, Citation, Citations, Psychology, References, Referencing, Research, Self Citations, Self-Citations, Statistics

# Title: Perspectives-Studies in Translatology

Full Journal Title: Perspectives-Studies in Translatology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rovira-Esteva, S. and Orero, P. (2011), A contrastive analysis of the main benchmarking tools for research assessment in translation and interpreting: The Spanish approach. *Perspectives-Studies in Translatology*, **19** (3), 233-251.

Full Text: [2011\Per-Stu Tra19, 233.pdf](2011\Per-Stu%20Tra19,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: Research assessment has become one of the most taxing exercises that scholars have to endure on a regular basis. Publications seem to be the currency used nowadays for everything from getting funds for a PhD, to access to an academic post and indeed promotion. Research assessment results are also of key importance in university departments, as funding and resources are increasingly linked to research results. In the Department of Translation and Interpreting at the Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona a pro-active policy has been adopted with the aim of increasing results from research activities at all levels. Within this context we gathered a list of T&I (Translation and Interpreting) journals and joined efforts with our colleagues in the Library of Humanities of our university, to include information about where these journals are indexed. Based on the collected data about T&I journals along with the existing assessment requirements made public by the various Catalan and Spanish quality agencies, we have analysed the objective parameters taken into consideration when evaluating research. When writing this article we had three main objectives: first, to gain a deeper understanding of the current research practices concerning publications within T & I; second, to carry out a bottom-up analysis and offer concrete data concerning average number of pages, average number of authors per article, author ordering and research output format and performance of scholars affiliated to Spanish universities in terms of high-impact contributions. Finally, we wanted to reflect upon the real-life application of the common assessment criteria.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Application, Approach, Assessment, Authors, Barcelona, Benchmarking, Bibliometrics, Concrete, Context, Criteria, Data, Exercises, First, Funding, Gamesmanship, Humanities, Impact, Information, Journals, Management, Performance, PhD, Policy, Practices, Promotion, Public, Publications, Quality, Quality Assessment, Quality Journals, Research, Research Assessment, Research Results, Resources, Scientometrics, Spanish Universities, T&I Journals, Translation, Translation and Interpreting, Understanding, Universities, University

# Title: Pesquisa Veterinaria Brasileira

Full Journal Title: Pesquisa Veterinaria Brasileira

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Spilki, F.R. (2013), Profile of the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico (CNPq) productivity fellows in the area of Veterinary Medicine. *Pesquisa Veterinaria Brasileira*, **33** (2), 205-213.

Full Text: [2013\Pes Vet Bra33, 205.pdf](2013/Pes%20Vet%20Bra33,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: In this study, data regarding the population of productivity fellows from the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico (CNPq), Committee of Veterinary Medicine, were evaluated by calculation of scientometrical indexes as an effort to examine the profile of researchers from different levels on these parameters. Other variables, such as the place of doctorate studies, gender, institution, and advisory of human resources were also recorded and evaluated. There is a clear predominance of men (72.37%), which are mostly settled in the South and Southeast. Most of the recipients were awarded his doctorate in Brazil. From the analyzed parameters, advisory of human resources is very high at all levels; among the scientometric variables, the citations indexes and h-Index are decreasing from the highest level (PQ-1A) to level 2, yet the intragroup variation is very high for these and other derivatives of the H-Index. A modification of the h-Index, the AWCR index, in which the calculation takes into account the age of articles published and cited, seems more appropriate to stratify the scholarship of fellows. Studies like these could be repeated in the medium term in order to improve the ranking formulas of scholars.

Keywords: Age, Brazil, Calculation, Citations, Data, Gender, h Index, h-Index, Human, Index, Medicine, Men, Modification, Population, Productivity, R-Index, Ranking, Research Productivity, Researchers, Resources, Scholarship, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Scopus, Term, Veterinary Medicine

# Title: Pest Management Science

Full Journal Title: [Pest Management Science](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jhome/68504529)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Boykin, L.M. (2014), Bemisia tabaci nomenclature: Lessons learned. *Pest Management Science*, **70** (10), 1454-1459.

Full Text: [2014\Pes Man Sci70, 1454.pdf](2014/Pes%20Man%20Sci70,%201454.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The nomenclature used within the whitefly research community for different putative species within Bemisia tabaci (sensu Russell) remains highly variable and confused. This was evident by the many different naming schemes researchers were using in their presentations at the 1st International Whitefly Symposium in Kolymbari, Crete, Greece (20-24 May 2013). I wanted to try to document how we, as a community, have arrived at such a state of confused nomenclature. This also included an investigation of the nomenclature used in the literature (from 2002 to 2012) by means of two online search tools (Web of Science and Scirus). RESULTS: Nomenclatural data were collected at the 1st International Whitefly Symposium, based on oral presentations and posters. There were 17 different names used for the MED species and 12 different names used for the MEAM1 species of the B. tabaci species complex. Investigation of the literature revealed limited uptake of the intermediate names. CONCLUSION: The intermediate names for the various species in the B. tabaci species complex - MED, MEAM1, New World, etc. - are not being used by the wider whitefly community. To move forwarrd as a community, we must work towards a formal revision of the B. tabaci complex. (C) 2013 Society of Chemical Industry.

Keywords: Argentifolii, Asymmetric Mating Interactions, Background, Bemisia Argentifolii, Biotypes, Community, Data, Draft Genome Sequence, Endosymbiont, Expression, From, Greece, Hemiptera Aleyrodidae, Identification, Integrative Taxonomy, International, Investigation, Literature, Meam1 And Species Complex, Med, Nomenclature, Online, Oral, Populations, Research, Researchers, Science, Search Tools, Si, Species, Species Complex, State, Uptake, Web Of Science, Whitefly, Work

# Title: Pflege

Full Journal Title: Pflege

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pflege

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pflege

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hausner, E., Halek, M. and Bartholomeyczik, S. (2010), Developments of nursing research within German-speaking countries - Publications from 1988 until 2007 in the journal “*Pflege*”. *Pflege*, **23** (5), 339-345.

Abstract: “*Pflege*” is the nursing research journal with the largest circulation in the German-speaking area and has been nursing research experts’ only communication platform for a considerable time. Analysing the structure of articles aims to focus on development and alteration of the German-speaking region’s nursing research. The study consists of a retrospective analysis of publications in the nursing research journal “*Pflege* 589 articles from 1988 until 2007 could be included into the analysis. Research questions refer to the amount of empirical studies and the study designs in quantitative projects. Almost 50% of all publications of the “*Pflege*” represent results of empirical research; the remaining publications come from “other publications” and increasingly literature reviews. Research designs are mainly simple cross-sectional surveys; only 20% are intervention studies (including five randomised controlled trials). The importance of intervention studies will increase in future. This development cannot be seen in the “*Pflege*”. There is a need for further bibliometric analysis to be conducted to find out whether German-speaking nurse researchers actually seldom conduct intervention studies, or whether they prefer to publish in journals with a high impact factor.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Conference Abstracts, Consort, Impact Factor, Journals, Publications, Quality, Research, Researchers, Trials

# Title: Pharmaceutical Biology

Full Journal Title: Pharmaceutical Biology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mao, Q.Q., Ip, S.P., Xian, Y.F., Hu, Z. and Che, C.T. (2012), Anti-depressant-like effect of peony: A mini-review. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **50** (1), 72-77.

Full Text: [2012\Pha Bio50, 72.pdf](2012/Pha%20Bio50,%2072.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Depression is a common psychiatric disorder, yet the clinical efficacy of antidepression therapies is unsatisfactory. Thus, the search for new anti-depressants continues, and natural products remain a promising source of new therapeutic agents. The root part of Paeonia lactiflora Pall. (Ranunculaceae), known as peony, is often used in Chinese herbal prescriptions for the treatment of depression-like disorders. Objectives: The objective of this review is to provide scientific evidence to support further research on peony as a potential anti-depressant drug. Methods: This review summarizes the results obtained in our laboratory, together with other literature data obtained through a comprehensive search in databases including PubMed, ScienceDirect, Scirus, and Web of Science. Results: The peony extract is active in the mouse forced swim test and tail suspension test, and it produces anti-depressant effects in chronic unpredictable mild stress-induced depression model in mice and rats. The anti-depressant mechanisms of peony are likely mediated by the inhibition of monoamine oxidase activity, neuroprotection, modulation of the function of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, inhibition of oxidative stress, and the up-regulation of neurotrophins. Conclusions: Peony is used clinically to treat depression-like symptoms in Chinese medicine, and it has been shown to possess anti-depressant property in a battery of test models using laboratory animals. Its effect is likely mediated by multiple targets. Further studies are warranted to delineate the molecular mechanisms of action, determine the pharmacokinetics, establish the toxicological profile, and assess the potentials of peony in clinical applications. Identification of the clinically active ingredient(s) is also warranted.

Keywords: Albiflorin, Antidepressant Treatments, Antidepressants, Chinese Medicine, Chronic Mild Stress, Chronic Unpredictable Mild Stress (CUMS), Databases, Depression, Disorder, Drug, Efficacy, Forced Swim Test, Herbal, Inhibition, Literature, Major Depression, Mechanisms, Medicine, Methods, Model, Molecular, Mouse, Natural, Nerve Growth-Factor, Neuroprotection, Neurotrophic Factor, Oxidative Stress, Paeonia Lactiflora, Paeonia-Lactiflora, Paeoniflorin, Paeonol, PC12 Cells, Pharmacokinetics, Pituitary-Adrenal Axis, Profile, Pubmed, Rat-Brain, Rats, Research, Review, Science, Stress, Symptoms, Tail Suspension Test, Treatment, Web of Science

? Keshmiri-Neghab, H. and Goliaei, B. (2014), Therapeutic potential of gossypol: An overview. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **52** (1), 124-128.

Full Text: [2014\Pha Bio52, 124.pdf](2014/Pha%20Bio52,%20124.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Polyphenols are naturally occurring compounds found in fruits, vegetables, cereals, and beverages. Polyphenols occupy a unique place in biological science for their pharmacological properties. Gossypol is a polyphenolic compound that has attracted attention because of its biological effects. Objective: Gossypol is reported to exhibit antifertility, antioxidant, anticancer, antivirus, antiparasitic, and antimicrobial properties and lower plasma cholesterol. These are summarized with attention to the mechanisms of activity. Methods: This review summarizes the results of studies obtained in a comprehensive search of ScienceDirect, PubMed, Scirus, and Web of Science. Results and conclusion: The results of these studies provide a comprehensive understanding of the biological action of gossypol and its potential for the prevention of and therapy for resistant tumors and chronic human diseases such as HIV, malaria, and psoriasis.

Keywords: Activity, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Attention, Biological, Cholesterol, Chronic, Diseases, Effects, Fruits, HIV, Human, Malaria, Mechanisms, Methods, Plasma, Potential, Prevention, Properties, Psoriasis, Pubmed, Results, Review, Science, Therapy, Understanding, Vegetables, Web of Science

? Kollar, P., Rajchard, J., Balounova, Z. and Pazourek, J. (2014), Marine natural products: Bryostatins in preclinical and clinical studies. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **52** (2), 237-242.

Full Text: [2014\Pha Bio52, 237.pdf](2014/Pha%20Bio52,%20237.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Bryostatins represent an important group of pharmaceutically promising substances. These compounds are produced by commensal microorganisms naturally occurring in marine invertebrates, mainly in bryozoans. The most frequently investigated substance is bryostatin-1, which is a highly oxygenated macrolide with a polyacetate backbone. Objective: The aim of this work was to summarize documented preclinical and clinical effects of bryostatin-class compounds. Methods: A literature search was made of Medline and Web of Science databases in 2012. Results and conclusion: Our review showed that bryostatins are potent agonists of protein kinase C. in addition to this, their significant antineoplastic activity against several tumor types has also been established and described. Bryostatin’s anticancer activity has been proved against various cancer types. Moreover, significant results have been achieved by using bryostatin-1 in combination with other therapies, including combination with vaccine testing. Concerning other important properties that bryostatins possess, their ability to sensitize some resistant cells to chemotherapy agents, or immunoactivity and further stimulating growth of new neural connections, and enhancing effect on long-term memory are worth mentioning. in particular, some new bryostatin analogs could represent potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of cancer and other diseases in future.

Keywords: Activity, Agents, Analogs, Anticancer Effect, Antitumor-Activity, Bryozoa, Bugula-Neritina, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell Lymphoma Xenografts, Chemotherapy, Chronic Lymphocytic-Leukemia, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Databases, Diseases, Effects, Growth, In-Vivo, Invertebrates, Leukaemia, Literature, Literature Search, Long Term, Long-Term, Medline, Memory, Methods, Microorganisms, Model, Natural, Phase-I, Potential, Properties, Prospects, Protein, Protein Kinase C, Results, Review, Science, Testing, Therapeutic, Treatment, Tumor, Vaccine, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Work

? Maroyi, A. (2014), The genus *Warburgia*: A review of its traditional uses and pharmacology. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **52** (3), 378-391.

Full Text: [2014\Pha Bio52, 378.pdf](2014/Pha%20Bio52,%20378.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Warburgia (Canellaceae) species have a long history of ethnomedicinal uses in east, central and southern Africa. Due to the popularity of Warburgia as a source of ethnomedicines; all the species are severely over-harvested throughout their distributional ranges. Objective: This review documents fragmented information on traditional uses and pharmacological evidence of the genus Warburgia. Methods: Information on Warburgia species was collected from scientific journals, books, theses and reports via library and electronic search using Medline, Pubmed, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect and Web of Science. Results: Ethnomedicinal uses of Warburgia species have been recorded from east, central and southern Africa for 30 human and 7 animal ailments. Warburgia species are used to treat gastrointestinal disorders, cold, cough and sore throat; fever or malaria, respiratory and odontological ailments. Warburgia species are rich in drimane and colorotane sesquiterpenoides, and other compounds. The extracts of Warburgia, particularly those from stem bark and leaves, exhibited a wide range of pharmacological effects, including antibacterial, antifungal, antimycobacterial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antifeedant, antiplasmodial, antileishmanial, anthelmintic, cytotoxic and molluscicidal activities. Conclusion: Pharmacological results have validated the use of this genus in traditional medicine. Further investigations are needed to explore the bioactive compounds responsible for the in vitro and in vivo pharmacological effects and their mode of action.

Keywords: Africa, Antifungal, Antioxidant, Cough, Effects, Evidence, Fever, Google, Google Scholar, History, Human, In Vitro, Information, Investigations, Journals, Malaria, Mar, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Mode, Pharmacology, Results, Review, Science, Scientific Journals, Source, Species, Traditional Medicine, Web of Science

? Kasaian, J., Iranshahy, M. and Iranshahi, M. (2014), Synthesis, biosynthesis and biological activities of galbanic acid: A review. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **52** (4), 524-531.

Full Text: [2014\Pha Bio52, 524.pdf](2014/Pha%20Bio52,%20524.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Galbanic acid (GA) is a biologically active sesquiterpene coumarin from Ferula species (Apiaceae). This compound showed various biological properties including anticancer, cancer chemopreventive, anticoagulant, antiviral, and antileishmanial activities. Objectives: This article is a review on the synthesis, biosynthesis, and biological activities of GA. In addition, we discussed gaps in our knowledge about GA that deserve future research. In this article, we also evaluated the drug-likeness of GA in silico. Methods: All relevant databases were searched for the terms “galbanic acid’’, “methyl galbanate’’, “Ferula’’ and “sesquiterpene coumarin’’ without limitation, up to May 2013. Information on GA was collected via electronic search using Pubmed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Sciencedirect. All physicochemical parameters used for the prediction of drug-likeness were calculated using MarvinSketch (version 5.11, academic package, ChemAxon). Results: This compound showed various biological properties including anticancer, cancer chemopreventive, anticoagulant, antiviral and antileishmanial activities. GA can inhibit the growth of prostate cancer cells via decreasing androgen receptor abundance. In silico physicochemical studies on GA showed that this compound has drug-like properties, the parameters that are important to predict potential of a compound for being a future drug. Conclusion: GA is a valuable natural product with various biological activities. New discoveries with GA are to be expected.

Keywords: Androgen, Anticancer, Anticoagulant, Antiviral, Article, Biological, Biosynthesis, Cancer, Cytotoxic, Databases, Discovery, Drug, Drug-Like, Ferula, Ferula-Szowitsiana, Growth, Information, Iridal Skeleton, Knowledge, Limitation, Methods, Methyl Galbanate, Natural, Platelet-Aggregation, Potential, Prediction, Properties, Prostate Cancer, Protein, Research, Resin, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Sesquiterpene Coumarin, Sesquiterpene Coumarins, Sodium-Salt, Species, Synthesis, Version, Web Of Science

? Badgujar, S.B., Patel, V.V., Bandivdekar, A.H. and Mahajan, R.T. (2014), Traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology of Ficus carica: A review. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **52** (11), 1487-1503.

Full Text: [2014\Pha Bio52, 1487.pdf](2014/Pha%20Bio52,%201487.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Ficus carica Linn (Moraceae) has been used in traditional medicine for a wide range of ailments related to digestive, endocrine, reproductive, and respiratory systems. Additionally, it is also used in gastrointestinal tract and urinary tract infection. Objective: This review gathers the fragmented information available in the literature regarding morphology, ethnomedicinal applications, phytochemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology of Ficus carica. It also explores the therapeutic potential of Ficus carica in the field of ethnophytopharmacology. Materials and methods: All the available information on Ficus carica was compiled from electronic databases such as Academic Journals, Ethnobotany, Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct, Web of Science, and library search. Results: Worldwide ethnomedical uses of Ficus carica have been recorded which have been used traditionally for more than 40 types of disorders. Phytochemical research has led to the isolation of primary as well as secondary metabolites, plant pigment, and enzymes (protease, oxidase, and amylase). Fresh plant materials, crude extracts, and isolated components of Ficus carica have shown a wide spectrum of biological (pharmacological) activities. Conclusion: Ficus carica has emerged as a good source of traditional medicine for the treatment of various ailments such as anemia, cancer, diabetes, leprosy, liver diseases, paralysis, skin diseases, and ulcers. It is a promising candidate in pharmaceutical biology for the development/formulation of new drugs and future clinical uses.

Keywords: Academic, Anemia, Biological, Biological Activities, Biology, Cancer, Clinical, Databases, Diabetes, Diseases, Drugs, Enzymes, Ethnomedicne, Field, Fig, From, Fruit, Google, Google Scholar, Human-Nutrition, In-Vitro, Infection, Information, Journals, L., Latex, Leaf Extract, Library Search, Literature, Liver, Materials, Medicinal-Plants, Medicine, Metabolites, Methods, Morphology, Northern, Nov, Pakistan, Pharmacology, Phytochemistry, Pigment, Plant, Potential, Primary, Pubmed, Rats, Research, Results, Review, Science, Skin, Source, Systems, Therapeutic, Toxicology, Traditional, Traditional Medicine, Traditional Uses, Treatment, Urinary, Urinary Tract Infection, Web, Web Of Science

? Kamisah, Y., Qodriyah, H.M.S., Chua, K.H. and Azlina, M.F.N. (2014), Vitamin E: A potential therapy for gastric mucosal injury. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **52** (12), 1591-1597.

Full Text: [2014\Pha Bio52, 1591.pdf](2014/Pha%20Bio52,%201591.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Many scientific reports have shown the involvement of oxidative stress and inflammation as well as diminished gastroprotective substances in the pathogenesis of gastric lesions using various models. Therefore, treatment with antioxidants like tocopherol and tocotrienol may afford beneficial effects in attentuating the formation of the gastric lesions. Objective: The aim of this work was to summarize documented reports on the effects of vitamin E on various models of gastric lesion. Methods: A literature search was performed from databases in Medline (PubMed), Web of Science, ScienceDirect, and Googlescholar from June to December 2013. Results and conclusion: The potential roles of tocopherol and tocotrienol in modifying the effects of ulcerogenic agents are discussed in this review. The protective effects of the vitamin E might involve ameliorating oxidative stress and inflammation as well as restoration of endogenous gastroprotective substances. This vitamin has the potential to be used as a therapy for gastric mucosal injury.

Keywords: Alpha-Tocopherol, Antioxidants, Databases, Effects, From, Gastric, Gastric Lesion, Helicobacter-Pylori Infection, Immersion Restraint Stress, Inflammation, Injury, Ischemia-Reperfusion, Lesions, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Methods, Models, Mucosal, Nitric-Oxide, Oxidative Stress, Oxidative Stress, Pathogenesis, Potential, Pubmed, Rats, Restoration, Results, Review, Science, Sciencedirect, Stress, Stress Hormones, Therapy, Tocopherol, Tocotrienol, Tocotrienol, Treatment, Ulcer, Vitamin, Vitamin E, Web, Web Of Science, Work

? Farghali, H., Canová, N.K. and Zakhari, S. (2015), Hepatoprotective properties of extensively studied medicinal plant active constituents: Possible common mechanisms. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, **53** (6), 781-791.

Full Text: [2015\Pha Bio53, 781.pdf](2015/Pha%20Bio53,%20781.pdf)

Abstract: Context: We focused on certain plant active constituents considered to be the most promising/studied for liver disease and that were critically investigated from the basic science point of view and, to some extent, the clinical one. Due to insufficient pharmacological data, most of the herbal formulations containing these molecules cannot be recommended for the treatment of liver disease. Objective: To present the most promising compounds tested experimentally and/or clinically and describe in brief popular models in experimental testing of potential hepatoprotective compounds. Methods: A literature search using Web of Science (WOS), PubMed, and Google search was performed. Results: Focusing on a few herbal hepatoprotective active constituents is useful to health professionals working in the field of therapeutics to develop evidence-based hepatoprotective agents by conducting research on pure chemical structures or on molecular modifications using computational chemistry. This review demonstrates that multi-pathways in the liver pathobiology can be interrupted at one or more levels by natural hepatoprotective studied, such as interference with the oxidative stress at multiple levels to reduce reactive oxygen/nitrogen species, resulting in ameliorating hepatotoxicity. Conclusion: Hepatoprotective constituents of herbal medications are poorly absorbed after oral administration; methods that can improve their bioavailability are being developed. It is recommended that controlled prospective double-blind multicenter studies on isolated active plant constituents, or on related newly designed molecules after structural modifications, should be performed. This effort will lead to expanding the existing, limited drugs for the vast majority of liver diseases.

Keywords: Active, Administration, Basic, Bioavailability, Chemical, Chemistry, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cyclosporine-A, Data, Disease, Diseases, Double-Blind, Drugs, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Hepatoprotectants, Experimental, Fatty Liver-Disease, Field, From, Google, Health, Health Professionals, Hepatoprotective, Hepatotoxicity, Hepatotoxicity Models, Herbal Medications, Induced Hepatocyte Injury, Induced Hepatotoxicity, Induced Oxidative Stress, Lead, Literature, Literature Search, Liver, Liver Disease, Mechanisms, Methods, Models, Natural, Nf-Kappa-B, Nitric-Oxide Synthase, Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis, Oral, Oxidative Stress, Plant, Potential, Properties, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rat Hepatocytes, Research, Results, Review, Science, Species, Stress, Testing, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science, Wos

# Title: Pharmaceutical Science & Technology Today

Full Journal Title: Pharmaceutical Science & Technology Today

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Rowe, R.C. (1999), Publish and be damned! *Pharmaceutical Science & Technology Today*, **2** (6), 223-224.

Full Text: [1999\Pha Sci Tec Tod2, 223.pdf](1999\Pha%20Sci%20Tec%20Tod2,%20223.pdf)

# Title: Pharmacological Research

Full Journal Title: [Pharmacological Research](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6985&_auth=y&_acct=C000059915&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=3160743&md5=0e7d4dbd6f98f9d8d9508bd6633a0131)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pharmacol. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pharmacol Res

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Publisher Address: 24-28 Oval Rd, London NW1 7DX, England

Subject Categories:

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor 0.740 (2004)

Burchinsky, S.G. (1995), Scientometric approach in the study of modern trends of development in neuropharmacology of aging. *Pharmacological Research*, **31** (S1), 122.

Full Text: [1995\Pha Res31, 122.pdf](1995\Pha%20Res31,%20122.pdf)

# Title: Pharmacoeconomics

Full Journal Title: Pharmacoeconomics

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JCR Abbreviated Title: Pharmacoeconomics

ISSN: 1170-7690

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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)

? Puig-Junoy, J. and Moreno-Torres, I. (2007), Impact of pharmaceutical prior authorisation policies: A systematic review of the literature. *Pharmacoeconomics*, **25** (8), 637-648.

Abstract: Policies consisting of or including prior authorisation (PA) of pharmaceutical prescriptions have been increasingly implemented by public and private insurers in the last decade, especially in the US, in order to control drug spending. We conducted a systematic review of published articles determining the effects of these policies on drug use, healthcare utilisation, healthcare expenditures and health outcomes. A literature search was carried out in the electronic databases PUBMED (which includes MEDLINE), EconLit, Web of Science and online sources including Google Scholar, from I January 1985 to 12 September 2006. Reference lists of retrieved articles were also searched. Peer-reviewed studies that provided empirical results about the impact of pharmaceutical PA policies, including randomised and non-randomised controlled trials, repeated measures studies, interrupted time series analyses and before-and-after studies were included. Use of, and expenditure on, directly affected drugs per patient, and overall drug expenditure, significantly decreased after PA implementation, or increased after PA removal. Health outcome changes attributed to PA policies were not directly evaluated. In most cases, except for cimetidine, PA implementation was not associated with significant changes in the utilisation of other medical services. Although the literature indicates a reduction in drug expenditure and a nonnegative impact on use of other health services, policy recommendations still require improved study designs, and evidence cannot be easily transferred from one setting to another. The evidence still remains mainly limited to US Medicaid settings and to a small number of drug classes. There is a lack of consideration of implications of PA policies as heterogeneous interventions, outcome measurements require improvement, and there is a notable lack of evidence of medium- and long-term policy effects.

Keywords: Access, Care, Control, Cost-Containment, Cyclooxygenase-2 Inhibitors, Databases, Drug, Drug Use, Drugs, Expenditures, Google Scholar, Health, Health Outcomes, Health Services, Impact, Implementation, Interventions, Literature, Medicaid, Medicaid Population, Medical, MEDLINE, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Outcome, Outcomes, Policies, Policy, Programs, Pubmed, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, US, Utilisation, Web of Science

? Doran, C.M. (2008), Economic evaluation of interventions to treat opiate dependence: A review of the evidence. *Pharmacoeconomics*, **26** (5), 371-393.

Abstract: Opiate dependence imposes a significant economic burden on society in terms of treatment-related costs and prevention services, other healthcare costs, the work absenteeism of patients, productivity loss arising from premature death of patients, costs associated with crime, and social welfare expenditure. The objective of this research is to review the literature on economic evaluation of treatment of opiate dependence (including detoxification, maintenance and psychosocial support). A literature review was performed on several electronic databases, including MEDLINE (Ovid), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, NHS Economic Evaluation Library Database (via Cochrane Library), Web of Science, Social Science Citations Index, EMBASE and PsycINFO. A sensitive approach was used in order to maximize the number of articles retrieved; no language or publication year limitations were applied to the searches. A combination of subject heading term searches and natural word searches were used. The Drummond checklist was applied to assess the quality of economic evaluations. A total of 259 articles were considered relevant, with eight review studies identified. The treatment spectrum ranged from detoxification to maintenance treatments involving the use of agonist and/or antagonist treatments. The evidence suggests that, although the quality of economic evaluations is reasonably good, there is a dearth of knowledge about the cost effectiveness of treatments for opiate dependence. The majority of the literature reporting the results of cost-effectiveness analyses used surrogate outcome measures and adopted a narrow treatment provider perspective. Studies that have conducted cost-benefit analyses, in spite of methodological divergences, generally adopted a societal perspective and consistently demonstrated positive economic returns from opiate treatment. A paucity of research examined the extent to which psychosocial or behavioural interventions support or replace conventional pharmacological approaches. Economic evaluation provides a useful framework to assist policy makers in allocating resources across competing needs. Opiate dependence is a considerable burden on society’s resources, and treatment provides a cost-beneficial solution to address these consequences. However, to better inform the decision-making process, researchers must continue to produce high-quality, methodological, comparable and scientifically credible economic evaluations.

Keywords: Absenteeism, Analysis Program Datcap, Behavioral Couples Therapy, Burden, Citations, Cochrane, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Database, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Drug-Abuse, Economic Burden, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Follow-Up Outcomes, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Methadone-Maintenance Treatment, Opiate Dependence, Outcome, Policy, Prevention, Productivity, Psychosocial, Publication, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Researchers, Residential Addiction Treatment, Review, Science, Social, Substance-Abuse Treatment, Systematic, Treatment, Treatment Outcome Research, Web of Science

? Heather, E.M., Payne, K., Harrison, M. and Symmons, D.P.M. (2014), Including adverse drug events in economic evaluations of anti-tumour necrosis factor-alpha drugs for adult rheumatoid arthritis: A systematic review of economic decision analytic models. *Pharmacoeconomics*, **32** (2), 109-134.

Full Text: [2014\Pharmacoeconomics32, 109.pdf](2014/Pharmacoeconomics32,%20109.pdf)

Abstract: Anti-tumour necrosis factor-alpha drugs (anti-TNFs) have revolutionised the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). More effective than standard non-biological disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (nbDMARDs), anti-TNFs are also substantially more expensive. Consequently, a number of model-based economic evaluations have been conducted to establish the relative cost-effectiveness of anti-TNFs. However, anti-TNFs are associated with an increased risk of adverse drug events (ADEs) such as serious infections relative to nbDMARDs. Such ADEs will likely impact on both the costs and consequences of anti-TNFs, for example, through hospitalisations and forced withdrawal from treatment. The aim of this review was to identify and critically appraise if, and how, ADEs have been incorporated into model-based cost-effectiveness analyses of anti-TNFs for adult patients with RA. A systematic literature review was performed. Electronic databases (Ovid MEDLINE; Ovid EMBASE; Web of Science; NHS Economic Evaluations Database) were searched for literature published between January 1990 and October 2013 using electronic search strategies. The reference lists of retrieved studies were also hand searched. In addition, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence technology appraisals were searched to identify economic models used to inform UK healthcare decision making. Only full economic evaluations that had used an economic model to evaluate biological DMARDs (bDMARDs) (including anti-TNFs) for adult patients with RA and had incorporated the direct costs and/or consequences of ADEs were critically appraised. To be included, studies also had to be available as a full text in English. Data extracted included general study characteristics and information concerning the methods used to incorporate ADEs and any associated assumptions made. The extracted data were synthesised using a tabular and narrative format. A total of 43 model-based economic evaluations of bDMARDs for adult RA were identified from 2,483 initially identified studies (2,473 published; ten technology appraisals). of these, nine studies had incorporated the incidence and costs of ADEs and were critically reviewed. One study also explicitly estimated the potential consequences for patient utility. There was a general lack of detail specifically reporting on how ADEs were included in the economic models. Furthermore, there was substantial heterogeneity amongst the nine studies concerning the (i) application of risk-related terminology; (ii) method of incorporating the incidence, costs and consequences of ADEs; and (iii) ADE-related assumptions. Model-based economic evaluations have played an integral role in healthcare reimbursement and funding decisions relating to anti-TNFs for adult patients with RA. However, current economic models have not routinely or systematically considered the direct costs or consequences of ADEs, which may bias the estimates of the relative cost-effectiveness of anti-TNFs. Omitting information on relevant costs and consequences of interventions for RA will affect the validity of the associated recommendations for informed decision making. To improve current practice it is recommended that (i) greater efforts be made to provide appropriate long-term safety data on the use of anti-TNFs in adult RA; (ii) empirical research be undertaken to identify and quantify the impact of, and possible methods for, including ADEs in economic models to inform future good practice guidelines; and (iii) economic modelling guidelines and reference cases be updated to explicitly identify ADEs as an important treatment outcome and address how they might be incorporated into economic models. Improved consideration of the possible implications of ADEs in economic models will ensure that healthcare decision makers are provided with reliable and accurate information with which to make efficient reimbursement and financing decisions.

Keywords: Adult, Analyses, Anti-Tnf Therapy, Application, Arthritis, Assumptions, Bias, Biologic Agents, Biological, Characteristics, Clinical-Practice, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Data, Database, Databases, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Drug, Drugs, Economic, Economic Model, Economic Modelling, Economic Models, Embase, Empirical Research, Estimates, Events, Excellence, Financing, Funding, General, Guidelines, Health, Heterogeneity, Impact, Inadequate Response, Incidence, Infections, Information, Interventions, Literature, Literature Review, Long Term, Long-Term, Medline, Methods, Model, Modelling, Models, Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, Necrosis, NHS, Outcome, Patients, Potential, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Recommendations, Reference, Reference Lists, Reimbursement, Reporting, Research, Review, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Risk, Role, Safety, Science, Search Strategies, Serious Infections, Southern Sweden, Standard, Technology, Terminology, Treatment, Treatment Outcome, Treatment Strategies, UK, Utility, Validity, Web of Science

# Title: Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety

Full Journal Title: [Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/5669/toc)

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Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor 1.092,/(2002)

Note: TTopic, MModel

Arrebola-Pascual, I. and García-López, J.A. (2002), Presence of pharmacoepidemiology in three bibliographic databases: MEDLINE, IPA and SCI. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety*, **11** (6), 499-502.

Full Text: [2002\Pha Dru Saf11, 499.pdf](2002\Pha%20Dru%20Saf11,%20499.pdf)

Abstract: Objective The objective of this study is to make a comparative description of the evolution and distribution of international research into pharmacoepidemiology, using three bibliographic databases, in order to select the most appropriate for future bibliometric studies.

Methods Bibliographic searches were performed using the following databases: MEDLINE (1966-99), IPA (1970-99) and SCI (1990-99), using the term ‘pharmacoepidemiology’. On the basis of these searches, the number of original articles per year and per journal title were noted. The growth of the output of scientific writing was found to fit Price’s law.

Results A total of 845 original articles were recovered: 467 from IPA, 219 from MEDLINE and 159 from SCI. The highest mean number of original articles per year (33.4) was obtained with the IPA database. Price’s exponential growth pattern was observed among all three databases. The total numbers of journals in which the original articles were published were 102 in MEDLINE, 65 in IPA and 60 in SCI. The journals providing a single original article comprised 65% of the MEDLINE titles and 61% of those in IPA and SCI.

Conclusions International research into pharmacoepidemiology presents an exponential growth pattern, in accordance with Price’s law. There is a large degree of publishing dispersion. IPA was found to be the bibliographic database that recovered the greatest number of original articles, nearly half of which were published in Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety. We therefore consider the latter database appropriate for bibliometric studies in the field of pharmacoepidemiology. Copyright (C) 2002 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Bibliometry, IPA, MEDLINE, Pharmacoepidemiology, SCI, Scientific Production

Notes: TTopic

? Gorecka, K., Hejdova, M., Vander Stichele, R.H., Linhartova, A., Kucera, Z., Zemkova, M. and Vlcek, J. (2004), Abstracts on drug utilization research at seven International Conferences on Pharmacoepidemiology (ICPE): 1996-2002. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety*, **13** (9), 621-622.

Full Text: [2004\Pha Dru Saf13, 621.pdf](2004\Pha%20Dru%20Saf13,%20621.pdf)

Keywords: Drug, Research, Utilization

? Mao, J.J., Chung, A., Benton, A., Hill, S., Ungar, L., Leonard, C.E., Hennessy, S. and Holmes, J.H. (2013), Online discussion of drug side effects and discontinuation among breast cancer survivors. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety*, **22** (3), 256-262.

Full Text: [2013\Pha Dru Saf22, 256.pdf](2013/Pha%20Dru%20Saf22,%20256.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose While patients often use the internet as a medium to search for and exchange health-related information, little is known about the extent to which patients use social media to discuss side effects related to medications. We aim to understand the frequency and content of side effects and associated adherence behaviors discussed by breast cancer patients related to using aromatase inhibitors (AIs), with particular emphasis on AI-related arthralgia. Methods We performed a mixed methods study to examine content related to AI associated side effects posted by individuals on 12 message boards between 2002 and 2010. We quantitatively defined the frequency and association between side effects and AIs and identified common themes using content analysis. One thoUSAnd randomly selected messages related to arthralgia were coded by two independent raters. Results Among 25256 posts related to AIs, 4589 (18.2%) mentioned at least one side effect. Top-cited side effects on message boards related to AIs were joint/musculoskeletal pain (N=5093), hot flashes (1498), osteoporosis (719), and weight gain (429). Among the authors posting messages who self-reported AI use, 12.8% mentioned discontinuing AIs, while another 28.1% mentioned switching AIs. Although patients often cited severe joint pain as the reason for discontinuing AIs, many also offered support and advice for coping with AI-associated arthralgia. Conclusion Online discussion of AI-related side effects was common and often related to drug switching and discontinuation. Physicians should be aware of these discussions and guide patients to effectively manage side effects of drugs and promote optimal adherence. Copyright (c) 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Adherence, Adverse Effects, Analysis, Aromatase Inhibitor, Aromatase Inhibitors, Association, Authors, Breast Cancer, Breast Neoplasm, Cancer, Content Analysis, Coping, Drug, Drugs, Effects, Health Communication, Information, Inhibitor-Associated Arthralgia, Internet, Joint Pain, Mar, Media, Methods, Musculoskeletal, Online, Osteoporosis, Pain, Patients, Pharmacoepidemiology, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Primary-Care, Randomized-Trial, Results, Risk, Side Effect, Side Effects, Side-Effect, Social, Support, Tamoxifen Therapy, Web, Weight Gain

? Yang, S.B., Eaton, C.B., Lu, J. and Lapane, K.L. (2014), Application of marginal structural models in pharmacoepidemiologic studies: A systematic review. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety*, **23** (6), 560-571.

Full Text: [2014\Pha Dru Saf23, 560.pdf](2014/Pha%20Dru%20Saf23,%20560.pdf)

Abstract: PurposeWe systematically reviewed pharmacoepidemiologic studies published in 2012 that used inverse probability weighted (IPW) estimation of marginal structural models (MSM) to estimate the effect from a time-varying treatment. MethodsPotential studies were retrieved through a citation search within Web of Science and a keyword search within PubMed. Eligibility of retrieved studies was independently assessed by at least two reviewers. One reviewer performed data extraction, and a senior epidemiologist confirmed the extracted information for all eligible studies. ResultsTwenty pharmacoepidemiologic studies were eligible for data extraction. The majority of reviewed studies did not report whether the positivity assumption was checked. Six studies performed intention-to-treat analyses, but none of them reported adherence levels after treatment initiation. Eight studies chose an as-treated analytic strategy, but only one of them reported modeling the multiphase of treatment use. Almost all studies performing as-treated analyses chose the most recent treatment status as the functional form of exposure in the outcome model. Nearly half of the studies reported that the IPW estimate was substantially different from the estimate derived from a standard regression model. ConclusionsThe use of IPW method to control for time-varying confounding is increasing in medical literature. However, reporting of the application of the technique is variable and suboptimal. It may be prudent to develop best practices in reporting complex methods in epidemiologic research. Copyright (c) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Adherence, Analyses, Antiretroviral Therapy, Application, Cardiovascular-Disease, Causal Inference, Citation, Confounding, Control, Data, Exposure, Extraction, HIV Acquisition, Information, Initiation, Inverse Probability, Inverse Probability Weighting, Kidney-Disease, Literature, Marginal Structural Models, Medical, Medical Literature, Methods, Model, Modeling, Models, Noncompliance, Outcome, Pharmacoepidemiology, Positivity Assumption, Practices, Primary Prevention, Pubmed, Recent, Regression, Regression Model, Reporting, Research, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Science, Standard, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Pha Dru Saf23, 711.pdf](2014/Pha%20Dru%20Saf23,%20711.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the association between calcium channel blockers (CCBs) and increased risk of breast cancer. Methods Using terms related to breast cancer and CCB, we searched PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science for studies on CCB use and the associated risk of breast cancer published before July 2013. Two evaluators independently selected observational studies on the basis of predetermined selection criteria, and 11 studies were included in the meta-analysis. Summary estimates were obtained using fixed-effects or random-effects models as appropriate, and subgroup analyses, sensitivity analyses, and publication bias tests were performed. Results Our meta-analysis consisted of 11 studies, including four case-controls, two nested case-controls, and five cohort studies. The odds ratios (ORs) of the association between CCB use and breast cancer were 1.11 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.93-1.33) overall, 1.04 (95% CI 0.92-1.18) for prospective studies, and 1.33 (95% CI 0.79-2.25) for retrospective studies. There was a positive association between immediate-release CCB use and risk of breast cancer (OR 1.88, 95% CI 1.37-2.60). Conclusions There is no evidence that CCB use is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer. However, there may be a positive association between immediate-release CCB use and risk of breast cancer, but given the current preference for use of sustained-release CCB, the potential clinical impact of this association is limited. Copyright (C) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analyses, Antihypertensive Medications, Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, Calcium, Calcium Channel Blockers, Cancer, Carcinoma, Clinical, Clinical Impact, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Estimates, Evidence, Health, Impact, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Nested, Observational, Observational Studies, Pharmacoepidemiology, Potential, Preference, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Retrospective Studies, Risk, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sensitivity, Sustained Release, Web Of Science, Women

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ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sofi, F., Giusti, B., Marcucci, R., Gori, A.M., Abbate, R. and Gensini, G.F. (2011), Cytochrome P450 2C19(star)2 polymorphism and cardiovascular recurrences in patients taking clopidogrel: A meta-analysis. *Pharmacogenomics Journal*, **11** (3), 199-206.

Abstract: Several polymorphisms in genes that encode platelet components (receptors or enzymes), or cytochrome P450 enzyme isoforms, involved in clopidogrel metabolism, have been proposed as possible mechanisms for nonresponsiveness to clopidogrel. Among them, a great deal of attention has been focused on the loss-of-function CYP2C19(star)2 (or 681 G>A) polymorphism. We performed a meta-analysis of all the prospective studies that have been published, which analyze the role of such a polymorphism in recurrent cardiovascular events in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) being treated with clopidogrel. Studies were searched in MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, The Cochrane Systematic Review Database, Google Scholar and bibliographies of retrieved articles up to January 2010. The principal underlying hypothesis was that the presence of the (star)2 variant allele of the polymorphism would be associated with an increased risk of clinical recurrence. Data were available for a total of 8043 patients from seven cohort prospective studies, who were followed for a period of time ranging from 6 months to 8.3 years. The summary risk ratios (RRs) for the prospective cohort studies included showed a significant association between the CYP2C19(star)2 polymorphism and an increased risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in the follow-up (RR: 1.96 (1.14-3.37); P=0.02). When studies evaluating stent thrombosis (n=4) for a total of 4975 patients were considered, the presence of the variant allele was associated with an increased risk of stent thrombosis (RR: 3.82 (2.23-6.54); P=0.0001). The current meta-analysis, carried out on nearly 8000 patients with CAD undergoing clopidogrel treatment, shows that the CYP2C19(star)2 polymorphism is associated with an increased risk of major adverse cardiovascular events and stent thrombosis. The Pharmacogenomics Journal (2011) 11, 199-206; doi:10.1038/tpj.2010.21; published online 30 March 2010.

Keywords: Active Metabolite, Attention, Cardiovascular, Clopidogrel, Cochrane, Cohort Studies, Coronary Artery Disease, Cyp2c19(Star)2 Polymorphism, Cytochrome P450, Database, Disease, Follow-Up, Google Scholar, Individual Responsiveness, Journal, Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events, Meta-Analysis, Of-Function Polymorphism, P450, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Platelet Reactivity, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pretreatment, Prospective Studies, Recurrence, Resistance, Response Variability, Review, Risk, Science, Stent Thrombosis, Stent Thrombosis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Thrombosis, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Pharmacognosy Magazine

Full Journal Title: Pharmacognosy Magazine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher: Interperiodica, Birmingham

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Ahmed, K.K.M. (2013), Top cited articles from Pharmacogn. Mag in 2012. *Pharmacognosy Magazine*, **9** (33), 1-3.

Full Text: [2013\Pha Mag9, 1.pdf](2013/Pha%20Mag9,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Top Cited Articles

# Title: Pharmacotherapy

Full Journal Title: [Pharmacotherapy](http://www.atypon-link.com/PPI/loi/phco)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pharmacotherapy

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pharmacotherapy

ISSN: 0277-0008

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Pharmacotherapy Publications Inc

Publisher Address: New England Medical Center, 806, 750 Washington St, Boston, MA 02111

Subject Categories:

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor 1.651, / (2001)

Notes: UUniversity

Thompson, D.F. and Segars, L.W. (1995), Publication rates in US schools and colleges of pharmacy, 1976-1992. *Pharmacotherapy*, **15** (4), 487-494.

Full Text: 1995\Pharmacotherapy15, 487.pdf

Abstract: To establish publication rates of U.S. schools and colleges of pharmacy (SCOP) for 1976-1992, we obtained data from the Science Citation Index (SCI) Corporate Index. The SCI data base covers the top 4500 journals in the technical and scientific fields. Citations were counted without regard to publication type (letter, abstract, review, etc.). Duplicative publications were eliminated. Faculty counts were obtained from the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy Roster of Faculty and Staff for the inclusive years. Total publications for all schools increased over 100% from 1976 to 1992, and the number of faculty members increased by 40% during that time. However, only 12 (16%) of the SCOP averaged 50 or more publications/year, whereas 43 (59%) averaged fewer than 20. Data were also normalized by full-time faculty members. Only 13 (18%) SCOP averaged 1.0 or more publication/faculty/year, and 38 (52%) averaged fewer than 0.5. Publication rates were greater for medical center-based than for nonmedical center-based SCOP (p<0.05), and for public than for private SCOP (p<0.05). These data suggest that over half of the existing SCOP are minimally productive, generating less than 20 publications/year or 0.5 publication/faculty/year.

Keywords: Medical-School, University

? Ng, T.M.H., Carter, O., Guillory, G.S., Howard, P.A., Lee, C.R., Rodgers, J.E., Uber, P.A., Wiggins, B.S., Munger, M.A. and Patterson, J.H. (2004), High-impact articles related to the pharmacotherapeutic management of systolic heart failure. *Pharmacotherapy*, **24** (11), 1594-1633.

Full Text: [2004\Pharmacotherapy24, 1594.pdf](2004\Pharmacotherapy24,%201594.pdf)

Abstract: This compilation is part of a series of five articles identifying important literature in cardiovascular pharmacotherapy. This list focuses on pharmacotherapeutic management of acute decompensated and chronic heart failure. Most of the cited works present the results of landmark clinical studies that have shaped the management of patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction. Limited primary literature is available for some topics; thus, pertinent review articles also are listed. In addition, consensus documents formed by expert panels in the United States and Europe are reviewed. This compilation may serve as a teaching tool, reference resource, or update of the literature for pharmacy clinicians, physicians, and students.

Keywords: Chronic Heart Failure, Decompensated Heart Failure, Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction, Systolic Heart Failure

? Chen, J.T., Wesley, R., Shamburek, R.D., Pucino, F. and Csako, G. (2005), Meta-analysis of natural therapies for hyperlipidemia: Plant sterols and stanols versus policosanol. *Pharmacotherapy*, **25** (2), 171-183.

Full Text: [2005\Pharmacotherapy25, 171.pdf](2005/Pharmacotherapy25,%20171.pdf)

Abstract: Study Objective. To compare the efficacy and safety of plant sterols and stanols as well as policosanol in the treatment of coronary heart disease, as measured by a reduction in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL) levels. Design. Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Patients. A total of 4596 patients from 52 eligible studies. Measurements and Main Results. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library from January 1967-June 2003 to identify pertinent studies. Reduction of LDL levels was the primary end point; effects on other lipid parameters and withdrawal of study patients due to adverse effects were the secondary end points. Weighted estimates of percent change in LDL were -11.0% for plant sterol and stanol esters 3.4 g/day (range 2-9 g/day [893 patients]) versus -2.3% for placebo (769 patients) in 23 eligible studies, compared with -23.7% for policosanol 12 mg/day (range 5-40 mg/day [1528 patients]) versus -0.11% for placebo (1406 patients) in 29 eligible studies. Cumulative p values were significantly different from placebo for both (p<0.0001). The net LDL reduction in the treatment groups minus that in the placebo groups was greater with policosanol than plant sterols and stanols (-24% versus -10%, p<0.0001). Policosanol also affected total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), and triglyceride levels more favorably than plant sterols and stanols. Policosanol caused a clinically significant decrease in the LDL:HDL ratio. Pooled withdrawal rate due to adverse effects and combined relative risk for patients who withdrew were 0% and 0.84, respectively (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.36-1.95, p=0.69), for plant sterols and stanols across 20 studies versus 0.86% and 0.31, respectively (95% CI 0.20-0.48, p<0.0001), for policosanol across 28 studies. Conclusion. Plant sterols and stanols and policosanol are well tolerated and safe; however, policosanol is more effective than plant sterols and stanols for LDL level reduction and more favorably alters the lipid profile, approaching antilipemic drug efficacy.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Cholesterol, Cochrane, Coronary Heart Disease, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Disease, Double-Blind, Drug, Efficacy, Embase, HDL, Healthy-Volunteers, Hypercholesterolemia, Hyperlipidemia, II Hypercholesterolemia, LDL, Lipid, Lipid Profile, Lipoprotein, Low-Density-Lipoprotein, Low-Fat Diet, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Natural Therapy, Plant, Plant Stanols, Plant Sterols, Points, Policosanol, Primary, Profile, Randomized Controlled Trials, Ratio, Reduction, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Serum-Cholesterol Concentrations, Sitostanol-Ester Margarine, Successive Dose Increases, Systematic, Systematic Review, Total Cholesterol, Treatment, Triglyceride, Web of Science

Notes: JJournal

? Figg, W.D., Dunn, L., Liewehr, D.J., Steinberg, S.M., Thurman, P.W., Barrett, J.C. and Birkinshaw, J. (2006), Scientific collaboration results in higher citation rates of published articles. *Pharmacotherapy*, **26** (6), 759-767.

Full Text: [2006\Pharmacotherapy26, 759.pdf](2006\Pharmacotherapy26,%20759.pdf)

Abstract: Study Objective. The primary objective was to analyze the relationship between the citation rate of an article and the extent of collaboration. The secondary objective was to analyze the relationship between the number of authors/article and the number of institutions/article for the period of study Methods. We counted the number of original research articles published in six leading journals-Cell, Science, Nature, New England Journal of Medicine, The Lancet, and Journal of the American Medical Association-for the years 1975, 1985, and 1995. For each article, we determined the number of authors and the number of separate institutions. We also determined the number of times each article that was published in 1995 was cited in future scientific articles from the Science Citation Index database. Results. Science, Cell, Nature, New England Journal of Medicine, The Lancet, and Journal of the American Medical Association had 2014, 868, 3856, 643, 785, and 465 total articles published/3-year study period, respectively. There was a median of 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, and 3 institutions/article, respectively All of the final models had a significant linear author component for which all of the parameter estimates were positive, yet variable. Thus, the number of times an article was cited correlated significantly with the number of authors and the number of institutions. Conclusion. A correlation exists between the number of authors and the number of times an article is cited in other articles. investigators who are open to collaborations and those who seem to adequately manage those collaborations produce a superior product that results in a higher impact.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Business Alliances, Citation, Collaboration, Collaborations, Cooperation, Correlation, Database, England, Estimates, Impact, Impact Factor, Institutions, Journals, Models, Multiple Authorship, Network, Open, Primary, Publishing, Rates, Research, Science Citation Index, Strategy

? Jackevicius, C.A., Page, R.L., Chow, S., Dunn, S.P., Lee, C.R., Ng, T.M.H., Rodgers, J.E., Vardeny, O., Wiggins, B.S. and Munger, M.A. (2009), High-impact articles related to the management of heart failure: 2008 update. *Pharmacotherapy*, **29** (1), 82-120.

Full Text: [2009\Pharmacotherapy29, 82.pdf](2009\Pharmacotherapy29,%2082.pdf)

Abstract: This compilation is part of a series of articles identifying important literature in cardiovascular pharmacotherapy. This bibliography focuses on pharmacotherapeutic management of acute decompensated and chronic heart failure and provides an update of the heart failure bibliography published in Pharmacotherapy in 2004. Most of the cited works present the results of landmark clinical studies that have shaped the management of patients with heart failure. Limited primary literature is available for some topics, thus pertinent review articles are also listed. In addition, consensus documents formed by expert panels are reviewed. This compilation may serve as a teaching tool, reference resource, or update of the literature for pharmacy clinicians, physicians, and students.

Keywords: Decompensated Heart Failure, Diastolic Heart Failure, Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction, Systolic Heart Failure

? Liang, R., Borgundvaag, B., McIntyre, M., Thwaites, C., Ragan, K. and Wyllie, A. (2014), Evaluation of the reproducibility of the Naranjo adverse drug reaction probability scale score in published case reports. *Pharmacotherapy*, **34** (11), 1159-1166.

Full Text: [2014\Pharmacotherapy34, 1159.pdf](2014/Pharmacotherapy34,%201159.pdf)

Abstract: STUDY OBJECTIVE To assess the reproducibility of Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale (APS) scores in published case reports. DESIGN Reliability analysis. MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS Randomly selected case reports using the APS were identified from the Web of Science database. The APS scores were blinded from the case reports, and scores were then independently calculated by four raters, using the APS. The percentage of exact agreement between raters’ and the published APS scores was calculated for all case reports. Categorical scores were compared by using a weighted kappa statistic. For numerical scores, descriptive statistics were computed by using raw and absolute difference scores. Twenty-four case reports were independently scored by four raters. Exact agreement between all raters’ scores and the published APS scores was found in five (21%) of the 24 reports. Agreement between individual rater’s scores and the published categorical score ranged from 42% to 79%. Weighted kappa ranged from 0.12 to 0.61, corresponding to strengths of agreement between poor and good. Difference in scoring by raters resulted in 18% and 27% of case reports being reclassified into higher and lower than reported APS categories, respectively. CONCLUSION Exact agreement between raters’ scores and the published APS score was infrequent. We recommend that authors of case reports include all pertinent details of the case and that journals ensure the robustness of the causality assessment during peer review.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Authors, Case Reports, Causality, Causality Assessment, Database, Design, Drug, Evaluation, Event Reports, From, Journals, Measurement, Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale, Nov, Patient, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Reliability, Reproducibility, Review, Robustness, Scale, Science, Statistics, Therapy, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Pharmazie

Full Journal Title: Pharmazie

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pharmazie

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pharmazie

ISSN: 0031-7144

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Govi-Verlag GMBH

Publisher Address: Pharmazeutischer Verlag Ginnheimer Strasse 26, D-65760 Eschborn, Germany

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Medicinal: Impact Factor 0.740,/(2002)

Chemistry, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.740,/(2002)

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor 0.740,/(2002)

? Holzgrabe, U. and Steinert, M. (2001), N1-phenyl substituted 4-quinolones of tuberculostatic activity. *Pharmazie*, **56** (11), 850-851.

Abstract: Various different substituted N1-phenyl-6-fluoro-7-piperazinyl- 4-quinolone 3-carboxylates and the diazoniumtetrafluoroborate of sparfloxacin were tested for their ability to inhibit the growth of various Mycobacterium strains of different origin. The N1-p-hydroxylphenyl substituted compound 22 and the methoxyphenyl substituted compound missing the piperazine ring 12 were identified as promising candidates for the further development of an improved treatment of tuberculosis. In addition, compound 22 and the N1-p-fluorophenyl substituted analogue 4 were found to be active against *Mycobacterium avium*, which is often isolated from patients suffering from ADDS

Keywords: Gyrase Inhibitors, In-Vitro, Mycobacterium-Avium Complex, N-1, Protein-Binding, Quinolone Antibacterials, Tuberculosis

? Foroumadi, A., Soltani, F. and Mirzaei, M. (2003), Antituberculosis agents IV: In vitro antimycobacterial activity and cytotoxicity of N-piperazinyl quinolone derivatives containing 2-thienyl and 2-furyl moiety. *Pharmazie*, **58** (5), 347-348.

Abstract: A series of N-[2-(2-furyl)-2-oxoethyl], N-[2-(2-furyl)-2- oxyiminoethyl], N-[2-oxo-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl] and N-[2-oxyimino- 2-(2-thienyl)ethyl] piperazinyl quinolones (1a-h; 2a-h) were evaluated for antituberculosis activity against M. tuberculosis H(37)Rv using the BACTEC 460 radiometric system and BACTEC 12B medium. Our results indicated that compounds 1a, 1e and 1g were efficient anti mycobacterial agents showing MIC values ranging from 0.78 to 6.25 mug, ml. In general, ciprofloxacin derivatives were more active than norfloxacin derivatives and the oxime analogues were less active than corresponding ketones. Active compounds (1a, 1e and 1g) were also screened by serial dilution to assess toxicity to VERO cell line. The cytotoxicity of tested compounds indicated that compound la was the less toxic compound (IC50 > 62.5 mug, ml). This compound was tested for efficacy in vitro in TB-infected macrophage model (EC90 = 3.25 mug, ml)

Keywords: Fluoroquinolones, Tuberculosis

# Title: Phi Delta Kappan

Full Journal Title: Phi Delta Kappan

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0031-7217

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Benninga, J.S. (1998), Lessons of the 20th century - The first author responds. *Phi Delta Kappan*, **79** (9), 720.

Full Text: [1998\Phi Del Kap79, 720.pdf](1998\Phi%20Del%20Kap79,%20720.pdf)

Keywords: Author

# Title: Philosophical Books

Full Journal Title: Philosophical Books

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Note: TTopic

? Migotti, M. (2004), History of philosophy. *Philosophical Books*, **45** (3), 228-238.

Full Text: Phi Boo45, 228.pdf

# Title: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London Series A-Mathematical Physical and Engineering Sciences

Continues [Philosophical Transactions (1683-1775)](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/02607085?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 13 - 65 (1683-1775)

Continues [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London (1776-1886)](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/02610523.html), Vols. 66 - 177 (1683-1775)

Continued by [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. A](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/02643820?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 178 - 186 (1887-1895)

Continued by [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. B](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/02643839?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 178 - 186 (1887-1895)

Full Journal Title: [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London Series A-Mathematical Physical and Engineering Sciences](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/02643820.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. Ser. A-Math. Phys. Eng. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Philos T Roy Soc A

ISSN: 1364-503X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Royal Soc London

Publisher Address: 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG, England

Subject Categories:

Multidisciplinary Sciences: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal, UUniversity

? Thompson, J.M.T. (2007), Ten years of science in *Philosophical Transactions A*: with the university research fellows. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A-Mathematical Physical and Engineering Sciences*, **365**, 2779-2797.

Full Text: [2007\Phi Tra Roy Soc A365, 2779.pdf](2007\Phi%20Tra%20Roy%20Soc%20A365,%202779.pdf)

Abstract: In this brief paper, I review my 10 years as the Editor of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A. I look at the content of the journal over the years, relating it to a full classification of the physical sciences based on the interests of fellows and research fellows of the Royal Society. I show that the journal has performed well in terms of downloads, citations and impact factors. Innovations such as the Millennium and Christmas Issues for young scientists have stimulated a close and enjoyable interaction with the Society’s research fellows. In addition to authoring papers and organizing themes, they have always been keen to help with the refereeing processes. They provided exciting demonstrations for a Summer Science exhibit that I organized to highlight the work of the journal, and five of the research fellows now sit on the Editorial Board. Looking to the future, I describe the new subject clusters that are being introduced as the journal steps up its publication rate from one issue per month to two, starting in January 2008.

Keywords: Citations, Classification, Impact, Impact Factors, Interaction, Journal, Papers, Physical, Physical Sciences, Publication, Research, Review, Science, Sciences, University, Work

? Oldham, P., Szerszynski, B., Stilgoe, J., Brown, C., Eacott, B. and Yuille, A. (2014), Mapping the landscape of climate engineering. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A-Mathematical Physical and Engineering Sciences*, **372** (2031), 20140065.

Full Text: [2014\Phi Tra Roy Soc A372, 20140065.pdf](2014/Phi%20Tra%20Roy%20Soc%20A372,%2020140065.pdf)

Abstract: In the absence of a governance framework for climate engineering technologies such as solar radiation management (SRM), the practices of scientific research and intellectual property acquisition can de facto shape the development of the field. It is therefore important to make visible emerging patterns of research and patenting, which we suggest can effectively be done using bibliometric methods. We explore the challenges in defining the boundary of climate engineering, and set out the research strategy taken in this study. A dataset of 825 scientific publications on climate engineering between 1971 and 2013 was identified, including 193 on SRM; these are analysed in terms of trends, institutions, authors and funders. For our patent dataset, we identified 143 first filings directly or indirectly related to climate engineering technologies-of which 28 were related to SRM technologies-linked to 910 family members. We analyse the main patterns discerned in patent trends, applicants and inventors. We compare our own findings with those of an earlier bibliometric study of climate engineering, and show how our method is consistent with the need for transparency and repeatability, and the need to adjust the method as the field develops. We conclude that bibliometric monitoring techniques can play an important role in the anticipatory governance of climate engineering.

Keywords: Albedo Enhancement, Anticipatory Governance, Anticipatory Governance, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Carbon Sequestration, Climate, Climate Engineering, Development, Engineering, Family, Family Members, Field, First, Framework, Geoengineering, Governance, Institutions, Intellectual Property, Landscape, Management, Mapping, Methods, Monitoring, Nanotechnology, Patent, Patent Trends, Patents, Policy, Practices, Property, Publications, Radiation, Research, Role, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Sensitivity, Shape, Si, Simulations, Solar-Radiation Management, Stabilization, Strategy, Techniques, Technologies, Technology, Transparency, Trends

# Title: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Containing Papers of a Biological Character

Continues [Philosophical Transactions (1683-1775)](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/02607085?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 13 - 65 (1683-1775)

Continues [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London (1776-1886)](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/02610523.html), Vols. 66 - 177 (1683-1775)

Continued by [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. A](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/02643820?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 178 - 186 (1887-1895)

Continued by [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. B](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/02643839?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 178 - 186 (1887-1895)

Full Journal Title: [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Containing Papers of a Biological Character](http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=philtranroyasoc7)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Philos T Roy Soc B

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Royal Soc London

Publisher Address: 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG, England

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yule, G.V. (1925), A mathematical theory of evolution, based on the conclusions of Dr. J. C. Willis, P.R.S. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Containing Papers of a Biological Character*, **213**, 21-87.

Full Text: [-1959\Phi Tra Roy Soc B213, 21.pdf](-1959\Phi%20Tra%20Roy%20Soc%20B213,%2021.pdf)

# Title: Phlebology

Full Journal Title: Phlebology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Phlebology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Phlebology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Scott, N.A., Corabian, P., Forbes, T.L. and Hardy, S.C. (2004), Surgical treatments for chronic deep venous insufficiency. *Phlebology*, **19** (3), 109-119.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to critically appraise and synthesize the published evidence regarding the short- and long-term efficacy/ effectiveness of surgical techniques for patients with deep venous insufficiency DVI) refractory to other forms of management. Methods: All original, published studies on non-pregnant human patients undergoing treatment for deep or mixed deep/ superficial/ perforator chronic venous insufficiency were identified by systematically searching PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, The Cochrane Library, Science Citation Index and the websites of various health technology assessment agencies, research registers and guidelines sites, from January 1990 to July 2003. No language restriction was applied. Results: A total of two randomized controlled trials and 12 non-randomized comparative studies reported on a variety of procedures ranging from superficial venous surgery (SVS) and subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS), through to deep venous reconstruction (including valvuloplasty, transplantation and transposition) for the treatment of DVI. Limited evidence suggested that combined SVS/valvuloplasty is a relatively safe procedure that is potentially more effective than SVS alone in preventing ulcer recurrence in patients with primary DVI in both the short- and mid-term. Evidence for the efficacy of valvuloplasty bypass, transplantation, SEPS and iliac stenting in the treatment of DVI was inconclusive. he optimal surgery for patients with deep venous obstruction or secondary valvular incompetence remains unclear. Conclusions: It is unlikely that a large randomized, or even non-randomized, controlled trial will be conducted to ascertain the safety and efficacy of surgery for DVI. However, standardized reporting and collection of data in a registry would be a move forward. In addition, professional bodies should consider providing guidance, in the form of an evidence-based treatment algorithm, that would define when to perform SVS in patients with mixed or deep venous insufficiency and what type of deep venous surgery is considered appropriate for different indications. A prime focus of future research may be to understand why less invasive treatments have failed in patients requiring surgery for DVI and to identify those patients who would benefit most from early surgical intervention. (C) 2004 Royal Society of Medicine Press.

Keywords: Air Plethysmography, Assessment, Chronic, Chronic Venous Insufficiency, Citation, Disease, Effectiveness, Evidence, Femoral Vein Valvuloplasty, Follow-up, Health, Intervention, Language, Management, Perforating Veins, Primary, Professional, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reconstructive Surgery, Reporting Standards, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Stasis Ulcers, Surgery, Systematic Review, Techniques, Technology, Technology Assessment, Transplantation, Treatment, Ulceration, Venous Incompetence, Venous Obstruction, Venous Surgery

# Title: Photochemistry and Photobiology

Full Journal Title: Photochemistry and Photobiology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Photochem. Photobiol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Photochem Photobiol

ISSN: 0031-8655

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Amer Soc Photobiology

Publisher Address: Biotech Park, 1021 15th St, Suite 9, Augusta, GA 30901-3158

Subject Categories:

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Biophysics: Impact Factor

? Kopckel, W. and Krutmann, J. (2008), Protection from sunburn with beta-carotene: A meta-anallysis. *Photochemistry and Photobiology*, **84** (2), 284-288.

Abstract: Nutritional protection against skin damage from sunlight is increasingly advocated to the general public, but its effectiveness is controversial. In this meta-analysis, we have systematically reviewed the existing literature on human supplementation studies on dietary protection against sunburn by beta-carotene. A review of literature until June 2007 was performed in PUBMED, ISI Web of Science and EBM Cochrane library and identified a total of seven studies which evaluated the effectiveness of P-carotene in protection against sunburn. Data were abstracted from these studies by means of a standardized data collection protocol. The subsequent meta-analysis showed that (1) beta-carotene supplementation protects against sunburn and (2) the study duration had a significant influence on the effected size. Regression plot analysis revealed that protection required a minimum of 10 weeks of supplementation with a mean increase of the protective effect of 0.5 standard deviations with every additional month of supplementation. Thus, dietary supplementation of humans with beta-carotene provides protection against sunburn in a time-dependent manner.

Keywords: Analysis, Cochrane, Damage, Data Collection, Effectiveness, General Public, Human, Human Skin, Humans, Induced Erythema, ISI, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Protocol, Pubmed, Review, Science, Solar-Radiation, Sunlight, Supplementation, Vitamin-E, Web of Science

# Title: Photosynthetica

Full Journal Title: Photosynthetica

ISO Abbreviated Title: Photosynthetica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Photosynthetica

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Publisher Address: Van Godewijckstraat 30, 3311 GZ Dordrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Plant Sciences: Impact Factor 1.016, 98/188 (2010)

? Yu, J.J., Wang, M.H., Xu, M. and Ho, Y.S. (2012), A bibliometric analysis of research papers published on photosynthesis: 1992-2009. *Photosynthetica*, **50** (1), 5-14.

Full Text: [2012\Photosynthetica51, 5.pdf](2012\Photosynthetica51,%205.pdf); <2012\Photosynthetica-Yu.pdf>

Abstract: We present here a bibliometric analysis of publications on photosynthesis research from 1992 to 2009 in the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded) Web of Science. This has allowed us to examine the growing trends and the key topics on this subject. We have assessed the document type, language of the publications, publication output, subject category, journal distribution, countries and territories of these publications, institutions involved, hot topics and highly cited papers. The top 30 countries/territories were ranked according to their total number of articles (TA), single country articles (SCA), internationally collaborative articles (ICA), first author articles (FAA) and corresponding author articles (CAA). Research directions on the subject of photosynthesis were also investigated and evaluated by statistically analyzing the distribution of author keywords in the database. Our analysis indicates that “water”, “stress”, “carbon dioxide”, “nitrogen” and “climate change” are hot topics of research on photosynthesis during this period.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Atmospheric CO2, Author Keyword, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chlorophyll Fluorescence, Citation, Countries, Country, Crystal-Structure, Database, Distribution, Electron-Transport, Elevated CO2, First, Institutions, Journal, Light-Harvesting Complex, Mar, Papers, Photosynthesis, Photosystem-II, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Trend, Research Trends, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science-Citation-Index, Scientometrics, Territories, Trends, Water-Stress, Web of Science

# Title: Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications

Full Journal Title: [Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=03784371)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0378-4371

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

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Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Pietronero, L., Tosatti, E., Tosatti, V. and Vespignani, A. (2001), Explaining the uneven distribution of numbers in nature: The laws of Benford and Zipf. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **293** (1-2), 297-304.

Full Text: [2001\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App293, 297.pdf](2001\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App293,%20297.pdf)

Abstract: The distribution of first digits in numbers series obtained from very different origins shows a marked asymmetry in favor of small digits that goes under the name of Benford’s law. We analyze in detail this property for different data sets and give a general explanation for the origin of the Benford’s law in terms of multiplicative processes. We show that this law can be also generalized to series of numbers generated from more complex systems like the catalogs of seismic activity. Finally, we derive a relation between the generalized Benford’s law and the popular Zipf’s law which characterize the rank order statistics and has been extensively applied to many problems ranging from city population to linguistics.

Barabasi, A.L., Jeong, H., Neda, Z., Ravasz, E., Schubert, A. and Vicsek, T. (2002), Evolution of the social network of scientific collaborations. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **311** (3-4), 590-614.

Full Text: [2002\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App311, 590.pdf](2002\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App311,%20590.pdf)

Abstract: The co-authorship network of scientists represents a prototype of complex evolving networks. In addition, it offers one of the most extensive database to date on social networks. By mapping the electronic database containing all relevant journals in mathematics and neuro-science for an 8-year period (1991-98), we infer the dynamic and the structural mechanisms that govern the evolution and topology of this complex system. Three complementary approaches allow us to obtain a detailed characterization. First, empirical measurements allow us to uncover the topological measures that characterize the network at a given moment, as well as the time evolution of these quantities. The results indicate that the network is scale-free, and that the network evolution is governed by preferential attachment, affecting both internal and external links. However, in contrast with most model predictions the average degree increases in time, and the node separation decreases. Second, we propose a simple model that captures the network’s time evolution. In some limits the model can be solved analytically, predicting a two-regime scaling in agreement with the measurements. Third, numerical simulations are used to uncover the behavior of quantities that could not be predicted analytically. The combined numerical and analytical results underline the important role internal links play in determining the observed scaling behavior and network topology. The results and methodologies developed in the context of the co-authorship network could be useful for a systematic study of other complex evolving networks as well, such as the world wide web, Internet, or other social networks. (C) 2002 Published by Elsevier Science B.V.

Keywords: Random Networks, Scaling, Small-Word Systems, Scale-Free Networks, World-Wide-Web, Growing Random Networks, Topology, Internet, Distributions, Organization, Dynamics, Growth

Farkas, I., Derenyi, I., Jeong, H., Meda, Z., Oltvai, Z.N., Ravasz, E., Schubert, A., Barabasi, A.L. and Vicsek, T. (2002), Networks in life: Scaling properties and eigenvalue spectra. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **314** (1-4), 25-34.

Full Text: [2002\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App314, 25.pdf](2002\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App314,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: We analyze growing networks ranging from collaboration graphs of scientists to the network of similarities defined among the various transcriptional profiles of living cells. For the explicit demonstration of the scale-free nature and hierarchical organization of these graphs, a deterministic construction is also used. We demonstrate the use of determining the eigenvalue spectra of sparse random graph models for the categorization of small measured networks. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Random Networks, Collaboration Graphs, Graph Spectra, Spectral Analysis of Real-World Graphs, Scientific Collaboration Networks, Small-World Networks, Behavior, Dynamics, Web

Ausloos, M. and Bronlet, Ph. (2003), Strategy for investments from Zipf law(s). *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **324** (1-2), 30-37.

Full Text: [2003\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App324, 30.pdf](2003\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App324,%2030.pdf)

Abstract: We have applied the Zipf method to extract the ζ‘ exponent for seven financial indices (DAX, FTSE; DJIA, NASDAQ, S&P500; Hang-Seng and Nikkei 225), after having translated the signals into a text based on two letters. We follow considerations based on the signal Hurst exponent and the notion of a time dependent Zipf law and exponent in order to implement two simple investment strategies for such indices. We show the time dependence of the returns.

Keywords: Zipf, Econophysics, Financial Indices, Returns, Hurst Exponent

Wilhelm, T. and Hänggi, P. (2003), Power-law distributions resulting from finite resources. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **329** (3-4), 499-508.

Full Text: [2003\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App329, 499.pdf](2003\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App329,%20499.pdf)

Abstract: An elementary stochastic model, termed the normalization model, is put forward which does demonstrate that power-laws generically occur in systems with finite resources. The model is capable to exhibit power-law distributions with arbitrary power law exponents; nevertheless, for a large fraction of the parameter space power law exponents near unity are obtained.

As an application of the normalization mechanism we consider a network growth-saturation model. This model extends the scale-free network model (SF) to include the fact of finite resources. In the network growth-saturation model the scale-free property holds only for the growth period, within the stationary regime we obtain power-law distributions of the weight of the edges among the vertices. We conjecture that this pattern will be found in the Internet if it reaches the steady state.

Keywords: Power-law distribution, Zipf’s law, Stochastic multiplicative process, Network, Internet

? Brouers, F. and Sotolongo-Costa, O. (2006), Generalized fractal kinetics in complex systems (application to biophysics and biotechnology). *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **368** (1), 165-175.

Full Text: [2006\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App368, 165.pdf](2006\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App368,%20165.pdf)

Abstract: We derive a universal function for the kinetics of complex systems characterized by stretched exponential and/or power-law behaviors. This kinetic function unifies and generalizes previous theoretical attempts to describe what has been called ‘fractal kinetic’.

The concentration evolutionary equation is formally similar to the relaxation function obtained in the stochastic theory of relaxation, with two exponents α and n. The first one is due to memory effects and short-range correlations and the second one finds its origin in the long-range correlations and geometrical frustrations which give rise to ageing behavior. These effects can be formally handled by introducing adequate probability distributions for the rate coefficient. We show that the distribution of rate coefficients is the consequence of local variations of the free energy (energy landscape) appearing in the exponent of the Arrhenius formula.

The fractal (n,α) kinetic has been applied to a few problems of fundamental and practical importance in particular the sorption of dissolved contaminants in liquid phase. Contrary to the usual practice in that field, we found that the exponent α, which is implicitly equal to 1 in the traditional analysis of kinetic data in terms of first- or second-order reactions, is a relevant and useful parameter to characterize the kinetics of complex systems. It is formally related to the system energy landscape which depends on physical, chemical and biological internal and external factors.

We discuss briefly the relation of the (n,α) kinetic formalism with the Tsallis theory of non-extensive systems.

Keywords: Fractal Kinetics, Complex Systems, Non-Extensive Systems, Energy Landscape, Levy Distributions, Sorption in Aqueous Solutions

? Wang, M.Y., Yu, G. and Yu, D. (2009), Effect of the age of papers on the preferential attachment in citation networks. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **388** (19), 4273-4276.

Full Text: [2009\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App388, 4273.pdf](2009\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App388,%204273.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we investigated the influences of the age of papers oil the preferential attachment on the basis of three actual citation networks. We found that the time dependence of the attachment rate Pi(k, t) follows a uniform exponentially decreasing function, T(t) similar to exp(-lambda t), in different citation networks. Younger papers are more likely to be cited by new ones than older papers. Oil the basis of the aging influences, we modified the expression for the preferential attachment, to Pi(k, t) proportional to k\*exp(-lambda t). Our results show that the modified preferential attachment works well for citation networks. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation Network, Preferential Attachment, Aging Effect

? da Silva, R., Kalil, F., de Oliveira, J.P.M. and Martinez, A.S. (2012), Universality in bibliometrics. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **391** (5), 2119-2128.

Full Text: [2012\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App391, 2119.pdf](2012\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App391,%202119.pdf)

Abstract: Many discussions have enlarged the literature in Bibliometrics since the Hirsch proposal, the so called h-Index. Ranking papers according to their citations, this index quantifies a researcher only by its greatest possible number of papers that are cited at least h times. A closed formula for h-Index distribution that can be applied for distinct databases is not yet known. In fact, to obtain such distribution, the knowledge of citation distribution of the authors and its specificities are required. Instead of dealing with researchers randomly chosen, here we address different groups based on distinct databases. The first group is composed of physicists and biologists, with data extracted from Institute of Scientific Information (IS!). The second group is composed of computer scientists, in which data were extracted from Google-Scholar system. In this paper, we obtain a general formula for the h-Index probability density function (pdf) for groups of authors by using generalized exponentials in the context of escort probability. Our analysis includes the use of several statistical methods to estimate the necessary parameters. Also an exhaustive comparison among the possible candidate distributions are used to describe the way the citations are distributed among authors. The h-Index pdf should be used to classify groups of researchers from a quantitative point of view, which is meaningfully interesting to eliminate obscure qualitative methods. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Computer, Databases, Generalized Distributions, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, h-Index Distribution, Knowledge, Literature, Papers, Qualitative, Qualitative Methods, Quantitative, Ranking, Researchers, Scientific Information, Scientometrics, Statistical, Statistical Methods, Successive h-Indexes

? Naumis, G.G. and Phillips, J.C. (2012), Diffusion of knowledge and globalization in the web of twentieth century science. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **391** (15), 3995-4003.

Full Text: [2012\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App391, 3995.pdf](2012\Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App391,%203995.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific communication is an essential part of modern science: whereas Archimedes worked alone, Newton (correspondence with Hooke, 1676) acknowledged that “If I have seen a little further, it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants.” How is scientific communication reflected in the patterns of citations in scientific papers? How have these patterns changed in the 20th century, as both means of communication and individual transportation changed rapidly, compared to the earlier post-Newton 18th and 19th centuries? Here we discuss a diffusive model for scientific communications, based on a unique 2009 scientometric study of 25 million papers and 600 million citations that encapsulates the epistemology of modern science. The diffusive model predicts and explains, using no adjustable parameters, a surprisingly universal internal structure in the development of scientific research, which is essentially constant across the natural sciences, but which because of globalization changed qualitatively around 1960. Globalization corresponds physically to anomalous diffusion, which has been observed near the molecular glass transition, and can enhance molecular diffusion by factors as large as 100. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citations, Communication, Communications, Development, Diffusion, Distributions, Dynamics, Epistemology, Glass, Globalization, Homogeneity, Knowledge, Levy, Model, Natural, Network Glasses, Papers, Patterns, Physics, Relaxation, Relaxation, Research, Rights, Science, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Scientific Research, Scientometric, Self-Organization, Stretched, Structure, Temperature, Transportation, Web

? Miśkiewicz, J. (2013), Effects of publications in proceedings on the measure of the core size of coauthors. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **392** (20), 5119-5131.

Full Text: [2013\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App392, 5119.pdf](2013/Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App392,%205119.pdf)

Abstract: Coauthors (CA) of a “lead investigator” (LI) can receive a rank (r) according to their “importance” in having published joint publications with the LI. It is commonly accepted, without any proof, that publications in peer review journals and for example conference proceedings do not have the same “value” in a CV, and the same applies to papers contributing to encyclopedia and book chapters. It is examined here whether the relationship between the number (J) of publications of some scientist with her/his coauthors, ranked according to their decreasing importance, i.e. J alpha 1/r(alpha), as found by Ausloos (2013) [1], still holds if the overall publication list is broken into such specific types of publications. Several authors, with different careers, but mainly having worked in the field of statistical mechanics, are studied here to sort out answers to the questions. The exponent a turns out to be weakly scientist dependent, only if the maximum value off and r is large and is similar to +1 then. The m(A) core value, i.e. The core number of CAs, for proceedings only is about half of the total one, i.e. when all publications are counted. Contributions to the numerical values from both encyclopedia and book chapters are marginal. The role of a time span on mA is also examined in two cases in relation to career activity considerations. It can be considered that the findings serve as a contrasting point of view on how to quantify an individual (publication) career as recently done by Petersen et al. (2010, 2012, 2011) [2-4], here emphasizing the collaboration size and evolution, rather than a citation count, moreover specifying the type of publication. Through the various m(A)’s one can distinguish different behavior patterns of a scientific publication with CAs. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Article, Authors, Behavior, Bibliometric Indicators, Career, Careers, Citation, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Conference Proceedings, Distributions, Evolution, Field, H-Index, Hirsch Index, Journals, Law, Li, Measure, Netherlands, Papers, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Physics, Publication, Publications, Quality, Rank, Review, Rights, Role, Science, Scientific Publication, Scientometrics, Size, Value, Variants

? Rotundo, G. (2014), Black-Scholes-Schrödinger-Zipf-Mandelbrot model framework for improving a study of the coauthor core score. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **404**, 296-301.

Full Text: [2014\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App404, 296.pdf](2014/Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App404,%20296.pdf)

Abstract: The data and findings by Miskiewicz (2013) on the relationship between the number (J) of publications ranked according to their decreasing importance, for some scientist with her/his coauthors (CA), i.e.J alpha 1/r(alpha), as found in Ausloos (2013), when specific types of publications, i.e. proceedings (in a generalized sense) and peer-review journals, are considered, are reexamined along the Zipf-Mandelbrot law Mandelbrot (1977), i.e. J alpha 1/(upsilon+r)(zeta) The statistics are much improved. The exponent a and are compared. The m(a) core value, i.e. The core number of CAs [1] is unaffected, of course. A Black-Scholes-Schrodinger model framework is proposed to describe the findings. (c) 2014 Elsevier BM. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Black-Scholes-Schroedinger Equation, Career, Coauthor Core Score, Coauthor Network, Course, Data, Distributions, Framework, H-Index, Hirsch Index, Journals, Language, Law, Measuring Scientific Production, Model, Option Price, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Publications, Research Organization Criteria, Rights, Statistics, Value, Variants, Zipf-Mandelbrot Law

? Ghosh, A., Chattopadhyay, N. and Chakrabarti, B.K. (2014), Inequality in societies, academic institutions and science journals: Gini and *k*-indices. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **410**, 30-34.

Full Text: [2014\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App410, 30.pdf](2014/Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App410,%2030.pdf)

Abstract: Social inequality is traditionally measured by the Gini-index (g). The g-index takes values from 0 to 1 where g = 0 represents complete equality and g = 1 represents complete inequality. Most of the estimates of the income or wealth data indicate the g value to be widely dispersed across the countries of the world: g values typically range from 0.30 to 0.65 at a particular time (year). We estimated similarly the Gini-index for the citations earned by the yearly publications of various academic institutions and the science journals. The ISI web of science data suggests remarkably strong inequality and universality (g = 0.70 +/- 0.07) across all the universities and institutions of the world, while for the journals we find g = 0.65 +/- 0.15 for any typical year. We define a new inequality measure, namely the k-index, saying that the cumulative income or citations of (1 - k) fraction of people or papers exceed those earned by the fraction (k) of the people or publications respectively. We find, while the k-index value for income ranges from 0.60 to 0.75 for income distributions across the world, it has a value around 0.75 +/- 0.05 for different universities and institutions across the world and around 0.77 +/- 0.10 for the science journals. Apart from above indices, we also analyze the same institution and journal citation data by measuring Pietra index and median index. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Complete, Cumulative, Data, Equality, Estimates, G Index, G-Index, Gini, Index, Indices, Inequality, Inequality Indices, Institutions, ISI, Journal, Journals, Lorenz Curves, Measure, Papers, Power-Laws, Publications, Rights, Science, Science Journals, Social Inequality, Universities, Value, Wealth, Web, Web Of Science, World

? Çavuşoğlu, A. and Türker, İ. (2014), Patterns of collaboration in four scientific disciplines of the Turkish collaboration network. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **413**, 220-229.

Full Text: [2014\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App413, 220.pdf](2014/Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App413,%20220.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific collaboration networks, as a prototype of complex evolving networks, are studied in many aspects of their structure and evolving characteristics. The organizing principles of these networks also vary in different scientific disciplines, demonstrating that each discipline has specific connecting rules. Retrieving the co-authorship data from the ISI Web of Science, we constructed networks of four disciplines (engineering, mathematics, physics and surgery) as a subset of the Turkish scientific collaboration network spanning 33 years’ data, To provide a comparative perspective on the network topologies, we studied some statistical and topological properties such as the number of authors, degree distributions, authors per paper and papers per author histograms and distributions. These properties yield that the rapid growth of high education in Turkey (i.e. doubling of the number of universities and students within the last decade) had boosted the number of publications and increased the level of collaborations in the scientific collaboration networks. We showed the occurrence of Matthew effect in career longevity distributions, and also outlined the Heaps’ law relation in the scaling of the collaborations as well. We outlined the prominent properties of each subset, while the similarities and deviations from the interdisciplinary networks are also evaluated. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accelerating Networks, Authors, Career Longevity, Characteristics, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Collaborations, Constructed, Data, Disciplines, Education, Engineering, Evolution, Growth, Interdisciplinary, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Law, Matthew Effect, Network, Networks, Nov, Papers, Physics, Principles, Properties, Publications, Rights, Scaling, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration Networks, Small Worlds, Structure, Students, Surgery, Turkey, Universities, Web Of Science

? Phillips, J.C. (2015), Phase transitions in the Web of Science. *Physica A-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, **428**, 173-177.

Full Text: [2015\Phy A-Sta Mec Its App428, 173.pdf](2015/Phy%20A-Sta%20Mec%20Its%20App428,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: The Internet age is changing the structure of science, and affecting interdisciplinary interactions. Publication profiles connecting mathematics with molecular biology and condensed matter physics over the last 40 years exhibit common phase transitions indicative of the critical role played by specific interdisciplinary interactions. The strengths of the phase transitions quantify the importance of interdisciplinary interactions. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Biology, Globalization, Innovation, Interdisciplinary, Internet, Key Words, Molecular Biology, Phase Transition, Phase Transitions, Physics, Productivity, Profiles, Publication, Publication Profiles, Rights, Role, Russian Jump, Science, Structure, Structure Of Science, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Physica B-Condensed Matter

Full Journal Title: [Physica B-Condensed Matter](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09214526)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN: 0921-4526

Issues/Year:

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Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Cardona, M. and Marx, W. (2007), Anatomy of the ICDS series: A bibliometric analysis. *Physica B-Condensed Matter*, **401**, 1-6.

Full Text: [2007\Phy B-Con Mat, 401, 1.pdf](2007\Phy%20B-Con%20Mat,%20401,%201.pdf)

Abstract: In this article, the proceedings of the International Conferences on Defects in Semiconductors (ICDS) have been analyzed by bibliometric methods. The papers of these conferences have been published as articles in regular journals or special proceedings journals and in books with diverse publishers. The conference name, title changed several times. Many of the proceedings did not appear in the so-called “source journals” covered by the Thomson, ISI citation databases, in particular by the Science Citation Index (SCI). But the number of citations within these source journals can be determined using the Cited Reference Search mode under the Web of Science (WoS) and the SCI offered by the host STN International. The search functions of both systems were needed to select the papers published as different document types and to cover the full time span of the series. The most cited ICDS papers were identified, and the overall numbers of citations as well as the time-dependent impact of these papers, of single conferences, and of the complete series, was established. The complete of citing papers was analyzed with respect to the countries of the citing authors, the citing journals, and the ISI subject categories. (C) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometry, Citation, Citations, Conference Impact, Conferences, Databases, Functions, Host, Impact, ISI, Journals, Methods, Mode, Papers, Rights, SCI, Science Citation Index, Source, Systems, Time-Dependent, Web of Science

# Title: Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Research

Full Journal Title: Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0370-1972

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Cardona, M. (2003), William Paul: A scientist, a teacher, and a friend. *Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Research*, **235** (2), 211-220.

Full Text: [2003\Phy Sta Sol B-Bas Res235, 211.pdf](2003\Phy%20Sta%20Sol%20B-Bas%20Res235,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: The author belongs to the first generation of graduate students Bill Paul supervised at Harvard. He learned from Bill the physics of semiconductors, especially under high pressure, and also how to manage a research group. Last, but not least, he also learned from him the rules of ethics of the scientific endeavor which seem to be often forgotten in recent times. The ‘Bill Paul Experience’ left a permanent imprint on the speaker’s future career. After a short biographical sketch, the article discusses the scientific lineage of Bill Paul and presents a bibliometric analysis of his publications. This is followed by a discussion of what the speaker and the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) believe are Bill’s most important contributions to Semiconductor Science, in particular the application of high pressure to the investigation of the band structure of semiconductors and the wide field of amorphous materials.

Keywords: Silicon

# Title: Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Solid State Physics

Full Journal Title: [Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Solid State Physics](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jhome/40001185)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0370-1972

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cardona, M. (2007), 12th International Conference on High Pressure Semiconductor Physics (HPSP-12): Concluding remarks. *Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Solid State Physics*, **244** (1), 481-487.

Full Text: [2007\Phy Sta Sol B-Bas Sol Sta Phy244, 481.pdf](2007\Phy%20Sta%20Sol%20B-Bas%20Sol%20Sta%20Phy244,%20481.pdf)

Abstract: These concluding remarks discuss the attractiveness of Barcelona as a venue for conferences like the HPSP and the highlights of the work presented at the HPSP-12. The discussion is complemented by information concerning the previous eleven HPSP and a historical review of the field. These concluding remarks end with a few bibliometric data which include the development of the field in Spain, and in particular in Barcelona, since 1975. (C) 2007 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim.

Keywords: Attractiveness, Barcelona, Bibliometric, Co, Conferences, Data, Development, Electroreflectance, Field, GAAS, GE, Germanium, GPA, Historical Review, Information, Review, SI, Silicon, Spain, Spectrum, Uniaxial-Stress, Work

Notes: TTopic

? Marx, W. and Barth, A. (2008), Carbon nanotubes - A scientometric study. *Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Solid State Physics*, **245** (10), 2347-2351.

Full Text: [2008\Phy Sta Sol B-Bas Sol Sta Phy245, 2347.pdf](2008\Phy%20Sta%20Sol%20B-Bas%20Sol%20Sta%20Phy245,%202347.pdf)

Abstract: This study has been carried out to analyze the carbon nano-tubes research field by scientometric methods. The data are based on the Thomson/ISI Web of Science (WoS) and on the literature file of the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS). The time dependent overall number of articles dealing with nano-tubes is given. The data reveal a dramatic increase of basic research activity in this research field. The most productive authors and leading research organizations are determined. The distribution of the nanotubes articles on the countries of the authors and on the leading journals is given, The citation data of nanotubes articles are discussed: The average citation rate of nanotubes related articles and of articles out of other currently popular research fields published in the year 2000 are compared with the average citation rates in chemistry and physics. The time evolution of the most highly cited nanotubes papers and of the complete ensemble of the nanotubes articles published in 2000 are shown. The impact of two nanotubes papers appeared prior to 1991 is discussed. (C) 2008 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim

? Marx, W. and Hoffmann, D. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of fifty years of physica status solidi. *Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Solid State Physics*, **248** (12), 2762-2771.

Full Text: [2011\Phy Sta Sol B-Bas Sol Sta Phy248, 2762.pdf](2011\Phy%20Sta%20Sol%20B-Bas%20Sol%20Sta%20Phy248,%202762.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric methods are used to analyze quantitatively the journal physica status solidi (pss) 50 years after its inception. First, the coverage of the journal by the relevant citation indices accessible under the Web of Science (WoS) and the field-specific INSPEC database is examined. The number of papers published per year by the journal as a whole and by the specific pss series is given. The time evolution of the pss output in terms of papers per year is compared with the output evolution of some major competing journals in the field of condensed-matter physics. The top-12 most frequently cited pss papers published within the complete time period 19612010 and within the two separate time periods 19741989 and 19902010 (before and after the German reunification) are listed. The citation time curves (citation history) of the three most frequently cited pss papers are presented. Furthermore, the Journal Impact Factors (JIFs) of the pss journal series (a) and (b) are discussed and their time evolution is shown. Moreover, the distribution of the pss papers over their document types and the authors is given. The countries of authors are ranked for the complete time period 19612010 as well as for the time periods 19731989 and 19902010. The complete ensemble of the citing papers of the pss papers is analyzed and discussed. The journals citing most often the pss papers published in the year 2000 are listed. Finally, the distribution of the pss papers over the various subject areas and classification terms based on the INSPEC database is tabled. (C) 2011 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Indices, Citations, Countries, Coverage, Document Types, Evolution, Factors, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journals, Light, Papers, Physica Status Solidi, PSS, Science, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, WOS

# Title: Physical Review B

Full Journal Title: Physical Review B

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hara, H., Chung, O.H. and Koyama, J. (1992), Dynamic activation processes described by generalized random-walks. *Physical Review B*, **46** (2), 838-845.

Abstract: The dynamical activation processes of a complex system under an external force are studied. The system is composed of clusters, and each cluster is an aggregation of strongly correlated units. The activation processes of the clusters are assumed to be described by generalized random walks, and their properties are studied by one of a response function PSI(c)(t). In the analysis, effects of the other clusters are taken into account by an average over PSI(c)(t), that is [PSI(c)(t)]. The temporal behaviors of PSI(c)(t) and [PSI(c)(t)] have been expressed as a power law. The indices of the power law are parametrized. The parameters are introduced to characterize the structures of the units and the distributions of the clusters in the system. In this sense, the system is a multifractal.

Keywords: Analysis, Stationary Scientometric Distributions, System, Temporal, Ultrametric Spaces

# Title: Physical Review E

Full Journal Title: [Physical Review E](http://prola.aps.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Phys. Rev. E

JCR Abbreviated Title: Phys Rev E

ISSN: 1063-651X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: American Physical Soc

Publisher Address: One Physics Ellipse, College Pk, MD 20740-3844

Subject Categories:

Physics, Fluids & Plasmas: Impact Factor 2.438, 5/24 (2006)

Mathematical Physics: Impact Factor 2.438, 2/41 (2006)

? Radicchi, F. and Castellano, C. (2011), Rescaling citations of publications in physics. *Physical Review E*, **83** (4), Article Number: 046116.

Full Text: [2011\Phy Rev E83, 046116.pdf](2011\Phy%20Rev%20E83,%20046116.pdf)

Abstract: We analyze the citation distributions of all papers published in Physical Review journals between 1985 and 2009. The average number of citations received by papers published in a given year and in a given field is computed. Large variations are found, showing that it is not fair to compare citation numbers across fields and years. However, when a rescaling procedure by the average is used, it is possible to compare impartially articles across years and fields. We make the rescaling factors available for use by the readers. We also show that rescaling citation numbers by the number of publication authors has strong effects and should therefore be taken into account when assessing the bibliometric performance of researchers.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Impact, Journals, Output, Papers, Publication, Publications, Relative Indicators, Review, Science, Statistics

# Title: Physical Therapy

Full Journal Title: Physical Therapy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Costa, L.O.P., Maher, C.G., Latimer, J. and Smeets, R.J.E.M. (2009), Reproducibility of rehabilitative ultrasound imaging for the measurement of abdominal muscle activity: A systematic review. *Physical Therapy*, **89** (8), 756-769.

Full Text: 2009\Phy The89, 756.pdf

Abstract: Background. Rehabilitative ultrasound imaging (RUSI) measures of abdominal wall muscles are used to indirectly measure muscle activity. These measures are used to identify suitable patients and to monitor progress of motor control exercise treatment of people with low back pain. Purpose. The purpose of this study was to systematically review reproducibility Studies of RUSI for measuring thickness of abdominal wall muscles. Data Sources. Eligible studies were identified via searches of MEDLINE, EMBASE, and CINAHL. The authors also searched personal files and tracked references of the retrieved studies via the Web of Science Index. Study Selection. Studies involving any type of reliability and or agreement of any type of ultrasound measurements (B or M mode) for any of the abdominal wall muscles were selected. Data Extraction. Two independent reviewers extracted data and assessed methodological quality. Data Synthesis. Due to heterogeneity of the studies’ designs, pooling the data for a meta-analysis was not possible. Twenty-one studies were included, and these studies were typically of low quality and studied subjects who were healthy rather than people seeking care for low back pain. The studies reported good to excellent reliability for single measures of thickness and poor to good reliability for measures of thickness change (reflecting the muscle activity). Interestingly, no studies checked reliability of measures of the difference in thickness changes over time (representing improvement or deterioration in muscle activity). Conclusions. The current evidence of the reproducibility of RUSI for measuring abdominal muscle activity is based mainly on studies with suboptimal designs and the study of people who were healthy. The critical question of whether RUSI provides reliable measures of improvement in abdominal muscle activity remains to be evaluated.

Keywords: Authors, Classification, Contraction, Control, Drawing-In, Embase, Exercise, Extraction, Imaging, Low-Back-Pain, Measurement, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Movement, Pain, People, Reliability, Review, Science, Sources, Stiffness, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thickness, Transversus Abdominis, Treatment, Ultrasound, Web of Science

? Huang, H.H., Fetters, L., Hale, J. and McBride, A. (2009), Bound for success: A systematic review of constraint-induced movement therapy in children with cerebral palsy supports improved arm and hand use. *Physical Therapy*, **89** (11), 1126-1141.

Full Text: 2009\Phy The89, 1126.pdf

Abstract: Background. Constraint-induced movement therapy (CIMT) is a potentially effective intervention for children with hemiplegic cerebral pals), (CP). Purpose. The objectives of this systematic review are: (1) to investigate whether CIMT is supported with valid research of its effectiveness and (2) to identify key characteristics of the child and intervention protocol associated with the effects of CIMT. Data Sources and Study Selection. A search of MEDLINE (1966 through March 2009), Entrez PUBMED (1966 through March 2009), EMBASE (1980 through CINAHL (1982 through March 2009), PsychINFO (1887 through March March 2009), 2009), and Web of Science (1900 through March 2009) produced 23 relevant studies. Data Extraction and Synthesis. The 2 objectives of the review were addressed by: (1) scoring the validity and level of evidence for each study and calculating evidence-based statistics, if possible, and (2) recording and summarizing the inclusion and exclusion criteria, type and duration of constraint, intervention and study durations, and Outcomes based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). Limitations. Only studies published in journals and in English were included in the systematic review. Conclusions. Studies varied widely in type and rigor of design; subject, constraint, and intervention characteristics; and ICF level for outcome measures. One outcome measure at the body functions and structure level and 4 outcome measures at the activity level had large and significant treatment effects (d >=.80), and these findings were from the most rigorous studies. Evidence from more-rigorous studies demonstrated an increased frequency of use of the upper extremity following CIMT for children with hemiplegic CP. The critical threshold for intensity that constitutes an adequate dose cannot be determined from the available research. Further research should include a priori power calculations, more-rigorous designs and comparisons of different components of CIMT in relation to specific children, and measures of potential impacts on the developing brain.

Keywords: Brain, Child, Children, Chronic Stroke, Classification, Congenital Hemiparesis, Corticospinal Projections, Effectiveness, Embase, Extraction, Forced-Use, Frequency, Health, Intervention, Journals, MEDLINE, Movement, Outcome, Outcomes, Physical Rehabilitation, Protocol, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Single-Case Design, Sources, Statistics, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Trial, Upper-Extremity Function, Upper-Limb, Validity, Web of Science, Young-Children

? Fuentes, J.P., Olivo, S.A., Magee, D.J. and Gross, D.P. (2010), Effectiveness of interferential current therapy in the management of musculoskeletal pain: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Physical Therapy*, **90** (9), 1219-1238.

Full Text: 2010\Phy The90, 1219.pdf

Abstract: Background. Interferential current (IFC) is a common electrotherapeutic modality used to treat pain. Although IFC is widely used, the available information regarding its clinical efficacy is debatable. Purpose. The aim of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to analyze the available information regarding the efficacy of IFC in the management of musculoskeletal pain. Data Sources. Randomized controlled trials were obtained through a computerized search of bibliographic databases (ie, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PEDro, Scopus, and Web of Science) from 1950 to February 8, 2010. Data Extraction. Two independent reviewers screened the abstracts found in the databases. Methodological quality was assessed using a compilation of items included in different scales related to rehabilitation research. The mean difference, with 95% confidence interval, was used to quantify the pooled effect. A chi-square test for heterogeneity was performed. Data Synthesis. A total of 2,235 articles were found. Twenty studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Seven articles assessed the use of IFC on joint pain; 9 articles evaluated the use of IFC on muscle pain; 3 articles evaluated its use on soft tissue shoulder pain; and 1 article examined its use on postoperative pain. Three of the 20 studies were considered to be of high methodological quality, 14 studies were considered to be of moderate methodological quality, and 3 studies were considered to be of poor methodological quality. Fourteen studies were included in the meta-analysis. Conclusion. Interferential current as a supplement to another intervention seems to be more effective for reducing pain than a control treatment at discharge and more effective than a placebo treatment at the 3-month follow-up. However, it is unknown whether the analgesic effect of IFC is superior to that of the concomitant interventions. Interferential current alone was not significantly better than placebo or other therapy at discharge or follow-up. Results must be considered with caution due to the low number of studies that used IFC alone. In addition, the heterogeneity across studies and methodological limitations prevent conclusive statements regarding analgesic efficacy.

Keywords: Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Cochrane, Cold-Induced Pain, Control, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Electrical Nerve-Stimulation, Embase, Extraction, Follow-Up, Healthy-Subjects, Horizontal Therapies, Induced Ischemic Pain, Information, Intervention, Interventions, Joint, Low-Back-Pain, Management, Manipulative Therapy, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Motorized Lumbar Traction, Onset Muscle Soreness, Pain, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Science, Scopus, Soft Tissue, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

Notes: JJournal

? Coronado, R.A., Riddle, D.L., Wurtzel, W.A. and George, S.Z. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of articles published from 1980 to 2009 in *Physical Therapy*, Journal of the American Physical Therapy Association. *Physical Therapy*, **91** (5), 642-655.

Full Text: [2011\Phy The91, 642.pdf](2011\Phy%20The91,%20642.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Recent evidence demonstrates growth in both the quality and quantity of evidence in physical therapy. Much of this work has focused on randomized controlled trials and systematic reviews. Objective. The purpose of this study was to conduct a comprehensive bibliometric assessment of Physical Therapy (PTJ) over the past 30 years to examine trends for all types of studies. Design. This was a bibliometric analysis. Methods. All manuscripts published in PTJ from 1980 to 2009 were reviewed. Research reports, topical reviews (including perspectives and nonsystematic reviews), and case reports were included. Articles were coded based on type, participant characteristics, physical therapy focus, research design, purpose of article, clinical condition, and intervention. Coding was performed by 2 independent reviewers, and author, institution, and citation information was obtained using bibliometric software. Results. of the 4,385 publications identified, 2,519 were included in this analysis. of these, 67.1% were research reports, 23.0% were topical reviews, and 9.9% were case reports. Percentage increases over the past 30 years were observed for research reports, inclusion of “symptomatic” participants (defined as humans with a current symptomatic condition), systematic reviews, qualitative studies, prospective studies, and articles focused on prognosis, diagnosis, or metric topics. Percentage decreases were observed for topical reviews, inclusion of only “asymptomatic” participants (defined as humans without a current symptomatic condition), education articles, nonsystematic reviews, and articles focused on anatomy/physiology. Limitations. Quality assessment of articles was not performed. Conclusions. These trends provide an indirect indication of the evolution of the physical therapy profession through the publication record in PTJ. Collectively, the data indicated an increased emphasis on publishing articles consistent with evidence-based practice and clinically based research. Bibliometric analyses indicated the most frequent citations were metric studies and references in PTJ were from journals from a variety of disciplines.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Database, Pedro, Physiotherapy, Quantitative-Analysis, Rehabilitation, Reviews, Trials

? Vancampfort, D., Probst, M., Skjaerven, L.H., Catalan-Matamoros, D., Lundvik-Gyllensten, A., Gomez-Conesa, A., Ijntema, R. and De Hert, M. (2012), Systematic review of the benefits of physical therapy within a multidisciplinary care approach for people with schizophrenia. *Physical Therapy*, **92** (1), 11-23.

Full Text: [2012\Phy The92, 11.pdf](2012\Phy%20The92,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Although schizophrenia is the fifth leading cause of disability-adjusted life years worldwide in people aged 15 to 44 years, the clinical evidence of physical therapy as a complementary treatment remains largely unknown. Purpose. The purpose of this study was to systematically review randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating the effectiveness of physical therapy for people with schizophrenia. Data Sources. EMBASE, PsycINFO, PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro), and the Cochrane Library were searched from their inception until July 1, 2011, for relevant RCTs. In addition, manual search strategies were used. Study Selection. Two reviewers independently determined study eligibility on the basis of inclusion criteria. Data Extraction. Reviewers rated study quality and extracted information about study methods, design, intervention, and results. Data Synthesis. Ten RCTs met all selection criteria; 6 of these studies addressed the use of aerobic and strength exercises. In 2 of these studies, yoga techniques also were investigated. Four studies addressed the use of progressive muscle relaxation. There is evidence that aerobic and strength exercises and yoga reduce psychiatric symptoms, state anxiety, and psychological distress and improve health-related quality of life, that aerobic exercise improves short-term memory, and that progressive muscle relaxation reduces state anxiety and psychological distress. Limitations. The heterogeneity of the interventions and the small sample sizes of the included studies limit overall conclusions and highlight the need for further research. Conclusions. Physical therapy offers added value in the multidisciplinary care of people with schizophrenia.

Keywords: Aerobic, Aged, Anxiety, Approach, Care, Cochrane, Database, Design, Distress, Effectiveness, Embase, Exercise, Exercises, Extraction, Health, Health-Related Quality of Life, Individuals, Information, Intervention, Interventions, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Literature, Memory, Mortality, Multidisciplinary, Nursing, Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy, Progressive Muscle-Relaxation, Psychological, Pubmed, Quality, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Schizophrenia, Science, Search Strategies, Selection, Sources, State Anxiety, Strength, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, Yoga, Yoga Therapy

? Wiles, L., Matricciani, L., Williams, M. and Olds, T. (2012), Sixty-five years of physical therapy: Bibliometric analysis of research publications from 1945 through 2010. *Physical Therapy*, **92** (4), 493-506.

Full Text: [2012\Phy The92, 493.pdf](2012\Phy%20The92,%20493.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The generation of research can be likened to the production of consumer goods, with a producer (the study authors and hinders), a product (the study and publications arising from it), and consumers (those who read and cite the published study). Objective. The aim of this study was to use bibliometric indexes to track changes in the producers, products, and consumers of the journal Physical Therapy from 1945 through 2010. Design. An analysis of published manuscripts (excluding letters, editorials, corrections, commentaries, and book reviews) in Physical Therapy was performed using a reliable bibliometric audit tool. Articles were sampled every 3 months and at 5-year intervals over a 65-year period. Information relating to authorship, the research methods used, and citation patterns was collected. Data were analyzed descriptively. Results. There have been substantial shifts in the nature of research published over the last 65 years in Physical Therapy. In 1945, the typical paper was anecdotal and authored by 1.4 American authors (working in hospitals), and consisted of 4 pages and 4 references. In 2010, the typical paper used a cross-sectional survey or randomized controlled trial design, with 4.6 multinational authors (working in universities), and consisted of 12 pages and 49 references. Limitations. Findings are specific to the articles published in Physical Therapy that were sampled in this bibliometric analysis. Conclusions. The changes seen in the research published in Physical Therapy mirror the shifts that have occurred in other industries: increasing quantification, standardization, collaboration, and internationalization. These trends are likely to continue in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Audit, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Book Reviews, Changes, Citation, Citation Patterns, Clinical-Trials, Collaboration, Controlled Trial, Cross Sectional Survey, Design, Generation, Globalization, Google Scholar, Hospitals, Internationalization, Intervals, Journal, Journals, Medicine, Methods, Productivity, Publications, Quantification, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, References, Research, Reviews, Science, Standardization, Survey, Trends, Trial, Universities

? Babu, A.S., Veluswamy, S.K., Rao, P.T. and Maiya, A.G. (2014), Clinical trial registration in physical therapy journals: A cross-sectional study. *Physical Therapy*, **94** (1), 83-90.

Full Text: 2014\Phy The94, 83.pdf

Abstract: Background. Clinical trial registration has become an important part of editorial policies of various biomedical journals, including a few physical therapy journals. However, the extent to which editorial boards enforce the need for trial registration varies across journals. Objective. The purpose of this study was to identify editorial policies and reporting of trial registration details in MEDLINE-indexed English-language physical therapy journals. Design. This study was carried out using a cross-sectional design. Methods. Editorial policies on trial registration of MEDLINE-indexed member journals of the International Society of Physiotherapy Journal Editors (ISPJE) (journal of Geriatric Physical Therapy, Journal of Hand Therapy, Journal of Neurologic Physical Therapy, Journal of Orthopaedic and Sports Physical Therapy, Journal of Physiotherapy [formerly Australian Journal of Physiotherapy], Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, Manual Therapy, Physical Therapy, Physical Therapy in Sport, Physiotherapy, Physiotherapy Research International, Physiotherapy Theory and Practice, and Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia) were reviewed in April 2013. Full texts of reports of clinical trials published in these journals between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2012, were independently assessed for information on trial registration. Results. Among the 13 journals, 8 recommended trial registration, and 6 emphasized prospective trial registration. As of April 2013, 4,618 articles were published between January 2008 and December 2012, of which 9% (417) were clinical trials and 29% (121/417) of these reported trial registration details. A positive trend in reporting of trial registration was observed from 2008 to 2012. Limitations. The study was limited to MEDLINE-indexed ISPJE member journals. Conclusions. Editorial policies on trial registration of physical therapy journals and a rising trend toward reporting of trial registration details indicate a positive momentum toward trial registration. Physical therapy journal editors need to show greater commitment to prospective trial registration to make it a rule rather than an option.

Keywords: Articles, Australian, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Commitment, Core Journals, Design, Editorial Policies, Editors, Geriatric, Information, International Society, Journal, Journal Editors, Journals, Medicine, Methods, Open Access, Physical, Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy, Policies, Prospective, Publication, Purpose, Recommendations, Reporting, Research, Results, Science, Sport, Theory, Therapy, Trend, Trial

? Ojha, H.A., Snyder, R.S. and Davenport, T.E. (2014), Direct access compared with referred physical therapy episodes of care: A systematic review. *Physical Therapy*, **94** (1), 14-30.

Full Text: 2014\Phy The94, 14.pdf

Abstract: Background. Evidence suggests that physical therapy through direct access may help decrease costs and improve patient outcomes compared with physical therapy by physician referral. Purpose. The purpose of this study was to conduct a systematic review of the literature on patients with musculoskeletal injuries and compare health care costs and patient outcomes in episodes of physical therapy by direct access compared with referred physical therapy. Data Sources. Ovid MEDLINE, CINAHL (EBSCO), Web of Science, and PEDro were searched using terms related to physical therapy and direct access. Included articles were hand searched for additional references. Study Selection. Included studies compared data from physical therapy by direct access with physical therapy by physician referral, studying cost, outcomes, or harm. The studies were appraised using the Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine (CEBM) levels of evidence criteria and assigned a methodological score. Data Extraction. of the 1,501 articles that were screened, 8 articles at levels 3 to 4 on the CEBM scale were included. There were statistically significant and clinically meaningful findings across studies that satisfaction and outcomes were superior, and numbers of physical therapy visits, imaging ordered, medications prescribed, and additional non-physical therapy appointments were less in cohorts receiving physical therapy by direct access compared with referred episodes of care. There was no evidence for harm. Data Synthesis. There is evidence across level 3 and 4 studies (grade B to C CEBM level of recommendation) that physical therapy by direct access compared with referred episodes of care is associated with improved patient outcomes and decreased costs. Limitations. Primary limitations were lack of group randomization, potential for selection bias, and limited generalizability. Conclusions. Physical therapy by way of direct access may contain health care costs and promote high-quality health care. Third-party payers should consider paying for physical therapy by direct access to decrease health care costs and incentivize optimal patient outcomes.

Keywords: Access, Bias, Care, Cost, Costs, Criteria, Data, Early Intervention, Evidence, Extraction, Health, Health Care, Health Care Costs, Health-Care, Imaging, Injuries, Literature, Low-Back-Pain, Management, Medicine, Medline, Musculoskeletal, Musculoskeletal Disorders, National Trial, Outcomes, Patients, Physical, Physical Therapy, Physician, Physiotherapy, Potential, Purpose, Quality, Randomization, References, Rehabilitation, Review, Satisfaction, Scale, Science, Selection, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science

? Meyer, S., Karttunen, A.H., Thijs, V., Feys, H. and Verheyden, G. (2014), How do somatosensory deficits in the arm and hand relate to upper limb impairment, activity, and participation problems after stroke? A systematic review. *Physical Therapy*, **94** (9), 1220-1231.

Full Text: 2014\Phy The94, 1220.pdf

Abstract: Background. The association between somatosensory impairments and outcome after stroke remains unclear. Purpose. The aim of this study was to systematically review the available literature on the relationship between somatosensory impairments in the upper limb and outcome after stroke. Data Sources. The electronic databases PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, PsycINFO, and Web of Science were systematically searched from inception until July 2013. Study Selection. Studies were included if adult patients with stroke (minimum n=10) were examined with reliable and valid measures of somatosensation in the upper limb to investigate the relationship with upper limb impairment, activity, and participation measures. Exclusion criteria included measures of somatosensation involving an overall score for upper and lower limb outcome and articles including only lower limb outcomes. Data Extraction. Eligibility assessment, data extraction, and quality evaluation were completed by 2 independent reviewers. A cutoff score of >= 65% of the maximal quality score was used for further inclusion in this review. Data Synthesis. Six articles met all inclusion criteria. Two-point discrimination was shown to be predictive for upper limb dexterity, and somatosensory evoked potentials were shown to have predictive value in upper limb motor recovery. Proprioception was significantly correlated with perceived level of physical activity and social isolation and had some predictive value in functional movements of the upper limb. Finally, the combination of light touch and proprioception impairment was shown to be significantly related to upper limb motor recovery as well as handicap situations during activities of daily living. Limitations. Heterogeneity of the included studies warrants caution when interpreting results. Conclusions. Large variation in results was found due to heterogeneity of the studies. However, somatosensory deficits were shown to have an important role in upper limb motor and functional performance after stroke.

Keywords: Activity, Adult, Articles, Assessment, Association, Criteria, Data, Databases, Discrimination, Embase, Evaluation, Extraction, Health, Heterogeneity, Impact, Impairment, Literature, Living, Measures, Minimum, Motor Cortex, Motor Recovery, Outcome, Outcomes, Participation, Patients, Performance, Physical, Physical Activity, Predictive, Predictive Value, Predictors, Proprioception, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Review, Reviewers, Role, Science, Sensation, Social, Stimulation, Stroke, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trial, Value, Web Of Science

? Liao, L.R., Huang, M.Z., Lam, F.M.H. and Pang, M.Y.C. (2014), Effects of whole-body vibration therapy on body functions and structures, activity, and participation poststroke: A systematic review. *Physical Therapy*, **94** (9), 1232-1251.

Full Text: 2014\Phy The94, 1232.pdf

Abstract: Background. Whole-body vibration (WBV) has gained increasing popularity in rehabilitation. Recent studies have investigated the application of WBV in individuals with chronic illnesses, including stroke. Purpose. The purpose of this study was to compare WBV exercise with the same exercise condition without WBV and with other types of physical exercise in enhancing body functions and structures, activity, and participation in individuals with stroke and examine its safety. Data Source. Electronic searches were conducted on MEDLINE, CINAHL, PEDro, PubMed, PsycINFO, and Science Citation Index. Study Selection. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that investigated the effects of WBV among individuals with stroke were identified by 2 independent researchers. Ten articles (9 studies, totaling 333 study participants) satisfied the selection criteria and were included in this review. Data Extraction. The methodological quality was rated using the PEDro scale. The results were extracted by 2 independent researchers and confirmed with the principal investigator. Data Synthesis. Only 2 RCTs were considered as demonstrating level 1 evidence (PEDro score >= 6 and sample size >50). Two RCTs examined the effects of a single WBV session, and 7 RCTs examined the effects of WBV programs spanning 3 to 12 weeks. NO consistent benefits on bone turnover, leg motor function, balance, mobility, sensation, fall rate, activities of daily living, or societal participation were found, regardless of the nature of the comparison group. Adverse events were minor. Limitations. A broad approach was used, with stroke as an inclusion criterion for review. No solid evidence was found concerning the effects of WBV on subgroups of people with specific stroke-related deficits due to the heterogeneity of patient groups. Conclusions. Based on the review, there is insufficient evidence to support clinical use of WBV in enhancing body functions and structures, activity, and participation after stroke.

Keywords: Activity, Adverse Events, Application, Approach, Articles, Balance, Benefits, Bone, Chronic, Chronic Stroke, Citation, Clinical, Comparison, Criteria, Data, Effects, Events, Evidence, Exercise, Extraction, Function, Functions, Groups, Healthy-Men, Heterogeneity, Living, Medline, Minor, Mobility, Motor Function, Muscle Strength, Muscular Performance, No, Older-Adults, Participation, Physical, Postmenopausal Bone Loss, Postural Control, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recent, Rehabilitation, Researchers, Review, Safety, Sample Size, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Selection Criteria, Size, Stroke, Support, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Vibration

# Title: Physical Therapy in Sport

Full Journal Title: Physical Therapy in Sport

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cochrane, D.J. (2004), Alternating hot and cold water immersion for athlete recovery: A review. *Physical Therapy in Sport*, **5** (1), 26-32.

Abstract: Objectives. The aim of this review was to investigate whether alternating hot-cold water treatment is a legitimate training tool for enhancing athlete recovery. A number of mechanisms are discussed to justify its merits and future research directions are reported. Alternating hot-cold water treatment has been used in the clinical setting to assist in acute sporting injuries and rehabilitation purposes. However, there is overwhelming anecdotal evidence for it’s inclusion as a method for post exercise recovery. Many coaches, athletes and trainers are using alternating hot-cold water treatment as a means for post exercise recovery. Design. A literature search was performed using SportDiscus, MEDLINE and Web of Science using the key words recovery, muscle fatigue, cryotherapy, thermotherapy. hydrotherapy, contrast water immersion and training. Results. The physiologic effects of hot-cold water contrast baths for injury treatment have been well documented, but its physiological rationale for enhancing recovery is less known. Most experimental evidence suggests that hot-cold water immersion helps to reduce injury in the acute stages of injury, through vasodilation and vasoconstriction thereby stimulating blood flow thus reducing swelling. This shunting action of the blood caused by vasodilation and vasoconstriction may be one of the mechanisms to removing metabolites, repairing the exercised muscle and slowing the metabolic process down. Conclusion. To date there are very few studies that have focussed on the effectiveness of hot-cold water immersion for post exercise treatment. More research is needed before conclusions can be drawn on whether alternating hot-cold water immersion improves recuperation and influences the physiological changes that characterises post exercise recovery. (C) 2003 Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Blood, Blood Flow, Contrast Therapy, Effectiveness, Exercise, Fatigue, Hydrotherapy, Immersion, Induced Muscle Damage, Injuries, Injury, Intramuscular Temperature, Lactate Disappearance, Literature, Mechanisms, Metabolites, Post Exercise, Postexercise Oxygen-Consumption, Recovery, Regeneration, Rehabilitation, Research, Resynthesis, Review, Science, Soreness, Training, Treatment, Web of Science

? Hudson, Z. (2010), Plagiarism: The plague of digital media? *Physical Therapy in Sport*, **11** (3), 73-74.

Keywords: Plagiarism

# Title: Physics in Perspective

Full Journal Title: [Physics in Perspective](http://www.springerlink.com/content/1422-6944/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Patterson, M.S. and Harris, S. (2009), Are higher quality papers cited more often? *Physics in Medicine and Biology*, **54** (17), doi:10.1088/0031-9155/54/17/E01.

Full Text: [2009\Phy Med Bio54, E01.pdf](2009\Phy%20Med%20Bio54,%20E01.pdf)

Keywords: Papers

# Title: Physics in Perspective

Full Journal Title: [Physics in Perspective](http://www.springerlink.com/content/1422-6944/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gingras, Y. (2010), The transformation of physics from 1900 to 1945. *Physics in Perspective*, **12** (3), 248-265.

Full Text: [2010\Phy Per12, 248.pdf](2010\Phy%20Per12,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: Historians of science have analyzed in detail the conceptual transformations that gave physics its modern character in the first half of the twentieth century. Rarely provided in these narratives, however, is a feeling for the global scene of the physics community. How many publishing physicists were there around 1900? How many in 1925 or 1939? Did most physicists publish as single authors or in teams, and how did they compare with chemists or mathematicians in terms of scientific collaborations? What are the links between these disciplines? I propose to undertake such a global analysis of the trends that can be captured through a bibliometric analysis of hundreds of thoUSAnds of scientific papers and the more than one million references in them.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Co-Citation Networks, History of Physics 1900-1945

# Title: Physics Procedia

Full Journal Title: Physics Procedia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhuang, Y.H., Thuminh, N., Niu, B.B., Shao, W. and Hong, S. (2012), Research trends in non point source during 1975-2010. *Physics Procedia*, **33**, 138-143.

Full Text: [2012\Phy Pro33, 138.pdf](2012/Phy%20Pro33,%20138.pdf)

Abstract: According to the samples of 2924 articles about non point source of SCI and SSCI databases from 1975 to 2010, this study analysed the articles in the growth trend of article outputs, subject categories and journals, international collaborations, geographic distribution and scientific research issues by using bibliometric analysis. The results showed that non point source research steadily increased over the past 35 years and the annual number of articles published in 2010 was 79 times of that in 1975. Non point source was involved into 67 kinds of subjects and appeared in 451 journals. The main study area was concentrated in North America and Europe, following by East Asia. There were 79 countries/territories participated in non point source research, and USA was the largest contributor in non point source research and had a central position in collaboration networks. A keyword analysis indicated that water quality, non point pollutions, and watershed were the hottest issues of non point source research; “GIS, “watershed management”, “modeling”, “simulation”, “monitoring”, and “remote sensing” were the most popular research methods; and “agriculture”, “land use”, “runoff”, and “pollution” were the leading causes of non point pollution. (C) 2012 Published by Elsevier B. V. Selection and/or peer review under responsibility of ICMPBE International Committee.

Keywords: Non Point Source, Bibliometric Analysis, Keywords Analysis, Research Trends, Nonpoint-Source Pollution, Bibliometric Analysis, Environmental-Impact, Water-Quality, China, Model, Area, Management, River

# Title: Physics World

Full Journal Title: Physics World

ISO Abbreviated Title: Phys. World

JCR Abbreviated Title: Phys World

ISSN: 0953-8585

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Iop Publishing Ltd

Publisher Address: Dirac House, Temple Back, Bristol BS1 6BE, England

Subject Categories:

Physics, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 1.149, / (2002)

? Hicks, D. and Crouch, D. (1990), Can bibliometrics measure up? *Physics World*, **3** (9), 27-28.

Full Text: [1990\Phy Wor3, 27.pdf](1990/Phy%20Wor3,%2027.pdf)

? Rodgers, P. (2001), Publishing: US physicists dominate world top 100. *Physics World*, **14** (6), 7.

Full Text: [2001\Phy Wor14, 7.pdf](2001/Phy%20Wor14,%207.pdf)

Keywords: US, World

? Dumé, B. (2005), How high is your h-index? *Physics World*, **18** (9), 7.

Full Text: [2005\Phy Wor18, 7.pdf](2005/Phy%20Wor18,%207.pdf)

Keywords: h Index, h-Index

# Title: Physikalische Medizin Rehabilitationsmedizin Kurortmedizin

Full Journal Title: Physikalische Medizin Rehabilitationsmedizin Kurortmedizin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bak, P., Bocker, B., Muller, W.D., Lohstrater, A. and Smolenski, U.C. (2004), Certification and accreditation systems as an instrument of quality management in the rehabilitation (Part 1) identification of most widely used systems. *Physikalische Medizin Rehabilitationsmedizin Kurortmedizin*, **14** (5), 243-248.

Abstract: Purpose: In times of scarcity of resources due to demographic development and increasing demand on rehabilitation services quality assurance is gaining importance for allocation decisions. Since quality assurance became a legal obligation, health care facilities are widely using international certification and accreditation systems for proving quality of services delivered. Despite the importance of this problem, only poor evidence has been provided yet in terms of effectiveness of implementation of QM systems. The purpose of this study was to identify certification and accreditation systems most frequent cited in the literature. Methods: A systematic literature search was undertaken to identify relevant articles for this review using electronic databases MEDLINE, EMBASE, SERFILE, PUBMED, PEDro and Web of Science from 1980 to date. In addition, internet searching machines Google, Excite and Yahoo as well as not listed journals abstracts and proceedings were searched to approach further information. Identified cites were proved for relevance using standardised algorithm and assigned to medical specialities. Absolute amount of citations was used as criterion for five systems. Additionally most cited European system, a nation-wide one and the most frequently associated with rehabilitation were selected. Results: A total of 134 relevant publications were identified. Eight accreditation and certification systems were identified: DIN EN ISO, JCIA, JCAHO, EFQM, visitation models (visitatje, VIP, TOPAS), CARF, KTQ and DEGEMED. 228 citations could be assigned to the identified systems, 32 of them were relevant to rehabilitation. Conclusions: The application of certification and accreditation systems is rapidly gaining importance in rehabilitation and other health care sectors as a proof of the quality of services delivered. Further research is needed to improve evidence in terms of measurable benefit of accreditation and certification of health care providers for patients and other stakeholder. Especially experimental studies are needed to prove the positive influence of such systems and other sets of indicators on outcomes of rehabilitation.

Keywords: Accreditation, Certification, Citations, Clinical Decision-Making, Databases, Development, Effectiveness, Embase, Health Care, Information, Journals, Literature, Management, Medical, MEDLINE, Methods, Outcomes, Physical Medicine, Publications, Pubmed, Quality Assurance, Quality Management, Quality of Care, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Web of Science

? Bak, P., Bocker, B., Muller, W.D., Lohstrater, A. and Smolenski, U.C. (2004), Certification and accreditation systems as an instrument of quality management in the rehabilitation (Part 2) - Characteristics of most widely used systems. *Physikalische Medizin Rehabilitationsmedizin Kurortmedizin*, **14** (6), 283-290.

Abstract: Purpose: Since quality assurance became a legal obligation, health care facilities are widely using international certification and accreditation systems for proving quality of services delivered. Despite the importance of this problem, only poor evidence of effectiveness of implementation of such QM systems in terms of functional health has been provided to date. The purpose of this study was to investigate the most widely used certification and accreditation systems in terms of their efficacy in improving the functional outcome of the rehabilitation from the patients perspective. Methods: A systematic literature search was undertaken to identify relevant articles for this review using electronic databases MEDLINE, EMBASE, SERFILE, PUBMED, PEDro and Web of Science from 1980 to date. In addition, internet searching machines Google, Excite and Yahoo as well as not listed journals abstracts and proceedings were searched to approach further information. A standardised set of criteria was used to investigate if, and to what amount, the implementation of the identified QM-systems can influence patients functional health due to treatment in rehabilitation facilities. Results: Eight accreditation and certification systems identifiedas most frequently used (DIN EN ISO,JCIA, JCAHO, EFQM, visitation models (visitatje, VIP, TOPAS), CARF, KTQ and DEGEMED) were characterised in terms of their outcomes in rehabilitation according to the ICF. There is a poor evidence that the implementation of QM systems under investigation would have a positive influence on patients functional health or deliver an economic benefit. None of the identified systems seems to be especially appropriate for outcome-based optimising of rehabilitation process. Conclusions: The application of certification and accreditation systems is rapidly gaining importance in rehabilitation facilities as a proof of the quality of services delivered. Further research is needed to improve evidence in terms of measurable benefit of accreditation and certification of health care providers for patients and other stakeholder. Especially experimental studies are needed to prove the positive influence of such systems and other sets of indicators on functional and economic outcomes of rehabilitation.

Keywords: Accreditation, Certification, Clinical Decision-Making, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Functional, Functional Health, Health Care, ICF, Information, Journals, Literature, Management, MEDLINE, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Physical Medicine, Programs, Pubmed, Quality Assurance, Quality Management, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Treatment, Web of Science

? Ammer, K. (2015), The Hirsch-Index - Importance in evaluating a publication. *Physikalische Medizin Rehabilitationsmedizin Kurortmedizin*, **25** (1), 31-35.

Abstract: Bibliographic data have been used for long time to evaluate scientific publications. While the journal impact factor developed by Garfield makes good visibility of publications in journals, the h-index in 2005 proposed by Hirsch has provided a simple measure of the perception of cumulative publication productivity of a scientist. The magnitude of the h-index of a researcher is dependent on the duration of the academic career and the index is also determined by the completeness of the database used to identify the publications and their citations. A major problem of the h-index is that regardless of ranking, all authors of a publication are taken into account in the creation of the h-index of each author. This leads to the distortion of the h-index of authors with a short publication career depending on the height of the h-index of their experienced co-authors. Numerous modifications of the h-index have been published, to compensate for its disadvantages. In 2006, an h-index for journals was proposed. The h-index for journals is dependent on the duration of the publication period and the quality of the used data collection. This is shown for the h-index of the journal, “Physikalische Medizin, Rehabilitationsmedizin, Kurortmedizin” which was determined from the data collections World of Science (WoS), Scopus and Google Scholar (GS). The value of the GS h-index was higher than the h-index in Scopus and WoS. The average difference of h-index from WoS or Scopus was 0.53 +/- 1.12 in favour of Scopus. Another shortcoming of the h-index is favouring journals with many articles to journals with a few contributions. The Hirsch-index is a measure of the visibility of the scientific productivity of authors or journals. The higher the h-index, the more frequent an article of an author or magazine were perceived as citation. A single publication can be identified on the basis of the obtained total citations as belonging the Hirsch-index of an author or journal.

Keywords: Article, Articles, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliometry, Citation, Citations, Co-Authors, Collection, Cumulative, Data, Data Collection, Database, Duration, From, Garfield, Google, Google Scholar, Gs, H Index, H-Index, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Index, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Magnitude, Measure, Perception, Productivity, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Ranking, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publications, Scopus, The H Index, Value, Visibility, Web Of Science, Wos

# Title: Physiological and Biochemical Zoology

Full Journal Title: Physiological and Biochemical Zoology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (2007), The eighty most cited articles in *Physiological Zoology*/*Physiological and Biochemical Zoology*, 1927 to 2006. *Physiological and Biochemical Zoology*, **80** (1), 3-8.

Full Text: [2007\Phy Bio Zoo80, 3.pdf](2007\Phy%20Bio%20Zoo80,%203.pdf)

# Title: Physiologist

Full Journal Title: Physiologist

ISO Abbreviated Title: Physiologist

JCR Abbreviated Title: Physiologist

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Frank, M. (2002), Impact factors: Arbiter of excellence? *Physiologist*, **45** (4), 181-183.

# Title: Physiology

Full Journal Title: Physiology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Physiology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Physiology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pohl, U. (2008), How to measure science in physiology. *Physiology*, **23** (1), 2.

# Title: Physiotherapy

Full Journal Title: Physiotherapy

ISO Abbreviated Title: Physiotherapy

JCR Abbreviated Title: Physiotherapy

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bohannon, R.W. and Andrews, A.W. (2011), Normal walking speed: A descriptive meta-analysis. *Physiotherapy*, **97** (3), 182-189.

Full Text: [2011\Physiotherapy97, 182.pdf](2011\Physiotherapy97,%20182.pdf)

Abstract: Background Walking speed has implications for community functioning and is predictive of important outcomes. Determining whether an individual’s walking speed is limited requires normal values for comparison. Objectives To use meta-analysis to describe normal gait speed for healthy individuals within age and gender strata. Data sources PubMed, the Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL), Scopus, Science Citation Index and articles identified by hand searches. Study selection criteria Inclusion required that the gait speed of apparently healthy adults was documented as they walked at a normal pace over a course of 3 to 30 m. Summary data were excluded unless obtained from at least 10 participants within a gender and decade stratum. Study appraisal and synthesis methods The two authors independently reviewed articles and extracted data. Accuracy was confirmed by the other author. Data were grouped within gender and decade strata. A meta-analysis macro was used to consolidate data by strata and to determine homogeneity. Results Forty-one articles contributed data to the analysis. Combined, they provided data from 23 111 subjects. The gait speed was homogeneous within strata and ranged from a mean of 143.4 cm/second for men aged 40 to 49 years to a mean of 94.3 cm/second for women aged 80 to 99 years. Limitations The data presented herein may not be useful as a standard of normal if gait is measured over short distances from the command ‘go’ or if a turn is involved. Conclusions and implications The consolidation of data from multiple studies reported in this meta-analysis provides normative data that can serve as a standard against which individuals can be compared. Doing so will aid the interpretation of their performance. (C) 2011 Chartered Society of Physiotherapy. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Aged, Author, Authors, Balance, Basic Gait Parameters, Citation, Dwelling Older-Adults, Elderly People, Gait, Gender, Go Test, Healthy, Interpretation, Measurement, Meta-Analysis, Normal, Normative Values, Nursing, Outcomes, Physical Performance-Measures, Physiotherapy, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Pubmed, Reference Values, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Women

? Joseph, C., Morrissey, D., Abdur-Rahman, M., Hussenbux, A. and Barton, C. (2014), Musculoskeletal triage: A mixed methods study, integrating systematic review with expert and patient perspectives. *Physiotherapy*, **100** (4), 277-289.

Full Text: [2014\Physiotherapy100, 277.pdf](2014/Physiotherapy100,%20277.pdf)

Abstract: Background Triage is implemented in healthcare settings to optimise access to appropriate care and manage waiting times. Objectives To determine the optimum features of triage systems for patients with musculoskeletal conditions. Data sources AMED, BNI, CINAHL, EMBASE, Health Business Elite, HMIC, MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Google Scholar. Study selection or eligibility criteria Studies that included non-musculoskeletal conditions, concerned patients aged <18 years or were set in emergency departments were excluded. Study appraisal and synthesis methods Study quality was graded using the Downs and Black quality index. Qualitative methods were used to further inform the findings of the literature review. Results Thirty-four studies met the inclusion criteria, with study quality ranging from eight to 24 out of a possible 27. Musculoskeletal triage is conducted via face-to-face consultation, paper referral letter or telephone consultation. Triage performed by physiotherapists, general practitioners, multidisciplinary teams, nurses, occupational therapists and speech therapists has been shown to be effective using a range of outcomes. Qualitative data revealed the value of supportive interdisciplinary teams, and suggested that this support is more important than choice of clinician. Patients trusted, and expressed preferences for, experienced clinicians to perform triage. Conclusion Triage can be performed effectively via a number of methods and by a range of clinicians. Satisfaction, cost, diagnostic agreement, appropriateness of referral and waiting list time have been improved though triage. Multidisciplinary support mechanisms are critical elements of successful triage systems. Patients are more concerned with access issues than professional boundaries. (C) 2014 Chartered Society of Physiotherapy. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Aged, Appropriateness, Audit, Back-Pain, Boundaries, Business, Care, Choice, Clinician, Consultation, Cost, Criteria, Data, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Effectiveness, Embase, Emergency, Emergency Departments, From, General, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Index, Interdisciplinary, Issues, Length Of Stay, Literature, Literature Review, Mechanisms, Medline, Methods, Mixed Methods, Multidisciplinary, Musculoskeletal, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Nurses, Occupational, Outcomes, Patients, Physiotherapists, Physiotherapy, Primary-Health-Care, Qualitative, Quality, Referral, Referrals, Results, Review, Rheumatology, Rights, Satisfaction, Science, Selection, Services, Sources, Study Quality, Support, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Teams, Value, Waiting List, Web, Web Of Science

? Hussenbux, A., Morrissey, D., Joseph, C. and McClellan, C.M. (2015), Intermediate care pathways for musculoskeletal conditions. Are they working? A systematic review. *Physiotherapy*, **101** (1), 13-24.

Full Text: [2015\Physiotherapy101, 13.pdf](2015/Physiotherapy101,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: Background Musculoskeletal condition assessment and management is increasingly delivered at the primary to secondary care interface, by inter-disciplinary triage and treat services. Objectives This review aimed to describe Intermediate Care pathways, evaluate effectiveness, describe outcomes and identify gaps in the evidence. Data sources PubMed, 1ST Web of Science, EMBASE, Ovid Medline, PEDro, Google Scholar to October 2013. Study selection/eligibility criteria Studies in English that evaluated relevant services were considered for inclusion. Studies evaluating paediatric or emergency medicine and self-referral were excluded. Results Twenty-three studies were identified. Between 72% and 97% of patients could be managed entirely within Intermediate Care with a 20% to 60% resultant reduction in orthopaedic referral rate. Patient reported outcome measures typically showed significant symptom improvements. Knee conditions were most commonly referred on to secondary care (35% to 56%), with plain films (5% to 23%) and MRI (10% to 18%) the commonest investigations. Physiotherapists’ clinical decision making and referral accuracy were comparable to medical doctors in 68% to 96% of cases. Intermediate Care consistently leads to significantly reduced orthopaedic waiting times and high patient satisfaction. Limitations These findings are not based on strong evidence and there is an urgent need for high-quality, prospective, comprehensive evaluation of Intermediate Care provision, including cost-effectiveness and impact on other services. Funding Part funded by EPSRC and AXA-PPP. Conclusion Intermediate Care consistently improves patient outcome, typically results in appropriate referral and management, reduces waiting times and increases patient satisfaction. There is a case for wider provision of Intermediate Care services to effectively manage non-surgical musculoskeletal patients. (C) 2014 Chartered Society of Physiotherapy. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 1st, Accuracy, Appropriate Referral, Assessment, Assessment And Management, Audit, Care, Clinical, Clinical-Assessment, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, Data, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Doctors, Effectiveness, Embase, Emergency, Emergency Medicine, England, English, Evaluation, Evidence, Exercise, Funding, General-Practice, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Interdisciplinary, Interface, Interventions, Investigations, Knee, Management, Mar, Measures, Medical, Medicine, Medline, Mri, Musculoskeletal, Musculoskeletal Clinical Assessment And Treatment Service, Orthopedic Referrals, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Pathways, Patient, Patient Outcome, Patient Reported Outcome Measures, Patient Satisfaction, Patients, Physiotherapists, Physiotherapy, Physiotherapy Triage, Primary, Program, Prospective, Pubmed, Reduction, Results, Review, Rheumatology, Rights, Satisfaction, Science, Services, Sources, Sports-Medicine, Systematic, Systematic Review, Waiting Times, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Physiotherapy Canada

Full Journal Title: Physiotherapy Canada

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? MacDermid, J.C., Fung, E.H. and Law, M. (2015), Bibliometric analyses of physical and occupational therapy faculty across Canada indicate productivity and impact of rehabilitation research. *Physiotherapy Canada*, **67** (1), 76-84.

Full Text: 2015\Phy Can67, 76.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: This study examines physical and occupational therapy faculty across Canada, using bibliometrics and federal funding as indicators of academic impact, and considers the validity of various bibliometric indices. Methods: Faculty members were identified and their rank, professional designation, and department obtained from faculty Web sites. Bibliometric indicators were determined using Publish or Perish software. An independent author (not a faculty member) inspected the data to remove any incorrectly attributed publications. The h-index, citation years, g-index, and total number of citations for each faculty member were retrieved. The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) funding database was used to determine the amount of research funding provided to each faculty member as a principal investigator (PI) and his or her total CIHR funding received. Mean faculty indicators by university, rank, gender, and profession were determined. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to detect differences by rank and gender, and measures of association (Pearson correlation coefficients and multiple regression) were used to identify factors that affected h-index and PI funding received. Results: A total of 347 physical and occupational therapy faculty were identified. The median h-index was 5 (inter-quartile range [IQR] 2-8) for assistant professors, 11 (IQR 715) for associate professors, and 18 (IQR 12-26) for full professors. ANOVA indicated no significant differences between male and female faculty in terms of h-index or funding received. Regression analysis indicated that 58% of h-index variance could be explained by gender (p = 0.039), appointment within a department that provides a (rehabilitation science) PhD programme (p < 0.001), rank (p < 0.001), CIHR PI funding (p = 0.001), or total CIHR funding (p < 0.001). Significant predictors of the amount of CIHR funding received as a PI included h-index (p < 0.001) and total number of citations (p = 0.023), which together explained 27% of the variation in funding received. Conclusion: The h-index, although not without flaws, provides a useful metric that indicates that physical and occupational faculty in Canada are productive scientists having a measurable impact and that this impact increases with rank and greater funding.

Keywords: Academic Otolaryngology, Analysis, Anesthesiologists, Anova, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Canada, Canadian, Citation, Citations, Correlation, Data, Database, Department, Factors, Faculty, Female, From, Funding, G Index, G-Index, Gender, Gender Disparities, Google Scholar, H Index, H-Index, Health, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, Indices, Male, Mean, Measures, Methods, Multiple Regression, Occupational, Occupational Therapy, Performance, Phd, Physical, Predictors, Productivity, Profession, Professors, Publications, Publish Or Perish, Rank, Regression, Regression Analysis, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Funding, Results, Scholarly Productivity, Science, Scientists, Scopus, Software, The H Index, Therapy, United-States, University, Validity, Web

? Mori, B., Carnahan, H. and Herold, J. (2015), Use of simulation learning experiences in physical therapy entry-to-practice curricula: A systematic review. *Physiotherapy Canada*, **67** (2), 194-202.

Full Text: 2015\Phy Can67, 194.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: To review the literature on simulation-based learning experiences and to examine their potential to have a positive impact on physiotherapy (PT) learners’ knowledge, skills, and attitudes in entry-to-practice curricula. Method: A systematic literature search was conducted in the MEDLINE, CINAHL, Embase Classic+Embase, Scopus, and Web of Science databases, using keywords such as physical therapy, simulation, education, and students. Results: A total of 820 abstracts were screened, and 23 articles were included in the systematic review. While there were few randomized controlled trials with validated outcome measures, some discoveries about simulation can positively affect the design of the PT entry-to-practice curricula. Using simulators to provide specific output feedback can help students learn specific skills. Computer simulations can also augment students’ learning experience. Human simulation experiences in managing the acute patient in the ICU are well received by students, positively influence their confidence, and decrease their anxiety. There is evidence that simulated learning environments can replace a portion of a full-time 4-week clinical rotation without impairing learning. Conclusions: Simulation-based learning activities are being effectively incorporated into PT curricula. More rigorously designed experimental studies that include a cost-benefit analysis are necessary to help curriculum developers make informed choices in curriculum design.

Keywords: Analysis, Anxiety, Attitudes, Clinical, Clinical Education, Confidence, Cost Benefit, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Curricula, Curriculum, Databases, Design, Education, Evidence, Experience, Experimental, Feedback, Fidelity, Impact, Joint Mobilization Skill, Knowledge, Learning, Literature, Medical-Education Research, Medline, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Patient Simulation, Physical, Physical Therapy, Physical Therapy Specialty, Physiotherapy, Potential, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Science, Scopus, Simulation, Students, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web Of Science

# Title: Physiotherapy Theory and Practice

Full Journal Title: Physiotherapy Theory and Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Silva, A.G. and Cruz, A.L. (2013), Standing balance in patients with whiplash-associated neck pain and idiopathic neck pain when compared with asymptomatic participants: A systematic review. *Physiotherapy Theory and Practice*, **29** (1), 1-18.

Full Text: [2013\Phy The Pra29, 1.pdf](2013/Phy%20The%20Pra29,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Neck proprioception is one of the information sources that helps regulate postural balance. However, it is believed to be impaired as patients with both idiopathic neck pain (INP) and whiplash-associated disorders (WAD) have been shown to have a more unstable balance than healthy controls. This systematic review aims to determine if there are significant differences in balance between patients with INP and healthy controls and between patients with WAD and healthy controls. Studies were sought from PubMed, Cinahl, Physiotherapy Evidence Database, Web of Science, Academic Search Complete, Science Direct, and Scielo. Two reviewers independently screened titles and abstracts, assessed full reports for potentially eligible studies, and extracted information on participants’ characteristics, pain characteristics, study methods, study results, and study quality. Twelve studies were included in this systematic review. Of these, six compared INP and healthy controls and eight compared WAD and healthy controls. All but one study (11/12) found a statistically significant difference for at least one measurement between patients with INP and WAD and healthy controls. The results of this systematic review suggest that both patients with INP and patients with WAD have poorer balance than healthy controls.

Keywords: Academic, Balance, Characteristics, Database, Evidence, Information, Measurement, Methods, Neck, Neck Pain, Pain, Patients, Physiotherapy, Pubmed, Quality, Review, Reviewers, Science, Search, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

# Title: Phytomedicine

Full Journal Title: [Phytomedicine](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09447113)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Phytomedicine

JCR Abbreviated Title: Phytomedicine

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? García-García, P., López-Muñoz, F., Rubio, G., Martín-Agueda, B. and Alamo, C. (2008), Phytotherapy and psychiatry: Bibliometric study of the scientific literature from the last 20 years. *Phytomedicine*, **15** (8), 566-576.

Full Text: [2008\Phytomedicine15, 566.pdf](2008\Phytomedicine15,%20566.pdf)

Abstract: In diverse areas of therapy, including psychiatry, increasing interest in herbal medicine has been shown in recent years. Plants have a wide range of traditional uses, but only a few have been approved therapeutically. Moreover, to our knowledge, no bibliometric analyses on medicinal plants used in psychiatry have been carried out to date. We performed a bibliometric study on scientific publication related to phytotherapy in the psychiatry area during the period 1986-2006. Using the platform Embase.com, including the EMBASE and MEDLINE databases, we selected those documents including the descriptors plant\*, herb\*, phytotherapy\*, phytomedicine\*, pharmacognosy\*, and psychiatry\* (with all diagnostic criteria). The plants’ indications were selected according to the PDR for Herbal Medicines. As a bibliometric indicator of the production, Price’s Law was applied. Another indicator included was the national participation index (PI) for overall scientific production. A total of 21,409 original documents were obtained. Our data confirm a fulfilment of Price’s Law related to scientific production on medicinal plants in Psychiatry. This was observed after we made a linear fit (y = 135.08x-466.38; r = 0.92) and another fit to an exponential curve (y = 132.26e(0.1497x) ; r = 0.99). The plants most widely mentioned in the psychiatric literature were St. John’s wort (Hypericum perforatum L.; n = 937) and ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba L.; n = 694). The countries with the highest percentages of documents were the United States (29.44%), Germany (9.41%) and Japan (8.75%), and those with highest proportional PI were India (IPa = 0.935) and China (IPa = 0.721). Productivity on medicinal plants in the psychiatry area increased during the period 1986-2006. Nevertheless, documents about therapeutic herbs in this medical field are still relatively few in number. (c) 2008 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anxiety, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometry, Biomedicine, China, Clinical-Trials, Countries, Databases, Depression, Descriptors, Field, Germany, Knowledge, Literature, Medical, Medicine, Medicines, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Phytotherapy, Productivity, Psychiatry, Publication, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, St-Johns-Wort

? Hung, S.K., Perry, R. and Ernst, E. (2011), The effectiveness and efficacy of Rhodiola rosea L.: A systematic review of randomized clinical trials. *Phytomedicine*, **18** (4), 235-244.

Full Text: 2011\Phytomedicine18, 235.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To critically assess the current evidence from randomized clinical trials (RCTs) for or against the effectiveness or efficacy of Rhodiola rosea. Data sources: Systematic literature searches were performed in six electronic databases: AMED (1985-July 2009), CINAHL (1982-July 2009), The Cochrane Library (search in July 2009), EMBASE (1974-July 2009), MEDLINE (1950-July 2009) and Web of Science (searched in July 2009). No language restrictions were imposed. Reference lists of all retrieved articles were searched, and experts and manufacturers were contacted for unpublished RCT. Review methods: RCTs testing the efficacy or effectiveness of mono-preparations of R. rosea as sole treatment administered orally against a control intervention in any human individual suffering from any condition or healthy human volunteers were included. Studies were selected, data extracted, and quality assessed by two independent reviewers. Results: Eleven RCTs met the inclusion criteria: All were placebo-controlled. Six trials investigated the effects of R. rosea on physical performance, four on mental performance, and two in patients diagnosed with mental health condition. The methodological quality of most trials was moderate or good. Only few mild adverse events were reported. Conclusion: R. rosea may have beneficial effects on physical performance, mental performance, and certain mental health conditions. There is, however, a lack of independent replications of the single different studies. Five of the 10 RCTs reached more than three points on the Jadad score (i.e., good quality). More research seems warranted. (C) 2010 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Control, Databases, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Fatigue, Health Conditions, Human, Intervention, Jadad Score, Literature, Low-Dose Regimen, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Performance, Physical and Mental Performance, Placebo, Points, Publication Bias, Randomized Clinical Trials, Research, Review, Rhodiola Rosea, Roots, Science, Standardized Extract SHR-5, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Phytotherapy Research

Full Journal Title: Phytotherapy Research

ISO Abbreviated Title: Phytother. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Phytother Res

ISSN: 0951-418X

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Publisher Address: The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester PO19 8SQ, W Sussex, England

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Medicinal: Impact Factor 0.803 (2003)

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor 0.803 (2003)

? Fu, J., Wang, Z.H., Huang, L.F., Zheng, S.H., Wang, D.M., Chen, S.L., Zhang, H.T. and Yang, S.H. (2014), Review of the botanical characteristics, phytochemistry, and pharmacology of *Astragalus membranaceus* (Huangqi). *Phytotherapy Research*, **28** (9), 1275-1283.

Full Text: [2014\Phy Res28, 1275.pdf](2014/Phy%20Res28,%201275.pdf)

Abstract: Astragalus membranaceus is one of the most widely used traditional Chinese herbal medicines. It is used as immune stimulant, tonic, antioxidant, hepatoprotectant, diuretic, antidiabetic, anticancer, and expectorant. The current paper reviews the botanical characteristics, phytochemistry, and pharmacology of Astragali Radix. Information on Astragali Radix was gathered via the Internet (using Google Scholar, Baidu Scholar, Elsevier, ACS, Medline Plus, CNKI, and Web of Science) as well as from libraries and local books. More than 100 compounds, including flavonoids, saponins, polysaccharides, and amino acids, have so far been identified, and the various biological activities of the compounds have been reported. As an important traditional Chinese medicine, further studies on Astragali Radix can lead to the development of new drugs and therapies for various diseases. The improvement of its utilization should be studied further. Copyright (C) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Activation, Amino Acids, Antioxidant, Antioxidant Activity, Astragalus Membranaceus, Biological, Biological Activity, Botanical Characteristics, Characteristics, Chinese, Chinese Medicine, Development, Diseases, Drugs, Flavonoids, From, Google, Google Scholar, Hairy Root Cultures, Herbal Medicines, Immune, Improvement, In-Vitro, Information, Internet, Lead, Local, Medicine, Medline, Mongholicus, Pharmacology, Phytochemistry, Plant-Tissue Cultures, Polysaccharides, Radix-Astragali, Review, Reviews, Science, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Triterpene Glycosides, Utilization, Vivo, Web Of Science

# Title: Pigment Cell & Melanoma Research

Full Journal Title: Pigment Cell & Melanoma Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? D’Arcangelo, D., Giampietri, C., Facchiano, F. and Facchiano, A. (2013), BAMM: A preliminary bibliometric analysis on melanoma manuscripts. *Pigment Cell & Melanoma Research*, **26** (3), 415-417.

Full Text: [2013\Pig Cel Mel Res26, 415.pdf](2013/Pig%20Cel%20Mel%20Res26,%20415.pdf)

Keywords: Autophagy, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cells, Expression, Roles

# Title: Pigment Cell Research

Full Journal Title: [Pigment Cell Research](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/120118385/grouphome/home.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (2000), Hall of fame - The top cited articles in *Pigment Cell Research*. *Pigment Cell Research*, **13** (1), 52-53.

Full Text: [2000\Pig Cel Res13, 52.pdf](2000\Pig%20Cel%20Res13,%2052.pdf)

# Title: Placenta

Full Journal Title: Placenta

ISO Abbreviated Title: Placenta

JCR Abbreviated Title: Placenta

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhou, Y.B., Li, H.T., Zhu, L.P. and Liu, J.M. (2014), Impact of cesarean section on placental transfusion and iron-related hematological indices in term neonates: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Placenta*, **35** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2014\Placenta35, 1.pdf](2014/Placenta35,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Evidence suggests that cesarean section is likely associated with a reduced placental transfusion and poor hematological status in neonates. However, clinical studies have reported somewhat inconsistent results. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine whether cesarean section affects placental transfusion and iron-related hematological indices. Pubmed, Web of Science, Science-Direct, and Ovid Databases were searched for relevant studies published before April 9, 2013. Mean differences between cesarean section and vaginal delivery in outcomes of interests (placental residual blood volume; hematocrit level, hemoglobin concentration, and erythrocyte count in cord/peripheral blood) were extracted and pooled using a random effects model. We identified 15 studies (n = 8477) eligible for the meta-analysis. Compared with neonates born vaginally, those born by cesarean section had a higher placental residual blood volume [weighted mean difference (WMD), 8.87 ml; 95% confidence interval (CI), 2.32 ml-15.43 ml]; a lower level of hematocrit (WMD, -2.91%; 95% CI, -4.16% to -1.65%), hemoglobin (WMD, -0.51 g/dL; 95% CI, -0.74 g/dL to -0.27 g/dL) and erythrocyte (WMD, -0.16 x 10(12)/L; 95% CI, -0.30 x 10(12)/L to -0.01 x 10(12)/L). Subgroup analysis showed that the WMD for hematocrit in neonate’s peripheral blood (-6.94%; 95% CI, -9.15% to -4.73%) was substantially lower than that in cord blood (-1.75%; 95% CI, 2.82%, 0.68%) (P value for testing subgroup differences <0.001). In conclusion, cesarean section compared with vaginal delivery is associated with a reduced placental transfusion and poor iron-related hematologic indices in both cord and peripheral blood, indicating that neonates delivered by cesarean section might be more likely affected by iron-deficiency anemia in infancy. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Anemia, Blood, Blood Volume, Caesarean Section, Cesarean, Cesarean Section, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Concentration, Confidence, Cord Blood, Cord-Blood, Count Reference Values, Databases, Deficiency, Delivery, Effects, Evidence, Hematocrit, Hematologic, Hemoglobin, Impact, Indices, Infancy, Infants, Interval, Iron Deficiency, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mode, Model, Neonates, Newborns, Outcomes, P, Peripheral Blood, Placental Transfusion, Pregnancy, Random Effects Model, Review, Rights, Science, Systematic Review, Term, Term Neonates, Testing, Transfusion, Umbilical-Cord Blood, Vaginal, Vaginal Delivery, Value, Volume, Web of Science

? Ptacek, I., Sebire, N.J., Man, J.A., Brownbill, P. and Heazell, A.E.P. (2014), Systematic review of placental pathology reported in association with stillbirth. *Placenta*, **35** (8), 552-562.

Full Text: [2014\Placenta35, 552.pdf](2014/Placenta35,%20552.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Histopathological examination of the placenta is recommended to determine the cause of stillbirth. Although some reports find causal or contributory placental abnormalities in up to 60% of stillbirths, the significance of such findings in this clinical setting remains uncertain. A systematic review was conducted to i) investigate the likelihood of diagnosing a cause of stillbirth from placental examination and ii) to identify the specific causes of death that can be diagnosed from placental pathology. Methods: Medline, Embase, Biosis, and Web of Science were searched using the terms “stillbirth”, “histopathology”, “pathology”, and “placenta”. Case-reports, narrative review articles and studies that failed to define diagnostic sub-groups were excluded. 473 potential studies were identified. Relevant studies (n = 41) were subdivided into those that investigated causes of stillbirth (n = 13), and those that identified conditions associated with stillbirth (n = 5). The contributory value of placental examination to stillbirth classification was evaluated in 10 studies and the role of specific placental abnormalities in the aetiology of stillbirth in 20 studies. Results: The proportion of stillbirths attributed to a placental cause ranged from 11 to 65%. Classification systems which included multiple placental categories and allowed placental findings to supersede other disorders reported higher rates of placental causes and fewer unexplained stillbirths. Diagnoses were frequently based on qualitative, non-specific terminology. Conclusions: The utility of histopathological examination of the placenta is affected by the classification system used. International consensus is required for both diagnostic criteria and terminology to describe placental abnormalities and on classification of stillbirths.. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aetiology, Articles, Association, Biosis, Case Reports, Chorioamnionitis, Classification, Classification Systems, Clinical, Consensus, Criteria, Death, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Criteria, Examination, Fetal Thrombotic Vasculopathy, Hemorrhagic Endovasculitis, Histologic Criteria, Infection, International, Medline, Methods, Pathology, Perinatal Death, Placenta, Placental Histopathology, Population, Potential, Qualitative, Rates, Recurrent Stillbirth, Results, Review, Rights, Risk-Factors, Role, Science, Significance, Stillbirth, Stillbirths, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Terminology, Utility, Value, Web Of Science

# Title: Planning Practice and Research

Full Journal Title: Planning Practice and Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (1999), Planning literature information service. *Planning Practice and Research*, **14** (3), 385-392.

Full Text: Pla Pra Res14, 385

? (2002), Planning literature information service. *Planning Practice and Research*, **17** (3), 355-362.

Full Text: Pla Pra Res17, 355

# Title: Plant Biotechnology Journal

Full Journal Title: Plant Biotechnology Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Vain, P. (2007), Thirty years of plant transformation technology development. *Plant Biotechnology Journal*, **5** (2), 221-229.

Abstract: Technology development is seminal to many aspects of basic and applied plant transgenic science. Through the development and commercialization of genetically modified crops, the evolution of plant transgenic technologies is also relevant to society as a whole. In this study, literature statistics were used to uncover trends in the development of these technologies. Publication volume and impact (citation) over the past 30 years were analysed with respect to economic zones, countries, species and DNA delivery method. This revealed that, following a dramatic expansion in the 1980s, publications focusing on the development of transgenic technology have been slowing down worldwide since the early mid-1990s, except in a few leading Asian countries. The implications of these trends on the future of plant transgenic science as a whole are discussed.

Keywords: Asian, Citation, Delivery, Delivery Method, Development, DNA, Economic, Evolution, Impact, Literature, Modified, Plant, Publications, Science, Society, Species, Statistics, Technologies, Technology, Transformation, Trends, Volume

# Title: Plant Ecology

Full Journal Title: [Plant Ecology](http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/1385-0237/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Plant Ecol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Plant Ecol

ISSN: 1385-0237

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publ

Publisher Address: Van Godewijckstraat 30, 3311 GZ Dordrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Plant Sciences: Impact Factor 0.991, / (2002)

Ecology: Impact Factor 0.991, / (2002)

Forestry: Impact Factor 0.991, / (2002)

? Lawes, M.J. and Clarke, P.J. (2011), Ecology of plant resprouting: Populations to community responses in fire-prone ecosystems. *Plant Ecology*, **212** (12), 1937-1943.

Full Text: [2011\Pla Eco212, 1937.pdf](2011\Pla%20Eco212,%201937.pdf)

Abstract: Resprouting has emerged as a key functional trait in plant ecology over the past decade with more than 400 papers published since 2000 (Web of Science). This special issue of Plant Ecology brings together a set of papers that advance our understanding of this functional trait, in the quest for developing a better conceptual framework for predicting community response to disturbance. This special issue highlights current research on all aspects of the effects of fire and other disturbances on plant resprouting behaviour and the importance of the persistence niche in structuring plant communities.

Keywords: Allocation Trade-Offs, Australia, Basal Sprouting, Competitive Ability, Disturbance, Disturbances, Ecology, Epicormic Sprouting, Fire, Functional, Myrtaceae, Papers, Persistence, Persistence, Plant, Plant Functional Traits, Research, Reserves, Resource-Allocation, Resprouting, Science, Shrublands, Traits, Web of Science, Woody-Plants

# Title: Plant Ecology & Diversity

Full Journal Title: Plant Ecology & Diversity

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Andrews, M., James, E.K., Sprent, J.I., Boddey, R.M., Gross, E. and dos Reis, F.B. (2011), Nitrogen fixation in legumes and actinorhizal plants in natural ecosystems: Values obtained using 15N natural abundance. *Plant Ecology & Diversity*, **4** (2-3), 131-140.

Full Text: [2011\Pla Eco Div4, 131.pdf](2011\Pla%20Eco%20Div4,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Nitrogen fixation has been quantified for a range of crop legumes and actinorhizal plants under different agricultural/agroforestry conditions, but much less is known of legume and actinorhizal plant N-2 fixation in natural ecosystems. Aims: To assess the proportion of total plant N derived from the atmosphere via the process of N-2 fixation (% Ndfa) by actinorhizal and legume plants in natural ecosystems and their N input into these ecosystems as indicated by their N-15 natural abundance. Methods: A comprehensive collation of published values of % Ndfa for legumes and actinorhizal plants in natural ecosystems and their N input into these ecosystems as estimated by their N-15 natural abundance was carried out by searching the ISI Web of Science database using relevant key words. Results: The % Ndfa was consistently large for actinorhizal plants but very variable for legumes in natural ecosystems, and the average value for % Ndfa was substantially greater for actinorhizal plants. High soil N, in particular, but also low soil P and water content were correlated with low legume N-2 fixation. N input into ecosystems from N-2 fixation was very variable for actinorhizal and legume plants and greatly dependent on their biomass within the system. Conclusions: Measurement of N-15 natural abundance has given greater understanding of where legume and actinorhizal plant N-2 fixation is important in natural ecosystems. Across studies, the average value for % Ndfa was substantially greater for actinorhizal plants than for legumes, and the relative abilities of the two groups of plants to utilise mineral N requires further study.

Keywords: Alnus-Incana, Atmosphere, Biomass, Database, Dinitrogen Fixation, Ecosystems, French-Guiana, Fresh-Water, Impatiens-Glandulifera, ISI, ISI Web of Science, N, N-15, N-2, N2, Natural, Nitrate Reductase-Activity, P, Plant, Plants, Science, Soil, Soil Microbial Biomass, Symbiotic N-2 Fixation, Terrestrial Ecosystems, Tropical Rain-Forest, Understanding, Value, Water, Web of Science

# Title: Plant Protection Science

Full Journal Title: Plant Protection Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

Notes: JJournal

? Stejskal, V. and Aulický, R. (2003), Scientometrical analysis of the journal *Plant Protection Science* in 1950-2002. *Plant Protection Science*, **39** (3), 109-115.

Full Text: [2003\Pla Pro Sci39, 109.pdf](2003/Pla%20Pro%20Sci39,%20109.pdf)

Abstract: We analysed scientific papers published in the “Plant Protection Science” (PPS), former “Ochrana Rostlin” which is the only international scientific journal covering the problematic of the plant protection in the Czech Republic (CZ). The aim of this study was to explore general trends in the plant protection research in CZ during the five past decades (i.e. 1950-2002). During the period studied, 1633 articles and 2425 authors appeared in PPS. The peak of the annual publishing quantity was in 1970s and 1980s. The number of papers per year declined in 1990s reflecting (i) a decrease of scientific institutes and restriction of agricultural research in the CZ in early 1990s, and (ii) increasing demands on the quality of PPS in this period. The publication proportion of various disciplines in PPS were as follows: mycology (34.3%), entomology (20.9%), virology (20.9%), weed science (13.7%), bacteriology (4.9%), agroecology (3.2%), stored-product protection (1.7%), rodent control (0.2%), air-pollution derived injuries (0.1%). The relative contributions of the individual disciplines were fairly steady across the period studied except for the increased publishing share of the stored product protection. We found a decreasing trend in the publishing of pesticide papers, and an increasing trend to publish papers by more than one author. The global process of integration and internationalisation of applied sciences was reflected by PPS via (i) replacement of the national (OR) title with the English title (PPS) of the journal, (ii) increasing number of foreign authors, and (iii) increasing proportion of scientific papers in English, reaching 100% in 1999. Most of the changes leading to internationalisation of the journal PPS were traceable after 1989s with the termination of a “cold war” in Europe.

Keywords: Agricultural, Agroecology, Air Pollution, Analysis, Changes, Control, Czech Republic, Europe, General, Integration, International, Journal, Mycology, Papers, Pesticide, Plant, Plant Protection, Protection, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Quality of, Research, Science, Sciences, Trend, Trends, Virology, Weed

? Lebeda, A., Kroftová, V., Kůdela, V. and Braunová, M. (2014), Fifty-year anniversary of plant protection science. *Plant Protection Science*, **50** (2), 53-63.

Full Text: [2014\Pla Pro Sci50, 53.pdf](2014/Pla%20Pro%20Sci50,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: In 2014, the journal Plant Protection Science (PPS) completes 50 years of publication (1965-2014). However, its roots extend back to the year 1921. Today, it is an international scientific journal focused on all aspects of plant protection sciences, fully published in English. This occasion offers a fitting opportunity to describe some of the most important historical stages of the journal’s development. In our brief historical overview, we summarise the changes in journal title, chief-editors, and editorial policy during the last fifty years, and with an examination of its importance, scope and readership. We present analyses of the journal’s development, some for the entire period of 1965-2013, while others are limited to more recent decades. The journal’s present place among the world’s scientific journals is documented by analyses in the international citation databases, BIOSIS CI, SCOPUS, and WOS. An analysis of three particular citation databases were made in October 2013, while the overall period 1998-2013 was conducted from All Databases/Thomson Reuters in March 2014. PPS is also included in other, important technical-literature databases, including Czech Agricultural and Food Bibliography, AGRIS/FAO database, AGRICOLA, CAB Abstracts, Current Contents, and Zoological Abstracts. Information about all of them is available in Ulrich’s WEB database. In the final part of this paper, we summarise some recent achievements of the journal, and discuss some key topics related to its future development.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliography, Cab, Changes, Citation, Citation Databases, Database, Databases, Development, Editorial Policy, Editors, English, Examination, Food, Future Prospects, History, Information, International, International Scientific Journal, Journal, Journal Scope, Journals, Overview, Plant, Plant Protection, Policy, Protection, Publication, Recent, Science, Sciences, Scientific Impact, Scientific Journal, Scientific Journals, Scientometrics, Scope, Scopus, Web, Wos

# Title: Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

Full Journal Title: [Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery](http://www.plasreconsurg.com/pt/re/prs/home.htm;jsessionid=Dn8qO9fWVJbP22b8ipKAiEPraJLexqQKVW1VOTJEA4BIv66Tc98B!-2035160892!-949856144!9001!-1); [Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery](http://gateway.ut.ovid.com/gw1/ovidweb.cgi?QS2=434f4e1a73d37e8c3149ddec6b03142c718cf789036ba79af086756a82d4ff036ca7fbeede3a154f1ffd45587af8ac84e2aa0a448eb0f853ac1e9d4690ee5ec5ea0109e2e0b80d23e0a631b873a0efa3f83b4bad9c301ed3eb0f550d25c97a0fe2c86067f8d1e979a)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0032-1052

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Amer Electroplaters Soc Inc, Orlando

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Vossen, M., Hage, J.J. and Karim, R.B. (2000), Formulation of trichloroacetic acid peeling solution: A bibliometric analysis. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **105** (3), 1088-1094.

Full Text: [2000\Pla Rec Sur105, 1088.pdf](2000\Pla%20Rec%20Sur105,%201088.pdf)

Abstract: Since the beginning of this century, trichloroacetic acid solutions of various concentrations have been used for chemical exfoliation. These solutions have been prepared by using four different formulas. To prepare a 50% solution, for instance, water may be added to 50 g of trichloroacetic acid crystals until 100 ml of solution is obtained (weight-to-volume solution). Alternatively, 50 g of water may be added to 50 g of trichloroacetic acid crystals (weight-to-weight solution), or 50 g of trichloroacetic acid crystals may be solved in 100 mi of water (weight-plus-volume solution). Finally, a saturated trichloroacetic acid solution (or ‘100% solution’) may be diluted by an equal volume of water (dilution). Depending on the method used, these so-called 50% solutions contain 40 to 71 weight-to-volume percentages of trichloroacetic acid. From a review of 120 publications on trichloroacetic acid peeling that have appeared since 1926, it was concluded that the authors of 87 of these publications (73 percent) did not report their formula for the trichloroacetic acid solution. Any one of the four methods was reported to have been used by the 33 authors who did report their formula. Eight of 10 internationally reputed pharmacopeias were found not to include the formula of a trichloroacetic acid solution. Proper evaluation of results and prevention of complications of trichloroacetic acid chemexfoliation is only feasible if both the concentration and the formula of trichloroacetic acid solution are reported by the author. Practitioners who use a trichloroacetic acid solution need to establish that the concentration of the solution they apply corresponds with that of the solution reported in the literature.

Keywords: 5-Percent Fluorouracil, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Carbon-Dioxide Laser, Damaged Skin, Depth Chemical Peel, Dermabrasion, Evaluation, Facial Actinic Keratoses, Glycolic Acid, Jessners Solution, Methods, Photodamaged Skin, Porcine Model, Publications, Water

Bridenstine, J.B. (2000), Formulation of trichloroacetic acid peeling solution: A bibliometric analysis by Marieke Vossen, M.D., J. Joris Hage, M.D., Ph.D., and Refaat B. Karim, M.D., Ph.D. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **105** (3), 1095-1096.

Full Text: [2000\Pla Rec Sur105, 1095.pdf](2000\Pla%20Rec%20Sur105,%201095.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis

van der Steen, L.P.E., Hage, J.J., Loonen, M.P.J. and Kon, M. (2004), Full publication of papers presented at the 1995 through 1999 European Association of Plastic Surgeons Annual Scientific Meetings: A systemic bibliometric analysis. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **114** (1), 113-120.

Full Text: [2004\Pla Rec Sur114, 113.pdf](2004\Pla%20Rec%20Sur114,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: From the multitude of oral Presentations at major medical meetings, the most informative and highest-quality studies make it to full publication in peer-reviewed journals. The rate of publication may be regarded as an indicator of the scientific level of the meeting. Study of the publication rates of consecutive annual meetings allows for the evaluation of the consistency of the scientific level of these meetings and for comparison with publication rates of other meetings in the same field of interest. To grade how useful any publication is to other authors, one can furthermore measure how frequently they cite it in their own publications. Finally, the time lag between oral presentation and full publication is of importance to both its authors and the audience at the meeting. The main objectives of this study were to determine the publication rate of papers of various fields of interest as presented at five consecutive annual meetings of the European Association of Plastic Surgeons (EURAPS) and the time lag between these presentations and their publication. The authors compared their overall findings to those reported for other surgical specialties. Moreover, they identified and classified the journals in which the full publications appeared as an indicator of the scientific value of the meeting. They conclude that a greater than average number of papers presented at the 1995 through 1999 annual EURAPS meetings went on to full publication in peer-reviewed journals. Among these journals, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery was the best source for information presented at the meetings. Although approximately 90 percent of the publications appeared before 3 years had passed after a meeting, additional publications may be expected to appear even more than 6 years after the meeting. Given the high publication rate and the high average normalized impact factor of the journals in which the presentations appeared, the five studied EURAPS meetings overall had high scientific value.

Keywords: Comparison, Consistency, Evaluation, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicator, Information, Journals, Medical, Oral, Papers, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Presentation, Publication, Publications, Rates, Source, Value

Loonen, M.P.J., Hage, J.J. and Kon, M. (2005), Who benefits from peer review? An analysis of the outcome of 100 requests for review by *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **116** (5), 1461-1472.

Full Text: [2005\Pla Rec Sur116, 1461.pdf](2005\Pla%20Rec%20Sur116,%201461.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Little is known of what is done with the comments on submitted manuscripts provided by peer reviewers or to what extent these comments benefit the editor in deciding to accept or reject the manuscript, the author(s) in revising their manuscript, or the readership at large. Furthermore, nothing is known of any possible benefits of the process to the peer reviewer. Finally, the peer-review process may even be maleficent because of its implicit delay of publication and a possible bias against manuscripts originating from non-Anglo-American countries. Methods: The authors evaluated the benefits of the peer-review process to authors, editor, readers, and reviewers by a bibliometric analysis of the outcome of 100 requests for review made by the editor of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery from 1992 through 2003. The publication delay and potential geographical bias were evaluated as potential disadvantages. Results: The authors’ reviewer advised acceptance of 56 percent of the manuscripts, and the editor mostly agreed with his advice. This suggests that the editor benefited from the review. The authors addressed 48 to 81 percent of the reviewer’s constructive suggestions, and this suggests that they and the readers benefited also. Readers of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery may further benefit because manuscripts rejected by Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery end up in less prestigious journals. The implicit delay of publication is limited, and the authors found no bias against non-Anglo-American submissions. The cost-effectiveness of the process for the peer reviewer remains unclear. Conclusions: The peer-review system of Plastic and Reconstructive ‘Surgery, in general, is beneficial.

Keywords: Acceptance, Annals, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Fate, Internal-Medicine, Language, Manuscript Quality, Publication, Publication Delay, Publication Lag-Times, Readers, Surgical Journals

? Parker, W.L., Czerwinski, M., Sinno, H., Loizides, P. and Lee, C. (2007), Objective interpretation of surgical outcomes: Is there a need for standardizing digital images in the plastic surgery literature? *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **120** (5), 1419-1423.

Full Text: [2007\Pla Rec Sur120, 1419.pdf](2007\Pla%20Rec%20Sur120,%201419.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Subjective interpretion of preoperative and postoperative photographs is heavily relied on for evaluating standards of care. For preoperative and postoperative digital images to accurately reflect surgical outcomes, image characteristics, other than acquisition, must be rigidly standardized. The authors I investigated, using objective methodology, the consistency of published images within the plastic surgery literature. Methods: A panel reviewed four plastic surge journals (Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, Aesthetic Surgery journal, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, and the British journal of Plastic Surgery), with 100 consecutive, color, digital, paired preoperative and postoperative images per journal compared. Image characteristics, including color, brightness, contrast, resolution, view, zoom, size, image labeling, background, patient clothing, accessories, makeup/tan, facial expression, and hair-style, were objectively assessed using a five-point Likert scale; mean values were tabulated and compared among journals; and statistical significance was determined (p < 0.05). Results: The most consistent characteristics among journals included labeling (4.782) and size (4.867), in contrast to clothing (3.06) and hairstyle (3.724) (p < 0.001). Much variability was also present in color, brightness, and view. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and American Aesthetic Plastic Surgery were the two most consistent journals when all image characteristics were combined, scoring 4.6 and 4.5, respectively (p <= 0.01). Conclusions: Standardization of photographic images is essential in plastic surgery for validity of results. Overall, the authors have demonstrated that much variability exists for all image characteristics between preoperative and postoperative images. Many are crucial to the evaluation of the surgical outcome depicted. In a specialty with a dramatically increasing trend toward communication by means of digital imaging, an effort toward standardization is essential.

Keywords: Care, Characteristics, Clothing, Communication, Consistency, Evaluation, Expression, Journal, Journals, Labeling, Literature, Methodology, Outcome, Outcomes, Postoperative, Preoperative, Scale, Significance, Size, Specialty, Standardization, Standardizing, Standards, Surgery, Trend, Validity, Variability

Notes: TTopic

? Davis Sears, E., Burns, P.B. and Chung, K.C. (2007), The outcomes of outcome studies in plastic surgery: A systematic review of 17 years of plastic surgery research. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **120** (7), 2059-2065.

Full Text: [2007\Pla Rec Sur120, 2059.pdf](2007\Pla%20Rec%20Sur120,%202059.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The authors assessed the state of outcomes studies in plastic surgery since the initiation of the modern outcomes movement in 1988 and propose future research directions. METHODS: A systematic review of health outcomes research in plastic surgery was conducted. Studies were extracted from the journals Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Annals of Plastic Surgery from 1988 to 2004, yielding 3520 articles, 1670 of which did not meet the inclusion criteria; thus, 1850 articles were reviewed. Studies were analyzed with respect to topic of interest, category of outcome study, study design, endpoint of results, and level of impact on health outcomes, rated on a scale of 1 to 4 using a revised version of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality’s outcomes impact scale. A level 4 study demonstrates the greatest direct impact on patient outcomes. RESULTS: Ninety percent of studies had a level 1 impact; 10 percent had a level 4 impact. Breast surgery was most represented, constituting 26 percent of studies. Morbidity and objective clinical outcomes were the most frequent endpoints, cited in 52 percent and 32 percent of studies, respectively. Economic analyses were the least frequently encountered outcome study category, represented in only 0.6 percent of studies. CONCLUSIONS: Most studies in this review had a level 1 impact, signifying that most outcomes studies in plastic surgery do not show a direct policy impact in patient outcomes. However, they are important in confirming the effectiveness of interventions already in clinical practice and raising new research questions. There is a need for more economic analysis research in plastic surgery outcomes studies.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Background, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Practice, Criteria, Design, Economic, Economic Analysis, Effectiveness, Health, Health Outcomes, Impact, Initiation, Interventions, Journals, Methods, Movement, Outcome, Outcomes, Outcomes Research, Policy, Practice, Research, Review, Scale, State, Study Design, Surgery, Systematic Review, Version

? Loonen, M.P.J., Hage, J.J. and Kon, M. (2007), Value of citation numbers and impact factors for analysis of plastic surgery research. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **120** (7), 2082-2091.

Full Text: [2007\Pla Rec Sur120, 2082.pdf](2007\Pla%20Rec%20Sur120,%202082.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Citations of articles reflect their scientific relevance. The Institute for Scientific Information’s impact factor measures the average number of citations to articles in a journal. Consequently, less-cited articles are credited for the impact that a few frequently cited articles had. Furthermore, the impact factor is only in regard to the citations received in the first 2 years after publication, whereas most articles may be cited only after that period. The authors tested the relevance of the impact factor as a measure of the scientific value of articles. Methods: The authors identified the 10 most-cited articles of four leading journals and calculated the pattern of their citations over the years. On the basis of the most significant change of regression coefficient in this pattern, they established the critical citable period and the number of citations received in the first 2 years as a fraction of the number of citations received during this period. Results: The citation distribution was skewed. The critical citable period was 16 years, in which articles gathered 61.3 percent of their total number of citations (range, 52.3 to 74.3 percent). The number of citations obtained in the first 2 years correlated well with the number of citations received in the critical citable period (Spearman rho = 0.60, p < 0.001), but only 2.5 percent of the latter number was gathered during the first 2 years (range, 1.2 to 4.0 percent). Conclusion: The impact factor is not an adequate indicator for the scientific relevance or impact of the individual articles the authors studied.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Citation, Citations, Classics, Flap, Impact Factor, Journal, Journals, Publication, Reconstructive-Surgery, Regeneration, Research, Science, Trauma

? Loonen, M.P.J., Hage, J.J. and Kon, M. (2008), Plastic surgery classics: Characteristics of 50 top-cited articles in four plastic surgery journals since 1946. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **121** (5), 320E-327E.

Full Text: [2008\Pla Rec Sur121, 320E.pdf](2008/Pla%20Rec%20Sur121,%20320E.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Citation of published articles by peers provides an indication of the relevance of the scientific work. Still, it is unknown what kinds of plastic surgery articles are cited most often. The authors set out to identify the characteristics of the 50 top-cited articles as published in four international, peer reviewed, PubMed-indexed general plastic surgery journals. Methods: The 50 most-cited articles were identified in each of the following journals: Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, the British Journal of Plastic Surgery, the Annals of Plastic Surgery, and the Scandinavian Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Hand Surgery. These 200 articles were ranked after their citation index, defined as the mean number of times they were cited per year during the first 16 years after publication. The top-50 articles thus ranked were analyzed for citation and journal distribution, geographic and institutional origin, surgical and anatomical subject, and level of evidence. Results: Forty-one of the 50 top-cited articles (82 percent) were published in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and 35 articles (70 percent) originated from institutions within the United States. Most of the articles dealt with the reconstruction of acquired defects (45 percent) and with basic or experimental research (41 percent). Research that offered means for clinical improvement, rather than a high level of evidence or the results of multi-institutional collaboration, was most often cited. Conclusion: An article featuring a clinical or nonclinical innovation, observation, or discovery that leads to clinical improvement has the best potential to become a “classic.” (Plast. Reconstr. Surg. 121: 320e, 2008.).

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Citation, Citation Index, Collaboration, Experimental, Innovation, Journal, Journals, Methods, Observation, Publication, Research, Surgery, Surgical

? Taghinia, A.H., Liao, E.C. and May, J.W. (2008), Randomized controlled trials in plastic surgery: A 20-year review of reporting standards, methodologic quality, and impact. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **122** (4), 1253-1263.

Full Text: [2008\Pla Rec Sur122, 1253.pdf](2008/Pla%20Rec%20Sur122,%201253.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Randomized controlled trials in plastic surgery have not been analyzed comprehensively. We analyzed plastic surgical randomized controlled trials with respect to reporting standards, methodologic quality, and impact on the specialty. Methods: Randomized controlled trials published from 1986 to 2006 in three major plastic surgery journals were scored for quality and impact using the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials checklist, the Jadad criteria, citation numbers, and other parameters. The associations between the quality scores and multiple independent parameters, including trial impact, were explored. The relative impact of randomized controlled trials in plastic surgery was compared with that in other specialties. Results: A total of 163 randomized controlled trials were evaluated. The average Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials and Jadad scores were 49 percent and 2.3, respectively. There were deficiencies in the reporting of parameters that influence bias and statistical significance. Randomized controlled trials with high impact or high methodologic quality had higher reporting scores. However, the quality and impact scores did not correlate with the number of participants, subject category, country of origin, or year or journal of publication. Nonsurgical trials had significantly higher quality and impact than surgical trials. Randomized controlled trials in plastic surgery had relatively lower impact as compared with randomized controlled trials in other specialties. Conclusions: The reporting and methodologic standards of randomized controlled trials in plastic surgery need improvement. Standards could be improved if well-accepted reporting and methodologic criteria are considered when designing and evaluating randomized controlled trials. Instituting higher standards may improve the impact of randomized controlled trials and make them more influential in plastic surgery.

Keywords: Author, Bias, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Consolidated Standards, Consort Statement, Gynecology, Impact, Information, Journal, Journals, Medical Journals, Methods, Publication, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reliability, Review, Sample-Size, Standards, Statistical, Statistics Notes, Subject Category, Surgical Trials

? Song, J.W., Kim, H.M., Bellfi, L.T. and Chung, K.C. (2011), The effect of study design biases on the diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging for detecting silicone breast implant ruptures: A meta-analysis. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **127** (3), 1029-1044.

Full Text: [2011\Pla Rec Sur127, 1029.pdf](2011/Pla%20Rec%20Sur127,%201029.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has recommended that all silicone breast implant recipients undergo serial screening to detect implant rupture with magnetic resonance imaging. The authors performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine the effect of study design biases on the estimation of magnetic resonance imaging diagnostic accuracy measures. Methods: Studies were identified using the MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane library databases. Two reviewers independently screened potential studies for inclusion and extracted data. Study design biases were assessed using the Quality of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies tool and the Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies checklist. Meta-analyses estimated the influence of biases on diagnostic odds ratios. Results: Among 1175 identified articles, 21 met the inclusion criteria. Most studies using magnetic resonance imaging (10 of 16) and ultrasound (10 of 13) examined symptomatic subjects. Magnetic resonance imaging studies evaluating symptomatic subjects had 14-fold higher diagnostic accuracy estimates compared with studies using an asymptomatic sample (relative diagnostic odds ratio, 13.8; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.83 to 104.6) and 2-fold higher diagnostic accuracy estimates compared with studies using a screening sample (relative diagnostic odds ratio, 1.89; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.05 to 75.7). Conclusions: Many of the published studies using magnetic resonance imaging or ultrasound to detect silicone breast implant rupture are flawed with methodologic biases. These methodologic shortcomings may result in overestimated magnetic resonance imaging diagnostic accuracy measures and should be interpreted with caution when applying the data to a screening population. (Plast. Reconstr. Surg 127: 1029, 2011.).

Keywords: Accuracy, Administration, Augmentation, Authors, Cancer, Cochrane, Databases, Embase, Gel, Imaging, ISI, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Mammography, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mri Findings, Quality, Ratio, Relative Efficacies, Review, Science, Screening, Sonography, Systematic, Systematic Review, Ultrasonography, Ultrasound, US, Web of Science, Women

? Sullivan, D. and Rohrich, R.J. (2011), Authorship and medical ghostwriting: Plastic and reconstructive surgery policy. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **127** (6), 2496-2500.

Full Text: 2011\Pla Rec Sur127, 2496.pdf

Abstract: Authorship of biomedical articles serves to acknowledge and credit individuals who contributed substantially to the development, writing, and editing of articles. In addition, authorship indicates who is responsible for ideas and experiments, and can be used to hold people accountable if something is disproven or shown false. Types of authorship can be divided into four primary categories: ghost authorship, guest authorship, gift authorship, and legitimate authorship. of these four categories, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (along with other journals, the World Association of Medical Editors, the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, the Council of Science Editors, and the Committee on Publication Ethics) affirms that only authors who meet the criteria of “legitimate authorship” as authors should be listed on an article. This article discusses what constitutes legitimate article authorship and sets forth the Journal’s policy on authorship. (Plast. Reconstr. Surg. 127: 2496, 2011.).

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Biomedical, Criteria, Development, Editors, Ethics, Experiments, Gift Authorship, Journal, Journals, Medical, Policy, Primary, Publication, Science, Surgery

? Khansa, I., Momoh, A.O., Patel, P.P., Nguyen, J.T., Miller, M.J. and Lee, B.T. (2013), Fat necrosis in autologous abdomen-based breast reconstruction: A systematic review. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **131** (3), 443-452.

Full Text: [2013\Pla Rec Sur131, 443.pdf](2013/Pla%20Rec%20Sur131,%20443.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Fat necrosis is a common and potentially exasperating complication of autologous breast reconstruction. The authors performed a systematic review of the English literature on autologous breast reconstruction to determine significant patient and surgical factors that are predictors of postoperative fat necrosis.

METHODS: A PubMed search using the terms "fat necrosis" and "breast reconstruction" was conducted. Articles were screened using predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data collected included patient characteristics, reconstructive techniques used, and the specific postoperative morbidity of interest. Patient cohorts were pooled, and the incidence of fat necrosis was calculated in the presence and absence of each risk factor. Chi-square analysis was applied, and p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS: of 172 articles found, 70 met the inclusion criteria. The mean rate of fat necrosis was 11.3 percent. Deep inferior epigastric artery perforator flaps had the highest rate of fat necrosis (14.4 percent), followed by pedicled transverse rectus abdominis musculocutaneous (12.3 percent), superficial inferior epigastric artery (8.1 percent), and free transverse rectus abdominis musculocutaneous flaps (6.9 percent). Significant predictors of fat necrosis included obesity (p = 0.035), prereconstruction irradiation (p = 0.022), postreconstruction irradiation (p < 0.001), active smoking (p < 0.001), and abdominal scars (p = 0.05). Protective factors included supercharging (p < 0.001) and bilateral reconstruction (p = 0.01).

CONCLUSIONS: Although there is little agreement in the literature regarding risk factors for fat necrosis, the authors were able to demonstrate several significant predictors by systematically analyzing 70 articles. Improved knowledge of the risk factors for fat necrosis can help surgeons provide improved preoperative counseling and take measures to minimize the risk of this complication.

? Sadr-Eshkevari, P., Rashad, A., Vahdati, S.A., Garajei, A., Bohluli, B. and Maurer, P. (2013), Alloplastic mandibular reconstruction: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the current century case series. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **132** (3), 413E-427E.

Full Text: 2013\Pla Rec Sur132, 413E.pdf

Abstract: Background: Alloplastic mandibular reconstruction remains insufficiently predictable, with no systematic reviews to assess its scope and limitations. Methods: The PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, and Web of Science databases were searched for English study reports, published in the current century, of mere alloplastic surgical reconstruction of mandibular ablative defects. Results: In 14 articles, there were 944 patients, with a median age of 58.7 years (interquartile range, 53.2 to 62 years); 58.7 percent (interquartile range, 66.7 to 78.6 percent) were male. Cases of squamous cell carcinoma per study constituted 93.5 percent (interquartile range, 81.5 to 100 percent). Defects were mostly lateral (Boyd classification) (60.5 percent; interquartile range, 56.2 to 62 percent) and received mostly conventional bridging plates (in 64.3 percent of the studies) and pedicled flaps (45.3 percent; interquartile range, 37.1 to 58.3 percent); 60.7 percent (interquartile range, 53.5 to 58.8 percent) received adjuvant therapy. At 32-month follow-up, the complication and failure rates were 40.1 percent (interquartile range, 26.7 to 58.6 percent) and 30.8 percent (interquartile range, 11.7 to 48.1 percent), respectively. The overall survival rate was 55 percent (interquartile range, 27.8 to 74 percent). Radiotherapy seemed to be a relative risk factor for complications (1.387; p = 0.014) and plate loss (1.585; p = 0.006). Crossing the midline seemed to be a relative risk factor for plate exposure (1.533; p = 0.000) and overall complications (1.385; p = 0.002). Conclusions: The results should be generalized cautiously. Alloplastic reconstructive surgery faces a remarkable lack of evidence. Relatively high complication and failure rates are areas of further concern.

Keywords: Adjuvant Therapy, Age, Carcinoma, Classification, Complication, Complications, Conventional, Databases, Defects, Embase, Evidence, Exposure, Failure, Follow-Up, Male, Methods, Patients, Pubmed, Radiotherapy, Rates, Reconstruction, Reconstructive Surgery, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Scope, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Surgery, Survival, Survival Rate, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Gast, K.M., Kuzon, W.M. and Waljee, J.F. (2014), Bibliometric indices and academic promotion within plastic surgery. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, **134** (5), 838E-844E.

Full Text: 2014\Pla Rec Sur134, 838E.pdf

Abstract: Background: Bibliometric indices are proposed measures to quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate scholarly output within academic medicine. The authors sought to validate bibliometric indices as an indicator of academic productivity within plastic surgery and their association with promotion of faculty surgeons in academic practice. Methods: The authors examined faculty members (n = 127) from the 10 accredited plastic surgery training institutions with the most graduates currently in academic practice. As a measure of content validity, the authors included past winners of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons Research Achievement Award (n = 8). Individual bibliometric indices, including h-index, contemporary h-index, and g-index, were calculated. An h-index of 10 indicates that a surgeon has 10 publications with at least 10 citations per article. Cutoff values for academic promotion were calculated using receiver operating characteristic curves. Results: Bibliometric indices, including h-index, g-index, contemporary h-index, and number of peer-reviewed publications, increased with academic rank and were highest among American Association of Plastic Surgeons Research Achievement Award winners. Cutoffs for promotion to associate and professor ranks were as follows: h-index, 8.5 and 14.5; g-index, 14.5 and 27.5; contemporary h-index, 5.5 and 9.5; and number of publications, 29.5 and 48, respectively. After controlling for fellowship training and advanced degrees, h-index was most strongly correlated with promotion to associate (OR, 1.20; 95% CI, 1.10 to 1.32) and full professor (OR, 1.17; 95% CI, 1.06 to 1.29). Total number of publications was least predictive of promotion. Conclusion: Bibliometric indices predict promotion in academic surgery and provide a useful metric for surgeons embarking on a career in academia.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Productivity, Academic Promotion, Article, Association, Authors, Award, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indices, Citation, Citations, Contemporary H-Index, Faculty, Faculty Members, Fellowship, Fellowship Training, From, G Index, G-Index, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Indicator, Indices, Institutions, Measure, Measures, Medicine, Methods, Nov, Output, Peer-Reviewed, Peer-Reviewed Publications, Performance, Plastic Surgery, Power, Practice, Predictive, Productivity, Professor, Promotion, Publications, Radiology, Rank, Research, Results, Scholarly Output, Scholarly Productivity, Surgery, Training, United-States, Validity

# Title: Platelets

Full Journal Title: Platelets

ISO Abbreviated Title: Platelets

JCR Abbreviated Title: Platelets

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher: Polish

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vila, P.M., Zafar, M.U. and Badimon, J.J. (2009), Platelet reactivity and nonresponse to dual antiplatelet therapy: A review. *Platelets*, **20** (8), 531-538.

Abstract: Clopidogrel is a second-generation thienopyridine that irreversibly inhibits the P2Y(12) adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptor on platelets, preventing platelet aggregation. As early as 2003, researchers have observed inter-patient variability in response to clopidogrel, leading to a multitude of studies investigating the phenomenon of “clopidogrel resistance,” due to the possible link between clopidogrel resistance and in-stent thrombosis. However, due to differences in study methodology and the lack of a clear definition, there is confusion about what it means and its clinical implications. Literature searches were performed using the Web of Science Database. Keywords used to search for relevant literature included clopidogrel resistance. While several studies have shown associations between high platelet reactivity and a high incidence of adverse outcomes, the optimal level of platelet inhibition is unknown. Regardless of the term used to describe high platelet reactivity after treatment, evidence shows that this leads to adverse clinical outcomes. Future goals for research should be aimed at developing a standard method of measuring platelet function and investigating determinants of high platelet reactivity. Alternative treatment options for patients with high platelet reactivity in the face of dual antiplatelet therapy are currently being investigated.

Keywords: Adverse Outcomes, Aspirin, Aspirin Resistance, Cardiovascular Events, Clopidogrel, Clopidogrel Resistance, Database, Determinants, Drug-Resistance, Dual Antiplatelet Therapy, Face, Incidence, Literature, Methodology, Myocardial-Infarction, Outcomes, P2y(12) Receptor, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Receptor Antagonist, Research, Researchers, Resistance, Response Variability, Responsiveness, Review, Science, St-Segment Elevation, Therapy, Thrombosis, Treatment, Variability, Web of Science

# Title: PLoS Biology

Full Journal Title: [PLoS Biology](http://biology.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-archive&issn=1545-7885)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher: Polish

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Smart, P. (2004), International network for the availability of scientific publications: Facilitating scientific publishing in developing countries. *PLoS Biology*, **2** (11), e326

Full Text: [2004\Plo Bio2, e326.pdf](2004\Plo%20Bio2,%20e326.pdf)

Keywords: Developing, Developing Countries, Publishing

? MacCallum, C.J. and Parthasarathy, H. (2006), Open access increases citation rate. *PLoS Biology*, **4** (5), e176.

Full Text: [2006\Plo Bio4, e176.pdf](2006\Plo%20Bio4,%20e176.pdf)

Keywords: Access, Citation

? Eysenbach, G. (2006), Citation advantage of open access articles. *PLoS Biology*, **4** (5), 692-698.

Full Text: [2006\Plo Bio4, 692.pdf](2006\Plo%20Bio4,%20692.pdf)

Abstract: Open access (OA) to the research literature has the potential to accelerate recognition and dissemination of research findings, but its actual effects are controversial. This was a longitudinal bibliometric analysis of a cohort of OA and non-OA articles published between June 8, 2004, and December 20, 2004, in the same journal (PNAS: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences). Article characteristics were extracted, and citation data were compared between the two groups at three different points in time: at ‘quasi-baseline’ (December 2004,0-6 mo after publication), in April 2005 (410 mo after publication), and in October 2005 (10-16 mo after publication). Potentially confounding variables, including number of authors, authors’ lifetime publication count and impact, submission track, country of corresponding author, funding organization, and discipline, were adjusted for in logistic and linear multiple regression models. A total of 1,492 original research articles were analyzed: 212 (14.2% of all articles) were OA articles paid by the author, and 1,280 (85.8%) were non-OA articles. In April 2005 (mean 206 d after publication), 627 (49.0%) of the non-OA articles versus 78 (36.8%) of the OA articles were not cited (relative risk = 1.3 [95% Confidence Interval: 1.1-1.6]; p = 0.001). 6 mo later (mean 288 d after publication), non-OA articles were still more likely to be uncited (non-OA: 172 [13.6%], OA: 11 [5.2%]; relative risk = 2.6 [1.4-4.7]; p < 0.001). The average number of citations of OA articles was higher compared to non-OA articles (April 2005: 1.5 [SD = 2.5] versus 1.2 [SD =2.0]; Z = 3.123; p = 0.002; October 2005: 6.4 [SD = 10.4] versus 4.5 [SD = 4.9]; Z = 4.058; p < 0.001). In a logistic regression model, controlling for potential confounders, OA articles compared to non-OA articles remained twice as likely to be cited (odds ratio = 2.1 [1.5-2.9]) in the first 4-10 mo after publication (April 2005), with the odds ratio increasing to 2.9 (1.5-5.5) 10-16 mo after publication (October 2005). Articles published as an immediate OA article on the journal site have higher impact than self-archived or otherwise openly accessible CIA articles. We found strong evidence that, even in a journal that is widely available in research libraries, OA articles are more immediately recognized and cited by peers than non-OA articles published in the same journal. OA is likely to benefit science by accelerating dissemination and uptake of research findings.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Cohort, Confounding, Confounding Variables, Country, Data, Evidence, First, Funding, Impact, Journal, Literature, Logistic Regression, Longitudinal, Model, Models, Multiple Regression, Odds Ratio, Open, Open Access, Organization, Pnas, Potential, Publication, Regression, Regression Model, Relative Risk, Research, Risk, Science, Site, Uptake

? Tscharntke, T., Hochberg, M.E., Rand, T.A., Resh, V.H. and Krauss, J. (2007), Author sequence and credit for contributions in multiauthored publications. *PLoS Biology*, **5** (1), e18, 13-14.

Full Text: [2007\Plo Bio5, 13.pdf](2007/Plo%20Bio5,%2013.pdf)

# Title: PLoS Medicine

Full Journal Title: [PLoS Medicine](http://medicine.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=index-html&issn=1549-1676)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ranganathan, M. and Bhopal, R. (2006), Exclusion and inclusion of nonwhite ethnic minority groups in 72 North American and European cardiovascular cohort studies. *PLoS Medicine*, **3** (3), 329-336.

Full Text: [2006\Plo Med3, 329.pdf](2006\Plo%20Med3,%20329.pdf)

Abstract: Background Cohort studies are recommended for understanding ethnic disparities in cardiovascular disease. Our objective was to review the process for identifying, including, and excluding ethnic minority populations in published cardiovascular cohort studies in Europe and North America. Methods and Findings We found the literature using MEDLINE (1966-2005), EMBASE (1980-2001), Cinahl, Web of Science, and citations from references; consultations with colleagues; Internet searches; and RB’s personal files. A total of 72 studies were included, 39 starting after 1975. Decision-making on inclusion and exclusion of racial/ethnic groups, the conceptual basis of race/ethnicity, and methods of classification of racial/ethnic groups were rarely explicit. Few publications provided details on the racial/ethnic composition of the study setting or sample, and 39 gave no description. Several studies were located in small towns or in occupational settings, where ethnic minority populations are underrepresented. Studies on general populations usually had too few participants for analysis by race/ethnicity. Eight studies were explicitly on Caucasians/ whites, and two excluded ethnic minority groups from the whole or part of the study on the basis of language or birthplace criteria. Ten studies were designed to compare white and nonwhite populations, while five studies focused on one nonwhite racial/ethnic group; all 15 of these were performed in the US. Conclusions There is a shortage of information from cardiovascular cohort studies on racial/ethnic minority populations, although this has recently changed in the US. There is, particularly in Europe, an inequity resulting from a lack of research data in nonwhite populations. Urgent action is now required in Europe to address this disparity.

Keywords: Analysis, Cardiorespiratory Disease, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Citations, Cohort Studies, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Disease, Disparities, Disparity, Elderly-Men, Ethnic Minority, Europe, Follow-Up, Information, Internet, Literature, Methods, Middle-Aged Men, Myocardial-Infarction, Occupational, Peripheral Arterial-Disease, Physical-Activity, Publications, Race, Ethnicity, Research, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Serum-Cholesterol, US, Web of Science

? Eysenbach, G. (2006), The impact factor game - It is time to find a better way to assess the scientific literature. *PLoS Medicine*, **3** (6), 707-708.

Full Text: [2006\Plo Med3, 707.pdf](2006\Plo%20Med3,%20707.pdf)

? Gross, C.P., Krumholz, H.M., Van Wye, G., Emanuel, E.J. and Wendler, D. (2006), Does random treatment assignment cause harm to research participants? *PLoS Medicine*, **3** (6), 800-808.

Full Text: [2006\Plo Med3, 800.pdf](2006\Plo%20Med3,%20800.pdf)

Abstract: Background Some argue that by precluding individualized treatment, randomized clinical trials (RCTs) provide substandard medical care, while others claim that participation in clinical research is associated with improved patient outcomes. However, there are few data to assess the impact of random treatment assignment on RCT participants. We therefore performed a systematic review to quantify the differences in health outcomes between randomized trial participants and eligible non-participants. Methods and Findings Studies were identified by searching MEDLINE, the Web of Science citation database, and manuscript references. Studies were eligible if they documented baseline characteristics and clinical outcomes of RCT participants and eligible non-participants, and allowed nonparticipants access to the same interventions available to trial participants. Primary study outcomes according to patient group (randomized trial participants versus eligible nonparticipants) were extracted from all eligible manuscripts. For 22 of the 25 studies (88%) meeting eligibility criteria, there were no significant differences in clinical outcomes between patients who received random assignment of treatment (RCT participants) and those who received individualized treatment assignment (eligible non-participants). In addition, there was no relation between random treatment assignment and clinical outcome in 15 of the 17 studies (88%) in which randomized and nonrandomized patients had similar health status at baseline. Conclusions These findings suggest that randomized treatment assignment as part of a clinical trial does not harm research participants.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Breast-Cancer, Cancer-Patients, Citation, Clinical Research, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Comprehensive Cohort, Health Outcomes, Health Status, Impact, Informed-Consent, Interventions, Medical, Methods, Nonrandomized Clinical-Trials, Outcome, Outcomes, Patient Outcomes, Patient Preference, Primary, Primary-Care, Randomized Clinical Trials, Research, Review, Science, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapeutic Misconception, Treatment, Web of Science

? Joly, E. (2006), Further advantages of a unique author identification number. *PLoS Medicine*, **3** (8), Article Number: e368.

Full Text: [2006\Plo Med3, e368.pdf](2006\Plo%20Med3,%20e368.pdf)

Keywords: Identification

? Lundh, A., Barbateskovic, M., Hróbjartsson, A. and Gøtzsche, P.C. (2010), Conflicts of interest at medical journals: The influence of industry-supported randomised trials on journal impact factors and revenue: Cohort study. *PLoS Medicine*, **7** (10), Article Number: e1000354.

Full Text: [2010\Plo Med7, e1000354.pdf](2010\Plo%20Med7,%20e1000354.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Transparency in reporting of conflict of interest is an increasingly important aspect of publication in medical journals. Publication of large industry-supported trials may generate many citations and journal income through reprint sales and thereby be a source of conflicts of interest for journals. We investigated industry-supported trials’ influence on journal impact factors and revenue. Methods and Findings: We sampled six major medical journals (Annals of Internal Medicine, Archives of Internal Medicine, BMJ, JAMA, The Lancet, and New England Journal of Medicine [NEJM]). For each journal, we identified randomised trials published in 1996-1997 and 2005-2006 using PubMed, and categorized the type of financial support. Using Web of Science, we investigated citations of industry-supported trials and the influence on journal impact factors over a ten-year period. We contacted journal editors and retrieved tax information on income from industry sources. The proportion of trials with sole industry support varied between journals, from 7% in BMJ to 32% in NEJM in 2005-2006. Industry-supported trials were more frequently cited than trials with other types of support, and omitting them from the impact factor calculation decreased journal impact factors. The decrease varied considerably between journals, with 1% for BMJ to 15% for NEJM in 2007. For the two journals disclosing data, income from the sales of reprints contributed to 3% and 41% of the total income for BMJ and The Lancet in 2005-2006. Conclusions: Publication of industry-supported trials was associated with an increase in journal impact factors. Sales of reprints may provide a substantial income. We suggest that journals disclose financial information in the same way that they require them from their authors, so that readers can assess the potential effect of different types of papers on journals’ revenue and impact.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Citations, Conflict of Interest, Documents, England, Factors, Financial Support, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Income, Industry, Information, Interest, Journal, Journal Editors, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Methods, Papers, Pharmaceutical Companies, Publication, Pubmed, Reprints, Science, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Plo Med8, e1000387.pdf](2011\Plo%20Med8,%20e1000387.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There is considerable international interest in exploiting the potential of digital solutions to enhance the quality and safety of health care. Implementations of transformative eHealth technologies are underway globally, often at very considerable cost. In order to assess the impact of eHealth solutions on the quality and safety of health care, and to inform policy decisions on eHealth deployments, we undertook a systematic review of systematic reviews assessing the effectiveness and consequences of various eHealth technologies on the quality and safety of care. Methods and Findings: We developed novel search strategies, conceptual maps of health care quality, safety, and eHealth interventions, and then systematically identified, scrutinised, and synthesised the systematic review literature. Major biomedical databases were searched to identify systematic reviews published between 1997 and 2010. Related theoretical, methodological, and technical material was also reviewed. We identified 53 systematic reviews that focused on assessing the impact of eHealth interventions on the quality and/or safety of health care and 55 supplementary systematic reviews providing relevant supportive information. This systematic review literature was found to be generally of substandard quality with regards to methodology, reporting, and utility. We thematically categorised eHealth technologies into three main areas: (1) storing, managing, and transmission of data; (2) clinical decision support; and (3) facilitating care from a distance. We found that despite support from policymakers, there was relatively little empirical evidence to substantiate many of the claims made in relation to these technologies. Whether the success of those relatively few solutions identified to improve quality and safety would continue if these were deployed beyond the contexts in which they were originally developed, has yet to be established. Importantly, best practice guidelines in effective development and deployment strategies are lacking. Conclusions: There is a large gap between the postulated and empirically demonstrated benefits of eHealth technologies. In addition, there is a lack of robust research on the risks of implementing these technologies and their cost-effectiveness has yet to be demonstrated, despite being frequently promoted by policymakers and “techno-enthusiasts” as if this was a given. In the light of the paucity of evidence in relation to improvements in patient outcomes, as well as the lack of evidence on their cost-effectiveness, it is vital that future eHealth technologies are evaluated against a comprehensive set of measures, ideally throughout all stages of the technology’s life cycle. Such evaluation should be characterised by careful attention to socio-technical factors to maximise the likelihood of successful implementation and adoption.

Keywords: Clinical Decision-Support, Physician Order Entry, Electronic Medical-Records, Adverse Drug Events, Evaluating Informatics Applications, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Patient Record, Publication Bias, Of-Care, Technology

? Austad, K.E., Avorn, J. and Kesselheim, A.S. (2011), Medical students’ exposure to and attitudes about the pharmaceutical industry: A systematic review. *PLoS Medicine*, **8** (5), Article Number: e1001037.

Full Text: [2011\Plo Med8, e1001037.pdf](2011\Plo%20Med8,%20e1001037.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The relationship between health professionals and the pharmaceutical industry has become a source of controversy. Physicians’ attitudes towards the industry can form early in their careers, but little is known about this key stage of development. Methods and Findings: We performed a systematic review reported according to PRISMA guidelines to determine the frequency and nature of medical students’ exposure to the drug industry, as well as students’ attitudes concerning pharmaceutical policy issues. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and ERIC from the earliest available dates through May 2010, as well as bibliographies of selected studies. We sought original studies that reported quantitative or qualitative data about medical students’ exposure to pharmaceutical marketing, their attitudes about marketing practices, relationships with industry, and related pharmaceutical policy issues. Studies were separated, where possible, into those that addressed preclinical versus clinical training, and were quality rated using a standard methodology. Thirty-two studies met inclusion criteria. We found that 40%-100% of medical students reported interacting with the pharmaceutical industry. A substantial proportion of students (13%-69%) were reported as believing that gifts from industry influence prescribing. Eight studies reported a correlation between frequency of contact and favorable attitudes toward industry interactions. Students were more approving of gifts to physicians or medical students than to government officials. Certain attitudes appeared to change during medical school, though a time trend was not performed; for example, clinical students (53%-71%) were more likely than preclinical students (29%-62%) to report that promotional information helps educate about new drugs. Conclusions: Undergraduate medical education provides substantial contact with pharmaceutical marketing, and the extent of such contact is associated with positive attitudes about marketing and skepticism about negative implications of these interactions. These results support future research into the association between exposure and attitudes, as well as any modifiable factors that contribute to attitudinal changes during medical education.

Keywords: Attitudes, Behavior, Conflicts-of-Interest, Development, Drug, Drug Promotion, Drugs, Education, Embase, Exposure, Financial Ties, Frequency, Guidelines, Hidden Curriculum, Industry, Information, Medical, Medical School, MEDLINE, Methodology, Methods, National-Survey, New Drugs, Physicians, Policy, Quantitative, Research, Residents, Review, Sales Representatives, School, Science, Students, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Trend, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Plo Med8, e1001162.pdf](2011\Plo%20Med8,%20e1001162.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In countries of high endemicity of the soil-transmitted helminth parasites Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura, and hookworm, preventive chemotherapy (i.e., repeated administration of anthelmintic drugs to at-risk populations) is the main strategy to control morbidity. However, rapid reinfection of humans occurs after successful deworming, and therefore effective preventive measures are required to achieve public health goals with optimal efficiency and sustainability. Methods and Findings: We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the effect of sanitation (i.e., access and use of facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and feces) on infection with soil-transmitted helminths. PubMed, Embase, ISI Web of Science, and the World Health Organization Library Database were searched without language restrictions and year of publication (search performed until December 31, 2010). Bibliographies of identified articles were hand-searched. All types of studies reporting data on sanitation availability (i.e., having access at own household or living in close proximity to sanitation facility), or USAge, and soil-transmitted helminth infections at the individual level were considered. Reported odds ratios (ORs) of the protective effect of sanitation on soil-transmitted helminth infections were extracted from the papers or calculated from reported numbers. The quality of published studies was assessed with a panel of criteria developed by the authors. Random effects meta-analyses were used to account for observed heterogeneity. Thirty-six publications, consisting of 39 datasets, met our inclusion criteria. Availability of sanitation facilities was associated with significant protection against infection with soil-transmitted helminths (OR = 0.46 to 0.58). Regarding the use of sanitation, ORs of 0.54 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.28-1.02), 0.63 (95% CI 0.37-1.05), and 0.78 (95% CI 0.60-1.00) were determined for T. trichiura, hookworm, and A. lumbricoides, respectively. The overall ORs, combining sanitation availability and use, were 0.51 (95% CI 0.44-0.61) for the three soil-transmitted helminths combined, 0.54 (95% CI 0.43-0.69) for A. lumbricoides, 0.58 (95% CI 0.45-0.75) for T. trichiura, and 0.60 (95% CI 0.48-0.75) for hookworm. Conclusions: Despite a number of limitations (e.g., most studies used a cross-sectional design and were of low quality, with potential biases and considerable heterogeneity), our results reveal that sanitation is associated with a reduced risk of transmission of helminthiases to humans. Access to improved sanitation should be prioritized alongside preventive chemotherapy and health education to achieve a durable reduction of the burden of helminthiases.

Keywords: Anthelmintic Chemotherapy, Articles, Ascaris-Lumbricoides, At Risk, Authors, Availability, Behavioral Risk-Factors, Bibliographies, Burden, Chemotherapy, Control, Countries, Database, Design, Drugs, Education, Efficiency, Environmental-Factors, Global Burden, Health, Health Education, Helminth, Hookworm Infection, Human, Humans, Infection, Intestinal Parasitic Infections, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Low, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Morbidity, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Nematode Infections, Papers, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Reduction, Review, Risk, Science, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Urine, Waste-Water, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo Med10, e1001561.pdf](2013/Plo%20Med10,%20e1001561.pdf)

Abstract: Background: With increasing restrictions placed on physician-industry interactions, industry marketing may target other health professionals. Recent health policy developments confer even greater importance on the decision making of non-physician clinicians. The purpose of this systematic review is to examine the types and implications of non-physician clinician-industry interactions in clinical practice. Methods and Findings: We searched MEDLINE and Web of Science from January 1, 1946, through June 24, 2013, according to PRISMA guidelines. Non-physician clinicians eligible for inclusion were: Registered Nurses, nurse prescribers, Physician Assistants, pharmacists, dieticians, and physical or occupational therapists; trainee samples were excluded. Fifteen studies met inclusion criteria. Data were synthesized qualitatively into eight outcome domains: nature and frequency of industry interactions; attitudes toward industry; perceived ethical acceptability of interactions; perceived marketing influence; perceived reliability of industry information; preparation for industry interactions; reactions to industry relations policy; and management of industry interactions. Non-physician clinicians reported interacting with the pharmaceutical and infant formula industries. Clinicians across disciplines met with pharmaceutical representatives regularly and relied on them for practice information. Clinicians frequently received industry “information,” attended sponsored “education,” and acted as distributors for similar materials targeted at patients. Clinicians generally regarded this as an ethical use of industry resources, and felt they could detect “promotion” while benefiting from industry “information.” Free samples were among the most approved and common ways that clinicians interacted with industry. Included studies were observational and of varying methodological rigor; thus, these findings may not be generalizable. This review is, however, the first to our knowledge to provide a descriptive analysis of this literature. Conclusions: Non-physician clinicians’ generally positive attitudes toward industry interactions, despite their recognition of issues related to bias, suggest that industry interactions are normalized in clinical practice across non-physician disciplines. Industry relations policy should address all disciplines and be implemented consistently in order to mitigate conflicts of interest and address such interactions’ potential to affect patient care.

Keywords: Acceptability, Analysis, Attitudes, Bias, Breast-Milk Substitutes, Care, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Conflicts of Interest, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Survey, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Disciplines, Ethical, First, Guidelines, Health, Health Policy, Health Professionals, Infant, Infant Formula, Influence, Information, International Code, Issues, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Marketing, Medication Samples, Medline, Methods, Nov, Nurses, Observational, Occupational, Outcome, Patient Care, Patients, Perceptions, Pharmaceutical-Industry, Pharmacists, Physical, Policy, Potential, Practice, Preparation, Prescribers, Purpose, Recent, Relations, Reliability, Representatives, Resources, Restrictions, Review, Science, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo Med11, 1001619.pdf](2014/Plo%20Med11,%201001619.pdf)

Abstract: Editors’ Summary Background Every year more than 200 million cases of malaria occur worldwide, and more than 600,000 people, mostly children living in sub-Saharan Africa, die from this parasitic infection. Malaria is transmitted to people through the bites of night-flying mosquitoes. Soon after entering the human body, the parasite begins to replicate in red blood cells, bursting out every 2-3 days and infecting more red blood cells. The presence of the parasite in the bloodstream causes malaria’s recurring flu-like symptoms, which need to be treated promptly with antimalarial drugs to prevent anemia (a reduction in red blood cell numbers) and life-threatening organ damage. Malaria can be prevented by using insecticides to control the mosquitoes (vectors) that spread the parasite and by sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) to avoid mosquito bites. High levels of ITN use reduce malaria-related deaths among children by about 20%. Consequently, the widespread provision of ITNs is a mainstay of global efforts to control malaria. Why Was This Study Done? ? About 50% of African households now possess an ITN. However, the emergence of resistance to pyrethroid insecticides-the insecticide class recommended by the World Health Organization for use in ITNs-in some mosquitoes potentially threatens the efficacy of ITNs. Pyrethroids kill Anopheles mosquitoes (the main malaria vectors in sub-Saharan Africa) but also prevent mosquitoes entering houses (deterrence), disrupt feeding, and encourage mosquitoes to leave homes prematurely (“induced exophily”; Anopheles mosquitoes usually rest inside for a while after feeding). Worryingly, 27 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have already reported resistance to pyrethroids in Anopheles mosquitoes. In this systematic review and meta-analysis, the researchers assess the impact of pyrethroid resistance on the efficacy of ITNs against African anopheline mosquitoes in terms of entomological outcomes. A systematic review identifies all the research on a given topic using predefined criteria, meta-analysis uses statistical methods to combine the results of several studies, and entomological outcomes are measures of mosquito behavior and survival. What Did the Researchers Do and Find? ? The researchers identified 25 reports of laboratory and field studies of the impact of ITNs on African malaria vectors that measured the mosquitoes’ resistance to pyrethroid insecticides at the time of the study. The laboratory studies used two assays to measure entomological outcomes. The cone test measured mosquito mortality (death), percent of mosquitoes knocked down (immobilized) after 60 minutes, and the time to knock down 50% or 95% of the mosquitoes after brief exposure to an ITN or untreated bed net (UTN). In the tunnel test, mosquitoes had to pass through a holed ITN or UTN to reach animal baits; counts of live and dead mosquitoes, and fed and unfed mosquitoes on both sides of the net measured deterrence, blood feeding, and mosquito mortality. In the field studies, volunteers slept under an ITN or UTN in an experimental hut. Subsequent counts of live and dead mosquitoes and fed and unfed mosquitoes inside the huts and in exit traps measured deterrence, blood feeding, mosquito mortality, and induced exophily. The researchers report that the measurement of insecticide resistance was inconsistent across the identified studies. Nevertheless, their analysis found that ITNs are more effective than UTNs in relation to mosquito mortality, regardless of resistance. There was a relationship between resistance and the risk difference for mosquito mortality in laboratory and field studies, but the substantive variation between studies means that the findings should be interpreted with caution. What Do These Findings Mean? ? These findings show that pyrethroid resistance clearly affects entomological outcomes in laboratory studies, and suggests that this pattern may also be observed in field trials. However, ITNs remained at least somewhat effective despite insecticide resistance in terms of personal protection. The researchers note that there was considerable variability (heterogeneity) among the results obtained in the field trials and suggest that poorly standardized methods and reporting might have masked the true relationship between insecticide resistance and ITN efficacy in these studies. Thus, although ITNs continue to have a substantive effect in many laboratory studies in the face of insecticide resistance, whether ITNs are likely to remain effective against insecticide-resistant mosquitoes in the real world cannot be definitively concluded. Malaria experts and vector biologists need to work together to improve the quality of field trials and to standardize the measurement of insecticide resistance and entomological outcomes, suggest the researchers. Such collaborations, they conclude, are essential to provide the data that policy makers need to plan malaria control strategies. Additional Information Please access these websites via the online version of this summary at http:, , dx.doi.org, 10.1371, journal.pmed.1001619. Information is available from the World Health Organization on malaria (in several languages); the World Malaria Report 2013 provides details of the current global malaria situation Information is available from the World Health Organization on a call for action to tackle the growing threat of insecticide resistance and to facilitate the development of innovative vector control tools and strategies (in English, French and Spanish) The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provide information on malaria (in English and Spanish) and on insecticide-treated bed nets; it also provides a selection of personal stories about malaria Information is available from the <ext-link ext-link-type=“uri” xlink:href=“http:, , www.rollbackmalaria. org, ” xlink:type=“simple”>Roll Back Malaria Partnership on the global control of malaria and on the Global Malaria Action Plan (in English and French); its website includes fact sheets about malaria in Africa and about insecticide-treated bed nets MedlinePlus provides links to additional information on malaria (in English and Spanish) Background Pyrethroid insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) help contribute to reducing malaria deaths in Africa, but their efficacy is threatened by insecticide resistance in some malaria mosquito vectors. We therefore assessed the evidence that resistance is attenuating the effect of ITNs on entomological outcomes. Methods and Findings We included laboratory and field studies of African malaria vectors that measured resistance at the time of the study and used World Health Organization-recommended impregnation regimens. We reported mosquito mortality, blood feeding, induced exophily (premature exit of mosquitoes from the hut), deterrence, time to 50% or 95% knock-down, and percentage knock-down at 60 min. Publications were searched from 1 January 1980 to 31 December 2013 using MEDLINE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, African Index Medicus, and CAB Abstracts. We stratified studies into three levels of insecticide resistance, and ITNs were compared with untreated bed nets (UTNs) using the risk difference (RD). Heterogeneity was explored visually and statistically. Included were 36 laboratory and 24 field studies, reported in 25 records. Studies tested and reported resistance inconsistently. Based on the meta-analytic results, the difference in mosquito mortality risk for ITNs compared to UTNs was lower in higher resistance categories. However, mortality risk was significantly higher for ITNs compared to UTNs regardless of resistance. For cone tests: low resistance, risk difference (RD) 0.86 (95% CI 0.72 to 1.01); moderate resistance, RD 0.71 (95% CI 0.53 to 0.88); high resistance, RD 0.56 (95% CI 0.17 to 0.95). For tunnel tests: low resistance, RD 0.74 (95% CI 0.61 to 0.87); moderate resistance, RD 0.50 (95% CI 0.40 to 0.60); high resistance, RD 0.39 (95% CI 0.24 to 0.54). For hut studies: low resistance, RD 0.56 (95% CI 0.43 to 0.68); moderate resistance, RD 0.39 (95% CI 0.16 to 0.61); high resistance, RD 0.35 (95% CI 0.27 to 0.43). However, with the exception of the moderate resistance category for tunnel tests, there was extremely high heterogeneity across studies in each resistance category (chi-squared test, p<0.00001, I-2 varied from 95% to 100%). Conclusions This meta-analysis found that ITNs are more effective than UTNs regardless of resistance. There appears to be a relationship between resistance and the RD for mosquito mortality in laboratory and field studies. However, the substantive heterogeneity in the studies’ results and design may mask the true relationship between resistance and the RD, and the results need to be interpreted with caution. Our analysis suggests the potential for cumulative meta-analysis in entomological trials, but further field research in this area will require specialists in the field to work together to improve the quality of trials, and to standardise designs, assessment, and reporting of both resistance and entomological outcomes. Please see later in the article for the Editors’ Summary.

Keywords: Access, Africa, Analysis, Anemia, Assessment, Behavior, Blood, Bursting, Cab, Cell, Children, Citation, Collaborations, Control, Cote-Divoire, Criteria, Culex-Quinquefasciatus Mosquitos, Cumulative, Damage, Data, Death, Design, Deterrence, Development, Disease, Drugs, Editors, Efficacy, English, Evidence, Experimental, Experimental Hut Evaluation, Experts, Exposure, Feeding, Field, Funestus, Gambiae s.s., Global, Health, Heterogeneity, Human, Immobilized, Impact, Impregnated Bednets, Impregnation, Induced, Infection, Information, Insecticide, Insecticide Resistance, Insecticides, Languages, Living, Malaria, Malaria Vector, Mar, Measure, Measurement, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Mosquitoes, Mutation, Online, Outcomes, Partnership, Pattern, Permanet(R) 3.0, Policy, Populations, Potential, Premature, Prevent, Prevention, Protection, Publications, Pyrethroids, Quality, Quality Of, Records, Red Blood Cells, Reduction, Reporting, Research, Researchers, Resistance, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Sciences, Selection, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Sub-Saharan Africa, Survival, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Threatened, Topic, US, Variability, Version, Websites, Work, World, World Health Organization

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Full Text: [2014\Plo Med11, 1001620.pdf](2014/Plo%20Med11,%201001620.pdf)

Abstract: Editors’ Summary Background Worldwide, more than a billion people are infected with soil-transmitted helminths (STHs), parasitic worms that live in the human intestine (gut). These intestinal worms, including roundworm, hookworm, and whipworm, mainly occur in tropical and subtropical regions and are most common in developing countries, where personal hygiene is poor, there is insufficient access to clean water, and sanitation (disposal of human feces and urine) is inadequate or absent. STHs colonize the human intestine and their eggs are shed in feces and enter the soil. Humans ingest the eggs, either by touching contaminated ground or eating unwashed fruit and vegetables grown in such soil. Hookworm may enter the body by burrowing through the skin, most commonly when bare-footed individuals walk on infected soil. Repeated infection with STHs leads to a heavy parasite infestation of the gut, causing chronic diarrhea, intestinal bleeding, and abdominal pain. In addition the parasites compete with their human host for nutrients, leading to malnutrition, anemia, and, in heavily infected children, stunting of physical growth and slowing of mental development. Why Was This Study Done? ? While STH infections can be treated in the short-term with deworming medication, rapid re-infection is common, therefore a more comprehensive program of improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is needed. WASH strategies include improvements in water access (e.g., water quality, water quantity, and distance to water), sanitation access (e.g., access to improved latrines, latrine maintenance, and fecal sludge management), and hygiene practices (e.g., handwashing before eating and, or after defecation, water treatment, soap use, wearing shoes, and water storage practices). WASH strategies have been shown to be effective for reducing rates of diarrhea and other neglected tropical diseases, such as trachoma; however, there is limited evidence linking specific WASH access or practices to STH infection rates. In this systematic review and meta-analysis, the researchers investigate whether WASH access or practices lower the risk of STH infections. A systematic review uses predefined criteria to identify all the research on a given topic; a meta-analysis is a statistical method that combines the results of several studies. What Did the Researchers Do and Find? ? The researchers identified 94 studies that included measurements of the relationship between WASH access and practices with one or more types of STHs. Meta-analyses of the data from 35 of these studies indicated that overall people with access to WASH strategies or practices were about half as likely to be infected with any STH. Specifically, a lower odds of infection with any STH was observed for those people who use treated water (odd ratio [OR] of 0.46), have access to sanitation (OR of 0.66), wear shoes (OR of 0.30), and use soap or have soap availability (OR of 0.53) compared to those without access to these practices or strategies. In addition, infection with roundworm was less than half as likely in those who practiced handwashing both before eating and after defecating than those who did not practice handwashing (OR of 0.38 and 0.45, respectively). What Do These Findings Mean? ? The studies included in this systematic review and meta-analysis have several shortcomings. For example, most were cross-sectional surveys-studies that examined the effect of WASH strategies on STH infections in a population at a single time point. Given this study design, people with access to WASH strategies may have shared other characteristics that were actually responsible for the observed reductions in the risk of STH infections. Consequently, the overall quality of the included studies was low and there was some evidence for publication bias (studies showing a positive association are more likely to be published than those that do not). Nevertheless, these findings confirm that WASH access and practices provide an effective control measure for STH. Controlling STHs in developing countries would have a huge positive impact on the physical and mental health of the population, especially children, therefore there should be more emphasis on expanding access to WASH as part of development guidelines and targets, in addition to short-term preventative chemotherapy currently used. Additional Information Please access these websites via the online version of this summary at http:, , dx.doi.org, 10.1371, journal.pmed.1001620. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also provides detailed information on roundworm, whipworm, and hookworm infections The World Health Organization provides information on soil-transmitted helminths, including a description of the current control strategy Children Without Worms (CWW) partners with Johnson & Johnson, GlaxoSmithKline, the World Health Organization, national ministries of health and education, non-governmental organizations, and others to promote treatment and prevention of soil-transmitted helminthiasis. CWW advocates a four-pronged, comprehensive control strategy-Water, Sanitation, Hygiene Education, and Deworming (WASHED) to break the cycle of reinfection The Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases, an advocacy initiative dedicated to raising the awareness, political will, and funding necessary to control and eliminate the most common neglected tropical diseases, provides information on infections with roundworm (ascariasis), whipworm (trichuriasis), and hookworm WASH for the Neglected Tropical Diseases is a repository of information on WASH and the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) such as soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and features a resource titled “WASH and the NTDs: A Manual for WASH Implementers.” Two international programs promoting water sanitation are the <ext-link ext-link-type=“uri” xlink:href=“http:, , www.who. int, water\_sanitation\_health, en, ” xlink:type=“simple”>World Health Organization Water Sanitation and Health program and the World Health Organization, United Nations Childrens Fund Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation Background Preventive chemotherapy represents a powerful but short-term control strategy for soil-transmitted helminthiasis. Since humans are often re-infected rapidly, long-term solutions require improvements in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The purpose of this study was to quantitatively summarize the relationship between WASH access or practices and soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infection. Methods and Findings We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine the associations of improved WASH on infection with STH (Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura, hookworm [Ancylostoma duodenale and Necator americanus], and Strongyloides stercoralis). PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and LILACS were searched from inception to October 28, 2013 with no language restrictions. Studies were eligible for inclusion if they provided an estimate for the effect of WASH access or practices on STH infection. We assessed the quality of published studies with the Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach. A total of 94 studies met our eligibility criteria; five were randomized controlled trials, whilst most others were cross-sectional studies. We used random-effects meta-analyses and analyzed only adjusted estimates to help account for heterogeneity and potential confounding respectively. Use of treated water was associated with lower odds of STH infection (odds ratio [OR] 0.46, 95% CI 0.36-0.60). Piped water access was associated with lower odds of A. lumbricoides (OR 0.40, 95% CI 0.39-0.41) and T. trichiura infection (OR 0.57, 95% CI 0.45-0.72), but not any STH infection (OR 0.93, 95% CI 0.28-3.11). Access to sanitation was associated with decreased likelihood of infection with any STH (OR 0.66, 95% CI 0.57-0.76), T. trichiura (OR 0.61, 95% CI 0.50-0.74), and A. lumbricoides (OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.44-0.88), but not with hookworm infection (OR 0.80, 95% CI 0.61-1.06). Wearing shoes was associated with reduced odds of hookworm infection (OR 0.29, 95% CI 0.18-0.47) and infection with any STH (OR 0.30, 95% CI 0.11-0.83). Handwashing, both before eating (OR 0.38, 95% CI 0.26-0.55) and after defecating (OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.35-0.58), was associated with lower odds of A. lumbricoides infection. Soap use or availability was significantly associated with lower infection with any STH (OR 0.53, 95% CI 0.29-0.98), as was handwashing after defecation (OR 0.47, 95% CI 0.24-0.90). Observational evidence constituted the majority of included literature, which limits any attempt to make causal inferences. Due to underlying heterogeneity across observational studies, the meta-analysis results reflect an average of many potentially distinct effects, not an average of one specific exposure-outcome relationship. Conclusions WASH access and practices are generally associated with reduced odds of STH infection. Pooled estimates from all meta-analyses, except for two, indicated at least a 33% reduction in odds of infection associated with individual WASH practices or access. Although most WASH interventions for STH have focused on sanitation, access to water and hygiene also appear to significantly reduce odds of infection. Overall quality of evidence was low due to the preponderance of observational studies, though recent randomized controlled trials have further underscored the benefit of handwashing interventions. Limited use of the Joint Monitoring Program’s standardized water and sanitation definitions in the literature restricted efforts to generalize across studies. While further research is warranted to determine the magnitude of benefit from WASH interventions for STH control, these results call for multi-sectoral, integrated intervention packages that are tailored to social-ecological contexts. Please see later in the article for the Editors’ Summary.

Keywords: Abdominal, Access, Advocacy, Anemia, Approach, Ascaris-Lumbricoides, Assessment, Association, Availability, Bias, Bleeding, Characteristics, Chemotherapy, Children, Chronic, Cluster-Randomized-Trial, Confounding, Control, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Studies, Data, Design, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Disease, Diseases, Disposal, Editors, Education, Effects, Environmental-Factors, Estimates, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence-Based Policy, Funding, Geohelminth Infection, Grade, Growth, Guidelines, Gut, Health, Heterogeneity, Hookworm Infection, Host, Human, Humans, Hygiene, Impact, Infected, Infection, Infections, Information, International, Intervention, Interventions, Intestinal Parasitic Infections, Intestine, Language, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Magnitude, Malnutrition, Management, Mar, Measure, Mental Health, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Network, Nutrients, Observational, Observational Studies, Odds Ratio, Online, Pain, Physical, Population, Potential, Practice, Practices, Prevention, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Recent, Reduction, Research, Researchers, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Sanitation, School-Based Hygiene, Science, Skin, Sludge, Soil, Solutions, Storage, Strategy, Study Design, Systematic Review, Topic, Treatment, Tropical, Urine, US, Vegetables, Version, Water, Water Quality, Water Quantity, Water Treatment, Water-Quality, Web of Science, Websites, World Health Organization

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Full Text: [2014\Plo Med11, e1001644.pdf](2014/Plo%20Med11,%20e1001644.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Access to safe drinking-water is a fundamental requirement for good health and is also a human right. Global access to safe drinking-water is monitored by WHO and UNICEF using as an indicator “use of an improved source,” which does not account for water quality measurements. Our objectives were to determine whether water from “improved” sources is less likely to contain fecal contamination than “unimproved” sources and to assess the extent to which contamination varies by source type and setting. Methods and Findings: Studies in Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish were identified from online databases, including PubMed and Web of Science, and grey literature. Studies in low-and middle-income countries published between 1990 and August 2013 that assessed drinking-water for the presence of Escherichia coli or thermotolerant coliforms (TTC) were included provided they associated results with a particular source type. In total 319 studies were included, reporting on 96,737 water samples. The odds of contamination within a given study were considerably lower for “improved” sources than “unimproved” sources (odds ratio [OR] = 0.15 [0.10-0.21], I-2 = 80.3% [72.9-85.6]). However over a quarter of samples from improved sources contained fecal contamination in 38% of 191 studies. Water sources in low-income countries (OR = 2.37 [1.52-3.71]; p<0.001) and rural areas (OR = 2.37 [1.47-3.81] p<0.001) were more likely to be contaminated. Studies rarely reported stored water quality or sanitary risks and few achieved robust random selection. Safety may be overestimated due to infrequent water sampling and deterioration in quality prior to consumption. Conclusion: Access to an “improved source” provides a measure of sanitary protection but does not ensure water is free of fecal contamination nor is it consistent between source types or settings. International estimates therefore greatly overstate use of safe drinking-water and do not fully reflect disparities in access. An enhanced monitoring strategy would combine indicators of sanitary protection with measures of water quality.

Keywords: Access, Bacteriological Quality, Bottled Mineral-Water, Chinese, Consumption, Contamination, Countries, Databases, Disparities, Domestic Water, Drinking Water, English, Escherichia, Escherichia Coli, Estimates, Fecal Contamination, Health, Human, Indicator, Indicators, Literature, Low-And Middle-Income Countries, Measure, Measures, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Microbial Quality, Microbiological Quality, Monitoring, Odds Ratio, Online, Point-Of-Use, Protection, Public-Health Risk, Pubmed, Quality, Reporting, Requirement, Review, Right, Risks, Rural, Rural Areas, Rural Communities, Safety, Sampling, Science, Selection, Source, Sources, South-Africa, Strategy, Systematic Review, Unicef, Water, Water Quality, Water Samples, Water-Quality, Web Of Science, Well Water, WHO

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Full Text: [2014\Plo Med11, e1001645.pdf](2014/Plo%20Med11,%20e1001645.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) are widely accepted as the preferred study design for evaluating healthcare interventions. When the sample size is determined, a (target) difference is typically specified that the RCT is designed to detect. This provides reassurance that the study will be informative, i.e., should such a difference exist, it is likely to be detected with the required statistical precision. The aim of this review was to identify potential methods for specifying the target difference in an RCT sample size calculation. Methods and Findings: A comprehensive systematic review of medical and non-medical literature was carried out for methods that could be used to specify the target difference for an RCT sample size calculation. The databases searched were MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process, EMBASE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, the Cochrane Methodology Register, PsycINFO, Science Citation Index, EconLit, the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), and Scopus (for in-press publications); the search period was from 1966 or the earliest date covered, to between November 2010 and January 2011. Additionally, textbooks addressing the methodology of clinical trials and International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH) tripartite guidelines for clinical trials were also consulted. A narrative synthesis of methods was produced. Studies that described a method that could be used for specifying an important and/or realistic difference were included. The search identified 11,485 potentially relevant articles from the databases searched. Of these, 1,434 were selected for full-text assessment, and a further nine were identified from other sources. Fifteen clinical trial textbooks and the ICH tripartite guidelines were also reviewed. In total, 777 studies were included, and within them, seven methods were identified-anchor, distribution, health economic, opinion-seeking, pilot study, review of the evidence base, and standardised effect size. Conclusions: A variety of methods are available that researchers can use for specifying the target difference in an RCT sample size calculation. Appropriate methods may vary depending on the aim (e.g., specifying an important difference versus a realistic difference), context (e.g., research question and availability of data), and underlying framework adopted (e.g., Bayesian versus conventional statistical approach). Guidance on the use of each method is given. No single method provides a perfect solution for all contexts.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Assessment, Availability, Calculation, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Clinically Important Difference, Conference, Consensus Panel Report, Context, Conventional, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Data, Databases, Delta, Design, Distribution, Economic, Education, Effect Size, Embase, Evidence, Framework, Guidelines, Health, Health-Assessment Questionnaire, Human, Information, Interventions, Literature, Low-Back-Pain, Medical, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Minimally Important Difference, Patient-Reported Outcomes, Pharmaceuticals, Pilot, Potential, Precision, Psycinfo, Publications, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rct, Research, Researchers, Review, Sample Size, Sample-Size Determination, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Size, Solution, Sources, Study Design, Sufficiently Important Difference, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Textbooks, Trial

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Full Text: [2010\PLo Neg Tro Dis4, e682.pdf](2010\PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis4,%20e682.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Metronidazole is the most commonly used drug for the treatment of giardiasis in humans. In spite of its therapeutic efficacy for giardiasis, low patient compliance, especially in children, side effects, and the emergence of metronidazole-resistant strains may restrict its use. Albendazole has been used to treat Giardia duodenalis infections in recent years. However, efficacy studies in vivo and in vitro have produced diverse results as to its effectiveness. A moderately benign side effect profile, combined with established efficacy against many helminths, renders it promising for treatment of giardiasis in humans. Methodology and Principal Findings: We performed a search in the PUBMED, Scopus, EMBASE, the ISI Web of Science, LILIACS, and Cochrane Controlled Trials Register for trials published before February 2010 as well as in references of relevant research and review articles. Eight randomized clinical trials (including 900 patients) comparing the effectiveness of albendazole with that of metronidazole were included in meta-analysis. After extracting and validating the data, the pooled risk ratio (RR) was calculated using an inverse-variance random-effects model. Albendazole was found to be equally as effective as metronidazole in the treatment of giardiasis in humans (RR 0.97; 95% CI, 0.93, 1.01). In addition, safety analysis suggested that patients treated with albendazole had a lower risk of adverse effects compared with those who received metronidazole (RR 0.36; 95% CI, 0.10, 1.34), but limitations of the sample size precluded a definite conclusion. Conclusions/Significance: The effectiveness of albendazole, when given as a single dose of 400 mg/day for 5 days, was comparable to that of metronidazole. Patients treated with albendazole tended to have fewer side effects compared with those who took metronidazole. Given the safety, effectiveness, and low costs of albendazole, this drug could be potentially used as an alternative and/or a replacement for the existing metronidazole therapy protocols in the treatment of giardiasis in humans.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Analysis, Children, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Cochrane, Compliance, Costs, Diagnosis, Drug, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Humans, In Vivo, ISI, Lamblia Infection, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Model, Neurocysticercosis, Nitroimidazoles, Profile, Pubmed, Randomized Clinical Trials, Ratio, Research, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Scopus, Susceptibility, Therapy, Tinidazole, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\PLo Neg Tro Dis5, e1278.pdf](2011\PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis5,%20e1278.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The effects of various dengue control measures have been investigated in previous studies. The aim of this review was to investigate the relative effectiveness (RE) of different educational messages embedded in a community-based approach on the incidence of Aedes aegypti larvae using entomological measures as outcomes. Methods and Findings: A systematic electronic search using MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library was carried out to March 2010. Previous systematic reviews were also assessed. Data concerning interventions, outcomes, effect size and study design were extracted. Basic meta-analyses were done for pooled effect size, heterogeneity and publication bias using Comprehensive Meta-analysis. Further analysis of heterogeneitity was done by multi-level modelling using MLwiN. 21 publications with 22 separate studies were included in this review. Meta-analysis of these 22 pooled studies showed an RE of 0.25 (95% CI 0.17-0.37), but with substantial heterogeneity (Cochran’s Q = 1254, df = 21, p = < 0.001,). Further analysis of this heterogeneity showed that over 60% of between study variance could be explained by just two variables; whether or not studies used historic or contemporary controls and time from intervention to assessment. When analyses were restricted to those studies using contemporary control, there was a polynomial relationship between effectiveness and time to assessment. Whether or not chemicals or other control measures were used did not appear have any effect on intervention effectiveness. Conclusion: The results suggest that such measures do appear to be effective at reducing entomological indices. However, those studies that use historical controls almost certainly overestimate the value of interventions. There is evidence that interventions are most effective some 18 to 24 months after the intervention but then subsequently decline.

Keywords: Aedes, Aedes-Aegypti, Analysis, Assessment, Bias, Chemicals, Cochrane, Control, Dengue, Design, Effectiveness, Incidence, Intervention, Interventions, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Modelling, Multilevel Modelling, Outcomes, Prevention, Programs, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\PLo Neg Tro Dis7, e2445.pdf](2013/PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis7,%20e2445.pdf)

Abstract: The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) is an independent global programme of scientific collaboration cosponsored by the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization. TDR’s strategy is based on stewardship for research on infectious diseases of poverty, empowerment of endemic countries, research on neglected priority needs, and the promotion of scientific collaboration influencing global efforts to combat major tropical diseases. In 2001, in view of the achievements obtained in the reduction of transmission of Chagas disease through the Southern Cone Initiative and the improvement in Chagas disease control activities in some countries of the Andean and the Central American Initiatives, TDR transferred the Chagas Disease Implementation Research Programme (CIRP) to the Communicable Diseases Unit of the Pan American Health Organization (CD/PAHO). This paper presents a scientometric evaluation of the 73 projects from 18 Latin American and European countries that were granted by CIRP/PAHO/TDR between 1997 and 2007. We analyzed all final reports of the funded projects and scientific publications, technical reports, and human resource training activities derived from them. Results about the number of projects funded, countries and institutions involved, gender analysis, number of published papers in indexed scientific journals, main topics funded, patents inscribed, and triatomine species studied are presented and discussed. The results indicate that CIRP/PAHO/TDR initiative has contributed significantly, over the 1997-2007 period, to Chagas disease knowledge as well as to the individual and institutional-building capacity.

Keywords: Amazon Region, Analysis, Benefit Trial, Blood-Samples, Capacity, Chagas Disease, Collaboration, Control, Discovery, Disease, Diseases, Empowerment, Evaluation, Gender, Gender Analysis, Global, Health, Human, Humid Chaco, Implementation, Improvement, Infectious Diseases, Institutions, Journals, Knowledge, Needs, Northern Argentina, Nov, Oral-Transmission, Papers, Patents, Poverty, Promotion, Publications, Reduction, Research, Results, Rural Area, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Journals, Scientific Publications, Scientometric, Species, Strategy, Training, Transmission, Triatoma-Infestans Hemiptera, Tropical, Trypanosoma-Cruzi, World Bank, World Health Organization

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Full Text: [2013\PLo Neg Tro Dis7, e2568.pdf](2013/PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis7,%20e2568.pdf)

Abstract: Background This study designed and applied accessible yet systematic methods to generate baseline information about the patterns and structure of Canada’s neglected tropical disease (NTD) research network; a network that, until recently, was formed and functioned on the periphery of strategic Canadian research funding. Methodology Multiple methods were used to conduct this study, including: (1) a systematic bibliometric procedure to capture archival NTD publications and co-authorship data; (2) a country-level core-periphery network analysis to measure and map the structure of Canada’s NTD co-authorship network including its size, density, cliques, and centralization; and (3) a statistical analysis to test the correlation between the position of countries in Canada’s NTD network (k-core measure) and the quantity and quality of research produced. Principal Findings Over the past sixty years (1950-2010), Canadian researchers have contributed to 1,079 NTD publications, specializing in Leishmania, African sleeping sickness, and leprosy. of this work, 70% of all first authors and co-authors (n=4,145) have been Canadian. Since the 1990s, however, a network of international co-authorship activity has been emerging, with representation of researchers from 62 different countries; largely researchers from OECD countries (e.g. United States and United Kingdom) and some non-OECD countries (e.g. Brazil and Iran). Canada has a core-periphery NTD international research structure, with a densely connected group of OECD countries and some African nations, such as Uganda and Kenya. Sitting predominantly on the periphery of this research network is a cluster of 16 non-OECD nations that fall within the lowest GDP percentile of the network. Conclusion/Significance The publication specialties, composition, and position of NTD researchers within Canada’s NTD country network provide evidence that while Canadian researchers currently remain the overall gatekeepers of the NTD research they generate; there is opportunity to leverage existing research collaborations and help advance regions and NTD areas that are currently under-developed. Author Summary This study applies co-authorship network analysis to generate baseline information about the patterns and structure of Canada’s neglected tropical disease (NTD) publication activity and research network. Researchers, public and private funders, not-for-profit organizations, and policy makers may use the methodology or study findings for targeting, monitoring, and assessing Canada’s contribution to a research field that is ready for attention and advancements. Future studies could use the findings to comparatively analyze the emergence of specific NTD research amongst institutional networks or further examine attributes and mechanisms that support and impede Canadian involvement in NTD research production and collaborative North-South research partnerships.

Keywords: Activity, Advance, Analysis, Assessing, Attention, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Canada, Canadian Research, Cluster, Co-Authors, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Collaborations, Collaborative Research, Composition, Correlation, Country, Data, Disease, Evidence, Field, First, Funding, Gatekeepers, GDP, Impact, Information, International, Iran, K-Core, Kenya, Leishmania, Measure, Mechanisms, Medicine, Methodology, Methods, Monitoring, Nations, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Partnerships, Percentile, Policy, Procedure, Programs, Public, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Representation, Research, Research Funding, Researchers, Scientific Productivity, Sickness, Size, Statistical Analysis, Strategic, Structure, Support, Targeting, Tool, Tropical, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Work

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Full Text: [2014\PLo Neg Tro Dis7, e2733.pdf](2014/PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis7,%20e2733.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Giardiasis is one of the most common causes of diarrheal disease worldwide and 5-nitroimidazoles (5-NI) are the most commonly prescribed drugs for the treatment of giardiasis. We evaluated the efficacy of 5-nitroimidazoles (5-NI) in the treatment of giardiasis in a systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Methodology/Principal Findings: We conducted a comprehensive literature search in PubMed-Medline, Scopus, Web of Science and Cochrane Library for RCTs evaluating the efficacy of 5-NI vs. control (placebo or active treatment) on parasitological cure in patients with parasitologically-demonstrated giardiasis. The search was performed in May 2013 with no language restriction by two authors independently. The efficacy outcome was parasitological cure, and harmful outcomes were abdominal pain, bitter or metallic taste, and headache. We included 30 RCTs (n = 3,930). There was a significant and slightly higher response rate with 5-NI in giardiasis treatment (RR 1.06, 95% CI 1.02-1.11, p = 0.005). There was high heterogeneity among studies (I-2 = 72%). The response rates for metronidazole, tinidazole and secnidazole were similar (RR 1.05, 95% CI 1.01-1.09, p = 0.01; RR 1.32 95% CI 1.10-1.59, p = 0.003; and RR 1.18 95% CI 0.93-1.449, p = 0.18, respectively). On subgroup analyses, the response rates did not vary substantially and high heterogeneity persisted (I-2 = 57%-80%). Harmful outcomes were uncommon, and 5-NIs were associated with lower risk of abdominal pain, and higher risk of both bitter or metallic taste and headache. Conclusions: Studies investigating the efficacy of 5-NI in giardiasis treatment are highly heterogeneous. 5-NIs have a slightly better efficacy and worse profile for mild harmful outcomes in the treatment of giardiasis in comparison to controls. Larger high quality RCTs are needed to further assess efficacy and safety profiles of 5-NI.

Keywords: Abdominal, Adult Giardiasis, Albendazole, Analyses, Authors, Children, Clinical-Trials, Comparison, Control, Disease, Drugs, Efficacy, Heterogeneity, Lamblia Infection, Language, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Mebendazole, Metronidazole, Open-Label Trial, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Patients, Placebo, Profiles, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Refractory Giardiasis, Response, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tinidazole, Treatment, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\PLo Neg Tro Dis7, e3285.pdf](2014/PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis7,%20e3285.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The control of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) has primarily focused on preventive chemotherapy and case management. Less attention has been placed on the role of ensuring access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene and personal preventive measures in reducing exposure to infection. Our aim was to assess whether footwear use was associated with a lower risk of selected NTDs. Methodology: We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the association between footwear use and infection or disease for those NTDs for which the route of transmission or occurrence may be through the feet. We included Buruli ulcer, cutaneous larva migrans (CLM), leptospirosis, mycetoma, myiasis, podoconiosis, snakebite, tungiasis, and soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections, particularly hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis. We searched Medline, Embase, Cochrane, Web of Science, CINAHL Plus, and Popline databases, contacted experts, and hand-searched reference lists for eligible studies. The search was conducted in English without language, publication status, or date restrictions up to January 2014. Studies were eligible for inclusion if they reported a measure of the association between footwear use and the risk of each NTD. Publication bias was assessed using funnel plots. Descriptive study characteristics and methodological quality of the included studies were summarized. For each study outcome, both outcome and exposure data were abstracted and crude and adjusted effect estimates presented. Individual and summary odds ratio (OR) estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated as a measure of intervention effect, using random effects meta-analyses. Principal Findings: Among the 427 studies screened, 53 met our inclusion criteria. Footwear use was significantly associated with a lower odds of infection of Buruli ulcer (OR = 0.15; 95% CI: 0.08-0.29), CLM (OR = 0.24; 95% CI: 0.06-0.96), tungiasis (OR = 0.42; 95% CI: 0.26-0.70), hookworm infection (OR = 0.48; 95% CI: 0.37-0.61), any STH infection (OR = 0.57; 95% CI: 0.39-0.84), strongyloidiasis (OR = 0.56; 95% CI: 0.38-0.83), and leptospirosis (OR = 0.59; 95% CI: 0.37-0.94). No significant association between footwear use and podoconiosis (OR = 0.63; 95% CI: 0.38-1.05) was found and no data were available for mycetoma, myiasis, and snakebite. The main limitations were evidence of heterogeneity and poor study quality inherent to the observational studies included. Conclusions/Significance: Our results show that footwear use was associated with a lower odds of several different NTDs. Access to footwear should be prioritized alongside existing NTD interventions to ensure a lasting reduction of multiple NTDs and to accelerate their control and elimination.

Keywords: Access, Association, Attention, Bias, Buruli Ulcer, Case Management, Characteristics, Chemotherapy, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Control Strategies, Criteria, Data, Databases, Descriptive Study, Disease, Diseases, Effects, Elimination, English, Estimates, Evidence, Experts, Exposure, Heterogeneity, Hookworm Infection, Hygiene, Infection, Infections, Intervals, Intervention, Interventions, Language, Leptospirosis, Management, Measure, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Mycobacterium-Ulcerans Infection, Nov, Observational, Observational Studies, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Podoconiosis, Preventive Measures, Publication, Publication Bias, Publication Status, Quality, Quality Of, Reduction, Reference, Reference Lists, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Role, Route, Rural-Community, Sanitation, School-Children, Science, Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis, Southern Ethiopia, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transmission, Tropical, Water, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\PLo Neg Tro Dis7, e3296.pdf](2014/PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis7,%20e3296.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Access to “safe’’ water and “adequate’’ sanitation are emphasized as important measures for schistosomiasis control. Indeed, the schistosomes’ lifecycles suggest that their transmission may be reduced through safe water and adequate sanitation. However, the evidence has not previously been compiled in a systematic review. Methodology: We carried out a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies reporting schistosome infection rates in people who do or do not have access to safe water and adequate sanitation. PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, and the Cochrane Library were searched from inception to 31 December 2013, without restrictions on year of publication or language. Studies’ titles and abstracts were screened by two independent assessors. Papers deemed of interest were read in full and appropriate studies included in the meta-analysis. Publication bias was assessed through the visual inspection of funnel plots and through Egger’s test. Heterogeneity of datasets within the meta-analysis was quantified using Higgins’ I-2. Principal Findings: Safe water supplies were associated with significantly lower odds of schistosomiasis (odds ratio (OR) = 0.53, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.47-0.61). Adequate sanitation was associated with lower odds of Schistosoma mansoni, (OR = 0.59, 95% CI: 0.47-0.73) and Schistosoma haematobium (OR = 0.69, 95% CI: 0.57-0.84). Included studies were mainly cross-sectional and quality was largely poor. Conclusions/Significance: Our systematic review and meta-analysis suggests that increasing access to safe water and adequate sanitation are important measures to reduce the odds of schistosome infection. However, most of the studies were observational and quality was poor. Hence, there is a pressing need for adequately powered cluster randomized trials comparing schistosome infection risk with access to safe water and adequate sanitation, more studies which rigorously define water and sanitation, and new research on the relationships between water, sanitation, hygiene, human behavior, and schistosome transmission.

Keywords: Access, Behavior, Bias, Cluster, Confidence, Contact Patterns, Control, Cross-Sectional, Evidence, From, Human, Hygiene, Infection, Inspection, Interval, Intestinal Parasitosis, Language, Mansoni Infection, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Minas-Gerais, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Observational, Odds Ratio, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Rates, Reporting, Republic-Of-China, Research, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Sanitation, Schistosoma Haematobium, School-Children, Science, Sociodemographic Characteristics, Soil-Transmitted Helminth, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transmission, Water, Web, Web Of Science

? Jibat, T., Hogeveen, H. and Mourits, M.C.M. (2015), Review on dog rabies vaccination coverage in Africa: A question of dog accessibility or cost recovery? *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, **9** (2), Article Number: e0003447.

Full Text: [2015\PLo Neg Tro Dis9, e0003447.pdf](2015/PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis9,%20e0003447.pdf)

Abstract: Background Rabies still poses a significant human health problem throughout most of Africa, where the majority of the human cases results from dog bites. Mass dog vaccination is considered to be the most effective method to prevent rabies in humans. Our objective was to systematically review research articles on dog rabies parenteral vaccination coverage in Africa in relation to dog accessibility and vaccination cost recovery arrangement (i.e. free of charge or owner charged). Methodology/Principal Findings A systematic literature search was made in the databases of CAB abstracts (EBSCOhost and OvidSP), Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, Medline (EBSCOhost and OvidSP) and AJOL (African Journal Online) for peer reviewed articles on 1) rabies control, 2) dog rabies vaccination coverage and 3) dog demography in Africa. Identified articles were subsequently screened and selected using predefined selection criteria like year of publication (viz. >= 1990), type of study (cross sectional), objective(s) of the study (i.e. vaccination coverage rates, dog demographics and financial arrangements of vaccination costs), language of publication (English) and geographical focus (Africa). The selection process resulted in sixteen peer reviewed articles which were used to review dog demography and dog ownership status, and dog rabies vaccination coverage throughout Africa. The main review findings indicate that 1) the majority (up to 98.1%) of dogs in African countries are owned (and as such accessible), 2) puppies younger than 3 months of age constitute a considerable proportion (up to 30%) of the dog population and 3) male dogs are dominating in numbers (up to 3.6 times the female dog population). Dog rabies parenteral vaccination coverage was compared between “free of charge” and “owner charged” vaccination schemes by the technique of Meta-analysis. Results indicate that the rabies vaccination coverage following a free of charge vaccination scheme (68%) is closer to the World Health Organization recommended coverage rate (70%) than the achieved coverage rate in owner-charged dog rabies vaccination schemes (18%). Conclusions/Significance Most dogs in Africa are owned and accessible for parenteral vaccination against rabies if the campaign is performed “free of charge”.

Keywords: Abstracts, Accessibility, Africa, African Countries, Age, Articles, Bite Injuries, Cab, Campaign, Canine Rabies, Chad, Charge, Control, Cost, Cost Recovery, Cost-Recovery, Costs, Coverage, Criteria, Cross-Sectional, Databases, Demography, Dog, Ecology, Elimination, English, Female, From, Health, Health Problem, Human, Human Health, Humans, Journal, Language, Literature, Literature Search, Machakos District, Male, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Ndjamena, Peer-Reviewed, Population, Prevent, Publication, Pubmed, Rates, Recovery, Research, Results, Review, Rural Africa, Science, Scopus, Selection, Selection Criteria, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Vaccination, Web, Web Of Science, World Health Organization

? Marinho, D.S., Casas, C.N.P.R., Pereira, C.C.D. and Leite, I.C. (2015), Health economic evaluations of visceral leishmaniasis treatments: A systematic review. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, **9** (2), Article Number: e0003527.

Full Text: [2015\PLo Neg Tro Dis9, e0003527.pdf](2015/PLo%20Neg%20Tro%20Dis9,%20e0003527.pdf)

Abstract: Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a severe form of the leishmaniasis-disease complex. Its importance to public health relies on its high fatality rate in non-treated cases, the socioeconomic impact related to its morbidity, and its endemicity on different continents. The estimated burden of disease of VL varies from 1,969,000 to 2,357,000 Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs). VL is classified as a Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD), and is strongly related to poverty and its consequences. Visceral leishmaniasis calls for the development of cost-effective technologies for diagnosis and treatment. Objective The main objective of this study was to identify, describe, classify and analyze the scientific health economic evidence of VL-related technologies. Methods A web search of combinations of free text and Mesh terms related to the economic evaluation of visceral leishmaniasis was conducted on scientific publication databases (Web of Science, Scopus, Medline via the Pubmed and Lilacs). A manual search of references lists of articles previously identified by the authors was also included. Articles written in English, Portuguese, Spanish or French were considered suitable for inclusion. Articles that matched the inclusion criteria were screened by at least two researchers, who extracted information regarding the epidemiologic scenario and methodological issues on a standardized form. Results The initial search retrieved 107 articles, whose abstracts were inspected according to the inclusion criteria leading to a first selection of 49 (46%) articles. After the elimination of duplicates, the list was reduced to 21 (20%) articles. After careful reading and application of exclusion criteria, 14 papers were eligible according to the description, classification and analysis process proposed by the study. When classified by type of economic evaluation, articles were 7 (50%) cost-effectiveness, 5 (36%) cost-minimization, 1(7%) cost-benefit, and 1(7%) budget impact. When classified by methodology, studies were mainly nested to clinical-trials (“piggy back”) 8(57%). Discount rates for outcomes and costs were present in 3 (43%) of the cost-effectiveness studies, and according to WHO’s recommendations, the discount rate of 3% was used in all studies. Conclusions This article showed that health economic evaluations on visceral leishmaniasis used a wide range of technologies and methods. Nevertheless it is important to point out the geographic concentration of studies, which makes their transferability uncertain to different epidemiological scenarios, especially those concerning visceral leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania infantum.

Keywords: Abstracts, Analysis, Application, Article, Articles, Authors, Bihar, Budget, Burden, Classification, Clinical Trials, Concentration, Cost Benefit, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Minimization, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Criteria, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Disability, Disease, Diseases, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Elimination, English, Evaluation, Evidence, First, From, Health, Households, Impact, Indian Subcontinent, Information, Interventions, Issues, Leishmania, Leishmania Infantum, Leishmaniasis, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Morbidity, Nepal, Nested, Outcomes, Papers, Poverty, Public, Public Health, Publication, Rates, Reading, Recommendations, References, Researchers, Results, Review, Scenario, Scenarios, Science, Scientific Publication, Scopus, Selection, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technologies, Treatment, Treatments, Web, Web Of Science

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? Ioannidis, J.P.A. (2006), Concentration of the most-cited papers in the scientific literature: Analysis of journal ecosystems. *PLoS One*, **1** (1), Article Number: e5.

Full Text: [2006\Plo Bio1, e5.pdf](2006\Plo%20Bio1,%20e5.pdf)

Abstract: Background. A minority of scientific journals publishes the majority of scientific papers and receives the majority of citations. The extent of concentration of the most influential articles is less well known. Methods/Principal Findings. The 100 most-cited papers in the last decade in each of 21 scientific fields were analyzed; fields were considered as ecosystems and their “species” (journal) diversity was evaluated. Only 9% of journals in Journal Citation Reports had published at least one such paper. Among this 9%, half of them had published only one such paper. The number of journals that had published a larger number of most-cited papers decreased exponentially according to a Lotka law. Except for three scientific fields, six journals accounted for 53 to 94 of the 100 most-cited papers in their field. With increasing average number of citations per paper (citation density) in a scientific field, concentration of the most-cited papers in a few journals became even more prominent (p < 0.001). Concentration was unrelated to the number of papers published or number of journals available in a scientific field. Multidisciplinary journals accounted for 24% of all most-cited papers, with large variability across fields. The concentration of most-cited papers in multidisciplinary journals was most prominent in fields with high citation density (correlation coefficient 0.70, p < 0.001). Multidisciplinary journals had published fewer than eight of the 100 most-cited papers in eight scientific fields (none in two fields). Journals concentrating most-cited original articles often differed from those concentrating most-cited reviews. The concentration of the most-influential papers was stronger than the already prominent concentration of papers published and citations received. Conclusions. Despite a plethora of available journals, the most influential papers are extremely concentrated in few journals, especially in fields with high citation density. Existing multidisciplinary journals publish selectively most-cited papers from fields with high citation density.

? Kulkarni, A.V., Busse, J.W. and Shams, I. (2007), Characteristics associated with citation rate of the medical literature. *PLoS One*, **2** (5), Article Number: e403.

Full Text: [2007\Plo Bio2, e403.pdf](2007\Plo%20Bio2,%20e403.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The citation rate for articles is viewed as a measure of their importance and impact; however, little is known about what features of articles are associated with higher citation rate. Methodology/Principal Findings. We conducted a cohort study of all original articles, regardless of study methodology, published in the Lancet, JAMA, and New England Journal of Medicine, from October 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000. We identified 328 articles. Two blinded, independent reviewers extracted, in duplicate, nine variables from each article, which were analyzed in both univariable and multivariable linear least-squares regression models for their association with the annual rate of citations received by the article since publication. A two-way interaction between industry funding and an industry-favoring result was tested and found to be significant (p = 0.02). In our adjusted analysis, the presence of industry funding and an industry-favoring result was associated with an increase in annual citation rate of 25.7 (95% confidence interval, 8.5 to 42.8) compared to the absence of both industry funding and industry-favoring results. Higher annual rates of citation were also associated with articles dealing with cardiovascular medicine (13.3 more; 95% confidence interval, 3.9 to 22.3) and oncology (12.6 more; 95% confidence interval, 1.2 to 24.0), articles with group authorship (11.1 more; 95% confidence interval, 2.7 to 19.5), larger sample size and journal of publication. Conclusions/Significance. Large trials, with group authorship, industry-funded, with industry-favoring results, in oncology or cardiology were associated with greater subsequent citations.

? Talbott, J.R. (2007), Size matters: The number of prostitutes and the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. *PLoS One*, **2** (6), Article Number: e543.

Full Text: [2007\Plo Bio2, e543.pdf](2007\Plo%20Bio2,%20e543.pdf)

Abstract: Background. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates across countries of the world vary more than 500-fold from .06% in Hungary to 33.4% in Swaziland. One of the most cited research papers in the field, utilizing cross country regression analysis to analyze other correlates with this HIV prevalence data, is flawed in that it weights each country’s results by the country’s population. Methodology/Principal Findings. Based on cross-country linear and multiple regressions using newly gathered data from UNAIDS, the number of female commercial sex workers as a percentage of the female adult population is robustly positively correlated with countrywide HIV/AIDS prevalence levels. Confirming earlier studies, female illiteracy levels, gender illiteracy differences and income inequality within countries are also significantly positively correlated with HIV/AIDS levels. Muslims as a percentage of the population, itself highly correlated with country circumcision rates and previously found to be negatively correlated with HIV/AIDS prevalence, is insignificant when the percentage of commercial sex workers in a population is included in the analysis. Conclusions/Significance. This paper provides strong evidence that when conducted properly, cross country regression data does not support the theory that male circumcision is the key to slowing the AIDS epidemic. Rather, it is the number of infected prostitutes in a country that is highly significant and robust in explaining HIV prevalence levels across countries. An explanation is offered for why Africa has been hit the hardest by the AIDS pandemic and why there appears to be very little correlation between HIV/AIDS infection rates and country wealth.

Keywords: Adult, Africa, AID, AIDS, Analysis, Correlates, Countries, Differences, Gender, HIV, HIV Prevalence, HIV, AIDS, Hungary, Income, Infection, Male, Pandemic, Papers, Prevalence, Regression Analysis, Research, Research Papers, Sex, Theory

? Postma, E. (2007), Inflated impact factors? The true impact of evolutionary papers in non-evolutionary journals. *PLoS One*, **2** (10), Article Number: e999.

Full Text: [2007\Plo Bio2, e999.pdf](2007\Plo%20Bio2,%20e999.pdf)

Abstract: Amongst the numerous problems associated with the use of impact factors as a measure of quality are the systematic differences in impact factors that exist among scientific fields. While in theory this can be circumvented by limiting comparisons to journals within the same field, for a diverse and multidisciplinary field like evolutionary biology, in which the majority of papers are published in journals that publish both evolutionary and non-evolutionary papers, this is impossible. However, a journal’s overall impact factor may well be a poor predictor for the impact of its evolutionary papers. The extremely high impact factors of some multidisciplinary journals, for example, are by many believed to be driven mostly by publications from other fields. Despite plenty of speculation, however, we know as yet very little about the true impact of evolutionary papers in journals not specifically classified as evolutionary. Here I present, for a wide range of journals, an analysis of the number of evolutionary papers they publish and their average impact. I show that there are large differences in impact among evolutionary and non-evolutionary papers within journals; while the impact of evolutionary papers published in multidisciplinary journals is substantially overestimated by their overall impact factor, the impact of evolutionary papers in many of the more specialized, non-evolutionary journals is significantly underestimated. This suggests that, for evolutionary biologists, publishing in high-impact multidisciplinary journals should not receive as much weight as it does now, while evolutionary papers in more narrowly defined journals are currently undervalued. Importantly, however, their ranking remains largely unaffected. While journal impact factors may thus indeed provide a meaningful qualitative measure of impact, a fair quantitative comparison requires a more sophisticated journal classification system, together with multiple field-specific impact statistics per journal.

Keywords: Analysis, Biology, Classification, Comparison, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Publications, Publishing, Qualitative, Quality, Ranking, Statistics, Theory

? Stringer, M.J., Sales-Pardo, M. and Nunes Amaral, L.A. (2008), Effectiveness of journal ranking schemes as a tool for locating information. *PLoS One*, **3** (2), Article Number: e1683.

Full Text: [2008\Plo ONE3, e1683.pdf](2008\Plo%20ONE3,%20e1683.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The rise of electronic publishing, preprint archives, blogs, and wikis is raising concerns among publishers, editors, and scientists about the present day relevance of academic journals and traditional peer review. These concerns are especially fuelled by the ability of search engines to automatically identify and sort information. It appears that academic journals can only remain relevant if acceptance of research for publication within a journal allows readers to infer immediate, reliable information on the value of that research. METHODOLOGY/PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: Here, we systematically evaluate the effectiveness of journals, through the work of editors and reviewers, at evaluating unpublished research. We find that the distribution of the number of citations to a paper published in a given journal in a specific year converges to a steady state after a journal-specific transient time, and demonstrate that in the steady state the logarithm of the number of citations has a journal-specific typical value. We then develop a model for the asymptotic number of citations accrued by papers published in a journal that closely matches the data. CONCLUSIONS/SIGNIFICANCE: Our model enables us to quantify both the typical impact and the range of impacts of papers published in a journal. Finally, we propose a journal-ranking scheme that maximizes the efficiency of locating high impact research.

Keywords: Area, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citations, Impact, Journals, Judge, Paper, Peer Review, Publication, Publishing, Ranking, Research, ROC Curve, Science, Web

? Kondilis, B.K., Kiriaze, I.J., Athanasoulia, A.P. and Falagas, M.E. (2008), Mapping health literacy research in the European Union: A bibliometric analysis. *PLoS One*, **3** (6), Article Number: e2519.

Full Text: [2008\Plo ONE3, e2519.pdf](2008\Plo%20ONE3,%20e2519.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To examine and compare the research productivity on selected fields related to health literacy of the current members of the European Union, the four candidate countries waiting to join the EU, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States. Methodology/Principal findings: A bibliometric analysis (1991-2005). Data sources included papers published by authors from each country separately. The 25 European countries produce less than 1/3 health literacy research when compared to the U.S. (13,710 and 49,523 articles were published by authors with main affiliation in the European Union and the four candidate countries, and the U. S., respectively). The Netherlands and Sweden (followed by Germany, Italy, and France) are the European countries with the highest number of research published in fields related to health literacy. After adjustment for population Sweden, Finland, and Norway, were on the top of the relevant list. In addition, Sweden, Finland, and Ireland, were on the top of the list of countries regarding research productivity on the selected fields after adjustment for gross domestic product (GDP). Conclusions/Significance: Inequalities in research published on the topic of health literacy exist among Europe, Norway, Switzerland, and the U. S. More research may need to be done in all areas of health literacy in Europe and the potential detrimental effects of this gap should be further investigated.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical-Research, English, EU, France, Readability, Research, Research Productivity, Spanish, Topic, Written

? Zafarmand, M.H., van der Schouw, Y.T., Grobbee, D.E., de Leeuw, P.W. and Bots, M.L. (2008), The M235T polymorphism in the *AGT* gene and CHD risk: Evidence of a hardy-weinberg equilibrium violation and publication bias in a meta-analysis. *PLoS One*, **3** (6), Article Number: e2533.

Full Text: [2008\Plo Bio3, e2533.pdf](2008\Plo%20Bio3,%20e2533.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The M235T polymorphism in the AGT gene has been related to an increased risk of hypertension. This finding may also suggest an increased risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). Methodology/Principal Findings: A case-cohort study was conducted in 1,732 unrelated middle-age women (210 CHD cases and 1,522 controls) from a prospective cohort of 15,236 initially healthy Dutch women. We applied a Cox proportional hazards model to study the association of the polymorphism with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) (n = 71) and CHD. In the case-cohort study, no increased risk for CHD was found under the additive genetic model (hazard ratio [HR] = 1.20; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.86 to 1.68; P = 0.28). This result was not changed by adjustment (HR = 1.17; 95% CI, 0.83 to 1.64; P = 0.38) nor by using dominant, recessive and pairwise genetic models. Analyses for AMI risk under the additive genetic model also did not show any statistically significant association (crude HR = 1.14; 95% CI, 0.93 to 1.39; P = 0.20). To evaluate the association, a comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis were undertaken of all studies published up to February 2007 (searched through PUBMED/MEDLINE, Web of Science and EMBASE). The meta-analysis (38 studies with 13284 cases and 18722 controls) showed a per-allele odds ratio (OR) of 1.08 (95% CI, 1.01 to 1.15; P = 0.02). Moderate to large levels of heterogeneity were identified between studies. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) violation and the mean age of cases were statistically significant sources of the observed variation. In a stratum of non-HWE violation studies, there was no effect. An asymmetric funnel plot, the Egger’s test (P = 0.066), and the Begg-Mazumdar test (P = 0.074) were all suggestive of the presence of publication bias. Conclusions/Significance: The pooled OR of the present meta-analysis, including our own data, presented evidence that there is an increase in the risk of CHD conferred by the M235T variant of the AGT gene. However, the relevance of this weakly positive overall association remains uncertain because it may be due to various residual biases, including HWE-violation and publication biases.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction, Bias, Coronary Heart Disease, Disease, Embase, Equilibrium, Genetic, Hypertension, Meta-Analysis, Model, Myocardial Infarction, Polymorphism, Publication, Publication Bias, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Matarese, V. (2008), Relationship between quality and editorial leadership of biomedical research journals: A comparative study of Italian and UK journals. *PLoS One*, **3** (7), Article Number: e2512.

Full Text: [2008\Plo ONE3, e2512.pdf](2008\Plo%20ONE3,%20e2512.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The quality of biomedical reporting is guided by statements of several organizations. Although not all journals adhere to these guidelines, those that do demonstrate “editorial leadership” in their author community. To investigate a possible relationship between editorial leadership and journal quality, research journals from two European countries, one Anglophone and one non-Anglophone, were studied and compared. Quality was measured on a panel of bibliometric parameters while editorial leadership was evaluated from journals’ instructions to authors. Methodology/Principal Findings: The study considered all 76 Italian journals indexed in MEDLINE and 76 randomly chosen UK journals; only journals both edited and published in these countries were studied. Compared to UK journals, Italian journals published fewer papers (median, 60 vs. 93; p = 0.006), less often had online archives (43 vs. 74; p < 0.001) and had lower median values of impact factor (1.2 vs. 2.7, p < 0.001) and SCImago journal rank (0.09 vs. 0.25, p < 0.001). Regarding editorial leadership, Italian journals less frequently required manuscripts to specify competing interests (p < 0.001), authors’ contributions (p = 0.005), funding (p < 0.001), informed consent (p < 0.001), ethics committee review (p < 0.001). No Italian journal adhered to COPE or the CONSORT and QUOROM statements nor required clinical trial registration, while these characteristics were observed in 15%-43% of UK journals (p < 0.001). At multiple regression, editorial leadership predicted 37.1%-49.9% of the variance in journal quality defined by citation statistics (p < 0.0001); confounding variables inherent to a cross-cultural comparison had a relatively small contribution, explaining an additional 6.2%-13.8% of the variance. Conclusions/Significance: Journals from Italy scored worse for quality and editorial leadership than did their UK counterparts. Editorial leadership predicted quality for the entire set of journals. Greater appreciation of international initiatives to improve biomedical reporting may help low-quality journals achieve higher status.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Manuscripts, MEDLINE, Research, UK

? Meneghini, R., Packer, A.L. and Nassi-Calò, L. (2008), Articles by Latin American authors in prestigious journals have fewer citations. *PLoS One*, **3** (11), Article Number: e3804.

Full Text: [2008\Plo ONE3, e3804.pdf](2008\Plo%20ONE3,%20e3804.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The journal Impact factor (IF) is generally accepted to be a good measurement of the relevance/quality of articles that a journal publishes. In spite of an, apparently, homogenous peer-review process for a given journal, we hypothesize that the country affiliation of authors from developing Latin American (LA) countries affects the IF of a journal detrimentally. Methodology/Principal Findings: Seven prestigious international journals, one multidisciplinary journal and six serving specific branches of science, were examined in terms of their IF in the Web of Science. Two subsets of each journal were then selected to evaluate the influence of author’s affiliation on the IF. They comprised contributions (i) with authorship from four Latin American (LA) countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico) and (ii) with authorship from five developed countries (England, France, Germany, Japan and USA). Both subsets were further subdivided into two groups: Articles with authorship from one country only and collaborative articles with authorship from other countries. Articles from the five developed countries had IF close to the overall IF of the journals and the influence of collaboration on this value was minor. In the case of LA articles the effect of collaboration (virtually all with developed countries) was significant. The IFs for non-collaborative articles averaged 66% of the overall IF of the journals whereas the articles in collaboration raised the IFs to values close to the overall IF. Conclusion/Significance: The study shows a significantly lower IF in the group of the subsets of non-collaborative LA articles and thus that country affiliation of authors from non-developed LA countries does affect the IF of a journal detrimentally. There are no data to indicate whether the lower IFs of LA articles were due to their inherent inferior quality/relevance or psycho-social trend towards under-citation of articles from these countries. However, further study is required since there are foreseeable consequences of this trend as it may stimulate strategies by editors to turn down articles that tend to be under-cited.

Keywords: Affiliation, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Brazil, Citations, Collaboration, England, France, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Japan, Journal, Journals, Latin American, Measurement, Mexico, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Psychosocial, Publications, Science, Trend, Web of Science

? Hagen, N.T. (2008), Harmonic allocation of authorship credit: Source-level correction of bibliometric bias assures accurate publication and citation analysis. *PLoS One*, **3** (12), Article Number: e4021.

Full Text: [2008\Plo ONE3, e4021.pdf](2008\Plo%20ONE3,%20e4021.pdf)

Abstract: Authorship credit for multi-authored scientific publications is routinely allocated either by issuing full publication credit repeatedly to all coauthors, or by dividing one credit equally among all coauthors. The ensuing inflationary and equalizing biases distort derived bibliometric measures of merit by systematically benefiting secondary authors at the expense of primary authors. Here I show how harmonic counting, which allocates credit according to authorship rank and the number of coauthors, provides simultaneous source-level correction for both biases as well as accommodating further decoding of byline information. I also demonstrate large and erratic effects of counting bias on the original h-Index, and show how the harmonic version of the h-Index provides unbiased bibliometric ranking of scientific merit while retaining the original’s essential simplicity, transparency and intended fairness. Harmonic decoding of byline information resolves the conundrum of authorship credit allocation by providing a simple recipe for source-level correction of inflationary and equalizing bias. Harmonic counting could also offer unrivalled accuracy in automated assessments of scientific productivity, impact and achievement.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric, Citation, Citation Analysis, Counting, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Indicators, Publication, Publications, Scientific Publications

? Suchindran, S., Brouwer, E.S. and Van Rie, A. (2009), Is HIV infection a risk factor for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis? A systematic review. *PLoS One*, **4** (5), Article Number: e5561.

Full Text: [2009\Plo ONE4, e5561.pdf](2009\Plo%20ONE4,%20e5561.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is an important cause of human suffering and death. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and extensive drug resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) have emerged as threats to TB control. The association between MDR-TB and HIV infection has not yet been fully investigated. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to summarize the evidence on the association between HIV infection and MDR-TB. Methods and Results: Original studies providing Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistance data stratified by HIV status were identified using MEDLINE and ISI Web of Science. Crude MDR-TB prevalence ratios were calculated and analyzed by type of TB (primary or acquired), region and study period. Heterogeneity across studies was assessed, and pooled prevalence ratios were generated if appropriate. No clear association was found between MDR-TB and HIV infection across time and geographic locations. MDR-TB prevalence ratios in the 32 eligible studies, comparing MDR-TB prevalence by HIV status, ranged from 0.21 to 41.45. Assessment by geographical region or study period did not reveal noticeable patterns. The summary prevalence ratios for acquired and primary MDR-TB were 1.17 (95% CI 0.86, 1.6) and 2.72 (95% CI 2.03, 3.66), respectively. Studies eligible for review were few considering the size of the epidemics. Most studies were not adjusted for confounders and the heterogeneity across studies precluded the calculation of a meaningful overall summary measure. Conclusions: We could not demonstrate an overall association between MDR-TB and HIV or acquired MDR-TB and HIV, but our results suggest that HIV infection is associated with primary MDR-TB. Future well-designed studies and surveillance in all regions of the world are needed to better clarify the relationship between HIV infection and MDR-TB.

Keywords: Assessment, Control, Drug, HIV, Human, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Infection, ISI, MDR-TB, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Prevalence, Primary, Resistance, Review, Science, Surveillance, Systematic, Systematic Review, TB, Tuberculosis, Web of Science

? Allen, L., Jones, C., Dolby, K., Lynn, D. and Walport, M. (2009), Looking for landmarks: The role of expert review and bibliometric analysis in evaluating scientific publication outputs. *PLoS One*, **4** (6), Article Number: e5910.

Full Text: [2009\Plo ONE4, e5910.pdf](2009\Plo%20ONE4,%20e5910.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To compare expert assessment with bibliometric indicators as tools to assess the quality and importance of scientific research papers. Methods and Materials: Shortly after their publication in 2005, the quality and importance of a cohort of nearly 700 Wellcome Trust (WT) associated research papers were assessed by expert reviewers; each paper was reviewed by two WT expert reviewers. After 3 years, we compared this initial assessment with other measures of paper impact. Results: Shortly after publication, 62 (9%) of the 687 research papers were determined to describe at least a ‘major addition to knowledge’ - 6 were thought to be ‘landmark’ papers. At an aggregate level, after 3 years, there was a strong positive association between expert assessment and impact as measured by number of citations and F1000 rating. However, there were some important exceptions indicating that bibliometric measures may not be sufficient in isolation as measures of research quality and importance, and especially not for assessing single papers or small groups of research publications. Conclusion: When attempting to assess the quality and importance of research papers, we found that sole reliance on bibliometric indicators would have led us to miss papers containing important results as judged by expert review. In particular, some papers that were highly rated by experts were not highly cited during the first three years after publication. Tools that link expert peer reviews of research paper quality and importance to more quantitative indicators, such as citation analysis would be valuable additions to the field of research assessment and evaluation.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Cohort, Evaluation, Groups, Impact, Landmark, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Papers, Review

? Michon, F. and Tummers, M. (2009), The dynamic interest in topics within the biomedical scientific community. *PLoS One*, **4** (7), Article Number: e6544.

Full Text: [2009\Plo ONE4, e6544.pdf](2009\Plo%20ONE4,%20e6544.pdf)

Abstract: The increase in the size of the scientific community created an exPLoSion in scientific production. We have analyzed the dynamics of biomedical scientific output during 1957-2007 by applying a bibliometric analysis of the PubMed database using different keywords representing specific biomedical topics. With the assumption that increased scientific interest will result in increased scientific output, we compared the output of specific topics to that of all scientific output. This analysis resulted in three broad categories of topics; those that follow the general trend of all scientific output, those that show highly variable output, and attractive topics which are new and grow exPLoSively. The analysis of the citation impact of the scientific output resulted in a typical longtail distribution: the majority of journals and articles are of very low impact. This distribution has remained unchanged since 1957, although the interests of scientists must have shifted in this period. We therefore analyzed the distribution of articles in top journals and lower impact journals over time for the attractive topics. Novelty is rewarded by publication in top journals. Over time more articles are published in low impact journals progressively creating the longtail distribution, signifying acceptance of the topic by the community. There can be a gap of years between novelty and acceptance. Within topics temporary novelty is created with new subtopics. In conclusion, the longtail distribution is the foundation of the scientific output of the scientific community and can be used to examine different aspects of science practice.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Impact, Journals, Publication, Scientific Production, Topic

? Cohen, J.M., Hutcheon, J.A., Julien, S.G., Tremblay, M.L. and Fuhrer, R. (2009), Insufficient milk supply and breast cancer risk: A systematic review. *PLoS One*, **4** (12), Article Number: e8237.

Full Text: [2009\Plo ONE4, e8237.pdf](2009\Plo%20ONE4,%20e8237.pdf)

Abstract: Background: An association between insufficient milk supply, the inability of a mother’s breast milk to provide sufficiently for her infant, and breast cancer has been suggested by observations in animal models. To determine if an association has been reported in epidemiological studies of human breast cancer, a systematic review of the literature has been conducted. We also sought to identify the methodological limitations of existing studies to guide the design of any future prospective studies in this field. Methodology/Principal Findings: PUBMED, EMBASE, Web of Science, BIOSIS, and CAB abstracts were searched. We selected any study that (1) assessed breast cancer in association with breastfeeding history and (2) examined the relationship between insufficient milk supply with breast cancer. Seven relevant studies were identified that met both criteria. There was statistically significant heterogeneity among the results which likely reflects clinically significant differences in definitions of insufficient milk supply and reference groups that were used. Among premenopaUSAl women who had experienced insufficient milk supply, odds ratios (ORs) for breast cancer risk ranged from 0.9 to 16.3. Among postmenopaUSAl women, ORs ranged from 0.6 to 6.7. Based on the range of odds ratios obtained in the studies reported in this review, it remains unclear if there is a true association between insufficient milk supply and breast cancer. Conclusions/Significance: Although some studies have shown a strong positive association, there is no consistent evidence for an effect of insufficient milk supply on breast cancer risk. Exposure definitions are in need of improvement in order to focus on primary insufficient milk supply. Reference groups consisting of women who have successfully breastfed may also introduce positive bias (inflation of the odds ratio) into study results because of the protective effect of prolonged breastfeeding in the control group.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Control, Definitions, Embase, History, Human, Lactation History, Literature, Primary, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Sasco, A.J., Jaquet, A., Boidin, E., Ekouevi, D.K., Thouillot, F., LeMabec, T., Forstin, M.A., Renaudier, P., N’Dom, P., Malvy, D. and Dabis, F. (2010), The challenge of AIDS-related malignancies in Sub-Saharan Africa. *PLoS One*, **5** (1), Article Number: e8621.

Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e8621.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e8621.pdf)

Abstract: Background: With the lengthening of life expectancy among HIV-positive subjects related to the use of highly active antiretroviral treatments, an increased risk of cancer has been described in industrialized countries. The question is to determine what occurs now and will happen in the future in the low income countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa where more than two-thirds of all HIV-positive people live in the world. The objective of our paper is to review the link between HIV and cancer in sub-Saharan Africa, putting it in perspective with what is already known in Western countries. Methods and Findings: Studies for this review were identified from several bibliographical databases including PUBMED, Scopus, Cochrane, Pascal, Web of Science and using keywords “HIV, neoplasia, epidemiology and Africa’’ and related MesH terms. A clear association was found between HIV infection and AIDS-classifying cancers. In case-referent studies, odds ratios (OR) were ranging from 21.9 (95% Confidence Interval (CI) 12.5-38.6) to 47.1 (31.9-69.8) for Kaposi sarcoma and from 5.0 (2.7-9.5) to 12.6 (2.2-54.4) for non Hodgkin lymphoma. The association was less strong for invasive cervical cancer with ORs ranging from 1.1 (0.7-1.2) to 1.6 (1.1-2.3), whereas ORs for squamous intraepithelial lesions were higher, from 4.4 (2.3-8.4) to 17.0 (2.2-134.1). For non AIDS-classifying cancers, squamous cell conjunctival carcinoma of the eye was associated with HIV in many case-referent studies with ORs from 2.6 (1.4-4.9) to 13.0 (4.5-39.4). A record-linkage study conducted in Uganda showed an association between Hodgkin lymphoma and HIV infection with a standardized incidence ratio of 5.7 (1.2-17) although OR in case-referent studies ranged from 1.4 (0.7-2.8) to 1.6 (1.0-2.7). Other cancer sites found positively associated with HIV include lung, liver, anus, penis, vulva, kidney, thyroid and uterus and a decreased risk of female breast cancer. These results so far based on a relatively small number of studies warrant further epidemiological investigations, taking into account other known risk factors for these tumors. Conclusion: Studies conducted in sub-Saharan Africa show that HIV infection is not only strongly associated with AIDS-classifying cancers but also provided some evidence of association for other neoplasia. African countries need now to implement well designed population-based studies in order to better describe the spectrum of AIDS-associated malignancies and the most effective strategies for their prevention, screening and treatment.

Keywords: Active Antiretroviral Therapy, Africa, African Countries, Antiretroviral, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cervical Cancer, Cochrane, Databases, Epidemiology, Hiv, Human-Immunodeficiency-Virus, Human-Papillomavirus Infection, Incidence, Income, Infection, Invasive Cervical-Cancer, Kaposis-Sarcoma, Liver-Related Mortality, Lung-Cancer, Methods, Neoplasia, Non-Hodgkin-Lymphoma, Penis, Prevention, Ratio, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Screening, Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions, Sub-Saharan Africa, Swiss Hiv Cohort, Treatment, Web of Science

? Brunoni, A.R., Tadini, L. and Fregni, F. (2010), Changes in clinical trials methodology over time: A systematic review of six decades of research in psychopharmacology. *PLoS One*, **5** (3), Article Number: e9479.

Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e9479.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e9479.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There have been many changes in clinical trials methodology since the introduction of lithium and the beginning of the modern era of psychopharmacology in 1949. The nature and importance of these changes have not been fully addressed to date. As methodological flaws in trials can lead to false-negative or false-positive results, the objective of our study was to evaluate the impact of methodological changes in psychopharmacology clinical research over the past 60 years. Methodology/Principal Findings: We performed a systematic review from 1949 to 2009 on MEDLINE and Web of Science electronic databases, and a hand search of high impact journals on studies of seven major drugs (chlorpromazine, clozapine, risperidone, lithium, fluoxetine and lamotrigine). All controlled studies published 100 months after the first trial were included. Ninety-one studies met our inclusion criteria. We analyzed the major changes in abstract reporting, study design, participants’ assessment and enrollment, methodology and statistical analysis. Our results showed that the methodology of psychiatric clinical trials changed substantially, with quality gains in abstract reporting, results reporting, and statistical methodology. Recent trials use more informed consent, periods of washout, intention-to-treat approach and parametric tests. Placebo use remains high and unchanged over time. Conclusions/Significance: Clinical trial quality of psychopharmacological studies has changed significantly in most of the aspects we analyzed. There was significant improvement in quality reporting and internal validity. These changes have increased study efficiency; however, there is room for improvement in some aspects such as rating scales, diagnostic criteria and better trial reporting. Therefore, despite the advancements observed, there are still several areas that can be improved in psychopharmacology clinical trials.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bipolar-I Disorder, Clinical Research, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Consort Statement, Controlled 18-Month Trial, Controlled Studies, Databases, Double-Blind Trial, Drugs, Hand, Hospitalized Chronic-Schizophrenics, Impact, Informed Consent, Journals, Lead, Lithium Maintenance Treatment, Major Depressive Disorder, MEDLINE, Methodology, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Prophylactic Lithium, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Review, Risperidone, Science, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Validity, Web of Science

? O’Connor, A.M., Auvermann, B., Bickett-Weddle, D., Kirkhorn, S., Sargeant, J.M., Ramirez, A. and Von Essen, S.G. (2010), The association between proximity to animal feeding operations and community health: A systematic review. *PLoS One*, **5** (3), Article Number: e9530.

Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e9530.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e9530.pdf)

Abstract: Background: A systematic review was conducted for the association between animal feeding operations (AFOs) and the health of individuals living near AFOs. Methodology/Principal Findings: The review was restricted to studies reporting respiratory, gastrointestinal and mental health outcomes in individuals living near AFOs in North America, European Union, United Kingdom, and Scandinavia. From June to September 2008 searches were conducted in PUBMED, CAB, Web-of-Science, and Agricola with no restrictions. Hand searching of narrative reviews was also used. Two reviewers independently evaluated the role of chance, confounding, information, selection and analytic bias on the study outcome. Nine relevant studies were identified. The studies were heterogeneous with respect to outcomes and exposures assessed. Few studies reported an association between surrogate clinical outcomes and AFO proximity. A negative association was reported when odor was the measure of exposure to AFOs and self-reported disease, the measure of outcome. There was evidence of an association between self-reported disease and proximity to AFO in individuals annoyed by AFO odor. Conclusions/Significance: There was inconsistent evidence of a weak association between self-reported disease in people with allergies or familial history of allergies. No consistent dose response relationship between exposure and disease was observable.

Keywords: Air-Pollution, Bias, Confounding, Disease, Dose-Response, Eastern North-Carolina, Environmental Exposure, Epidemiologic Evidence, Exposure, Gastrointestinal, Geographical-Distribution, Health, Health Outcomes, History, Information, Lung-Function, Mental Health, Neighboring Residents, Outcome, Outcomes, Public-Health, Quality-of-Life, Respiratory, Review, Risk-Factors, Systematic, Systematic Review, United Kingdom, Web of Science

? Citrome, L. (2010), Citability of original research and reviews in journals and their sponsored supplements. *PLoS One*, **5** (3), Article Number: e9876.

Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e9876.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e9876.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The contents of pharmaceutical industry sponsored supplements to medical journals are perceived to be less credible than the contents of their parent journals. It is unknown if their contents are cited as often. The objective of this study was to quantify the citability of original research and reviews contained in supplements and compare it with that for the parent journal. Methodology/Principal Findings: This was a cohort study of 446 articles published in the Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (JCP) and its supplements for calendar years 2000 and 2005. The total citation counts for each article up to October 5, 2009 were retrieved from the ISI Web of Science database. The main outcome measure was the number of citations received by an article since publication. Regular journal articles included 114 from calendar year 2000 and 190 from 2005. Articles from supplements included 90 from 2000 and 52 from 2005. The median citation counts for the 3 years post-publication were 10 (interquartile range [IQR], 4-20), 14 (IQR, 8-20), 13.5 (IQR, 8-23), and 13.5 (IQR, 8-20), for the 2000 parent journal, 2000 supplements, 2005 parent journal, and 2005 supplements, respectively. Citation counts were higher for the articles in the supplements than the parent journal for the cohorts from 2000 (p=.02), and no different for the year 2005 cohorts (p=.88). The 2005 parent journal cohort had higher citation counts than the 2000 cohort (p=.007), in contrast to the supplements where citation counts remained the same (p=.94). Conclusions/Significance: Articles published in JCP supplements are robustly cited and thus can be influential in guiding clinical and research practice, as well as shaping critical thinking. Because they are printed under the sponsorship of commercial interests, they may be perceived as less than objective. A reasonable step to help improve this perception would be to ensure that supplements are peer-reviewed in the same way as regular articles in the parent journal.

Keywords: Adding Knowledge, Articles, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Cohort Study, Drug, Impact Factor, Industry, ISI, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Outcome, Parent, Perception, Policy, Practice, Public Trust, Publication, Quality, Research, Science, Web of Science

? Vitzthum, K., Scutaru, C., Musial-Bright, L., Quarcoo, D., Welte, T., Spallek, M. and Groneberg-Kloft, B. (2010), Scientometric analysis and combined density-equalizing mapping of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) research. *PLoS One*, **5** (6), Article Number: e11254.

Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e11254.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e11254.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Passive exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is estimated to exert a major burden of disease. Currently, numerous countries have taken legal actions to protect the population against ETS. Numerous studies have been conducted in this field. Therefore, scientometric methods should be used to analyze the accumulated data since there is no such approach available so far. Methods and Results: A combination of scientometric methods and novel visualizing procedures were used, including density-equalizing mapping and radar charting techniques. 6,580 ETS-related studies published between 1900 and 2008 were identified in the ISI database. Using different scientometric approaches, a continuous increase of both quantitative and qualitative parameters was found. The combination with density-equalizing calculations demonstrated a leading position of the United States (2,959 items published) in terms of quantitative research activities. Charting techniques demonstrated that there are numerous bi- and multilateral networks between different countries and institutions in this field. Again, a leading position of American institutions was found. Conclusions: This is the first comprehensive scientometric analysis of data on global scientific activities in the field of environmental tobacco smoke research. The present findings can be used as a benchmark for funding allocation processes.

Keywords: Asthma, Cigarette-Smoking, Disease, Exposure, Impact Factors, Index, Occupational-Health, Research Output, Science, Secondhand Smoke

? Björk, B.C., Welling, P., Laakso, M., Majlender, P., Hedlund, T. and Guðnason, G. (2010), Open access to the scientific journal literature: Situation 2009. *PLoS One*, **5** (6), Article Number: e11273.

Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e11273.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e11273.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The Internet has recently made possible the free global availability of scientific journal articles. Open Access (OA) can occur either via OA scientific journals, or via authors posting manuscripts of articles published in subscription journals in open web repositories. So far there have been few systematic studies showing how big the extent of OA is, in particular studies covering all fields of science.

Methodology/Principal Findings: The proportion of peer reviewed scholarly journal articles, which are available openly in full text on the web, was studied using a random sample of 1837 titles and a web search engine. of articles published in 2008, 8,5% were freely available at the publishers’ sites. For an additional 11,9% free manuscript versions could be found using search engines, making the overall OA percentage 20,4%. Chemistry (13%) had the lowest overall share of OA, Earth Sciences (33%) the highest. In medicine, biochemistry and chemistry publishing in OA journals was more common. In all other fields author-posted manuscript copies dominated the picture.

Conclusions/Significance: The results show that OA already has a significant positive impact on the availability of the scientific journal literature and that there are big differences between scientific disciplines in the uptake. Due to the lack of awareness of OA-publishing among scientists in most fields outside physics, the results should be of general interest to all scholars. The results should also interest academic publishers, who need to take into account OA in their business strategies and copyright policies, as well as research funders, who like the NIH are starting to require OA availability of results from research projects they fund. The method and search tools developed also offer a good basis for more in-depth studies as well as longitudinal studies.

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Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e12704.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e12704.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Computational methods have been used to find duplicate biomedical publications in MEDLINE. Full text articles are becoming increasingly available, yet the similarities among them have not been systematically studied. Here, we quantitatively investigated the full text similarity of biomedical publications in PubMed Central. Methodology/Principal Findings: 72,011 full text articles from PubMed Central (PMC) were parsed to generate three different datasets: full texts, sections, and paragraphs. Text similarity comparisons were performed on these datasets using the text similarity algorithm eTBLAST. We measured the frequency of similar text pairs and compared it among different datasets. We found that high abstract similarity can be used to predict high full text similarity with a specificity of 20.1% (95% CI [17.3%, 23.1%]) and sensitivity of 99.999%. Abstract similarity and full text similarity have a moderate correlation (Pearson correlation coefficient: -0.423) when the similarity ratio is above 0.4. Among pairs of articles in PMC, method sections are found to be the most repetitive (frequency of similar pairs, methods: 0.029, introduction: 0.0076, results: 0.0043). In contrast, among a set of manually verified duplicate articles, results are the most repetitive sections (frequency of similar pairs, results: 0.94, methods: 0.89, introduction: 0.82). Repetition of introduction and methods sections is more likely to be committed by the same authors (odds of a highly similar pair having at least one shared author, introduction: 2.31, methods: 1.83, results: 1.03). There is also significantly more similarity in pairs of review articles than in pairs containing one review and one nonreview paper (frequency of similar pairs: 0.0167 and 0.0023, respectively). Conclusion/Significance: While quantifying abstract similarity is an effective approach for finding duplicate citations, a comprehensive full text analysis is necessary to uncover all potential duplicate citations in the scientific literature and is helpful when establishing ethical guidelines for scientific publications.

Keywords: Authors, Biomedical, Biomedical Publications, Citations, Deja-Vu, Literature, MEDLINE, Plagiarism, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Scientific Publications, Similarity

? Elze, T. (2010), Misspecifications of stimulus presentation durations in experimental psychology: A systematic review of the psychophysics literature. *PLoS One*, **5** (9), Article Number: e12792.

Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e12792.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e12792.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In visual psychophysics, precise display timing, particularly for brief stimulus presentations, is often required. The aim of this study was to systematically review the commonly applied methods for the computation of stimulus durations in psychophysical experiments and to contrast them with the true luminance signals of stimuli on computer displays. Methodology/Principal Findings: In a first step, we systematically scanned the citation index Web of Science for studies with experiments with stimulus presentations for brief durations. Articles which appeared between 2003 and 2009 in three different journals were taken into account if they contained experiments with stimuli presented for less than 50 milliseconds. The 79 articles that matched these criteria were reviewed for their method of calculating stimulus durations. For those 75 studies where the method was either given or could be inferred, stimulus durations were calculated by the sum of frames (SOF) method. In a second step, we describe the luminance signal properties of the two monitor technologies which were used in the reviewed studies, namely cathode ray tube (CRT) and liquid crystal display (LCD) monitors. We show that SOF is inappropriate for brief stimulus presentations on both of these technologies. In extreme cases, SOF specifications and true stimulus durations are even unrelated. Furthermore, the luminance signals of the two monitor technologies are so fundamentally different that the duration of briefly presented stimuli cannot be calculated by a single method for both technologies. Statistics over stimulus durations given in the reviewed studies are discussed with respect to different duration calculation methods. Conclusions/Significance: The SOF method for duration specification which was clearly dominating in the reviewed studies leads to serious misspecifications particularly for brief stimulus presentations. We strongly discourage its use for brief stimulus presentations on CRT and LCD monitors.

Keywords: Articles, Attentional Blink, Citation, Citation Index, Computer, Contour, Displays, Journals, Literature, Psychology, Review, Science, Substitution Masking, Systematic, Systematic Review, Task, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e13061.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e13061.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The search for a habitable extrasolar planet has long interested scientists, but only recently have the tools become available to search for such planets. In the past decades, the number of known extrasolar planets has ballooned into the hundreds, and with it, the expectation that the discovery of the first Earth-like extrasolar planet is not far off. Methodology/Principal Findings: Here, we develop a novel metric of habitability for discovered planets and use this to arrive at a prediction for when the first habitable planet will be discovered. Using a bootstrap analysis of currently discovered exoplanets, we predict the discovery of the first Earth-like planet to be announced in the first half of 2011, with the likeliest date being early May 2011. Conclusions/Significance: Our predictions, using only the properties of previously discovered exoplanets, accord well with external estimates for the discovery of the first potentially habitable extrasolar planet and highlight the the usefulness of predictive scientometric techniques to understand the pace of scientific discovery in many fields.

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Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e13327.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e13327.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In contrast to Newton’s well-known aphorism that he had been able “to see further only by standing on the shoulders of giants,” one attributes to the Spanish philosopher Ortega y Gasset the hypothesis saying that top-level research cannot be successful without a mass of medium researchers on which the top rests comparable to an iceberg. Methodology/Principal Findings: The Ortega hypothesis predicts that highly-cited papers and medium-cited (or lowly-cited) papers would equally refer to papers with a medium impact. The Newton hypothesis would be supported if the top-level research more frequently cites previously highly-cited work than that medium-level research cites highly-cited work. Our analysis is based on (i) all articles and proceedings papers which were published in 2003 in the life sciences, health sciences, physical sciences, and social sciences, and (ii) all articles and proceeding papers which were cited within these publications. The results show that highly-cited work in all scientific fields more frequently cites previously highly-cited papers than that medium-cited work cites highly-cited work. Conclusions/Significance: We demonstrate that papers contributing to the scientific progress in a field lean to a larger extent on previously important contributions than papers contributing little. These findings support the Newton hypothesis and call into question the Ortega hypothesis (given our USAge of citation counts as a proxy for impact).

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Counts, Indicators, ISI, Journal-Citation-Reports, Publications, Research, Researchers, Science, Scopus

Notes: TTopic

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Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e13902.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e13902.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There exists a lack of knowledge regarding the quantity and quality of scientific yield in relation to individual cancer types. We aimed to measure the proportion, quality and relevance of oncology-related articles, and to relate this output to their associated disease burden. By incorporating the impact factor(IF) and Eigenfactor (TM)(EF) into our analysis we also assessed the relationship between these indices and the output under study. Methods: All publications in 2007 were retrieved for the 26 most common cancers. The top 20 journals ranked by IF and EF in general medicine and oncology, and the presence of each malignancy within these titles was analysed. Journals publishing most prolifically on each cancer were identified and their impact assessed. Principal Findings: 63260 (PubMed) and 126845 (WoS) entries were generated, respectively. 26 neoplasms accounted for 25% of total output from the top medical publications. 5 cancers dominated the first quartile of output in the top oncology journals; breast, prostate, lung, and intestinal cancer, and leukaemia. Journals associated with these cancers were associated with much higher IFs and EFs than those journals associated with the other cancer types under study, although these measures were not equivalent across all sub-specialties. In addition, yield on each cancer was related to its disease burden as measured by its incidence and prevalence. Conclusions: Oncology enjoys disproportionate representation in the more prestigious medical journals. 5 cancers dominate yield, although this attention is justified given their associated disease burden. The commonly used IF and the recently introduced EF do not correlate in the assessment of the preeminent oncology journals, nor at the level of individual malignancies; there is a need to delineate between proxy measures of quality and the relevance of output when assessing its merit. These results raise significant questions regarding the best method of assessment of research and scientific output in the field of oncology.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, CA, Cancer, Field, Impact Factor, Journals, Libraries, Library, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicine, Output, Public-Libraries, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scopus, Strengths, USA, Weaknesses, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2010\Plo ONE5, e14406.pdf](2010\Plo%20ONE5,%20e14406.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Generational IQ gains in the general population (termed the Flynn effect) show an erratic pattern across different nations as well as across different domains of intelligence (fluid vs crystallized). Gains of fluid intelligence in different countries have been subject to extensive research, but less attention was directed towards gains of crystallized intelligence, probably due to evidence from the Anglo-American sphere suggesting only slight gains on this measure. In the present study, development of crystallized intelligence in the German speaking general population is assessed. Methodology/Principal Findings: To investigate whether IQ gains for crystallized intelligence are in progress in German-speaking countries, two independent meta-analyses were performed. By means of a cited reference search in ISI Web of Science, all studies citing test manuals and review articles of two widely-used salient measures of crystallized intelligence were obtained. Additionally, the electronic database for German academic theses was searched to identify unpublished studies employing these tests. All studies reporting participants mean IQ or raw scores of at least one of the two measures were included in the present analyses, yielding over 500 studies (>1,000 samples; >45,000 individuals). We found a significant positive association between years of test performance and intelligence (1971-2007) amounting to about 3.5 IQ points per decade. Conclusions/Significance: This study clearly demonstrates that crystallized IQ gains are substantial and of comparable strength as Flynn effects typically observed for measures of fluid intelligence in Central Europe. Since mean IQ was assessed in a large number of small, non-representative samples, our evidence suggests a remarkable robustness of these gains. Moreover, in both meta-analyses strength of gains was virtually identical. On the whole, results of the present study demonstrate a pervasive and generalizing Flynn effect in German-speaking countries.

Keywords: Attention, Development, Europe, Fluid Intelligence, Gains, ISI, Points, Recent Decline, Research, Review, Robustness, Science, Strength, Tests, Vocabulary, Web of Science

? Wu, J.A., Ye, S.Y., Xu, X.F., Xie, H.Y., Zhou, L. and Zheng, S.S. (2011), Recipient outcomes after ABO-incompatible liver transplantation: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One*, **6** (1), Article Number: e16521.

Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e16521.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e16521.pdf)

Abstract: Background: ABO-incompatible live transplantation (ILT) is not occasionally performed due to a relative high risk of graft failure. Knowledge of both graft and patient survival rate after ILT is essential for donor selection and therapeutic strategy. We systematically reviewed studies containing outcomes after ILT compared to that after ABO-compatible liver transplantation (CLT). Methodology/Principal Findings: We carried out a comprehensive search strategy on MEDLINE (1966-July 2010), EMBASE (1980-July 2010), Biosis Preview (1969-July 2010), Science Citation Index (1981-July 2010), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Library, issue 7, 2010) and the National Institute of Health (July 2010). Two reviewers independently assessed the quality of each study and abstracted outcome data. Fourteen eligible studies were included which came from various medical centers all over the world. Meta-analysis results showed that no significantly statistical difference was found in pediatric graft survival rate, pediatric and adult patient survival rate between ILT and CLT group. In adult subgroup, the graft survival rate after ILT was significantly lower than that after CLT. The value of totally pooled OR was 0.64 (0.55, 0.74), 0.92 (0.62, 1.38) for graft survival rate and patient survival rate respectively. The whole complication incidence (including acute rejection and biliary complication) after ILT was higher than that after CLT, as the value of totally pooled OR was 3.02 (1.33, 6.85). Similarly, in acute rejection subgroup, the value of OR was 2.02 (1.01, 4.02). However, it was 4.08 (0.90, 18.51) in biliary complication subgroup. Conclusions/Significance: In our view, pediatric ILT has not been a contraindication anymore due to a similar graft and patient survival rate between ILT and CLT group. Though adult graft survival rate is not so satisfactory, ILT is undoubtedly life-saving under exigent condition. Most studies included in our analysis are observational researches. Larger scale of researches and Randomized-Control Studies are still needed.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Analysis, Biliary Complications, Blood-Group Barriers, Children, Citation, Complication, Data, Failure, Fibrosis, Graft, Hepatitis-C, Immunosuppression, Incidence, Liver, Liver Transplantation, Medical, MEDLINE, Observational, Outcome, Outcomes, Pediatric, Plasmapheresis, Quality, Quality of, Rejection, Risk, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Search Strategy, Single-Center Experience, Strategy, Survival, Survival Rate, Therapeutic, Transplantation, Value, World

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e16300.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e16300.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The impact factors of biomedical journals tend to rise over time. We sought to assess the trend in the impact factor, during the past decade, of journals published on behalf of United States (US) and European scientific societies, in four select biomedical subject categories (Biology, Cell Biology, Critical Care Medicine, and Infectious Diseases). Methods: We identified all journals included in the above-mentioned subject categories of Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports (R) for the years 1999, 2002, 2005, and 2008. We selected those that were published on behalf of US or European scientific societies, as documented in journal websites. Results: We included 167 journals (35 in the subject category of Biology, 79 in Cell Biology, 27 in Critical Care Medicine, and 26 in Infectious Diseases). Between 1999 and 2008, the percentage increase in the impact factor of the European journals was higher than for the US journals (73.7 +/- 110.0% compared with 39.7 +/- 70.0%, p = 0.049). Regarding specific subject categories, the percentage change in the factor of the European journals tended to be higher than the respective US journals for Cell Biology (61.7% versus 16.3%), Critical Care Medicine (212.4% versus 65.4%), Infectious Diseases (88.3% versus 48.7%), whereas the opposite was observed for journals in Biology (41.0% versus 62.5%). Conclusion: Journals published on behalf of European scientific societies, in select biomedical fields, may tend to close the “gap” in impact factor compared with those of US societies. What’s Already Known About This Topic? The impact factors of biomedical journals tend to rise through years. The leading positions in productivity in biomedical research are held by developed countries, including those from North America and Western Europe. What Does This Article Add? The journals from European biomedical scientific societies tended, over the past decade, to increase their impact factor more than the respective US journals.

Keywords: Author, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Citation, Europe, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Methods, Publication, Research, Subject Category, Trend, Trends, US

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e17428.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e17428.pdf)

Abstract: Evaluative bibliometrics uses advanced techniques to assess the impact of scholarly work in the context of other scientific work and usually compares the relative scientific contributions of research groups or institutions. Using publications from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) HIV/AIDS extramural clinical trials networks, we assessed the presence, performance, and impact of papers published in 2006-2008. Through this approach, we sought to expand traditional bibliometric analyses beyond citation counts to include normative comparisons across journals and fields, visualization of co-authorship across the networks, and assess the inclusion of publications in reviews and syntheses. Specifically, we examined the research output of the networks in terms of the a) presence of papers in the scientific journal hierarchy ranked on the basis of journal influence measures, b) performance of publications on traditional bibliometric measures, and c) impact of publications in comparisons with similar publications worldwide, adjusted for journals and fields. We also examined collaboration and interdisciplinarity across the initiative, through network analysis and modeling of co-authorship patterns. Finally, we explored the uptake of network produced publications in research reviews and syntheses. Overall, the results suggest the networks are producing highly recognized work, engaging in extensive interdisciplinary collaborations, and having an impact across several areas of HIV-related science. The strengths and limitations of the approach for evaluation and monitoring research initiatives are discussed.

Keywords: Africa, Aids Literature, Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Counts, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborations, Context, Evaluation, HIV, Aids, Impact, Institutions, Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary, Journal, Journal Influence, Journals, Latin-America, Mar, Metrics, Modeling, Monitoring, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Output, Papers, Performance, Publications, Research, Reviews, Science, Scientific Journal, Techniques, Uptake, Visualization, Work

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e17684.pdf](2011/Plo%20ONE6,%20e17684.pdf)

Abstract: As the scientific community globalizes, it is increasingly important to understand the effects of international collaboration on the quality and quantity of research produced. While it is generally assumed that international collaboration enhances the quality of research, this phenomenon is not well examined. Stem cell research is unique in that it is both politically charged and a research area that often generates international collaborations, making it an ideal case through which to examine international collaborations. Furthermore, with promising medical applications, the research area is dynamic and responsive to a globalizing science environment. Thus, studying international collaborations in stem cell research elucidates the role of existing international networks in promoting quality research, as well as the effects that disparate national policies might have on research. This study examined the impact of collaboration on publication significance in the United States and the United Kingdom, world leaders in stem cell research with disparate policies. We reviewed publications by US and UK authors from 2008, along with their citation rates and the political factors that may have contributed to the number of international collaborations. The data demonstrated that international collaborations significantly increased an article’s impact for UK and US investigators. While this applied to UK authors whether they were corresponding or secondary, this effect was most significant for US authors who were corresponding authors. While the UK exhibited a higher proportion of international publications than the US, this difference was consistent with overall trends in international scientific collaboration. The findings suggested that national stem cell policy differences and regulatory mechanisms driving international stem cell research in the US and UK did not affect the frequency of international collaborations, or even the countries with which the US and UK most often collaborated. Geographical and traditional collaborative relationships were the predominate considerations in establishing international collaborations.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Citation, Citation Rates, Collaboration, Collaborations, Community, Data, Driving, Dynamic, Effects, Environment, Europe, Impact, International, International Collaboration, Mar, Mechanisms, Medical, Networks, Policies, Policy, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Rates, Research, Role, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Significance, Single, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Research, Trends, UK, United Kingdom, United States, US, World

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e18521.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e18521.pdf)

Abstract: Doubt about the relevance, appropriateness and transparency of peer review has promoted the use of citation metrics as a viable adjunct or alternative in the assessment of research impact. It is also commonly acknowledged that research metrics will not replace peer review unless they are shown to correspond with the assessment of peers. This paper evaluates the relationship between researchers’ influence as evaluated by their peers and various citation metrics representing different aspects of research output in 6 fields of public health in Australia. For four fields, the results showed a modest positive correlation between different research metrics and peer assessments of research influence. However, for two fields, tobacco and injury, negative or no correlations were found. This suggests a peer understanding of research influence within these fields differed from visibility in the mainstream, peer-reviewed scientific literature. This research therefore recommends the use of both peer review and metrics in a combined approach in assessing research influence. Future research evaluation frameworks intent on incorporating metrics should first analyse each field closely to determine what measures of research influence are valued highly by members of that research community. This will aid the development of comprehensive and relevant frameworks with which to fairly and transparently distribute research funds or approve promotion applications.

Keywords: Alternative, Approach, Assessing, Assessment, Assessments, Australia, Australian, Citation, Community, Correlation, Correlations, Development, Evaluation, Field, First, h-Index, Health, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Indicators, Injury, Literature, Metrics, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Peer-Reviewed, Promotion, Public, Public Health, R-Index, Rankings, Relevance, Research, Research Evaluation, Review, Scientific Literature, Standard Bibliometric Measures, Tobacco, Transparency, Understanding, Variants, Visibility

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e19691.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e19691.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To summarize systematic reviews that 1) assessed the evidence for caUSAl relationships between computer work and the occurrence of carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) or upper extremity musculoskeletal disorders (UEMSDs), or 2) reported on intervention studies among computer users/or office workers. Methodology/Principal Findings: PUBMED, EMBASE, CINAHL and Web of Science were searched for reviews published between 1999 and 2010. Additional publications were provided by content area experts. The primary author extracted all data using a purpose-built form, while two of the authors evaluated the quality of the reviews using recommended standard criteria from AMSTAR; disagreements were resolved by discussion. The quality of evidence syntheses in the included reviews was assessed qualitatively for each outcome and for the interventions. Altogether, 1,349 review titles were identified, 47 reviews were retrieved for full text relevance assessment, and 17 reviews were finally included as being relevant and of sufficient quality. The degrees of focus and rigorousness of these 17 reviews were highly variable. Three reviews on risk factors for carpal tunnel syndrome were rated moderate to high quality, 8 reviews on risk factors for UEMSDs ranged from low to moderate/high quality, and 6 reviews on intervention studies were of moderate to high quality. The quality of the evidence for computer use as a risk factor for CTS was insufficient, while the evidence for computer use and UEMSDs was moderate regarding pain complaints and limited for specific musculoskeletal disorders. From the reviews on intervention studies no strong evidence based recommendations could be given. Conclusions/Significance: Computer use is associated with pain complaints, but it is still not very clear if this association is caUSAl. The evidence for specific disorders or diseases is limited. No effective interventions have yet been documented.

Keywords: Assessment, Author, Authors, Back-Pain, Carpal-Tunnel-Syndrome, Computer, Ct, Effective Interventions, Ergonomic Interventions, Factors, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Keyboard Use, Measurement Tool, Methodological Quality, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Office Workers, Outcome, Pain, Primary, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Shoulder, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e20510.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e20510.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Conventional scientometric predictors of research performance such as the number of papers, citations, and papers in the top 1% of highly cited papers cannot be validated in terms of the number of Nobel Prize achievements across countries and institutions. The purpose of this paper is to find a bibliometric indicator that correlates with the number of Nobel Prize achievements. Methodology/Principal Findings: This study assumes that the high-citation tail of citation distribution holds most of the information about high scientific performance. Here I propose the x-index, which is calculated from the number of national articles in the top 1% and 0.1% of highly cited papers and has a subtractive term to discount highly cited papers that are not scientific breakthroughs. The x-index, the number of Nobel Prize achievements, and the number of national articles in Nature or Science are highly correlated. The high correlations among these independent parameters demonstrate that they are good measures of high scientific performance because scientific excellence is their only common characteristic. However, the x-index has superior features as compared to the other two parameters. Nobel Prize achievements are low frequency events and their number is an imprecise indicator, which in addition is zero in most institutions; the evaluation of research making use of the number of publications in prestigious journals is not advised. Conclusion: The x-index is a simple and precise indicator for high research performance.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Cited Papers, Co-Authorship, h-Index, Information, Journals, Nobel-Prizes, Papers, Patent Citations, Publications, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Research Output, Research Performance, Revolutionary Science, Scientific Impact

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Full Text: 2011\Plo ONE6, e19881.pdf

Abstract: Background: Resveratrol is a natural compound suggested to have beneficial health effects. However, people are consuming resveratrol for this reason without having the adequate scientific evidence for its effects in humans. Therefore, scientific valid recommendations concerning the human intake of resveratrol based on available published scientific data are necessary. Such recommendations were formulated after the Resveratrol 2010 conference, held in September 2010 in Helsingor, Denmark. Methodology: Literature search in databases as PUBMED and ISI Web of Science in combination with manual search was used to answer the following five questions: (1)Can resveratrol be recommended in the prevention or treatment of human diseases?; (2)Are there observed “side effects” caused by the intake of resveratrol in humans?; (3)What is the relevant dose of resveratrol?; (4)What valid data are available regarding an effect in various species of experimental animals?; (5)Which relevant (overall) mechanisms of action of resveratrol have been documented? Conclusions/Significance: The overall conclusion is that the published evidence is not sufficiently strong to justify a recommendation for the administration of resveratrol to humans, beyond the dose which can be obtained from dietary sources. On the other hand, animal data are promising in prevention of various cancer types, coronary heart diseases and diabetes which strongly indicate the need for human clinical trials. Finally, we suggest directions for future research in resveratrol regarding its mechanism of action and its safety and toxicology in human subjects.

Keywords: Aberrant Crypt Foci, Activated Protein-Kinase, Cancer, Cancer Chemopreventive Agent, Cells In-Vitro, Clinical Trials, Databases, Diabetes, Fatty Liver-Disease, Hand, Human, Humans, Induced Diabetic-Rats, ISI, Kappa-B Activation, Literature, Mechanism, Mechanism of Action, Methodology, Prevention, Pubmed, Red Wine, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Spinal-Cord-Injury, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traumatic Brain-Injury, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e20759.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e20759.pdf)

Abstract: Background: It has been controversial whether abciximab offered additional benefits for diabetic patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with thienopyridines loading. Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane library clinical trials registry, ISI Science Citation Index, ISI Web of Knowledge and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) were searched, supplemented with manual-screening for relevant publications. Quantitative meta-analyses were performed to assess differences between abciximab groups and controls with respect to post-PCI risk of major cardiac events (MACEs), angiographic restenosis and bleeding complications. Results: 9 trials were identified, involving 2,607 diabetic patients receiving PCI for coronary artery diseases. Among those patients who underwent elective PCI or primary PCI, pooling results showed that abciximab did not significantly reduce risks of MACEs (for elective-PCI patients: RR1-month: 0.93, 95% CI: 0.60-1.44; RR1-year: 0.95, 95% CI: 0.81-1.11; for primary-PCI patients: RR1-month: 1.05, 95% CI: 0.70-1.57; RR1-year: 0.98, 95% CI: 0.80-1.21), nor all-cause mortality, re-infarction and angiographic restenosis in either group. The only beneficial effect by abciximab appeared to be a decrease 1-year TLR (target lesion revascularization) risk in elective-PCI patients (RR1-year: 0.83, 95% CI: 0.70-0.99). Moreover, occurrence of minor bleeding complications increased in elective-PCI patients treated with abciximab (RR: 2.94, 95% CI: 1.68-5.13, P<0.001), whereas major bleedings rate was similar (RR: 0.83, 95% CI: 0.27-2.57). Conclusions: Concomitant dosing of abciximab and thienopyridines provides no additional benefit among diabetic patients who underwent PCI; this conclusion, though, needs further confirmation in larger studies.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, China, Citation, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trial, College-of-Cardiology, Embase, Glycoprotein IIB, IIIA-Receptor, IIB-IIIA, Knowledge, MEDLINE, Nondiabetic Patients, One-Year Outcomes, Platelet Inhibition, Primary, Publications, Randomized-Trial, Science Citation Index, St-Segment-Elevation

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e21404.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e21404.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Studies that use electronic health databases as research material are getting popular but the influence of a single electronic health database had not been well investigated yet. The United Kingdom’s General Practice Research Database (GPRD) is one of the few electronic health databases publicly available to academic researchers. This study analyzed studies that used GPRD to demonstrate the scientific production and academic impact by a single public health database. Methodology and Findings: A total of 749 studies published between 1995 and 2009 with ‘General Practice Research Database’ as their topics, defined as GPRD studies, were extracted from Web of Science. By the end of 2009, the GPRD had attracted 1251 authors from 22 countries and been used extensively in 749 studies published in 193 journals across 58 study fields. Each GPRD study was cited 2.7 times by successive studies. Moreover, the total number of GPRD studies increased rapidly, and it is expected to reach 1500 by 2015, twice the number accumulated till the end of 2009. Since 17 of the most prolific authors (1.4% of all authors) contributed nearly half (47.9%) of GPRD studies, success in conducting GPRD studies may accumulate. The GPRD was used mainly in, but not limited to, the three study fields of “Pharmacology and Pharmacy”, “General and Internal Medicine’, and “Public, Environmental and Occupational Health”. The UK and United States were the two most active regions of GPRD studies. One-third of GRPD studies were internationally co-authored. Conclusions: A public electronic health database such as the GPRD will promote scientific production in many ways. Data owners of electronic health databases at a national level should consider how to reduce access barriers and to make data more available for research.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Care Utilization Databases, Claims Data, Databases, Drug Safety, Epidemiologic Research, Growth, Impact, Insurance Research, Journals, Methodology, Pharmacoepidemiology, Public Health, Research, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e18657.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e18657.pdf)

Abstract: Many initiatives encourage investigators to share their raw datasets in hopes of increasing research efficiency and quality. Despite these investments of time and money, we do not have a firm grasp of who openly shares raw research data, who doesn’t, and which initiatives are correlated with high rates of data sharing. In this analysis I use bibliometric methods to identify patterns in the frequency with which investigators openly archive their raw gene expression microarray datasets after study publication. Automated methods identified 11,603 articles published between 2000 and 2009 that describe the creation of gene expression microarray data. Associated datasets in best-practice repositories were found for 25% of these articles, increasing from less than 5% in 2001 to 30%-35% in 2007-2009. Accounting for sensitivity of the automated methods, approximately 45% of recent gene expression studies made their data publicly available. First-order factor analysis on 124 diverse bibliometric attributes of the data creation articles revealed 15 factors describing authorship, funding, institution, publication, and domain environments. In multivariate regression, authors were most likely to share data if they had prior experience sharing or reusing data, if their study was published in an open access journal or a journal with a relatively strong data sharing policy, or if the study was funded by a large number of NIH grants. Authors of studies on cancer and human subjects were least likely to make their datasets available. These results suggest research data sharing levels are still low and increasing only slowly, and data is least available in areas where it could make the biggest impact. Let’s learn from those with high rates of sharing to embrace the full potential of our research output.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Cancer, Factor-Analysis, Genetics, Human, Impact, Information, Journal, Life Sciences, Microarray Data, Motivation, National-Survey, NIH, Open Access, Policy, Profiles, Public Repositories, Publication, Research, Research Output, Submission

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e22581.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e22581.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Aim: Intraoperative blood loss is a frequent complication of hepatic resection and orthotopic liver transplantation. Recombinant activated coagulation factor VII (rFVIIa) is a coagulation protein that induces hemostasis by directly activating factor X. There is no clear information about the prophylactic value of rFVIIa in hepatobiliary surgery, specifically in liver resection and orthotopic liver transplantation. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of rFVIIa prophylaxis to prevent mortality and bleeding resulting from hepatobiliary surgery. Methods: Relevant randomized trials were identified by searching The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials in The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index. Randomized clinical trials comparing different rFVIIa prophylactic schemas against placebo or no intervention to prevent bleeding in hepatobiliary surgery were included. Adults undergoing liver resection, partial hepatectomy, or orthotopic liver transplantation were included. Dichotomous data were analyzed calculating odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Continuous data were analyzed calculating mean differences (MD) and 95% CIs. Results: Four randomized controlled trials were included. There were no significant differences between rFVIIa and placebo for mortality (OR 0.96; 95% CI 0.35-2.62), red blood cell units (MD 0.32; 95% CI -0.08-0.72) or adverse events (OR 1.55; 95% CI 0.97-2.49). Conclusions: The available information is limited, precluding the ability to draw conclusions regarding bleeding prophylaxis in hepatobiliary surgery using rFVIIa. Although an apparent lack of effect was observed in all outcomes studied, further research is needed.

Keywords: Adults, Citation, Clinical Trials, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Embase, Hemorrhage, Information, Intervention, MEDLINE, Outcomes, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Trial

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e24926.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e24926.pdf)

Abstract: Citation distributions are crucial for the analysis and modeling of the activity of scientists. We investigated bibliometric data of papers published in journals of the American Physical Society, searching for the type of function which best describes the observed citation distributions. We used the goodness of fit with Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistics for three classes of functions: log-normal, simple power law and shifted power law. The shifted power law turns out to be the most reliable hypothesis for all citation networks we derived, which correspond to different time spans. We find that citation dynamics is characterized by bursts, usually occurring within a few years since publication of a paper, and the burst size spans several orders of magnitude. We also investigated the microscopic mechanisms for the evolution of citation networks, by proposing a linear preferential attachment with time dependent initial attractiveness. The model successfully reproduces the empirical citation distributions and accounts for the presence of citation bursts as well.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Citation, Citation Distributions, Citation Networks, Competition, Distributions, Dynamics, Evolution, Impact, Journals, Mechanisms, Model, Modeling, Papers, Power, Preferential Attachment, Publication, Random Networks, Science, Scientific Publication, Statistics, Tails

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e25326.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e25326.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Acute rheumatic fever is considered to be a heritable condition, but the magnitude of the genetic effect is unknown. The objective of this study was to conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of twin studies of concordance of acute rheumatic fever in order to derive quantitative estimates of the size of the genetic effect. Methods: We searched PubMed/MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science, EMBASE, and Google Scholar from their inception to 31 January 2011, and bibliographies of retrieved articles, for twin studies of the concordance for acute rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease in monozygotic versus dizygotic twins that used accepted diagnostic criteria for acute rheumatic fever and zygosity without age, gender or language restrictions. Twin similarity was measured by probandwise concordance rate and odds ratio (OR), and aggregate probandwise concordance risk was calculated by combining raw data from each study. ORs from separate studies were combined by random-effects meta-analysis to evaluate association between zygosity status and concordance. Heritability was estimated by fitting a variance components model to the data. Results: 435 twin pairs from six independent studies met the inclusion criteria. The pooled probandwise concordance risk for acute rheumatic fever was 44% in monozygotic twins and 12% in dizygotic twins, and the association between zygosity and concordance was strong (OR 6.39; 95% confidence interval, 3.39 to 12.06; P<0.001), with no significant study heterogeneity (P = 0.768). The estimated heritability across all the studies was 60%. Conclusions: Acute rheumatic fever is an autoimmune disorder with a high heritability. The discovery of all genetic susceptibility loci through whole genome scanning may provide a clinically useful genetic risk prediction tool for acute rheumatic fever and its sequel, rheumatic heart disease.

Keywords: Acute, Cancer, Disease, Disorder, Embase, Familial Disease, Fever, Gender, Genetic, Genetic Risk, Genetic Susceptibility, Genome, Google Scholar, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Monozygotic, Quantitative, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Systematic, Systematic Review, Twin Studies, Twins, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e27263.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e27263.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The past decade has seen several high-level events and documents committing to strengthening the field of health policy and systems research (HPSR) as a critical input to strengthening health systems. Specifically, they called for increased production, capacity to undertake and funding for HPSR. The objective of this paper is to assess the extent to which progress has been achieved, an important feedback for stakeholders in this field. Methods and Finding: Two sources of data have been used. The first is a bibliometric analysis to assess growth in production of HPSR between 2003 and 2009. The six building blocks of the health system were used to define the scope of this search. The second is a survey of 96 research institutions undertaken in 2010 to assess the capacity and funding availability to undertake HPSR, compared with findings from the same survey undertaken in 2000 and 2008. Both analyses focus on HPSR relevant to low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs). Overall, we found an increasing trend of publications on HPSR in LMICs, although only 4% were led by authors from low-income countries (LICs). This is consistent with findings from the institutional survey, where despite improvements in infrastructure of research institutions, a minimal change has been seen in the level of experience of researchers within LIC institutions. Funding availability in LICs has increased notably to institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa; nonetheless, the overall increase has been modest in all regions. Conclusion: Although progress has been made in both the production and funding availability for HPSR, capacity to undertake the research locally has grown at a much slower pace, particularly in LICs where there is most need for this research. A firm commitment to dedicate a proportion of all future funding for research to building capacity may be the only solution to turn the tide.

Keywords: Africa, Analysis, and Middle-Income Countries, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Capacity, Feedback, Funding, Growth, Health, Health Policy, Health Systems, Methods, Policy, Publications, Research, Research Institutions, Researchers, Sub-Saharan Africa, Survey, Trend, Trends

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Full Text: [2011\Plo ONE6, e28770.pdf](2011\Plo%20ONE6,%20e28770.pdf)

Abstract: Assessing an individual’s research impact on the basis of a transparent algorithm is an important task for evaluation and comparison purposes. Besides simple but also inaccurate indices such as counting the mere number of publications or the accumulation of overall citations, and highly complex but also overwhelming full-range publication lists in their raw format, Hirsch (2005) introduced a single figure cleverly combining different approaches. The so-called h-Index has undoubtedly become the standard in scientometrics of individuals’ research impact (note: in the present paper I will always use the term “research impact” to describe the research performance as the logic of the paper is based on the h-Index, which quantifies the specific “impact” of, e. g., researchers, but also because the genuine meaning of impact refers to quality as well). As the h-Index reflects the number h of papers a researcher has published with at least h citations, the index is inherently positively biased towards senior level researchers. This might sometimes be problematic when predictive tools are needed for assessing young scientists’ potential, especially when recruiting early career positions or equipping young scientists’ labs. To be compatible with the standard h-Index, the proposed index integrates the scientist’s research age (Carbon\_h-factor) into the h-Index, thus reporting the average gain of h-Index per year. Comprehensive calculations of the Carbon\_h-factor were made for a broad variety of four research-disciplines (economics, neuroscience, physics and psychology) and for researchers performing on three high levels of research impact (substantial, outstanding and epochal) with ten researchers per category. For all research areas and output levels we obtained linear developments of the h-Index demonstrating the validity of predicting one’s later impact in terms of research impact already at an early stage of their career with the Carbon\_h-factor being approx. 0.4, 0.8, and 1.5 for substantial, outstanding and epochal researchers, respectively.

Keywords: As, Citations, Economics, Evaluation, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Individuals, Neuroscience, Papers, Policy, Publication, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Impact, Research Performance, Researchers, Science, Scientometrics, Validity

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Full Text: [2012\Plo ONE7, e33255.pdf](2012\Plo%20ONE7,%20e33255.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to introduce and assess three algorithms for the identification of overlapping thematic structures in networks of papers. We implemented three recently proposed approaches to the identification of overlapping and hierarchical substructures in graphs and applied the corresponding algorithms to a network of 492 information-science papers coupled via their cited sources. The thematic substructures obtained and overlaps produced by the three hierarchical cluster algorithms were compared to a content-based categorisation, which we based on the interpretation of titles, abstracts, and keywords. We defined sets of papers dealing with three topics located on different levels of aggregation: h-Index, webometrics, and bibliometrics. We identified these topics with branches in the dendrograms produced by the three cluster algorithms and compared the overlapping topics they detected with one another and with the three predefined paper sets. We discuss the advantages and drawbacks of applying the three approaches to paper networks in research fields.

Keywords: Aggregation, Algorithms, Bibliometrics, Cluster, Communities, h Index, h-Index, Identification, Information Science, Interpretation, Maps, Mar, Network, Networks, Overlapping, Papers, Research, Science, Sources, Topics, Webometrics

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Full Text: [2012\Plo ONE7, e33833.pdf](2012\Plo%20ONE7,%20e33833.pdf)

Abstract: The large amount of information contained in bibliographic databases has recently boosted the use of citations, and other indicators based on citation numbers, as tools for the quantitative assessment of scientific research. Citations counts are often interpreted as proxies for the scientific influence of papers, journals, scholars, and institutions. However, a rigorous and scientifically grounded methodology for a correct use of citation counts is still missing. In particular, cross-disciplinary comparisons in terms of raw citation counts systematically favors scientific disciplines with higher citation and publication rates. Here we perform an exhaustive study of the citation patterns of millions of papers, and derive a simple transformation of citation counts able to suppress the disproportionate citation counts among scientific domains. We find that the transformation is well described by a power-law function, and that the parameter values of the transformation are typical features of each scientific discipline. Universal properties of citation patterns descend therefore from the fact that citation distributions for papers in a specific field are all part of the same family of univariate distributions.

Keywords: Applicants, Approach, Assessment, Bibliographic Databases, Citation, Citation Counts, Citation Patterns, Citations, Counts, Cross-Field, Databases, Excellence, Family, Field, Field-Normalization, Function, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Journals, Mar, Methodology, Papers, Power Law, Publication, Rates, Research, Science, Scientific Impact, Scientific Research, Scientometric Indicators, Selection, Transformation, Validation

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Full Text: [2012\Plo ONE7, e34300.pdf](2012\Plo%20ONE7,%20e34300.pdf)

Abstract: Research activity related to different aspects of prevention, prediction, diagnosis and treatment of brain metastases has increased during recent years. One of the major databases (Scopus) contains 942 scientific articles that were published during the 5-year time period 2006-2010. of these, 195 (21%) reported on single patient cases and 12 (1%) were reports of 2 cases. Little is known about their influence on advancement of the field or scientific merits. Do brain metastases case reports attract attention and provide stimuli for further research or do they go largely unrecognized? Different measures of impact, visibility and quality of published research are available, each with its own pros and cons. For the present evaluation, article citation rate was chosen. The median number of citations overall and stratified by year of publication was 0, except for the year 2006 when it was 2. As compared to other articles, case reports remained more often without citation (p<0.05 except for 2006 data). All case reports with 10 or more citations (n = 6) reported on newly introduced anticancer drugs, which commonly are prescribed to treat extracranial metastases, and the responses observed in single patients with brain metastases. Average annual numbers of citations were also calculated. The articles with most citations per year were the same six case reports mentioned above (the only ones that obtained more than 2.0 citations per year). Citations appeared to gradually increase during the first two years after publication but remained on a generally low or modest level. It cannot be excluded that case reports without citation provide interesting information to some clinicians or researchers. Apparently, case reports describing unexpected therapeutic success gain more attention, at least in terms of citation, than others.

Keywords: Articles, Brain, Cancer, Case Reports, Citation, Citations, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Drugs, Evaluation, Field, First, Gain, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Low, Mar, Metastases, Patients, Prediction, Prevention, Publication, Quality, Quality of, Recent, Regression, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Research, Review, Scientometric Indicators, Scopus, Sunitinib, Therapeutic, Therapy, Treatment, Visibility

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Full Text: [2012\Plo ONE7, e34497.pdf](2012/Plo%20ONE7,%20e34497.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Patient adherence is an important issue for health service providers and health researchers. However, the knowledge structure of diverse research on treatment adherence is unclear. This study used co-word analysis and social network analysis techniques to analyze research literature on adherence, and to show their knowledge structure and evolution over time. Methods: Published scientific papers about treatment adherence were retrieved from Web of Science (2000 to May 2011). A total of 2308 relevant articles were included: 788 articles published in 2000-2005 and 1520 articles published in 2006-2011. The keywords of each article were extracted by using the software Biblexcel, and the synonym and isogenous words were merged manually. The frequency of keywords and their co-occurrence frequency were counted. High frequency keywords were selected to yield the co-words matrix. Finally the decomposition maps were used to comb the complex knowledge structures. Results: Research themes were more general in the first period (2000 to 2005), and more extensive with many more new terms in the second period (2006 to 2011). Research on adherence has covered more and more diseases, populations and methods, but other diseases/conditions are not as hot as HIV/AIDS and have not become specialty themes/sub-directions. Most studies originated from the United States. Conclusion: The dynamic of this field is mainly divergent, with increasing number of new sub-directions of research. Future research is required to investigate specific directions and converge as well to construct a general paradigm in this field.

Keywords: Acidification, Adherence, Analysis, Articles, Co-Word Analysis, Decomposition, Diseases, Dynamic, Evolution, Field, First, General, Health, Hiv, Aids, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Mapping, Matrix, Medication, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Papers, Paradigm, Populations, Providers, Research, Science, Scientometrics, Service, Social, Social Network Analysis, Software, Specialty, Structure, Systematic-Reviews, Techniques, Treatment, United States, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e39464.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e39464.pdf)

Abstract: Global maps of science can be used as a reference system to chart career trajectories, the location of emerging research frontiers, or the expertise profiles of institutes or nations. This paper details data preparation, analysis, and layout performed when designing and subsequently updating the UCSD map of science and classification system. The original classification and map use 7.2 million papers and their references from Elsevier’s Scopus (about 15,000 source titles, 2001-2005) and Thomson Reuters’ Web of Science (WoS) Science, Social Science, Arts & Humanities Citation Indexes (about 9,000 source titles, 2001-2004)-about 16,000 unique source titles. The updated map and classification adds six years (2005-2010) of WoS data and three years (2006-2008) from Scopus to the existing category structure-increasing the number of source titles to about 25,000. To our knowledge, this is the first time that a widely used map of science was updated. A comparison of the original 5-year and the new 10-year maps and classification system show (i) an increase in the total number of journals that can be mapped by 9,409 journals (social sciences had a 80% increase, humanities a 119% increase, medical (32%) and natural science (74%)), (ii) a simplification of the map by assigning all but five highly interdisciplinary journals to exactly one discipline, (iii) a more even distribution of journals over the 554 subdisciplines and 13 disciplines when calculating the coefficient of variation, and (iv) a better reflection of journal clusters when compared with paper-level citation data. When evaluating the map with a listing of desirable features for maps of science, the updated map is shown to have higher mapping accuracy, easier understandability as fewer journals are multiply classified, and higher USAbility for the generation of data overlays, among others.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Citation, Classification, Comparison, Data, Distribution, First, Generation, Humanities, Impact, Interdisciplinary, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Location, Map, Mapping, Medical, Nations, Natural, Papers, Preparation, Profiles, Reference, References, Reflection, Research, Science, Sciences, Scopus, Social, Social Sciences, Source, Technology, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, USAbility, Web of Science, WOS

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e42200.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e42200.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In the past decade, scientific research has developed rapidly in China, but the growth seems to vary widely between different disciplines. In this study, we aimed to compare the quantity and quality of publications in urology and nephrology journals from USA, China and Japan. Methods: Journals listed in the “Urology and Nephrology” category of Science Citation Index Expanded subject categories were included. Scientific papers in these journals written by researchers from USA, Japan and China were retrieved from the “PubMed” and “Web of Knowledge” online databases. Results: The annual number of total scientific articles increased significantly from 2001 to 2010 in China, and has ranked second in the world since 2006. In the field of urology and nephrology, the annual number increased significantly from 2001 to 2010 in USA and China; but not in Japan. The share of articles increased significantly over time in China, decreased significantly in Japan, and remained unchanged in USA. In 2010, USA contributed 32.17% of the total world output in urology and nephrology field and ranked 1 st; Japan contributed 5.19% and ranked 5th; China contributed 3.83% and ranked 9th. Publications from USA had the highest accumulated IFs and the highest total citations of articles (USA>Japan>China, p<0.001). No significant difference was found in average IF among the three countries. USA published the most articles in the top 10 urology and nephrology journals (USA(35165)>Japan(6704)>China(2233), p<0.001). Researchers from USA published more clinical trials and randomized controlled trials than Japan and China (USA>Japan>China, p<0.001). Conclusion: Although China has undergone significant increase in annual number and percentage of scientific publication in urology and nephrology journals in the past decade, it still lags far behind USA and Japan in the field of urology and nephrology in terms of quantity and quality.

Keywords: Burden, China, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Databases, Europe, Field, Gastroenterology, Growth, Hepatology, Impact, Japan, Journals, Nephrology, Papers, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Publications, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Publication, Scientific Research, Share, United-States, USA, World

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e43235.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e43235.pdf)

Abstract: The use of quantitative metrics to gauge the impact of scholarly publications, authors, and disciplines is predicated on the availability of reliable USAge and annotation data. Citation and download counts are widely available from digital libraries. However, current annotation systems rely on proprietary labels, refer to journals but not articles or authors, and are manually curated. To address these limitations, we propose a social framework based on crowdsourced annotations of scholars, designed to keep up with the rapidly evolving disciplinary and interdisciplinary landscape. We describe a system called Scholarometer, which provides a service to scholars by computing citation-based impact measures. This creates an incentive for users to provide disciplinary annotations of authors, which in turn can be used to compute disciplinary metrics. We first present the system architecture and several heuristics to deal with noisy bibliographic and annotation data. We report on data sharing and interactive visualization services enabled by Scholarometer. USAge statistics, illustrating the data collected and shared through the framework, suggest that the proposed crowdsourcing approach can be successful. Secondly, we illustrate how the disciplinary bibliometric indicators elicited by Scholarometer allow us to implement for the first time a universal impact measure proposed in the literature. Our evaluation suggests that this metric provides an effective means for comparing scholarly impact across disciplinary boundaries.

Keywords: Approach, Authors, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Boundaries, Citation, Data, Digital Libraries, Evaluation, First, Framework, Heuristics, Impact, Index, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, Journals, Landscape, Literature, Measure, Metrics, Publications, Scholarly Impact, Service, Services, Social, Statistics, Systems, Visualization

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e47210.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e47210.pdf)

Abstract: A Kuhnian approach to research assessment requires us to consider that the important scientific breakthroughs that drive scientific progress are infrequent and that the progress of science does not depend on normal research. Consequently, indicators of research performance based on the total number of papers do not accurately measure scientific progress. Similarly, those universities with the best reputations in terms of scientific progress differ widely from other universities in terms of the scale of investments made in research and in the higher concentrations of outstanding scientists present, but less so in terms of the total number of papers or citations. This study argues that indicators for the 1% high-citation tail of the citation distribution reveal the contribution of universities to the progress of science and provide quantifiable justification for the large investments in research made by elite research universities. In this tail, which follows a power low, the number of the less frequent and highly cited important breakthroughs can be predicted from the frequencies of papers in the upper part of the tail. This study quantifies the false impression of excellence produced by multinational papers, and by other types of papers that do not contribute to the progress of science. Many of these papers are concentrated in and dominate lists of highly cited papers, especially in lower-ranked universities. The h-Index obscures the differences between higher- and lower-ranked universities because the proportion of h-core papers in the 1% high-citation tail is not proportional to the value of the h-Index.

Keywords: Approach, Assessment, Bcr-Abl, Bibliometrics, Cancer Statistics, Citation, Citations, Consequences, Distribution, Drive, h Index, h-Core, h-Index, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Indicators, Leukemia, Measure, Nations, Normal, Normalization, Papers, Performance, Power, Progress, Research, Research Assessment, Research Performance, Scale, Science, Scientific Progress, Universities, University, Value

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e47679.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e47679.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we propose a new family of cumulative indexes for measuring scientific performance which can be applied to many metrics, including h Index and its variants (here we apply it to the h Index, h(2) index and Google Scholar’s i10 index). These indexes follow the general principle of repeating the index calculation for the same publication set. Using bibliometric data and reviewer scores for accepted and rejected fellowship applicants we examine how valid the cumulative variant is compared to the original variant. These analyses showed that the cumulative indexes result in higher correlations with the reviewer scores than their original variants. Thus, the cumulative indexes better reflect the assessments by peers than the original variants and are useful extensions of the original indexes. In contrast to many other measures of scientific performance proposed up to now, the cumulative indexes seem not only to be effective, but they are also easy to understand and calculate.

Keywords: Analyses, Assessments, Bibliometric, Calculation, Correlations, Cumulative, Data, Exercise, Family, Fellowship, General, Google, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Index, Indicators, Life Sciences Data, Metrics, Performance, Publication, Scientific Performance

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e47966.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e47966.pdf)

Abstract: As public and political debates often demonstrate, a substantial disjoint can exist between the findings of science and the impact it has on the public. Using climate-change science as a case example, we reconsider the role of scientists in the information-dissemination process, our hypothesis being that important keywords used in climate science follow “boom and bust” fashion cycles in public USAge. Representing this public USAge through extraordinary new data on word frequencies in books published up to the year 2008, we show that a classic two-parameter social-diffusion model closely fits the comings and goings of many keywords over generational or longer time scales. We suggest that the fashions of word USAge contributes an empirical, possibly regular, correlate to the impact of climate science on society.

Keywords: Cultural Transmission, Dynamics, Network, Communication, Language, Model

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e48290.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e48290.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Internal medicine includes several subspecialties. This study aimed to describe change trend of impact factors in different subspecialties of internal medicine during the past 12 years, as well as the developmental differences among each subspecialty, and the possible influencing factors behind these changes and differences. Methods: Nine subspecialties of internal medicine were chosen for comparison. All data were collected from the Science Citation Index Expanded and Journal Citation Reports database. Results: (1) Journal numbers in nine subspecialties increased significantly from 1998 to 2010, with an average increment of 80.23%, in which cardiac and cardiovascular system diseases increased 131.2% rank the first; hematology increased 45% rank the least. (2) Impact Factor in subspecialties of infectious disease, cardiac and cardiovascular system diseases, gastroenterology and hepatology, hematology, endocrinology and metabolism increased significantly (p<0.05), in which gastroenterology and hepatology had the largest increase of 65.4%. (3) Journal impact factor of 0-2 had the largest proportion in all subspecialties. Among the journals with high impact factor (IF>6), hematology had the maximum proportion of 10%, nephrology and respiratory system disease had the minimum of 4%. Among the journal with low impact factor (IF<2), journal in nephrology and allergy had the most (60%), while endocrinology and metabolism had the least (40%). There were differences in median number of IF among the different subspecialties (p<0.05), in which endocrinology and metabolism had the highest, nephrology had the lowest. (4) The highest IF had a correlation with journal numbers and total paper numbers in each field. Conclusion: The IF of internal medicine journals showed an increasingly positive trend, in which gastroenterology and hepatology increase the most. Hematology had more high IF journals. Endocrinology and metabolism had higher average IF. Nephrology remained the lowest position. Numbers of journals and total papers were associated with the highest IF.

Keywords: Allergy, Association, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular System, Changes, Citation, Comparison, Correlation, Data, Database, Disease, Diseases, Field, First, Gastroenterology, Hepatology, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Medicine, Metabolism, Minimum, Nephrology, Papers, Performance, Publication, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Rank, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Trend, Trends

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e48878.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e48878.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several prospective observational studies suggest that gamma-glutamyltransferase(GGT) level is positively associated with risk of hypertension. However, these studies draw inconsistent conclusions. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the exact association between GGT level and subsequent development of hypertension. Methods: We searched Pubmed, Embase, and Science Citation Index (ISI Web of Science) for prospective cohort studies examining the association between GGT level and hypertension. Then, pooled effect estimates (RRs) for the association between GGT level and hypertension were calculated. Results: A total of 13 prospective cohort studies including 43314 participants and 5280 cases of hypertension were included. The pooled RR of hypertension was 1.94(95%CI: 1.55-2.43; P<0.001) when comparing the risk of hypertension between the highest versus lowest category of GGT levels. Moreover, the risk of hypertension increased by 23% (summary RR: 1.23; 95%CI: 1.13-1.32; P<0.001) per 1 SD logGGT increment. Subgroup analyses showed significant positive associations in each subgroup except in >= 160/95 subgroup (RR: 2.56, 95%CI: 0.87-7.54; P = 0.088) and nondrinkers subgroup (RR: 1.76, 95%CI: 0.88-3.53; P = 0.113). Sensitivity analyses showed no single study significantly affects the pooled RRs. No publication bias was found in our meta-analysis. Conclusions: GGT level is positively associated with the development of hypertension. Further studies are needed to confirm our findings and elucidate the exact mechanisms between GGT level and the incidence of hypertension.

Keywords: Alcohol, Analyses, Association, Bias, Blood-Pressure, Chinese, Citation, Cohort, Development, Disease, Estimates, Heart, Hypertension, Incidence, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Mechanisms, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, NOV, Observational, Observational Studies, P, Predictor, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e49176.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e49176.pdf)

Abstract: References are an essential component of research articles and therefore of scientific communication. In this study we investigate referencing (citing) behavior in five diverse fields (astronomy, mathematics, robotics, ecology and economics) based on 213,756 core journal articles. At the macro level we find: (a) a steady increase in the number of references per article over the period studied (50 years), which in some fields is due to a higher rate of USAge, while in others reflects longer articles and (b) an increase in all fields in the fraction of older, foundational references since the 1980s, with no obvious change in citing patterns associated with the introduction of the Internet. At the meso level we explore current (2006-2010) referencing behavior of different categories of authors (21,562 total) within each field, based on their academic age, productivity and collaborative practices. Contrary to some previous findings and expectations we find that senior researchers use references at the same rate as their junior colleagues, with similar rates of re-citation (use of same references in multiple papers). High Modified Price Index (MPI, which measures the speed of the research front more accurately than the traditional Price Index) of senior authors indicates that their research has the similar cutting-edge aspect as that of their younger colleagues. In all fields both the productive researchers and especially those who collaborate more use a significantly lower fraction of foundational references and have much higher MPI and lower re-citation rates, i.e., they are the ones pushing the research front regardless of researcher age. This paper introduces improved bibliometric methods to measure the speed of the research front, disambiguate lead authors in co-authored papers and decouple measures of productivity and collaboration.

Keywords: Age, Authors, Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Citation, Collaboration, Communication, Core Journals, Ecology, Economics, Expectations, Field, Growth, Half-Life, History, Impact, Internet, Journal, Journal Articles, Lead, Measure, Methods, Modified, Nov, Papers, Practices, Productivity, Rates, References, Referencing, Research, Research Front, Researchers, Science, Scientific Communication, Scientific Literature

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e49734.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e49734.pdf)

Abstract: Competition is one of the most cited mechanisms to explain secondary sexual dimorphism in animals. Nonetheless, it has been proposed that sexual dimorphism in bat wings is also a result of adaptive pressures to compensate additional weight caused by fetus or pup carrying during the reproductive period of females. The main objective of this study is to verify the existence of sexual dimorphism in Sturnira lilium wings. We employed geometric morphometrics techniques using anatomical landmarks superimposition to obtain size (Centroid Size) and shape variables of wings, which were reduced by Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA). We also employed classical morphometrics using wing length measurements to compare efficiency between these two morphometric approaches and make comparisons using wing area measurements. LDA indicated significant differences between wing shapes of males and females, with 91% (stepwise classification) and 80% (leave-one-out cross validation) of correct classification. However, the size variable obtained did not contribute to such classifications. We have observed larger areas in female wings, but we found no differences in wing length measurements and no allometric effects in wing length, shape and area measurements. Interestingly, our study has provided evidences of morphological differences where classical morphometrics have failed. LDA and area measurements analyses revealed that females have a different area distribution in distinct portions of the wing, with wider dactylopatagia and plagiopatagia, and wingtips more triangular than males. No differences in body length or relative wing length were observed between the sexes, but pregnant females have more body weight than non-pregnant females and males. Our findings suggest that sexual dimorphism in the wing shape of S. lilium is probably related to the increase in flight efficiency of females during reproductive period. It decreases wing loading in specific portions of the wing and reduces energy cost to maintain a faster and maneuverable flight.

Keywords: Allometric, Allometry, Analyses, Animals, Body Weight, Classification, Combining Geometric Morphometrics, Cost, Distribution, Effects, Efficiency, Energy, Female, Fetus, Flight, Frugivorous Bats, Insectivorous Bats, Length, Loading, Mechanisms, Morphology, Nov, Pattern-Recognition, Pipistrelle, Pregnant, Pressures, Size, Techniques, Validation, Vespertilionid Bats

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e51408.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e51408.pdf)

Abstract: In genetic epidemiology, genome-wide association studies (GWAS) are used to rapidly scan a large set of genetic variants and thus to identify associations with a particular trait or disease. The GWAS philosophy is different to that of conventional candidate-gene-based approaches, which directly test the effects of genetic variants of potentially contributory genes in an association study. One controversial question is whether GWAS provide relevant scientific outcomes by comparison with candidate-gene studies. We thus performed a bibliometric study using two citation metrics to assess whether the GWAS have contributed a capital gain in knowledge discovery by comparison with candidate-gene approaches. We selected GWAS published between 2005 and 2009 and matched them with candidate-gene studies on the same topic and published in the same period of time. We observed that the GWAS papers have received, on average, 30 +/- 55 citations more than the candidate gene papers, 1 year after their publication date, and 39 +/- 58 citations more 2 years after their publication date. The GWAS papers were, on average, 2.8 +/- 2.4 and 2.9 +/- 2.4 times more cited than expected, 1 and 2 years after their publication date; whereas the candidate gene papers were 1.5 +/- 1.2 and 1.5 +/- 1.4 times more cited than expected. While the evaluation of the contribution to scientific research through citation metrics may be challenged, it cannot be denied that GWAS are great hypothesis generators, and are a powerful complement to candidate gene studies.

Keywords: Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Citation, Citations, Comparison, Conventional, Discovery, Disease, Effects, Epidemiology, Evaluation, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Journals, Knowledge, Metrics, Outcomes, Papers, Philosophy, Populations, Publication, Research, Risks, Scientific Research

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Full Text: [2012\PLo One7, e52182.pdf](2012/PLo%20One7,%20e52182.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The relationship between dietary glycemic index, glycemic load and risk of coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, and stroke-related mortality is inconsistent. Methods: We systematically searched the MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index Expanded databases using glycemic index, glycemic load, and cardiovascular disease and reference lists of retrieved articles up to April 30, 2012. We included prospective studies with glycemic index and glycemic load as the exposure and incidence of fatal and nonfatal CHD, stroke, and stroke-related mortality as the outcome variable. Pooled relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using random-effects models. Results: Fifteen prospective studies with a total of 438,073 participants and 9,424 CHD cases, 2,123 stroke cases, and 342 deaths from stroke were included in the meta-analysis. Gender significantly modified the effects of glycemic index and glycemic load on CHD risk, and high glycemic load level was associated with higher risk of CHD in women (RR = 1.49, 95% CI 1.27-1.73), but not in men (RR = 1.08, 95% CI 0.91-1.27). Stratified meta-analysis by body mass index indicated that among overweight and obese subjects, dietary glycemic load level were associated with increased risk of CHD (RR = 1.49, 95% CI 1.27-1.76; P for interaction = 0.003). Higher dietary glycemic load, but not glycemic index, was positively associated with stroke (RR = 1.19, 95% CI 1.00-1.43). There is a linear dose-response relationship between dietary glycemic load and increased risk of CHD, with pooled RR of 1.05 (95% CI 1.02-1.08) per 50-unit increment in glycemic load level. Conclusion: High dietary glycemic load is associated with a higher risk of CHD and stroke, and there is a linear dose-response relationship between glycemic load and CHD risk. Dietary glycemic index is slightly associated with risk of CHD, but not with stroke and stroke-related death. Further studies are needed to verify the effects of gender and body weight on cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: Americans, Body Mass Index, Body Weight, Carbohydrate Intake, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular-Disease, Citation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Death, Density-Lipoprotein Cholesterol, Disease, Diseases, Effects, Exposure, Gender, Heart, Incidence, Index, Interaction, Intervals, Lipid Profile, Load, MEDLINE, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Middle-Aged Women, Models, Modified, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Obese, Obese Young-Adults, Outcome, Overweight, P, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Stroke, Swedish Men, Women

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e54431.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e54431.pdf)

Abstract: Background: It is currently unclear whether parenteral selenium supplementation should be recommended in the management of critically ill patients. Here we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the efficacy of parenteral selenium supplementation on clinical outcomes. Methods/Principal Findings: Randomized trials investigating parenteral selenium supplementation administered in addition to standard of care to critically ill patients were included. CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Science Citation Index, and CINAHL were searched with complementary manual searches. The primary outcome was all-cause mortality. Trials published in any language were included. Two authors independently extracted data and assessed trial quality. A third author was consulted to resolve disagreements and for quality assurance. Twelve trials were included and meta-analysis was performed on nine trials that recruited critically ill septic patients. These comprised 965 participants in total. of these, 148 patients (30.7%) in the treatment groups, and 180 patients (37.3%) in control groups died. Parenteral selenium treatment significantly reduced all-cause mortality in critically ill patients with sepsis (relative risk [RR] 0.83, 95% CI 0.70-0.99, p = 0.04, I-2 = 0%). Subgroup analyses demonstrated that the administration schedule employing longer duration (RR 0.77, 95% CI 0.63-0.94, p = 0.01, I-2 = 0%), loading boluses (RR 0.73, 95% CI 0.58-0.94, p = 0.01, I-2 = 0%) or high-dose selenium treatment (RR 0.77, 95% CI 0.61-0.99, p = 0.04, I-2 = 0%) might be associated with a lower mortality risk. There was no evidence of adverse events. Conclusions/Significance: Parenteral selenium supplementation reduces risk of mortality among critically ill patients with sepsis. Owing to the varied methodological quality of the studies, future high-quality randomized trials that directly focus on the effect of adequate-duration of parenteral selenium supplementation for severe septic patients are needed to confirm our results. Clinicians should consider these findings when treating this high-risk population.

Keywords: Administration, Analyses, Assurance, Authors, Care, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Complementary, Control, Control Groups, Data, Double-Blind, Duration, Efficacy, Embase, Events, Evidence, Groups, Heterogeneity, High Dose, Human Health, Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Language, Loading, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Pharmaconutrition, Phase-Ii, Population, Primary, Quality, Quality Assurance, Quality Of, Randomized, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Selenium, Sepsis, Septic Shock, Sodium Selenite, Standard, Standard of Care, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Trial

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e49476.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e49476.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The number of citations received is considered an index of study quality and impact. We aimed to examine the factors associated with the number of citations of published articles, focusing on the article length. Methods: Original human studies published in the first trimester of 2006 in 5 major General Medicine journals were analyzed with regard to the number of authors and of author-affiliated institutions, title and abstract word count, article length (number of print pages), number of bibliographic references, study design, and 2006 journal impact factor (JIF). A multiple linear regression model was employed to identify the variables independently associated with the number of article citations received through January 2012. Results: On univariate analysis the JIF, number of authors, article length, study design (interventional/observational and prospective/retrospective), title and abstract word count, number of author-affiliated institutions, and number of references were all associated with the number of citations received. On multivariate analysis with the logarithm of citations as the dependent variable, only article length [regression coefficient: 14.64 (95% confidence intervals: (5.76-23.50)] and JIF [3.37 (1.80-4.948)] independently predicted the number of citations. The variance of citations explained by these parameters was 51.2%. Conclusion: In a sample of articles published in major General Medicine journals, in addition to journal impact factors, article length and number of authors independently predicted the number of citations. This may reflect a higher complexity level and quality of longer and multi-authored studies.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Complexity, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Counts, Design, First, First Trimester, Human, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index, Institutions, Intervals, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Length, Linear Regression, Medicine, Model, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, Publication, Published Articles, Quality, Quality Of, Rates, References, Regression, Regression Model, Results, Study Design

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e57176.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e57176.pdf)

Abstract: Background: International collaboration (IC) is essential for the advance of stem cell research, a field characterized by marked asymmetries in knowledge and capacity between nations. China is emerging as a global leader in the stem cell field. However, knowledge on the extent and characteristics of IC in stem cell science, particularly China’s collaboration with developed economies, is lacking. Methods and Findings: We provide a scientometric analysis of the China-Canada collaboration in stem cell research, placing this in the context of other leading producers in the field. We analyze stem cell research published from 2006 to 2010 from the Scopus database, using co-authored papers as a proxy for collaboration. We examine IC levels, collaboration preferences, scientific impact, the collaborating institutions in China and Canada, areas of mutual interest, and funding sources. Our analysis shows rapid global expansion of the field with 48% increase in papers from 2006 to 2010. China now ranks second globally after the United States. China has the lowest IC rate of countries examined, while Canada has one of the highest. China-Canada collaboration is rising steadily, more than doubling during 2006-2010. China-Canada collaboration enhances impact compared to papers authored solely by China-based researchers This difference remained significant even when comparing only papers published in English. Conclusions: While China is increasingly courted in IC by developed countries as a partner in stem cell research, it is clear that it has reached its status in the field largely through domestic publications. Nevertheless, IC enhances the impact of stem cell research in China, and in the field in general. This study establishes an objective baseline for comparison with future studies, setting the stage for in-depth exploration of the dynamics and genesis of IC in stem cell research.

Keywords: Advance, Analysis, Canada, Capacity, Characteristics, China, Collaboration, Comparison, Context, Critical-View, Database, Dynamics, Field, Funding, General, Global, Impact, India, Innovation, Institutions, International Collaboration, International Scientific Collaboration, Knowledge, Nations, Papers, Partner, Publications, Regenerative Medicine, Research, Science, Scientific Impact, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scopus, Sources, Stem Cell, United States

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e58727.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e58727.pdf)

Abstract: This paper has two aims: (i) to introduce a novel method for measuring which part of overall citation inequality can be attributed to differences in citation practices across scientific fields, and (ii) to implement an empirical strategy for making meaningful comparisons between the number of citations received by articles in 22 broad fields. The number of citations received by any article is seen as a function of the article’s scientific influence, and the field to which it belongs. A key assumption is that articles in the same quantile of any field citation distribution have the same degree of citation impact in their respective field. Using a dataset of 4.4 million articles published in 1998-2003 with a five-year citation window, we estimate that differences in citation practices between the 22 fields account for 14% of overall citation inequality. Our empirical strategy is based on the strong similarities found in the behavior of citation distributions. We obtain three main results. Firstly, we estimate a set of average-based indicators, called exchange rates, to express the citations received by any article in a large interval in terms of the citations received in a reference situation. Secondly, using our exchange rates as normalization factors of the raw citation data reduces the effect of differences in citation practices to, approximately, 2% of overall citation inequality in the normalized citation distributions. Thirdly, we provide an empirical explanation of why the usual normalization procedure based on the fields’ mean citation rates is found to be equally successful.

Keywords: Behavior, Citation, Citation Impact, Citation Rates, Citations, Data, Distribution, Explanation, Field, Function, Impact, Indicators, Inequality, Interval, Mar, Normalization, Practices, Procedure, Publications, Rates, Reference, Research Performance, Scales, Scientometric Indicators, Scores, Strategy

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e59213.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e59213.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Health Technology Assessments (HTAs) are used to inform decision-making and their usefulness depends on the quality and relevance of research and specific studies for health-policy decisions. Little is known about the country of origin of studies used for HTAs. Objective: To investigate which countries have made the largest contributions to inform health policy decisions through studies included in HTAs in Germany. Methods: The country of origin was extracted from all studies included in HTAs of the German Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Health Care, (IQWiG), published from 2/2006 to 9/2010. Studies were ranked according to the total number of studies per country, adjusted for population size, gross domestic product (GDP), and total health expenditure. Results: 1087 studies were included in 54 HTA reports. Studies were assigned to 45 countries. Most of the studies (27%) originated from the United States (USA), 18% were multinational, followed by 7% from the United Kingdom (UK) and 5% from Germany. Nordic countries led the ranking when adjusting for population size/million (ranks 1-3,6,9/45 countries), GDP/billion US$ (1,2,5,9,14/45), or health expenditure/billion US$ (1,3,5,12,13/45). The relative contribution of the UK was stable in the analyses when adjusted for population size (7/45), GDP (7/45), and health expenditure (9/45), whereas the USA (13, 18, and 30/45) and Germany (17, 19, and 21/45) dropped in the ranking. Conclusions: More than half of the studies relevant for evidence-informed decision-making in Germany originated from the USA, followed by multinational research and the UK. Only 5% of the studies originated from Germany. According to our findings, there appears to be some discrepancy between the use of globally generated evidence and the contribution to the.

Keywords: Analyses, Anesthesia, Bibliometric Analysis, Clinical-Research, Country, Country of Origin, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Efficiency, Evidence, GDP, Germany, Gross Domestic Product, Health, Health Policy, Knowledge, Mar, Methods, Origin, Policy, Population, Population Size, Publications, Quality, Ranking, Relevance, Research, Results, Size, Technology, UK, United Kingdom, United States, USA

? Mori, H. and Nakayama, T. (2013), Academic impact of qualitative studies in healthcare: Bibliometric analysis. *PLoS One*, **8** (3), Article Number: e57371.

Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e57371.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e57371.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Although qualitative studies are becoming more appreciated in healthcare, the number of publications of quality studies remains low. Little is known about the frequency and characteristics of citation in qualitative studies. Objective: To compare the academic impact of qualitative studies to that of two quantitative studies: systematic reviews and randomized controlled trials. Methods: Publications in BMJ between 1997 and 2006 (BMJ’s median impact factor was 7.04 during this period) employing qualitative methods were matched to two quantitative studies appearing the same year using PubMed. Using Web of Science, citations within a 24-month publication period were determined. Additionally, three hypotheses were examined: qualitative studies are 1) infrequently cited in original articles or reviews; 2) rarely cited by authors in non-English-speaking countries; and 3) more frequently cited in non-medical disciplines (e. g., psychology or sociology). Results: A total of 121 qualitative studies, 270 systematic reviews, and 515 randomised controlled trials were retrieved. Qualitative studies were cited a total of 1,089 times, with a median of 7.00 times (range, 0-34) for each study. Matched systematic reviews and randomized controlled trials were cited 2,411times and 1,600 times, respectively. With respect to citing documents, original articles and reviews exceeded 60% for each study design. Relative to quantitative studies, qualitative studies were cited more often by authors in English-speaking countries. With respect to subject area, medical disciplines were more frequently cited than non-medical disciplines for all three study designs (>80%). Conclusion: The median number of citations for qualitative studies was almost the same as the median of BMJ’s impact factor during the survey period. For a suitable evaluation of qualitative studies in healthcare, it will be necessary to develop a reporting framework and include explicit discussions of clinical implications when reporting findings. Coordination between researchers and editors will be needed to achieve this goal.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Clinical, Consort Statement, Design, Evaluation, Framework, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Mar, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Psychology, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Qualitative, Qualitative Methods, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reporting, Results, Reviews, Science, Sociology, Study Design, Survey, Systematic Reviews, Trials, Web of Science

? van Raan, A.F.J. (2013), Universities scale like cities. *PLoS One*, **8** (3), Article Number: e59384.

Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e59384.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e59384.pdf)

Abstract: Recent studies of urban scaling show that important socioeconomic city characteristics such as wealth and innovation capacity exhibit a nonlinear, particularly a power law scaling with population size. These nonlinear effects are common to all cities, with similar power law exponents. These findings mean that the larger the city, the more disproportionally they are places of wealth and innovation. Local properties of cities cause a deviation from the expected behavior as predicted by the power law scaling. In this paper we demonstrate that universities show a similar behavior as cities in the distribution of the ‘gross university income’ in terms of total number of citations over ‘size in terms of total number of publications. Moreover, the power law exponents for university scaling are comparable to those for urban scaling. We find that deviations from the expected behavior can indeed be explained by specific local properties of universities, particularly the field specific composition of a university, and its quality in terms of field normalized citation impact. By studying both the set of the 500 largest universities worldwide and a specific subset of these 500 universities -the top-100 European universities- we are also able to distinguish between properties of universities with as well as without selection of one specific local property, the quality of a university in terms of its average field-normalized citation impact. It also reveals an interesting observation concerning the working of a crucial property in networked systems, preferential attachment.

Keywords: Behavior, Bibliometric Statistical Properties, Capacity, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Impact, Citations, Cities, Composition, Cumulative Advantage, Distribution, Effects, Field, Impact, Innovation, Law, Local, Mar, Networks, Nonlinear, Observation, Population, Population Size, Power, Power Law, Properties, Property, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Rules, Scale, Scaling, Science System, Selection, Size, Systems, Universities, University, Urban, Wealth

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e60481.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e60481.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Development of resistance to first line antimalarials led to recommendation of artemisinin based combination therapies (ACTs). High adherence to ACTs provided by community health workers (CHWs) gave reassurance that community based interventions did not increase the risk of drug resistance. Integrated community case management of illnesses (ICCM) is now recommended through which children will access both antibiotics and antimalarials from CHWs. Increased number of medicines has been shown to lower adherence. Objective: To compare adherence to antimalarials alone versus antimalarials combined with antibiotics under ICCM in children less than five years. Methods: A cohort study was nested within a cluster randomized trial that had CHWs treating children less than five years with antimalarials and antibiotics (intervention areas) and CHWs treating children with antimalarials only (control areas). Children were consecutively sampled from the CHWs’ registers in the control areas (667 children); and intervention areas (323 taking antimalarials only and 266 taking antimalarials plus antibiotics). The sampled children were visited at home on day one and four of treatment seeking. Adherence was assessed using self reports and pill counts. Results: Adherence in the intervention arm to antimalarials alone and antimalarials plus antibiotics arm was similar (mean 99% in both groups) but higher than adherence in the control arm (antimalarials only) (mean 96%). Forgetfulness (38%) was the most cited reason for non-adherence. At adjusted analysis: absence of fever (OR = 3.3, 95%CI = 1.6-6.9), seeking care after two or more days (OR = 2.2, 95%CI = 1.3-3.7), not understanding instructions given (OR = 24.5, 95% CI = 2.7-224.5), vomiting (OR = 2.6, 95%CI = 1.2-5.5), and caregivers’ perception that the child’s illness was not severe (OR = 2.0, 95%CI = 1.1-3.8) were associated with non-adherence. Conclusions: Addition of antibiotics to antimalarials did not lower adherence. However, caregivers should be adequately counseled to understand the dosing regimens; continue with medicines even when the child seems to improve; and re-administer doses that have been vomited.

Keywords: Access, Adherence, African Children, Analysis, Antibiotics, Artemether-Lumefantrine, Care, Care-Seeking, Caregivers, Case Management, Child, Childhood Illnesses, Children, Cluster, Cohort, Cohort Study, Combination Therapy, Community, Community Based, Control, Drug, Drug Resistance, Falciparum-Malaria, Fever, First, Groups, Health, Home Management, Intervention, Interventions, Management, Mar, Methods, Nested, Overlap, Perception, Pill, Pneumonia, Randomized, Randomized Trial, Resistance, Results, Risk, Self, Treatment, Trial, Uganda, Uncomplicated Malaria, Understanding, Vomiting

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e59912.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e59912.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Although being a simple and effective index that has been widely used to evaluate academic output of scientists, the h-Index suffers from drawbacks. One critical disadvantage is that only h-squared citations can be inferred from the h-Index, which completely ignores excess and h-tail citations, leading to unfair and inaccurate evaluations in many cases. Methodology/Principal Findings: To solve this problem, I propose the h’-index, in which h-squared, excess and h-tail citations are all considered. Based on the citation data of the 100 most prolific economists, comparing to h-Index, the h’-index shows better correlation with indices of total-citation number and citations per publication, which, although relatively reliable and widely used, do not carry the information of the citation distribution. In contrast, the h’-index possesses the ability to discriminate the shapes of citation distributions, thus leading to more accurate evaluation. Conclusions/Significance: The h’-index improves the h-Index, as well as indices of total-citation number and citations per publication, by possessing the ability to discriminate shapes of citation distribution, thus making the h’-index a better single-number index for evaluating scientific output in a way that is fairer and more reasonable.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Core, Correlation, Data, Distribution, Evaluation, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Index, Indices, Information, Output, Publication, Scientific Output, Scientists, Variants

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Full Text: [2013\PLo One8, e61475.pdf](2013/PLo%20One8,%20e61475.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Worldwide, the number of individuals lacking the mental capacity to participate in decisions about their own healthcare is increasing. Due to the ageing global population and advancing medical treatments, there are now many more people living longer with neurological disorders, such as dementia, acquired brain injuries, and intellectual disabilities. Many of these individuals have feeding difficulties and may require artificial nutrition. However, little is known about the decision-making process; the evidence base is uncertain and often ethically complex. Using the exemplar of artificial nutrition, the objective of this review is to examine how treatment decisions are made when patients are at risk of lacking capacity. Methods and Findings: We undertook a systematic review according to PRISMA guidelines to determine who was involved in decisions, and what factors were considered. We searched PubMed, AMED, CINAHL, EMBASE, PsychINFO, and OpenSigle for quantitative and qualitative studies (1990-2011). Citation, reference, hand searches and expert consultation were also undertaken. Data extraction and quality assessment were undertaken independently and in duplicate. We utilised Thomas and Harden’s ‘Thematic Synthesis’ for analysis. Sixty-six studies met inclusion criteria, comprising data from 40 countries and 34,649 patients, carers and clinicians. Six themes emerged: clinical indications were similar across countries but were insufficient alone for determining outcomes; quality of life was the main decision-making factor but its meaning varied; prolonging life was the second most cited factor; patient’s wishes were influential but not determinative; families had some influence but were infrequently involved in final recommendations; clinicians often felt conflicted about their roles. Conclusions: When individuals lack mental capacity, decisions must be made on their behalf. Dynamic interactive factors, such as protecting right to life, not unnecessarily prolonging suffering, and individual preferences, need to be addressed and balanced. These findings provide an outline to aid clinical practice and develop decision-making guidelines.

Keywords: Advanced Dementia, Ageing, Analysis, Artificial Nutrition, Assessment, Brain, Capacity, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Consultation, Criteria, Data, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Decision-Making Process, Dementia, Dynamic, Embase, Evidence, Extraction, Families, Feeding, Feeding Decisions, Geriatric-Patients, Global, Guidelines, Indications, Life, Literature, Living, Medical, Medical Treatments, Methods, Neurological, Neurological Disorders, Nursing-Home Patients, Nutrition, Of-Life, Older-Adults, Outcomes, Patients, Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy, Persistent Vegetative State, Population, Practice, Pubmed, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Recommendations, Reference, Review, Right, Right-To-Life, Risk, Stroke Mortality, Suffering, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Terminally-Ill, Treatment

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e62395.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e62395.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Citation analysis has become an important tool for research performance assessment in the medical sciences. However, different areas of medical research may have considerably different citation practices, even within the same medical field. Because of this, it is unclear to what extent citation-based bibliometric indicators allow for valid comparisons between research units active in different areas of medical research. Methodology: A visualization methodology is introduced that reveals differences in citation practices between medical research areas. The methodology extracts terms from the titles and abstracts of a large collection of publications and uses these terms to visualize the structure of a medical field and to indicate how research areas within this field differ from each other in their average citation impact. Results: Visualizations are provided for 32 medical fields, defined based on journal subject categories in the Web of Science database. The analysis focuses on three fields: Cardiac & cardiovascular systems, Clinical neurology, and Surgery. In each of these fields, there turn out to be large differences in citation practices between research areas. Low-impact research areas tend to focus on clinical intervention research, while high-impact research areas are often more oriented on basic and diagnostic research. Conclusions: Popular bibliometric indicators, such as the h-Index and the impact factor, do not correct for differences in citation practices between medical fields. These indicators therefore cannot be used to make accurate between-field comparisons. More sophisticated bibliometric indicators do correct for field differences but still fail to take into account within-field heterogeneity in citation practices. As a consequence, the citation impact of clinical intervention research may be substantially underestimated in comparison with basic and diagnostic research.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Cardiovascular, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Impact, Clinical, Collection, Comparison, Database, Editorials, Field, h Index, h-Index, Heterogeneity, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Intervention, Intervention Research, Journal, Journals, Maps, Medical, Medical Research, Methodology, Neurology, Performance, Practices, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Results, Science, Sciences, Structure, Surgery, Systems, Visualization, Web of Science

? Aziz, N.A. and Rozing, M.P. (2013), Profit (*p*)-Index: The degree to which authors profit from co-authors. *PLoS One*, **8** (4), Article Number: e59814.

Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e59814.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e59814.pdf)

Abstract: Current metrics for estimating a scientist’s academic performance treat the author’s publications as if these were solely attributable to the author. However, this approach ignores the substantive contributions of co-authors, leading to misjudgments about the individual’s own scientific merits and consequently to misallocation of funding resources and academic positions. This problem is becoming the more urgent in the biomedical field where the number of collaborations is growing rapidly, making it increasingly harder to support the best scientists. Therefore, here we introduce a simple harmonic weighing algorithm for correcting citations and citation-based metrics such as the h-Index for co-authorships. This weighing algorithm can account for both the nvumber of co-authors and the sequence of authors on a paper. We then derive a measure called the ‘profit (p)-index’, which estimates the contribution of co-authors to the work of a given author. By using samples of researchers from a renowned Dutch University hospital, Spinoza Prize laureates (the most prestigious Dutch science award), and Nobel Prize laureates in Physiology or Medicine, we show that the contribution of co-authors to the work of a particular author is generally substantial (i.e., about 80%) and that researchers’ relative rankings change materially when adjusted for the contributions of co-authors. Interestingly, although the top University hospital researchers had the highest h-indices, this appeared to be due to their significantly higher p-indices. Importantly, the ranking completely reversed when using the profit adjusted h-indices, with the Nobel laureates having the highest, the Spinoza Prize laureates having an intermediate, and the top University hospital researchers having the lowest profit adjusted h-indices, respectively, suggesting that exceptional researchers are characterized by a relatively high degree of scientific independency/ originality. The concepts and methods introduced here may thus provide a more fair impression of a scientist’s autonomous academic performance.

Keywords: Algorithm, Approach, Authors, Autonomous, Biomedical, Citation-Based Metrics, Citations, Co-Authors, Collaborations, Credit, Dutch, Estimates, Field, Funding, H Index, H-Index, Hospital, Measure, Medicine, Methods, Metrics, Nobel Prize, Performance, Profit, Publication, Publications, Ranking, Rankings, Resources, Science, Scientific-Research, Scientists, Support, University, Work

? Heneberg, P. (2013), Effects of print publication lag in dual format journals on scientometric indicators. *PLoS One*, **8** (4), Article Number: e59877.

Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e59877.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e59877.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Publication lag between manuscript submission and its final publication is considered as an important factor affecting the decision to submit, the timeliness of presented data, and the scientometric measures of the particular journal. Dual-format peer-reviewed journals (publishing both print and online editions of their content) adopted a broadly accepted strategy to shorten the publication lag: to publish the accepted manuscripts online ahead of their print editions, which may follow days, but also years later. Effects of this widespread habit on the immediacy index (average number of times an article is cited in the year it is published) calculation were never analyzed. Methodology/Principal Findings: Scopus database (which contains nearly up-to-date documents in press, but does not reveal citations by these documents until they are finalized) was searched for the journals with the highest total counts of articles in press, or highest counts of articles in press appearing online in 2010-2011. Number of citations received by the articles in press available online was found to be nearly equal to citations received within the year when the document was assigned to a journal issue. Thus, online publication of in press articles affects severely the calculation of immediacy index of their source titles, and disadvantages online-only and print-only journals when evaluating them according to the immediacy index and probably also according to the impact factor and similar measures. Conclusions/Significance: Caution should be taken when evaluating dual-format journals supporting long publication lag. Further research should answer the question, on whether the immediacy index should be replaced by an indicator based on the date of first publication (online or in print, whichever comes first) to eliminate the problems analyzed in this report. Information value of immediacy index is further questioned by very high ratio of authors’ self-citations among the citation window used for its calculation.

Keywords: Astronomers, Authors, Availability, Calculation, Citation, Citation Impact, Citations, Data, Database, Decision, Delay, First, Immediacy Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Journal, Journals, Number of Citations, Online, Open Access, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Physicists, Publication, Publishing, Research, Scholarly Communication, Scientometric, Scopus, Self-Citations, Source, Strategy, USAge, Value

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e60338.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e60338.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been widely applied for cancer care in China. There have been a large number of controlled clinical studies published in Chinese literature, yet no systematic searching and analysis has been done. This study summarizes the current evidence of controlled clinical studies of TCM for cancer. Methods: We searched all the controlled clinical studies of TCM therapies for all kinds of cancers published in Chinese in four main Chinese electronic databases from their inception to November 2011. We bibliometrically analyzed the included studies and assessed the reporting quality. Results: A total of 2964 reports (involving 253,434 cancer patients) including 2385 randomized controlled trials and 579 non-randomized controlled studies were included. The top seven cancer types treated were lung cancer, liver cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer, esophagus cancer, colorectal cancer and nasopharyngeal cancer by both study numbers and case numbers. The majority of studies (72%) applied TCM therapy combined with conventional treatment, whilst fewer (28%) applied only TCM therapy in the experimental groups. Herbal medicine was the most frequently applied TCM therapy (2677 studies, 90.32%). The most frequently reported outcome was clinical symptom improvement (1667 studies, 56.24%) followed by biomarker indices (1270 studies, 42.85%), quality of life (1129 studies, 38.09%), chemo/radiotherapy induced side effects (1094 studies, 36.91%), tumor size (869 studies, 29.32%) and safety (547 studies, 18.45%). Completeness and adequacy of reporting appeared to improve with time. Conclusions: Data from controlled clinical studies of TCM therapies in cancer treatment is substantial, and different therapies are applied either as monotherapy or in combination with conventional medicine. Reporting of controlled clinical studies should be improved based on the CONSORT and TREND Statements in future. Further studies should address the most frequently used TCM therapy for common cancers and outcome measures should address survival, relapse/metastasis and quality of life.

Keywords: Adequacy, Analysis, Biomarker, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Treatment, Care, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Colorectal Cancer, Conventional, Databases, Effects, Evidence, Experimental, Groups, Improvement, Indices, Induced, Life, Literature, Liver, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medicine, Methods, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Patients, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reporting, Results, Review, Safety, Side Effects, Size, Statement, Survival, Therapy, Treatment, Trend, Tumor

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e62403.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e62403.pdf)

Abstract: The TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design) conference and associated website of recorded conference presentations (TED Talks) is a highly successful disseminator of science-related videos, claiming over a billion online views. Although hundreds of scientists have presented at TED, little information is available regarding the presenters, their academic credentials, and the impact of TED Talks on the general population. This article uses bibliometric and webometric techniques to gather data on the characteristics of TED presenters and videos and analyze the relationship between these characteristics and the subsequent impact of the videos. The results show that the presenters were predominately male and non-academics. Male-authored videos were more popular and more liked when viewed on YouTube. Videos by academic presenters were more commented on than videos by others and were more liked on YouTube, although there was little difference in how frequently they were viewed. The majority of academic presenters were senior faculty, males, from United States-based institutions, were visible online, and were cited more frequently than average for their field. However, giving a TED presentation appeared to have no impact on the number of citations subsequently received by an academic, suggesting that although TED popularizes research, it may not promote the work of scientists within the academic community.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Characteristics, Citations, Communication, Community, Context, Crisis, Data, Faculty, Field, General, Impact, Information, Institutions, Male, Online, Perception, Population, Presentation, Research, Science, Scientists, Techniques, Technology, Trust, Work

? Thelwall, M., Haustein, S., Larivière, V. and Sugimoto, C.R. (2013), Do Altmetrics work? Twitter and ten other social web services. *PLoS One*, **8** (5), Article Number: e64841.

Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e64841.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e64841.pdf)

Abstract: Altmetric measurements derived from the social web are increasingly advocated and used as early indicators of article impact and usefulness. Nevertheless, there is a lack of systematic scientific evidence that altmetrics are valid proxies of either impact or utility although a few case studies have reported medium correlations between specific altmetrics and citation rates for individual journals or fields. To fill this gap, this study compares 11 altmetrics with Web of Science citations for 76 to 208,739 PubMed articles with at least one altmetric mention in each case and up to 1,891 journals per metric. It also introduces a simple sign test to overcome biases caused by different citation and USAge windows. Statistically significant associations were found between higher metric scores and higher citations for articles with positive altmetric scores in all cases with sufficient evidence (Twitter, Facebook wall posts, research highlights, blogs, mainstream media and forums) except perhaps for Google+ posts. Evidence was insufficient for LinkedIn, Pinterest, question and answer sites, and Reddit, and no conclusions should be drawn about articles with zero altmetric scores or the strength of any correlation between altmetrics and citations. Nevertheless, comparisons between citations and metric values for articles published at different times, even within the same year, can remove or reverse this association and so publishers and scientometricians should consider the effect of time when using altmetrics to rank articles. Finally, the coverage of all the altmetrics except for Twitter seems to be low and so it is not clear if they are prevalent enough to be useful in practice.

Keywords: Altmetrics, Association, Case Studies, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Rates, Citations, Correlation, Correlations, Coverage, Downloads, Evidence, Google-Scholar, Impact, Indicators, Journals, Level, Media, Metrics, Practice, Pubmed, Rank, Rates, Research, Science, Scientific Evidence, Scientific Impact, Social, Strength, Utility, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e61837.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e61837.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There are no analyses of citations to books on epidemiological and statistical methods in the biomedical literature. Such analyses may shed light on how concepts and methods changed while biomedical research evolved. Our aim was to analyze the number and time trends of citations received from biomedical articles by books on epidemiological and statistical methods, and related disciplines. Methods and Findings: The data source was the Web of Science. The study books were published between 1957 and 2010. The first year of publication of the citing articles was 1945. We identified 125 books that received at least 25 citations. Books first published in 1980-1989 had the highest total and median number of citations per year. Nine of the 10 most cited texts focused on statistical methods. Hosmer & Lemeshow’s Applied logistic regression received the highest number of citations and highest average annual rate. It was followed by books by Fleiss, Armitage, et al., Rothman, et al., and Kalbfleisch and Prentice. Fifth in citations per year was Sackett, et al., Evidence-based medicine. The rise of multivariate methods, clinical epidemiology, or nutritional epidemiology was reflected in the citation trends. Educational textbooks, practice-oriented books, books on epidemiological substantive knowledge, and on theory and health policies were much less cited. None of the 25 top-cited books had the theoretical or sociopolitical scope of works by Cochrane, McKeown, Rose, or Morris. Conclusions: Books were mainly cited to reference methods. Books first published in the 1980s continue to be most influential. Older books on theory and policies were rooted in societal and general medical concerns, while the most modern books are almost purely on methods.

Keywords: 20th-Century, Analyses, Association, Bibliographic Impact Factor, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Books, CaUSAtion, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Data, Epidemiology, Evidence-Based Medicine, First, Frequency, General, Health, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Logistic Regression, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Mortality, Multivariate, Policies, Publication, Reference, Regression, Research, Science, Scope, Sociology, Source, Textbooks, Theoretical, Theory, Time Trends, Trends, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e66449.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e66449.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to compare the impact of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, spending on Research and Development (R&D), number of universities, and Indexed Scientific Journals on total number of research documents (papers), citations per document and Hirsch Index (H-Index) in various science and social science subjects among Asian countries. Materials and Methods: In this study, 40 Asian countries were included. The information regarding Asian countries, their GDP per capita, spending on R&D, total number of universities and indexed scientific journals were collected. We recorded the bibliometric indicators, including total number of research documents, citations per document and H-Index in various science and social sciences subjects during the period 1996-2011. The main sources for information were World Bank, SCI-mago/Scopus and Web of Science; Thomson Reuters. Results: The mean per capita GDP for all the Asian countries is 14448.31 +/- 2854.40 US$, yearly per capita spending on R&D 0.64 +/- 0.16 US$, number of universities 72.37 +/- 18.32 and mean number of ISI indexed journal per country is 17.97 +/- 7.35. The mean of research documents published in various science and social science subjects among all the Asian countries during the period 1996-2011 is 158086.92 +/- 69204.09; citations per document 8.67 +/- 0.48; and H-Index 122.8 +/- 19.21. Spending on R&D, number of universities and indexed journals have a positive correlation with number of published documents, citations per document and H-Index in various science and social science subjects. However, there was no association between the per capita GDP and research outcomes. Conclusion: The Asian countries who spend more on R&D have a large number of universities and scientific indexed journals produced more in research outcomes including total number of research publication, citations per documents and H-Index in various science and social science subjects.

Keywords: Asian, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citations, Correlation, Country, GDP, GDP Per Capita, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Index, Indicators, Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Materials, Methods, National Innovative Capacity, Outcomes, Papers, Publication, Publications, R&D, Research, Results, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Social, Social Sciences, Sources, Taiwan, Technology, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, Web of Science, World, World Bank

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e66938.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e66938.pdf)

Abstract: The hypothesis of a Hierarchy of the Sciences, first formulated in the 19th century, predicts that, moving from simple and general phenomena (e. g. particle dynamics) to complex and particular (e. g. human behaviour), researchers lose ability to reach theoretical and methodological consensus. This hypothesis places each field of research along a continuum of complexity and “softness”, with profound implications for our understanding of scientific knowledge. Today, however, the idea is still unproven and philosophically overlooked, too often confused with simplistic dichotomies that contrast natural and social sciences, or science and the humanities. Empirical tests of the hypothesis have usually compared few fields and this, combined with other limitations, makes their results contradictory and inconclusive. We verified whether discipline characteristics reflect a hierarchy, a dichotomy or neither, by sampling nearly 29,000 papers published contemporaneously in 12 disciplines and measuring a set of parameters hypothesised to reflect theoretical and methodological consensus. The biological sciences had in most cases intermediate values between the physical and the social, with bio-molecular disciplines appearing harder than zoology, botany or ecology. In multivariable analyses, most of these parameters were independent predictors of the hierarchy, even when mathematics and the humanities were included. These results support a “gradualist” view of scientific knowledge, suggesting that the Hierarchy of the Sciences provides the best rational framework to understand disciplines’ diversity. A deeper grasp of the relationship between subject matter’s complexity and consensus could have profound implications for how we interpret, publish, popularize and administer scientific research.

Keywords: 19th Century, Analyses, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Biological, Biological Sciences, Characteristics, Classification, Complexity, Consensus, Consensus Formation, Disciplines, Diversity, Dynamics, Ecology, Evidence, Field, First, Framework, General, Human, Humanities, Journals, Knowledge, Misconduct, Natural, Natural-Sciences, Papers, Physical, Predictors, Research, Sampling, Science, Sciences, Scientific Research, Self-Organization, Social, Social Sciences, Social-Sciences, Soft Science, Support, Theoretical, Understanding

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e68258.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e68258.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The peer review system has been traditionally challenged due to its many limitations especially for allocating funding. Bibliometric indicators may well present themselves as a complement. Objective: We analyze the relationship between peers’ ratings and bibliometric indicators for Spanish researchers in the 2007 National R&D Plan for 23 research fields. Methods and Materials: We analyze peers’ ratings for 2333 applications. We also gathered principal investigators’ research output and impact and studied the differences between accepted and rejected applications. We used the Web of Science database and focused on the 2002-2006 period. First, we analyzed the distribution of granted and rejected proposals considering a given set of bibliometric indicators to test if there are significant differences. Then, we applied a multiple logistic regression analysis to determine if bibliometric indicators can explain by themselves the concession of grant proposals. Results: 63.4% of the applications were funded. Bibliometric indicators for accepted proposals showed a better previous performance than for those rejected; however the correlation between peer review and bibliometric indicators is very heterogeneous among most areas. The logistic regression analysis showed that the main bibliometric indicators that explain the granting of research proposals in most cases are the output (number of published articles) and the number of papers published in journals that belong to the first quartile ranking of the Journal Citations Report. Discussion: Bibliometric indicators predict the concession of grant proposals at least as well as peer ratings. Social Sciences and Education are the only areas where no relation was found, although this may be due to the limitations of the Web of Science’s coverage. These findings encourage the use of bibliometric indicators as a complement to peer review in most of the analyzed areas.

Keywords: Analysis, Area, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citations, Correlation, Coverage, Database, Decisions, Distribution, Education, Excellence, Exercises, First, Funding, Impact, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Logistic Regression, Logistic Regression Analysis, Materials, Methods, Papers, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Published Articles, R&D, Ranking, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Research Output, Results, Review, Reviewers, Science, Social Sciences, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e69201.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e69201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) is an inflammatory cytokine which may play important role on the immune response may control the progression of cervical lesions. There is a possible association between TNF-alpha rs1800629 G/A polymorphism and cervical lesions, but previous studies report conflicting results. We performed a meta-analysis to comprehensively assess the association between TNF-alpha rs1800629 polymorphism and cervical lesions risk. Methods: Literature searches of Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases were performed for all publications on the association between TNF-alpha rs1800629 polymorphism and cervical lesions through December 15, 2012. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) with their 95% confidence interval (95% CIs) were calculated to assess the strength of the association. Results: Twenty individual case-control studies from 19 publications with a total of 4,146 cases and 4,731 controls were finally included into the meta-analysis. Overall, TNF-alpha rs1800629 polymorphism was significantly associated with increased risk of cervical lesions under two main genetic comparison models (For A versus G: OR 1.22, 95% CI 1.04-1.44, P = 0.017; for AA versus GG: OR 1.32, 95% CI 1.02-1.71, P = 0.034). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity further showed that there was a significant association between TNF-alpha rs1800629 polymorphism and increased risk of cervical lesions in Caucasians but not in Asians. Subgroup analysis by the types of cervical lesions showed that there was a significant association between TNF-alpha rs1800629 polymorphism and increased risk of cervical cancer (For A versus G: OR 1.24, 95% CI 1.05-1.47, P = 0.011; for AA versus GG: OR 1.31, 95% CI 1.01-1.70, P = 0.043; for AA/GA versus GG: OR 1.25, 95% CI 1.01-1.54, P = 0.039). Conclusion: The meta-analysis suggests that TNF-alpha rs1800629 polymorphism is associated with increased risk of cervical lesions, especially in Caucasians.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cervical Cancer, Comparison, Confidence, Control, Cytokine, Databases, Disease, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic, Human-Papillomavirus, Immune, Immune Response, Interval, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Necrosis, P, Polymorphism, Progression, Promoter Polymorphisms, Publications, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions, Strength, Susceptibility, TNF, TNF ALPHA, TNF-ALPHA, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e71317.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e71317.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Therapeutic hypothermia is a clinically useful neuroprotective therapy for cardiac arrest and neonatal hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy and may potentially be useful for the treatment of other neurological conditions including traumatic spinal cord injury (SCI). The pre-clinical studies evaluating the effectiveness of hypothermia in acute SCI broadly utilise either systemic hypothermia or cooling regional to the site of injury. The literature has not been uniformly positive with conflicting studies of varying quality, some performed decades previously. Methods: In this study, we systematically review and meta-analyse the literature to determine the efficacy of systemic and regional hypothermia in traumatic SCI, the experimental conditions influencing this efficacy, and the influence of study quality on outcome. Three databases were utilised; PubMed, ISI Web of Science and Embase. Our inclusion criteria consisted of the (i) reporting of efficacy of hypothermia on functional outcome (ii) number of animals and (iii) mean outcome and variance in each group. Results: Systemic hypothermia improved behavioural outcomes by 24.5% (95% CI 10.2 to 38.8) and a similar magnitude of improvement was seen across a number of high quality studies. The overall behavioural improvement with regional hypothermia was 26.2%, but the variance was wide (95% CI 23.77 to 56.2). This result may reflect a preponderance of positive low quality data, although a preferential effect of hypothermia in ischaemic models of injury may explain some of the disparate data. Sufficient heterogeneity was present between studies of regional hypothermia to reveal a number of factors potentially influencing efficacy, including depth and duration of hypothermia, animal species, and neurobehavioural assessment. However, these factors could reflect the influence of earlier lower quality literature. Conclusion: Systemic hypothermia appears to be a promising potential method of treating acute SCI on the basis of metaanalysis of the pre-clinical literature and the results of high quality animal studies.

Keywords: Animal Studies, Animals, Assessment, Bias, Cardiac Arrest, Compression Injury, Contusion, Criteria, Data, Databases, Duration, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Encephalopathy, Experimental, Heterogeneity, Hypothermia, Improvement, Influence, Injury, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Literature, Magnitude, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Moderate Hypothermia, Neonatal, Neurological, Outcome, Outcomes, Potential, Pre-Clinical, Pubmed, Quality, Rats, Regional, Reporting, Results, Review, SCI, Science, Site, Species, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal Cord Injury, Therapy, Traumatic, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e72895.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e72895.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Drug-eluting stents (DES) are increasingly used for treatment of acute coronary syndrome (ACS). However, clinical efficacy and safety of various types of DES is not well established in these subjects. We therefore evaluated clinical utility of second-generation and first-generation DES in patients with ACS by conducting a meta-analysis. Methods: A search of MEDLINE, Embase, the Cochrane databases, and Web of Science was made. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) which compared second-generation DES (everolimus-eluting stents [EES] or zotarolimus-eluting stents [ZES]) versus first-generation DES (sirolimus-eluting stents [SES] or paclitaxe-eluting stents [PES]) in patients with ACS and provided data on clinical efficacy or safety endpoints were included. Pooled estimates were calculated using random-effects model. Result: A total of 2,757 participants with ACS in 6 RCTs were included. Compared with first-generation one, second-generation DES trended to be associated with the decreased incidence of definite or probable stent thrombosis in ACS patients (risk ratio [RR] = 0.60, 95% confidence intervals [CI] 0.33 to 1.07, p = 0.09). However, the rate of target lesion revascularization (TLR) significantly increased in second-generation DES (RR = 2.08, 95% CI 1.25 to 3.47, p = 0.005). There were no significant differences in the incidence of major adverse cardiac events (MACEs), all-cause death, cardiac death, and recurrent myocardial infarction between the two arms (all p > 0.10). The second-generation EES showed a tendency towards lower risk of MACEs (p = 0.06) and a beneficial effect on reducing stent thrombosis episodes (p = 0.009), while the second-generation ZES presented an increased occurrence of MACEs (p = 0.02) and TLR (p = 0.003). Conclusion: Second-generation DES, especially EES, appeared to present a lower risk of stent thrombosis, whereas second-generation ZES might increase the need for repeat revascularization in ACS patients. During coronary interventional therapy, DES class should be adequately considered in order to maximize clinical benefit of DES implantation in these specific subjects.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Artery-Disease, Article, Bare-Metal Stents, Batteries, China, Clinical, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Death, Efficacy, Estimates, Events, Francisco, Implantation, Incidence, Infarction, Intervals, Intervention, Libraries, Library, Library-Science, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Myocardial Infarction, Paclitaxel, Patients, R, Random Effects Model, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrent, Revascularization, Risk, Safety, San-Francisco, Science, Shanghai, Stents, Syndrome, Technology, Therapy, Thrombosis, Topics, Treatment, USA, Utility, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e73598.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e73598.pdf)

Abstract: Science and engineering research has becoming an increasingly international phenomenon. Traditional bibliometric studies have not captured the evolution of collaborative partnerships between countries, particularly in emerging technologies such as stem cell science, in which an immense amount of investment has been made in the past decade. Analyzing over 2,800 articles from the top journals that include stem cell research in their publications, this study demonstrates the globalization of stem cell science. From 2000 to 2010, international collaborations increased from 20.9% to 36% of all stem cell publications analyzed. The United States remains the most prolific and the most dominant country in the field in terms of publications in high impact journals. But Asian countries, particularly China are steadily gaining ground. Exhibiting the largest relative growth, the percent of Chinese-authored stem cell papers grew more than ten-fold, while the percent of Chinese-authored international papers increased over seven times from 2000 to 2010. and while the percent of total stem cell publications exhibited modest growth for European countries, the percent of international publications increased more substantially, particularly in the United Kingdom. Overall, the data indicated that traditional networks of collaboration extant in 2000 still predominate in stem cell science. Although more nations are becoming involved in international collaborations and undertaking stem cell research, many of these efforts, with the exception of those in certain Asian countries, have yet to translate into publications in high impact journals.

Keywords: Article, Articles, Asian, Batteries, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, China, Citation, Collaboration, Collaborations, Country, Data, Emerging Technologies, Engineering, Ethics, Evolution, Examination, Field, Francisco, Globalization, Growth, Impact, International, Journals, Libraries, Library, Library-Science, Lines, Nations, Networks, Papers, Partnerships, Patterns, Policy, Publications, Regulations, Research, San-Francisco, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Single, Stem Cell, Technologies, Technology, Topics, United Kingdom, United States, USA

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e74059.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e74059.pdf)

Abstract: Background: DNA repair gene X-ray repair cross complementing group 1 (XRCC1) plays an important role in the maintenance of the genomic integrity and protection of cells from DNA damage. Sequence variation in XRCC1 gene may alter head and neck cancer (HNC) susceptibility. However, these results are inconclusive. To derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between XRCC1 polymorphism and HNC risk, we undertook a meta-analysis involving 16,344 subjects. Methods: A search of the literature by PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and China National Knowledge Infrastructure was performed to identify studies based on the predetermined inclusion criteria. The odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was combined using a random-effects model or a fixed-effects model. Results: Twenty-nine studies consisting of 6,719 cases and 9,627 controls were identified and analyzed. Overall, no evidence of significant association was observed between XRCC1 Arg194Trp, XRCC1 Arg280His, XRCC1 Arg399Gln genotypes and the risk of HNC in any genetic models. Subgroup analyses according to ethnicity, tumor site, publication year, genotyping method also detected no significant association in any subgroup, except that oral cancer was associated with Arg194Trp variant in recessive model. Furthermore, no significant effect of these polymorphisms interacted with smoking on HNC risk was detected but Arg194Trp homozygous variant. Conclusion: In conclusion, this meta-analysis suggests that the XRCC1 Arg194Trp, Arg280His and Arg399Gln polymorphism may not involve in HNC susceptibility. Further studies about gene-gene and gene-environment interactions in different populations are required.

Keywords: Analyses, Arg194trp, Arg280his, Article, Association, Batteries, Cancer, China, Confidence, Criteria, Damage, Dna, Dna Damage, Ethnicity, Evidence, Fixed Effects Model, Francisco, Gene, Genetic, Genotyping, Head and Neck Cancer, Interval, Knowledge, Laryngeal-Cancer, Libraries, Library, Library-Science, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma, Neck, Odds Ratio, Oral, Oral-Cancer, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Protection, Publication, Pubmed, R, Random Effects Model, Results, Risk, Role, San, San-Francisco, Science, Sequence, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Site, Smoking, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Technology, Topics, Tumor, USA, Web of Science, X-Ray, XPD, XRCC1

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e74774.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e74774.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Missed or inappropriate hospital appointments cost the UK National Health Service millions of pounds each year and delay treatment for other patients. Innovative methods of appointment scheduling that are more flexible to patient needs, may improve service quality and preserve resources. Methods: A systematic review of the evidence for the clinical effectiveness of patient initiated clinics in managing long term care for people with chronic or recurrent conditions in secondary care. Seven databases were searched including MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO (using the OVID interface), the Cochrane Library of Systematic Reviews and CENTRAL, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Conference Proceedings Citation Index (via the Web of Science interface) from inception to June 2013. Studies comparing patient initiated clinics with traditional consultant-led clinics in secondary care for people with long term chronic or recurrent diseases were included. Included studies had to provide data on clinical or resource use outcomes. Data were extracted and checked by two reviewers using a piloted, standardised data extraction form. Results: Eight studies (n = 1927 individuals) were included. All were conducted in the UK. There were few significant differences in clinical outcomes between the intervention and control groups. In some instances, using the patient initiated clinics model was associated with savings in time and resource use. The risk of harm from using the patient initiated clinic model of organising outpatient care is low. Studies with longer follow-up periods are needed to assess the long term costs and the ongoing risk of potential harms. Conclusions: The UK policy context is ripe for evidence-based, patient-centred services to be implemented, especially where the use of health care resources can be optimised without reducing the quality of care. Implementation of patient initiated clinics should remain cautious, with importance placed on ongoing evaluation of long term outcomes and costs.

Keywords: Care, Chronic, Citation, Clinic, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Conference, Context, Control, Control Groups, Cost, Costs, Data, Databases, Diseases, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Extraction, Follow-Up, Groups, Health, Health Care, Hospital, Implementation, Interface, Intervention, Long Term, Long-Term, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Needs, Outcomes, Outpatient, Outpatient Care, Patients, Policy, Potential, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Care, Recurrent, Resource Use, Resources, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Service, Services, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Term, Treatment, UK, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e75135.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e75135.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Numerous epidemiological studies have examined associations of genetic variations in LEP (G2548A, -2548 nucleotide upstream of the ATG start site) and LEPR (Q223R, nonsynonymous SNP in exon 6) with cancer susceptibility; however, the findings are inconsistent. Therefore, we performed a meta-analysis to comprehensively evaluate such associations. Methods: We searched published literature from MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and CBM for eligible publications. We also assessed genotype-based mRNA expression data from HapMap for rs7799039 (G2548A) and rs1137101 (Q223R) in normal cell lines derived from 270 subjects with different ethnicities. Results: The final analysis included 16 published studies of 6569 cases and 8405 controls for the LEP G2548A and 19 studies of 7504 cases and 9581 controls for the LEPR Q223R. Overall, LEP G2548A was statistically significantly associated with an increased risk of overall cancer (AA vs. GG: OR=1.27, 95% CI=1.05-1.54; recessive model: OR=1.19, 95% CI=1.00-1.41). Further stratifications by cancer type showed an increased risk for prostate cancer (recessive model: OR=1.26, 95% CI=1.05-1.51) but not for other cancers. For LEPR Q223R, no statistical evidence for an association with risk of cancer was found for all; however, further stratification by ethnicity showed an increased risk for Africans but not for other ethnicities. No significantly differences in LEP and LEPR mRNA expression were found among genotypes or by ethnicity. Conclusions: Despite some limitations, this meta-analysis found some statistical evidence for an association between the LEP 2548AA genotype and overall risk of cancer, particularly for prostate cancer, but given this variant did not have an effect on mRNA expression, this association warrants additional validation in large and well-designed studies.

Keywords: Adipokine Genes, Analysis, Association, Body-Mass Index, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Data, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Expression, Gastric-Cancer, Genetic, Lep, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Normal, Obesity-Related Genes, Promoter Region, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Cancer, Publications, Receptor Gene Polymorphisms, Results, Risk, Science, Serum Leptin, Site, Stratification, Validation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e76816.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e76816.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In times of globalization there is an increasing use of English in the medical literature. The aim of this study was to analyze the influence of English-language articles in multi-language medical journals on their international recognition - as measured by a lower rate of self-citations and higher impact factor (IF). Methods and Findings: We analyzed publications in multi-language journals in 2008 and 2009 using the Web of Science (WoS) of Thomson Reuters (former Institute of Scientific Information) and PubMed as sources of information. The proportion of English-language articles during the period was compared with both the share of self-citations in the year 2010 and the IF with and without self-citations. Multivariable linear regression analysis was performed to analyze these factors as well as the influence of the journals’ countries of origin and of the other language(s) used in publications besides English. We identified 168 multi-language journals that were listed in WoS as well as in PubMed and met our criteria. We found a significant positive correlation of the share of English articles in 2008 and 2009 with the IF calculated without self-citations (Pearson r=0.56, p = <0.0001), a correlation with the overall IF (Pearson r = 0.47, p = <0.0001) and with the cites to years of IF calculation (Pearson r = 0.34, p = <0.0001), and a weak negative correlation with the share of self-citations (Pearson r = -0.2, p = 0.009). The IF without self-citations also correlated with the journal’s country of origin - North American journals had a higher IF compared to Middle and South American or European journals. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that a larger share of English articles in multi-language medical journals is associated with greater international recognition. Fewer self-citations were found in multi-language journals with a greater share of original articles in English.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Calculation, Correlation, Country, Country of Origin, Criteria, Globalization, Impact, Impact Factor, Influence, Information, Internal-Medicine, International, Journals, Language, Linear Regression, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical Literature, Methods, North, Origin, Publications, Pubmed, Regression, Regression Analysis, Science, Self-Citations, Sources, Sources of Information, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science, WoS

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e77029.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e77029.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several case-control studies have suggested that passive smoking may increase the incidence of female breast cancer. However, the results of cohort studies have been inconsistent in establishing an association. The present study evaluated the association between passive smoking and incidence of female breast cancer through a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. Methods: Relevant articles published before August 2012 were identified by searching the electronic databases PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. Pooled relative risks (RRs) were determined with either a fixed or random effects model and were used to assess the strength of the association. Sensitivity and subgroup analyses according to ethnicity, menopaUSAl status, and the period and place of exposure to passive smoking were also performed. Results: Ten prospective cohort studies involving 782 534 female non-smokers were included in the meta-analysis and 14 831 breast cancer cases were detected. Compared with the women without exposure to passive smoking, the overall combined RR of breast cancer was 1.01 (95% confidence interval: 0.96 to 1.06, P = 0.73) among women with exposure to passive smoking. Similar results were achieved through the subgroup analyses. No evidence of publication bias was observed. Conclusion: The results suggest that passive smoking may not be associated with increased incidence of breast cancer. However, the present conclusion should be considered carefully and confirmed with further studies.

Keywords: Active Smoking, Analyses, Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, California Teachers, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cigarette-Smoking, Cohort, Confidence, Databases, Effects, Ethnicity, Evidence, Exposure, Female, Incidence, Interval, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, N-Acetyltransferase 2, P, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Replacement Therapy, Results, Risk, Risks, Science, Smoking, Strength, Tobacco-Smoke, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e77860.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e77860.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To systematically evaluate the visual performance of aspheric AcrySof IQ and spherical AcrySof Natural intraocular lens (IOL) after cataract surgery. Methodology/Principal Findings: Potential randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that involved implanting AcrySof IQ and AcrySof Natural were searched from PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, Chinese Science and Technology Periodicals Databases and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. The methodological quality of the studies was assessed by the Jadad method. Standardized mean differences (SMDs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), contrast sensitivity and spherical aberration were pooled using a random-effects model. Seven studies were identified and analyzed to compare AcrySof IQ (236 eyes) with AcrySof Natural (232 eyes) after phacoemulsification. There was no significant difference in postoperative BCVA between AcrySof IQ and AcrySof Natural (p =0.137) after a follow up of 3 months. For contrast sensitivity, these differences reached statistical significance under photopic conditions at two spatial frequencies (3 cycles per degree (cpd), 6 cpd, 12 cpd, and 18 cpd; p =0.022, p =0.017, p = 0.065, and p=0.191, respectively) and under mesopic conditions at three spatial frequencies (3 cpd, 6 cpd, 12 cpd, and 18 cpd; p =0.007, p =0.033, p =0.030, and p =0.080, respectively). Eyes with AcrySof IQ also had statistically significant less spherical aberration than eyes with AcrySof Natural (p<0.001). Sensitivity analysis showed that the results were relatively stable and reliable. Conclusions/Significance: The overall findings indicate that AcrySof IQ with a modified aspheric surface induced significantly less spherical aberration than AcrySof Natural. Contrast sensitivity in eyes with AcrySof IQ is better than that in eyes with AcrySof Natural, especially under mesopic conditions.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Cataract Surgery, Cataract-Surgery, Chinese, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Corneal Aberrations, Databases, Design, Embase, Follow-Up, Higher-Order Aberrations, Induced, Intervals, Model, Modified, Ocular Aberrations, Performance, Periodicals, Phacoemulsification, Postoperative, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Significance, Surface, Surgery, Technology, Visual Impairment, Wave-Front Analysis, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e78167.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e78167.pdf)

Abstract: A new molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) adsorbent for clofibric acid (CA) was prepared by a non-covalent protocol. Characterization of the obtained MIP was achieved by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and nitrogen sorption. Sorption experimental results showed that the MIP had excellent binding affinity for CA and the adsorption of CA by MIP was well described by pseudo-second-order model. Scatchard plot analysis revealed that two classes of binding sites were formed in the MIP with dissociation constants of 7.52 +/- 0.46 mg L-1 and 114 +/- 4.2 mg L-1, respectively. The selectivity of MIP demonstrated higher affinity for CA over competitive compound than that of non-imprinted polymers (NIP). The MIP synthesized was used to remove CA from spiked surface water and exhibited significant binding affinity towards CA in the presence of total dissolved solids (TDS). In addition, MIP reUSAbility was demonstrated for at least 12 repeated cycles without significant loss in performance.

Keywords: Adsorbent, Adsorption, Aquatic Environment, Aqueous-Solution, Batteries, Binding, Binding Sites, Characterization, China, Diclofenac, Dissociation, Drinking-Water, Endocrine-Disrupting Compounds, Fate, Model, Municipal Sewage, Personal Care Products, Pharmaceutical Residues, Polymer, Polymers, Pseudo Second Order, Pseudo-Second-Order, Removal, Reuse, Scanning Electron Microscopy, Science, Selectivity, SEM, Shanghai, Sorption, Surface, USA, Water

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e78517.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e78517.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Systematic reviews of the literature occupy the highest position in currently proposed hierarchies of evidence. The aims of this study were to assess whether citation classics exist in published systematic review and meta-analysis (SRM), examine the characteristics of the most frequently cited SRM articles, and evaluate the contribution of different world regions. Methods: The 100 most cited SRM were identified in October 2012 using the Science Citation Index database of the Institute for Scientific Information. Data were extracted by one author. Spearman’s correlation was used to assess the association between years since publication, numbers of authors, article length, journal impact factor, and average citations per year. Results: Among the 100 citation classics, published between 1977 and 2008, the most cited article received 7308 citations and the least-cited 675 citations. The average citations per year ranged from 27.8 to 401.6. First authors from the USA produced the highest number of citation classics (n=46), followed by the UK (n=28) and Canada (n=15). The 100 articles were published in 42 journals led by the Journal of the American Medical Association (n=18), followed by the British Medical Journal (n=14) and The Lancet (n=13). There was a statistically significant positive correlation between number of authors (Spearman’s rho=0.320, p=0.001), journal impact factor (rho=0.240, p=0.016) and average citations per year. There was a statistically significant negative correlation between average citations per year and year since publication (rho = -0.636, p=0.0001). The most cited papers identified seminal contributions and originators of landmark methodological aspects of SRM and reflect major advances in the management of and predisposing factors for chronic diseases. Conclusions: Since the late 1970s, the USA, UK, and Canada have taken leadership in the production of citation classic papers. No first author from low or middle-income countries (LMIC) led one of the most cited 100 SRM.

Keywords: Advances, Articles, Association, Authors, Canada, Characteristics, Chronic, Citation, Citation Classics, Citations, Classic Papers, Classics, Correlation, Database, Developing-Countries, Diseases, Evidence, Evidence-Based Medicine, First, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Leadership, Length, Literature, Management, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Papers, Predisposing Factors, Publication, Publications, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, UK, USA, World

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e78070.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e78070.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The prognostic significance of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) detected in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is still inconsistent. We aimed to assess the prognostic relevance of CTCs using a meta-analysis. Methods: We searched PubMed, Web of Science and EMBASE for relevant studies that assessed the prognostic relevance of CTCs in NSCLC. Statistical analyses were conducted to calculate the summary incidence, odds ratio, relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) using fixed or random-effects models according to the heterogeneity of included studies. Results: A total of 20 studies, comprising 1576 patients, met the inclusion criteria. In identified studies, CTCs were not correlated with histology (adenocarcinoma vs squamous cell carcinoma) (odds ratio [OR] = 0.88; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.59-1.33; Z = -0.61; P = 0.545). However, pooled analyses showed that CTCs were associated with lymph node metastasis (OR = 2.06; 95% CI: 1.18-3.62; Z = 2.20; P = 0.027) and tumor stage (OR = 1.95; 95% CI: 1.08-3.54; Z = 2.53; P = 0.011). Moreover, CTCs were significantly associated with shorter overall survival (relative risk [RR] = 2.19; 95% CI: 1.53-3.12; Z = 4.32; P<0.0001) and progression-free/disease-free survival (RR = 2.14; 95% CI: 1.36-3.38; Z = 3.28; P<0.0001). Conclusion: The presence of CTCs indicates a poor prognosis in patients with NSCLC. Further well-designed prospective studies are required to explore the clinical applications of CTCs in lung cancer.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analyses, Article, Batteries, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, China, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Clinical-Significance, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Embase, End-Points, Expression, Francisco, Heterogeneity, Histology, Incidence, Interval, Intervals, Libraries, Library, Library-Science, Lung, Lung Cancer, Marker Genes, Messenger-Rna, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Models, Nov, Nsclc, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Peripheral-Blood, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, R, Relative Risk, Relevance, Results, Risk, Risks, San, San-Francisco, Science, Significance, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Technology, Topics, Tumor, USA, Venous-Blood, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e78173.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e78173.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Emerging evidence showed that VEGF gene polymorphisms are involved in the regulation of VEGF protein expression, thus increasing an individual’s susceptibility to preeclampsia (PE); but individually published results are inconclusive. The aim of this meta-analysis was to investigate the associations between VEGF gene polymorphisms and PE risk. Methods: A systematic literature search of MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, and CNKI (Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure) databases was conducted. Statistical analyses were performed using STATA 12.0 software and Review manager 5.1. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of associations. Results: According to the inclusion criteria, 11 case-control studies were finally included in this meta-analysis. A total of 1,069 PE cases and 1,315 controls were included in this study. Our meta-analysis indicated that VEGF +936C/T (T vs. C, OR = 1.52, 95%CI = 1.08-2.12) or -634G/C polymorphism (C vs. G, OR = 1.24, 95%CI = 1.03-1.50) was associated with the risk of PE, whereas there was no association between -2578C/A (A vs. C, OR = 0.98, 95%CI = 0.82-1.16) or -1154G/A (A vs. G, OR = 1.30, 95%CI = 0.94-1.78) polymorphism and PE risk in our study. Conclusion: Our meta-analysis suggested that VEGF -2578C/A or -1154G/A polymorphism had no association with PE risk in all examined patients, whereas there was an association between VEGF +936C/T or -634G/C polymorphism and risk of PE.

Keywords: Analyses, Article, Association, Batteries, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Dimethylarginine, Evidence, Expression, Francisco, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Gestational Hypertension, Intervals, Knowledge, Libraries, Library, Library-Science, Literature, Literature Search, Maternal Plasma-Levels, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nitric-Oxide, No Association, Nov, Patients, Placental Growth, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Preeclampsia, Pregnancies, Protein, R, Regulation, Results, Review, Risk, San, San-Francisco, Science, Serum Levels, Software, Strength, Systematic Literature Search, Technology, Topics, USA, VEGF, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e78576.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e78576.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Radial nerve palsy associated with fractures of the shaft of the humerus is the most common nerve lesion complicating fractures of long bones. However, the management of radial nerve injuries associated with humeral fractures is debatable. There was no consensus between observation and early exploration. Methods and Findings: The PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Google Scholar, CINAHL, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, and Social Sciences Citation Index were searched. Two authors independently searched for relevant studies in any language from 1966 to Jan 2013. Thirty studies with 2952 humeral fractures participants were identified. Thirteen studies favored conservative strategy. No significant difference between early exploration and no exploration groups (OR, 1.03, 95% CI 0.61, 1.72; I-2 = 0.0%, p = 0.918 n.s.). Three studies recommend early radial nerve exploration in patients with open fractures of humerus with radial nerve injury. Five studies proposed early exploration was performed in high-energy humeral shaft fractures with radial nerve injury. Conclusions: The conservative strategy was a good choice for patients with low-energy closed fractures of humerus with radial nerve injury. We recommend early radial nerve exploration (within the first 2 weeks) in patients with open fractures or high-energy closed fractures of humerus with radial nerve injury.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliography, Choice, Citation, Consensus, Conservative, Exploration, First, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Injury, Language, Lesions, Literature, Management, Methods, Nerve Injury, Nov, Observation, Open, Operative Treatment, Palsy, Paralysis, Patients, Pubmed, Review, Sciences, Shaft Fractures, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Strategy

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e78972.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e78972.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a prevalent disease with potential serious consequences. Idraparinux and idrabiotaparinux are two kinds of long-acting pentasaccharides. Evidence has shown that idraparinux and idrabiotaparinux are effective anticoagulants. However, up to now, there is no consensus on whether they are better than other anticoagulation methods for long-term VTE treatment. Objective: To evaluate the effect of idraparinux or idrabiotaparinux versus other anticoagulation methods for long-term VTE treatment. Methods: We searched Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, PubMed, Embase, Web of science, clinical trial registry web sites (clinical trials, WHO clinical trial registry), Googlescholar, PubMed related articles and companies’ web sites electronically up to Dec 30th, 2012 and manually searched the reference lists and conference proceedings. Only randomized controlled trial (RCT) involving adult patients comparing idraparinux and/or idrabiotaparinux versus other anticoagulation methods for long-term VTE treatment was included. Two reviewers evaluated the studies and extracted data independently. Pooled risk ratios (RRs) were calculated as outcome measures and Revman 5.2 software was used to analyze data. Our primary efficacy and safety outcomes were the recurrent VTE and major bleeding rates. Results: We included four RCTs and involved 8584 participants on idraparinux or idrabiotaparinux versus standard warfarin for VTE treatment from 9364 references. We did not perform meta-analysis on the VTE rate because of the significant heterogeneity. We used the fixed effect model to analyze the safety outcomes and demonstrated that idraparinux or idrabiotaparinux decreased major bleeding rate significantly (RR 0.73, 95% CI 0.54 to 0.98, P = 0.04) but had a trend to increase the all cause mortality (RR 1.26, 95% CI 1.00 to 1.57, P = 0.05) compared with warfarin. Conclusions: Until now there is not sufficient evidence to clarify whether idraparinux or idrabiotaparinux is as effective and safe as the standard warfarin treatment for VTE treatment.

Keywords: Adult, Anticoagulation, Bleeding, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Conference Proceedings, Consensus, Controlled Trial, Data, Disease, Efficacy, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Long Term, Long-Term, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mortality, Nov, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, P, Patients, Potential, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Rates, Rct, Recurrent, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Registry, Results, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Software, Standard, Thromboembolism, Treatment, Trend, Trial, Warfarin, Web, Web of Science, WHO

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e79993.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e79993.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several epidemiological studies have examined the association between shortened telomere length and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), while the results remained conflicting. We conducted a meta-analysis to derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between them. Methods: We systematically reviewed the databases of PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science for all studies on the association between telomere length and T2DM. We conducted this study assessed by STATA 11.0. Data were summarized using random-effects or fixed-effects meta-analysis. The heterogeneity and publication bias among studies were examined by using chi(2)-based Q statistic test and Egger’s test, respectively. Results: Nine cohorts consisting of 5759 cases and 6518 controls were selected into the meta-analysis. The results indicated that shortened telomere length was significantly associated with T2DM risk (OR: 1.291; 95% CI: 1.112, 1.498; P<0.001) with heterogeneity (I-2 = 71.6%). When three cohorts responsible for the heterogeneity were excluded, the pooled OR for the remaining cohorts indicated a significant association between shortened telomere length and T2DM (OR: 1.117; 95% CI: 1.002, 1.246; P = 0.045) without heterogeneity. Conclusion: We found a statistically significant association between shortened telomere length and T2DM.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Chinese, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Dna-Damage, Embase, Heterogeneity, Length, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nov, Oxidative Stress, P, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Type 2 Diabetes, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, UNSP e81487.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20UNSP%20e81487.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is commonly treated with thiopurines such as azathioprine and mercaptopurine for the maintenance of remission. Studies examining chemopreventive of these medications on colorectal neoplasm in IBD patients have yielded conflicting results. We performed a meta-analysis to assess the role of thiopurines for this indication. Methods: We performed a systematic search of PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE and Cochrane to identify studies reporting colorectal neoplasm from IBD patients treated with thiopurines and conducted a meta-analysis of pooled relative risk (RR) using the random effects model. Results: Nine case-control and ten cohort studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The use of thiopurines was associated with a statistically significant decreased incidence of colorectal neoplasm (summary RR=0.71, 95% CI=0.54-0.94, p=0.017), even after adjustment for duration and extent of the disease, but there was high heterogeneity among studies (I-2=68.0%, p<0.001). The RR of advanced neoplasm (high-grade dysplasia and cancer) was 0.72 (95% CI=0.50-1.03, p=0.070) and that of cancer was 0.70 (95% CI=0.46-1.09, p=0.111) for thiopurine-treated patients. Heterogeneity of the studies was affected by the sample size (</=100 cases) and whether the patients had longstanding colitis (>= 7 years). Conclusion: The current meta-analysis revealed that thiopurines had a chemopreventive effect of colorectal neoplasms and a tendency of reducing advanced colorectal neoplasms in IBD. Due to the heterogeneity of included studies, these results should be interpreted with caution.

Keywords: 6-Mercaptopurine, Azathioprine, Bowel, Cancer, Case-Control, Chemoprevention, Cohort, Colorectal, Colorectal Neoplasms, Criteria, Crohns-Disease, Disease, Duration, Dysplasia, Effects, Embase, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Indication, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Neoplasia, Neoplasm, Neoplasms, Nov, Patients, Population, Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Relative Risk, Reporting, Results, Risk, Role, Sample Size, Science, Size, Ulcerative-Colitis, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e81897.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e81897.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Anti-epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) cetuximab and panitumumab have emerged as an effective targeted therapy in the treatment of cancer patients, but the overall incidence and risk of fatal adverse events (FAEs) associated with these agents is still unclear. Methods: Databases from PubMed, Web of Science and abstracts presented at ASCO meeting up to May 31, 2013 were searched to identify relevant studies. Eligible studies included prospective randomized controlled trials evaluating MoAbs in cancer patients with adequate data on FAEs. Statistical analyses were conducted to calculate the summary incidence, odds ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) by using either random effects or fixed effect models according to the heterogeneity of included studies. Results: A total of 14,776 patients with a variety of solid tumors from 21 clinical trials were included in our analysis. The overall incidence of MoAbs associated FAEs was 1.7% (95% CI: 1.1-2.5%), and the incidence of cetuximab-related FAEs was higher than that of panitumumab (2.0% versus 0.9%). Compared with the controls, the use of MoAbs was associated with a significantly increased risk of FAEs, with an OR of 1.37 (95% CI: 1.04-1.81, p=0.024). Subgroup analysis based on EGFR-MoAbs drugs, phase of trials and tumor types demonstrated a tendency to increase the risk of FAEs, but the risk did not increase in breast cancer, esophagus cancer and phase II trials. Conclusions: With present evidence, the use of EGFR-MoAbs is associated with an increased risk of FAEs in patients with advanced solid tumors.

Keywords: 1st-Line Treatment, Analyses, Analysis, Antibodies, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Drugs, Effects, Egfr, Events, Evidence, Fluorouracil, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Intervals, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Methods, Models, Mortality, Neck-Cancer, Nov, Odds Ratio, Oxaliplatin, Panitumumab, Patients, Phase Ii, Phase-Iii Trial, Plus Cetuximab, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Risk, Science, Therapy, Treatment, Tumor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e81967.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e81967.pdf)

Abstract: Background: MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small RNA molecules that regulate the expression of corresponding messenger RNAs (mRNAs). Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in miRNAs may contribute to cancer susceptibility due to changes in the microRNA’s properties and/or maturation. The present study aimed to investigate the association between two miRNA polymorphisms (miR-499 rs3746444 and miR-149 rs2292832) and gastrointestinal (GI) cancer risk. Methodology/Principal Findings: We conducted a search of case-control studies in Pub Med, Wiley Online Library, Web of Science and the CNKI database. Eleven rs3746444 studies and six rs2292832 studies were included in our meta-analysis. The only obvious association between the miR-499 polymorphism and colorectal cancer susceptibility was found in the homozygote comparison (GG vs. AA: OR = 1.66, 95% CI: 1.02-2.70, P-h = 0.10, P = 0.04). No significant association was found in the subgroup analysis for ethnicity and risk of hepatocellular and gastric cancer. A marginally elevated GI cancer risk was discovered in the recessive model for miR-149 (TT vs. TC+CC: OR = 1.15, 95% CI: 1.03-1.30, P-h = 0.68, P = 0.02). Stratifying the results by ethnicity revealed a slight association between the recessive model and the Asian population (TT vs. TC+CC: OR = 1.14, 95% CI: 1.01-1.29, P-h = 0.79, P = 0.03). Conclusions/Significance: The present meta-analysis indicates that miR-499 may be associated with the risk to colorectal cancer. MiR-149 may confer a marginally increased risk of susceptibility to gastrointestinal cancer, especially for Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Changes, Colorectal Cancer, Comparison, Database, Ethnicity, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastrointestinal, Gi, Maturation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microrna, Model, Nov, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Properties, Pub Med, Risk, RNA, Science, Small, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e82347.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e82347.pdf)

Abstract: Primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) is one of the leading causes of blindness worldwide. The association between the APOE epsilon 2/epsilon 3/epsilon 4 polymorphism and the risk of POAG has been widely reported, but the results of previous studies remain controversial. To comprehensively evaluate the APOE epsilon 2/epsilon 3/epsilon 4 polymorphism on the genetic risk for POAG, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of previously published studies. The PubMed and Web of Science databases were systematically searched to identify relevant studies. Data were extracted from these studies and odds ratios with corresponding 95% confidence intervals were computed to estimate the strength of the association. Stratified analyses according to ethnicity and sensitivity analyses were also conducted for further confirmation. A total of nine studies were eligible for the meta-analysis, and these studies included data on 1928 POAG cases and 1793 unrelated match controls. The combined results showed that there were no associations between the APOE epsilon 2/epsilon 3/epsilon 4 polymorphism and POAG risk in any of the 10 comparison models. The analysis that was stratified by ethnicity subgroups also failed to reveal a significant association. The sensitivity analysis confirmed the stability and reliability of the findings. There was no risk of publication bias. Our meta-analysis provides strong evidence that the APOE epsilon 2/epsilon 3/epsilon 4 polymorphism is not associated with POAG susceptibility in any populations.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bias, Causes of Blindness, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genetic, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Nov, Polymorphism, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reliability, Review, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Stability, Strength, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e68827.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e68827.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) may play an important role in the recalcitrant inflammatory and hyperproliferative dermatosis of psoriasis, and there may be a relationship between TNF-alpha polymorphisms and psoriasis risk. Methods: We performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the associations between TNF-alpha polymorphisms and psoriasis. Electronic searches of Pubmed, Embase, and Web of Science were performed for all publications on the associations between TNF-alpha polymorphisms and psoriasis through September 26, 2012. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) with their 95% confidence interval (95% CIs) were calculated to assess the associations. Results: Sixteen case-control studies with a total of 2,253 psoriasis cases and 1,947 controls on TNF-alpha 308 G/A polymorphism and fourteen studies on TNF-alpha 238 G/A polymorphism with 2,104 cases and 1,838 controls were finally included into the meta-analysis. Overall, TNF-alpha 308 G/A polymorphism was significantly associated with decreased risk of psoriasis under three genetic comparison models (for A versus G: fixed-effects OR 0.71, 95% CI 0.62-0.82, P < 0.001; for AG versus GG: fixed-effects OR 0.67, 95% CI 0.57-0.78, P < 0.001; for AA/AG versus GG: fixed-effects OR 0.67, 95% CI 0.58-0.78, P < 0.001). In addition, TNF-alpha 238 G/A polymorphism was associated with increased risk of psoriasis under three genetic models (for A versus G: fixed-effects OR 2.46, 95% CI 2.04-2.96, P < 0.001; for AG versus GG: fixed-effects OR 2.69, 95% CI 2.20-3.28, P < 0.001; for AA/AG versus GG: fixed-effects OR 2.68, 95% CI 2.20-3.26, P < 0.001). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity identified a significant association between TNF-alpha 308 G/A polymorphism and decreased risk of psoriasis in both Caucasians and Asians and a significant association between TNF-alpha 238 G/A polymorphism and increased risk of psoriasis in Caucasians. Conclusions: The meta-analysis suggests that TNF-alpha 308 G/A polymorphism is associated with decreased risk of psoriasis, while TNF-alpha 238 G/A is associated with increased risk of psoriasis.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Comparison, Confidence, Ethnicity, Genetic, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Necrosis, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Psoriasis, Publications, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Tnf Alpha, Tnf-Alpha, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, UNSP e80599.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20UNSP%20e80599.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Purpose: Although neuroendoscopy (NE) has been applied to many cerebral diseases, the effect of NE for intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) secondary to spontaneous supratentorial hemorrhage remains controversial. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of NE compared with external ventricular drainage (EVD) alone or with intraventricular fibrinolysis (IVF) on the management of IVH secondary to spontaneous supratentorial hemorrhage. Methodology/Principal Findings: A systematic search of electronic databases (PubMed, EMBASE, OVID, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library, CBM, VIP, CNKI, and Wan Fang database) was performed to identify related studies published from 1970 to 2013. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or observational studies (OS) comparing NE with EVD alone or with IVF for the treatment of IVH were included. The quality of the included trials was assessed by Jaded scale and the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS). RevMan 5.1 software was used to conduct the meta-analysis. Results: Eleven trials (5 RCTs and 6 ORs) involving 680 patients were included. The odds ratio (OR) showed a statistically significant difference between the NE + EVD and EVD + IVF groups in terms of mortality (OR, 0.31; 95% CI, 0.16-0.59; P=0.0004), effective hematoma evacuation rate (OR, 25.50, 95% CI; 14.30, 45.45; P<0.00001), good functional outcome (GFO) (OR, 4.51; (95% CI, 2.81-7.72; P<0.00001), and the ventriculo-peritoneal (VP) shunt dependence rate (OR, 0.16; 95% CI; 0.06, 0.40; P<0.0001). Conclusion: Applying neuroendoscopic approach with EVD may be a better management for IVH secondary to spontaneous supratentorial hemorrhage than NE + IVF. However, there is still no concluive evidence regarding the preference of NE vs. EVD alone in the case of IVH, because insufficient data has been published thus far. This study suggests that the NE approach with EVD could become an alternative to EVD + IVF for IVH in the future.

Keywords: Alternative, Aneurysm, Approach, Cerebral, Data, Database, Databases, Diseases, Drainage, Embase, Endoscopic Evacuation, Evidence, Fibrinolysis, Groups, Hematoma, Hematoma Evacuation, Hemorrhage, Intraventricular Hemorrhage, Ivf, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, No, Nov, Observational, Observational Studies, Obstructive Hydrocephalus, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Preference, Prognosis, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized Controlled Trials, Removal, Results, Review, Scale, Science, Software, Spontaneous, Spontaneous Intracerebral Hemorrhage, Surgery, Treatment, Trial, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e74186.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e74186.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Traditionally, dental models, facial and intra-oral photographs and a set of two-dimensional radiographs are used for orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning. As evidence is lacking, the discussion is ongoing which specific records are needed for the process of making an orthodontic treatment plan. Objective: To estimate the contribution and importance of different diagnostic records for making an orthodontic diagnosis and treatment plan. Data sources: An electronic search in PubMed (1948-July 2012), EMBASE Excerpta Medica (1980-July 2012), CINAHL (1982-July 2012), Web of Science (1945-July 2012), Scopus (1996-July 2012), and Cochrane Library (1993-July 2012) was performed. Additionally, a hand search of the reference lists of included studies was performed to identify potentially eligible studies. There was no language restriction. Study selection: The patient, intervention, comparator, outcome (PICO) question formulated for this study was as follows: for patients who need orthodontic treatment (P), will the use of record set X (I) compared with record set Y (C) change the treatment plan (O)? Only primary publications were included. Data extraction: Independent extraction of data and quality assessment was performed by two observers. Results: of the 1041 publications retrieved, 17 met the inclusion criteria. of these, 4 studies were of high quality. Because of the limited number of high quality studies and the differences in study designs, patient characteristics, and reference standard or index test, a meta-analysis was not possible. Conclusion: Cephalograms are not routinely needed for orthodontic treatment planning in Class II malocclusions, digital models can be used to replace plaster casts, and cone-beam computed tomography radiographs can be indicated for impacted canines. Based on the findings. of this review, the minimum record set required for orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning could not be defined.

Keywords: Assessment, Beam Computed-Tomography, Cephalometrics, Characteristics, Computed Tomography, Criteria, Data, Decisions, Diagnosis, Embase, Evidence, Extraction, Index, Intervention, Language, Maxillary Canines, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minimum, Models, Nov, Observers, Outcome, P, Patients, Planning, Plaster, Primary, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Radiographs, Record, Records, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Selection, Sources, Standard, Treatment, Treatment Planning, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e80337.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e80337.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The prognostic value of HIFs in colorectal cancer was evaluated in a large number of studies, but the conclusions were inconclusive. Meanwhile, clinicopathologic differences of HIF-1 alpha and HIF-2 alpha were rarely compared in recent studies. Methodology: Identical search strategies were used to search relevant literatures in the PubMed and Web of Science databases. The prognostic significances and clinicopathological differences of HIFs in CRC were analyzed. Principal Findings: A total of 23studies comprising 2984 CRC patients met the inclusion criteria. The results indicated that overexpressed HIFs were significantly associated with increase of mortality risk, including overall survival (OS) (HR 2.06 95% CI 1.55-2.74) and disease free survival (HR 2.84, 95% CI 1.87-4.31). Subgroup analysis revealed that both overexpressed HIF-1 alpha and HIF-2 alpha had correlations with worse prognosis. The pooled HRs were 2.01 (95% CI: 1.55-2.6) and 2.07(95% CI: 1.01-4.26). Further subgroup analysis on HIF-1 alpha was performed by study location, number of patients, quality score and cutoff value. The results showed that HIF-1 alpha overexpression was significantly associated with poor OS, particularly in Asian countries (HR 2.3, 95% CI: 1.74-3.01), while not in European or other countries. In addition, overexpression of HIF-1 alpha was closely related with these clinicopathological features, including Dukes’ stages (OR 0.39, 95% CI: 0.17-0.89), UICC stages (OR 0.42 95% CI: 0.3-0.59), depth of invasion (OR 0.71, 95% CI: 0.51-0.99), lymphnode status (OR 0.49, 95% CI: 0.32-0.73) and metastasis (OR 0.29, 95% CI: 0.11-0.81). While overexpression of HIF-2 alpha was only associated with grade of differentiation (OR 0.48, 95% CI: 0.29-0.81). Conclusions: This study showed that both HIF-1 alpha and HIF-2 alpha overexpression were associated with an unfavorable prognosis. HIF-1 alpha overexpression seemed to be associated with worse prognosis in Asian countries. Additionally, HIF-1 alpha and HIF-2 alpha indicated distinct clinicopathologic features.

Keywords: Advanced Rectal-Cancer, Analysis, Angiogenesis, Article, Asian, Batteries, Cancer, China, Clinical-Significance, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Correlations, Criteria, Databases, Differences, Differentiation, Disease, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Evidence, Factor 1-Alpha, Factor-L-Alpha, Francisco, Gene-Expression, Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1-Alpha, Libraries, Library, Library-Science, Location, Metastasis, Methodology, Mortality, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Quality, R, Recent, Risk, San, San-Francisco, Science, Search Strategies, Survival, Technology, Topics, USA, Value, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e81094.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e81094.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to assess the nanotribology research output at global level using scientometric tools. The SCOPUS database was used to retrieve records related to the nanotribology research for the period 1996-2010. Publications were counted on a fractional basis. The level of collaboration and its citation impact were examined. The performance of the most productive countries, institutes and most preferred journals is assessed. Various visualization tools such as the Sci(2) tool and Ucinet were employed. The USA ranked top in terms of number of publications, citations per paper and h-index, while Switzerland published a higher percentage of international collaborative papers. The most productive institution was Tsinghua University followed by Ohio State University and Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, CAS. The most preferred journals were Tribology Letters, Wear and Journal of Japanese Society of Tribologists. The result of author keywords analysis reveals that Molecular Dynamics, MEMS, Hard Disk and Diamond like Carbon are major research topics.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Author Keywords Analysis, Batteries, Bibliometric Analysis, Carbon, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Impact, Citations, Collaboration, Database, Dynamics, Francisco, Germany, Global, H Index, H-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, International, Journal, Journals, Keywords Analysis, Libraries, Library, Library-Science, Model, Nanomechanics, Ohio, Papers, Performance, Physics, Publications, Records, Research, Research Output, San, San-Francisco, Science, Scientometric, Scopus, Switzerland, Technology, Topics, University, USA, Visualization

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e81260.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e81260.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To conduct a meta-analysis assessing the prevalence and trends of the abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) epidemic in general population. Method: Studies that reported prevalence rates of AAA from the general population were identified through MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and reference lists for the period between 1988 and 2013. Studies were included if they reported prevalence rates of AAA in general population from the community. In stratified analyses possible sources of bias, including areas difference, age, gender and diameter of aneurysms were examined. Publication bias was assessed with Egger’s test method. Results: 56 studies were identified. The overall pooled prevalence of AAA was 4.8% (4.3%, 5.3%). Stratified analyses showed the following results, areas difference: America 2.2% (2.2%, 2.2%), Europe 2.5% (2.4%, 2.5%), Australia 6.7% (6.5%, 7.0%), Asia 0.5% (0.3%, 0.7%); gender difference: male 6.0% (5.3%, 6.7%), female 1.6% (1.2%, 1.9%); age difference: 55-64years 1.3% (1.2%, 1.5%), 65-74 years 2.8% (2.7%, 2.9%), 75-84 years1.2%(1.1%, 1.3%), >= 85years0.6% (0.4%, 0.7%); aortic diameters difference: 30-39 mm, 3.3% (2.8%, 3.9%), 40-49 mm, 0.7% (0.4%, 1.0%), >= 50 mm, 0.4% (0.3%, 0.5%). The prevalence of AAA has decreased in Europe from 1988 to 2013. Hypertension, smoking, coronary artery disease, dyslipidemia, respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease, claudication and renal insufficiency were risk factors for AAA in Europe. Conclusion: AAA is common in general population. The prevalence of AAA is higher in Australia than America and Europe. The pooled prevalence in western countries is higher than the Asia. Future research requires a larger database on the epidemiology of AAA in general population.

Keywords: Abdominal, Age, Aged 65, Analyses, Arterial-Disease, Artery, Asia, Assessing, Australia, Bias, Cardiovascular Health, Cerebrovascular Disease, Claudication, Community, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Database, Disease, Embase, Epidemic, Epidemiology, Europe, Female, Gender, General, Hypertension, Male, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Older-Adults, Population, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Reference, Reference Lists, Renal, Renal Insufficiency, Research, Respiratory Disease, Results, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Screening-Program, Smoking, Sources, Transthoracic Echocardiography, Trends, United-States, Web of Science, Western-Australia

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e82591.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e82591.pdf)

Abstract: Background: While Resin-iferatoxin (RIX) has been widely used for patients with storage lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), its clinical efficiency hasn’t yet been well evaluated. A meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the exact roles of intravesical RTX for the treatment of storage LUTS in patients with either interstitial cystitis (IC) or detrusor overactivity (DO). Methods: A meta-analysis of RTX treatment was performed through a comprehensive search of the literature. In total, 2,332 records were initially recruited, 1,907 from Elsevier, 207 from Medline and 218 from the Web of Science. No records were retrieved from the Embase or Cochrane Library. Seven trials with 355 patients were included and one trial was excluded because of the lack of extractable data. The analyses were all performed using RevMan 5.1 and MIX 2.0. Results: Bladder pain was significantly reduced after RTX therapy in patients with either IC or DO. The average decrease of the visual an alogue pain scale was 0.42 after RTX treatment (p=0.02). The maximum cystometric capacity (MCC) was significantly increased in patients with DO (MCC increase, 53.36 ml, p =0.006) but not in those with IC (MCC increase, -19.1 ml, p= 0.35). No significant improvement in urinary frequency, nocturia, incontinence or the first involuntary detrusor contraction (FDC) was noted after RTX therapy (p= 0.06, p = 0.52, p = 0.19 and p=0.41, respectively). Conclusions: RTX could significantly reduce bladder pain in patients with either IC or DO, and increase MCC in patients with DO; however, no significant improvement was observed in frequency, nocturia, incontinence or FDC. Given the limitations in the small patient size and risk of bias in the included trials, great caution should be taken when intravesical RTX is used before a large, multicenter, well-designed random control trial with a long-term follow-up is carried out to further assess the clinical efficacy of RTX in in patients with storage LUTS.

Keywords: Analyses, Bias, Bladder, Capacity, Clinical, Contraction, Control, Cord Lesions, Data, Do, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Efficiency, Expression, Fibers, First, Follow-Up, Improvement, Incontinence, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms, Luts, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nerve Growth-Factor, Pain, Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Records, Results, Risk, Scale, Science, Size, Small, Storage, Symptoms, Therapy, Treatment, Trial, Trpv1, Urinary, Vanilloid Receptor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, UNSP e83367.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20UNSP%20e83367.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is a severe health concern over the world. Associations between apolipoprotein E (apoE) gene polymorphisms and the risk of ESRD remained inconclusive. This study aimed to investigate the association between apoE gene polymorphisms and ESRD susceptibility. Methods: Databases including PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library were searched to find relevant studies. Meta-analysis method was used synthesize the eligible studies. Results: Sixteen pertinent case-control studies which included 3510 cases and 13924 controls were analyzed. A significant association was found between epsilon 2 allele and the ESRD risk (odds ratio (OR) = 1.30, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.15-1.46, P < 0.0001; I-2 = 18%, P for heterogeneity = 0.24). The epsilon(2)epsilon(3), epsilon(2)epsilon(4), epsilon(3)epsilon(3), epsilon(3)epsilon(4), epsilon(4)epsilon(4), epsilon(3) and epsilon(4) were not associated with the susceptibility of ESRD. In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, there was a statistically significant association between epsilon 2 epsilon 3 or epsilon 2 allele and ESRD risk in East Asians (OR = 1.66, 95% CI 1.31-2.10, P < 0.0001; OR = 1.62, 95% CI 1.31-2.01, P < 0.0001, respectively), but not in Caucasians. E2 carriers had higher plasma apoE (mean difference = 16.24 mg/L, 95% CI 7.76-24.73, P = 0.0002) than the (epsilon 3 + epsilon 4) carriers in patients with ESRD. The publication bias was not significant. Conclusion: The epsilon 2 allele of apoE gene might increase the risk of ESRD. E2 carriers expressed higher level of plasma apoE in patients with ESRD. More well-designed studies are needed to confirm these associations in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Apolipoprotein E, Association, Bias, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Confidence, Databases, Dialysis Patients, Disease, E Genotype, E Polymorphism, Ethnicity, Fatty Liver-Disease, Gene, Health, Hemodialysis-Patients, Heterogeneity, Interval, Lipoprotein Levels, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nephropathy, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Plasma, Polymorphisms, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Renal, Results, Risk, Science, Type-2 Diabetic-Patients, Web of Science, World

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e83710.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e83710.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: CTLA-4 is one of the most fundamental immunosuppressive cotykines which belongs to the immunoglobulin super-family, and is expressed mainly on activated T cells. Previous studies have reported the existence of CTLA4 60G/A and CTLA4-1661A/G polymorphism in cancers. However, the effects remain conflicting. Hence, we performed a meta-analysis to investigate the association between these polymorphisms and cancer risk. Methods: We searched the Pubmed and Web of Science databases until October 24, 2013 to obtain relevant published studies. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the relationship between CTLA4 gene polymorphisms and cancer susceptibility were calculated by stata 11 software. Heterogeneity tests, sensitivity analyses and publication bias assessments were also performed in our meta-analysis. Results: A total of 22 articles comprising 31 case-control studies concerning the CTLA-4 60G/A and CTLA-4 -1661A/G polymorphisms were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled results suggested the CTLA-4 60G/A polymorphism was significantly associated with an increased skin cancer risk (AA vs. GG: OR = 1.32, 95%CI = 1.09-1.59; AA vs. GA+GG: OR = 1.26, 95%CI = 1.07-1.48). For CTLA-4 -1661 A/G polymorphism, the results showed that the CTLA-4 -1661A/G polymorphism was significantly associated with an increased cancer risk (GA vs. AA: OR = 1.44, 95%CI = 1.13-1.82; GA+GG vs. AA: OR = 1.35, 95%CI = 1.07-1.69; G vs. A: OR = 1.21, 95%CI = 1.01-1.47), especially in gastric cancer, breast cancer, other cancers and in Asians population subgroups. Conclusion: Our meta-analysis suggests that the CTLA-4 -1661A/G polymorphism is a potential factor for the susceptibility of cancer, especially in gastric cancer, breast cancer and other cancers, and the CTLA-4 60G/A polymorphism is significantly associated with increased skin cancer risk. The effect of the CTLA-4 -1661A/G polymorphism on cancer susceptibility especially exists in Asians and population based subjects.

Keywords: Analyses, Assessments, Association, Bias, Blockade, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Effects, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Haplotypes, Immunoglobulin, Intervals, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Results, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Skin, Software, Sporadic Breast-Cancer, Susceptibility, T-Cell, Variants, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e83934.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e83934.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is considered to be a worldwide issue along with the development of supportive ventilation. The preventing strategy is of great importance for its poor prognostic and difficulties in treatment. Probiotics have been advocated as one of the possible preventive measures. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to explore the potential benefits of probiotics. Methods: The databases, Web of science, PubMed, Ovid and Cochrane lib were searched for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) publications that compared the effectiveness of probiotics with placebo in the prevention of VAP. The incidence of VAP was considered as the primary endpoint, mortality, length of stay in intensive care units (ICUs), etiology of the infections were considered as secondary endpoints. Results: A total of 844 patients from 5 trials were subjected to meta-analysis. Probiotics did not significantly decrease the incidence of VAP (RR 0.94, 95%CI 0.85-1.04, p=0.22), however, the administration of probiotics reduced the risk of VAP caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa (P. aeruginosa) (RR 0.30, 95%CI 0.11-0.91, P=0.03). It failed to affect any other endpoints. Conclusion: Probiotic prophylaxis of ventilator-associated pneumonia remained inconclusive and it failed to improve the prognosis of general mechanically ventilated patients. It was noteworthy that infections caused by P. aeruginosa was reduced by administration of probiotics. In further, it is recommended that advanced studies should exploit transformation in pathogenic microorganisms owing to administration of probiotics as well as the specific population.

Keywords: Administration, Benefits, Care, Critically-Ill Patients, Databases, Development, Digestive-Tract, Double-Blind, Early Enteral Nutrition, Effectiveness, Etiology, General, Incidence, Infections, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Units, Length, Length of Stay, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Microorganisms, Mortality, Nosocomial Pneumonia, P, Patients, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Pneumonia, Population, Potential, Prevention, Preventive Measures, Primary, Probiotics, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prophylaxis, Pseudomonas, Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Pseudomonas-Aeruginosa, Publications, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Strategy, Synbiotic Therapy, Systematic Review, Transformation, Trauma Patients, Treatment, Ventilation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, UNSP e84069.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20UNSP%20e84069.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Studies on the association of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) gene -460T/C and -2578C/A polymorphisms with diabetic retinopathy (DR) have reported conflicting results. The aim of the present study was to assess the association by using meta-analysis. Methods: A systematic search of electronic databases (PubMed, EMBASE, Elsevier Science Direct, ISI Web of Science, CBM, CNKI and VIP) was carried out until Sept 18, 2013. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of the association. Results: Eleven studies (-460T/C: 6 studies including 932 cases and 722 controls; -2578C/A: 6 studies including 1,071 cases and 1,137 controls) were involved in this meta-analysis. Significant association was found for -460T/C polymorphism (C versus T: OR=1.48, 95% CI=1.07-2.05, P=0.02; TC+CC versus TT: OR=1.78, 95% CI=1.02-3.12, P=0.04; CC versus TT+TC: OR=1.76, 95% CI=1.10-2.81, P=0.02), but not for -2578C/A polymorphism (P>0.05). Similar results were found in the subgroup analysis. Conclusions: This meta-analysis demonstrates that DR is associated with VEGF gene -460T/C polymorphism, but not -2578C/A polymorphism. Further case-control studies based on larger sample size are still needed, especially for -2578C/A polymorphism.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Embase, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Gene, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Progression, Promoter, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Strength, Variants, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Vegf, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e84672.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e84672.pdf)

Abstract: Background A method for assessing dental maturity in different populations was first developed in 1973 by Demirjian and has been widely used and accepted since then. While the accuracy for evaluating dental age using Demirjian’s method compared to children’s chronological age has been extensively studied in recent years, the results currently available remain controversial and ambiguous. Methods A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, CNKI and CBM databases was conducted to identify all eligible studies published before July 12th, 2013. Weighted mean difference (WMD) with corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was used to evaluate the applicability of Demirjian’s method for estimating chronological age in children. Results: A meta-analysis was conducted on 26 studies with a total of 11,499 children (5,301 boys and 6,198 girls) aged 3.5 to 16.9 years. Overall, we found that Demirjian’s method overestimated dental age by 0.35 (4.2 months) and 0.39 (4.68 months) years in males and females, respectively. A subgroup analysis by age revealed that boys and girls between the ages of 5 to 14 were given a dental age estimate that was significantly more advanced than their chronological age. Differences between underestimated dental ages and actual chronological ages were lower for male and female 15-and 16-year-old subgroups, though a significant difference was found in the 16-year-old subgroup. Conclusions Demirjian’s method’s overestimation of actual chronological tooth age reveals the need for population-specific standards to better estimate the rate of human dental maturation.

Keywords: Accuracy, Age, Aged, Analysis, Applicability, Assessing, Assessment, Children, Chronological Age, Confidence, Databases, Differences, Eruption, Female, First, Heterogeneity, Human, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Male, Maturation, Maturity, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Recent, Results, Science, Standards, Teeth, Turkish Children, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e85052.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e85052.pdf)

Abstract: Background: A number of studies have examined the association between the polymorphisms of the low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 5 gene (LRP5), but previous results have been inconclusive. Thus we performed a meta-analysis of studies on the association between the LRP5 polymorphisms and bone mineral density (BMD) to assess their pooled effects. Methods: Published literature from PubMed, EMBASE and ISI web of science were searched for eligible publications. Weighted mean difference (WMD) and 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated using fixed-or random-effects model. Results: A total of 19 studies with 25773 subjects were considered in this meta-analysis. of them, 17 examined the association between the A1330V polymorphism and BMD, 8 were focused on the V667M polymorphism, and 2 analyzed the Q89R polymorphism. Individuals with the A1330V AA genotype showed significantly higher BMD than those with the AV/VV genotypes [at lumbar spine (LS): WMD = 0.02g/cm(2), 95% CI = 0.01-0.03, P < 10(-4); at femur neck (FN): WMD = 0.01g/cm(2), 95% CI = 0.00-0.02, P = 0.01] or VV genotype (at LS: WMD = 0.02g/cm(2), 95% CI = 0.01-0.04, P = 0.01). Significant associations were also detected in the analysis for V667M (VV vs. VM/MM: WMD at LS = 0.02g/cm(2), 95% CI = 0.02-0.03, P < 10(-5); WMD at FN = 0.01g/cm(2), 95% CI = 0.01-0.02, P = 0.0002). As for Q89R, subjects with the QQ genotype tended to have higher BMD than those with the QR/RR genotypes at FN (WMD = 0.03g/cm(2), 95% CI = 0.01-0.05, P = 0.005). Conclusion: This meta-analysis demonstrated that the LRP5 polymorphisms may be modestly associated with BMD of LS and FN.

Keywords: A1330v Polymorphism, Analysis, Association, Bone, Confidence, Effects, Embase, Femur, Gene, Interval, Isi, Large-Scale Analysis, Literature, Lrp5 Gene, Mass, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mice, Mineral, Model, Neck, Osteoporotic Fractures, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Postmenopausal Women, Protein, Publications, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Science, Spine, Web, Web of Science, Wide Association

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e80661.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e80661.pdf)

Abstract: The model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) score is used to stratify candidates for liver transplantation based on objective measures of disease severity. MELD has been validated as a predictor of wait-list mortality in transplantation candidates and has been postulated as a predictor of post-transplant survival. The purpose of this study was to examine the predictive value of the pre-transplantation MELD score on post-transplant survival from relevant existing studies. A systematic review and critical appraisal was performed using Cochrane guidelines. PubMed, the Cochrane Library, Embase, and Web of Science were searched for articles published in the English language since 2005 using a structured search strategy. There were 3058 discrete citations identified and screened for possible inclusion. Any study examining the relationship between pre-transplant MELD and post-transplant survival in the general transplant population was included. Thirty-seven studies met these criteria and were included in the review. Studies were all case series that typically involved stratified analyses of survival by MELD. They represented 15 countries and a total of 53,691 patients. There was significant clinical heterogeneity in patient populations across studies, which precluded performance of a meta-analysis. in 15 studies, no statistically significant association between MELD and post-transplant survival was found. in the remaining 22, some association was found. Eleven studies also measured predictive ability with c-statistics. Values were below 0.7 in all but two studies, suggesting poor predictive value. in summary, while the majority of studies reported an association between pre-transplantation MELD score and post-transplant survival, they represented a low level of evidence. Therefore, their findings should be interpreted conservatively.

Keywords: Allocation, Analyses, Association, Citations, Clinical, Criteria, Disease, Evidence, General, Guidelines, Heterogeneity, Language, Literature, Liver, Liver Transplantation, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mortality, Patients, Performance, Population, Populations, Predictive, Predictive Value, Pubmed, Purpose, Review, Science, Search Strategy, Strategy, Survival, Systematic Review, Transplantation, Value, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e80763.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e80763.pdf)

Abstract: We address the question why papers dealing with the ecology of primates are so sparsely represented in the general ecological literature. A literature analyses based on entries in Web of Science and PrimateLit reveals that despite a large number of papers published on primates in general and on the ecology of primates, only a very small fraction of these papers is published in high-ranking international ecological journals. We discuss a number of potential reasons for the disproportion and highlight the problems associated with experimental research on wild primates and constraints on sample size as major issues.

Keywords: Analyses, Baboons, Callicebus, Cebus-Apella, Ecology, Evolution, Experimental, Field Experiment, General, Information, International, Issues, Journals, Lemurs, Literature, Monkeys, Papers, Potential, Research, Responses, Sample Size, Science, Size, Small, Traditions, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e81871.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e81871.pdf)

Abstract: The number of citations that papers receive has become significant in measuring researchers’ scientific productivity, and such measurements are important when one seeks career opportunities and research funding. Skewed citation practices can thus have profound effects on academic careers. We investigated (i) how frequently authors misinterpret original information and (ii) how frequently authors inappropriately cite reviews instead of the articles upon which the reviews are based. To reach this aim, we carried a survey of ecology journals indexed in the Web of Science and assessed the appropriateness of citations of review papers. Reviews were significantly more often cited than regular articles. in addition, 22% of citations were inaccurate, and another 15% unfairly gave credit to the review authors for other scientists’ ideas. These practices should be stopped, mainly through more open discussion among mentors, researchers and students.

Keywords: Authors, Biology, Careers, Citation, Citations, Credit, Ecology, Effects, Funding, Inappropriate, Index, Information, Journals, Numbers, Open, Papers, Practices, Productivity, Rates, Regular, Research, Research Funding, Review, Reviews, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scientists, Students, Survey, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One8, e83022.pdf](2013/Plo%20One8,%20e83022.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Cisplatin-based chemotherapy is frequently used to treat advanced gastric cancer (GC). Although it leads to increased overall survival (OS) when added to single agents or chemotherapy doublets, toxicity is also generally increased. The purpose of this meta-analysis study was to compare the efficacy of fchemotherapy with and without cisplatin in patients with advanced GC. Methods: Randomised trials that compared first-line cisplatin-based chemotherapy with regimens in which cisplatin was replaced by other agents were identified by electronic searches of PubMed, EMBASE, the Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. Meta-analysis was performed using a fixed or random effects model. OS, reported as a hazard ratio (HR) and a 95% confidence interval (CI), was the primary outcome measure. Results: Fourteen trials (5 phase III and 9 phase II), including 2,981 patients, were identified. Overall, chemotherapy regimens without cisplatin significantly improved OS (HR, 0.79; 95% CI, 0.68-0.92; p = 0.003), progression-free survival (PFS) (HR, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.66-0.90; p = 0.001), and response rate (RR) (OR, 1.25; p = 0.004) when compared to cisplatin-containing regimens. A subgroup analysis according to histology, site of the primary tumour and extent of disease was not possible due to lack of data. Conclusions: Compared with cisplatin-based doublets and triplets, combinations in which cisplatin was replaced by new drugs improved outcome and RRs in randomised trials for advanced GC and therefore should be strongly considered in the metastatic setting. A limitation of this meta-analysis is that we cannot identify a subgroup of patients (according to histology, site of primary tumour or burden of metastatic disease) which could derive greater benefit from cisplatin-free chemotherapy.

Keywords: 5-Fluorouracil, Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Burden, Cancer, Capecitabine, Chemotherapy, Cisplatin, Confidence, Data, Disease, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Esophagogastric Junction, Fluorouracil, Folinic Acid, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hazard, Histology, Interval, Irinotecan, Limitation, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic Disease, Methods, Model, Multicenter Phase-Ii, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Oxaliplatin, Patients, Phase Ii, Phase Iii, Primary, Pubmed, Purpose, Random Effects Model, Randomised, Response, Results, Review, Science, Site, Survival, Toxicity, Trial, Triplets, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Plo One9, e83440.pdf](2013/Plo%20One9,%20e83440.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Health research is one mechanism to improve population-level health and should generally match the health needs of populations. However, there have been limited data to assess the trends in national-level cardiovascular research output, even as cardiovascular disease [CVD] has become the leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Materials and Methods: We performed a time trends analysis of cardiovascular research publications (1999-2008) downloaded from Web of Knowledge using a iteratively-tested cardiovascular bibliometric filter with >90% precision and recall. We evaluated cardiovascular research publications, five-year running actual citation indices [ACIs], and degree of international collaboration measured through the ratio of the fractional count of addresses from one country against all addresses for each publication. Results and Discussion: Global cardiovascular publication volume increased from 40 661 publications in 1999 to 55 284 publications in 2008, which represents a 36% increase. The proportion of cardiovascular publications from high-income, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] countries declined from 93% to 84% of the total share over the study period. High-income, OECD countries generally had higher fractional counts, which suggest less international collaboration, than lower income countries from 1999-2008. There was an inverse relationship between cardiovascular publications and age-standardized CVD morbidity and mortality rates, but a direct, curvilinear relationship between cardiovascular publications and Human Development Index from 1999-2008. Conclusions: Cardiovascular health research output has increased substantially in the past decade, with a greater share of citations being published from low-and middle-income countries. However, low-and middle-income countries with the higher burdens of cardiovascular disease continue to have lower research output than high-income countries, and thus require targeted research investments to improve cardiovascular health.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Collaborations, Country, Data, Disease, Health, Health Research, Human, Indices, International, International Collaboration, Journal Impact Factor, Knowledge, Low-And Middle-Income Countries, Materials, Mechanism, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Needs, Populations, Precision, Publication, Publications, Rates, Recall, Research, Research Output, Results, Science, Scientific Publication, Time Trends, Trends, Volume, Web of Knowledge

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e83594.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e83594.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The internet is gaining popularity as a means of delivering employee-based cardiovascular (CV) wellness interventions though little is known about the cardiovascular health outcomes of these programs. In this review, we examined the effectiveness of internet-based employee cardiovascular wellness and prevention programs. Evidence Acquisition: We conducted a systematic review by searching PubMed, Web of Science and Cochrane library for all published studies on internet-based programs aimed at improving CV health among employees up to November 2012. We grouped the outcomes according to the American Heart Association (AHA) indicators of cardiovascular wellbeing - weight, BP, lipids, smoking, physical activity, diet, and blood glucose. Evidence Synthesis: A total of 18 randomized trials and 11 follow-up studies met our inclusion/exclusion criteria. Follow-up duration ranged from 6 - 24 months. There were significant differences in intervention types and number of components in each intervention. Modest improvements were observed in more than half of the studies with weight related outcomes while no improvement was seen in virtually all the studies with physical activity outcome. In general, internet-based programs were more successful if the interventions also included some physical contact and environmental modification, and if they were targeted at specific disease entities such as hypertension. Only a few of the studies were conducted in persons at-risk for CVD, none in blue-collar workers or low-income earners. Conclusion: Internet based programs hold promise for improving the cardiovascular wellness among employees however much work is required to fully understand its utility and long term impact especially in special/at-risk populations.

Keywords: Activity, Association, Blood, Blood Glucose, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Criteria, Diet, Disease, Duration, Effectiveness, Environmental, Evidence, Follow-Up, General, Glucose, Health, Health Outcomes, Hypertension, Impact, Improvement, Indicators, Internet, Intervention, Interventions, Lipids, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Modification, Outcome, Outcomes, Physical, Physical Activity, Populations, Prevention, Pubmed, Randomized, Review, Risk, Science, Smoking, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Term, Utility, Web of Science, Wellness, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e83851.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e83851.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Glutathione S-transferase M3 (GSTM3) is an important member of the GSTs that plays a critical role in the development of head and neck cancer (HNC). Several studies have investigated between the GSTM3 A/B polymorphism and risk of HNC, however, the results remain controversial. The aim of this meta-analysis is to evaluate the association between the GSTM3 A/B polymorphism and the risk of HNC. Methods: All eligible case-control studies published up to July 2013 were identified by searching PubMed and Web of Science. The HNC risk associated with the GSTM3 A/B polymorphism was estimated for each study by odds ratios (OR) together with its 95% confidence interval (CI), respectively. Results: Fourteen studies from ten publications with 2110 patients and 2259 controls were included. Overall, the GSTM3 A/B polymorphism was associated with a decreased risk of HNC using the dominant model, homozygote comparison model and heterozygote comparison model (OR = 0.82, 95% CI: 0.71-0.94; OR = 0.67, 95% CI: 0.49-0.94; and OR = 0.84, 95% CI: 0.73-0.97, respectively); besides, in stratification analyses by ethnicity, similar results were observed in Caucasian populations. Stratification by tumor site indicated that the GSTM3 polymorphism was associated with a decreased risk of laryngeal cancer under recessive model and homozygote comparison (OR = 0.52, 95% CI: 0.30-0.89; and OR = 0.50, 95% CI: 0.29-0.87, respectively); By stratifying source of control, decreased cancer risk was observed in hospital-based population under all genetic models (OR = 0.67, 95% CI: 0.56-0.81 for the dominant model; OR = 0.66, 95% CI: 0.46-0.95 for the recessive model; OR = 0.55, 95% CI: 0.37-0.83 for the homozygote comparison model, and OR = 0.70, 95% CI: 0.58-0.84 for the heterozygote comparison model). Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggests that the GSTM3 A/B polymorphism may be an important protective factor for HNC, especially of laryngeal cancer and Caucasian populations.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Comparison, Confidence, Control, Development, Ethnicity, Genetic, Head and Neck Cancer, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Neck, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Site, Source, Stratification, Tumor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e84131.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e84131.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Urinary Kidney Injury Molecule 1 (KIM-1) is a proximal tubular injury biomarker for early detection of acute kidney injury (AKI), with variable performance characteristics depending on clinical and population settings. Methods: Meta-analysis was performed to assess the diagnostic value of urinary KIM-1 in AKI. Relevant studies were searched from MEDLINE, EMBASE, Pubmed, Elsevier Science Direct, Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar and Cochrane Library. Meta-analysis methods were used to pool sensitivity and specificity and to construct summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curves. Results: A total of 2979 patients from 11 eligible studies were enrolled in the analysis. Five prospective cohorts, two cross-sectional and four case-control studies were identified for meta-analysis. The estimated sensitivity of urinary KIM-1 for the diagnosis of AKI was 74.0% (95% CI, 61.0%-84.0%), and specificity was 86.0% (95% CI, 74.0%-93.0%). The SROC analysis showed an area under the curve of 0.86(0.83-0.89). Subgroup analysis suggested that population settings and detection time were the key factors affecting the efficiency of KIM-1 for AKI diagnosis. Limitation: Various population settings, different definition of AKI and Serum creatinine level used as the standard might have influence on AKI diagnosis. The relatively small number of studies and heterogeneity between them also affected the evaluation. Conclusion: Urinary KIM-1 may be a promising biomarker for early detection of AKI with considerable predictive value, especially for cardiac surgery patients, and its potential value needs to be validated in large studies and across a broader scope of clinical settings.

Keywords: Acid-Binding Protein, Acute Kidney Injury, Aki, Analysis, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Cardiac Surgery, Cardiac-Surgery, Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Characteristics, Clinical, Creatinine, Diagnosis, Efficiency, Embase, Evaluation, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Influence, Injury, Kidney, Kim-1, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Needs, Patients, Performance, Population, Potential, Predictive, Predictive Value, Prospective, Renal-Function, Results, Science, Scope, Scopus, Sensitivity, Serum Creatinine, Small, Specificity, Standard, Stratification, Surgery, Urinary, Value, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e84484.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e84484.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of radiofrequency ablation (RFA) versus hepatic resection (HR) for early hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) meeting the Milan criteria. Methods: A meta-analysis was conducted, and PubMed, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, CBM, CNKI and VIP databases were systematically searched through November 2012 for randomized and nonrandomized controlled trials (RCTs and NRCTs). The Cochrane Collaboration’s tool and modified MINORS score were applied to assess the quality of RCTs and NRCTs, respectively. The GRADE approach was employed to evaluate the strength of evidence. Results: Three RCTs and twenty-five NRCTs were included. Among 11,873 patients involved, 6,094 patients were treated with RFA, and 5,779 with HR. The pooled results of RCTs demonstrated no significant difference between groups for 1- and 3-year overall survival (OS), recurrence-free survival (RFS) and disease-free survival (DFS) (p>0.05). The 5-year OS (Relative Risk, RR 0.72, 95% CI 0.60 to 0.88) and RFS (RR 0.56, 95% CI 0.40 to 0.78) were lower with RFA than with HR. The 3- and 5-year recurrences with RFA were higher than with HR (RR 1.48, 95% CI 1.14 to 1.94, and RR 1.52, 95% CI 1.18 to 1.97, respectively), but 1-year recurrence and in-hospital mortality showed no significant differences between groups (p>0.05). The complication rate (RR 0.18, 95% CI 0.06 to 0.53) was lower and hospital stays (Mean difference -8.77, 95% CI -210.36 to 27.18) were shorter with RFA than with HR. The pooled results of NRCTs showed that the RFA group had lower 1-, 3- and 5-year OS, RFS and DFS, and higher recurrence than the HR group (p<0.05). But for patients with very early stage HCC, RFA was comparable to HR for OS and recurrence. Conclusion: The effectiveness of RFA is comparable to HR, with fewer complications but higher recurrence, especially for very early HCC patients.

Keywords: Ablation, Adjusted Life-Years, Approach, Carcinoma, Cirrhotic-Patients, Complication, Complications, Criteria, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Evidence, Global Burden, Grade, Groups, Hepatectomy, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hospital, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minors, Modified, Mortality, Multivariate-Analysis, Patients, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Recurrence, Recurrences, Results, Risk, Safety, Science, Strength, Surgical Resection, Survival, Systematic Analysis, Therapy, Web of Science

? Van Parys, A.S., Verhamme, A., Temmerman, M. and Verstraelen, H. (2014), Intimate partner violence and pregnancy: A systematic review of interventions. *PLoS One*, **9** (1), Article Number: e85084.

Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e85084.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e85084.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) around the time of pregnancy is a widespread global health problem with many negative consequences. Nevertheless, a lot remains unclear about which interventions are effective and might be adopted in the perinatal care context. Objective: The objective is to provide a clear overview of the existing evidence on effectiveness of interventions for IPV around the time of pregnancy. Methods: Following databases PubMed, Web of Science, CINAHL and the Cochrane Library were systematically searched and expanded by hand search. The search was limited to English peer-reviewed randomized controlled trials published from 2000 to 2013. This review includes all types of interventions aiming to reduce IPV around the time of pregnancy as a primary outcome, and as secondary outcomes to enhance physical and/or mental health, quality of life, safety behavior, help seeking behavior, and/or social support. Results: We found few randomized controlled trials evaluating interventions for IPV around the time of pregnancy. Moreover, the nine studies identified did not produce strong evidence that certain interventions are effective. Nonetheless, home visitation programs and some multifaceted counseling interventions did produce promising results. Five studies reported a statistically significant decrease in physical, sexual and/or psychological partner violence (odds ratios from 0.47 to 0.92). Limited evidence was found for improved mental health, less postnatal depression, improved quality of life, fewer subsequent miscarriages, and less low birth weight/prematurity. None of the studies reported any evidence of a negative or harmful effect of the interventions. Conclusions and implications: Strong evidence of effective interventions for IPV during the perinatal period is lacking, but some interventions show promising results. Additional large-scale, high-quality research is essential to provide further evidence about the effect of certain interventions and clarify which interventions should be adopted in the perinatal care context.

Keywords: Behavior, Birth, Care, Context, Databases, Depression, Effectiveness, Evidence, Global, Global Health, Health, Health Problem, Interventions, Life, Mental Health, Methods, Miscarriages, Outcome, Outcomes, Partner, Peer-Reviewed, Perinatal, Perinatal Care, Physical, Postnatal, Postnatal Depression, Pregnancy, Primary, Psychological, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Results, Review, Safety, Science, Social, Social Support, Support, Violence, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e85346.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e85346.pdf)

Abstract: Metallothionein (MT) has been extensively investigated as a molecular marker of various types of cancer. In spite of the fact that numerous reviews have been published in this field, no meta-analytical approach has been performed. Therefore, results of to-date immunohistochemistry-based studies were summarized using meta-analysis in this review. Web of science, PubMed, Embase and CENTRAL databases were searched (up to April 30, 2013) and the eligibility of individual studies and heterogeneity among the studies was assessed. Random and fixed effects model meta-analysis was employed depending on the heterogeneity, and publication bias was evaluated using funnel plots and Egger’s tests. A total of 77 studies were included with 8,015 tissue samples (4,631 cases and 3,384 controls). A significantly positive association between MT staining and tumors (vs. healthy tissues) was observed in head and neck (odds ratio, OR 9.95; 95% CI 5.82-17.03) and ovarian tumors (OR 7.83; 1.09-56.29), and a negative association was ascertained in liver tumors (OR 0.10; 0.03-0.30). No significant associations were identified in breast, colorectal, prostate, thyroid, stomach, bladder, kidney, gallbladder, and uterine cancers and in melanoma. While no associations were identified between MT and tumor staging, a positive association was identified with the tumor grade (OR 1.58; 1.08-2.30). In particular, strong associations were observed in breast, ovarian, uterine and prostate cancers. Borderline significant association of metastatic status and MT staining were determined (OR 1.59; 1.03-2.46), particularly in esophageal cancer. Additionally, a significant association between the patient prognosis and MT staining was also demonstrated (hazard ratio 2.04; 1.47-2.81). However, a high degree of inconsistence was observed in several tumor types, including colorectal, kidney and prostate cancer. Despite the ambiguity in some tumor types, conclusive results are provided in the tumors of head and neck, ovary and liver and in relation to the tumor grade and patient survival.

Keywords: Approach, Association, Bias, Bladder, Cancer, Databases, Effects, Field, Fixed Effects Model, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Kidney, Liver, Melanoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Neck, Odds Ratio, Ovarian Tumors, Ovary, Prognosis, Prostate Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Review, Reviews, Science, Survival, Tumor, Uterine, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e85760.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e85760.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several epidemiological studies have been conducted to address the later effect of anesthesia on neurodevelopment in children. However, the results are still inconclusive. Methods: We here conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to summarize the currently available clinical and epidemiologic evidence on the association of anesthesia/surgery with neurodevelopmental outcomes in children by searching PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science database (from January-1 2000 to February-1, 2013). The evaluation of neurodevelopment includes language and learning disabilities, cognition, behavioral development, and academic performance. Both retrospective and prospective studies were included. Data were abstracted from seven eligible studies. We estimated the synthesized hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) according to inter-study heterogeneity. Results: The pooled HR for the association of anesthesia/surgery with an adverse behavioral or developmental outcome was 1.25 (95% CI, 1.13-1.38, P, 0.001; random-effects model) in children undergoing the first anesthesia before the age of 4-year. Then we analyzed the factors for this association using meta-regression method. It showed that it was the number of times of exposure (HR = 1.75, 95% CI 1.31-2.33; P<0.001) rather than the time at exposure before 4-year (HR = 1.08, 95% CI 0.87-1.34 for the effect of per 1-year early exposure; P = 0.47) is a risk factor for neurodevelopmental impairment. Conclusion: The current clinical evidence suggests modestly elevated risk of adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in children who were exposed to anesthesia/surgery during early childhood, especially for those with multiple times of exposure. Due to limitation of retrospective studies, prospective investigations are needed to determine whether anesthesia/surgery is causative.

Keywords: Age, Anesthesia, Association, Birth Cohort, Childhood, Childhood Exposure, Children, Clinical, Cognition, Confidence, Database, Deficits, Development, Developmental Disorders, Dose-Response Data, Early Exposure, Effect, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Exposure, First, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Interval, Investigations, Language, Learning, Limitation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Neurodevelopment, Outcome, Outcomes, P, Performance, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Retrospective Studies, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Surgery, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Dennis, B.B., Bawor, M., Thabane, L., Sohani, Z. and Samaan, Z. (2014), Impact of ABCB1 and CYP2B6 genetic polymorphisms on methadone metabolism, dose and treatment response in patients with opioid addiction: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One*, **9** (1), Article Number: e86114.

Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e86114.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e86114.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Genetic variability may influence methadone metabolism, dose requirements, and risk of relapse. Objectives: To determine whether the CYP2B6\*6 or ABCB1 (rs1045642) polymorphisms are associated with variation in methadone response (plasma concentration, dose, or response to treatment). Methods: Two independent reviewers searched Medline, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and Web of Science databases. We included studies that reported methadone plasma concentration, methadone response, or methadone dose in relation to the CYP2B6\*6 or ABCB1 polymorphisms. Results: We screened 182 articles and extracted 7 articles for inclusion in the meta-analysis. Considerable agreement was observed between the two independent raters on the title (kappa, 0.82), abstract (kappa, 0.43), and full text screening (kappa, 0.43). Trough (R) methadone plasma concentration was significantly higher in CYP2B6\*6 homozygous carriers when compared to non-carriers (standardized mean difference [SMD] = 0.53, 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.05-1.00, p = 0.03) with minimal heterogeneity (I-2 = 0%). Similarly, trough (S) methadone plasma concentration was higher in homozygous carriers of the \*6 haplotype when compared to non-carriers, (SMD = 1.44, 95% CI 0.27-2.61, p = 0.02) however significant heterogeneity was observed (I-2 = 69%). Carriers of the CYP2B6\*6 haplotype were not found to be significantly different from non-carriers with respect to dose or response to treatment. We found no significant association between the ABCB1 polymorphism and the trough (R), (S) plasma concentrations, methadone dose, or methadone response. Conclusion: Although the number of studies included and sample size were modest, this is the first meta analysis to show participants homozygous for the CYP2B6\*6 genotype have higher trough (R) and (S) methadone plasma concentrations, suggesting that methadone metabolism is significantly slower in \*6 homozygous carriers.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Concentration, Confidence, Databases, Dependence, Dosage Requirements, Drug-Users, Embase, First, Heterogeneity, Impact, Influence, Interval, Maintenance Treatment, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Methadone, Methods, N-Demethylation, Opiate Substitution Treatment, Plasma, Plasma-Levels, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Psycinfo, R, Relapse, Response, Results, Review, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Screening, Size, Treatment, Variability, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Withdrawal Symptoms

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e86480.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e86480.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Numerous epidemiological studies have evaluated the associations between ATP-binding cassette transporter 1 (ABCA1) R219K (rs2230806) and M883I (rs4149313) polymorphisms and atherosclerosis (AS), but results remain controversial. The purpose of the present study is to investigate whether these two polymorphisms facilitate the susceptibility to AS using a meta-analysis. Methods: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Medline, Cochrane database, Clinicaltrials.gov, Current Controlled Trials, Chinese Clinical Trial Registry, CBMdisc, CNKI, Google Scholar and Baidu Library were searched to get the genetic association studies. All statistical analyses were done with Stata 11.0. Results: Forty-seven articles involving 58 studies were included in the final meta-analysis. For the ABCA1 R219K polymorphism, 42 studies involving 12,551 AS cases and 19,548 controls were combined showing significant association between this variant and AS risk (for K allele vs. R allele: OR = 0.77, 95% CI = 0.71-0.84, P < 0.01; for K/K vs. R/R: OR = 0.60, 95% CI = 0.51-0.71, P < 0.01; for K/K vs. R/K+R/R: OR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.60-0.80, P < 0.01; for K/K+R/K vs. R/R: OR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.66-0.83, P < 0.01). For the ABCA1 M883I polymorphism, 16 studies involving 4,224 AS cases and 3,462 controls were combined. There was also significant association between the variant and AS risk (for I allele vs. M allele: OR = 0.85, 95% CI = 0.77-0.95, P < 0.01). Conclusions: The present meta-analysis suggested that the ABCA1 R219K and M883I polymorphisms were associated with the susceptibility to AS. However, due to the high heterogeneity in the meta-analysis, the results should be interpreted with caution.

Keywords: A1 Gene, Abca1 Gene, Analyses, Artery-Disease, Association, Chinese, Common Polymorphisms, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Database, Density-Lipoprotein Cholesterol, Genetic, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Influence, Low Hdl, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Myocardial-Infarction, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Purpose, R, Results, Risk, Science, Stata, Statistical Analyses, Tangier-Disease, Transporter, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e86969.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e86969.pdf)

Abstract: The impact of grants on research productivity has been investigated by a number of retrospective studies. The results of these studies vary considerably. The objective of my study was to investigate the impact of funding through the RF President’s grants for young scientists on the research productivity of awarded applicants. The study compared the number of total articles and citations for awarded and rejected applicants who in 2007 took part in competitions for young candidates of science (CoS’s) and doctors of science (DoS’s) in the scientific field of medicine. The bibliometric analysis was conducted for the period from 2003 to 2012 (five years before and after the competition). The source of bibliometric data is the eLIBRARY.RU database. The impact of grants on the research productivity of Russian young scientists was assessed using the meta-analytical approach based on data from quasi-experimental studies conducted in other countries. The competition featured 149 CoS’s and 41 DoS’s, out of which 24 (16%) and 22 (54%) applicants, respectively, obtained funding. No difference in the number of total articles and citations at baseline, as well as in 2008-2012, for awarded and rejected applicants was found. The combination of data from the Russian study and other quasi-experimental studies (6 studies, 10 competitions) revealed a small treatment effect - an increase in the total number of publications over a 4-5-year period after the competition by 1.23 (95% CI 0.48-1.97). However, the relationship between the number of total publications published by applicants before and after the competition revealed that this treatment effect is an effect of the “maturation” of scientists with a high baseline publication activity - not of grant funding.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Data, Citations, Competition, Data, Database, Doctors, Field, Funding, Impact, Medicine, Productivity, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Research, Research Productivity, Retrospective Studies, Review, Science, Scientists, Small, Source, Treatment, Young Scientists

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87004.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87004.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several genome-wide association studies on lung cancer (LC) have reported similar findings of a new susceptibility locus, 3q28. After that, a number of studies reported that the rs10937405, and rs4488809 polymorphism in chromosome 3q28 has been implicated in LC risk. However, the studies have yielded contradictory results. Methods: PubMed, ISI web of science, EMBASE and the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases were systematically searched to identify relevant studies. Data were abstracted independently by two reviewers. A meta-analysis was performed to examine the association between rs10937405, rs4488809 polymorphism at 3q28 and susceptibility to LC. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. Heterogeneity and publication bias were also tested. Results: A total of 9 studies including 35,961 LC cases and 57,790 controls were involved in this meta-analysis. An overall random-effects per-allele OR of 1.19 (95% CI: 1.14-1.25; P<10(-5)) and 1.19 (95% CI: 1.13-1.25; P<10(-5)) was found for the rs10937405 and rs4488809 polymorphism respectively. Similar results were also observed using dominant or recessive genetic model. After stratified by ethnicity, significant associations were found among East Asians (per-allele OR = 1.22, 95% CI: 1.17-1.27; P<10(-5)); whereas no significant associations were found among Caucasians for rs10937405. In the sub-group analysis by sample size, significantly increased risks were found for these polymorphisms in all genetic models. When analyzed according to histological type, the effects of rs10937405, and rs4488809 at 3q28 on the risk of lung cancer were significant mostly for lung adenocarcinoma. Conclusions: Our findings demonstrated that rs10937405-G allele and rs4488809-G allele might be risk-conferring factors for the development of lung cancer, especially for East Asian populations.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Asian, Assessment, Association, Bias, Cancer, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Development, Effects, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Identifies 2, Influence, Intervals, ISI, Japanese, Knowledge, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, P63, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risks, Sample Size, Science, Size, Smoking, Susceptibility Locus, Tumor-Suppressor, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87060.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87060.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Talc pleurodesis has been widely used to control malignant pleural effusion; however, it is still not clear whether talc pleurodesis is more effective than other local therapies. We performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the efficacy and safety of talc pleurodesis in the management of malignant pleural effusion. Methods: PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science were searched for English-language studies of clinical controlled trials comparing talc pleurodesis with control therapies until August 8, 2013. Success rate and incidence of adverse events were evaluated. Relative risks were estimated using random-or fixed-effects model and statistical heterogeneity was assessed using I-2 test. Results: Twenty trials involving 1,525 patients with malignant pleural effusion were included. The success rate of talc pleurodesis was significantly higher than that of control therapies (relative risk, 1.21; 95% confidence interval, 1.01-1.45; p = 0.035) with similar adverse events. In addition, thoracoscopic talc poudrage was more effective than bedside talc slurry (relative risk, 1.12; 95% confidence interval, 1.01-1.23; p = 0.026). Conclusions: The current evidences suggested the benefit for talc pleurodesis in the treatment of malignant pleural effusion. Talc pleurodesis, especially thoracoscopic talc poudrage pleurodesis, should be performed in patients with malignant pleural effusion, especially those with life-expectancy longer than one month.

Keywords: 1st Choice Management, Bleomycin, Breast-Carcinoma, Catheter, Chemical Pleurodesis, Clinical, Confidence, Control, Efficacy, Events, Fixed Effects Model, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Interval, Local, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Patients, Pleural Effusion, Pleurodesis, Poudrage, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Relative Risk, Results, Risk, Risks, Safety, Science, Slurry, Success Rate, Talc, Tetracycline, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87606.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87606.pdf)

Abstract: Background: MicroRNA-221 (miR-221) has been shown to play an important role in cancer prognosis. In order to evaluate the predictive value of miR-221, we compiled the evidence from 20 eligible studies to perform a meta-analysis. Design: All of relevant studies were identified by searching PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science, and were assessed by further quality evaluation. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of total and stratified analyses, for overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS), were calculated to investigate the association between high miR-221 expression and cancer prognosis. Results: We found that high miR-221 expression can predict a poor OS in malignant tumors (pooled HR = 1.55, P = 0.017) but has no significant association with RFS (pooled HR = 1.02, P = 0.942). Further in stratified analyses, high miR-221 expression was significantly associated with a poor OS in Asians (pooled HR = 2.04, P = 0.010) or serum/plasma subgroup (pooled HR = 2.28, P<0.001), and even showed significantly poor OS (pooled HR = 1.80, P<0.001) and RFS (pooled HR = 2.43, P = 0.010) in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) subgroup, but was correlated to a favorable RFS in prostate cancer subgroup (pooled HR = 0.51, P = 0.004). Conclusions: Our findings demonstrate that miR-221 is more suitable to predict cancer prognosis in Asians, and it is a promising prognostic biomarker for HCC. The detection of miR-221 in serum or plasma samples may make it become an effective method for monitoring patients’ prognosis and assessing therapeutic efficacy in the future.

Keywords: Analyses, Assessing, Association, Biomarker, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell Proliferation, Circulating Mir-221, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Design, Efficacy, Evaluation, Evidence, Expression, Expression Levels, Hazard, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Human, In-Vitro, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Monitoring, P, Pancreatic-Cancer, Patients, Plasma, Predictive, Predictive Value, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Cancer, Pubmed, Quality, Results, Role, Science, Serum, Survival, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Efficacy, Value, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Plo One9, e87863.pdf

Abstract: Background: A number of studies have been conducted to investigate the risk of metabolic syndrome (MS) after gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), but the results are contradictory. Accordingly, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the association between these two conditions. The aim was to better understand the risks of MS with prior gestational diabetes. Methods: Pubmed, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane databases from September 1, 1979 to July 11, 2013 were searched to identify relevant studies. 17 studies containing 5832 women and 1149 MS events were included. We calculated the odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) in analysis for each study using a random-effect or fixed-effect model. We also determined heterogeneity among these 17 articles and their publication bias. Results: Women with a history of gestational diabetes had a significantly higher risk of MS than those who had a normal pregnancy (OR, 3.96; 95% CI, 2.99 to 5.26), but had significant heterogeneity (I-2 = 52.6%). The effect remained robust (OR, 4.54; 95% CI, 3.78-5.46) in the subgroup of Caucasians, but no association (OR, 1.28; 95% CI, 0.64-2.56) was found in Asians. Heterogeneity was reduced (body mass index (BMI) matched group I-2 = 14.2%, BMI higher in the GDM group I-2 = 13.2%) in the subgroup of BMI. In addition, mothers with higher BMI in the GDM group had higher risk of MS than those in the BMI matched group (BMI higher in GDM group OR, 5.39; 95% CI, 4.47-6.50, BMI matched group OR, 2.53; 95% CI, 1.88-3.41). Conclusions: This meta-analysis demonstrated increased risk of MS after gestational diabetes. Therefore, attention should be given to preventing or delaying the onset of MS in GDM mothers, particularly in Caucasian and obese mothers.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Attention, Bias, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Cardiometabolic Risk, Caucasian, Chinese Women, Confidence, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Events, Follow-Up, Gestational, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Glucose Regulation, Heterogeneity, History, Hyperglycemia, Index, Index Pregnancy, Insulin-Resistance, Interval, Intolerance, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mothers, Ms, Normal, Obese, Odds Ratio, Onset, Pregnancy, Publication, Publication Bias, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Syndrome, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87671.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87671.pdf)

Abstract: Background: We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to clarify the incidence and risk of cardiotoxicity associated with bortezomib in cancer patients. Methods: Databases from PubMed, Web of Science and abstracts presented at ASCO meeting up to July 31, 2013 were searched to identify relevant studies. Eligible studies included prospective phase II and III trials evaluating bortezomib in cancer patients with adequate data on cardiotoxicity. 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. Results: A total of 5718 patients with a variety of malignancies from 25 clinical trials were included in our analysis. The incidence of all-grade and high-grade cardiotoxicity associated with bortezomib was 3.8% (95% CI: 2.6-5.6%) and 2.3% (1.63.5%), with a mortality of 3.0% (1.4-6.5%). Patients treated with bortezomib did not significantly increase the risk of all-grade (OR 1.15, 95% CI: 0.82-1.62, p = 0.41) and high-grade (OR 1.13, 95% CI: 0.58-2.24, p = 0.72) cardiotoxicity compared with patients treated with control medication. Sub-group analysis showed that the incidence of cardiotoxicity varied with tumor types, treatment regimens and phases of trials. No evidence of publication bias was observed. Conclusions: The use of bortezomib does not significantly increase the risk of cardiotoxicity compared to control patients. Further studies are recommended to investigate this association and risk differences among different tumor types, treatment regimens and phases of trials.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bias, Bortezomib, Cancer, Cardiotoxicity, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials Group, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Dose Dexamethasone, Effects, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Induction Treatment, Intervals, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mortality, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin, Phase Ii, Prospective, Proteasome Inhibitor Bortezomib, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Randomized Phase-Iii, Relapsed Multiple-Myeloma, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Systematic Review, Thalidomide Plus Dexamethasone, Treatment, Tumor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87674.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87674.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Nearly ten randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) have been completed or are ongoing worldwide to evaluate the effectiveness of PrEP in HIV transmission among HIV-uninfected high risk populations. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of PrEP to prevent HIV transmission through a Mata-analysis. Methods: A comprehensive computerized literature search was carried out in PubMed, EMbase, Ovid, Web of Science, Science Direct, Wan Fang, CNKI and related websites to collect relevant articles (from their establishment date to August 30, 2013). The search terms were “pre-exposure prophylaxis”, “high risk population”, “HIV infection”, “reduction”, “relative risk” and “efficacy”. We included any RCT assessing PrEP for the prevention of HIV infection in high risk populations. Interventions of the studies were continuously daily or intermittent doses of single or compound antiretrovirals (ARVs) before HIV exposure or during HIV exposure. A meta-analysis was conducted using Stata 10.0. A random-effects method was used to calculate the pooled relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for all studies included. Results: Seven RCTs involving 14,804 individuals in high risk populations were eligible for this study. The number of subjects in the experimental groups was 8,195, with HIV infection rate of 2.03%. The number of subjects in the control groups was 6,609, with HIV infection rate of 4.07%. The pooled RR was 0.53 (95% CI=0.40 similar to 0.71, P<0.001). The re-analyzed pooled RR were 0.61 (95% CI=0.48 similar to 0.77, P<0.001), 0.49 (95% CI=0.38 similar to 0.63, P<0.001), respectively, by excluding the largest study or two studies without statistical significance. Publication bias analysis revealed a symmetry funnel plot. The fail-safe number was 1,022. Conclusion: These results show that PrEP is an effective strategy for reducing new HIV infections in high risk populations.

Keywords: Analysis, Antiretroviral Prophylaxis, Assessing, Bias, Challenges, Chemoprophylaxis, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Control Groups, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Experimental, Exposure, Groups, HIV, HIV Infection, HIV Infections, HIV Transmission, Immunodeficiency-Virus, Infection, Infections, Intervals, Interventions, Literature, Literature Search, Macaques, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Populations, Prep, Prevent, Prevention, Prophylaxis, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, RCT, Relative Risk, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Significance, Stata, Strategy, Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate, Transmission, Web of Science, Websites, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87683.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87683.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Geography poses serious challenges to delivery of health services and is a well documented marker of inequity. Maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) outcomes are poorer in mountainous regions of low and lower-middle income countries due to geographical inaccessibility combined with other barriers: poorer quality services, persistent cultural and traditional practices and lower socioeconomic and educational status. Reaching universal coverage goals will require attention for remote mountain settings. This study aims to identify strategies to address barriers to reproductive MNCH (RMNCH) service utilisation in difficult-to-reach mountainous regions in low and lower-middle income settings worldwide. Methods: A systematic literature review drawing from MEDLINE, Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, and Eldis. Inclusion was based on; testing an intervention for utilisation of RMNCH services; remote mountain settings of low-and lower-middle income countries; selected study designs. Studies were assessed for quality and analysed to present a narrative review of the key themes. Findings: From 4,130 articles 34 studies were included, from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Tajikistan. Strategies fall into four broad categories: improving service delivery through selected, trained and supported community health workers (CHWs) to act alongside formal health workers and the distribution of critical medicines to the home; improving the desirability of existing services by addressing the quality of care, innovative training and supervision of health workers; generating demand by engaging communities; and improving health knowledge for timely care-seeking. Task shifting, strengthened roles of CHWs and volunteers, mobile teams, and inclusive structured planning forums have proved effective. Conclusions: The review highlights where known evidence-based strategies have increased the utilisation of RMNCH services in low income mountainous areas. While these are known strategies in public health, in such disadvantaged settings additional supports are required to address both supply and demand barriers.

Keywords: Attention, Barriers, Care, Child, Child Health, Community, Coverage, Cultural, Delivery, Demand, Distribution, Equity, Ethiopia, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Family-Planning-Services, Geography, Google, Google Scholar, Guatemala, Health, Health Services, Indonesia, Intervention, Kenya, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Methods, Mobile, Mortality, Nepal, New Guinea, Newborn, Outcomes, Pakistan, Papua-New-Guinea, Planning, Practices, Program, Public, Public Health, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Care, Review, Science, Scopus, Service, Services, Testing, Training, Utilisation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87806.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87806.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The -308 G/A polymorphism in the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) gene has been implicated in the risk of acne vulgaris, but the results are inconclusive. The present meta-analysis aimed to investigate the overall association between the -308 G/A polymorphism and acne vulgaris risk. Methods: We searched in Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science and CNKI for studies evaluating the association between the 308 G/A gene polymorphism and acne vulgaris risk. Data were extracted and statistical analysis was performed using STATA 12.0 software. Results: A total of five publications involving 1553 subjects (728 acne vulgaris cases and 825 controls) were included in this meta-analysis. Combined analysis revealed a significant association between this polymorphism and acne vulgaris risk under recessive model (OR = 2.73, 95% CI: 1.37-5.44, p = 0.004 for AA vs. AG + GG). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity showed that the acne vulgaris risk associated with the -308 G/A gene polymorphism was significantly elevated among Caucasians under recessive model (OR = 2.34, 95% CI: 1.13-4.86, p = 0.023). Conclusion: This meta-analysis suggests that the -308 G/A polymorphism in the TNF gene contributes to acne vulgaris risk, especially in Caucasian populations. Further studies among different ethnicity populations are needed to validate these findings.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Association, Caucasian, Ethnicity, Factor-Alpha Promoter, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Heterogeneity, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Necrosis, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Populations, Publications, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, TNF, TNF Gene, Tumor, Tumor Necrosis Factor, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87945.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87945.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Despite the small contribution of LA in the Science Citation Index (SCI), a growing contribution by LA research to international literature has been observed in recent years. Study Design: Systematic review. Purpose: To evaluate the scientific contribution of Latin American (LA) Spine Surgeons in the last decade. Methods: A literature search of publications by LA spinal surgeons on topics concerning the spine or spinal cord was performed using an online database; Pubmed.gov. The results were limited to articles published from January 2000 to December 2011. The quality of the publication was evaluated with the journal impact factor (IF), Oxford classification and number of citations. Results: This study comprised 320 articles published in the Medline database by LA spine surgeons from 2000 to 2011. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of publications by LA spine surgeons. It was observed that 38.4% of LA papers were published in LA journals. 46.6% of the articles were published in journals with an IF lower than 1, and there was no statistically significant difference in the number of articles published in journals with a higher IF during the period. Linear-by-linear association analysis demonstrated an improvement in the level of evidence provided by LA articles published in recent years. Conclusions: This study showed a growth in the number of publications in last 12 years by LA spinal surgeons. It is necessary to discuss a way to increase quantity and quality of scientific publications, mainly through a better education in research.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Brazil, Citation, Citations, Classification, Database, Design, Education, Evidence, Growth, Impact, Impact Factor, Improvement, International, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Level, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Methods, Neurosurgery, Online, Papers, Production, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Research, Results, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Small, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spine, Surgical Research, Systematic Review

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88103.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88103.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Previous studies did not draw a consistent conclusion about the effects of marine-derived n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) on fasting blood level of C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin 6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha). Methods and Findings: A comprehensive search of Web of Science, PubMed, Embase and Medline (from 1950 to 2013) and bibliographies of relevant articles was undertaken. Sixty-eight RCTs with a total of 4601 subjects were included in the meta-analysis. Marine-derived n-3 PUFAs supplementation showed a lowering effect on Marine-derived n-3 PUFAs supplementation had a significant lowering effect on TNF-alpha, IL-6 and CRP in three groups of subjects (subjects with chronic non-autoimmune disease, subjects with chronic autoimmune disease and healthy subjects). A significant negative linear relationship between duration and effect size of marine-derived n-3 PUFAs supplementation on fasting blood levels of TNF-alpha and IL-6 in subjects with chronic non-autoimmune disease was observed, indicating that longer duration of supplementation could lead to a greater lowering effect. A similar linear relationship was also observed for IL-6 levels in healthy subjects. Restricted cubic spline analysis and subgroup analysis showed that the lowering effect of marine-derived n-3 PUFAs on CRP, IL-6 and TNF-alpha in subjects with chronic non-autoimmune disease became weakened when body mass index was greater than 30 kg/m(2). The effect of marine-derived n-3 PUFAs from dietary intake was only assessed in subjects with chronic non-autoimmune disease, and a significant lowering effect was observed on IL-6, but not on CRP and TNF-alpha. Conclusions: Marine-derived n-3 PUFAs supplementation had a significant lowering effect on CRP, IL-6 and TNF-alpha level. The lowering effect was most effective in non-obese subjects and consecutive long-term supplementation was recommended.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographies, Blood, Body Mass Index, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Chronic, Chronic Heart-Failure, CRP, Disease, Docosahexaenoic Acid, Duration, Effect, Effect Size, Effects, Eicosapentaenoic Acid, Fatty Acids, Fish-Oil Supplementation, Groups, Human Adipose-Tissue, Il-6, Index, Inflammatory Markers, Interleukin-6, Kappa-B Kinase, Lead, Long Term, Long-Term, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Necrosis, Protein, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Science, Size, TNF Alpha, TNF-Alpha, Tumor, Tumor Necrosis Factor, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88403.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88403.pdf)

Abstract: We aimed to evaluate the intraoperative application of antimetabolites compared with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents with or without antimetabolites in trabeculectomy (Trab) for glaucoma. Methods: Relevant studies were selected through extensive search using PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science databases in August 2013. The primary efficacy estimate was measured using weighted mean difference of the percentage of intraocular pressure reduction (IOPR%) from baseline to end-point, and the secondary efficacy estimates were odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for complete success rate and qualified success rate. ORs were also used to measure the tolerability estimate for adverse events. Meta-analyses of fixed or random effects models were conducted using RevMan software 5.2 to pool the results of the studies included. Heterogeneity was assessed using Chi(2) test and the I-2 measure. Results: Nine studies enrolling a total of 349 patients were included. The weighted mean difference of IOPR% from baseline was 7.23 (95% CI: 2.57-11.89) for antimetabolites vs. anti-VEGF agents and 3.96 (95% CI: 24.18-12.10) for antimetabolites vs. anti-VEGF agents plus antimetabolites. The pooled ORs comparing antimetabolites with anti-VEGF agents were 2.37 (95% CI: 0.78, 7.21) for the complete success rate and 1.93 (95% CI: 0.52, 7.16) for qualified success rate. The pooled ORs comparing antimetabolites with anti-VEGF agents plus antimetabolites were 1.43 (95% CI: 0.48, 4.29) for the complete success rate and 2.11 (95% CI: 0.12, 37.72) for qualified success rate. The rates of adverse events did not significantly differ between antimetabolites and anti-VEGF agents, with pooled ORs of 0.86 (0.28-2.69) for bleb leakage, 3.01 (0.45-20.10) for choroidal effusion, 0.96 (0.23-3.98) for flat anterior chamber, and 0.90 (0.12-6.60) for hypotony. Further, the rates of adverse events were similar between antimetabolites and anti-VEGF agents plus antimetabolites, with pooled ORs of 0.40 (0.082.00) and 8.00 (0.93-68.59) for bleb leakage and hypotony, respectively. Conclusions: In comparison with anti-VEGF agents, antimetabolites were more effective in lowering IOP in Trab, while the intraoperative application of these two types of agents did not indicate.

Keywords: 5-Fluorouracil, Application, Bleb, Comparison, Complete, Confidence, Databases, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Endophthalmitis, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Estimates, Events, Fibroblasts, Filtering Surgery, Filtration, Growth, Growth Factor, Interval, Measure, Methods, Mitomycin-C, Models, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pressure, Primary, Pubmed, Rates, Reduction, Results, Scar Formation, Science, Software, Subconjunctival Bevacizumab, Success, Success Rate, VEGF, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88448.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88448.pdf)

Abstract: Background: A number of observational studies have been conducted to investigate the association of IL-10 gene polymorphisms with tuberculosis (TB) susceptibility. However, the results of different studies were inconsistent. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between IL-10 -1082G/A, -819T/C, and -592A/C polymorphisms and TB risk by meta-analysis. Methods: A literature search was conducted among six English databases (PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Science Direct, SpringerLink and EBSCO) and two Chinese databases (Wanfang and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases) to identify studies involving association between IL-10 21082G/A, 2819T/C, and 2592A/C polymorphisms and TB susceptibility before May. 2013. Statistical analysis was performed using Revman 5.0 and Stata 12.0. Results: A total of 31 studies with 6,559 cases and 7,768 controls were included in this meta-analysis. The results showed that three polymorphisms (-1082G/A, -819T/C, and -592A/C) in the IL-10 gene were not associated with the risk of TB in general population. In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, IL-10 -1082G/A polymorphism was associated with TB risk in Europeans (AA+ AG vs. GG: OR = 0.57, 95% CI = 0. 0.37-0.89, P = 0.01) and Americans (AA+ AG vs. GG: OR = 0.39, 95% CI = 0.27-0.57, P<0.01), and IL-10 -819T/C (C allele vs. T allele: OR = 0.83, 95% CI = 0.72-0.96, P = 0.01) and -592A/C (CC+AC vs. AA: OR = 0.65, 95% CI = 0.49-0.85, P = 0.002) polymorphisms were significantly associated with TB risk in Asians. Conclusion: This meta-analysis provides strong evidence that IL-10-1082G/A polymorphism was associated with TB risk in Europeans and Americans, and IL-10 -819T/C and -592A/C polymorphisms could be risk factors for TB in Asians. Additional well designed large studies were required for the validation of our results.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Association, Bias, Chinese, Cytokines, Databases, Disease, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, General, Il-10, Interleukin-10 Polymorphisms, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Observational, Observational Studies, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Results, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Stata, Statistical Analysis, Susceptibility, TB, TNF-ALPHA, Tuberculosis, Validation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88118.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88118.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysis aims to evaluate the relationships between seven functional polymorphisms in the CETP gene and myocardial infarction (MI) risk. Method: The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched for relevant articles published before March 1st, 2013 without any language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Results: Nine case-control studies with a total 8,623 MI cases and 8,564 healthy subjects met the inclusion criteria. The results of our meta-analysis suggested that CETP rs708272 (C>T) polymorphism might be correlated with an increased risk of MI, especially among Caucasians. Furthermore, we observed that CETP rs1800775 (C>A) polymorphism might increase the risk of MI. Nevertheless, no similar findings were found for CETP rs5882 (A. G), rs2303790 (A>G), rs1800776 (C>A), rs12149545 (G. A), and rs4783961 (G. A) polymorphisms. Conclusion: The current meta-analysis suggests that CETP rs708272 (C>T) and rs1800775 (C>A) polymorphisms may contribute to MI susceptibility, especially among Caucasians. Thus, CETP rs708272 and rs1800775 polymorphisms may be promising and potential biomarkers for early diagnosis of MI.

Keywords: Association, Atrial-Fibrillation, Biomarkers, Cardiovascular-Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Early Diagnosis, Ester Transfer Protein, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Hdl Cholesterol, Heterogeneity, High-Density-Lipoprotein, Infarction, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Myocardial Infarction, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Potential, Pubmed, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Statin-Treated Patients, Taqib Polymorphism, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88324.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88324.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To investigate whether the polymorphism rs800292 (184G>A, I62V) in the complement factor H gene is associated with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV) and the genetic difference between PCV and neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD), in Asian populations. Methods: A comprehensive literature search was performed in PubMed, Medline, Web of Science, and reference lists. A system review and meta-analysis of the association between I62V and PCV and/or nAMD were performed from 8 studies involving 5,062 subjects. The following data from individual studies were extracted and analyzed: 1) comparison of I62V polymorphisms between PCV and controls; 2) comparison of I62V polymorphisms between PCV and nAMD. Summary odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated using fixed-effects models. The Q-statistic test was used to assess heterogeneity, and Egger’s test was used to evaluate publication bias. Sensitivity analysis and cumulative meta-analysis were also performed. Results: The I62V polymorphism showed a significant summary OR1 for genotype GA+GG versus homozygous genotype AA was 3.18 (95% CI, 2.51-4.04, P<0.00001), the OR2 of heterozygous genotype GA versus AA was 2.29 (95% CI: 1.79-2.94, P<0.00001), the OR3 of homozygous genotype GG versus AA was 4.42 (95% CI: 3.45-5.67, P<0.00001), and the OR4 of allele G versus A was 2.04 (95% CI: 1.85-2.26, P<0.00001). Sensitivity analysis indicated the robustness of our findings, and evidence of publication bias was not observed in our meta-analysis. Cumulative meta-analysis revealed that the summary ORs were stable. There was no significant difference in every genetic model between PCV and nAMD (n = 5, OR1 = 0.92, OR2 = 0.96, OR3 = 0.90, OR4 = 0.94). Conclusions: Our analysis provides evidence that the I62V polymorphism is associated with an increased risk of PCV. The variant of I62V could be a promising genetic biomarker of PCV in Asian populations.

Keywords: Age-Related, Analysis, Arms2, Asian, Association, Bias, Biomarker, Cfh, Chinese Patients, Clinical Characteristics, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cumulative, Cumulative Meta-Analysis, Data, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Japanese Population, Literature, Literature Search, Macular Degeneration, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Phenotype, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Risk, Robustness, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Subtypes, Systematic Review, Variants, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88748.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88748.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The relationship between Fas - 1377 G/A polymorphism and cancer susceptibility has been implicated in accumulating data. However, the data presented inconsistent results. This study was devised to investigate the association of Fas - 1377 G/A polymorphism and cancer susceptibility in a large number of participants. Methods: The databases of PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science were searched and a total of 27 case-control studies including 13,355 cases and 16,078 controls were included in this meta-analysis. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using the fixed-effects model. Statistical analyses were performed by using Stata software. Results: The results suggested that Fas - 1377 G/A polymorphism was overall associated with cancer susceptibility (additive model: OR, 1.16, 95% CI = 1.06-1.27, P-heterogeneity = 0.381; recessive model: OR, 1.19, 95% CI = 1.10-1.29, P-heterogeneity = 0.137). In the subgroup analysis by cancer type, significantly increased risk was observed in breast cancer (additive model: OR, 1.24, 95% CI = 1.04-1.58, P-heterogeneity = 0.614; recessive model: OR, 1.24, 95% CI = 1.02-1.51, P-heterogeneity = 0.349) and lung cancer (recessive model: OR, 1.25, 95% CI = 1.04-1.49, P-heterogeneity = 0.090). Similarly, elevated cancer risk associated with Fas - 1377 G/A polymorphism was revealed in Asians. Conclusions: The combined results suggest that Fas - 1377 G/A polymorphism might modulate cancer susceptibility in an Asian-specific manner.

Keywords: Acute Myeloid-Leukemia, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cervical-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Death Pathway Genes, Fas, Fas Ligand Genes, Fixed Effects Model, Functional Polymorphisms, Intervals, Lung, Lung Cancer, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Stata, Susceptibility, Systemic-Lupus-Erythematosus, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e87896.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e87896.pdf)

Abstract: Background: It has been suggested that mode of delivery, a potentially powerful influence upon long-term health, may affect later life body mass index (BMI). We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of the effect of Caesarean section (CS) and vaginal delivery (VD) on offspring BMI, overweight (BMI. 25) and obesity (BMI. 30) in adulthood. Secondary outcomes were subgroup analyses by gender and type of CS (in-labour/emergency, pre-labour/elective). Methods: Using a predefined search strategy, Pubmed, Google Scholar and Web of Science were searched for any article published before 31st March 2012, along with references of any studies deemed relevant. Studies were selected if they reported birth characteristics and long-term offspring follow-up into adulthood. Aggregate data from relevant studies were extracted onto a pre-piloted data table. A random-effects meta-analysis was carried out in RevMan5. Results are illustrated using forest plots and funnel plots, and presented as mean differences or odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals. Results: Thirty-five studies were identified through the search, and 15 studies with a combined population of 163,753 were suitable for inclusion in the meta-analysis. Comparing all CS to VD in pooled-gender unadjusted analyses, mean BMI difference was 0.44 kg.m(-2) (0.17, 0.72; p=0.002), OR for incidence of overweight was 1.26 (1.16, 1.38; p<0.00001) and OR for incidence of obesity was 1.22 (1.05, 1.42; p=0.01). Heterogeneity was low in all primary analyses. Similar results were found in gender-specific subgroup analyses. Subgroup analyses comparing type of CS to VD showed no significant impact on any outcome. Conclusions: There is a strong association between CS and increased offspring BMI, overweight and obesity in adulthood. Given the rising CS rate worldwide there is a need to determine whether this is causal, or reflective of confounding influences. Systematic review registration: An a priori protocol was registered on PROSPERO (registration number: CRD42011001851).

Keywords: Adult, Analyses, Association, Birth, Birth-Weight, Blood-Pressure, Bmi, Body Mass Index, British Cohort, Caesarean Section, Cesarean-Section, Characteristics, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Confounding, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Data, Delivery, Fetal-Growth, Follow-Up, Forest, Gender, Gender-Specific, Gestational-Age, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Impact, Incidence, Increased Risk, Index, Influence, Intervals, Life, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Mode, Mode of Delivery, Obesity, Outcome, Outcomes, Overweight, Placental Size, Population, Primary, Protocol, References, Results, Review, Science, Search Strategy, Strategy, Systematic Review, Vaginal, Vaginal Delivery, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88496.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88496.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The beneficial effect of antenatal multiple micronutrients supplementation on infant birth outcomes has been proposed by previous meta-analyses. However, their benefits on postnatal health of children have not been summarized. A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials was conducted to evaluate the effect of maternal multimicronutrient supplementation on postnatal growth of children under 5 years of age. Methods: We searched both published and ongoing trials through the PubMed, EMBASE, CENTRAL (OVID platform), Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, Chinese Science Citation Database, Scopus, ProQuest, ClinicalTrials. gov, Chinese Biomedical Database, and WANFANG database for randomized controlled trials. Reference lists of included studies and relevant reviews were also reviewed for eligible studies. Standard mean difference (SMD) was employed as the index for continuous variables by using fixed effects models. Trend analysis by visual inspection was applied to evaluate the change of mean difference of weight and height between the groups over time. Results: Nine trials (12 titles) from nine different countries were retrieved for analysis. Pooled results showed that antenatal multimicronutrient supplementation increased child head circumference (SMD = 0.08, 95% CI: 0.00-0.15) compared with supplementation with two micronutrient or less. No evidence was found for the benefits of antenatal multimicronutrient supplementation on weight (P = 0.11), height (P = 0.66), weight-for-age z scores (WAZ) (P = 0.34), height-for-age z scores (HAZ) (P = 0.81) and weight-for-height z scores (WHZ) (P = 0.22). A positive effect was found on chest circumference based on two included studies. Conclusions: Antenatal multimicronutrient supplementation has a significant positive effect on head circumference of children under 5 years. No impact of the supplementation was found on weight, height, WAZ, HAZ and WHZ.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Benefits, Biomedical, Birth, Birth Outcomes, Calcium Supplementation, Child, Children, Chinese, Citation, Cost-Effectiveness, Database, Double-Blind, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Follow-Up, Groups, Growth, Health, Impact, Index, Infant, Inspection, Iron Supplementation, Maternal, Mental-Development, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation, Outcomes, P, Periconceptional Multivitamin Supplementation, Postnatal, Pregnancy, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Trend Analysis, Vitamin-A Supplementation, Web of Science, Zinc Supplementation

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e89340.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e89340.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Emerging evidence indicated that common polymorphisms of NOD2 might impact individual susceptibility to cancer. However, the results from published studies were inconclusive. The aim of this meta-analysis was to elucidate whether NOD2 polymorphisms were associated with cancer risk. Methods: A systematically literature search was performed by using electronic databases including PubMed and Web of Science. ORs and their 95% CI were used to assess the strength of association between NOD2 gene polymorphisms and cancer risks. Results: Thirty case-control studies were included in this meta-analysis. The pooled analysis indicated that NOD2 rs2066842 C/T polymorphism was not significantly associated with cancer risk; for NOD2 rs2066844 C/T polymorphism, (TT+CT) genotype was associated with increased cancer risk compared with wild-type CC genotype (OR = 1.32, 95% CI = 1.01-1.72, P = 0.041); for NOD2 rs2066845 C/G polymorphism, individuals with (CC+CG) genotype were significantly associated with increased cancer risk compared with GG genotype (OR = 1.32, 95% CI = 1.01-1.72, P = 0.040); for NOD2 rs2066847 (3020insC) polymorphism, carriers of (insC/insC+insC/-) genotype were significantly associated with increased cancer risk compared with -/- carriers (OR = 1.23, 95% CI = 1.10-1.38, P < 0.001). In the subgroup analysis of cancer type, (insC/insC+insC/-) genotype was significantly associated with increased risk of colorectal cancer, gastric cancer and MALT lymphoma, breast cancer, lung cancer, laryngeal cancer but not with urogenital cancer, pancreatic cancer, melanoma or non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Conclusion: NOD2 rs2066844 C/T, rs2066845 C/G and rs2066847 (3020insC) polymorphisms might be associated with increased cancer risk. No significant association was observed between NOD2 rs2066842 C/T polymorphism and cancer risk. Further large-scale and well-designed studies are still needed to confirm the results of our meta-analysis.

Keywords: 3020insc Mutation, Analysis, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Crohns-Disease, Databases, Early-Onset Breast, Evidence, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastric-Cancer, Gene, Impact, Inflammatory Response, Innate Immunity Genes, Interlymph-Consortium, Laryngeal Cancer, Literature, Literature Search, Lung, Lung Cancer, Lymphoma, Melanoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Non-Hodgkin-Lymphoma, P, Pancreatic Cancer, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risks, Science, Strength, Susceptibility, Urogenital, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88779.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88779.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: We conducted a meta-analysis of case-control studies to determine whether ALDH2, ADH1 and ADH2 genetic polymorphisms contribute to the pathogenesis of gastric cancer. 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. We calculated crude odds ratios (ORs) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) to evaluate their relationships under five genetic models. Seven case-control studies with a total of 2,563 gastric cancer patients and 4,192 healthy controls met the inclusion criteria. Nine common polymorphisms were evaluated, including rs671, rs16941667 and rs886205 in the ALDH2 gene, rs1230025, rs13123099, rs698 and rs1693482 in the ADH1 gene, and rs1229984 and rs17033 in the ADH2 gene. Results: The results of our meta-analysis suggested that ALDH2 genetic polymorphisms might be strongly correlated with an increased risk of gastric cancer (allele model: OR = 1.21, 95% CI: 1.11 similar to 1.32, P<0.001; dominant model: OR = 1.23, 95% CI: 1.09 similar to 1.39, P = 0.001; respectively), especially for rs671 polymorphism. Furthermore, we observed significant associations between ADH1 genetic polymorphisms and an increased risk of gastric cancer (allele model: OR = 1.21, 95% CI: 1.08 similar to 1.36, P = 0.001; dominant model: OR = 10.52, 95% CI: 3.04 similar to 36.41, P<0.001; respectively), especially for rs1230025 polymorphism. Nevertheless, no positive relationships were found between ADH2 genetic polymorphisms and gastric cancer risk (all P>0.05). Conclusion: The current meta-analysis suggests that ALDH2 and ADH1 genetic polymorphisms may play crucial roles in the pathogenesis of gastric cancer. However, ADH2 genetic polymorphisms may not be important dominants of susceptibility to gastric cancer.

Keywords: Acetaldehyde, Alcohol-Dehydrogenase Isoenzymes, Aldehyde-Dehydrogenase, Aldh2, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Criteria, Databases, Drinking, Ethanol-Metabolism, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Intervals, Language, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Nutrition Epic Cohort, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Stomach-Cancer, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e88907.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e88907.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The prognostic role of perineural invasion in gastric cancer is controversial. Here, we present a systemic review and meta-analysis of the association between perineural invasion and survival in resectable gastric cancer patients. Methods: A comprehensive literature search for relevant reports published up to April 2013 was performed using PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Wanfang Data. Studies that investigated the role of perineural invasion with a sample size greater than 100 were included and analyzed. Results: A total of 30,590 gastric cancer patients who had undergone curative gastrectomy from twenty-four studies were included. The median rate of perineural invasion positive was 40.9% (6.8%-75.6%). Fourteen studies investigated overall survival unadjusted for other variables in 23,233 gastric cancer patients. The relative hazard estimates ranged from 0.568-7.901 with a combined random effects estimate of 2.261 (95% CI = 1.841-2.777, P = 0.000). The effect of perineural invasion on overall survival adjusted for other prognostic factors was reported in 17 studies incorporating 8,551 cases. The hazard estimates ranged from 0.420-8.110 with a pooled random effects estimates of 1.484 (95% CI = 1.237-1.781, P = 0.000). There was heterogeneity between the studies (Q = 49.22, I-squared = 67.5%, P = 0.000). Disease-free survival was investigated adjusted in four studies incorporating 9,083 cases and the pooled fixed hazard ratio estimate was 1.371(95% CI = 1.2301.527, P = 0.000). Conclusion: Perineural invasion is an independent prognostic factor affecting overall survival and disease-free survival of gastric cancer patients who had undergone the curative resection. This effect is independent of lymph node status, tumor size and the depth of invasion as well as a range of other biological variables on multivariate analysis. Large prospective studies are now needed to establish perineural invasion as an independent prognostic marker for gastric cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Biological, Cancer, Clinical-Significance, Curative Resection, Data, Effects, Estimates, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, P, Patients, Perineural Invasion, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Prognostic Factors, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Recurrence, Results, Review, Role, Sample Size, Science, Size, Survival, Systematic Review, Trials, Tumor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e89167.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e89167.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several studies have investigated whether the polymorphism in the apolipoprotein A5 (APOA5) is associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) risk. However, those studies have produced inconsistent results. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether the APOA5 -1131T/C polymorphism (rs662799) confers significant susceptibility to T2DM using a meta-analysis. Methods: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane database, CBMdisc, CNKI and Google Scholar were searched to get the genetic association studies. All statistical analyses were done with Stata 11.0. Results: A total of 19 studies included 4,767 T2DM cases and 10,370 controls (four studies involving 555 T2DM cases and 2958 controls were performed among Europeans and 15 studies involving 4212 T2DM cases and 7412 controls were performed among Asians) were combined showing significant association between the APOA5 -1131T/C polymorphism and T2DM risk (for C allele vs. T allele: OR = 1.28, 95% CI = 1.17-1.40, p, 0.00001; for C/C vs. T/T: OR = 1.57, 95% CI = 1.35-1.83, p, 0.00001; for C/C vs. T/C+ T/T: OR = 1.36, 95% CI = 1.18-1.57, p, 0.0001; for C/C+ T/C vs. T/T: OR = 1.32, 95% CI = 1.16-1.51, p, 0.0001). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, significant association was also found among Asians (for C allele vs. T allele: OR = 1.31, 95% CI = 1.22-1.40, p, 0.00001; for C/C vs. T/T: OR = 1.61, 95% CI = 1.38-1.88, p, 0.00001; for C/C vs. T/C+ T/ T: OR = 1.39, 95% CI = 1.20-1.61, p, 0.0001; for C/C+ T/C vs. T/T: OR = 1.42, 95% CI = 1.25-1.62, p, 0.00001). However, no significant association was found between the APOA5 -1131T/C polymorphism and T2DM risk among Europeans. Conclusions: The present meta-analysis suggests that the APOA5 -1131T/C polymorphism is associated with an increased T2DM risk in Asian population.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Apoa5, Apoa5 Gene, Asian, Association, Cerebral Infarction, Chinese, Database, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Ethnicity, Genetic, Google, Google Scholar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Plasma-Lipids, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Purpose, Results, Risk, Science, Stata, Statistical Analyses, Susceptibility, Triglyceride Levels, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Variants, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e89207.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e89207.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Telephone-delivered intervention can provide many supports in diabetes self-management to improve glycemic control. Several trials showed that telephone intervention was positively associated with glycemic outcomes in diabetes. The objective of this meta-analysis was to assess the impact of telephone contact intervention (intervention group) on glycemic control compared with standard clinical care (control group). Methods: Randomized control studies of telephone intervention in diabetes were searched on Medline (Pubmed), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Web of Science (ISI), and Scopus. Electronic search was done from inception to April 2013. The following MeSH terms were used: diabetes mellitus, randomized control trials and telemedicine, together with keywords including phone intervention, diabetes, and glycemic control. Historical search was also conducted on the references of relevant articles. The quality of the trials was assessed using Maastricht-Amsterdam scale. Treatment effect was estimated with mean difference in the change of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) from baseline between the intervention and control groups. Results: A total of 203 articles were examined. Five trials involving 953 patients met the inclusion criteria and contributed to the meta-analysis. Telephone contact intervention was no more effective than standard clinical care in improving glycemic control (pooled mean difference in HbA1c 20.38%, 95% CI - 0.91 to 0.16%). Conclusions: This meta-analysis showed that the phone contact intervention was no more effective than standard clinical care in improving glycemic control in diabetes. However, telephone intervention may still have potential benefits especially for low-and middle-income countries; thus further large sample size and well-controlled studies are needed to evaluate the impact of the intervention.

Keywords: 6-Month Outcomes, African-American Women, Automated Calls, Benefits, Care, Case-Management, Clinical, Control, Control Groups, Criteria, Delivered Intervention, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Glucose Control, Glycemic Control, Groups, Hba1c, Health, Hemoglobin, Impact, Improve Self-Care, Intervention, Isi, Literature, Low-And Middle-Income Countries, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nurse Follow-Up, Nursing, Outcomes, Patients, Physical-Activity, Potential, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, References, Results, Review, Sample Size, Scale, Science, Scopus, Self Management, Size, Standard, Systematic Review, Telemedicine, Telephone Calls, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e89325.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e89325.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Vitamin D receptor (VDR) gene polymorphisms are possibly involved in the development of type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM). However, the results to date have been inconclusive. We performed a meta-analysis to examine the association between 2 polymorphisms (FokI and BsmI) of the VDR gene and T1DM in the Asian population. Methods: Literature was retrieved from PubMed, Web of Science, CBM, Embase and Chinese databases. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using a random or fixed effect model. Results: In total, 20 papers (BsmI: 13 studies; FokI: 13 studies) were included. In contrast to the FokI polymorphism, the BsmI polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of T1DM in the Asian population (OR = 1.47, 95% CI = 1.13-1.91, P = 0.004 for B vs. b). Upon stratification by regional geography, an increased risk of T1DM in association with the BsmI polymorphism was observed in the East Asian population (OR = 1.97, 95% CI = 1.38-2.83, P<0.001 for B vs. b), whereas the FokI polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of T1DM in the West Asian population (OR = 1.45, 95% CI = 1.12-1.88, P = 0.004 for F vs. f). Conclusions: Our meta-analysis suggests that the BsmI polymorphism may be a risk factor for susceptibility to T1DM in the East Asian population, and the FokI polymorphism is associated with an increased risk of T1DM in the West Asian population. However, because the study size was limited, further studies are essential to confirm our results.

Keywords: Apai, Asian, Association, Bone-Mineral Density, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Development, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Foki, Gene, Geography, Intervals, Japanese, Literature, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Onset, P, Papers, Pattern, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Regional, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Size, Stratification, Susceptibility, Taqi, Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus, Vitamin D, Vitamin D Receptor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e89602.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e89602.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Longitudinal assessment of cranial dimensions of growing children provides healthcare professionals with information about normal and deviating growth as well as treatment outcome. Objective: To give an overview of soft tissue-based methods for quantitative longitudinal assessment of cranial dimensions in children until age 6 years and to assess the reliability of these methods in studies with good methodological quality. Data source: PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Scopus, and CINAHL were searched. A manual search was performed to check for additional relevant studies. Study selection: Primary publications on facial growth and treatment outcomes in children younger than age 6 years were included. Data extraction: Independent data extraction was performed by two observers. A quality assessment instrument was used to determine methodological quality. Methods used in studies with good methodological quality were assessed for reliability expressed as the magnitude of the measurement error and the correlation coefficient between repeated measurements. Results: In total, 165 studies were included, forming three groups of methods: head circumference anthropometry, direct anthropometry, and 2D photography and 3D imaging techniques (surface laser scanning and stereophotogrammetry). In general, the measurement error was below 2 mm, and correlation coefficients were very good. Conclusion: Various methods for measuring cranial dimensions have shown to be reliable. Stereophotogrammetry is the most versatile method for quantitative longitudinal assessment of cranial dimensions and shapes in children. However, direct anthropometry continues to be the best method for routine clinical assessments of linear cranial dimensions in growing children until age 6 years.

Keywords: 1st 2 Years, 3d, Age, Assessment, Assessments, Catch-Up Growth, Children, Clinical, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Data, Early Head Growth, Embase, Error, Extraction, Follow-Up, General, Groups, Growth, Imaging, Information, Instrument, Laser, Long-Term Growth, Longitudinal, Low-Birth-Weight, Magnitude, Measurement, Methods, Molding Helmet Therapy, Normal, Observers, Outcome, Outcomes, Photography, Premature-Infants, Preterm Infants, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reliability, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Selection, Source, Surface, Systematic Review, Techniques, Treatment, Treatment Outcome, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90090.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90090.pdf)

Abstract: Fas and its ligand (FasL) play an important role in apoptosis and carcinogenesis. Therefore, the potential association of polymorphisms in the Fas (-670A > G, rs1800682; -1377G > A, rs2234767) and FasL (-844C > T, rs763110) with cancer risk has been widely investigated. However, all the currently available results are not always consistent. In this work, we performed a meta-analysis to further determine whether carriers of the polymorphisms in Fas and FasL of interest could confer an altered susceptibility to cancer. All relevant data were retrieved by PubMed and Web of Science, and 52 eligible studies were chosen for this meta-analysis. There was no association of the Fas -670A > G polymorphism with cancer risk in the pooled data. For the Fas -1377G > A and FasL -844C > T polymorphisms, results revealed that the homozygotes of -1377A and -844C were associated with elevated risk of cancer as a whole. Further stratified analysis indicated markedly increased risk for developing breast cancer, gastric cancer, and esophageal cancer, in particular in Asian population. We conclude that carriers of the Fas-1377A and the FasL -844C are more susceptible to the majority of cancers than non-carriers.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Asian, Association, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cervical-Cancer, Data, Death Pathway Genes, Developing, Epithelial Ovarian-Cancer, Esophageal Cancer, Fas, Fas Ligand Genes, Fasl, Functional Polymorphisms, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastric Cardiac Adenocarcinoma, Ligand, Lung-Cancer, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, North Indian Population, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Potential, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90135.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90135.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Vascular endothelial growth factor tyrosine-kinase inhibitors (VEGFR-TKIs) have emerged as an effective targeted therapy in the treatment of cancer patients, the overall incidence and risk of proteinuria associated these drugs is unclear. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of published clinical trials to quantify the incidence and risk of proteinuria associated with VEGFR-TKIs. Methodology: Databases from PubMed, Web of Science and abstracts presented at ASCO meeting up to May 31, 2013 were searched to identify relevant studies. Eligible studies included prospective phase II and III trials evaluating VEGFR-TKIs in cancer patients with adequate data on proteinuria. 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. Principal Findings: A total of 6,882 patients with a variety of solid tumors from 33 clinical trials were included in our analysis. The incidence of all-grade and high-grade (grade 3 or higher) proteinuria was 18.7% (95% CI, 13.3%-25.6%) and 2.4% (95% CI, 1.6%-3.7%), respectively. Patients treated with VEGFR-TKIs had a significantly increased risk of all-grade (OR 2.92, 95%CI: 1.09-7.82, p = 0.033) and high-grade proteinuria (OR 1.97, 95%CI: 1.01-3.84, p = 0.046) when compared to patients treated with control medication. No evidence of publication bias was observed. Conclusions: The use of VEGFR-TKIs is associated with a significant increased risk of developing proteinuria. Physicians should be aware of this adverse effect and should monitor cancer patients receiving VEGFR-TKIs.

Keywords: Advanced Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Advanced Pancreatic-Cancer, Analyses, Analysis, Bias, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Developing, Double-Blind, Drugs, Effects, Evidence, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Inhibitors, Intervals, Mar, Medullary-Thyroid Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Methodology, Models, Patients, Phase Ii, Phase-Iii Trial, Prospective, Proteinuria, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Review, Risk, Science, Soft-Tissue Sarcoma, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Venous Thromboembolic Events, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90316.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90316.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The aim of this meta-analysis was to compare the long-term survival, mortality, morbidity and the operation-related events in patients with periampullary and pancreatic carcinoma undergoing pylorus-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy (PPPD) and pylorus-resecting pancreaticoduodenectomy (PRPD). Method: A systematic search of literature databases (Cochrane Library, PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science) was performed to identify studies. Outcome measures comparing PPPD versus PRPD for periampullary and pancreatic carcinoma were long-term survival, mortality, morbidity (overall morbidity, delayed gastric emptying [DGE], pancreatic fistula, wound infection, postoperative bleeding, biliary leakage, ascites and gastroenterostomy leakage) and operation related events (hospital stays, operating time, intraoperative blood loss and red blood cell transfusions). Results: Eight randomized controlled trials (RCTs) including 622 patients were identified and included in the analysis. Among these patients, it revealed no difference in long-term survival between the PPPD and PRPD groups (HR = 0.23, p = 0.11). There was a lower rate of DGE (RR = 2.35, p = 0.04, 95% CI, 1.06-5.21) with PRPD. Mortality, overall morbidity, pancreatic fistula, wound infection, postoperative bleeding, biliary leakage, ascites and gastroenterostomy leakage were not significantly different between the groups. PPPDs were performed more quickly than PRPDs (WMD = 53.25 minutes, p = 0.01, 95% CI, 12.53-93.97); and there was less estimated intraoperative blood loss (WMD = 365.21 ml, p = 0.006, 95% CI, 102.71-627.71) and fewer red blood cell transfusions (WMD = 0.29 U, p = 0.003, 95% CI, 0.10-0.48) in patients undergoing PPPD. The hospital stays showed no significant difference. Conclusions: PPPD had advantages over PRPD in operating time, intraoperative blood loss and red blood cell transfusions, but had a significantly higher rate of DGE for periampullary and pancreatic carcinoma. PPPD and PRPD had comparable mortality and morbidity including pancreatic fistulas, wound infections, postoperative bleeding, biliary leakage, ascites and gastroenterostomy leakage. Our conclusions were limited by the available data. Further evaluations of high-quality RCTs are needed.

Keywords: Analysis, Bleeding, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Classic Whipple, Clinical-Trials, Data, Databases, Embase, Events, Fistula, Gastric, Groups, Head, Hospital, Infection, Infections, Intraoperative Blood Loss, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Mar, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Morbidity, Mortality, Operation, Outcome, Pancreatic Fistula, Patients, Postoperative, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Results, Science, Surgical-Treatment, Survival, Systematic Reviews, U, Web of Science, Whipple Procedure, Wound, Wound Infection, Wound Infections

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90331.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90331.pdf)

Abstract: The present knowledge on the association of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of lysyl oxidase-like 1 (LOXL1) with pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PEXS) and pseudoexfoliation glaucoma (PEXG) is controversial and inconclusive. This meta-analysis sought to derive a more precise estimation of the effects of LOXL1 SNP loci (rs1048661, rs3825942, and rs2165241) on PEXS/PEXG. Literature searches were conducted on the PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases through October 2013. Twelve studies describing 1810 cases and 1790 controls met the inclusion criteria. The strengths of the associations found through the meta-analysis were assessed with pooled odds ratios and their 95% confidence intervals (CI). A meta-regression analysis was also used to examine the influence of the study and population characteristics. The results indicated that rs1048661 TT carriers had 92.1% and 40.4% less risk of developing PEXS/PEXG than did the controls in the Caucasian and Asian populations, respectively. Carriers of rs3825942 AA or rs2165241 CC also had significantly less PEXS/PEXG susceptibility than did the non-carriers. Meta-regression showed that in Caucasians, the male proportion (slope: 0.272; 95% CI: 0.167-0.376; P = 0.0001) and mean age (slope: 0.796; 95% CI: 0.375-1.217; P = 0.0002) of the PEXS/PEXG subjects correlated positively with the effect of rs3825942 on PEXS/PEXG susceptibility. The meta-analysis suggested that LOXL1 rs1048661 TT, rs3825942 AA, and rs2165241 CC were associated with a reduced risk of developing PEXS/PEXG.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Asian, Association, Caucasian, Characteristics, Common Sequence Variants, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Developing, Effects, Embase, Exfoliation Glaucoma, Influence, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Knowledge, Literature, Loxl1 Gene, Male, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, P, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Snp, Susceptibility, Syndrome, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90348.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90348.pdf)

Abstract: Background: It is unclear whether L1-VLP-based human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines are efficacious in reducing the likelihood of anogenital pre-cancer in women with evidence of prior vaccine-type HPV exposure. This study aims to determine whether the combined results of the vaccine trials published to date provide evidence of efficacy compared with control (hepatitis A vaccine/placebo). Methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted. Randomized-controlled trials (RCTs) were identified from MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, PubMed, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and references of identified studies. The bivalent vaccine containing HPV-16 and 18 VLPs from GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals (Rixenstart, Belgium), the quadrivalent vaccine containing HPV-6, 11, 16, and 18 VLPs from Merck & Co., Inc., (Whitehouse Station, NJ USA), and the HPV-16 monovalent vaccine from Merck Research Laboratories (West Point, PA USA) were evaluated. Findings: Three RCT reports and two post-trial cohort studies were eligible, comprising data from 13,482 women who were included in the vaccine studies but had evidence of HPV infection at study entry. Data on efficacy was synthesized using the Mantel-Haenszel weighted fixed-effect approach, or where there was heterogeneity between studies, the DerSimonian and Laird weighted random-effect approach. The mean odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for the association between Cervarix, Gardasil and HPV-16 monovalent vaccine and HPV-associated cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 3 or worse was 0.90 (95% CI: 0.56, 1.44). For the association between Gardasil and HPV-associated vulval/vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia grades 2-3, the overall OR and 95% CI was 2.25 (95% CI: 0.78, 6.50). Sample size and follow-up were limited. Conclusions: There was no evidence that HPV vaccines are effective in preventing vaccine-type HPV associated pre-cancer in women with evidence of prior HPV exposure. Small effects of vaccination however cannot be excluded and a longer-term benefit in preventing re-infection remains possible.

Keywords: 18 Recombinant Vaccine, Approach, Association, Belgium, Cancer, Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia, Clinical-Trials, Co, Cohort, Confidence, Control, Data, Double-Blind, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Exposure, Follow-Up, Hepatitis, Heterogeneity, Hpv, Human, Human Papillomavirus, Infection, Interval, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Odds Ratio, Papillomavirus, Particle Vaccine, Pubmed, Quadrivalent Vaccine, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rct, References, Research, Review, Sample, Sample Size, Science, Size, Systematic Review, Usa, Vaccination, Vaccine, Vaccines, Web of Science, Women, Young-Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90396.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90396.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Pituitary tumor transforming gene (PTTG) is an important paracrine growth factor involved in early lactotrope transformation and early onset of angiogenesis in pituitary hyperplasia. Emerging evidences have shown that PTTG expression may contribute to the etiology of pituitary adenomas; but individually published studies showed inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the correlations of PTTG expression with human pituitary adenomas. Methods: A range of electronic databases were searched: 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) without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratio (OR) or standard mean difference (SMD) with its corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated. Results: Twenty-four clinical cohort studies were included with a total of 1,464 pituitary adenomas patients. The meta-analysis results revealed that patients with invasive pituitary adenomas had higher positive expression of PTTG than those of non-invasive patients (OR = 6.68, 95% CI = 3.72-11.99, P<0.001). We also found a significant difference in microvessel density between invasive and non-invasive patients (SMD = 1.81, 95% CI = 0.39-3.23, P = 0.013). However, there were no significant difference in PTTG expression between functional and non-functional patients with pituitary adenomas (OR = 1.11, 95% CI = 0.58-2.10, P = 0.753). No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis (all P>0.05). Conclusion: This present meta-analysis suggests that PTTG expression may be associated with tumor invasiveness and microvessel density of pituitary adenomas, while no correlations with functional status was found.

Keywords: Angiogenesis, Bias, Biomedical, Causes Aneuploidy, Chinese, Clinical, Clonal Origin, Cohort, Confidence, Correlations, Database, Databases, Embase, Etiology, Expression, Functional Status, Gene, Growth, Growth Factor, Human, Hypoplasia, Interval, Invasive, Language, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Odds Ratio, Onset, Overexpression, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Physiology, Pituitary, Pttg Expression, Publication, Publication Bias, Restrictions, Results, Science, Software, Standard, Transformation, Tumor, Tumorigenesis, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90607.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90607.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a heterogeneous disease with multiple underlying causative genetic mutations. The B-type Raf proto-oncogene (BRAF) plays an important role in the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling cascade during CRC. The presence of BRAF(V600E) mutation can determine the response of a tumor to chemotherapy. However, the association between the BRAF(V600E) mutation and the clinicopathological features of CRC remains controversial. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to estimate the effect of BRAF(V600E) mutation on the clinicopathological characteristics of CRC. Methods: We identified studies that examined the effect of BRAF(V600E) mutation on CRC within the PubMed, ISI Science Citation Index, and Embase databases. The effect of BRAF(V600E) on outcome parameters was estimated by odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each study using a fixed effects or random effects model. Results: 25 studies with a total of 11,955 CRC patients met inclusion criteria. The rate of BRAF(V600) was 10.8% (1288/11955). The BRAF(V600E) mutation in CRC was associated with advanced TNM stage, poor differentiation, mucinous histology, microsatellite instability (MSI), CpG island methylator phenotype (CIMP). This mutation was also associated with female gender, older age, proximal colon, and mutL homolog 1 (MLH1) methylation. Conclusions: This meta-analysis demonstrated that BRAF(V600E) mutation was significantly correlated with adverse pathological features of CRC and distinct clinical characteristics. These data suggest that BRAF(V600E) mutation could be used to supplement standard clinical and pathological staging for the better management of individual CRC patients, and could be considered as a poor prognostic marker for CRC.

Keywords: Age, Association, Braf V600e Mutation, Cancer, Characteristics, Chemotherapy, Citation, Clinical, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cpg, Criteria, Data, Databases, Differentiation, Disease, Effects, Female, Gender, Genetic, Histology, Intervals, Isi, Island Methylator Phenotype, Kras, Management, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylation, Microsatellite, Microsatellite Instability, Mismatch Repair, Model, Mutation, Mutations, Outcome, Patients, Poor Survival, Prognostic, Prognostic-Factor, Protein, Proximal Colon, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Response, Results, Review, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Signaling, Stage-Ii, Standard, Systematic Review, Tumor

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90897.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90897.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To summarize relevant evidence investigating the associations between refractive error and age-related macular degeneration (AMD). Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Methods: We searched Medline, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases as well as the reference lists of retrieved articles to identify studies that met the inclusion criteria. Extracted data were combined using a random-effects meta-analysis. Studies that were pertinent to our topic but did not meet the criteria for quantitative analysis were reported in a systematic review instead. Main outcome measures: Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the associations between refractive error (hyperopia, myopia, per-diopter increase in spherical equivalent [SE] toward hyperopia, per-millimeter increase in axial length [AL]) and AMD (early and late, prevalent and incident). Results: Fourteen studies comprising over 5800 patients were eligible. Significant associations were found between hyperopia, myopia, per-diopter increase in SE, per-millimeter increase in AL, and prevalent early AMD. The pooled ORs and 95% CIs were 1.13 (1.06-1.20), 0.75 (0.56-0.94), 1.10 (1.07-1.14), and 0.79 (0.73-0.85), respectively. The per-diopter increase in SE was also significantly associated with early AMD incidence (OR, 1.06; 95% CI, 1.02-1.10). However, no significant association was found between hyperopia or myopia and early AMD incidence. Furthermore, neither prevalent nor incident late AMD was associated with refractive error. Considerable heterogeneity was found among studies investigating the association between myopia and prevalent early AMD (P = 0.001, I-2 = 72.2%). Geographic location might play a role; the heterogeneity became non-significant after stratifying these studies into Asian and non-Asian subgroups. Conclusion: Refractive error is associated with early AMD but not with late AMD. More large-scale longitudinal studies are needed to further investigate such associations.

Keywords: 5-Year Incidence, Age-Related, Al, Analysis, Asian, Association, Associations, Axial Length, Beijing-Eye, Blue Mountains Eye, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Error, Evidence, Grading System, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Intervals, Length, Location, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Macular Degeneration, Maculopathy, Mar, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcome Measures, P, Patients, Population, Prevalence, Quantitative Analysis, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Rigidity, Risk, Role, Science, Se, Systematic Review, Topic, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e90931.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e90931.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The TP53BP1 gene may be involved in the development of cancer through disrupting DNA repair. However, studies investigating the relationship between TP53BP1 Glu353Asp (rs560191) polymorphism and cancer yielded contradictory and inconclusive outcomes. In order to realize these ambiguous findings, a meta-analysis was performed to assess the association between the TP53BP1 Glu353Asp (rs560191) polymorphism and susceptibility to cancer. Methods: We conducted a search of all English reports on studies for the association between the TP53BP1 Asp353Glu (rs560191) polymorphism and susceptibility to cancer using Medline, the Cochrane Library, EMbase, Web of Science, Google (scholar), and all Chinese reports were identified manually and on-line using CBMDisc, Chongqing VIP database, and CNKI database. The strict selection criteria and exclusion criteria were determined, and odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of associations. The fixed or random effect model was selected based on the heterogeneity test among studies. Publication bias was estimated using funnel plots and Egger’s regression test. Results: A total of seven studies were included in the meta-analysis including 3,213 cases and 3,849 controls. The results indicated that the Glu353Asp (rs560191) polymorphism in TP53BP1 gene had no association with cancer risk for all genetic models. In the subgroup analysis, the results suggested that Glu353Asp polymorphism was not associated with the risk of cancer according to ethnicity, cancer type, genotyping method, adjusted with control or not, HWE and quality score. Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggested that the Glu353Asp (rs560191) polymorphism in TP53BP1 gene was not associated with risk of cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Arg72pro, Association, Bias, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carcinoma, Chinese, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Criteria, Database, Development, DNA, English, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genotyping, Google, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Lung-Cancer, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Online, Outcomes, P53, Polymorphism, Population, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Regression, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Strength, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, Variants, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e91461.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e91461.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: multiple myeloma is a malignant neoplasm of plasma cells mainly affecting elderly patients. Despite the wealth of information available on therapeutic strategies, the etiology and pathogenesis of myeloma remain unclear. In the current study, a meta-analysis was conducted to assess the possible association between rheumatoid arthritis and myeloma. Methods: a literature search was conducted with PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science for relevant studies published by December 25, 2013. Additionally, we searched annual meeting abstracts of the American Society of Hematology from 2004 to 2013. Only original studies that investigated the association between rheumatoid arthritis and myeloma were included. In total, 8 case-control and 10 cohort studies were identified for analysis. Results: the meta-estimate of the association between rheumatoid arthritis and myeloma was 1.14 (95% CI, 0.97-1.33) overall, with significant heterogeneity among studies. The relationship between myeloma and other autoimmune diseases was additionally examined from available data. Our results showed that myeloma risk is increased 1.31 to 1.65-fold in pernicious anemia and 1.36 to 2.30-fold in ankylosing spondylitis patients. Conclusion: Rheumatoid arthritis does not appear to alter the risk of myeloma, while between-study heterogeneity analyses suggest caution in the interpretation of results. Pernicious anemia and ankylosing spondylitis may be potential risk factors for myeloma development. Future large-scale epidemiological studies with reliable exposure biomarkers are necessary to establish the possible contribution of autoimmune disorders to multiple myeloma.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Anemia, Antigenic-Stimulation, Arthritis, Association, Autoimmune Diseases, Autoimmune Disorders, Biomarkers, Cancer-Risk, Case-Control, Cohort, Contribution, Data, Development, Diseases, Elderly, Embase, Etiology, Excess Risk, Exposure, Heterogeneity, Information, Leukemia, Literature, Literature Search, Malignancies, Mar, Medical Conditions, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multiple Myeloma, Neoplasm, Non-Hodgkin-Lymphoma, Pathogenesis, Patients, Pernicious-Anemia, Plasma, Potential, Pubmed, Results, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Therapeutic, United-States, Wealth, Web Of Science

Notes: CCountry

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e91594.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e91594.pdf)

Abstract: Background: We sought to analyze the growing worldwide trends of intracranial aneurysm research, investigate China’s recent contribution, and compare the contributions of mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Methods: Global and China intracranial aneurysm-related publications were retrieved from the Web of Science database from 1991 to 2012. Excel 2007, Matlab, and Thomson Data Analyzer (TDA) software were used to analyze the search results for number of publications, cited frequency, h-index, and organization contributions. Results: 16468 global papers were identified that were cited 273500 times until 2013-08-15. The United States accounted for 31.497% of the articles, 58.64% of the citations, and the highest h-index (127). Japan and Germany followed in frequency. China’s articles ranked eighth (third in 2012) in total number, with most of the contributions occurring since 2002 (91.33%). China was at the early stage of the logic growth curve (exponential growth), with the citation frequency and h-index per year increasing. The quality of the publications was low. The main research centers were located in Beijing, Shanghai, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The main Asian funding body was the National Natural Science Foundation of China. The number of publications and frequency of citations of papers from mainland China was greater than that of Taiwan or Hong Kong. Conclusion: Global intracranial aneurysm research has been developing swiftly since 1991, with the United States making the largest contribution. Research in China started later, in 2002. Since then, China has increased its rate of publication, and became the third largest contributor by 2012.

Keywords: Aneurysm, Asian, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, China, Citation, Citation Frequency, Citations, Contribution, Data, Database, Developing, Electrothrombosis, Endovascular Approach, Funding, Germany, Global, Growth, H Index, H-Index, Hong Kong, Index, Japan, Logic, Mar, Methods, Organization, Papers, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Research, Research Centers, Results, Saccular Aneurysms, Science, Shanghai, Software, Taiwan, Trends, United States, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e91922.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e91922.pdf)

Abstract: Background: A number of studies have investigated associations of genetic variation in RAD23B Ala249Val (rs1805329 C>T) with cancer susceptibility; however, the findings are inconsistent. We performed a meta-analysis to acquire a more precise estimation of the relationship. Method: We searched literatures from PubMed, Embase and Web of Science. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to estimate the association between Ala249Val polymorphism and cancer risk. Results: A total of 23 studies consisting of 10837 cases and 13971 controls were included in this meta-analysis. Overall, no significant associations were found between RAD23B Ala249Val polymorphism and cancer risk (Val, Val vs. Ala, Ala: OR = 0.97, 95% CI = 0.75-1.25; Ala, Val vs. Ala, Ala: OR = 1.08, 95% CI = 0.96-1.22; recessive model: OR = 0.93, 95% CI = 0.76-1.14 and dominant model: OR = 1.07, 95% CI = 0.94-1.20). We did not find any significant associations in the further stratification analyses by cancer type, ethnicity and source of control. Conclusions: Despite some limitations, this meta-analysis indicates that it is unlikely that the RAD23B 249Val, Val polymorphism may contribute to the individual susceptibility to cancer risk. However, further advanced designed studies with larger sample size and different ethnicities should be conducted to confirm our results.

Keywords: African-Americans, Analyses, Association, Breast-Cancer, C Protein, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Cycle-Control Genes, DNA-Repair, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genetic, Intervals, Lung-Cancer, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nucleotide Excision-Repair, Pathway Genes, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Source, Stratification, Susceptibility, Web of Science, XPC Gene

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e92272.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e92272.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The lymphotoxin-alpha (LTA), as one of the mediators of inflammation, may play an important role in the pathogenesis of myocardial infarction (MI). Genetic association studies (GAS) that have investigated the association between three common polymorphisms (A252G, G10A and C804A) of the LTA gene and susceptibility to MI have produced contradictory and inconclusive results. The aim of this meta-analysis is to provide a relatively comprehensive account of the association of these polymorphisms with susceptibility to MI. Methods: A literature search for eligible GAS published before October 15, 2013 was conducted in the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure) databases. We performed a meta-analysis of fifteen case-control studies with a total of 22,549 MI patients and 16,105 healthy controls. Results: For LTA A252G, a borderline significant overall association was found, indicating that GG genotype may confer an increased susceptibility to MI compared to AA and AG genotypes. Based on an ethnicity stratification analysis, a significant association was observed in Asians, but not in Caucasians. For LTA G10A, no significant overall association was found. However, subgroup analysis based on ethnicity suggested that the 10A allele may confer a significant increased susceptibility to MI only in Asian populations. For LTA C804A, the combined results revealed a significantly increased susceptibility to MI for carriers of the 804A allele in both overall analysis and stratified analyses. Conclusion: This meta-analysis shows that LTA C804A may be associated with an increased susceptibility to MI, whereas LTA A252G and G10A may confer a significant increased susceptibility to MI only in Asians. Thus, these polymorphisms of the LTA gene can probably be used with other genetic markers together to identify individuals at high susceptibility to MI especially in Asians.

Keywords: Ag, Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Association, Borderline, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Databases, Ethnicity, Gas, Gene, Genetic, Heart-Disease, Heterogeneity, Infarction, Inflammation, Japanese, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, LTA, Lymphotoxin-Alpha Gene, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Myocardial Infarction, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Science, SNPS, Stratification, Susceptibility, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e92738.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e92738.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Previous epidemiologic studies have reported inconsistent results between parity and pancreatic cancer (PC) risk. To our knowledge, a comprehensive and quantitative assessment of this association has not been conducted. Methods: Relevant published studies of parity and PC were identified using MEDLINE (PubMed) and Web of Science databases until November 2013. Two authors (H-BG and LW) independently assessed eligibility and extracted data. Eleven prospective and 11 case-control studies reported relative risk (RR) estimates and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of PC associated with parity. Fixed-and random-effects models were used to estimate the summary RR depending on the heterogeneity of effects. Results: The summary RR for PC comparing the highest versus lowest parity was 0.86 (95% CI: 0.73-1.02; Q = 50.49, P<0.001, I-2 = 58.4%). Significant inverse associations were also observed in the studies that adjusted for cigarette smoking (RR = 0.81; 95% CI: 0.68-0.98), Type 2 diabetes mellitus (RR = 0.83; 95% CI: 0.75-0.93), and those that included all confounders or important risk factors (RR = 0.85; 95% CI: 0.76-0.96). Additionally, in the dose-response analysis, the summary RR for per one live birth was 0.97 (95% CI: 0.94-1.01; Q = 62.83, P<0.001, I-2 = 69.8%), which also indicated a borderline statistically significant inverse effect of parity on PC risk. No evidence of publication bias and significant heterogeneity between subgroups were detected by meta-regression analyses. Conclusion: In summary, these findings suggest that higher parity is associated with a decreased risk of PC. Future large consortia or pooled studies are warranted to fully adjust for potential confounders to confirm this association.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Authors, Bias, Birth, Borderline, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetes-Mellitus, Effects, Epidemiologic, Estimates, Estrogen-Receptor, Evidence, Exogenous Hormones, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Knowledge, Life-Style, Live Birth, Lung-Cancer, Mar, Medline, Meta-Regression, Methods, Models, Pancreatic Cancer, Parity, Potential, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Relative Risk, Reproductive Factors, Results, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Smoking, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, United-States, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Weight-Gain, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e92773.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e92773.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Primary graft dysfunction (PGD) is the main cause of early morbidity and mortality after lung transplantation. Previous studies have yielded conflicting results for PGD risk factors. Herein, we carried out a systematic review and meta-analysis of published literature to identify recipient-related clinical risk factors associated with PGD development. Method: A systematic search of electronic databases (PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane CENTRAL, and Scopus) for studies published from 1970 to 2013 was performed. Cohort, case-control, or cross-sectional studies that examined recipient-related risk factors of PGD were included. The odds ratios (ORs) or mean differences (MDs) were calculated using random-effects models Result: Thirteen studies involving 10042 recipients met final inclusion criteria. From the pooled analyses, female gender (OR 1.38, 95% CI 1.09 to 1.75), African American (OR 1.82, 95% CI 1.36 to 2.45), idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) (OR 1.78, 95% CI 1.49 to 2.13), sarcoidosis (OR 4.25, 95% CI 1.09 to 16.52), primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH) (OR 3.73, 95% CI 2.16 to 6.46), elevated BMI (BMI >= 25 kg, m(2)) (OR 1.83, 95% CI 1.26 to 2.64), and use of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) (OR 2.29, 95% CI 1.43 to 3.65) were significantly associated with increased risk of PGD. Age, cystic fibrosis, secondary pulmonary hypertension (SPH), intra-operative inhaled nitric oxide (NO), or lung transplant type (single or bilateral) were not significantly associated with PGD development (all P>0.05). Moreover, a nearly 4 fold increased risk of short-term mortality was observed in patients with PGD (OR 3.95, 95% CI 2.80 to 5.57). Conclusions: Our analysis identified several recipient related risk factors for development of PGD. The identification of higher-risk recipients and further research into the underlying mechanisms may lead to selective therapies aimed at reducing this reperfusion injury.

Keywords: African American, Age, Allograft Dysfunction, Analyses, Analysis, Bmi, Cardiopulmonary, Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Case-Control, Clinical, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Studies, Cystic Fibrosis, Databases, Development, Factors, Failure, Female, Fibrosis, Gender, Graft, Hypertension, Identification, Idiopathic Pulmonary-Fibrosis, Inflammatory Response, Inhaled Nitric-Oxide, Injury, Ishlt Working Group, Lead, Literature, Lung, Lung Transplantation, Mar, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Morbidity, Mortality, Nitric Oxide, No, Oxide, Patients, Pgd, Primary, Pubmed, Pulmonary Hypertension, Reperfusion, Reperfusion Injury, Research, Respiratory-Distress-Syndrome, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Survival, Systematic Review, Transplantation, Web of Science

? Wang, L., Huang, W., Du, J., Chen, Y.W. and Yang, J.M. (2014), Diagnostic yield of the light blue crest sign in gastric intestinal metaplasia: A meta-analysis. *PLoS One*, **9** (3), Article Number: e92874.

Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e92874.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e92874.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The diagnostic yield of light blue crest(LBC) sign, which was observed by narrow band imaging with magnification endoscopy(NBI-ME), in detecting gastric intestinal metaplasia(IM) has shown variable results. Objective: We aimed to assess the diagnostic value of LBC under NBI-ME for detecting gastric IM. Methods: We performed a literature search of the Medline, PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Science Direct and the Cochrane Library Databases; and a meta-analysis of pooled sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio, negative likelihood ratio, and SROC area under the curve, using fixed-and random-effects models, for the accuracy of LBC-based IM diagnosis. Results: We initially included 4 articles, but excluded 1 article to counter significant heterogeneity. When pooled, the remaining 3 articles, which included 247 patients with 721 lesions, showed the following patterns in IM diagnosis: sensitivity: 0.90 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.86-0.92); specificity: 0.90 (95% CI 0.86-0.93), positive likelihood ratio: 8.98 (95% CI 6.42-12.58), negative likelihood ratio: 0.12 (95% CI 0.09-0.16), and SROC area under the curve: 0.9560. Limitations: As the studies varied by their definitions for positive LBC, endoscopy types, biopsy protocols, race of patient cohort, and physicians’ proficiency, some sample sizes were limited so that subgroup analyses could not be performed. Conclusion: We concluded that observing LBC under NBI-ME is an accurate and precise means of diagnosing gastric IM.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Band, Barretts-Esophagus, Biopsy, Cancer Risk, Chromoendoscopy, Classification, Cohort, Confidence, Databases, Diagnosis, Dysplasia, Endoscopy, Gastric, Heterogeneity, Imaging, Interval, Lesions, Likelihood Ratio, Literature, Literature Search, Magnifying Endoscopy, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Patients, Physicians, Protocols, Race, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Specificity, Surveillance, Targeted Biopsy, Value, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93032.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93032.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Health-seeking behaviour lies on the direct pathway between socio-economic position (SEP) and health outcomes. The objective of this systematic review is to identify and synthesise evidence of socio-economic gradients in health-seeking behaviours related to maternal and child health in Egypt. Methods: Four databases (Medline, Embase, Global Health and Web of Science) were searched in September 2013 for material published in English from 1992 to 2013 for a combination of terms describing health-seeking behaviours, indicators of socio-economic position and geographical limitation to Egypt. Findings of studies were described and synthesised in a narrative format as meta-analysis was not possible. Findings: Among the 786 references identified, 10 articles met the inclusion criteria. Six studies examined maternal and five studies child health-seeking behaviours (one study examined both). For maternal health, three dimensions of health-seeking behaviour (receipt of any care, type of care and intensity of care) were covered by studies of ante-natal and one dimension (type of care) by analyses of delivery care. For child health, two dimensions of preventive care (coverage of and intensity of immunisation) and three dimensions of curative care (receipt of any care, type and cost of care) were analysed. Conclusions: Based on two studies of time trends in nationally-representative surveys, socio-economic inequalities in seeking care for basic preventive and curative interventions in maternal and child health appear to have narrowed. Limited evidence of gradients in intensity of maternal preventive and provider selection in child curative care showed that inequalities may have widened. In studies of more geographically and socially homogeneous samples, fewer gradients were identified. Current body of evidence contains numerous limitations and gaps and is insufficient to draw a conclusive summary of such grdients. Improved understanding of SEP gradients is crucial in designing and prioritising interventions to equitably improve maternal and child health outcomes.

Keywords: Analyses, Behaviour, Care, Child, Child Health, Cost, Cost of Care, Countries, Coverage, Criteria, Databases, Delivery, Egypt, English, Evidence, Health, Health Outcomes, Indicators, Inequalities, Intensity, Interventions, Limitation, Literature, Mar, Maternal, Maternal And Child Health, Maternal Health, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcomes, Preventive Care, References, Review, Science, Selection, Services, Socio-Economic, Surveys, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Time Trends, Trends, Understanding, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93210.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93210.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The clinicopathological significance of cyclin D1 overexpression and prognosis of oral squamous cell carcinoma has not been fully quantified. We performed a comprehensive meta-analysis for evaluation of cyclin D1 overexpression in oral squamous cell carcinoma to determine the strength of this association. Methods: Using both medical subheadings and free terms, we searched PubMed, Embase and the Institute for Scientific Information Web of Science for all eligible studies published before Nov. 2013. We retrieved 1674 citations, determining that 15 met the selection criteria. We used the odds ratio (OR) and hazard ratio (HR) as the common measures of association to quantitatively determine the correlation between cyclin D1 overexpression and outcomes of oral cancer. We performed a meta-analysis and heterogeneity, sensitivity, and subgroup analyses to clarify and validate the pooled results. Results: The pooled results provided compelling evidence that cyclin D1 overexpression was significantly correlated with increased tumor size (OR = 1.617, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.046-2.498, p = 0.031), lymphoid node metastasis (OR = 2.035, 95% CI = 1.572-2.635, p<0.001), tumor differentiation (OR = 1.976, 95% CI = 1.363-2.866, p<0.001), and advancement of clinical stages (OR = 1.516, 95% CI = 1.140-2.015, p = 0.004), and adversely influenced overall survival of OSCC patients (HR = 1.897, 95% CI = 1.577-2.282, p<0.001). The strength of association varied in different oral cavity subsites. Conclusion: Our findings indicated that cyclin D1 expression correlates with detrimental clinicopathological outcome and poor prognosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma. Our results may be useful in the management of oral cancer.

Keywords: Amplification, Analyses, Asian, Association, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Citations, Clinical, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Correlates, Correlation, Criteria, Differentiation, Evaluation, Evidence, Expression, Hazard, Head, Heterogeneity, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Interval, Management, Mar, Measures, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Molecular Markers, Multivariate-Analysis, Neck, Odds Ratio, Oral, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic-Significance, Pubmed, Results, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sensitivity, Significance, Size, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Survival, Tongue, Tumor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e92590.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e92590.pdf)

Abstract: Evaluation of scientific research is becoming increasingly reliant on publication-based bibliometric indicators, which may result in the devaluation of other scientific activities - such as data curation - that do not necessarily result in the production of scientific publications. This issue may undermine the movement to openly share and cite data sets in scientific publications because researchers are unlikely to devote the effort necessary to curate their research data if they are unlikely to receive credit for doing so. This analysis attempts to demonstrate the bibliometric impact of properly curated and openly accessible data sets by attempting to generate citation counts for three data sets archived at the National Oceanographic Data Center. My findings suggest that all three data sets are highly cited, with estimated citation counts in most cases higher than 99% of all the journal articles published in Oceanography during the same years. I also find that methods of citing and referring to these data sets in scientific publications are highly inconsistent, despite the fact that a formal citation format is suggested for each data set. These findings have important implications for developing a data citation format, encouraging researchers to properly curate their research data, and evaluating the bibliometric impact of individuals and institutions.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Biodiversity Data, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Consequences, Data, Data Set, Developing, Earth-Sciences, Evaluation, Google Scholar, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, Ioc Contributions, Journal, Journal Articles, Mar, Methods, Movement, Oceanography, Publication, Publications, Registration, Research, Research Data, Scientific Activities, Scientific Primary Data, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Temperature Pilot Project

? Huang, C.Y. and Sheng, Y.Y. (2014), Pimecrolimus cream 1% in the management of atopic dermatitis in pediatric patients: A meta-analysis. *PLoS One*, **9** (4), Article Number: e93095.

Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93095.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93095.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of pimecrolimus cream 1% in the treatment of AD in the pediatric population. Methods: PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and Cochrane library databases were searched till July 2013. The randomized and nonrandomized blinded studies of pimecrolimus cream 1% applied twice daily with Jaded score >= 3 in pediatric patients with AD were included. The efficacy outcomes included investigator global assessment ( IGA), eczema area and severity index ( EASI) scores, pruritus and care giver’s assessments and flares free period. Adverse events were reviewed to assess the safety. Results: Out of 81 studies, 7 were selected that enrolled 2,170 pediatric patients. The pooled analysis reported that pimecrolimus was no better to vehicle reducing eczema at day- 8, day- 26 and six weeks ( OR 4.95, 95% CI 2.79-8.80), ( OR 9.69, 95% CI 4.12- 22.83) and ( OR 3.83. 95% CI 1.94- 7.56), respectively in children. Similarly, pimecrolimus did not show beneficial effects when analyzed for mild or absent pruritus at day 4 ( OR 8.29, 95% CI 3.88- 17.72 favoring vehicle), day 43 ( OR 1.81 95% CI 1.13-2.89 favoring vehicle) and 1 week ( OR 2.29, 95% CI 1.45 to 3.60 favoring vehicle) as compared with vehicle. One study comparing pimecrolimus with tacrolimus found no significant difference in achieving mild or absent pruritus ( OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.44-1.99). More patients showed an improvement in overall disease in vehicle group at day 8 ( OR 3.30, 95% CI 2.03-5.35), day 29 ( OR 14.14, 95% CI 6.87- 29.13) and day 43 ( OR 4.11, 95% CI 2.59-6.52) as compared with pimecrolimus 1% group, as assessed by caregivers. No significant difference was seen between the total AEs in both groups ( pimecrolimus vs vehicle/ tacrolimus) ( OR 1.19, 95% CI 0.85, 1.65) Conclusion: The results of the present meta- analysis showed that pimecrolimus cream 1% was not significantly better to vehicle for AD in pediatrics population.

Keywords: Ad, Adverse Events, Analysis, Antiinflammatory Drug, Assessment, Assessments, Care, Caregivers, Children, Clinical-Trials, Databases, Disease, Eczema, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Events, Global, Groups, Improvement, Index, Infants, Long-Term Management, Management, Meta Analysis, Methods, Outcomes, Patients, Pediatric, Pediatrics, Population, Pruritus, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Results, Safety, Science, Tacrolimus, Till, Topical Pimecrolimus, Treatment, Vehicle, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93195.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93195.pdf)

Abstract: Given the budgetary restrictions on scientific research and the increasing need to better inform conservation actions, it is important to identify the patterns and causes of biases in research effort. We combine bibliometric information from a literature review of almost 16,500 peer-reviewed publications on a well-known group of 286 species, the Order Carnivora, with global datasets on species’ life history and ecological traits to explore patterns in research effort. Our study explores how species’ characteristics influenced the degree to which they were studied ( measured as the number of publications). We identified a wide variation in intensity of research effort at both Family and Species levels, with some of the least studied being those which may need protection in future. Our findings hint at the complex role of human perspectives in setting research agendas. We found that better-studied species tended to be large-bodied and have a large geographic range whilst omnivory had a negative relationship with research effort. IUCN threat status did not exhibit a strong relationship with research effort which suggests that the conservation needs of individual species are not major drivers of research interest. This work is the first to use a combination of bibliometric analysis and biological data to quantify and interpret gaps in research knowledge across an entire Order. Our results could be combined with other resources, such as Biodiversity Action Plans, to prioritise and co-ordinate future research effort, whilst our methods can be applied across many scientific disciplines to describe knowledge gaps.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biodiversity, Biological, Characteristics, Conservation, Conservation Research, Correlates, Data, Diet, Disciplines, Extinction Risk, Family, First, Gap, Global, History, Human, Implementation, Information, Intensity, Knowledge, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Needs, Peer-Reviewed, Peer-Reviewed Publications, Practitioners, Primates, Protection, Publications, Relevant, Research, Resources, Restrictions, Review, Role, Scientific Research, Setting Priorities, Species, Taxonomic Chauvinism, Work, Zoo Animals

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93437.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93437.pdf)

Abstract: Epidemiological studies have investigated the potential anticancer effects of mushroom intake. This review aims to clarify the evidence on the association of dietary mushroom intake with breast cancer risk and to quantify its dose-response relationship. Relevant studies were identified by a search of PubMed, Web of Science and Google Scholar up to December 31, 2013. Observational studies with relative risks (RRs) or hazard ratios (HRs) or odd ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of breast cancer for three or more categories of mushroom intake were eligible. The quality of included studies was assessed by using Newcastle-Ottawa Scale. A dose-response meta-analysis was performed by utilizing generalized least squares trend estimation. Eight case-control studies and two cohort studies with a total of 6890 cases were ultimately included. For dose-response analysis, there was no evidence of non-linear association between mushroom consumption and breast cancer risk (P = 0.337) and a 1 g/d increment in mushroom intake conferred an RR of 0.97 (95% CI: 0.96-0.98) for breast cancer risk, with moderate heterogeneity (I-2 = 56.3%, P = 0.015). Besides, available menopause data extracted from included studies were used to evaluate the influence of menopausal statues. The summary RRs of mushroom consumption on breast cancer were 0.96 (95% CI: 0.91-1.00) for premenopausal women and 0.94 (95% CI: 0.91-0.97) for postmenopausal women, respectively. Our findings demonstrated that mushroom intake may be inversely associated with risk of breast cancer, which need to be confirmed with large-scale prospective studies further.

Keywords: Analysis, Antitumor, Association, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese Women, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Data, Effects, Epidemiology, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Green Tea, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Influence, Intervals, Korean Women, Life-Style, Menopausal Status, Menopause, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mushroom, Nonlinear, Observational Studies, P, Polysaccharides, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Potential, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Review, Risk, Risks, Scale, Science, Singapore, Trend, Vegetables, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93442.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93442.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Current guidelines for evaluating cleft palate treatments are mostly based on two-dimensional (2D) evaluation, but three-dimensional (3D) imaging methods to assess treatment outcome are steadily rising. Objective: To identify 3D imaging methods for quantitative assessment of soft tissue and skeletal morphology in patients with cleft lip and palate. Data sources: Literature was searched using PubMed (1948-2012), EMBASE (1980-2012), Scopus (2004-2012), Web of Science (1945-2012), and the Cochrane Library. The last search was performed September 30, 2012. Reference lists were hand searched for potentially eligible studies. There was no language restriction. Study selection: We included publications using 3D imaging techniques to assess facial soft tissue or skeletal morphology in patients older than 5 years with a cleft lip with/or without cleft palate. We reviewed studies involving the facial region when at least 10 subjects in the sample size had at least one cleft type. Only primary publications were included. Data extraction: Independent extraction of data and quality assessments were performed by two observers. Results: Five hundred full text publications were retrieved, 144 met the inclusion criteria, with 63 high quality studies. There were differences in study designs, topics studied, patient characteristics, and success measurements; therefore, only a systematic review could be conducted. Main 3D-techniques that are used in cleft lip and palate patients are CT, CBCT, MRI, stereophotogrammetry, and laser surface scanning. These techniques are mainly used for soft tissue analysis, evaluation of bone grafting, and changes in the craniofacial skeleton. Digital dental casts are used to evaluate treatment and changes over time. Conclusion: Available evidence implies that 3D imaging methods can be used for documentation of CLP patients. No data are available yet showing that 3D methods are more informative than conventional 2D methods. Further research is warranted to elucidate it.

Keywords: 3d, Adult Patients, Analysis, Assessment, Assessments, Beam Computed-Tomography, Bone, Changes, Characteristics, Class-Iii Malocclusion, Conventional, Craniofacial, Criteria, Ct, Data, Dental Arch Relationships, Digital, Documentation, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Extraction, Grafting, Guidelines, Imaging, Language, Laser, Lip-Nose Deformity, Literature, Methods, Morphology, Mri, Observers, Outcome, Patients, Primary, Primary Palatal Repair, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality-Of-Life, Rapid Maxillary Expansion, Reference, Reference Lists, Region, Research, Results, Review, Sample Size, Science, Scopus, Secondary Alveolar Bone, Selection, Size, Soft Tissue, Sources, Success, Surface, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Three-Dimensional, Treatment, Treatment Outcome, Unilateral Cleft, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93739.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93739.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In a recent individual patient data meta-analysis, acupuncture was found to be superior to both sham and non-sham controls in patients with chronic pain. In this paper we identify variations in types of sham and non-sham controls used and analyze their impact on the effect size of acupuncture.

Methods: Based on literature searches of acupuncture trials involving patients with headache and migraine, osteoarthritis, and back, neck and shoulder pain, 29 trials met inclusion criteria, 20 involving sham controls (n = 5,230) and 18 non-sham controls (n = 14,597). For sham controls, we analysed non-needle sham, penetrating sham needles and non-penetrating sham needles. For non-sham controls, we analysed non-specified routine care and protocol-guided care. Using meta-regression we explored impact of choice of control on effect of acupuncture.

Findings: Acupuncture was significantly superior to all categories of control group. For trials that used penetrating needles for sham control, acupuncture had smaller effect sizes than for trials with non-penetrating sham or sham control without needles. The difference in effect size was -0.45 (95% C.l. -0.78, -0.12; p = 0.007), or -0.19 (95% Cl. -0.39, 0.01; p = 0.058) after exclusion of outlying studies showing very large effects of acupuncture. In trials with non-sham controls, larger effect sizes associated with acupuncture vs. non-specified routine care than vs. protocol-guided care. Although the difference in effect size was large (0.26), it was not significant with a wide confidence interval (95% C.l. -0.05, 0.57, p = 0.1).

Conclusion: Acupuncture is significantly superior to control irrespective of the subtype of control. While the choice of control should be driven by the study question, our findings can help inform study design in acupuncture, particularly with respect to sample size. Penetrating needles appear to have important physiologic activity. We recommend that this type of sham be avoided.

Keywords: Randomized Controlled-Trial, Low-Back-Pain, Tension-Type Headache, Chronic Neck Pain, Knee Osteoarthritis, Placebo Treatments, Clinical-Trial, Multicenter, Sham, Physiotherapy

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93904.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93904.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the role of toll-like receptor 4 (TLR-4) in colorectal carcinogenesis. Methods: 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. Odds ratios (ORs) or standardized mean differences (SMD) with their 95% confidence intervals (Cl) were calculated. Results: Fourteen case-control studies met the inclusion criteria for this meta-analysis. A total of 1,209 colorectal cancer (CRC) cases and 1,218 healthy controls were involved in this meta-analysis. Two common polymorphisms (299 A > G and 399 C > T) in the TLR-4 gene, TLR-4 mRNA and protein expression were assessed. Our meta-analysis results revealed that the TLR4 399 C > T polymorphism might increase the risk of CRC (allele model: OR = 1.77, 95% Cl = 1.32 similar to 2.36, P < 0.001; dominant model: OR = 1.83, 95% Cl = 1.32 similar to 2.52, P < 0.001; respectively). However, we found no correlation between the TLR-4 299 A. G polymorphism and CRC risk (all P > 0.05). A subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that TLR-4 genetic polymorphisms were associated with an increased risk of CRC among Asians (allele model: OR = 1.50, 95% Cl = 1.19 similar to 1.88, P = 0.001; dominant model: OR = 1.49, 95% Cl = 1.16 similar to 1.92, P = 0.002; respectively), but not among Caucasians and Africans ( all P. 0.05). Furthermore, our results showed that TLR-4 mRNA and protein levels in CRC patients were higher than those in healthy controls ( TLR-4 mRNA: SMD = 2.51, 95% Cl = 0.98,4.05, P = 0.001; TLR-4 protein: OR = 4.75, 95% Cl = 1.16,19.36, P = 0.030; respectively). Conclusion: Our findings provide empirical evidence that TLR-4 may play an important role in colorectal carcinogenesis. Thus, TLR-4 is a promising potential biomarker for the early diagnosis of CRC.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Biomarker, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Criteria, Crosstalk, Databases, Diagnosis, Disease, Early Diagnosis, Ethnicity, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Innate Immunity, Intervals, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Potential, Prognosis, Protein, Pubmed, Recognition, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Thr399ile, Tlr4, Toll-Like Receptor 4, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93961.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93961.pdf)

Abstract: To clarify the role of potassium inwardly-rectifying-channel, subfamily-J, member 11 (KCNJ11) variation in susceptibility to type 2 diabetes (T2D), we performed a systematic meta-analysis to investigate the association between the KCNJ11 E23K polymorphism (rs5219) and the T2D in different genetic models. Databases including PubMed, Medline, EMBASE, and ISI Web of Science were searched to identify relevant studies. A total of 48 published studies involving 56,349 T2D cases, 81,800 controls, and 483 family trios were included in this meta-analysis. Overall, the E23K polymorphism was significantly associated with increased T2D risk with per-allele odds ratio (OR) of 1.12 ( 95% CI: 1.09-1.16; P < 10(-5)). The summary OR for T2D was 1.09 (95% CI: 1.03-1.14; P < 10(-5)), and 1.26 (95% CI: 1.17-1.35; P < 10(-5)), for heterozygous and homozygous, respectively. Similar results were also detected under dominant and recessive genetic models. When stratified by ethnicity, significantly increased risks were found for the polymorphism in Caucasians and East Asians. However, no such associations were detected among Indian and other ethnic populations. Significant associations were also observed in the stratified analyses according to different mean BMI of cases and sample size. Although significant between study heterogeneity was identified, meta-regression analysis suggested that the BMI of controls significantly correlated with the magnitude of the genetic effect. The current meta-analysis demonstrated that a modest but statistically significant effect of the 23K allele of rs5219 polymorphism in susceptibility to T2D. But the contribution of its genetic variants to the epidemic of T2D in Indian and other ethnic populations appears to be relatively low.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Ashkenazi-Jewish Population, Assessment, Association, Beta-Cell Function, Bmi, Common Variants, Contribution, Databases, Diabetes, E23k Polymorphism, Effect, Embase, Epidemic, Ethnicity, Family, Genetic, Genetic Variants, Genome-Wide Association, Heterogeneity, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Japanese Population, Kir6.2 Kcnj11, Magnitude, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Models, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Populations, Potassium, Pubmed, Risk, Risks, Role, Sample Size, Science, Sensitive Potassium Channel, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Size, Susceptibility Loci, Systematic, Type 2 Diabetes, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94160.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94160.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta 1) gene has been regarded as an important mechanism in angiogenesis, endothelial cell proliferation, adhesion, and the deposition of extracellular matrix. The TGF-beta 1 gene may be involved in the development of diabetic retinopathy (DR) through disrupting angiogenesis. However, studies investigating the relationship between 2509C/T and +869T/C(L10P) polymorphisms and DR yielded contradictory and inconclusive outcomes. In order to realize these ambiguous findings, a meta-analysis was performed to assess the association between the TGF-beta 1 gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to DR. Methodology/Principal Findings: We conducted a search of all English reports on studies for the association between the TGF-beta 1 gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to DR using Medline, the Cochrane Library, EMbase, Web of Science, Google (scholar), and all Chinese reports were identified manually and on-line using CBMDisc, Chongqing VIP database, and CNKI database. The strict selection criteria and exclusion criteria were determined, and odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of associations. The fixed or random effect model was selected based on the heterogeneity test among studies. Publication bias was estimated using Begg’s funnel plots and Egger’s regression test. Results: A total of three studies were included in the meta-analysis and all included studies analyzed patients with type 2 diabetes. For +869T/C(L10P) polymorphism, significant association was observed in an allele model (L versus P: OR = 1.34, 95%CI = 1.03-1.73) and the recessive model (LL versus LP+ PP: OR = 1.70, 95%CI = 1.13-2.56). As regards -509C/T polymorphism, no obvious associations were found for all genetic models. Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggested that the +869T/C(L10P) polymorphism in TGF beta 1 gene would be a potential protect factor for DR. However, the -509C/T polymorphism is not associated with DR.

Keywords: Adhesion, Angiogenesis, Association, Bias, Cell, Cell Proliferation, Chinese, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Database, Deposition, Development, Diabetes, Diabetic Retinopathy, English, Expression, Extracellular Matrix, Gene, Genetic, Google, Growth, Growth-Factor-Beta, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Matrix, Mechanism, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Online, Outcomes, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Potential, Proliferation, Publication, Publication Bias, Regression, Results, Review, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Strength, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, TGF-Beta, Type 2 Diabetes, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94208.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94208.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Although the chemopreventive effect of 5-aminosalicylates on patients with ulcerative colitis has been extensively studied, the results remain controversial. This updated review included more recent studies and evaluated the effectiveness of 5-aminosalicylates use on colorectal neoplasia prevention in patients with ulcerative colitis. Methods: Up to July 2013, we searched Medline, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane CENTRAL, and SinoMed of China for all relevant observational studies (case-control and cohort) about the effect of 5-aminosalicylates on the risk of colorectal neoplasia among patients with ulcerative colitis. The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale was used to assess the quality of studies. Adjusted odds ratios (ORs) were extracted from each study. A random-effects model was used to generate pooled ORs and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Publication bias and heterogeneity were assessed. Results: Seventeen studies containing 1,508 cases of colorectal neoplasia and a total of 20,193 subjects published from 1994 to 2012 were analyzed. 5-aminosalicylates use was associated with a reduced risk of colorectal neoplasia in patients with ulcerative colitis (OR 0.63; 95% CI 0.48-0.84). Pooled OR of a higher average daily dose of 5-aminosalicylates (sulfasalazine >= 2.0 g/ d, mesalamine >= 1.2 g/ d) was 0.51 [0.35-0.75]. Pooled OR of 5-aminosalicylates use in patients with extensive ulcerative colitis was 1.00 [0.53-1.89]. Conclusion: Our pooled results indicated that 5-aminosalicylates use was associated with a reduced risk of colorectal neoplasia in patients with ulcerative colitis, especially in the cases with a higher average daily dose of 5-aminosalicylates use. However, the chemopreventive benefit of 5-aminosalicylates use in patients with extensive ulcerative colitis was limited.

Keywords: Acid, Adults, Bias, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, China, Cohort, Colorectal, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Copenhagen County, Dysplasia, Effectiveness, Heterogeneity, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Intervals, Medline, Mesalamine, Methods, Model, Neoplasia, Observational, Observational Studies, Olmsted County, Patients, Prevention, Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Recent, Results, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Therapy, Ulcerative Colitis, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94084.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94084.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Serum uric acid (UA) could exert neuro-protective effects against Alzheimer’s disease (AD) via its antioxidant capacities. Many studies investigated serum UA levels in AD patients, but to date, results from these observational studies are conflicting. Methods: We conducted a meta-analysis to compare serum UA levels between AD patients and healthy controls by the random-effects model. Studies were identified by searching PubMed, ISI Web of Science, EMBASE, and the Cochrane library databases from 1966 through July 2013 using the Medical Subject Headings and keywords without restriction in languages. Only case-control studies were included if they had data on serum UA levels in AD patients and healthy controls. Begg’s funnel plot and Egger’s regression test were applied to assess the potential publication bias. Sensitivity analyses and metaregression were conducted to explore possible explanations for heterogeneity. Results: A total of 11 studies met the inclusion criteria including 2708 participants were abstracted. Serum UA levels were not significantly different in AD patients compared to healthy controls (standardized mean difference (SMD) = -0.50; 95% confidence interval (CI): -1.23 to 0.22). Little evidence of publication bias was observed. Sensitivity analyses showed that the combined SMD was consistent every time omitting any one study, except only one study which greatly influenced the overall results. Meta-regression showed that year of publication, race, sample size, and mean age were not significant sources of heterogeneity. Conclusion: Our meta-analysis of case-control studies suggests that serum UA levels do not differ significantly in AD patients, but there may be a trend toward decreased UA in AD after an appropriate interpretation. More well-designed investigations are needed to demonstrate the potential change of serum UA levels in AD patients.

Keywords: 3rd National-Health, Ad, Age, Alzheimer’S Disease, Analyses, Antioxidant, Bias, Blood-Pressure, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Databases, Disease, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis, Heterogeneity, Interval, Investigations, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Languages, Lipid-Peroxidation, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Mitochondrial Dysfunction, Model, Neuroprotective, Nutrition Examination Survey, Observational, Observational Studies, Oxidative Stress, Parkinsons-Disease, Patients, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Race, Random Effects Model, Regression, Results, Sample Size, Science, Sensitivity, Serum, Size, Sources, Trend, Uric Acid, Vascular Risk-Factors, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94379.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94379.pdf)

Abstract: Backgrounds/Objective: Parkinson’s disease (PD) is the second most common neurodegenerative disease among the elderly population. However, epidemiological evidence on the relationship of PD with risk of fracture has not been systematically assessed. Therefore, we performed this meta-analysis of prospective studies to explore the association between PD and risk of fracture. Methods: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Cochrane Library up to February 26, 2014 were searched to identify eligible studies. Random-effects model was used to pool the results. Results: Six studies that totally involved 69,387 participants were included for analysis. Overall, PD patients had an increased risk of fracture compared with control subjects (pooled hazard ratio = 2.66, 95% confidence interval: 2.10-3.36). No publication bias was observed across studies and the subgroup as well as sensitivity analysis suggested that the general results were robust. Conclusion: The present study suggested that PD is associated with an increased risk of fracture. However, given the limited number and moderate quality of included studies, well-designed prospective cohort studies are required to confirm the findings from this meta-analysis.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Bone-Mineral Density, Clinical-Trials, Cohort, Confidence, Control, Disease, Elderly, Epidemiology, Evidence, Falls, Fracture, General, Hazard, Hip Fracture, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Neurodegenerative Disease, Older Men, Osteoporotic Fractures, Parkinson’s Disease, Patients, Pd, Population, Prediction, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Results, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, The Elderly, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94508.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94508.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Cyclin D1 plays a vital role in cancer cell cycle progression and is overexpressed in many human cancers, including colorectal cancer (CRC). However, the prognostic value of cyclin D1 overexpression in colorectal cancer is conflicting and heterogeneous. We conducted a meta-analysis to more precisely evaluate its prognostic significance. Methods: A comprehensive literature search for relevant studies published up to January 2014 was performed using PubMed, EMBASE, and ISI Web of Science. The pooled hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) was used to estimate the effects. Results: 22 studies with 4150 CRC patients were selected to evaluate the association between cyclin D1 and overall survival (OS), disease-free survival (DFS) and clinicopathological parameters. In a random-effects model, the results showed that cyclin D1 overexpression in CRC was significantly associated with both poor OS (HR = 0.73, 95% CI: 0.63-0.85, P < 0.001) and DFS (HR = 0.60, 95% CI: 0.44-0.82, P = 0.001). Additionally, cyclin D1 overexpression was significantly associated with more relative older patients (>= 60 years) (OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.44-0.89, P = 0.009), T3,4 tumor invasion (OR 0.70, 95% CI 0.57-0.85, P < 0.001), N positive (OR 0.75, 95% CI 0.60-0.95, P = 0.016) and distant metastasis (OR 0.60, 95% CI 0.36-0.99, P = 0.047) of CRC. Conclusion: The meta-analysis results indicated that cyclin D1 is an unfavorable prognostic factor for CRC. Cyclin D1 overexpression might be associated with poor clinical outcome and some clinicopathological factors such as age, T category, N category and distant metastasis in CRC patients.

Keywords: Age, Association, Beta-Catenin, Cancer, Cdk Inhibitors, Cell, Cell Cycle, Cell Cycle Progression, Clinical, Clinicopathological Parameters, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, D1, Disease Recurrence, Effects, Embase, Expression, Hazard, Human, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Literature, Literature Search, Markers, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Model, N, Observational Studies, Outcome, Overexpression, P, P53, Patients, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Progression, Protein Expression, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Role, Science, Significance, Survival, Tumor, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94541.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94541.pdf)

Abstract: Research productivity assessment is increasingly relevant for allocation of research funds. On one hand, this assessment is challenging because it involves both qualitative and quantitative analysis of several characteristics, most of them subjective in nature. On the other hand, current tools and academic social networks make bibliometric data web-available to everyone for free. Those tools, especially when combined with other data, are able to create a rich environment from which information on research productivity can be extracted. In this context, our work aims at characterizing the Brazilian Computer Science graduate programs and the relationship among themselves. We (i) present views of the programs from different perspectives, (ii) rank the programs according to each perspective and a combination of them, (iii) show correlation between assessment metrics, (iv) discuss how programs relate to another, and (v) infer aspects that boost programs’ research productivity. The results indicate that programs with a higher insertion in the coauthorship network topology also possess a higher research productivity between 2004 and 2009.

Keywords: Allocation, Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Characteristics, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Collaboration, Computer Science, Context, Correlation, Data, Environment, Graduate, Information, Metrics, Network, Networks, Productivity, Qualitative, Quantitative Analysis, Rank, Research, Research Productivity, Science, Social, Social Networks, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94878.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94878.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To critically review the currently available evidence of studies comparing robotic partial nephrectomy (RPN) and open partial nephrectomy (OPN). Materials and Methods: A comprehensive review of the literature from Pubmed, Web of Science and Scopus was performed in October 2013. All relevant studies comparing RPN with OPN were included for further screening. A cumulative meta-analysis of all comparative studies was performed and publication bias was assessed by a funnel plot. Results: Eight studies were included for the analysis, including a total of 3418 patients (757 patients in the robotic group and 2661 patients in the open group). Although RPN procedures had a longer operative time (weighted mean difference [WMD]: 40.89; 95% confidence interval [CI], 14.39-67.40; p = 0.002), patients in this group benefited from a lower perioperative complication rate (19.3% for RPN and 29.5% for OPN; odds ratio [OR]: 0.53; 95% CI, 0.42-0.67; p<0.00001), shorter hospital stay (WMD: -2.78; 95% CI, -3.36 to -1.92; p<0.00001), less estimated blood loss(WMD: -106.83; 95% CI, -176.4 to -37.27; p = 0.003). Transfusions, conversion to radical nephrectomy, ischemia time and estimated GFR change, margin status, and overall cost were comparable between the two techniques. The main limitation of the present meta-analysis is the non-randomization of all included studies. Conclusions: RPN appears to be an efficient alternative to OPN with the advantages of a lower rate of perioperative complications, shorter length of hospital stay and less blood loss. Nevertheless, high quality prospective randomized studies with longer follow-up period are needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Assisted Partial Nephrectomy, Bias, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Clinical-Trials, Complication, Complications, Confidence, Conversion, Cost, Cumulative, Disease, Evidence, Follow-Up, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Interval, Ischemia, Laparoscopic Partial Nephrectomy, Length, Lesions, Limitation, Literature, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nephrectomy, Odds Ratio, Open, Operative, Operative Time, Patients, Perioperative Complications, Procedures, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Randomized, Randomized-Trials, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Results, Review, Robotic, Science, Scopus, Screening, Surgical Outcomes, Systematic Review, Techniques, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e94961.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e94961.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The association between polymorphisms rs6265 and rs2030324 in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and Alzheimer’s disease (AD) has been widely reported, but the results remain controversial. Methods: A comprehensive search of Pubmed, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Med Online and China Biology Medical literature database (CBM) was performed. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using fixed or random-effects models. We excluded the studies with OR>3.0 or OR<0.3 for sensitive analysis. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity, form of AD and gender was carried out. Meta-regression was conducted to explore the potential sources of between-study heterogeneity. Results: 29 articles with 7548 cases and 7334 controls concerning rs6265 and 22 articles with 5796 cases and 5706 controls concerning rs2030324 were included in this meta-analysis. The combined evidence suggested rs6265 contributing significantly to the increased risk of AD in females (codominant: fixed-effects model (FEM): OR = 1.13, 95% CI = 1.04-1.23; dominant: FEM: OR = 1.17, 95% CI = 1.05-1.31), especially for Caucasian females (codominant: FEM: OR = 1.18, 95% CI = 1.03-1.34; dominant: FEM: OR = 1.18, 95% CI = 1.01-1.37) and female late-onset Alzheimer’s disease (LOAD) patients (codominant: FEM: OR = 1.22, 95% CI = 1.05-1.41; dominant: FEM: OR = 1.23, 95% CI = 1.03-1.46). No evidence indicated an association between rs2030324 with AD in codominant (random-effects model (REM): OR = 1.06, 95% CI = 0.89-1.26) and dominant (REM: OR = 1.05, 95% CI = 0.86-1.27) models. Conclusion: This meta-analysis suggested A allele of rs6265 might increase the risk of AD in Caucasian females and female LOAD patients. In addition, no evidence indicated an association between rs2030324 with AD. Further studies are needed to confirm these results.

Keywords: Ad, Alzheimer’s Disease, Analysis, Articles, Association, Bdnf Val66met Polymorphism, Biology, Caucasian, China, Chinese-Han, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Disease, Epsilon-4, Ethnicity, Evidence, Female, Fixed Effects Model, Gender, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Italian Population, Knowledge, Lewy Bodies, Literature, Load, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Neurotrophic Factor, Parkinsons-Disease, Patients, Polymorphisms, Potential, Progression, Random Effects Model, Results, Risk, Science, Sources, Susceptibility, Variants, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e95096.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e95096.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Following the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) the risk of AIDS-defining cancers decreased but incidence of many non-AIDS-defining cancers has reportedly increased in those with HIV/AIDS. Whether melanoma risk has also changed in HIV/AIDS patients post-HAART is unknown and therefore we evaluated this in comparison with the risk before HAART. Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Methods: We searched Medline, Embase and ISI science citation index databases to April 2013. All cohort studies of patients diagnosed with HIV/AIDS that permitted quantitative assessment of the association with melanoma were eligible. Detailed quality assessment of eligible studies was conducted, focussing particularly on adjustment for ethnicity, a priori considered essential for an unbiased assessment of melanoma risk. Data were pooled using a random effects model. Results: From 288 articles, we identified 21 that met the inclusion criteria, 13 presenting data for the post-HAART era and 8 for the pre-HAART era. Post-HAART the pooled relative risk (pRR) for the association between HIV/AIDS and melanoma was 1.26 (95% CI, 0.97-1.64) and 1.50 (95% CI 1.12-2.01) among studies that accounted for ethnicity, with evidence of significant heterogeneity (P = 0.004, I-2 = 55.5). Pre-HAART pRRs were 1.26 (95% CI 1.11-1.43; P-het = 0.82) and 1.28 (95% CI 1.10-1.49) among studies adjusted for ethnicity. Conclusions: People with HIV/AIDS remain at a significantly increased risk of developing melanoma in the post-HAART era. White skinned people with HIV/AIDS should be screened regularly and counselled against excessive sun exposure.

Keywords: Active Antiretroviral Therapy, Aids-Defining Cancers, Antiretroviral Therapy, Articles, Assessment, Association, Citation, Citation Index, Cohort, Comparison, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Developing, Effects, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evidence, Exposure, Heterogeneity, Highly Active, Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy, HIV-Infected Individuals, HIV, AIDS, Human-Immunodeficiency-Virus, Immunosuppression, Incidence, Index, ISI, Medline, Melanoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, P, Patients, Quality, Random Effects Model, Recommendations, Registry Data, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sun Exposure, Systematic Review, Therapy, Transplant Recipients, United-States

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e95311.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e95311.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Minimally invasive midvastus approach (mini-midvastus) has been widely used in total knee arthroplasty (TKA). However, the clinical effects still remains controversial. This meta-analysis was based on randomized controlled trials (RCTs) aiming to quantitatively analyze the clinical efficacy of mini-midvastus versus standard parapatellar approach in TKA. Methods: This meta-analysis was performed according to the PRISMA guidelines. A literature search for the eligible RCTs was carried out in the databases of PubMed, the Cochrane library, EMBASE and Web of Science. Two independent reviewers independently completed the study selection, data extraction, and the assessment of methodological quality. Meta-analysis was conducted by the RevMan 5.2 software. Results: A total of 18 RCTs (937 patients with 1093 TKAs) published from 2007 to 2013 were included. The meta-analysis suggested that the mini-midvastus approach significantly improved knee range of motion (ROM) and decreased visual analog score (VAS) at postoperative 1-2 weeks (p<0.05), and there were no statistical differences in terms of knee society score (KSS) (6 weeks to 1 year), VAS (6 weeks to 6 months), ROM (6 weeks to 6 months), lateral retinacular release, blood loss, straight leg raise, hospital stay and postoperative complications between the mini-midvastus and standard parapatellar approach (p>0.05). However, the operative time was significantly longer when performing the mini-midvastus group than the parapartellar approach (p<0.05). Conclusion: This meta-analysis found that compared with the standard parapatellar approach, the mini-midvastus approach had early advantages in the VAS and ROM, but had the disadvantage in the operative time.

Keywords: Approach, Arthroplasty, Assessment, Blood, Blood Loss, Clinical, Complications, Data, Databases, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Extraction, Guidelines, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Invasive, Knee Arthroplasty, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Operative, Operative Time, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Release, Results, Reviewers, Science, Selection, Society, Software, Standard, TKA, Vas, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e95354.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e95354.pdf)

Abstract: Objective(s): Edoxaban, a factor Xa inhibitor, is a new oral anticoagulant that has been developed as an alternative to vitamin K antagonists. However, its safety remains unexplored. Methods: Medline, Embase and Web of Science were searched to March 8, 2014 for prospective, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that assessed the safety profile of edoxaban with warfarin. Safety outcomes examined included bleeding risk and mortality. Results: Five trials including 31,262 patients that met the inclusion criteria were pooled. Overall, edoxaban was associated with a significant decrease in major or clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding events [risk ratio (RR) 0.78, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.74 to 0.82, p<0.001] and any bleeding events [RR 0.82, 95% CI 0.79 to 0.85, p<0.001]. Edoxaban also showed superiority to warfarin both in all-cause mortality [RR 0.92, 95% CI0.85 to0.99, p = 0.02] and cardiovascular mortality [RR 0.87, 95% CI0.79 to 0.96, p = 0.004]. Subgroup analyses indicated that RRs of edoxaban 30, 60 or 120 mg/d were 0.67 (p<0.001), 0.87 (p<0.001) and 3.3 (p = 0.004) respectively in major or clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding; 0.71 (p<0.001), 0.89 (p<0.001) and 2.29 (p = 0.002) respectively in any bleeding; as well as 0.86 (p = 0.01), 0.87 (p = 0.01) and 0.28 (p = 0.41) respectively in cardiovascular death. Meanwhile, paramount to note that pooled results other than the largest trial showed edoxaban was still associated with a decrease in the rate of major or clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding event (p = 0.02) and any bleeding (p = 0.002), but neither in all-cause death (p = 0.66) nor cardiovascular death (p = 0.70). Conclusions: Edoxaban, a novel orally available direct factor Xa inhibitor, seems to have a favorable safety profiles with respect to bleeding risk and non-inferior in mortality when compared to warfarin. Further prospective RCTs are urgently needed to confirm the results of this meta-analysis.

Keywords: Alternative, Analyses, Anticoagulant, Bleeding, Cardiovascular, Confidence, Criteria, Dabigatran, Death, Efficacy, Events, Factor Xa Inhibitor, Inhibitor, Interval, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Multicenter, Nonvalvular Atrial-Fibrillation, Oral, Oral Anticoagulants, Outcomes, Patients, Prevention, Profiles, Prospective, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Risk, Rivaroxaban, Safety, Science, Trial, Vitamin, Warfarin, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e95463.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e95463.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Numerous studies have evaluated the association between the apolipoprotein E (apoE) gene polymorphisms in coronary heart disease (CHD). However, the results remain uncertain. We carried out a meta-analysis to derive a more comprehensive estimation of the association in Chinese population. Methods: Case-control studies in Chinese and English publications were identified by searching databases of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, CNKI, CBM, Wanfang, VIP and hand searching of relevant journals and the reference lists of retrieved articles. Odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were applied to assess the strength of the associations. Subgroup analysis and sensitivity analysis were performed to explore the between-study heterogeneity. Results: We finally identified 61 relevant studies which comprised 6634 case-patients and 6393 controls. The pooled OR for epsilon 4 carriers was 96% higher than the epsilon 3/3 genotype for CHD (OR, 1.96; 95% CI, 1.70 to 2.24; P< 0.001). However, there was no evidence of statistically significant association between epsilon 2 carriers and risk of CHD (OR, 1.02; 95% CI, 0.91 to 1.13; P = 0.729). In the subgroup analysis, different endpoints may partially account for the heterogeneity. No publication bias was found. Conclusions: Our meta-analysis suggests that the apoE epsilon 4 allele may be a risk factor for CHD in the Chinese population, however, epsilon 2 allele has no significant association.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoe Genotype, Apolipoprotein E, Artery-Disease, Articles, Association, Atherosclerosis, Bias, Chinese, Confidence, Databases, Disease, Embase, English, Evidence, Gene, Heart, Heterogeneity, Interval, Journals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Strength, Transport Protein, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e96068.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e96068.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Elevated baseline circulating alanine aminotransferase (ALT) level has been demonstrated to be associated with an increased risk of the metabolic syndrome (MetS), but the nature of the dose-response relationship is uncertain. Methods: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of published prospective cohort studies to characterize in detail the nature of the dose-response relationship between baseline ALT level and risk of incident MetS in the general population. Relevant studies were identified in a literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science up to December 2013. Prospective studies in which investigators reported relative risks (RRs) of MetS for 3 or more categories of ALT levels were eligible. A potential nonlinear relationship between ALT levels and MetS was examined using restricted cubic splines. Results: Of the 489 studies reviewed, relevant data were available on 29,815 non-overlapping participants comprising 2,125 incident MetS events from five prospective cohort studies. There was evidence of a linear association (P for nonlinearity = 0.38) between ALT level and risk of MetS, characterised by a graded increase in MetS risk at ALT levels 640 U/L. The risk of MetS increased by 14% for every 5 U/L increment in circulating ALT level (95% CI: 12-17%). Evidence was lacking of heterogeneity and publication bias among the contributing studies. Conclusions: Baseline ALT level is associated with risk of the MetS in a linear dose-response manner. Studies are needed to determine whether the association represents a causal relationship.

Keywords: Alanine Aminotransferase, Association, Bias, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cholesterol Education-Program, Cohort, Data, Embase, Events, Evidence, Fatty Liver-Disease, Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase, General, Genetic Epidemiology, Genome-Wide Association, Heterogeneity, Insulin-Resistance Syndrome, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nonlinear, P, Population, Potential, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trend Estimation, Web Of Science

? Zhang, K. and Song, L.H. (2014), Association between vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms and breast cancer risk: A meta-analysis of 39 studies. *PLoS One*, **9** (4), Article Number: e96125.

Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e96125.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e96125.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The associations between vitamin D receptor (VDR) gene polymorphisms and breast cancer risk were comprehensively investigated to clarify issues that remain controversial. Methodology/Principal Findings: An electronic search was conducted of several databases, including PubMed, the Cochrane library, Web of Science, EMBASE, CBM and CNKI, for papers that describe the association between Fok1, poly-A repeat, Bsm1, Taq1 (CI) were estimated based on a fixed-effect model (FEM) or random-effect model (REM), depending on the absence or presence of significant heterogeneity. A total of 39 studies met the inclusion criteria. A meta-analysis of high-quality studies showed that the Fok1 polymorphism of the VDR gene was associated with an increased risk of breast cancer (ff vs. Ff+FF, OR: 1.09, 95%CI: 1.02 to 1.16, p = 0.007). No significant associations were observed between the other polymorphisms and breast cancer risk. No positive results were detected by pooling the results of all relevant studies. Conclusion: A meta-analysis of high-quality studies demonstrated that the Fok1 polymorphism of the VDR gene was closely associated with breast cancer risk.

Keywords: 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin-D, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D, African-American Women, Association, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Caucasian Women, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Embase, Gene, Genotype, Heterogeneity, Issues, Linkage Disequilibrium, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Papers, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Prognosis, Pubmed, Risk, Science, VDR, VDR Gene, Vitamin, Vitamin D, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e95896.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e95896.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: In India there is an increasing trend in hypertension prevalence among the general population. Studies have shown that tribal populations in India are also experiencing this burden. Objective: The aim was to estimate the pooled prevalence of primary hypertension among adult tribal populations of India. Methods: A systematic search was conducted in MEDLINE, IndMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar and major journals for studies published between 1981 and 2011. Two authors independently reviewed the studies, did quality assessment and extracted data in pre-coded spread-sheets. Pooled estimates of prevalence of hypertension were calculated using DerSimonian-Laird random effects model. Subgroup and sensitivity analyses and meta-regression were performed. Results: Twenty studies or 53 subpopulations with 64 674 subjects were included in final review. The pooled estimate of hypertension prevalence was 16.1% (95% CI: 13.5, 19.2). There was significant heterogeneity among the studies (I-2 = 99% and Q = 4624.0, df = 53, p, < 0.001). Subgroup analyses showed that year of study, acculturation status, special features, and BP measurement techniques significantly influenced prevalence, but after meta-regression analyses, ‘decade of study’ remained the only covariate that significantly and independently influenced prevalence (R 2 = 0.57, Q = 119.2, df = 49, p value,0.001). Conclusion: An increasing trend was found in the prevalence of hypertension in adult tribal populations across three decades. Although acculturation was probably the underlying agent that caused this increase, other unmeasured factors that need further research were also important. Concerned policy makers should focus on the changing health needs of tribal communities.

Keywords: Adult, Analyses, Assessment, Association, Authors, Blood-Pressure Levels, Brazilian Amazon, Burden, Data, Disease, Effects, Epidemiology, Estimates, General, Global Burden, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Heterogeneity, Hypertension, India, Journals, Measurement, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Methods, Model, Modernization, Needs, Observational Studies, Policy, Population, Populations, Prevalence, Primary, Quality, R, Random Effects Model, Research, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Sensitivity, Sex-Differences, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Trend, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e96688.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e96688.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Trends in the prevalence of acute myocardial infarction in sub-Saharan Africa have not been well described, despite growing recognition of the increasing burden of cardiovascular disease in low- and middle-income countries. The aim of this systematic review was to describe the prevalence of acute myocardial infarction in sub-Saharan Africa. Methods: We searched PubMed, EMBASE, Global Health Archive, CINAHL, and Web of Science, and conducted reference and citation analyses. Inclusion criteria were: observational studies, studies that reported incidence or prevalence of acute myocardial infarction, studies conducted in sub-Saharan Africa, and studies that defined acute myocardial infarction by EKG changes or elevation of cardiac biomarkers. Studies conducted prior to 1992 were excluded. Two independent reviewers analyzed titles and abstracts, full-texts, and references and citations. These reviewers also performed quality assessment and data extraction. Quality assessment was conducted with a validated scale for observational studies. Findings: Of 2292 records retrieved, seven studies met all inclusion criteria. These studies included a total of 92,378 participants from highly heterogeneous study populations in five different countries. Methodological quality assessment demonstrated scores ranging from 3 to 7 points (on an 8-point scale). Prevalence of acute myocardial infarction ranged from 0.1 to 10.4% among the included studies. Interpretation: There is insufficient population-based data describing the prevalence of acute myocardial infarction in sub-Saharan Africa. Well-designed registries and surveillance studies that capture the broad and diverse population with acute myocardial infarction in sub-Saharan Africa using common diagnostic criteria are critical in order to guide prevention and treatment strategies. Registration: Registered in International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO) Database #CRD42012003161.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction, Africa, Analyses, Assessment, Biomarkers, Burden, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Changes, Citation, Citations, Criteria, Data, Database, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Criteria, Disease, Embase, Extraction, Health, Incidence, Infarction, Interpretation, Ischemic-Heart-Disease, Low- And Middle-Income Countries, Methodological Quality, Methods, Myocardial Infarction, Observational, Observational Studies, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Populations, Prevalence, Prevention, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Assessment, Records, Reference, References, Registries, Review, Reviewers, Scale, Science, Stroke, Sub-Saharan Africa, Surveillance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Trends, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e97230.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e97230.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF-beta 1) is thought to be involved in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia (PE), but the results are inconsistent among studies. This article aims to compile an overview of the studies about the associations of TGF-beta 1 polymorphism and plasma level with PE risk and to provide recommendations for future research. Methods and Results: The databases PubMed, Embase and Web of Science were searched up to December 2013. Five studies investigating the associations of four polymorphisms with the risks of PE were involved. A meta-analysis was conducted for the 869T>C polymorphism and PE risk. The results show that genotype TT of 869T>C polymorphism is a protective factor of PE (pooled odds ratio = 0.73, 95% CI: 0.56, 0.95). Eight case-control studies reported the plasma level of TGF-beta 1. The substantial heterogeneity among studies may be attributed to the differences in the blood sample processing and the TGF-beta 1 analysis kits. The results suggest that plasma TGF-beta 1 level in the second trimester was significantly lower in the PE group than in the normal pregnancy group, but was significantly higher in the PE group during the third trimester. Conclusions: The current results support that the TGF-beta 1 869 T>C polymorphism was associated with the risk of PE. However, the number of eligible studies is small and more studies are needed to clarify whether this association can be detected on larger sample sizes and different populations. Owing to the heterogeneity between studies, no conclusion on the association between plasma TGF-beta 1 level and PE risk can be drawn from this review. Further studies about the TGF-beta 1 levels at different stages of pregnancy and the development of TGF-beta 1 assay methodology are required to reveal the role of TGF-beta 1 in the pathological development of PE.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Association, Blood, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Databases, Development, Gene Polymorphisms, Growth, Heterogeneity, Immune Tolerance, Kits, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Normal, Odds Ratio, Overview, Pathogenesis, Peripheral-Blood, Plasma, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy, Pubmed, Recommendations, Regulatory T-Cells, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Role, Science, Second Trimester, Small, Support, Systematic Review, TGF-Beta, TGF-Beta-1 Gene, Th17 Cells, Third Trimester, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e97445.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e97445.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: We hypothesized that a meta-analysis of existing studies may help to reveal significant changes on diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) in patients with glaucoma. Therefore, a meta-analysis was utilized to investigate the possibility that DTI can detect white matter damage in patients with glaucoma. Methods: The study design and report adhered to the PRISMA Statement guidelines. DTI studies that compared glaucoma patients and controls were surveyed using PubMed, Web of Science and EMBASE (January 2008 to September 2013). Stata was used to analyze the decrease in fractional anisotropy (FA) and increase in mean diffusivity (MD) in the optic nerve and optic radiation in patients with glaucoma. Results: Eleven DTI studies were identified through a comprehensive literature search, and 10 independent DTI studies of glaucoma patients were eligible for the meta-analysis. A random effects model revealed a significant FA reduction in the optic nerve and optic radiation, as well as a significant MD increase in the tracts. A heterogeneity analysis suggested that FA may be related to glaucoma severity. Conclusions: Our findings revealed that the optic nerve and optic radiation were vulnerable regions in patients with glaucoma and that FA may be correlated with glaucoma severity and age. Furthermore, this study suggests that magnetic resonance imaging in patients with glaucoma may help to provide objective evidence to aid in the diagnosis and management of glaucoma.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Anisotropy, Changes, Clinical Severity, Damage, Design, Diagnosis, Diffusion, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Glaucoma, Guidelines, Heterogeneity, Human Brain, Imaging, Literature, Literature Search, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mr, Open-Angle Glaucoma, Optic-Nerve Degeneration, Pathway, Patients, Pubmed, Radiation, Random Effects Model, Reduction, Results, Science, Stata, Study Design, Visual-Cortex, Voxel-Based Morphometry, Web Of Science, White-Matter Abnormalities

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e71290.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e71290.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The 677 C>T and 1298 A>C polymorphisms of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene have been widely reported and considered to have a significant effect on breast cancer risk, but the results are inconsistent. A meta-analysis based on 57 eligible studies was carried out to clarify the role of MTHFR gene polymorphisms in breast cancer. Methods and Results: Eligible articles were identified by searching databases including PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, CNKI and CBM for the period up to August 2012. Finally, a total of 57 studies were included in this meta-analysis. Crude ORs with 95% CIs were used to assess the association between the MTHFR polymorphisms and breast cancer risk. The pooled ORs were performed with additive model, dominant model and recessive model, respectively. Subgroup analysis was also performed by ethnicity. The statistical heterogeneity across studies was examined with chi(2)-based Q-test. A meta-analysis was performed using the Stata 12.0 software. Overall, the 677 C allele was significantly associated with breast cancer risk (OR = 0.942, 95% CI = 0.898 to 0.988) when compared with the 677 T allele in the additive model, and the same results were also revealed under other genetic models. Simultaneously, the 1298 A allele was not associated with the breast cancer susceptibility when compared with the 1298 C allele (OR = 0.993, 95% CI = 0.978 to 1.009). Furthermore, analyses under the dominant, recessive and the allele contrast model yielded similar results. Conclusions: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that 677 C>T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene may contribute to breast cancer development. However, the 1298 A>C polymorphism is not significantly associated with increased risks of breast cancer.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Association, Brazilian Women, Breast, Breast Cancer, C677t Polymorphism, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cancer Susceptibility, Chinese Women, Databases, Development, Dietary-Folate Intake, Embase, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic, Heterogeneity, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Mthfr, Model, Models, Mthfr, Nested-Case-Control, No Association, One-Carbon Metabolism, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pooled Metaanalysis, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risks, Role, Science, Software, Stata, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99259.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99259.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The prognostic significance of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) is controversial in gastric cancer (GC). We performed a meta-analysis of available studies to assess its prognostic value detected by RT-PCR for patients diagnosed with GC. Methods: EMBase, PubMed, Ovid, Web of Science, Cochrane library and Google Scholar database search was conducted on all studies reporting the outcomes of interest. The studies were set up according to the inclusion/exclusion criteria. Meta-analysis was performed by using a random-effects model; hazard ratio (HR), risk ratio (RR) and their 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were set as effect measures. The information about trial design, results from the data was independently extracted. Heterogeneity of the studies was tested for each pooled analysis. Results: Nineteen studies published matched the selection criteria and were included in this meta-analysis. CTCs positivity was significantly associated with poor relapse free survival (RFS) (HR 2.42, 95% CI: [1.94-3.02]; P < 0.001) and poor overall survival (OS) (HR 2.42, 95% CI: [1.94-3.02]; P < 0.001). CTCs positivity were also significantly associated with regional lymph nodes (RLNs) metastasis (RR 1.42, 95% CI: [1.20-1.68]; p < 0.0001), depth of infiltration (RR 1.51, 95% CI: [1.27-1.79]; p < 0.0001), vascular invasion (RR = 1.43, 95% CI: [1.18-1.74], p = 0.0002) and TNM stage(I, II versus III) (RR 0.63, 95% CI [0.48-0.84]; p = 0.001). Conclusion: Preoperative CTCs positivity indicates poor prognosis in patients with gastric cancer, and associated with poor clinicopathological prognostic factors.

Keywords: Analysis, Antigen Messenger-Rna, Bone-Marrow Micrometastasis, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Clinical-Significance, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Data, Database, Design, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Google, Google Scholar, Hazard, Infiltration, Information, Intervals, Literature, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Model, Molecular-Detection, Outcomes, P, Patients, Peripheral-Blood, Polymerase Chain-Reaction, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Progression, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Regional, Relapse, Reporting, Results, Risk, Rt-Pcr, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Significance, Survival, Trial, Tumor, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93353.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93353.pdf)

Abstract: Background: DNA methyltransferase 3A (DNMT3A) mutations were considered to be independently associated with unfavorable prognosis in adults with de novo acute myeloid leukemia (AML), however, there are still debates on this topic. Here, we aim to further investigate the association between DNMT3A mutations and prognosis of patients with AML. Methods: Eligible studies were identified from several data bases including PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, ClinicalTrials and the Cochrane Library (up to June 2013). The primary endpoint was overall survival (OS), while relapse-free survival (RFS) and event-free survival (EFS) were chosen as secondary endpoints. If possible, we would pool estimate effects (hazard ratio [HR] with 95% confidence interval[CI]) of outcomes in random and fixed effects models respectively. Results: That twelve cohort studies with 6377 patients exploring the potential significance of DNMT3A mutations on prognosis were included. Patients with DNMT3A mutations had slightly shorter OS (HR = 1.60; 95% CI, 1.31-1.95; P < 0.001), as compared to wild-type carriers. Among the patients younger than 60 years of age, DNMT3A mutations predicted a worse OS (HR = 1.84; 95% CI, 1.36-2.50; P < 0.001). In addition, mutant DNMT3A predicted inferior OS (HR = 2.30; 95% CI, 1.78-2.97; P = 0.862) in patients with unfavorable genotype abnormalities. Similar results were also found in some other subgroups. However, no significant prognostic value was found on OS (HR = 1.40; 95% CI, 0.98-1.99; P = 0.798) in the favorable genotype subgroup. Similar results were found on RFS and EFS under different conditions. Conclusions: DNMT3A mutations have slightly but significantly poor prognostic impact on OS, RFS and EFS of adults with de novo AML in total population and some specific subgroups.

Keywords: Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Adults, Age, Association, Clinical-Implications, Cohort, Confidence, Data, Dna, Effects, Funnel Plots, Gene, Group-B, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Impact, Leukemia, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Microrna-Expression Signatures, Models, Mutations, Older Patients, Outcomes, P, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Population, Potential, Primary, Prognosis, Prognostic, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Review, Science, Significance, Survival, Systematic Review, Topic, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e98259.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e98259.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Tumor-associated neutrophils (TAN) have been reported in a variety of malignancies. We conducted an up-to-date meta-analysis to evaluate the prognostic role of TAN in cancer. Method: Pubmed, Embase and web of science databases were searched for studies published up to April 2013. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. The impact of neutrophils localization and primary antibody were also assessed. Results: A total of 3946 patients with various solid tumors from 20 studies were included. High density of intratumoral neutrophils were independently associated with unfavorable survival; the pooled HRs were 1.68 (95% CI: 1.36-2.07, I-2 = 55.8%, p<0.001) for recurrence-free survival (RFS)/disease-free survival (DFS), 3.36 (95% CI: 2.08-5.42, I-2 = 0%, p<0.001) for cancer-specific survival (CSS) and 1.66 (95% CI: 1.37-2.01, I-2 = 70.5%, p<0.001) for overall survival (OS). Peritumoral and stromal neutrophils were not statistically significantly associated with survival. When grouped by primary antibody, the pooled HRs were 1.80 (95% CI: 1.47-2.22, I-2 = 67.7%, p<0.001) for CD66b, and 1.44 (95% CI: 0.90-2.30, I-2 = 45.9%, p = 0.125) for CD15, suggesting that CD66b positive TAN might have a better prognostic value than CD15. Conclusion: High levels of intratumoral neutrophils are associated with unfavorable recurrence-free, cancer-specific and overall survival.

Keywords: Angiogenesis, Antibody, Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Expression, From, Hazard, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Impact, Intervals, Intratumoral Neutrophils, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microenvironment, Neutrophils, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Primary, Prognostic, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Results, Review, Role, Science, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Value, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e98734.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e98734.pdf)

Abstract: Tissue engineering and regenerative medicine (TERM) approaches may provide alternatives for gastrointestinal tissue in urinary diversion. To continue to clinically translatable studies, TERM alternatives need to be evaluated in (large) controlled and standardized animal studies. Here, we investigated all evidence for the efficacy of tissue engineered constructs in animal models for urinary diversion. Studies investigating this subject were identified through a systematic search of three different databases (PubMed, Embase and Web of Science). From each study, animal characteristics, study characteristics and experimental outcomes for meta-analyses were tabulated. Furthermore, the reporting of items vital for study replication was assessed. The retrieved studies (8 in total) showed extreme heterogeneity in study design, including animal models, biomaterials and type of urinary diversion. All studies were feasibility studies, indicating the novelty of this field. None of the studies included appropriate control groups, i. e. a comparison with the classical treatment using GI tissue. The meta-analysis showed a trend towards successful experimentation in larger animals although no specific animal species could be identified as the most suitable model. Larger animals appear to allow a better translation to the human situation, with respect to anatomy and surgical approaches. It was unclear whether the use of cells benefits the formation of a neo urinary conduit. The reporting of the methodology and data according to standardized guidelines was insufficient and should be improved to increase the value of such publications. In conclusion, animal models in the field of TERM for urinary diversion have probably been chosen for reasons other than their predictive value. Controlled and comparative long term animal studies, with adequate methodological reporting are needed to proceed to clinical translatable studies. This will aid in good quality research with the reduction in the use of animals and an increase in empirical evidence of biomedical research.

Keywords: Alternatives, Anatomy, Animal Studies, Animals, Augmentation, Benefits, Biomaterials, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Bladder Regeneration, Characteristics, Clinical, Comparison, Complications, Conduit, Control, Control Groups, Data, Databases, Design, Efficacy, Engineering, Evidence, Experimental, Feasibility, Field, Gi, Graft, Groups, Guidelines, Heterogeneity, Human, Implantation, Long Term, Long-Term, Macrophage Phenotype, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Model, Models, Novelty, Outcomes, Predictive, Predictive Value, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Reduction, Regenerative Medicine, Replication, Reporting, Research, Review, Science, Small-Intestinal Submucosa, Species, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Tissue Engineering, Translation, Treatment, Trend, Urinary, Urinary Diversion, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99050.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99050.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Elevated dynamic plantar pressures are a consistent finding in diabetes patients with peripheral neuropathy with implications for plantar foot ulceration. This meta-analysis aimed to compare the plantar pressures of diabetes patients that had peripheral neuropathy and those with neuropathy with active or previous foot ulcers. Methods: Published articles were identified from Medline via OVID, CINAHL, SCOPUS, INFORMIT, Cochrane Central EMBASE via OVID and Web of Science via ISI Web of Knowledge bibliographic databases. Observational studies reporting barefoot dynamic plantar pressure in adults with diabetic peripheral neuropathy, where at least one group had a history of plantar foot ulcers were included. Interventional studies, shod plantar pressure studies and studies not published in English were excluded. Overall mean peak plantar pressure (MPP) and pressure time integral (PTI) were primary outcomes. The six secondary outcomes were MPP and PTI at the rear foot, mid foot and fore foot. The protocol of the meta-analysis was published with PROPSERO, (registration number CRD42013004310). Results: Eight observational studies were included. Overall MPP and PTI were greater in diabetic peripheral neuropathy patients with foot ulceration compared to those without ulceration (standardised mean difference 0.551, 95% CI 0.290-0.811, p<0.001; and 0.762, 95% CI 0.303-1.221, p = 0.001, respectively). Sub-group analyses demonstrated no significant difference in MPP for those with neuropathy with active ulceration compared to those without ulcers. A significant difference in MPP was found for those with neuropathy with a past history of ulceration compared to those without ulcers; (0.467, 95% CI 0.181-0.753, p = 0.001). Statistical heterogeneity between studies was moderate. Conclusions: Plantar pressures appear to be significantly higher in patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy with a history of foot ulceration compared to those with diabetic neuropathy without a history of ulceration. More homogenous data is needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Body-Mass, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Disease, Dynamic, Embase, English, Epidemiology, Foot, Heterogeneity, History, Insoles, Isi, Knowledge, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Neuropathy, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Patients, Peripheral, Pressure, Pressures, Prevention, Primary, Protocol, Quality, Reporting, Results, Risk, Science, Scopus, Stability, Ulcers, Web Of Knowledge, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99317.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99317.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This study was undertaken to evaluate the association between components defining insulin resistance and breast cancer in women. Study Design We conducted a systematic review of four databases (PubMed-Medline, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Scopus) for observational studies evaluating components defining insulin resistance in women with and without breast cancer. A meta-analysis of the association between insulin resistance components and breast cancer was performed using random effects models. Results: Twenty-two studies (n=33,405)were selected. Fasting insulin levels were not different between women with and without breast cancer (standardized mean difference, SMD -0.03, 95%CI -0.32 to 0.27; p = 0.9). Similarly, non-fasting/ fasting C-peptide levels were not different between the two groups (mean difference, MD 0.07, -0.21 to 0.34; p = 0.6). Using individual odds ratios (ORs) adjusted at least for age, there was no higher risk of breast cancer when upper quartiles were compared with the lowest quartile (Q1) of fasting insulin levels (OR (Q2 vs. Q1) 0.96, 0.71 to 1.28; OR (Q3 vs. Q1) 1.22, 0.91 to 1.64; OR (Q4 vs. Q1) 0.98, 0.70 to 1.38). Likewise, there were no differences for quartiles of non-fasting/fasting C-peptide levels (OR (Q2) (vs. Q1) 1.12, 0.91 to 1.37; OR (Q3 vs. Q1) 1.20, 0.91 to 1.59; OR (Q4 vs. Q1) 1.40, 1.03 to 1.92). Homeostatic model assessment (HOMAIR) levels in breast cancer patients were significantly higher than in people without breast cancer ( MD 0.22, 0.13 to 0.31, p < 0.00001). Conclusions: Higher levels of fasting insulin or non-fasting/fasting C-peptide are not associated with breast cancer in women. HOMA-IR levels are slightly higher in women with breast cancer.

Keywords: Age, Assessment, Association, Breast, Breast Cancer, C-Peptide Levels, Cancer, Cancer-Risk, Carcinoma, Cohort, Databases, Design, Effects, Embase, Glucose, Groups, Growth-Factor-I, Hyperinsulinemia, Igf-I, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Model, Models, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Postmenopausal Women, Resistance, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Serum-Insulin, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99399.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99399.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The prognostic value of the copy number (GCN) and protein expression of the mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) gene for survival of patients with non-small cell lung cancer NSCLC) remains controversial. This study aims to comprehensively and quantitatively asses the suitability of MET GCN and protein expression to predict patients’ survival. Methods: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Google Scholar were searched for articles comparing overall survival in patients with high MET GCN or protein expression with those with low level. Pooled hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using the random and the fixed-effects models. Subgroup and sensitivity analyses were also performed. Results: Eighteen eligible studies enrolling 5,516 patients were identified. Pooled analyses revealed that high MET GCN or protein expression was associated with poor overall survival (OS) (GCN: HR = 1.90, 95% CI 1.35-2.68, p, 0.001; protein expression: HR = 1.52, 95% CI 1.08-2.15, p = 0.017). In Asian populations (GCN: HR = 2.22, 95% CI 1.46-3.38, p, 0.001; protein expression: HR = 1.89, 95% CI 1.34-2.68, p, 0.001), but not in the non-Asian subset. For adenocarcinoma, high MET GCN or protein expression indicated decreased OS (GCN: HR = 1.49, 95% CI 1.05-2.10, p = 0.025; protein expression: HR = 1.69, 95% CI 1.31-2.19, p, 0.001). Results were similar for multivariate analysis (GCN: HR = 1.61, 95% CI 1.15-2.25, p = 0.005; protein expression: HR = 2.18, 95% CI 1.60-2.97, p, 0.001). The results of the sensitivity analysis were not materially altered and did not draw different conclusions. Conclusions: Increased MET GCN or protein expression was significantly associated with poorer survival in patients with surgically resected NSCLC; this information could potentially further stratify patients in clinical treatment.

Keywords: Activation, Adenocarcinoma, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Asian, C-Met, Cancer, Cell, Clinical, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Expression, Factor Receptor, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Hepatocyte Growth-Factor, Information, Intervals, Lung, Lung Cancer, Markers, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Models, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, Nsclc, Pathway, Patients, Populations, Prognostic, Protein, Pubmed, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Survival, Treatment, Trials, Value, Web Of Science

? Wu, Y., Liu, H.B., Shi, X.F. and Song, Y. (2014), Conventional hypoglycaemic agents and the risk of lung cancer in patients with diabetes: A meta-analysis. *PLoS One*, **9** (6), Article Number: e99577.

Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99577.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99577.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Accumulating evidence suggests that hypoglycaemic agents influence lung cancer risk in patients with diabetes. It remains to be fully elucidated whether conventional hypoglycaemic agents (metformin, sulfonylureas, thiazolidinediones [TZDs] or insulin) affect lung cancer incidence in patients with diabetes. Methods: We performed a meta-analysis using EMBASE, MEDLINE and Web of Science to search randomised controlled trials (RCTs), cohort studies, and case-control studies published up to October 2013 that assessed the effects of metformin, sulfonylurea, TZDs or insulin on lung cancer risk in subjects with diabetes. Fixed and random effects meta-analysis models were used, and the effect size was expressed as a summary odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI). The Grades of Research, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach was applied to define the quality of the evidence. Results: Analysis of 15 studies (11 cohort studies, 2 case-control studies, and 2 RCTs) showed that metformin use was associated with a 15% reduction in risk of lung cancer (OR 0.85, 95% CI 0.77 to 0.92), but this finding was not supported by sub-analysis of smoking-adjusted studies (OR 0.84, 95% CI 0.61 to 1.06). Moreover, sulfonylurea or TZDs use was not associated with increased or decreased lung cancer risk, respectively (OR 1.10, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.26), (OR 0.86, 95% CI 0.70 to 1.02). Higher lung cancer risk was related to insulin (OR 1.23, 95% CI 1.10 to 1.35). However, all data from RCTs failed to demonstrate a statistically significant effect. Conclusions: This analysis demonstrated that metformin use may reduce lung cancer risk in patients with diabetes but not in a smoking-adjusted subgroup and that insulin use may be associated with an increased lung cancer risk in subjects with diabetes.

Keywords: Activated Receptor-Gamma, Analysis, Apoptosis, Approach, Assessment, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, Clinical-Trials, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Conventional, Data, Diabetes, Effect Size, Effects, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Glucose, Grade, Incidence, Influence, Insulin, Intervals, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medline, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metformin, Methods, Models, Odds Ratio, Patients, Ppar-Gamma, Quality, Quality Of, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Reduction, Research, Results, Risk, Science, Size, Thiazolidinedione Use, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99718.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99718.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Emergence agitation (EA) is a common complication in children under sevoflurane anesthesia. The aim of this meta-analysis was to evaluate the effects of intravenous dexmedetomidine on EA in children under sevoflurane anesthesia. Methods: A comprehensive literature search was conducted to identify clinical trials that evaluated the effects of intravenous dexmedetomidine and placebo on EA in children under sevoflurane anesthesia. The search collected trials from MEDLINE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Embase, and Web of Science. Analysis was conducted using STATA version 12.0. Data from each trial were pooled using relative ratio (RR) for dichotomous data or weighted mean difference (WMD) for continuous data and corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Heterogeneity assessment, sensitivity analysis, and publication bias were performed. Results: Twelve trials, in which 459 patients received dexmedetomidine and 353 patients received placebo, were included in this analysis. We found that intravenous dexmedetomidine decreased the incidences of EA (RR = 0.346, 95% CI 0.263 to 0.453, P<0.001), and postoperative pain (RR = 0.405, 95% CI 0.253 to 0.649, P<0.001). Intravenous dexmedetomidine also prolonged extubation time (WMD = 0.617, 95% CI 0.276 to 958, P<0.001), and emergence time (WMD = 0.997, 95% CI 0.392 to 1.561, P = 0.001). Further evidences are required to evaluate the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV). Sensitivity analysis strengthened evidences for lower incidences of EA, pain, and prolonged extubation time, and emergence time. Funnel plots did not detect any significant publication bias. Conclusion: Meta-analysis demonstrated that dexmedetomidine decreased the incidence of EA in children under sevoflurane anesthesia.

Keywords: Agitation, Analysis, Anesthesia, Assessment, Bias, Children, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Uses, Complication, Confidence, Data, Effects, Emergence, General-Anesthesia, Greater Incidence, Halothane, Incidence, Intensive-Care, Interval, Intranasal Fentanyl, Intravenous, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nausea, Nausea And Vomiting, P, Pain, Patients, Placebo, Postoperative, Postoperative Nausea And Vomiting, Postoperative Pain, Postoperative Recovery, Prolonged, Publication, Publication Bias, Reduces Agitation, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Sevoflurane, Surgery, Trial, Tube Placement, Version, Vomiting, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99763.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99763.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Many studies have investigated the prognostic role of E-cadherin in patients with NSCLC; however, the result still remains inconclusive. An up-to data system review and meta-analysis was necessary to give a comprehensive evaluation of prognostic role of E-cadherin in NSCLC. Methods: Eligible studies were searched in Pubmed, Embase and Web of Science databases. The inclusion criteria were studies that assessed the relationship between E-cadherin expression detected by immunohistochemistry (IHC) and the prognosis or clinicopathological features in patients with NSCLC. Subgroup analysis according to race, percentage of reduced/negative E-cadherin expression, histological type, and sample size were also conducted. Odds ratio (OR) or hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated to examine the risk or hazard association. Results: A total of 29 studies including 4010 patients were qualified for analysis. The analysis suggested that downregulated E-cadherin expression was significant associated with unfavorable overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival/progression-free survival (DFS/PFS) in patients with NSCLC. Subgroup analysis by race, percentage of reduced/negative E-cadherin expression, sample size also found the significant association in OS. When only the stage I NSCLC were considered, downregulated E-cadherin expression still had an unfavorable impact on OS. Additionally, downregulated E-cadherin expression was significantly associated with differentiation grade, lymphnode metastasis, vascular invasion, and TNM stage. Conclusion: Downregulated E-cadherin expression detected by IHC seems to correlate with tumour progression and could serve as an important prognostic factor in patients with NSCLC.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Association, Beta-Catenin, Cancer, Carcinoma, Clinical-Significance, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Databases, Differentiation, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, Evaluation, Expression, Factor Receptor, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Immunohistochemistry, Impact, Interval, Lung, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Nsclc, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Progression, Race, Results, Review, Risk, Role, Sample Size, Science, Size, Stage-I Nsclc, Survival, Vimentin, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e99790.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e99790.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Current studies give us inconsistent results regarding the association of neoplasms and zinc(II) serum and tissues concentrations. The results of to-date studies using meta-analysis are summarized in this paper. Methods: Web of Science (Science citation index expanded), PubMed (Medline), Embase and CENTRAL were searched. Articles were reviewed by two evaluators; quality was assessed by Newcastle-Ottawa scale; meta-analysis was performed including meta-regression and publication bias analysis. Results: Analysis was performed on 114 case control, cohort and cross-sectional studies of 22737 participants. Decreased serum zinc level was found in patients with lung (effect size = -1.04), head and neck (effect size = -1.43), breast (effect size = -0.93), liver (effect size = -2.29), stomach (effect size = -1.59), and prostate (effect size = -1.36) cancers; elevation was not proven in any tumor. More specific zinc patterns are evident at tissue level, showing increase in breast cancer tissue (effect size = 1.80) and decrease in prostatic (effect size = -3.90), liver (effect size = -8.26), lung (effect size = -3.12), and thyroid cancer (effect size = -2.84). The rest of the included tumors brought ambiguous results, both in serum and tissue zinc levels across the studies. The association between zinc level and stage or grade of tumor has not been revealed by meta-regression. Conclusion: This study provides evidence on cancer-specific tissue zinc level alteration. Although serum zinc decrease was associated with most tumors mentioned herein, further - prospective - studies are needed.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Case-Control, Citation, Citation Index, Cohort, Control, Copper, Zinc Ratio, Cross-Sectional Studies, Cu-Zn Ratio, Effect Size, Evidence, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Human Prostate, Index, Liver, Lung, Lung-Cancer Patients, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Neck, Neoplasms, Neutron-Activation Analysis, Patients, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Results, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Serum, Size, Thyroid Cancer, Trace-Element Concentrations, Tumor, Vitamin-A, Web Of Science, X-Ray-Fluorescence, Zinc, Zinc(Ii)

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e100122.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e100122.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Two polymorphisms, -260C/T and -651C/T, in the CD14 gene have been implicated in susceptibility to cancer. However, the results remain inconclusive. This meta-analysis aimed to investigate the association between the two polymorphisms and risk of cancer. Methods: All eligible case-control studies published up to March 2014 were identified by searching PubMed, Web of Science, CNKI and Wan Fang database. Pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to access the strength of this association in fixed- or random-effects model. Results: 17 case-control studies from fourteen articles were included. Of those, there were 17 studies (4198 cases and 4194 controls) for -260C/T polymorphism and three studies (832 cases and 1190 controls) for -651C/T polymorphism. Overall, no significant associations between the two polymorphisms of CD14 gene and cancer risk were found. When stratified by ethnicity, cancer type and source of control, similar results were observed among them. In addition, in further subgroups analysis by Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection status and tumor location in gastric cancer subgroup, we found that the CD14 -260C/T polymorphism may increase the risk of gastric cancer in H. pylori-infected individuals. Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggests that the CD14 -260C/T polymorphism may increase the risk of gastric cancer in H. pylori-infected individuals. However, large and well-designed studies are warranted to validate our findings.

Keywords: Access, Acute Lymphoblastic-Leukemia, Analysis, Articles, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cd14, Chinese, Confidence, Control, Database, Disease Risk, Ethnicity, Functional-Significance, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gene, Helicobacter Pylori, Helicobacter-Pylori Infection, Infection, Interval, Location, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Promoter Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Recognition, Results, Risk, Science, Source, Strength, Susceptibility, Tlr4, Tumor, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e100128.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e100128.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Hepatitis C genotype 6 (HCV-6) is prevalent in Southeast Asia. Data on the efficacy of direct-acting antiviral agents in chronic HCV-6 patients is limited and pegylated interferon (Peg-IFN) plus ribavirin (RBV) combination therapy remains standard therapy for those patients. Aim: Meta-analysis was performed to assess the efficacy and safety of Peg-IFN plus RBV combination therapy for chronic HCV-6 patients. Methods: Relevant studies were found by database search through Medline, Embase, Web of Science and The Cochrane Library. All published clinical trials assessing the efficacy of Peg-IFN plus RBV combination therapy for chronic HCV-6 patients were included. Sustained virological response rate (SVR) was pooled. We performed additional meta-analyses to compare the SVR outcomes of 24 versus 48 weeks of treatment in four head-to-head trials. Another second meta-analysis was also conducted to compare the efficacy of combination Peg-IFN plus RBV therapy in HCV-6 versus HCV-1 patients. Results: Thirteen studies met the inclusion criteria. The pooled SVR of all single arms was 75% (95% CI: 0.68-0.81). The SVR of 24 weeks treatment was significantly lower than that at 48 weeks, with a risk difference of 214% (95% CI: 20.25 to 20.02, p = 0.02). However, when restricted to the patients with rapid virological response (RVR), there was no significant effect on SVR between these two treatment groups, with a risk difference of 21% (95% CI: 20.1 to 0.07, p = 0.67). The SVR in HCV-6 patients was significantly higher than that in HCV-1 patients, with a relative risk of 1.35 (95% CI: 1.16-1.57, p < 0.001). Side effects were common, but rarely caused treatment discontinuation. Conclusions: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that Peg-IFN plus RBV is effective and safe for HCV-6 patients. Shortening treatment seems to be feasible in HCV-6 patients with RVR when tolerance to treatment is poor. However, this decision should be made cautiously.

Keywords: Antiviral, Asia, Assessing, Chronic, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Combination Therapy, Criteria, Data, Database, Decision, Effects, Efficacy, Epidemiology, Genotype, Groups, HCV Genotype-2, Inhibitors, Interferon, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcomes, Patients, Pegylated Interferon, Relative Risk, Response, Results, Ribavirin, Risk, Safety, Science, Southeast Asia, Standard, Strategies, Therapy, Tolerance, Treatment, Trial, Update, Virological Response, Virus-Infection, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e100168.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e100168.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The clinical and prognostic significance of CD133 in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remains controversial. To clarify a precise determinant of the clinical significance of CD133, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the association of CD133 with prognosis and clinicopathological features of NSCLC patients. Methods: The electronic and manual searches were performed through the database of Pubmed, Medline, Web of Science, Scopus, and Chinese CNKI (from January 1, 1982 to January 1, 2014) for titles and abstracts by using the following keywords: “CD133’’, “ac133’’ or “Prominin-1’’, and “lung cancer’’ to identify the studies eligible for our analysis. Meta-analysis was performed by using Review Manager 5.0 and the outcomes included the overall survival and various clinicopathological features. Results: A total of 23 studies were finally included, and our results showed that CD133 level was significantly correlated with the overall survival (OR = 2.25, 95% CI: 1.24-4.07, P = 0.008) of NSCLC patients but not with the disease free survival (OR = 1.33, 95% CI = 0.77-2.30, P = 0.31). With respect to clinicopathological features, CD133 level was positively correlated with lymph node metastasis (OR = 1.99, 95% CI = 1.06-3.74, P = 0.03), but not correlated with the histological classification (OR = 1.00, 95% CI = 0.81-1.23, P = 0.99(ac), OR = 0.87, 95% CI = 0.61-1.24, P = 0.45(sc)), or differentiation (OR = 0.94, 95% CI 0.53-1.68, Z = 0.20, P = 0.84 random-effect) of NSCLC patients. Conclusion: High level of CD133 expression trends to correlate with a worse prognosis and a higher rate of lymph node metastasis in NSCLC patients, revealing CD133 as a potential pathological prognostic marker for NSCLC patients.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Association, Biomarker, Cancer, Chinese, Classification, Clinical, Database, Differentiation, Disease, Expression, Identification, Lung, Lung Cancer, Marker, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Nsclc, Outcomes, P, Patients, Potential, Prognosis, Prognostic, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Self-Renewal, Significance, Stem-Cells, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trends, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e101354.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e101354.pdf)

Abstract: Background: BRAF mutations have been well described in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) for several years, but the clinical features of patients harboring BRAF mutations are still not well described. We performed a meta-analysis to identify common clinical features in NSCLC patients carrying BRAF mutations. Methods: We identified clinical studies that examined the association between BRAF mutations and features of NSCLC within PubMed, Embase and ISI Science Citation Index database up to October 2013. The effect size of clinical features was estimated by odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence interval (CI) for each study, using a fixed-effects or random-effects model. Results: Ten studies with a total of 5599 NSCLC patients were included. There was a 3% (170/5599) BRAF mutation rate. BRAF mutations in NSCLC were significantly associated with adenocarcinomas (ADCs) (compared with non-ADCs, OR = 4.96, 95% CI = 2.29-10.75). There were no significant differences in gender, smoking and stage in patients with and without BRAF mutations. The BRAF(V600E) mutation was more frequent in women than non-BRAF(V600E) mutations (OR = 0.27, 95% CI = 0.12-0.59), and was closely related to never smokers (OR = 0.14, 95% CI = 0.05-0.42). Conclusions: These findings have important implications for the prediction of the NSCLC sub-types more accurately combined with other genetic changes.

Keywords: Adenocarcinomas, Association, Braf(V600e) Mutation, Cancer, Cell, Changes, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Characteristics, Clinical Features, Clinical Studies, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Database, Effect Size, Features, Gender, Gene, Genetic, Interval, ISI, Lung, Lung Cancer, Melanoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mutation, Mutations, Nsclc, Papillary Thyroid-Cancer, Patients, Prediction, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Size, Smoking, Somatic Mutations, Systematic Review, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e93519.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e93519.pdf)

Abstract: The treatment of anxiety is on the edge of a new era of combinations of pharmacologic and psychosocial interventions. A new wave of translational research has focused on the use of pharmacological agents as psychotherapy adjuvants using neurobiological insights into the mechanism of the action of certain psychological treatments such as exposure therapy. Recently, d-cycloserine (DCS) an antibiotic used to treat tuberculosis has been applied to enhance exposure-based treatment for anxiety and has proved to be a promising, but as yet unproven intervention. The present study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of DCS in the enhancement of exposure therapy in anxiety disorders. A systematic review/meta-analysis was conducted. Electronic searches were conducted in the databases ISI-Web of Science, Pubmed and PsycINFO. We included only randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials with humans, focusing on the role of DCS in enhancing the action of exposure therapy for anxiety disorders. We identified 328 references, 13 studies were included in our final sample: 4 on obsessive-compulsive disorder, 2 on panic disorder, 2 on social anxiety disorder, 2 on posttraumatic stress disorder, one on acrophobia, and 2 on snake phobia. The results of the present meta-analysis show that DCS enhances exposure therapy in the treatment of anxiety disorders (Cohen d = -0.34; CI: -0.54 to -0.14), facilitating the specific process of extinction of fear. DCS seems to be effective when administered at a time close to the exposure therapy, at low doses and a limited number of times. DCS emerges as a potential new therapeutic approach for patients with refractory anxiety disorders that are unresponsive to the conventional treatments available. When administered correctly, DCS is a promising strategy for augmentation of CBT and could reduce health care costs, drop-out rates and bring faster relief to patients.

Keywords: Adjuvants, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Approach, Augmentation, Care, Cbt, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Conventional, Costs, Databases, Dc, Double-Blind, Dropout, Dropout Rates, Efficacy, Exposure, Fear, Fear Extinction, Health, Health Care, Health Care Costs, Humans, Intervention, Interventions, Isi Web Of Science, Mechanism, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Panic Disorder, Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Potential, Psychological, Psychosocial, Psychotherapy, Psycinfo, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, References, Research, Role, Science, Social, Social Phobia, Strategy, Stress, Systematic, Therapeutic, Therapy, Translational Research, Treatment, Tuberculosis

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e100402.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e100402.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of Pilates exercise in people with chronic low back pain (CLBP) through a systematic review of randomised controlled trials (RCTs). Data Sources: A search for RCTs was undertaken using Medical Search Terms and synonyms for “Pilates” and “low back pain” within the maximal date range of 10 databases. Databases included the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature; Cochrane Library; Medline; Physiotherapy Evidence Database; ProQuest: Health and Medical Complete, Nursing and Allied Health Source, Dissertation and Theses; Scopus; Sport Discus; Web of Science. Study Selection: Two independent reviewers were involved in the selection of evidence. To be included, relevant RCTs needed to be published in the English language. From 152 studies, 14 RCTs were included. Data Extraction: Two independent reviewers appraised the methodological quality of RCTs using the McMaster Critical Review Form for Quantitative Studies. The author(s), year of publication, and details regarding participants, Pilates exercise, comparison treatments, and outcome measures, and findings, were then extracted. Data Synthesis: The methodological quality of RCTs ranged from “poor” to “excellent”. A meta-analysis of RCTs was not undertaken due to the heterogeneity of RCTs. Pilates exercise provided statistically significant improvements in pain and functional ability compared to usual care and physical activity between 4 and 15 weeks, but not at 24 weeks. There were no consistent statistically significant differences in improvements in pain and functional ability with Pilates exercise, massage therapy, or other forms of exercise at any time period. Conclusions: Pilates exercise offers greater improvements in pain and functional ability compared to usual care and physical activity in the short term. Pilates exercise offers equivalent improvements to massage therapy and other forms of exercise. Future research should explore optimal Pilates exercise designs, and whether some people with CLBP may benefit from Pilates exercise more than others.

Keywords: Activity, Back Pain, Care, Chronic, Comparison, Data, Database, Databases, Dissertation, Effectiveness, English, Evidence, Exercise, Extraction, Forms, Health, Heterogeneity, Language, Literature, Low Back, Low Back Pain, Massage, Measures, Medical, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nursing, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Pain, Physical, Physical Activity, Physiotherapy, Publication, Quality, Quality Of, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Reviewers, Science, Scopus, Search, Selection, Sport, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Therapy, Theses, Time Period, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e100837.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e100837.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Accurate classification of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) using morphological features has several limitations. However, the use of thyroid transcription factor 1 (TTF-1) and Napsin A as markers for the identification of various subtypes of NSCLC has shown promise. This meta-analysis was designed to evaluate the diagnostic value of combined TTF-1 and Napsin A test to distinguish lung adenocarcinoma from squamous cell carcinoma. Methods: The Medline, EMBASE and Web of Science databases were searched, along with the reference lists of relevant articles (up to May 4, 2014). Ten studies containing 1,446 subjects were identified. The sensitivity, specificity, diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) and area under the summary receiver operating characteristics curve (AUC) were calculated to estimate the combined diagnostic value of TTF-1 and Napsin A. Results: The pooled sensitivity and specificity were 0.76 (95% CI: 0.69-0.83) and 1.00 (95% CI: 0.92-1.00), respectively. The positive and negative likelihood ratios were 877.60 (95% CI: 8.40-91533.40) and 0.24 (95% CI: 0.18-0.32). The DOR was 3719 (95% CI: 33-414884). The AUC was 0.92 (95% CI: 0.89-0.94). The patient’s location was a source of heterogeneity for sensitivity. The patient’s location, the study’s sample size and the threshold used to determine positive staining were consistently found to be sources of heterogeneity for specificity in subgroup analyses and meta-regression. Conclusions: The combined test of TTF-1 and Napsin A presents a promising alternative method, useful to distinguish between lung adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Alternative, Analyses, Articles, Auc, Biopsy Specimens, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Characteristics, Classification, Cytokeratin 5, 6, Databases, Diagnostic, Differential-Diagnosis, Double Stain, Embase, Factor-I, Heterogeneity, Identification, Immunohistochemical Markers, Location, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nsclc, Odds Ratio, Pulmonary, Receiver Operating Characteristics Curve, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Sample Size, Science, Sensitivity, Size, Source, Sources, Specificity, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Test, Threshold, Tissue Microarray, Transcription, Utility, Value, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e101131.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e101131.pdf)

Abstract: There is a growing concern both inside and outside the scientific community over the lack of reproducibility of experiments. The depth and detail of reported methods are critical to the reproducibility of findings, but also for making it possible to compare and integrate data from different studies. In this study, we evaluated in detail the methods reporting in a comprehensive set of trypanosomiasis experiments that should enable valid reproduction, integration and comparison of research findings. We evaluated a subset of other parasitic (Leishmania, Toxoplasma, Plasmodium, Trichuris and Schistosoma) and non-parasitic (Mycobacterium) experimental infections in order to compare the quality of method reporting more generally. A systematic review using PubMed (2000-2012) of all publications describing gene expression in cells and animals infected with Trypanosoma spp was undertaken based on PRISMA guidelines; 23 papers were identified and included. We defined a checklist of essential parameters that should be reported and have scored the number of those parameters that are reported for each publication. Bibliometric parameters (impact factor, citations and h-index) were used to look for association between Journal and Author status and the quality of method reporting. Trichuriasis experiments achieved the highest scores and included the only paper to score 100% in all criteria. The mean of scores achieved by Trypanosoma articles through the checklist was 65.5% (range 32-90%). Bibliometric parameters were not correlated with the quality of method reporting (Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient <-0.5; p>0.05). Our results indicate that the quality of methods reporting in experimental parasitology is a cause for concern and it has not improved over time, despite there being evidence that most of the assessed parameters do influence the results. We propose that our set of parameters be used as guidelines to improve the quality of the reporting of experimental infection models as a pre-requisite for integrating and comparing sets of data.

Keywords: Animals, Articles, Association, Bibliometric, Chronic Chagasic Cardiomyopathy, Citations, Community, Comparison, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Criteria, Data, Evidence, Experimental, Experimental Cerebral Malaria, Experimental Infection, Experiments, Expression, Gene, Gene Expression, Gene-Expression Profiles, Guidelines, H Index, H-Index, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Impact, Impact Factor, Infected, Infection, Infections, Influence, Integration, Journal, Leishmania, Methods, Microarray Analysis, Models, Mycobacterium-Tuberculosis, Papers, Parasitology, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Rank, Reporting, Reproducibility, Reproduction, Research, Review, Scientific Community, Systematic, Systematic Review, Th2 Immune-Responses, Toxoplasma-Gondii Infection, Trichuris-Muris Infection, Trypanosoma-Cruzi Infection

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e101211.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e101211.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Purpose: In 2007, the WHO classification of brain tumors was extended by three new entities of glioneuronal tumors: papillary glioneuronal tumor (PGNT), rosette-forming glioneuronal tumor of the fourth ventricle (RGNT) and glioneuronal tumor with neuropil-like islands (GNTNI). Focusing on clinical characteristics and outcome, the authors performed a comprehensive individual patient data (IPD) meta-analysis of the cases reported in literature until December 2012. Methods: PubMed, Embase and Web of Science were searched for peer-reviewed articles reporting on PGNT, RGNT, and GNTNI using predefined keywords. Results: 95 publications reported on 182 patients (PGNT, 71; GNTNI, 26; RGNT, 85). Median age at diagnosis was 23 years (range 4-75) for PGNT, 27 years (range 6-79) for RGNT, and 40 years (range 2-65) for GNTNI. Ninety-seven percent of PGNT and 69% of GNTNI were located in the supratentorial region, 23% of GNTNI were in the spinal cord, and 80% of RGNT were localized in the posterior fossa. Complete resection was reported in 52 PGNT (73%), 36 RGNT (42%), and 7 GNTNI (27%) patients. Eight PGNT, 3 RGNT, and 12 GNTNI patients were treated with chemo- and/or radiotherapy as the primary postoperative treatment. Follow-up data were available for 132 cases. After a median follow-up time of 1.5 years (range 0.2-25) across all patients, 1.5-year progression-free survival rates were 52 +/- 12% for GNTNI, 86 +/- 5% for PGNT, and 100% for RGNT. The 1.5-year overall-survival were 95 +/- 5%, 98 +/- 2%, and 100%, respectively. Conclusions: The clinical understanding of the three new entities of glioneuronal tumors, PGNT, RGNT and GNTNI, is currently emerging. The present meta-analysis will hopefully contribute to a delineation of their diagnostic, therapeutic, and prognostic profiles. However, the available data do not provide a solid basis to define the optimum treatment approach. Hence, a central register should be established.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Approach, Articles, Authors, Brain, Brain Tumors, Central-Nervous-System, Characteristics, Classification, Clinical, Data, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Dissemination, Dysembryoplastic Neuroepithelial Tumor, Entity, Features, Follow-Up, Literature, Median, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Patient, Patients, Peer-Reviewed, Postoperative, Primary, Profiles, Prognostic, Publications, Pubmed, Radiotherapy, Rates, Region, Reporting, Results, Science, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal-Cord, Survival, Survival Rates, Therapeutic, Treatment, Tumor, Understanding, Variant, Web Of Science, WHO

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e101312.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e101312.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Mobile health (mHealth) has undergone exponential growth in recent years. Patients and healthcare professionals are increasingly using health-related applications, at the same time as concerns about ethical issues, bias, conflicts of interest and privacy are emerging. The general aim of this paper is to provide an overview of the current state of development of mHealth. Methods and Findings: To exemplify the issues, we made a systematic review of the pain-related apps available in scientific databases (Medline, Web of Science, Gale, Psycinfo, etc.) and the main application shops (App Store, Blackberry App World, Google Play, Nokia Store and Windows Phone Store). Only applications (designed for both patients and clinicians) focused on pain education, assessment and treatment were included. Of the 47 papers published on 34 apps in scientific databases, none were available in the app shops. A total of 283 pain-related apps were found in the five shops searched, but no articles have been published on these apps. The main limitation of this review is that we did not look at all stores in all countries. Conclusions: There is a huge gap between the scientific and commercial faces of mHealth. Specific efforts are needed to facilitate knowledge translation and regulate commercial health-related apps.

Keywords: Application, Articles, Assessment, Bias, Chronic Widespread Pain, Conflicts Of Interest, Databases, Development, Education, Electronic Diary Assessment, Ethical, Ethical Issues, Field, General, Google, Growth, Health, Issues, Knowledge, Knowledge Translation, Limitation, Low-Back-Pain, Medline, Methods, Momentary Assessment, Overview, Pain, Papers, Patients, Personal Digital Assistant, Privacy, Recent, Review, Science, Sickle-Cell-Disease, Smartphone-Based Intervention, State, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temporomandibular Disorder Pain, Therapist-Feedback, Translation, Treatment, Web Of Science, Wireless Technology

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e101615.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e101615.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Holmium laser enucleation (HoLEP) in surgical treatment of benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) potentially offers advantages over transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP). Methods: Published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were identified from PubMed, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and the Cochrane Library up to October 10, 2013 (updated on February 5, 2014). After methodological quality assessment and data extraction, meta-analysis was performed using STATA 12.0 and Trial Sequential Analysis (TSA) 0.9 software. Results: Fifteen studies including 8 RCTs involving 855 patients met the criteria. The results of meta-analysis showed that: a) efficacy indicators: there was no significant difference in quality of life between the two groups (P>0.05), but compared with the TURP group, Qmax was better at 3 months and 12 months, PVR was less at 6, 12 months, and IPSS was lower at 12 months in the HoLEP, b) safety indicators: compared with the TURP, HoLEP had less blood transfusion (RR 0.17, 95% CI 0.06 to 0.47), but there was no significant difference in early and late postoperative complications (P>0.05), and c) perioperative indicators: HoLEP was associated with longer operation time (WMD 14.19 min, 95% CI 6.30 to 22.08 min), shorter catheterization time (WMD -19.97 h, 95% CI -24.24 to -15.70 h) and hospital stay (WMD -25.25 h, 95% CI -29.81 to -20.68 h). Conclusions: In conventional meta-analyses, there is no clinically relevant difference in early and late postoperative complications between the two techniques, but HoLEP is preferable due to advantage in the curative effect, less blood transfusion rate, shorter catheterization duration time and hospital stay. However, trial sequential analysis does not allow us to draw any solid conclusion in overall clinical benefit comparison between the two approaches. Further large, well-designed, multicentre/international RCTs with long-term data and the comparison between the two approaches remain open.

Keywords: 2-Center, Analysis, Assessment, Blood, Blood Transfusion, Boundaries, Catheterization, Citation, Clinical, Clinical-Trials, Comparison, Complications, Conventional, Criteria, Data, Duration, Efficacy, Embase, Extraction, Follow-Up, Grams, Groups, Holep, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Indicators, Information Size, Laser, Life, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Obstruction, Open, Operation, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Prospective Trial, Results, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Sequential, Software, Surgical Treatment, Systematic Review, Techniques, Transfusion, Treatment, Trial

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e101698.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e101698.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The ability of a scientist to maintain a continuous stream of publication may be important, because research requires continuity of effort. However, there is no data on what proportion of scientists manages to publish each and every year over long periods of time.

Methodology/Principal Findings: Using the entire Scopus database, we estimated that there are 15,153,100 publishing scientists (distinct author identifiers) in the period 1996–2011. However, only 150,608 (<1%) of them have published something in each and every year in this 16-year period (uninterrupted, continuous presence [UCP] in the literature). This small core of scientists with UCP are far more cited than others, and they account for 41.7% of all papers in the same period and 87.1% of all papers with >1000 citations in the same period. Skipping even a single year substantially affected the average citation impact. We also studied the birth and death dynamics of membership in this influential UCP core, by imputing and estimating UCP-births and UCP-deaths. We estimated that 16,877 scientists would qualify for UCP-birth in 1997 (no publication in 1996, UCP in 1997–2012) and 9,673 scientists had their UCP-death in 2010. The relative representation of authors with UCP was enriched in Medical Research, in the academic sector and in Europe/North America, while the relative representation of authors without UCP was enriched in the Social Sciences and Humanities, in industry, and in other continents.

Conclusions: The proportion of the scientific workforce that maintains a continuous uninterrupted stream of publications each and every year over many years is very limited, but it accounts for the lion’s share of researchers with high citation impact. This finding may have implications for the structure, stability and vulnerability of the scientific workforce.

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e102058.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e102058.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Epidemiological studies have shown that E-selectin gene polymorphisms (A561C and C1839T) may be associated with essential hypertension (EH), but the results are conflicting in different ethnic populations. Thus, we performed this meta-analysis to investigate a more authentic association between E-selectin gene polymorphisms and the risk of EH. Methods: We searched the relevant studies for the present meta-analysis from the following electronic databases: PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, Web of Science, Wanfang Data, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to evaluate the strength of the association between E-selectin gene polymorphisms and EH susceptibility. The pooled ORs were performed for dominant model, allelic model and recessive model. The publication bias was examined by Begg’s funnel plots and Egger’s test. Results: A total of eleven studies met the inclusion criteria. All studies came from Asians. Ten studies (12 cohorts) evaluated the A561C polymorphism and EH risk, including 2,813 cases and 2,817 controls. The pooled OR was 2.280 (95% CI: 1.893-2.748, P<0.001) in dominant model, 5.284 (95% CI: 2.679-10.420, P<0.001) in recessive model and 2.359 (95% CI: 1.981-2.808, P = 0.001) in allelic model. Four studies (six cohorts) evaluated C1839T polymorphism and EH risk, including 1,700 cases and 1,681 controls. The pooled OR was 0.785 (95% CI: 0.627-0.983, P = 0.035) in dominant model, 1.250 (95% CI: 0.336-4.652, P = 0.739) in recessive model and 0.805 (95% CI: 0.649-0.999, P = 0.049) in allelic model. Conclusion: The current meta-analysis concludes that the C allele of E-selectin A561C gene polymorphism might increase the EH risk in Asian population, whereas the T allele of E-selectin C1839T gene polymorphism might decrease the EH risk.

Keywords: Asian, Asians, Association, Bias, Blood-Pressure, China, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Databases, E-Selectin, Eh, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Google, Google Scholar, Hypertension, Interval, Ischemic-Stroke, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Strength, Susceptibility, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e102323.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e102323.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysis was conducted to evaluate the correlations of a common polymorphism (677C>T) in the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene with risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Method: The following electronic databases were searched without language restrictions: Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013) and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013). Meta-analysis was performed using STATA statistical software. Odds ratios (ORs) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. Results: Eight cohort studies met all inclusion criteria and were included in this meta-analysis. A total of 2,292 ESRD patients with CVD were involved in this meta-analysis. Our meta-analysis results revealed that the MTHFR 677C>T polymorphism might increase the risk of CVD in ESRD patients (TT vs. CC: OR = 2.75, 95% CI = 1.35 similar to 5.59, P = 0.005; CT+TT vs. CC: OR = 1.39, 95% CI = 1.09 similar to 1.78, P = 0.008; TT vs. CC+CT: OR = 2.52, 95% CI = 1.25 similar to 5.09, P = 0.010; respectively). Further subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that the MTHFR 677C > T polymorphism was associated with an elevated risk for CVD in ESRD patients among Asians (TT vs. CC: OR = 3.38, 95% CI = 1.11 similar to 10.28, P = 0.032; CT+TT vs. CC: OR = 1.44, 95% CI = 1.05 similar to 1.97, P = 0.022; TT vs. CC+CT: OR = 3.15, 95% CI = 1.02 similar to 9.72, P = 0.046; respectively), but not among Africans or Caucasians (all P > 0.05). Conclusion: Our findings indicate that the MTHFR 677C>T polymorphism may be associated with an elevated risk for CVD in ESRD patients, especially among Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Chinese, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlations, Criteria, Database, Databases, Disease, Embase, Ethnicity, Gene, Intervals, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mthfr, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Renal, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e102477.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e102477.pdf)

Abstract: To investigate the relationship of Apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene polymorphism to colorectal neoplasia (CRN), we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis. Eligible studies were identified through a systematic literature review from PubMed, EMBASE, and the Science Citation Index up to February 2014. A combined analysis was performed, followed by a subgroup analyses stratified by the study design. We used data collected from 8 prospective studies involving respectively a total of 9243 participants and 4310 CRN cases which including 438 patients with colorectal adenoma (CRA), and 3873 patients with colorectal carcinoma (CRC). The pooled data from this meta-analysis indicated there was no significant association between APOE polymorphism and CRN (epsilon 2: P = 0.51, OR 1.04 95% CI 0.93 to 1.16; epsilon 4: P = 0.72, OR 0.98 95% CI 0.90 to 1.07). Interestingly, subgroup analysis demonstrated there was a significant decreased risk for proximal CRN in patients with APOE epsilon 4 (P = 0.0007, OR 0.52 95% CI 0.35 to 0.76). Data showed no significant association between APOE genotype and overall CRN. However, compared with those carry APOE epsilon 3 alleles, persons with APOE epsilon 4 genotype have significant decreased risk suffering from proximal CRN but not from distal CRN.

Keywords: Adenoma, Amino-Acid-Sequence, Analyses, Analysis, Apoe, Apolipoprotein E, Association, Breast-Cancer, Carcinoma, Cholesterol Transport Protein, Citation, Colorectal, Data, Design, E Genotype, E Phenotype, Embase, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Lipid-Metabolism, Literature, Literature Review, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Genotypes, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Rectal-Cancer, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Serum-Lipids, Study Design, Suffering, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Triglyceride-Rich Particles

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e102484.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e102484.pdf)

Abstract: Arterial ischemia and hemorrhage are associated with bevacizumab, an inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor that is widely used to treat many types of cancers. As specific types of arterial ischemia and hemorrhage, cerebrovascular events such as central nervous system (CNS) ischemic events and CNS hemorrhage are serious adverse events. However, increased cerebrovascular events have not been uniformly reported by previous studies. New randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have been reported in recent years and we therefore conducted an up-to-date meta-analysis of RCTs to fully characterize the risk of cerebrovascular events with bevacizumab. We searched the databases of PubMed, Web of Science, and the American Society of Clinical Oncology conferences to identify relevant clinical trials up to February 2014. Eligible studies included prospective RCTs that directly compared patients with cancer treated with and without bevacizumab. A total of 12,917 patients from 17 RCTs were included in our analysis. Patients treated with bevacizumab had a significantly increased risk of cerebrovascular events compared with patients treated with control medication, with a relative risk of 3.28 (95% CI, 1.97-5.48). The risks of CNS ischemic events and CNS hemorrhage were increased compared with control, with RRs of 3.22 (95% CI, 1.71-6.07) and 3.09 (95% CI, 1.36-6.99), respectively. Risk varied with the bevacizumab dose, with RRs of 3.97 (95% CI, 2.15-7.36) and 1.96 (95% CI, 0.76-5.06) at 5 and 2.5 mg/kg/week, respectively. Higher risks were observed in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (RR, 6.42; 95% CI, 1.76-35.57), and no significant risk was observed in other types of tumors. In conclusion, the addition of bevacizumab significantly increased the risk of cerebrovascular events compared with controls, including CNS ischemic events and CNS hemorrhage. The risk may vary with bevacizumab dose and tumor type.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Analysis, Anti-Vegf Therapy, Arterial Thromboembolic Events, Bevacizumab, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, Central Nervous System, Cerebrovascular, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cns, Colorectal Cancer, Conferences, Control, Databases, Double-Blind, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Events, Growth, Growth Factor, Hemorrhage, Inhibitor, Ischemia, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Oncology, Ovarian-Cancer, Patients, Phase-Iii Trial, Placebo, Plus Bevacizumab, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recent, Relative Risk, Risk, Risks, Science, Tumor, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e102503.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e102503.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The relationship between radial scars and breast cancer is unclear, as the results of different studies are inconsistent. We aim to solve the controversy and assess the breast cancer risk of radial scars. Methods: Case-control or cohort studies about radial scars and breast cancer risk published in PubMed, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library from 2000 to 2013 were searched. Heterogeneity for the eligible data was assessed and a pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Results: Five observational studies involving 2521 cases and 20290 controls were included in our study. From pooled analysis, radial scars were found to have a 1.33 fold increased risk of breast cancer, but which was not significant (P = 0.138). Sample size contributed to heterogeneity. In subgroup analysis, the results pooled from studies with sample size >2000 show that presence of radial scars was associated with 1.6 times breast cancer risk compared to absence of radial scars. Radial scars increased the risk of breast cancer among women with proliferative disease without atypia, but no significant association between radial scars and carcinoma was noted among women with atypical hyperplasia. Conclusions: Radial scars tend to be associated with an increased breast cancer risk. Radial scars should be considered among women with proliferative disease without atypia, while atypical hyperplasia is still the primary concern among women with both radial scars and atypical hyperplasia.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Biopsies, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carcinoma, Cohort, Complex Sclerosing Lesion, Confidence, Data, Disease, Health, Heterogeneity, Interval, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Observational, Observational Studies, Odds Ratio, P, Pooled Analysis, Primary, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Sample, Sample Size, Science, Screening-Program, Size, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e102670.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e102670.pdf)

Abstract: Background: “Cumulative meta-analysis” describes a statistical procedure to calculate, retrospectively, summary estimates from the results of similar trials every time the results of a further trial in the series had become available. In the early 1990s, comparisons of cumulative meta-analyses of treatments for myocardial infarction with advice promulgated through medical textbooks showed that research had continued long after robust estimates of treatment effects had accumulated, and that medical textbooks had overlooked strong, existing evidence from trials. Cumulative meta-analyses have subsequently been used to assess what could have been known had new studies been informed by systematic reviews of relevant existing evidence and how waste might have been reduced. Methods and Findings: We used a systematic approach to identify and summarise the findings of cumulative meta-analyses of studies of the effects of clinical interventions, published from 1992 to 2012. Searches were done of PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Methodology Register and Science Citation Index. A total of 50 eligible reports were identified, including more than 1,500 cumulative meta-analyses. A variety of themes are illustrated with specific examples. The studies showed that initially positive results became null or negative in meta-analyses as more trials were done; that early null or negative results were over-turned; that stable results (beneficial, harmful and neutral) would have been seen had a meta-analysis been done before the new trial; and that additional trials had been much too small to resolve the remaining uncertainties. Conclusions: This large, unique collection of cumulative meta-analyses highlights how a review of the existing evidence might have helped researchers, practitioners, patients and funders make more informed decisions and choices about new trials over decades of research. This would have led to earlier uptake of effective interventions in practice, less exposure of trial participants to less effective treatments, and reduced waste resulting from unjustified research.

Keywords: Approach, Citation, Clinical, Clinical-Trials, Collection, Cumulative, Depression, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Evidence, Exposure, Health, High-Frequency, Infarction, Interventions, Knowledge, Lung-Cancer, Medical, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Myocardial Infarction, Myocardial-Infarction, Patients, Practice, Procedure, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Recommendations, Research, Researchers, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Small, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Textbooks, Therapy, Treatment, Trial, Uncertainties, Uptake, Ventilation, Waste

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e103147.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e103147.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective: Currently, no satisfactory treatment is available for sciatica caused by herniated discs and/or spinal stenosis. The objective of this study is to assess the value of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha inhibitors in the treatment of sciatica. Methods: Without language restrictions, we searched PubMed, OVID, EMBASE, the Web of Science, the Clinical Trials Registers, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the China Academic Library and Information System. We then performed a systematic review and meta-analysis on the enrolled trials that met the inclusion criteria. Results: Nine prospective randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and two before-after controlled trials involving 531 patients met our inclusion criteria and were included in this study. Our systematic assessment and meta-analysis demonstrated that in terms of the natural course of the disease, compared with the control condition, TNF-alpha inhibitors neither significantly relieved lower back and leg pain (both p>0.05) nor enhanced the proportion of patients who felt overall satisfaction (global perceived effect (satisfaction)) or were able to return to work (return to work) (combined endpoint; p>0.05) at the short-term, medium-term and long-term follow-ups. In addition, compared with the control condition, TNF-alpha inhibitors could reduce the risk ratio (RR) of discectomy or radicular block (combined endpoint; RR = 0.51, 95% CI 0.26 to 1.00, p = 0.049) at medium-term follow-up, but did not decrease RR at the short-term (RR = 0.64, 95% CI 0.17 to 2.40, p = 0.508) and long-term follow-ups (RR = 0.64, 95% CI 0.40 to 1.03, p = 0.065). Conclusion: The currently available evidence demonstrated that other than reducing the RR of discectomy or radicular block (combined endpoint) at medium-term follow-up, TNF-alpha inhibitors showed limited clinical value in the treatment of sciatica caused by herniated discs and/or spinal stenosis.

Keywords: Academic, Assessment, China, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Control, Course, Criteria, Disease, Embase, Evidence, Follow-Up, Global, Information, Inhibitors, Language, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Natural, Necrosis, Pain, Patients, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Restrictions, Results, Review, Risk, Satisfaction, Sciatica, Science, Spinal, Stenosis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tnf Alpha, Tnf-Alpha, Treatment, Tumor, Tumor Necrosis Factor, Value, Web Of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e103466.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e103466.pdf)

Abstract: Background: We investigated the serological association of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection with age-related macular degeneration (AMD). Methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis was performed. PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and the Association of Research in Vision and Ophthalmology abstracts were searched to identify studies investigating the serological association of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection with age-related macular degeneration. The quality of original studies was assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa scale. Heterogeneity was explored with meta-regression. The odds ratios (ORs) and standardized mean differences (SMD) of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection between AMD patients and controls were pooled. Results: In total, 9 studies met the inclusion criteria using the Newcastle-Ottawa scale scores ranging from 4 to 9. There was heterogeneity among studies due to a difference in the study designs and measurement of exposure to Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. The overall OR of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection with AMD was 1.11 (95% confidence interval: 0.78-1.57, P = 0.56). The overall SMD of antibody titer between AMD and control was 0.43 (95% confidence interval: -0.12 to 0.99, P = 0.13). Conclusions: Evidence from the current published literature suggested no statistically significant association between Chlamydia pneumoniae infection and AMD.

Keywords: Age-Related, Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Amd, Antibody, Association, Confidence, Control, Criteria, Evidence, Exposure, Gene, Heterogeneity, Infection, Inflammation, Interval, Literature, Macular Degeneration, Measurement, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Neovascular Membranes, Ophthalmology, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphisms, Progression, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Results, Review, Scale, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e103509.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e103509.pdf)

Abstract: Background: People who rate their health as poor experience higher all-cause mortality. Study of disease-specific association with self-rated health might increase understanding of why this association exists. Objectives: To estimate the strength of association between self-rated health and fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular disease. Methods: A comprehensive search of PubMed MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, BIOSIS, PsycINFO, DARE, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science was undertaken during June 2013. Two reviewers independently searched databases and selected studies. Inclusion criteria were prospective cohort studies or cohort analyses of randomised trials with baseline measurement of self-rated health with fatal or non-fatal cardiovascular outcomes. 20 studies were pooled quantitatively in different meta-analyses. Study quality was assessed using Newcastle-Ottawa scales. Results: ‘Poor’ relative to ‘excellent’ self-rated health (defined by most extreme categories in each study, most often’ poor’ or ‘very poor’ and ‘excellent’ or ‘good’) was associated over a follow-up of 2.3-23 years with cardiovascular mortality in studies: where varying degrees of adjustments had been made for cardiovascular disease risk (HR 1.79 (95% CI 1.50 to 2.14); 15 studies, I2 = 71.24%), and in studies reporting outcomes in people with pre-existing cardiovascular disease or ischaemic heart disease symptoms (HR 2.42 (95% CI 1.32 to 4.44); 3 studies; I2 = 71.83%). ‘Poor’ relative to ‘excellent’ self rated health was also associated with the combined outcome of fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular events (HR 1.90 (95% CI 1.26 to 2.87); 5 studies; I2 = 68.61%), Self-rated health was not significantly associated with non-fatal cardiovascular disease outcomes (HR 1.66 (95% CI 0.96 to 2.87); 5 studies; I2 = 83.60%). Conclusions: Poor self rated health is associated with cardiovascular mortality in populations with and without prior cardiovascular disease. Those with current poor self-rated health may warrant additional input from health services to identify and address reasons for their low subjective health.

Keywords: All-Cause, Analyses, Association, Biomedical Risk-Factors, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cause-Specific Mortality, Cohort, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Embase, Events, Experience, Follow-Up, Health, Health Services, Heart, Ischemic-Heart-Disease, Measurement, Medline, Men, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Outcome, Outcomes, Perceived Health, Population, Populations, Prediction, Prospective, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Randomised, Reporting, Results, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Scales, Science, Self, Services, Strength, Study Quality, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Understanding, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e101933.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e101933.pdf)

Abstract: Background: C5 palsy is a serious but poorly understood complication after posterior cervical decompression that could lead to muscle weakness, brachialgia and numbness of the upper limbs. The incidence of C5 palsy varies greatly between studies. The risk factors are inconclusive and even conflicting. Object: To perform a systematic review on the incidence and risk factors of C5 palsy after posterior cervical decompression. Materials and Methods: Four databases, PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Cochrane CENTRAL, were searched to identify eligible studies. Either a fixed-or a random-effects model was used to calculate the pooled odd ratio (RR) or standardized mean difference (SMD) with its 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Results: Of the 589 pre-recruited studies, 25 were included in this study for systematic review. The pooled incidence of C5 palsy after posterior decompression was 5.8% (95% CI: 4.4-7.2%). The incidence after open-door laminoplasty, double-door laminoplasty and laminectomy was 4.5%, 3.1% and 11.3%, respectively. The significant risk factors of C5 palsy were OPLL (OR, 2.188; 95% CI, 1.307-3.665), narrower intervertebral foramen (SMD, -0.972; 95% CI, -1.398 to -0.545), laminectomy (vs. open-door laminoplasty, OR, 2.988; 95% CI, 1.298-6.876), excessive spinal cord drift (SMD, 1.289, 95% CI, 0,197-2.381) and male gender (OR, 1.54; 95% CI, 1.036-2.301). Conclusions: The results of this systematic review suggest that patients with excessive spinal cord drift, preexisting intervertebral foramenal stenosis, OPLL, laminectomy and male gender are at high risk for postoperative C5 palsy, and risk-reduction options should be considered for such patients.

Keywords: Complication, Compression Myelopathy, Confidence, Databases, Degenerative Myelopathy, Drift, Evoked Potentials, Factors, Gender, Incidence, Interval, Lead, Longitudinal Ligament, Male, Male Gender, Materials, Methods, Model, Multivariate-Analysis, Muscle, Muscle Weakness, Nerve Root, Open-Door Laminoplasty, Options, Patients, Postoperative, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Segmental Motor Paralysis, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal-Cord, Spondylotic Myelopathy, Stenosis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e103676.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e103676.pdf)

Abstract: Background: We performed the first meta-analysis of clinical studies by investigating the effects of eye-movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) therapy on the symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and subjective distress in PTSD patients treated during the past 2 decades. Methods: We performed a quantitative meta-analysis on the findings of 26 randomized controlled trials of EMDR therapy for PTSD published between 1991 and 2013, which were identified through the ISI Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, PubMed, Scopus, PsycINFO, and the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature electronic databases, among which 22, 20, 16, and 11 of the studies assessed the effects of EMDR on the symptoms of PTSD, depression, anxiety, and subjective distress, respectively, as the primary clinical outcome. Results: The meta-analysis revealed that the EMDR treatments significantly reduced the symptoms of PTSD (g = -0.662; 95% confidence interval (CI): -0.887 to -0.436), depression (g = -0.643; 95% CI: -0.864 to -0.422), anxiety (g = -0.640; 95% CI: -0.890 to -0.390), and subjective distress (g = -0.956; 95% CI: -1.388 to -0.525) in PTSD patients. Conclusion: This study confirmed that EMDR therapy significantly reduces the symptoms of PTSD, depression, anxiety, and subjective distress in PTSD patients. The subgroup analysis indicated that a treatment duration of more than 60 min per session was a major contributing factor in the amelioration of anxiety and depression, and that a therapist with experience in conducting PTSD group therapy was a major contributing factor in the reduction of PTSD symptoms.

Keywords: Analysis, Anxiety, Children, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Confidence, Databases, Depression, Disaster, Distress, Duration, Effects, Efficacy, Emdr Treatment, Experience, First, Group Therapy, Health, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nursing, Outcome, Patients, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Primary, Prolonged Exposure, Psycinfo, Ptsd, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Relaxation, Results, Science, Scopus, Stress, Symptoms, Therapy, Treatment, Veterans, Victims, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e103847.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e103847.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In a search for an effective anticancer therapy the R&D units from leading universities and institutes reveal numerous technologies in the form of patent documents. The article addressed comparative anticancer patent landscape and technology assessment of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR): India’s largest R&D organisation with top twenty international public funded universities and institutes from eight different countries. Methodology/Principal Findings: The methodology include quantitative and qualitative assessment based on the bibliometric parameters and manual technology categorisation to understand the changing patent trends and recent novel technologies. The research finding analysed 25,254 patent documents from the year 1993 to 2013 and reported the insights of latest anticancer technologies and targets through categorisation studies at the level of drug discovery, development and treatment & diagnosis. The article has reported the technology correlation matrix of twelve secondary class technologies with 34 tertiary sub-class research area to identify the leading technologies and scope of future research through whitespaces analysis. In addition, the results have also addressed the target analysis, leading inventor, assignee, collaboration network, geographical distribution, patent trend analysis, citation maps and technology assessment with respect to international patent classification systems such as CPC, IPC and CPI codes. Conclusions/Significance: The result suggested peptide technology as the dominating research area next to gene therapy, vaccine and medical preparation containing organic compounds. The Indian CSIR has ranked itself at seventh position among the top 20 universities. Globally, the anticancer research was focused in the area of genetics and immunology, whereas Indian CSIR reported more patents related to plant extract and organic preparation. The article provided a glimpse of two decade anticancer scenario with respect to top public funded universities worldwide.

Keywords: Analysis, Anticancer, Article, Assessment, Bibliometric, Cancer Statistics, Citation, Classification, Codes, Collaboration, Correlation, Development, Diagnosis, Discovery, Distribution, Documents, Drug, Drug Discovery, Gene, Gene Therapy, Genetics, International, IPC, Landscape, Matrix, Medical, Methodology, Network, Organic, Organic Compounds, Patent, Patent Landscape, Patent Trends, Patents, Plant, Preparation, Public, Qualitative, R&D, Recent, Research, Scenario, Scope, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Technology Assessment, Therapy, Treatment, Trend, Trend Analysis, Trends, Universities, Vaccine

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e103939.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e103939.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To assess the quality of the currently available clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) for hepatocellular carcinoma, and provide a reference for clinicians in selecting the best available clinical protocols. Methods: The databases of PubMed, MEDLINE, Web of Science, Chinese Biomedical Literature database (CBM), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), WanFang, and relevant CPGs websites were systematically searched through March 2014. CPGs quality was appraised using the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research & Evaluation (AGREE) II instrument, and data analysis was performed using SPSS 13.0 software. Results: A total of 20 evidence-based and 20 expert consensus-based guidelines were included. The mean percentage of the domain scores were: scope and purpose 83% (95% confidence interval (CI), 81% to 86%), clarity of presentation 79% (95% CI, 73% to 86%), stakeholder involvement 39% (95% CI, 30% to 49%), editorial independence 58% (95% CI, 52% to 64%), rigor of development 39% (95% CI, 31% to 46%), and applicability 16% (95% CI, 10% to 23%). Evidence-based guidelines were superior to those established by consensus for the domains of rigor of development (p<0.001), clarity of presentation (p = 0.01) and applicability (p = 0.021). Conclusions: The overall methodological quality of CPGs for hepatocellular carcinoma and metastatic liver cancer is moderate, with poor applicability and potential conflict of interest issues. The evidence-based guidelines has become mainstream for high quality CPGs development; however, there is still need to further increase the transparency and quality of evidence rating, as well as the recommendation process, and to address potential conflict of interest.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Biomedical, Cancer, Carcinoma, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical Practice Guidelines, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Conflict Of Interest, Conflicts-Of-Interest, Consensus, Consensus Statement, Critical-Appraisal, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Databases, Development, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Guidelines, Follow-Up, Guidelines, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hepatology 2009, Instrument, Interval, Issues, Japan-Society, Knowledge, Literature, Liver, Liver Cancer, Management, Medline, Methods, Potential, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Presentation, Protocols, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Reference, Research, Results, Science, Scope, Software, Transparency, Treatment, United-States, Unknown Primary, Web Of Science, Websites

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e104244.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e104244.pdf)

Abstract: The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the largest source of funding for biomedical research in the world. This funding is largely effected through a competitive grants process. Each year the Center for Scientific Review (CSR) at NIH manages the evaluation, by peer review, of more than 55,000 grant applications. A relevant management question is how this scientific evaluation system, supported by finite resources, could be continuously evaluated and improved for maximal benefit to the scientific community and the taxpaying public. Towards this purpose, we have created the first system-level description of peer review at CSR by applying text analysis, bibliometric, and graph visualization techniques to administrative records. We identify otherwise latent relationships across scientific clusters, which in turn suggest opportunities for structural reorganization of the system based on expert evaluation. Such studies support the creation of monitoring tools and provide transparency and knowledge to stakeholders.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Characterization, Cocitation Analysis, Community, Competitive, Evaluation, Fields, First, Funding, Health, Knowledge, Management, Maps, Monitoring, National Institutes Of Health, Network, Nih, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Public, Purpose, Records, Research, Resources, Review, Science, Scientific Community, Source, Stakeholders, Support, Techniques, Transparency, Visualization, World

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e104488.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e104488.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective: A number of studies have assessed the relationship between beta-2 adrenergic receptor (ADRB2) gene polymorphisms and asthma risk. However, the results are inconsistent. A meta-analysis that focused on the association between asthma and all ADRB2 polymorphisms with at least three case-control studies was thus performed. Methods: A literature search of the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, CNKI, and Wangfang databases was conducted. Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were used to assess the strength of associations. Results: Arg16Gly, Gln27Glu, Thr164Ile, and Arg19Cys single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were identified in 46 case-control studies. The results showed that not all of the SNPs were associated with asthma in the overall population. Significant associations were found for the Arg16Gly polymorphism in the South American population via dominant model comparison (OR = 1.754, 95% CI = 1.179-2.609, I-2 = 16.9%, studies = 2, case = 314, control = 237) in an analysis stratified by ethnicity. For the Gln27Glu polymorphism, a protective association was found in children via recessive model comparison (OR = 0.566, 95% CI = 0.417-0.769, I-2 = 0.0%, studies = 11, case = 1693, control = 502) and homozygote genotype comparison (OR = 0.610, 95% CI = 0.434-0.856, I-2 = 0.0%, studies = 11, case = 1693, control = 1502), and in adults via dominant model comparison (OR = 0.864, 95% CI = 0.768-0.971, I-2 = 46.9%, n = 18, case = 3160, control = 3433). Conclusions: None of the ADRB2 gene polymorphisms were reproducibly associated with a risk of asthma across ethnic groups in the general population.

Keywords: Adults, Analysis, Association, Asthma, Beta(2)-Adrenergic Receptor, Beta(2)-Agonists, Candidate Genes, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Children, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Databases, Ethnic Groups, Ethnicity, Gene, General, General Population, Genotypes, Groups, Intervals, Leader Cistron, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, North Indian Population, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Strength, Taiwanese Population, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e104861.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e104861.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Multiple studies have investigated the prognostic role of red blood cell distribution width (RDW) for patients with heart failure (HF), but the results have been inconsistent. The aim of the present study was to estimate the impact of RDW on the prognosis of HF by performing a systematic review and meta-analysis. Methods and Results: The Embase, PubMed, and Web of Science databases were searched up to November 16, 2013 to identify eligible cohort studies. The quality of each study was assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS). The association between RDW, either on admission or at discharge, and HF outcomes (all-cause mortality [ACM], heart transplantation, cardiovascular mortality, and rehospitalization, etc.) were reviewed. The overall hazard ratio (HR) for the effect of RDW on ACM was pooled using a random-effects model, and the publication bias was evaluated using funnel plots and Eggers’ tests. Seventeen studies, with a total of 18288 HF patients, were included for systematic review. All eligible studies indicated that RDW on admission and RDW at discharge, as well as its change during treatment, were of prognostic significance for HF patients. The HR for the effect of a 1% increase in baseline RDW on ACM was 1.10 (95% confidence interval: 1.07-1.13), based on pooling of nine studies that provided related data. However, publication bias was observed among these studies. Conclusions: HF patients with higher RDW may have poorer prognosis than those with lower RDW. Further studies are needed to explore the potential mechanisms underlying this association.

Keywords: Anemia, Association, Bias, Biomarkers, Blood, Cardiovascular, Cell, Cohort, Confidence, Data, Databases, Discharge, Disease, Distribution, Erythropoiesis, Failure, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Heart, Heart Failure, Heart Transplantation, Impact, Inflammation, Interval, Management, Marker, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mortality, Natriuretic Peptide, No, Outcomes, Outpatients, Patients, Potential, Prognosis, Prognostic, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Rdw, Rehospitalization, Results, Review, Role, Scale, Science, Significance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transplantation, Treatment, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e104918.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e104918.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: In men with adverse prognostic factors (APFs) after radical prostatectomy (RP), the most appropriate timing to administer radiotherapy remains a subject for debate. We conducted a systemic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the therapeutic strategies: adjuvant radiotherapy (ART) and salvage radiotherapy (SRT). Materials and Methods: We comprehensively searched PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library and performed the meta-analysis of all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and retrospective comparative studies assessing the prognostic factors of ART and SRT. Results: Between May 1998 and July 2012, 2 matched control studies and 16 retrospective studies including a total of 2629 cases were identified (1404 cases for ART and 1185 cases for SRT). 5-year biochemical failure free survival (BFFS) for ART was longer than that for SRT (Hazard Ratio [HR]: 0.37; 95% CI, 0.30-0.46; p<0.00001, I-2 = 0%). 3-year BFFS was significantly longer in the ART (HR: 0.38; 95% CI, 0.28-0.52; p<0.00001, I-2 = 0%). Overall survival (OS) was also better in the ART (RR: 0.53; 95% CI, 0.41-0.68; p<0.00001, I-2 = 0%), as did disease free survival (DFS) (RR: 0.53; 95% CI, 0.43-0.66; p<0.00001, I-2 = 0%). Exploratory subgroup analysis and sensitivity analysis revealed the similar results with original analysis. Conclusion: ART therapy offers a safe and efficient alternative to SRT with longer 3-year and 5-year BFFS, better OS and DFS. Our recommendation is to suggest ART for patients with APFs and may reduce the need for SRT. Given the inherent limitations of the included studies, future well-designed RCTs are awaited to confirm and update this analysis.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Art, Assessing, Cancer Patients, Control, Disease, Embase, Failure, Follow-Up, Materials, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome Analysis, Overall Survival, Patients, Positive Surgical Margins, Postoperative Radiotherapy, Postprostatectomy Radiotherapy, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Prognostic-Significance, Prostatectomy, Pubmed, Radiation-Therapy, Radical Prostatectomy, Radiotherapy, Randomized, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Retrospective Studies, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systemic Review, Therapeutic, Therapy, Timing, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e105376.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e105376.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Observational studies have reported higher mortality among older adults treated with first-generation antipsychotics (FGAs) versus second-generation antipsychotics (SGAs). A few studies examined risk for medical events, including stroke, ventricular arrhythmia, venous thromboembolism, myocardial infarction, pneumonia, and hip fracture. Objectives: 1) Review robust epidemiologic evidence comparing mortality and medical event risk between FGAs and SGAs in older adults; 2) Quantify how much these medical events explain the observed mortality difference between FGAs and SGAs. Data sources: Pubmed and Science Citation Index. Study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions: Studies of antipsychotic users that: 1) evaluated mortality or medical events specified above; 2) restricted to populations with a mean age of 65 years or older 3) compared FGAs to SGAs, or both to a non-user group; (4) employed a “new user” design; (5) adjusted for confounders assessed prior to antipsychotic initiation; (6) and did not require survival after antipsychotic initiation. A separate search was performed for mortality estimates associated with the specified medical events. Study appraisal and synthesis methods: For each medical event, we used a non-parametric model to estimate lower and upper bounds for the proportion of the mortality difference-comparing FGAs to SGAs-mediated by their difference in risk for the medical event. Results: We provide a brief, updated summary of the included studies and the biological plausibility of these mechanisms. Of the 1122 unique citations retrieved, we reviewed 20 observational cohort studies that reported 28 associations. We identified hip fracture, stroke, myocardial infarction, and ventricular arrhythmias as potential intermediaries on the causal pathway from antipsychotic type to death. However, these events did not appear to explain the entire mortality difference. Conclusions: The current literature suggests that hip fracture, stroke, myocardial infarction, and ventricular arrhythmias partially explain the mortality difference between SGAs and FGAs.

Keywords: Adults, Age, Antipsychotics, Arrhythmia, Biological, Cerebrovascular Events, Citation, Citations, Cohort, Criteria, Data, Death, Design, Elderly-Patients, Estimates, Events, Evidence, Fracture, From, Hip Fracture, Infarction, Initiation, Intensive-Care-Unit, Interventions, Ischemic-Stroke, Literature, Mechanisms, Medical, Methods, Model, Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, Nondifferential Misclassification, Nursing-Home Residents, Observational, Observational Studies, Older Adults, Pneumonia, Populations, Potential, Results, Retrospective Cohort, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Second-Generation Antipsychotics, Sources, Stroke, Sudden-Death, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thromboembolism, Torsade-De-Pointes, Venous Thromboembolism

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e105524.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e105524.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) gene amplification has been reported in different types of cancer. We performed an up-to-date meta-analysis to further characterize the prognostic value of FGFR gene amplification in patients with cancer. Methods: A search of several databases, including MEDLINE (PubMed), EMBASE, Web of Science, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure, was conducted to identify studies examining the association between FGFR gene amplification and cancer. A total of 24 studies met the inclusion criteria, and overall incidence rates, hazard risk (HR), overall survival, disease-free survival, and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated employing fixed-or random-effects models depending on the heterogeneity of the included studies. Results: In the meta-analysis of 24 studies, the prevalence of FGFR gene amplification was FGFR1: 0.11 (95% CI: 0.08-0.13) and FGFR2: 0.04 (95% CI: 0.02-0.06). Overall survival was significantly worse among patients with FGFR gene amplification: FGFR1 [HR 1.57 (95% CI: 1.23-1.99); p = 0.0002] and FGFR2 [HR 2.27 (95% CI: 1.73-3.00); p<0.00001]. Conclusions: Current evidence supports the conclusion that the outcomes of patients with FGFR gene amplified cancers is worse than for those with non-FGFR gene amplified cancers.

Keywords: Association, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell Lung-Cancer, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Embase, Evidence, Gastric-Cancer, Gene, Growth, Growth Factor, Growth-Factor Receptor, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Hybridization Analysis, In-Situ, Incidence, Intervals, Knowledge, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Patients, Prevalence, Prognostic, Pubmed, Rates, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Selective Inhibitor, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapeutic Targets, Tyrosine Kinase, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e105538.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e105538.pdf)

Abstract: Background: HOTAIR, a newly discovered long intergenic noncoding RNA (lincRNA), has been reported to be aberrantly expressed in many types of cancers. This meta-analysis summarizes its potential role as a biomarker in malignancy. Methods: A quantitative meta-analysis was performed through a systematic search in Pubmed, Medline and Web of Science for eligible papers on the prognostic impact of HOTAIR in cancer from inception to Feb. 28, 2014. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated to summarize the effect. Results: Nineteen studies were included in the study, with a total of 2033 patients. A significant association was observed between high HOTAIR expression and poor overall survival (OS) in patients with cancer (pooled HR 2.22, 95% CI: 1.68-2.93). Place of residence (Asian or Western countries), type of cancer (digestive or non-digestive disease), sample size (more or less than 100), and paper quality (score more or less than 85%) did not alter the significant predictive value of HOTAIR in OS from various kinds of cancer but preoperative status did. By combining HRs from Cox multivariate analyses, we found that HOTAIR expression was an independent prognostic factor for cancer patients (pooled HR 2.26, 95% CI: 1.62-3.15). Subgroup analysis showed that HOTAIR abundance was an independent prognostic factor for cancer metastasis (HR 3.90, 95% CI: 2.25-6.74). For esophageal carcinoma, high HOTAIR expression was significantly associated with TNM stage (III/IV vs. I/II: OR 6.90, 95% CI: 2.81-16.9) without heterogeneity. In gastric cancer, HOTAIR expression was found to be significantly associated with lymph node metastases (present vs. absent: OR 4.47, 95% CI: 1.88-10.63) and vessel invasion (positive vs. negative: OR 2.88, 95% CI: 1.38-6.04) without obvious heterogeneity. Conclusions: HOTAIR abundance may serve as a novel predictive factor for poor prognosis in different types of cancers in both Asian and Western countries.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Association, Biomarker, Cancer, Carcinoma, Combining, Confidence, Disease, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastric-Cancer, Hazard, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Impact, Interval, Lung-Cancer, Malignancy, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastases, Metastasis, Methods, Multivariate, Multivariate Analyses, Papers, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Potential, Predictive, Predictive Factor, Predictive Value, Preoperative, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Progression, Quality, Results, Rna, Role, Sample Size, Science, Size, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Systematic, Up-Regulation, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e105620.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e105620.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: 1) To synthesize the current observational evidence for the association between sedentary behavior and health outcomes using information from systematic reviews. 2) To assess the methodological quality of the systematic reviews found. Methodology/Principal Findings: Medline; Excerpta Medica (Embase); PsycINFO; and Web of Science were searched for reviews published up to September 2013. Additional publications were provided by Sedentary Behaviour Research Network members. The methodological quality of the systematic reviews was evaluated using recommended standard criteria from AMSTAR. For each review, improper use of causal language in the description of their main results/conclusion was evaluated. Altogether, 1,044 review titles were identified, 144 were read in their entirety, and 27 were included. Based on the systematic reviews with the best methodological quality, we found in children and adolescents, strong evidence of a relationship between time spent in sedentary behavior and obesity. Moreover, moderate evidence was observed for blood pressure and total cholesterol, self-esteem, social behavior problems, physical fitness and academic achievement. In adults, we found strong evidence of a relationship between sedentary behavior and all-cause mortality, fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome. In addition, there is moderate evidence for incidence rates of ovarian, colon and endometrial cancers. Conclusions: This overview based on the best available systematics reviews, shows that sedentary behavior may be an important determinant of health, independently of physical activity. However, the relationship is complex because it depends on the type of sedentary behavior and the age group studied. The relationship between sedentary behavior and many health outcomes remains uncertain; thus, further studies are warranted.

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Achievement, Activity, Adolescents, Adults, Age, All-Cause Mortality, Association, Behavior, Behaviour, Blood, Blood Pressure, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular-Disease, Children, Cholesterol, Criteria, Diabetes, Disease, Evidence, Fitness, Health, Health Outcomes, Incidence, Information, Language, Life-Style, Measurement Tool, Medline, Mortality, Network, Obesity, Observational, Of-The-Literature, Outcomes, Overview, Physical, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Pressure, Psycinfo, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Rates, Research, Review, Reviews, Science, Self-Esteem, Social, Standard, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Systematics, Television Viewing Time, Type 2 Diabetes, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e106183.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e106183.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of our study was to investigate the association between the TNF-alpha-308G/A polymorphism and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS). Method: The Medline, Web of Science, EMBASE, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were searched. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to study TNF-alpha-308G/A polymorphism and risk of OSAS. Result: 10 case-control studies were included in our meta-analysis. The results from our study showed that the TNF-a-308G/A polymorphism was significantly associated with risk of OSAS (A vs. G: OR = 1.67, 95% CI = 1.43-1.95). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, the statistical similar results were observed both in European (A vs. G: OR = 1.68, 95% CI = 1.35-2.08) and Asian population (A vs. G: OR = 2.02, 95% CI = 1.50-2.71). When stratified by age, a significantly increased risk was observed in adult carries A allele compared with G allele (OR = 1.79, 95% CI = 1.50-2.13), whereas no association was found in children (OR = 1.09, 95% CI = 0.70-1.69). Conclusion: Our study suggested that the TNF-alpha- 308G/A polymorphism contributed to the susceptibility to the risk of OSAS. Additional well-designed large studies are needed to validate our findings.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Analysis, Asian, Association, C-Reactive Protein, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Children, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, From, Gene Polymorphism, Hypopnea Syndrome, Intervals, Knowledge, Lipopolysaccharide, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Polymorphism, Population, Promoter Polymorphism, Risk, Science, Sleep, Sleep Apnea, Susceptibility, Syndrome, TNF Alpha, TNF-Alpha, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e106290.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e106290.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Aberrant methylation of the global genome has been investigated as a prognostic indicator in various cancers, but the results are controversial and ambiguous. Methods and Findings: This meta-analysis presents pooled estimates of the evidence to elucidate this issue. We searched the electronic databases: PubMed, Embase, ISI Web of Science and the Cochrane library (up to August 2013) to identify all of the relevant studies. The association between the level of surrogates’ indexes of genome-wide hypomethylation (LINE-1, Alu and Sat-alpha) and the overall survival (OS) of cancer patients was examined. In addition, the pooled hazard ratios (HRs) with their 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated to estimate the influences through fixed-effects and random-effects model. Finally, twenty studies with total population of 5447 met the inclusion criteria. The results indicate that the summary HRs for the studies employing LINE-1, Alu, and Sat-a repetitive elements also show that the global DNA hypomethylation have significant desirable effects on the tumour prognostic value. The pooled HRs (and CIs) of LINE-1, Alu and Sat-a were 1.83 (1.38-2.44), 2.00 (1.16-3.45), and 2.92 (1.04-8.25), with a heterogeneity measure index of I-2 (and p-value) shows of 66.6% (p = 0.001), 57.1% (p = 0.053) and 68.2% (p = 0.076) respectively. The meta-regression and subgroup analysis indicated that the percentage of hypomethylated sample of cancer patients is one source of heterogeneity. Conclusion: Our meta-analysis findings support the hypothesis that the global DNA hypomethylation is associated with a detrimental prognosis in tumour patients.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Cancer, Colon-Cancer, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Dna, Effects, Estimates, Evidence, Genes, Global, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Index, Indicator, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Level, Line-1 Hypomethylation, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylation, Methylation Levels, Model, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Population, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Pyrosequencing Assay, Random Effects Model, Science, Sequences, Source, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Support, Survival, Tumor, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e106342.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e106342.pdf)

Abstract: S100B is a calcium-binding protein secreted in central nervous system from astrocytes and other glia cells. High blood S100B levels have been linked to brain damage and psychiatric disorders. S100B levels have been reported to be higher in schizophrenics than healthy controls. To quantify the relationship between S100B blood levels and schizophrenia a systematic literature review of case-control studies published on this topic within July 3rd 2014 was carried out using three bibliographic databases: Medline, Scopus and Web of Science. Studies reporting mean and standard deviation of S100B blood levels both in cases and controls were included in the meta-analysis. The meta-Mean Ratio (mMR) of S100B blood levels in cases compared to controls was used as a measure of effect along with its 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). 20 studies were included totaling for 994 cases and 785 controls. Schizophrenia patients showed 76% higher S100B blood levels than controls with mMR = 1.76 95% CI: 1.44-2.15. No difference could be found between drug-free patients with mMR = 1.84 95% CI: 1.24-2.74 and patients on antipsychotic medication with mMR = 1.75 95% CI: 1.41-2.16). Similarly, ethnicity and stage of disease didn’t affect results. Although S100B could be regarded as a possible biomarker of schizophrenia, limitations should be accounted when interpreting results, especially because of the high heterogeneity that remained > 70%, even after carrying out subgroups analyses. These results point out that approaches based on traditional categorical diagnoses may be too restrictive and new approaches based on the characterization of new complex phenotypes should be considered.

Keywords: Affect, Analyses, Antipsychotics, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Biomarker, Blood, Brain, Brain Damage, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Central Nervous System, Characterization, Damage, Databases, Depression, Disease, Ethnicity, From, Heterogeneity, Increased Serum S100b, Literature, Literature Review, Marker, Measure, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Negative Symptoms, Neuron-Specific Enolase, New Approaches, Patients, Protein, Psychiatric Disorders, Rage, Rating-Scale, Reporting, Review, S-100b Protein, S100b, Schizophrenia, Science, Scopus, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Topic, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e106474.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e106474.pdf)

Abstract: There is a paucity of data in the literature concerning the validation of the grant application peer review process, which is used to help direct billions of dollars in research funds. Ultimately, this validation will hinge upon empirical data relating the output of funded projects to the predictions implicit in the overall scientific merit scores from the peer review of submitted applications. In an effort to address this need, the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) conducted a retrospective analysis of peer review data of 2,063 applications submitted to a particular research program and the bibliometric output of the resultant 227 funded projects over an 8-year period. Peer review scores associated with applications were found to be moderately correlated with the total time-adjusted citation output of funded projects, although a high degree of variability existed in the data. Analysis over time revealed that as average annual scores of all applications (both funded and unfunded) submitted to this program improved with time, the average annual citation output per application increased. Citation impact did not correlate with the amount of funds awarded per application or with the total annual programmatic budget. However, the number of funded applications per year was found to correlate well with total annual citation impact, suggesting that improving funding success rates by reducing the size of awards may be an efficient strategy to optimize the scientific impact of research program portfolios. This strategy must be weighed against the need for a balanced research portfolio and the inherent high costs of some areas of research. The relationship observed between peer review scores and bibliometric output lays the groundwork for establishing a model system for future prospective testing of the validity of peer review formats and procedures.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Budget, Chance, Citation, Citation Impact, Costs, Data, Funding, Grants, Heart, Impact, Literature, Lung, Metrics, Model, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Predictions, Procedures, Projects, Prospective, Rates, Research, Retrospective Analysis, Review, Review Process, Science Policy, Sciences, Scientific Impact, Size, Strategy, Success, Success Rates, Testing, Validation, Validity, Variability

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e107013.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e107013.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Leucine-rich repeat-containing G protein-coupled receptor 5 (LGR5) has recently been reported to be a marker of cancer stem cells (CSCs) in colorectal cancer (CRC), and the prognostic value of LGR5 in CRC has been evaluated in several studies. However, the conclusions remain controversial. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the association between the expression of LGR5 and the outcome of CRC patients by performing a meta-analysis. Methods: We systematically searched for relevant studies published up to February 2014 using the PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE and Wangfang databases. Only articles in which LGR5 expression was detected by immunohistochemistry were included. A meta-analysis was performed using STATA 12.0, and pooled hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to estimate the strength of the association between LGR5 expression and the prognosis of CRC patients. Results: A total of 7 studies comprising 1833 CRC patients met the inclusion criteria, including 6 studies comprising 1781 patients for overall survival (OS) and 3 studies comprising 528 patients for disease-free survival (DFS). Our results showed that high LGR5 expression was significantly associated with poor prognosis in terms of OS (HR: 1.87, 95% CI: 1.23-2.84; P = 0.003) and DFS (HR: 2.44, 95% CI: 1.49-3.98; P<0.001). Further subgroup analysis revealed that many factors, including the study region, number of patients, follow-up duration and cutoff value, affected the significance of the association between LGR5 expression and a worse prognosis in patients with CRC. In addition, there was no evidence of publication bias, as suggested by Begg’s and Egger’s tests. Conclusions: The present meta-analysis indicated that high LGR5 expression was associated with poor prognosis in patients with CRC and that LGR5 is an efficient prognostic factor in CRC.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Association, Bias, Cancer, Cancer Stem Cells, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Duration, Embase, Evidence, Expression, Factors, Follow-Up, Hazard, Immunohistochemistry, Intervals, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Overall Survival, Overexpression, P, Patients, Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Protein-Coupled Receptor, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Rectal-Cancer, Recurrence, Region, Results, Science, Significance, Statistics, Stem Cells, Stem-Cell Marker, Strength, Survival, Value, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e107598.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e107598.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Runt-related transcription factor 3 (RUNX3) is a member of the runt-domain family of transcription factors. Emerging evidence indicates that RUNX3 is a tumor suppressor gene in several types of human cancers including esophageal cancer. However, the association between RUNX3 promoter methylation and esophageal cancer remains unclear. Here we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to quantitatively evaluate the effects of RUNX3 promoter methylation on the incidence of esophageal cancer. Methods: A detailed literature search was made on Medline, Pubmed and Web of Science for related research publications written in English and/or Chinese. Methodological quality of the studies was also evaluated. The data were extracted and assessed by two reviewers independently. Analysis of pooled data were performed, the odds ratios (OR) were calculated and summarized respectively. Results: Final analysis of 558 patients from 9 eligible studies was performed. The result showed that RUNX3 methylation was significantly higher in esophageal cancer than in normal squamous mucosa from the proximal resection margin or esophageal benign lesions (OR = 2.85, CI = 2.01-4.05, P < 0.00001). The prevalence of lymph node involvement, tumor size (T1-T2 vs T3-T4) and histological grade was significantly greater in RUNX3-negative cases (RUNX3 unmethylated groups) than in RUNX3-positive cases (OR = 0.25, CI = 0.14-0.43, P < 0.00001). RUNX3 methylation was significantly higher in esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) than Barrett’s esophagus (OR = 0.35, CI = 0.20-0.59, P < 0.0001). In addition, the pooled HR for overall survival (OS) showed that decreased RUNX3 expression was associated with worse survival in esophageal cancer (HR = 4.31, 95% CI = 2.57-7.37, P < 0.00001). Conclusions: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that RUNX3 methylation is associated with an increased risk, progression as well as worse survival in esophageal cancer. RUNX3 methylation, which induces the inactivation of RUNX3 gene, plays an important role in esophageal carcinogenesis.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Association, Barrett’S Esophagus, Barretts-Esophagus, Cancer, Chinese, Data, Development, Diagnostic Variability, Dna Methylation, Effects, English, Esophageal Adenocarcinoma, Esophageal Cancer, Evidence, Expression, Family, Follow-Up, From, Gastric-Cancer, Gene, Groups, High-Grade Dysplasia, Human, Incidence, Invasive-Carcinoma, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodological Quality, Methods, Methylation, Normal, P, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Prevalence, Progression, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Results, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Role, Science, Size, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transcription, Tumor, Tumor-Related Genes, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Plo One9, e85556.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Though exposure to organochlorine pollutants (OCPs) is considered a risk factor for type 2 diabetes (T2DM), epidemiological evidence for the association remains controversial. A systematic review and meta-analysis was applied to quantitatively evaluate the association between exposure to OCPs and incidence of T2DM and pool the inconsistent evidence. Design and Methods: Publications in English were searched in MEDLINE and WEB OF SCIENCE databases and related reference lists up to August 2013. Quantitative estimates and information regarding study characteristics were extracted from 23 original studies. Quality assessments of external validity, bias, exposure measurement and confounding were performed, and subgroup analyses were conducted to examine the heterogeneity sources. Results: We retrieved 23 eligible articles to conduct this meta-analysis. OR (odds ratio) or RR (risk ratio) estimates in each subgroup were discussed, and the strong associations were observed in PCB-153 (OR, 1.52; 95% CI, 1.19-1.94), PCBs (OR, 2.14; 95% CI, 1.53-2.99), and p,p’-DDE (OR, 1.33; 95% CI, 1.15-1.54) based on a random-effects model. Conclusions: This meta-analysis provides quantitative evidence supporting the conclusion that exposure to organochlorine pollutants is associated with an increased risk of incidence of T2DM.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Assessments, Association, Bias, Characteristics, Confounding, Databases, Design, Diabetes, English, Epidemiologic Evidence, Estimates, Evidence, Exposure, From, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Information, Insulin-Resistance, Measurement, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, National-Health, Nutrition Examination Survey, Odds Ratio, Of-Science, Pcbs, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Pesticides, Pollutants, Polychlorinated-Biphenyls, Publications, Quality, Random Effects Model, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Serum Concentrations, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Validity, Web, Web-Of-Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e108618.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e108618.pdf)

Abstract: Background: 70 years ago, it was put forward that the diseased liver was not a favorable soil for metastatic tumor cells. In addition, a few studies have demonstrated that rare occurrence of colorectal liver metastases among patients with fatty liver, cirrhosis or chronic hepatitis B and C virus infection. We performed a meta-analysis to verify the association between the incidences of colorectal liver metastases with chronically diseased livers. Methods: Relevant studies were identified by a search of electronic database PubMed, Cochrane Library, OVID, Web of Science and CNKI (up to February 24, 2014). Pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated using random-or fixed-effect models when appropriate. Meta-analysis and publication bias (Bgger’s test) was evaluated with STATA 12.0. Results: A total of 10,349 colorectal cancer patients from 10 studies were included. The meta-analysis result showed there was a significant difference in the incidences of colorectal liver metastases between patients with normal and chronically diseased livers (OR = 0.32; 95% CI 95%: 0.26-0.38, P = 0.000 fixed-effects model). The result of Begg’s test (Pr>vertical bar Z vertical bar = 0.089; P > 0.05) revealed no publication bias. Conclusions: The results of this meta-analysis demonstrated that patients with chronically diseased livers had significantly lower incidences of colorectal liver metastases than those with normal livers.

Keywords: Association, Bias, C Virus, Cancer, Cancer Metastasis, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Chronic Hepatitis B, Cirrhosis, Cirrhotic Liver, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Database, Expression, Fatty Liver, Fixed Effects Model, From, Hepatitis, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis-B, Incidence, Infection, Interval, Kupffer Cells, Liver, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastases, Metastatic, Methods, Model, Models, Normal, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Perforin, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Rare Occurrence, Results, Science, Soil, Tumor, Vertical, Virus Infection, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e103303.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e103303.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There are few widely accepted criteria other than caseation, which has low sensitivity, for differentiating intestinal tuberculosis (ITB) and Crohn’s disease (CD). Objective: We performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the use of confluent granulomas and ulcers lined by epithelioid histiocytes as histological methods for differentiating ITB and CD, compared with that of caseation. Methods: We searched PubMed, Medline, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library and Chinese Biomedicine Database for all relevant studies on the histological differentiation of ITB and CD. Sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) were calculated for each study. Study quality and heterogeneity were assessed. Meta-regression analysis and sensitivity analyses were performed. Results: Ten randomized trials involving 316 ITB and 376 CD patients were included. The results showed that analysis of caseation showed an overall weighted area under the curve (AUC) of 0.9966, overall sensitivity and specificity were 0.21 and 1.00, respectively, with a positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 10.79, negative likelihood ratio(-LR) of 0.82 and DOR of 13.74. Confluent granulomas had a lower overall weighted AUC of 0.9381, sensitivity and specificity were 0.38 and 0.99, respectively, with a +LR of 16.29, -LR of 0.65 and DOR of 26.52. Overall weighted AUC for ulcers lined by epithelioid histiocytes was 0.9017, sensitivity and specificity were 0.41 and 0.94, respectively, with a +LR of 6.46, -LR of 0.54 and DOR of 13.17. Significant heterogeneity was noted for the studies. Meta-regression analysis showed that study source, publication year, size, design and quality did not affect heterogeneity. Conclusion: Confluent granulomas and ulcers lined by epithelioid histiocytes are helpful in distinguishing ITB from CD, which may provide a new method, other than caseating granulomas and acid-fast bacilli, to differentiate ITB and CD in mucosal biopsies.

Keywords: Abdominal Tuberculosis, Affect, Analyses, Analysis, Auc, Biomedicine, Cd, China, Chinese, Criteria, Crohn’s Disease, Crohns-Disease, Database, Design, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Differentiation, Disease, Epidemiology, From, Heterogeneity, Histological Differentiations, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Intestinal Tuberculosis, Likelihood Ratio, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mucosal, Negative, Odds Ratio, Patients, Prevalence, Publication, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Size, Source, Specificity, Study Quality, Tuberculosis, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e107272.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e107272.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Death-associated protein kinase1 (DAPK1) is an important tumor suppressor gene. DNA methylation can inactivate genes, which has often been observed in the carcinogenesis of cervical cancer. During the past several decades, many studies have explored the association between DAPK1 promoter methylation and cervical cancer. However, many studies were limited by the small samples size and the findings were inconsistent among them. Thus, we conducted a meta-analysis to assess the association between DAPK1 promoter methylation and cervical cancer. Methods: We systematically searched eligible studies in the PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE and CNKI databases. Using meta-regression, subgroup analysis and sensitivity analysis, we explored the potential sources of heterogeneity. The odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated by Meta-Analysis in R. Results: A total of 15 studies from 2001 to 2012, comprising 818 tumor tissues samples and 671 normal tissues samples, were analyzed in this meta-analysis. The frequencies of DAPK1 promoter methylation ranged from 30.0% to 78.6% (median, 59.3%) in cervical cancer tissue and 0.0% to 46.7% (median, 7.8%) in normal cervical tissue. The pooled OR was 19.66 (95% CI = 8.72-44.31) with the random effects model, and heterogeneity was found through the sensitivity analysis. The I 2 = 60% (P = 0.002) decreased to I-2 = 29.2% (P = 0.144) when one heterogeneous study was excluded, and the pooled OR increased to 21.80 (95% CI = 13.44-35.36) with the fixed effects model. Conclusion: The results suggested a strong association between DAPK1 promoter methylation and cervical cancer. This study also indicated that DAPK1 promoter methylation may be a biomarker during cervical carcinogenesis that might serve as an early indication of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Assay, Association, Biomarker, Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Dna, Dna Methylation, Effects, Embase, Fixed Effects Model, From, Gene, Genes, Graphical Test, Heterogeneity, Hypermethylation, Indication, Interval, Kinase, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylation, Model, Neoplasia, Normal, Odds Ratio, P, Patterns, Potential, Protein, Pubmed, R, Random Effects Model, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Size, Small, Sources, Tumor, Uterine Cervix, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e107350.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e107350.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Pancreatitis is the most common complication of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) which can be severe and cause death in approximately 10% of cases. Up to now, six randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have been found relevant to the effect of allopurinol on prevention of Post-ERCP pancreatitis (PEP). However, these results remained controversial. Objective: To conduct a meta-analysis with RCTs published in full text to determine the effectiveness of prophylactic allopurinol of different dosages and administration time in the incidence and severity of PEP. Methods: Literature search was performed in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Cochrane Library from databases inception to May 2014. RCTs comparing the effect of allopurinol with placebo on prevention of PEP were included. Statistical heterogeneity was quantitatively evaluated by chi(2) test with the significance set P<0.10 or I-2>50%. Results: Six RCTs consisting of 1974 participants were eventually included. The incidences of PEP in allopurinol group and placebo group were 8.4%(83/986) and 9.9%(98/988) respectively. Meta-analysis showed no evident prevention effect of allopurinol on the incidence of PEP (RR 0.75, 95% CI 0.39-1.42) with significant heterogeneity (I-2 = 70.4%, P = 0.005). When studies were stratified according to the dosages and administration time of allopurinol they applied, there was still no evident prevention effect of allopurinol on mild, moderate or severe PEP. However, statistically substantial heterogeneity was presented in the subgroup of moderate PEP when the effect of high dose of allopurinol was analyzed (I-moderate(2) = 82.3%, P-moderate = 0.018). Statistically significant heterogeneity was also observed in subgroup of mild PEP, when the effect of long adminstration time of allopurinol was investigated (I-mild(2) = 62.8%, P-mild = 0.068). Conclusion: The prophylactic use of allopurinol in different dosages and administration time had no effect in preventing incidence and severity of PEP.

Keywords: Administration, Cholangiopancreatography, Complication, Databases, Death, Effect, Effectiveness, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Ercp, Ercp Pancreatitis, Free-Radicals, From, Gabexate, Heterogeneity, High Dose, Incidence, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mild, Oral Allopurinol, P, Pancreatitis, Pathogenesis, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Prevention, Prophylactic, Prophylaxis, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Science, Significance, Stent, Web Of Science, Xanthine-Oxidase

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e107756.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e107756.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is the most frequently diagnosed form of dementia resulting in cognitive impairment. Many AD mouse studies, using the methyl donor S-adenosylmethionine (SAM), report improved cognitive ability, but conflicting results between and within studies currently exist. To address this, we conducted a meta-analysis to evaluate the effect of SAM on cognitive ability as measured by Y maze performance. As supporting evidence, we include further discussion of improvements in cognitive ability, by SAM, as measured by the Morris water maze (MWM). Methods: We conducted a comprehensive literature review up to April 2014 based on searches querying MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library and Proquest Theses and Dissertation databases. We identified three studies containing a total of 12 experiments that met our inclusion criteria and one study for qualitative review. The data from these studies were used to evaluate the effect of SAM on cognitive performance according to two scenarios: 1. SAM supplemented folate deficient (SFD) diet compared to a folate deficient (FD) diet and 2. SFD diet compared to a nutrient complete (NC) diet. Hedge’s g was used to calculate effect sizes and mixed effects model meta-regression was used to evaluate moderating factors. Results: Our findings showed that the SFD diet was associated with improvements in cognitive performance. SFD diet mice also had superior cognitive performance compared to mice on an NC diet. Further to this, meta-regression analyses indicated a significant positive effect of study quality score and treatment duration on the effect size estimate for both the FD vs SFD analysis and the SFD vs NC analysis. Conclusion: The findings of this meta-analysis demonstrate efficacy of SAM in acting as a cognitive performance-enhancing agent. As a corollary, SAM may be useful in improving spatial memory in patients suffering from many dementia forms including AD.

Keywords: Ad, Adenosyl Methionine, Alzheimer’S, Alzheimer’S Disease, Alzheimers-Disease, Analyses, Analysis, Arrive Guidelines, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cognitive, Cognitive Impairment, Complete, Criteria, Data, Databases, Dementia, Diet, Dietary Supplementation, Disease, Dissertation, Duration, Effect, Effect Size, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence, Experiments, Factors, Folate Status, Folic-Acid Fortification, Forms, From, Impairment, Levels Potentiation, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Memory, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mice, Model, Mouse, N-Acetyl Cysteine, Nutrient, Oxidative Stress, Patients, Performance, Qualitative, Quality, Results, Review, Scenarios, Science, Size, Suffering, Theses, Treatment, Water, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e108361.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e108361.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To compare the relative merits among robotic surgery, laparoscopy, and laparotomy for patients with endometrial cancer by conducting a meta-analysis. Methods: The MEDLINE, Embase, PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases were searched. Studies clearly documenting a comparison between robotic surgery and laparoscopy or between robotic surgery and laparotomy for endometrial cancer were selected. The outcome measures included operating time (OT), number of complications, length of hospital stay (LOHS), estimated blood loss (EBL), number of transfusions, total lymph nodes harvested (TLNH), and number of conversions. Pooled odds ratios and weighted mean differences with 95% confidence intervals were calculated using either a fixed-effects or random-effects model. Results: Twenty-two studies were included in the meta-analysis. These studies involved a total of 4420 patients, 3403 of whom underwent both robotic surgery and laparoscopy and 1017 of whom underwent both robotic surgery and laparotomy. The EBL (p = 0.01) and number of conversions (p = 0.0008) were significantly lower and the number of complications (p<0.0001) was significantly higher in robotic surgery than in laparoscopy. The OT, LOHS, number of transfusions, and TLNH showed no significant differences between robotic surgery and laparoscopy. The number of complications (p<0.00001), LOHS (p<0.00001), EBL (p<0.00001), and number of transfusions (p = 0.03) were significantly lower and the OT (p<0.00001) was significantly longer in robotic surgery than in laparotomy. The TLNH showed no significant difference between robotic surgery and laparotomy. Conclusions: Robotic surgery is generally safer and more reliable than laparoscopy and laparotomy for patients with endometrial cancer. Robotic surgery is associated with significantly lower EBL than both laparoscopy and laparotomy; fewer conversions but more complications than laparoscopy; and shorter LOHS, fewer complications, and fewer transfusions but a longer OT than laparoscopy. Further studies are required.

Keywords: Abdominal Hysterectomy, Assisted Vaginal Hysterectomy, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Carcinoma, Comparison, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cost, Databases, Endometrial Cancer, Estimated Blood Loss, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Institution, Intervals, Laparoscopy, Laparotomy, Length, Lymphadenectomy, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Ot, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Patients, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Robotic, Robotic Surgery, Science, Surgery, Surgical Outcomes, Treatment, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e108380.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e108380.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Delayed gastric emptying is a serious complication of pancreaticoduodenectomy. The effect of pylorus removal on delayed gastric emptying has not been well evaluated. Study Design: We searched five databases (PubMed, EMBASE and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Scopus and Web of Science) up to July 2014. The meta-regression analysis was performed to evaluate any factors accountable for the heterogeneity. Publication bias was assessed by Egger’s test, and corrected by Duval’s trim and fill method. Subgroup analyses were conducted for different surgical techniques of pyloric removal. Other intraoperative and postoperative parameters were compared between two groups. Results: We included 27 studies involving 2,599 patients, with a moderate-high heterogeneity for primary outcome (I-2 = 63%). Meta-regression analysis showed that four variables primarily contributed to the heterogeneity, namely nasogastric tube intubation time, solid food start time, preoperative diabetes percentage and the number of patients in pylorus-preserving group. After excluding four studies, the remaining twenty-three studies showed reduced heterogeneity (I-2 = 51%). Then we used Duval’s trim and fill method to correct publication bias. The corrected MH odds ratio was 0.78 (95% CI: 0.52-1.17). A subgroup analysis showed that pylorus removal tends to reduce delayed gastric emptying incidence for subtotal stomach-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy or pylorus-resecting pancreaticoduodenectomy, compared with pylorus-preserving group. However, standard Whipple procedure failed to show any significant reduction of DGE compared with pylorus-removal group. No significant differences were observed in terms of length of hospital stay, infection and pancreatic fistula; however, pylorus removal resulted in longer operation time, more blood loss and higher mortality. Conclusion: The pylorus removal does not significantly reduce the overall incidence of delayed gastric emptying. Subtotal stomach-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy or pylorus-resecting pancreaticoduodenectomy tends to reduce delayed gastric emptying incidence, but needs further validation.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analyses, Analysis, Bias, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Carcinoma, Complication, Databases, Design, Diabetes, Effect, Embase, Fistula, Food, Gastric, Groups, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Impact, Incidence, Infection, Intubation, Length, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Mortality, Needs, Odds Ratio, Operation, Outcome, Pancreatic Fistula, Pancreatic Head Resection, Patients, Postoperative, Preoperative, Preservation, Primary, Procedure, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reduction, Removal, Results, Science, Scopus, Standard, Stomach-Preserving Pancreaticoduodenectomy, Surgical Techniques, Survival, Techniques, Trial, Validation, Web Of Science, Whipple Pancreaticoduodenectomy

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e108896.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e108896.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common form of arthritis and has become an increasingly important publichealth problem. However, the pathogenesis of OA is still unclear. In recent years, its correlation with mtDNA haplogroups attracts much attention. We aimed to perform a meta-analysis to investigate the association between mtDNA haplogroups and OA. Methods: Published English or Chinese literature from PubMed, Web of Science, SDOS, and CNKI was retrieved up until April 15, 2014. Case-control or cohort studies that detected the frequency of mtDNA haplogroups in OA patients and controls were included. The quality of the included studies was evaluated by the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) assessment. A metaanalysis was conducted to calculate pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) through the random or fixed effect model, which was selected based on the between-study heterogeneity assessed by Q test and l(2) test. Subgroup analysis was performed to explore the origin of heterogeneity. Results: A total of 6 case-control studies (10590 cases and 7161 controls) with an average NOS score of 6.9 were involved. For the analysis between mtDNA haplogroup J and OA, random model was selected due to high heterogeneity. No significant association was found initially (OR = 0.73, 95% CI: 0.52-1.03), however, once any study from UK population was removed the association emerged. Further subgroup analysis demonstrated that there was a significant association in Spain population (OR = 0.57, 95% CI: 0.46-0.71), but not in UK population. Also, subgroup analysis revealed that there was a significant correlation between cluster TJ and OA in Spain population (OR = 0.70, 95% CI: 0.58-0.84), although not in UK population. No significant correlation was found between haplogroup T/cluster HV/cluster KU and OA. Conclusions: Our current meta-analysis suggests that mtDNA haplogroup J and cluster TJ correlate with the risk of OA in Spanish population, but the associations in other populations require further investigation.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Arthritis, Assessment, Association, Attention, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Classification, Cluster, Cohort, Confidence, Correlation, Diseases, Dysfunction, English, Epidemiology, From, Heterogeneity, Interval, Investigation, Knee Osteoarthritis, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mitochondrial-Dna Haplogroups, Model, No, Oa Chondrocytes, Odds Ratio, Origin, Osteoarthritis, Pathogenesis, Patients, Population, Populations, Prevalence, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Results, Risk, Scale, Science, Selection, Serum-Levels, Spain, UK, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e109013.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e109013.pdf)

Abstract: Natural disasters can have devastating consequences. Each year, about 225 million people are victims of natural disasters worldwide, and up to 13,5 million of these people can develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the first or second year following the disaster. Cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) is the first-choice treatment for this disorder. In order to evaluate the efficacy of psychotherapeutic treatment based on cognitive-behavior therapy for people who developed post traumatic stress disorder after natural disasters we conducted a systematic search of published studies. We used the terms reported below in the electronic databases ISI Web of Science, PsycINFO, PubMed, PILOTS and Scopus with no restrictions of language or publication date. Articles that described randomized controlled, non-randomized controlled and non controlled studies on the efficacy of cognitive-behavior therapy for individuals diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder after exposure to a natural disaster were eligible for inclusion. The studies were required to use a standardized measure of effectiveness before and after the intervention and have a group of patients who had used cognitive-behavior therapy as the only intervention. Our search identified 820 studies, and 11 were selected for this review. These 11 studies involved 742 subjects, 10 related to earthquakes and 1 to a hurricane. The cognitive-behavior therapy techniques used were various: 7 studies used exposure therapy, 2 studies used problem solving, and the only 2 studies with adolescents used techniques including reconstructions and reprocessing of the traumatic experience. As limitations, the search involved only five electronic databases, no experts in the field were consulted, and the heterogeneity of the findings made it impossible to perform a meta-analysis. The results suggest the efficacy of cognitive-behavior therapy, particularly exposure techniques, for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder after earthquakes. However, further studies with stronger methodologies, i.e. randomized-control trials and non-randomized controlled trials, are needed.

Keywords: Adolescents, Articles, Cbt, Children, Controlled-Trial, Databases, Depression, Disasters, Earthquake Survivors, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Experience, Experts, Exposure, Field, First, Heterogeneity, Intervention, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodologies, Natural, Natural Disasters, Patients, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Post-Traumatic Stress, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Prolonged Exposure, Psycinfo, Ptsd, Publication, Pubmed, Randomized, Restrictions, Review, Science, Scopus, Stress, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Therapy, Trauma, Traumatic, Traumatic Stress, Treatment, Treatments, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e109985.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e109985.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the efficacy and safety of oral antidiabetic drugs (OADs) in gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) in comparison to insulin. Methods: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials was conducted. The efficacy and safety of OADs in comparison to insulin in GDM patients were explored. Studies were identified by conducting a literature search using the electronic databases of Med line, CENTRAL CINAHL, LILACS, Scopus and Web of Science in addition to conducting hand search of relevant journals from inception until October 2013. Results:Thirteen studies involving 2,151 patients met the inclusion criteria. These studies were randomized controlled trials of metformin and glyburide in comparison to insulin therapy. Our results indicated a significant increase in the risk for preterm births (RR, 1.51; 95% Cl, 1.04-2.19, p =0.03) with metformin compared to insulin. However, a significant decrease in the risk for gestational hypertension (RR, 0.54; 95% Cl, 0.31-0.91, p=0.02) was found. Postprandial glucose levels also decreased significantly in patients receiving metformin (MD, 2.47 mg/cIL; 95% Cl, 4.00, 0.94, p = 0.002). There was no significant difference between the two groups for the remaining outcomes. There were significant increases in the risks of macrosomia (RR, 2.34; 95% Cl, 1.18-4.63, p 0.03) and neonatal hypoglycemia (RR, 2.06; 95% Cl, 1.27-3.34, p 0.005) in the glyburide group compared to insulin whereas results for the other analyzed outcomes remained non-significant. Conclusion: The available evidence suggests favorable effects of metformin in treating GDM patients. Metformin seems to be an efficacious alternative to insulin and a better choice than glyburide especially those with mild form of disease.

Keywords: Alternative, Antidiabetic, Choice, Comparison, Criteria, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, From, Gestational, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Gestational Hypertension, Glibenclamide, Glucose, Glyburide, Groups, Hyperglycemia, Hypertension, Hypoglycemic Agents, Insulin, Insulin Therapy, Journals, Life, Literature, Literature Search, Macrosomia, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metformin, Methods, Mild, Neonatal, Oral, Outcomes, Overweight, Patients, Polycystic-Ovary-Syndrome, Pregnancy Outcomes, Preterm, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Risk, Risks, Safety, Science, Scopus, Therapy, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e110059.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e110059.pdf)

Abstract: Long non-coding RNA has been involved in cancer progression, and high FIOX transcript antisense intergenic RNA (HOTAIR) hought to be a poor prognostic indicator in turnorigenesis of multiple types of cancer. Hence, the present study furthe als its prognostic value in tumor malignancy. A systematic review of PubMed and Web of Science was carried out to eratures relevant to he correlation between HOTAIR expression levels and clinical outcome of various tumors. urvival (OS), metastasis -free survival (MFS), recurrence-free survival RFS and disease-free survival DFS) were subsequently analyzed. Data from studies directly reporting a hazard rat! (HR) and the carrespanding 95% confidence e a C a P value as well as survival curves were pooled in the current meta-analysis. A total of 2255 patients from 19 literatures almost published in 2011 or later were included. h analysis. The results suggest that highly associated with HR for OS of 2.33 (95%Cl = 1.77-3.09, P-heterogeneity= 0.016). Stratified analyses indicate that elevated levels of 1-10TAIR appears to be a powerful prognostic biornarker for patients with colorectal cancer (HR =3.02, 950% = 84-4.95, P-herterogeneity=0.699) and esophageal squamous cell carcinomas (HR= 2.24, 95CI%= 1.67-3.01, P-heterogenfity =0.711, a effect was also observed in analysis method and specimen, except for ethnicity. In addition, Hazard ratios for up-regulation of HOTAIR for MFS, RFS, and INS were 2.32 (P<0.001), 1.98 (P=0.369), and 3.29 (P= 0.001), respectively. In summary, the high level of HOTAIR is intimately associated with an adverse OS in numerous cancers, suggesting that HOTAIR may act as potential biomarker for he development of malignancies.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Biomarker, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancers, Cell, Clinical, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Correlation, Data, Development, Ethnicity, Expression, From, Gastric-Cancer, Hazard, Indicator, Lung-Cancer, Malignancy, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Outcome, P, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Potential, Prognostic, Progression, Pubmed, Rat, Reporting, Review, Rna, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Stem-Cells, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transcription, Tumor, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e110466.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e110466.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The prevalence of childhood leukemia is increasing rapidly all over the world. However, studies on maternal benzene exposure during pregnancy and childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) have not been systematically assessed. Therefore, we performed a meta-analysis to investigate the association between maternal solvent, paint, petroleum exposure, and smoking during pregnancy and risk of childhood ALL. Methods: Relevant studies up to September 1st, 2013 were identified by searching the PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane library and the Web of Science databases. The effects were pooled using either fixed or random effect models based on the heterogeneity of the studies. Results: Twenty-eight case-control studies and one cohort study were included for analysis, with a total of 16,695 cases and 1,472,786 controls involved. Pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) for ALL was 1.25 (1.09, 1.45) for solvent, 1.23 (1.02, 1.47) for paint, 1.42 (1.10, 1.84) for petroleum exposure, and 0.99 (0.93, 1.06) for maternal smoking during pregnancy. No publication bias was found in this meta-analysis and consistent results were observed for subgroup and sensitivity analyses. Conclusions: Childhood ALL was associated with maternal solvent, paint, and petroleum exposure during pregnancy. No association was found between ALL and maternal smoking during pregnancy. Avoidance of maternal occupational and environmental benzene exposure during pregnancy could contribute to a decrease in the risk of childhood ALL.

Keywords: Alcohol-Consumption, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Benzene, Bias, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Childhood, Childrens Oncology Group, Cigarette-Smoking, Cohort, Cohort Study, Confidence, Databases, Effects, Embase, Environmental, Epidemiologic, Epidemiologic Studies, Exposure, Heterogeneity, Infant Leukemia, Interval, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Maternal, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Nationwide Case-Control, Occupational, Odds Ratio, Parental Occupational-Exposure, Pregnancy, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Smoking, Solvents, United-States, Web, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, World

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e110728.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e110728.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The goal of this meta-analysis was to examine whether long-term physical exercise could be a potential effective treatment for substance use disorders (SUD). Methods: The PubMed, Web of Science, Elsevier, CNKI and China Info were searched for randomized controlled trials (RCT) studies in regards to the effects of physical exercise on SUD between the years 1990 and 2013. Four main outcome measures including abstinence rate, withdrawal symptoms, anxiety, and depression were evaluated. Results: Twenty-two studies were integrated in the meta-analysis. The results indicated that physical exercise can effectively increase the abstinence rate (OR = 1.69 (95% CI: 1.44, 1.99), z = 6.33, p < 0.001), ease withdrawal symptoms (SMD = -1.24 (95% CI: -2.46, -0.02), z = -2, p < 0.05), and reduce anxiety (SMD = -0.31 (95% CI: -0.45, -0.16), z = -4.12, p < 0.001) and depression (SMD = -0.47 (95% CI: -0.80, -0.14), z = -2.76, p < 0.01). The physical exercise can more ease the depression symptoms on alcohol and illicit drug abusers than nicotine abusers, and more improve the abstinence rate on illicit drug abusers than the others. Similar treatment effects were found in three categories: exercise intensity, types of exercise, and follow-up periods. Conclusions: The moderate and high-intensity aerobic exercises, designed according to the Guidelines of American College of Sports Medicine, and the mind-body exercises can be an effective and persistent treatment for those with SUD.

Keywords: Aerobic Exercise, Alcohol, Anxiety, China, Cigarette Cravings, Depression, Drug, Effects, Exercise, Exercises, Follow-Up, Guidelines, Impact, Intensity, Long Term, Long-Term, Measures, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methadone-Maintenance, Methods, Moderate-Intensity Exercise, Nicotine, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Partial Agonist, Physical, Potential, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Rct, Results, Science, Smoking-Cessation, Substance Use, Substance Use Disorders, Symptoms, Systematic Reviews, Tai Chi Exercise, Treatment, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e110850.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e110850.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Pesticide exposure has been linked to increased risk of cancer at several sites, but its association with risk of myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) is still unclear. A meta-analysis of studies published through April, 2014 was performed to investigate the association of pesticide exposure with the risk of MDS. Methods: Studies were identified by searching the Web of Science, Cochrane Library and PubMed databases. Summary odds ratios (ORs) with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random- or fixed-effect models. Results: This meta-analysis included 11 case-control studies, all of which demonstrated a correlation between pesticide exposure and a statistically significant increased risk of MDS (OR = 1.95, 95% CI 1.23-3.09). In subgroup analyses, patients with pesticide exposure had increased risk of developing MDS if they were living in the Europe or Asia and had refractory anemia (RA) or RA with ringed sideroblasts (RARS). Moreover, in the analysis by specific pesticides, increased risk was associated with exposure to insecticides (OR = 1.71, 95% CI 1.22-2.40) but not exposure to herbicides or fungicides. Conclusion: This meta-analysis supports the hypothesis that exposure to pesticides increases the risk of developing MDS. Further prospective cohort studies are warranted to verify the association and guide clinical practice in MDS prevention.

Keywords: Agents, Analyses, Analysis, Anemia, Asia, Association, Bias, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Databases, Developing, Disease, Europe, Exposure, Herbicides, Hodgkins-Lymphoma, Insecticides, Intervals, Living, Mds, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Myelodysplastic Syndromes, Myeloid Leukemias, Patients, Pesticide, Pesticides, Practice, Prevention, Prospective, Pubmed, Refractory Anemia, Results, Risk, Science, Update, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e111475.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e111475.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of the present meta-analysis is to evaluate the response rate, median survival time (MST) and toxicity in patients with brain metastases (BM) originating from non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and who were treated using either whole brain radiotherapy (WBRT) plus concurrent chemotherapy or WBRT alone. Methods: PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library, clinical trials and current controlled trials were searched to identify any relevant publications. After screening the literature and undertaking quality assessment and data extraction, the meta-analysis was performed using Stata11.0 software. Results: In total, six randomized controlled trials (RCT) involving 910 participants were included in the meta-analysis. The results of the analysis indicate that WBRT plus concurrent chemotherapy was more effective at improving response rate (RR = 2.06, 95% CI [1.13, 3.77]; P = 0.019) than WBRT alone. However, WBRT plus concurrent chemotherapy did not improve median survival time (MST) (HR = 1.09, 95% CI [0.94, 1.26]; P = 0.233) or time of neurological progression (CNS-TTP) (HR = 0.93, 95%CI [0.75, 1.16]; P = 0.543), and increased adverse events (Grade >= 3) (RR = 2.59, 95% CI [1.88, 3.58]; P = 0.000). There were no significant differences in Grade 3-5 neurological or hematological toxicity between two patient groups (RR = 1.08, 95%CI [0.23, 5.1]; P = 0.92). Conclusion: The combination of chemotherapy plus WBRT in patients with BM originating from NSCLC may increase treatment response rates of brain metastases with limited toxicity. Although the therapy schedule did not prolong MST or CNS-TTP, further assessment is warranted.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Analysis, Assessment, Brain, Brain Metastases, Cancer, Carboplatin, Carcinoma, Cell, Chemotherapy, Cisplatin, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cns-Metastases, Data, Embase, Events, Extraction, From, Groups, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastases, Methods, Mst, Neurological, Nsclc, P, Patients, Phase-Iii Trial, Progression, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Radiation-Therapy, Radiotherapy, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Rct, Response, Results, Science, Screening, Software, Survival, Temozolomide, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e111530.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e111530.pdf)

Abstract: We investigate the extent to which advances in the health and life sciences (HLS) are dependent on research in the engineering and physical sciences (EPS), particularly physics, chemistry, mathematics, and engineering. The analysis combines two different bibliometric approaches. The first approach to analyze the ‘EPS-HLS interface’ is based on term map visualizations of HLS research fields. We consider 16 clinical fields and five life science fields. On the basis of expert judgment, EPS research in these fields is studied by identifying EPS-related terms in the term maps. In the second approach, a large-scale citation-based network analysis is applied to publications from all fields of science. We work with about 22,000 clusters of publications, each representing a topic in the scientific literature. Citation relations are used to identify topics at the EPS-HLS interface. The two approaches complement each other. The advantages of working with textual data compensate for the limitations of working with citation relations and the other way around. An important advantage of working with textual data is in the in-depth qualitative insights it provides. Working with citation relations, on the other hand, yields many relevant quantitative statistics. We find that EPS research contributes to HLS developments mainly in the following five ways: new materials and their properties; chemical methods for analysis and molecular synthesis; imaging of parts of the body as well as of biomaterial surfaces; medical engineering mainly related to imaging, radiation therapy, signal processing technology, and other medical instrumentation; mathematical and statistical methods for data analysis. In our analysis, about 10% of all EPS and HLS publications are classified as being at the EPS-HLS interface. This percentage has remained more or less constant during the past decade.

Keywords: Advances, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Biomaterial, Chemical, Chemistry, Citation, Clinical, Data, Data Analysis, Engineering, Eps, Expert Judgment, First, From, Health, Imaging, Instrumentation, Interdisciplinarity, Interface, Life, Life Sciences, Literature, Map, Medical, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Physical, Physical Sciences, Physics, Properties, Publications, Qualitative, Radiation, Radiation Therapy, Relations, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Statistics, Surfaces, Synthesis, Technology, Term, Therapy, Topic, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e109834.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e109834.pdf)

Abstract: Background: High blood pressure can cause kidney damage, which can increase blood pressure, leading to a vicious cycle. It is not clear whether the protective effects of T-type calcium channel blockers (T-type CCBs) on renal function are better than those of L-type CCBs or renin-angiotensin system (RAS) antagonists in patients with hypertension. Methods and Findings: PUBMED, MEDLINE, EMBASE, OVID, Web of Science, Cochrane, CNKI, MEDCH, VIP, and WANFANG databases were searched for clinical trials published in English or Chinese from January 1, 1990, to December 31, 2013. The weighted mean difference (WMD) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated and reported. A total of 1494 reports were collected, of which 24 studies with 1,696 participants (including 809 reports comparing T-type CCBs versus L-type CCBs and 887 reports comparing T-type CCB versus RAS antagonists) met the inclusion criteria. Compared with L-type CCBs, T-type CCBs resulted in a significant decline in aldosterone (mean difference = -15.19, 95% CI -19.65--10.72, p<1x10(-5)), proteinuria (mean difference = -0.73, 95% CI -0.88--0.57, p<1x10(-5)), protein to creatinine ratio (mean difference = -0.22, 95% CI -0.41--0.03, p = 0.02), and urinary albumin to creatinine ratio (mean difference = -55.38, 95% CI -86.67--24.09, p = 0.0005); no significant difference was noted for systolic blood pressure (SBP) (p = 0.76) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) (p = 0.16). The effects of T-type CCBs did not significantly differ from those of RAS antagonists for SBP (p = 0.98), DBP (p = 0.86), glomerular filtration rate (p = 0.93), albuminuria (p = 0.97), creatinine clearance rate (p = 0.24), and serum creatinine (p = 0.27) in patients with hypertension. Conclusion: In a pooled analysis of data from 24 studies measuring the effects of T-type CCBs on renal function and aldosterone, the protective effects of T-type CCBs on renal function were enhanced compared with L-type CCBs but did not differ from RAS antagonists. Their protective effects on renal function were independent of blood pressure.

Keywords: Albumin, Analysis, Benidipine, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure, Ca2+ Channels, Calcium, Calcium Channel Blockers, Chinese, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Creatinine, Criteria, Damage, Data, Databases, Diabetic-Patients, Effects, Efonidipine, Embase, English, Filtration, From, Function, Glomerular Filtration Rate, Hypertension, Inhibition, Interval, Kidney, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Patients, Plasma-Aldosterone, Pooled Analysis, Pressure, Protein, Proteinuria, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Ras, Renal, Renal Function, Review, Science, Serum, Systematic, Systematic Review, Urinary, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e111651.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e111651.pdf)

Abstract: Recently, the correlation between the efficacy of platinum-based chemotherapy and ERCC1 expression in patients with SCLC has attracted wide-spread attention, and a lot of investigations have been conducted, whereas conflicting results were presented. Therefore, we performed the present meta-analysis of eligible studies to derive a more precise evaluation of the association between ERCC1 expression and the clinical outcome in SCLC patients receiving platinum-based chemotherapy. A literature search for relevant studies was conducted in the electronic databases of PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science. The inclusive criteria were SCLC patients treated by platinum-based chemotherapy, and evaluated the relationship between ERCC1 expression and the clinical outcomes [including overall response rate (ORR), overall survival (OS) or progression-free survival (PFS)]. Odds ratio (OR) or hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated to assess the risk. A total of nine studies including 1129 patients were included in final analysis. Our analysis indicated that positive/high ERCC1 expression was associated with unfavorable OS (HR = 1.18, 95%CI = 1.02-1.37) and PFS (HR = 1.46, 95%CI = 1.14-1.88). Subgroup analysis according to disease stage suggested the significant relationship was found in limited stage (LS-SCLC), but not in extensive stage (ES-SCLC). However, no significant association was found between ERCC1 expression and ORR. Our analysis suggested ERCC1 expression may be a prognostic factor in SCLC patients receiving platinum-based chemotherapy, especially for LS-SCLC.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Attention, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Correlation, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Efficacy, Embase, Ercc1, Esophageal Cancer, Etoposide, Evaluation, Evidence, Expression, From, Gene-Expression, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Interval, Investigations, Literature, Literature Search, Lung, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nov, Outcome, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Patients, Phase-Iii, Platinum-Based Chemotherapy, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Pubmed, Resistance, Response, Risk, Science, SCLC, Statistics, Survival, Thymidylate Synthase, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e111705.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e111705.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The relations between geographical proximity and spatial distance constitute a popular topic of concern. Thus, how geographical proximity affects scientific cooperation, and whether geographically proximate scientific cooperation activities in fact exhibit geographic scale features should be investigated. Methodology: Selected statistics from the ISI database on cooperatively authored papers, the authors of which resided in 60 typical cites in China, and which were published in the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010, were used to establish matrices of geographic distance and cooperation levels between cities. By constructing a distance-cooperation model, the degree of scientific cooperation based on spatial distance was calculated. The relationship between geographical proximity and scientific cooperation, as well as changes in that relationship, was explored using the fitting function. Result: (1) Instead of declining, the role of geographical proximity in inter-city scientific cooperation has increased gradually but significantly with the popularization of telecommunication technologies; (2) the relationship between geographical proximity and scientific cooperation has not followed a perfect declining curve, and at certain spatial scales, the distancedecay regularity does not work; (3) the Chinese scientific cooperation network gathers around different regional center cities, showing a trend towards a regional network; within this cooperation network the amount of inter-city cooperation occurring at close range increased greatly. Conclusion: The relationship between inter-city geographical distance and scientific cooperation has been enhanced and strengthened over time.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric Indicators, Changes, China, Chinese, Cities, Collaboration, Cooperation, Database, Effect, End, Firms, From, Function, Impact, Innovation, Isi, Isi Database, Knowledge Transfer, Methodology, Model, Network, Networks, Nov, Papers, Proximity, Regional, Relations, Role, Scale, Scales, Science, Scientific Cooperation, Statistics, Technologies, Topic, Trend, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e112026.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e112026.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Curare is one of the best-examined neurotoxins of the world, which has empirically been used for centuries by American Indigenes. Research on curare has been performed much later, a global scientometric analysis on curare research or its derivates does not yet exist. This bibliometric analysis is part of the global NewQis-project and should illuminate both toxic and historic issues of research on curare. Methods: The ISI Web of Science was searched for data covering 1900 to 2013 using a term which included as many original articles on curare as possible. 3,867 articles were found and analyzed for common bibliometric items such as the number of citations, language of the articles or the (modified) Hirsch-Index (h-index). Results are illustrated utilizing modern density equalizing map projections (DEMP) or beam diagrams. Results: Most publications were located in North America and Europe. The USA has the highest number of publications as well as the highest h-index. The number of publications overall rose until the late 1990s and later decreased. Furthermore, sudden increases of research activity are ascribable to historic events, like the first use of curare as muscle relaxant during surgery. Discussion: This scientometric analysis of curare research reflects several tendencies as previously seen in other bibliometric investigations, i.e. the scientific quality standard of North America and Europe. Research on curare decreased however, due to the declining attention towards this muscle relaxant. This work exemplifies also how scientometric methods can be used to illuminate historic circumstances immediately stimulating scientific research.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Articles, Attention, Benchmarking Procedures, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Curare, Data, Density, Europe, Events, First, Global, H Index, H-Index, Index, Investigations, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Issues, Language, Methods, Modified, Muscle, North, North America, Nov, Publications, Quality, Quality Standard, Research, Results, Science, Scientific Research, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Standard, Surgery, Term, Toxic, USA, Web, Web Of Science, Work, World

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e112062.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e112062.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To assess the feasibility and safety of early oral feeding (EOF) after gastrectomy for gastric cancer through a systematic review and meta-analysis based on randomized controlled trials. Methods: A literature search in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Cochrane library databases was performed for eligible studies published between January 1995 and March 2014. Systematic review was carried out to identify randomized controlled trials comparing EOF and traditional postoperative oral feeding after gastric cancer surgery. Meta-analyses were performed by either a fixed effects model or a random effects model according to the heterogeneity using RevMan 5.2 software. Results: Six studies remained for final analysis. Included studies were published between 2005 and 2013 reporting on a total of 454 patients. No significant differences were observed for postoperative complication (RR = 0.95; 95% CI, 0.70 to 1.29; P = 0.75), the tolerability of oral feeding (RR = 0.98; 95% CI, 0.91 to 1.06; P = 0.61), readmission rate (RR = 1; 95% CI, 0.30 to 3.31; P = 1.00) and incidence of anastomotic leakage (RR = 0.31; 95% CI, 0.01 to 7.30; P = 0.47) between two groups. EOF after gastrectomy for gastric cancer was associated with significant shorter duration of the hospital stay (WMD = -2.36; 95% CI, - 3.37 to -1.34; P<0.0001) and time to first flatus (WMD = -19.94; 95% CI, -32.03 to -7.84; P = 0.001). There were no significant differences in postoperative complication, tolerability of oral feeding, readmission rates, duration of hospital stay and time to first flatus among subgroups stratified by the time to start EOF or by partial and total gastrectomy or by laparoscopic and open surgery. Conclusions: The result of this meta-analysis showed that EOF after gastric cancer surgery seems feasible and safe, even started at the day of surgery irrespective of the extent of the gastric resection and the type of surgery. However, more prospective, well-designed multicenter RCTs with more clinical outcomes are needed for further validation.

Keywords: Analysis, Anastomotic Leakage, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical-Trial, Colorectal Surgery, Complication, Databases, Distal Gastrectomy, Duration, Duration Of Hospital Stay, Early Oral Feeding, Effects, Enhanced Recovery Program, Enteral Nutrition, Fast-Track Surgery, Feasibility, Feeding, First, Fixed Effects Model, Flatus, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Groups, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Incidence, Laparoscopic, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nov, Open, Oral, Outcomes, P, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complication, Postoperative Recovery, Prospective, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Readmission, Reporting, Results, Review, Safety, Science, Software, Surgery, Surgical Care, Systematic, Systematic Review, Total Gastrectomy, Validation, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e112282.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e112282.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Hospital readmission rates are increasingly used for both quality improvement and cost control. However, the validity of readmission rates as a measure of quality of hospital care is not evident. We aimed to give an overview of the different methodological aspects in the definition and measurement of readmission rates that need to be considered when interpreting readmission rates as a reflection of quality of care. Methods: We conducted a systematic literature review, using the bibliographic databases Embase, Medline OvidSP, Web-of-Science, Cochrane central and PubMed for the period of January 2001 to May 2013. Results: The search resulted in 102 included papers. We found that definition of the context in which readmissions are used as a quality indicator is crucial. This context includes the patient group and the specific aspects of care of which the quality is aimed to be assessed. Methodological flaws like unreliable data and insufficient case-mix correction may confound the comparison of readmission rates between hospitals. Another problem occurs when the basic distinction between planned and unplanned readmissions cannot be made. Finally, the multi-faceted nature of quality of care and the correlation between readmissions and other outcomes limit the indicator’s validity. Conclusions: Although readmission rates are a promising quality indicator, several methodological concerns identified in this study need to be addressed, especially when the indicator is intended for accountability or pay for performance. We recommend investing resources in accurate data registration, improved indicator description, and bundling outcome measures to provide a more complete picture of hospital care.

Keywords: Accountability, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Basic, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Cancer-Surgery, Care, Case Mix, Case-Mix, Casemix, Clinical-Outcomes, Comparison, Complete, Congestive-Heart-Failure, Context, Control, Correlation, Cost, Cost Control, Data, Databases, Definition, Evidence, Hospital, Hospital Care, Hospital Readmission, Hospitals, Improvement, Indicator, Length-Of-Stay, Literature, Literature Review, Measure, Measurement, Measures, Medline, Methods, Nov, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Overview, Papers, Patient Safety Indicators, Pay-For-Performance, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Performance, Performance-Measures, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Improvement, Quality Of, Quality Of Care, Rate, Rates, Readmission, Readmissions, Reflection, Resources, Results, Review, Risk-Standardized Mortality, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Validity, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One9, e112483.pdf](2015/Plo%20One9,%20e112483.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Short telomeres have been linked to various age-related diseases. We aimed to assess the association of telomere length with incident type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in prospective cohort studies. Methods: Leucocyte relative telomere length (RTL) was measured using quantitative polymerase chain reaction in 684 participants of the prospective population-based Bruneck Study (1995 baseline), with repeat RTL measurements performed in 2005 (n = 558) and 2010 (n = 479). Hazard ratios for T2DM were calculated across quartiles of baseline RTL using Cox regression models adjusted for age, sex, body-mass index, smoking, socio-economic status, physical activity, alcohol consumption, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, log high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, and waist-hip ratio. Separate analyses corrected hazard ratios for within-person variability using multivariate regression calibration of repeated measurements. To contextualise findings, we systematically sought PubMed, Web of Science and EMBASE for relevant articles and pooled results using random-effects meta-analysis. Results: Over 15 years of follow-up, 44 out of 606 participants free of diabetes at baseline developed incident T2DM. The adjusted hazard ratio for T2DM comparing the bottom vs. the top quartile of baseline RTL (i.e. shortest vs. longest) was 2.00 (95% confidence interval: 0.90 to 4.49; P = 0.091), and 2.31 comparing the bottom quartile vs. the remainder (1.21 to 4.41; P = 0.011). The corresponding hazard ratios corrected for within-person RTL variability were 3.22 (1.27 to 8.14; P = 0.014) and 2.86 (1.45 to 5.65; P = 0.003). In a random-effects meta-analysis of three prospective cohort studies involving 6,991 participants and 2,011 incident T2DM events, the pooled relative risk was 1.31 (1.07 to 1.60; P = 0.010; I-2 = 69%). Conclusions/Interpretation: Low RTL is independently associated with the risk of incident T2DM. To avoid regression dilution biases in observed associations of RTL with disease risk, future studies should implement methods correcting for within-person variability in RTL. The causal role of short telomeres in T2DM development remains to be determined.

Keywords: Activity, Adults, Age, Age-Related, Alcohol, Analyses, Articles, Association, Body Mass Index, C-Reactive Protein, Calibration, Cancer-Mortality, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cholesterol, Cohort, Confidence, Consumption, Development, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Dilution, Disease, Diseases, Embase, Events, Follow-Up, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Heart-Disease, Incident Cancer, Index, Interval, Length, Longitudinal Findings, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Multivariate, Myocardial-Infarction, Nov, Oxidative Stress, P, Physical, Physical Activity, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Population Based, Population-Based, Prospective, Protein, Pubmed, Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction, Regression, Relative Risk, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Sex, Smoking, Socio-Economic Status, Socioeconomic Status, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Variability, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One9, e112520.pdf](2015/Plo%20One9,%20e112520.pdf)

Abstract: Do citations accumulate too slowly in the social sciences to be used to assess the quality of recent articles? I investigate whether this is the case using citation data for all articles in economics and political science published in 2006 and indexed in the Web of Science. I find that citations in the first two years after publication explain more than half of the variation in cumulative citations received over a longer period. Journal impact factors improve the correlation between the predicted and actual future ranks of journal articles when using citation data from 2006 alone but the effect declines sharply thereafter. Finally, more than half of the papers in the top 20% in 2012 were already in the top 20% in the year of publication (2006).

Keywords: Articles, Citation, Citations, Correlation, Counts, Cumulative, Data, Economics, Factors, First, From, Impact, Impact Factors, Information, Journal, Journal Articles, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factors, Nov, Papers, Prediction, Publication, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Science, Sciences, Scientific Impact, Social, Social Sciences, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e112653.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e112653.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Modeling count and binary data collected in hierarchical designs have increased the use of Generalized Linear Mixed Models (GLMMs) in medicine. This article presents a systematic review of the application and quality of results and information reported from GLMMs in the field of clinical medicine. Methods: A search using the Web of Science database was performed for published original articles in medical journals from 2000 to 2012. The search strategy included the topic “generalized linear mixed models’’,”hierarchical generalized linear models’’, “multilevel generalized linear model’’ and as a research domain we refined by science technology. Papers reporting methodological considerations without application, and those that were not involved in clinical medicine or written in English were excluded. Results: A total of 443 articles were detected, with an increase over time in the number of articles. In total, 108 articles fit the inclusion criteria. Of these, 54.6% were declared to be longitudinal studies, whereas 58.3% and 26.9% were defined as repeated measurements and multilevel design, respectively. Twenty-two articles belonged to environmental and occupational public health, 10 articles to clinical neurology, 8 to oncology, and 7 to infectious diseases and pediatrics. The distribution of the response variable was reported in 88% of the articles, predominantly Binomial (n = 64) or Poisson (n = 22). Most of the useful information about GLMMs was not reported in most cases. Variance estimates of random effects were described in only 8 articles (9.2%). The model validation, the method of covariate selection and the method of goodness of fit were only reported in 8.0%, 36.8% and 14.9% of the articles, respectively. Conclusions: During recent years, the use of GLMMs in medical literature has increased to take into account the correlation of data when modeling qualitative data or counts. According to the current recommendations, the quality of reporting has room for improvement regarding the characteristics of the analysis, estimation method, validation, and selection of the model.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Article, Articles, Characteristics, Clinical, Clinical Neurology, Correlation, Criteria, Data, Database, Design, Diseases, Distribution, Effects, English, Environmental, Estimates, Field, From, Health, Improvement, Infectious Diseases, Inference, Information, Journals, Literature, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Data, Longitudinal Studies, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical Literature, Medicine, Methods, Model, Model Validation, Modeling, Models, Neurology, Nov, Occupational, Oncology, Outcomes, Overdispersion, Pediatrics, Public, Public Health, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Recommendations, Regression, Reporting, Research, Response, Results, Review, Science, Search Strategy, Selection, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Topic, Validation, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e113172.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e113172.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The QUOROM and PRISMA statements were published in 1999 and 2009, respectively, to improve the consistency of reporting systematic reviews (SRs)/meta-analyses (MAs) of clinical trials. However, not all SRs/MAs adhere completely to these important standards. In particular, it is not clear how well SRs/MAs of acupuncture studies adhere to reporting standards and which reporting criteria are generally ignored in these analyses. Objectives: To evaluate reporting quality in SRs/MAs of acupuncture studies. Methods: We performed a literature search for studies published prior to 2014 using the following public archives: PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM), the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) database, the Chinese Journal Full-text Database (CJFD), the Chinese Scientific Journal Full-text Database (CSJD), and the Wanfang database. Data were extracted into pre-prepared Excel data-extraction forms. Reporting quality was assessed based on the PRISMA checklist (27 items). Results: Of 476 appropriate SRs/MAs identified in our search, 203, 227, and 46 were published in Chinese journals, international journals, and the Cochrane Database, respectively. In 476 SRs/MAs, only 3 reported the information completely. By contrast, approximately 4.93% (1/203), 8.81% (2/227) and 0.00% (0/46) SRs/Mas reported less than 10 items in Chinese journals, international journals and CDSR, respectively. In general, the least frequently reported items (reported <= 50%) in SRs/MAs were “protocol and registration’’, “risk of bias across studies’’, and “additional analyses’’ in both methods and results sections. Conclusions: SRs/MAs of acupuncture studies have not comprehensively reported information recommended in the PRISMA statement. Our study underscores that, in addition to focusing on careful study design and performance, attention should be paid to comprehensive reporting standards in SRs/MAs on acupuncture studies.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Analyses, Attention, Bias, Biomedical, Chinese, Chinese Journals, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Consistency, Criteria, Data, Database, Design, Embase, Forms, General, Information, International, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Search, Medicine, Metaanalyses, Methods, Nov, Performance, Public, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Reporting, Results, Reviews, Science, Standards, Statement, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Traditional, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e113748.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e113748.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Two common polymorphisms in the IKZF1 gene (rs4132601 and rs11978267 variants) have been reported to be associated with childhood acute leukemia (AL) risk, however the results were inconsistent. Here, we conducted a meta-analysis to generate large-scale evidence on whether IKZF1 variants are risk factors for childhood AL. Methods: The PubMed, Embase, EBSCO, and Web of Science were searched up to June 2, 2014 for studies on the association of IKZF1 polymorphisms with childhood AL risk. Data were extracted and the odd ratios (ORs) and95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated by a fixed-effects orrandom-effects model. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity and leukemia subtype, sensitivity and cumulative meta-analyses were performed. Moreover, publication bias was assessed by Begg’s and Egger’s tests. Results: In total, 33 case control studies were finally included in this meta-analysis. For rs4132601 polymorphism, significantly increased AL risk was observed in all genetic models (the association was still significant when the p value was Bonferroni adjusted to 0.025). In the subgroup analysis by tumor type, statistical association was observed in B-cell precursor ALL (BCP-ALL). Additionally, when stratified by ethnicity, significantly increased AL risk was only observed in European subgroup, but not among African or mixed population subgroups. Finally, similar results were found forrs11978267 polymorphism. Conclusion: In summary, this meta-analysis provides evidence that rs4132601 and rs11978267 polymorphisms in the IKZF1 gene mightcontribute to the occurrence of BCP-ALL, especially in European populations. Moreover, further studies with large sample size are required to clarify possibleroles of IKZF1 variants in other ethnic groups (e. g., Asians and Africans).

Keywords: 10q21.2, 7p12.2, Acute Leukemia, Acute Lymphoblastic-Leukemia, Al, Analysis, Arid5b, Asians, Association, Bias, Case-Control, Childhood, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Contribution, Control, Cumulative, Data, Ethnic Groups, Ethnicity, Evidence, Factors, Gene, Genetic, Groups, Ikaros, Ikzf1, Intervals, Leukemia, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Nov, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risk Factors, Sample Size, Science, Sensitivity, Size, Susceptibility Loci, Tumor, Value, Variants, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e112198.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e112198.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Prediction of extubation failure, particularly in neurocritical patients, is unique and controversial. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to identify the risk factors for extubation failure in these patients. Methods: A literature search of databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science) was performed up to August of 2013 to identify trials that evaluated extubation failure predictors. Included trials were either prospective or retrospective cohort studies. Results: Nine studies involving 928 participants were included. The systematic review and meta-analysis revealed that the following were predictive for extubation failure: pneumonia, atelectasis, mechanical ventilation of >24 h, a low Glasgow Coma Scale score (7-9T) (OR=4.96, 95% CI=1.61-15.26, P=0.005), the inability to follow commands (OR=2.07, 95% C=1.15-3.71, P=0.02), especially the command to close the eyes, thick secretion, and no intact gag reflex. Meanwhile, the following were not predictive for extubation failure: sex, secretion volume, coughing upon suctioning, and the inability to follow one command among showing two fingers, wiggling the toes, or coughing on command. Additionally, some traditional weaning parameters were shown to poorly predict extubation failure in neurocritical patients. Conclusions: Besides pneumonia, atelectasis, and the duration of mechanical ventilation, other factors that should be taken into consideration in the prediction of extubation failure when neurocritical patients are weaned from tracheal intubation include neurologic abilities (Glasgow Coma Scale score and following commands), the secretion texture, and the presence of a gag reflex.

Keywords: Bias, Cohort, Coma, Criteria, Databases, Duration, Embase, Factors, Failure, From, Intubation, Literature, Literature Search, Mechanical Ventilation, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Myasthenic Crisis, Neurologic, Neurosurgical Patients, Parameters, Patients, Pneumonia, Prediction, Predictive, Predictors, Prospective, Reintubation, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Scale, Science, Secretion, Sex, Spontaneous Breathing Trial, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Texture, Toes, Ventilation, Volume, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e112530.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e112530.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The efficacy of sorafenib in the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) remains controversial. Therefore, we conducted a meta-analysis to evaluate the efficacy and safety of sorafenib for treating patients with advanced HCC. Methods: The PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases were searched. Eligible studies were randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that assessed sorafenib therapy in patients with advanced HCC. The outcomes included overall survival (OS), time to progression (TTP), overall response rate (ORR), and toxicities. Hazard ratio (HR) and risk ratio (RR) were used for the meta-analysis and were expressed with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Results: Seven RCTs, with a total of 3807 patients, were included in this metaanalysis. All patients received sorafenib alone, or with other chemotherapeutic regimens. Pooled estimates showed that sorafenib improved the OS (HR=0.74, 95% CI: 0.61, 0.90; P=0.002), or TTP outcomes (HR=0.69, 95% CI: 0.55, 0.86; P=0.001). Subgroup analysis revealed that sorafenib was more effective in the patients with an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG PS) of 1-2 (HR=0.77, 95% CI: 0.60, 1.0; P=0.05), or macroscopic vascular invasion (MVI), and/or extrahepatic spread (EHS) (HR=0.65, 95% CI: 0.46, 0.93; P=0.02), in terms of OS. Patients who received sorafenib did not have a higher ORR (RR=0.85, 95% CI: 0.65, 1.11; P=0.10). In addition, there was a slight increase in toxicity in the sorafenib group. Conclusion: Treatment with sorafenib significantly improved OS and TTP in patients with advanced HCC. Additional large-scale, well-designed RCTs are needed to evaluate the efficacy of sorafenib-based therapy in the treatment of advanced HCC.

Keywords: Analysis, Angiogenesis, Bay 43-9006, Carcinoma, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Ecog, Effect, Efficacy, Eh, Estimates, Experience, HCC, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Inhibitor, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Oncology, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Patients, Performance, Phase-Iii Trial, Progression, Pubmed, Quality, Raf, Mek, Erk Pathway, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Response, Results, Risk, Safety, Science, Sorafenib, Survival, Targets, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One9, e113901.pdf](2015/Plo%20One9,%20e113901.pdf)

Abstract: Do different fields of knowledge require different research strategies? A numerical model exploring different virtual knowledge landscapes, revealed two diverging optimal search strategies. Trend following is maximized when the popularity of new discoveries determine the number of individuals researching it. This strategy works best when many researchers explore few large areas of knowledge. In contrast, individuals or small groups of researchers are better in discovering small bits of information in dispersed knowledge landscapes. Bibliometric data of scientific publications showed a continuous bipolar distribution of these strategies, ranging from natural sciences, with highly cited publications in journals containing a large number of articles, to the social sciences, with rarely cited publications in many journals containing a small number of articles. The natural sciences seem to adapt their research strategies to landscapes with large concentrated knowledge clusters, whereas social sciences seem to have adapted to search in landscapes with many small isolated knowledge clusters. Similar bipolar distributions were obtained when comparing levels of insularity estimated by indicators of international collaboration and levels of country-self citations: researchers in academic areas with many journals such as social sciences, arts and humanities, were the most isolated, and that was true in different regions of the world. The work shows that quantitative measures estimating differences between academic disciplines improve our understanding of different research strategies, eventually helping interdisciplinary research and may be also help improve science policies worldwide.

Keywords: Active Walks, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bipolar, Citations, Collaboration, Data, Disciplines, Distribution, From, Groups, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Humanities, Indicators, Information, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, International, International Collaboration, Journals, Knowledge, Landscapes, Measures, Model, Natural, Natural Sciences, Nov, Numerical Model, Policies, Publications, Recruitment, Research, Researchers, Science, Sciences, Scientific Publications, Search Strategies, Small, Social, Social Sciences, Strategy, Trend, Understanding, Work, World

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e112508.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e112508.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Changes in relative humidity, along with other meteorological factors, accompany ongoing climate change and play a significant role in weather-related health outcomes, particularly among children. The purpose of this review is to improve our understanding of the relationship between ambient humidity and child health, and to propose directions for future research. Methods: A comprehensive search of electronic databases (PubMed, Medline, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, OvidSP and EBSCO host) and review of reference lists, to supplement relevant studies, were conducted in March 2013. All identified records were selected based on explicit inclusion criteria. We extracted data from the included studies using a pre-designed data extraction form, and then performed a quality assessment. Various heterogeneities precluded a formal quantitative meta-analysis, therefore, evidence was compiled using descriptive summaries. Results: Out of a total of 3797 identified records, 37 papers were selected for inclusion in this review. Among the 37 studies, 35% were focused on allergic diseases and 32% on respiratory system diseases. Quality assessment revealed 78% of the studies had reporting quality scores above 70%, and all findings demonstrated that ambient humidity generally plays an important role in the incidence and prevalence of climate-sensitive diseases among children. Conclusions: With climate change, there is a significant impact of ambient humidity on child health, especially for climate-sensitive infectious diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, respiratory system diseases, and pediatric allergic diseases. However, some inconsistencies in the direction and magnitude of the effects are observed.

Keywords: Allergic Rhinitis, Assessment, Child, Child Health, Children, Climate, Climate Change, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diseases, Effects, Environmental-Factors, Evidence, Extraction, Factors, From, Global Climate-Change, Health, Health Outcomes, Host, Impact, Incidence, Infectious Diseases, Magnitude, Malaria Incidence, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Meteorological Factors, Methods, Middle-School Children, Outcomes, Papers, Pediatric, Pediatric Asthma Admissions, Prevalence, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Assessment, Records, Reference, Reference Lists, Reporting, Research, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Respiratory System, Results, Review, Role, Rotavirus Diarrhea, Science, Sciencedirect, Systematic, Systematic Review, Understanding, Weather Variability, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e114012.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e114012.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Cataract is the major cause of blindness across the world. Many epidemiologic studies indicated that hypertension might play an important role in the development of cataract, while others not. We therefore conducted this meta-analysis to determine the relationship between risk of cataract and hypertension. Methods: Retrieved studies on the association of hypertension with cataract risk were collected from PubMed, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library during June 2014 and were included into the final analysis according to the definite inclusion criteria. Odds ratio (OR) or risk ratio (RR) were pooled with 95% confidence interval (CI) to evaluate the relationship between hypertension and cataract risk. Subgroup analyses were carried out on the basis of cataract type, race and whether studies were adjusted for main components of metabolic syndrome (MS). Results: The final meta-analysis included 25 studies (9 cohort, 5 case-control and 11 cross-sectional) from 23 articles. The pooled results showed that cataract risk in populations with hypertension significantly increased among cohort studies (RR 1.08; 95% CI: 1.05-1.12) and case-control or cross-sectional studies (OR 1.28; 95% CI: 1.12-1.45). This association was proved to be true among both Mongolians and Caucasians, and the significance was not altered by the adjustment of main components of MS. Subgroup analysis on cataract types indicated that an increased incidence of posterior subcapsular cataract (PSC) resulted among cohort studies (RR 1.22; 95% CI: 1.03-1.46) and cross-sectional/case-control studies (OR 1.23; 95% CI: 1.09-1.39). No association of hypertension with risk of nuclear cataract was found. Conclusions: The present meta-analysis suggests that hypertension increases the risk of cataract, especially PSC. Further efforts should be made to explore the potential biological mechanisms.

Keywords: Age-Related Cataract, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Association, Beaver Dam Eye, Biological, Blue Mountains Eye, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular-Disease, Case-Control, Cataract, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Cross-Sectional, Cross-Sectional Studies, Development, From, Hypertension, Incidence, Interval, Lens Opacities, Long-Term Incidence, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Ms, Populations, Posterior Subcapsular Cataracts, Potential, Pubmed, Race, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Significance, Syndrome, Systemic Hypertension, Web, Web of Science, World

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e114183.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e114183.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Wind turbine noise exposure and suspected health-related effects thereof have attracted substantial attention. Various symptoms such as sleep-related problems, headache, tinnitus and vertigo have been described by subjects suspected of having been exposed to wind turbine noise. Objective: This review was conducted systematically with the purpose of identifying any reported associations between wind turbine noise exposure and suspected health-related effects. Data Sources: A search of the scientific literature concerning the health-related effects of wind turbine noise was conducted on PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar and various other Internet sources. Study Eligibility Criteria: All studies investigating suspected health-related outcomes associated with wind turbine noise exposure were included. Results: Wind turbines emit noise, including low-frequency noise, which decreases incrementally with increases in distance from the wind turbines. Likewise, evidence of a dose-response relationship between wind turbine noise linked to noise annoyance, sleep disturbance and possibly even psychological distress was present in the literature. Currently, there is no further existing statistically-significant evidence indicating any association between wind turbine noise exposure and tinnitus, hearing loss, vertigo or headache. Limitations: Selection bias and information bias of differing magnitudes were found to be present in all current studies investigating wind turbine noise exposure and adverse health effects. Only articles published in English, German or Scandinavian languages were reviewed. Conclusions: Exposure to wind turbines does seem to increase the risk of annoyance and self-reported sleep disturbance in a dose-response relationship. Conclusions: Exposure to wind turbines does seem to increase the risk of annoyance and self-reported sleep disturbance in a dose-response relationship. There appears, though, to be a tolerable level of around L-Aeq of 35 dB. Of the many other claimed health effects of wind turbine noise exposure reported in the literature, however, no conclusive evidence could be found. Future studies should focus on investigations aimed at objectively demonstrating whether or not measureable health-related outcomes can be proven to fluctuate depending on exposure to wind turbines.

Keywords: Adverse Health Effects, Amplitude-Modulation, Annoyance, Articles, Association, Attention, Bias, Data, Distress, Disturbance, Effects, English, Evidence, Exposure, Farm Development, From, German, Google, Google Scholar, Headache, Health, Hearing Loss, Impact, Information, Infrasound, Internet, Investigations, Languages, Literature, Low-Frequency Noise, Meteorological Conditions, Noise, Outcomes, Psychological, Psychological Distress, Pubmed, Purpose, Results, Review, Risk, Road Traffic Noise, Science, Scientific Literature, Sleep, Sleep Disturbance, Sound, Sources, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vibroacoustic Disease, Web, Web of Science, Wind

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e114338.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e114338.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The translation of research into practices has been incomplete. Organizational readiness for change (ORC) is a potential facilitator of effective knowledge translation (KT). However we know little about the best way to assess ORC. Therefore, we sought to systematically review ORC measurement instruments. Methods: We searched for published studies in bibliographic databases (Pubmed, Embase, CINAHL, PsychINFO, Web of Science, etc.) up to November 1st, 2012. We included publications that developed ORC measures and/or empirically assessed ORC using an instrument at the organizational level in the health care context. We excluded articles if they did not refer specifically to ORC, did not concern the health care domain or were limited to individual-level change readiness. We focused on identifying the psychometric properties of instruments that were developed to assess readiness in an organization prior to implementing KT interventions in health care. We used the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing to assess the psychometric properties of identified ORC measurement instruments. Findings: We found 26 eligible instruments described in 39 publications. According to the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing, 18 (69%) of a total of 26 measurement instruments presented both validity and reliability criteria. The Texas Christian University - ORC (TCU-ORC) scale reported the highest instrument validity with a score of 4 out of 4. Only one instrument, namely the Modified Texas Christian University - Director version (TCU-ORC-D), reported a reliability score of 2 out of 3. No information was provided regarding the reliability and validity of five (19%) instruments. Conclusion: Our findings indicate that there are few valid and reliable ORC measurement instruments that could be applied to KT in the health care sector. The TCU-ORC instrument presents the best evidence in terms of validity testing. Future studies using this instrument could provide more knowledge on its relevance to diverse clinical contexts.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Care, Clinical, Context, Criteria, Databases, Evidence, Health, Health Care, Information, Innovations, Instrument, Instruments, Interventions, Knowledge, Knowledge Translation, Measurement, Measurement Instruments, Measures, Methods, Modified, Organization, Organizational, Potential, Practices, Properties, Psychological, Publications, Relevance, Reliability, Research, Review, Scale, Scales, Science, Sector, Standards, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testing, Texas, Translation, University, Validity, Version, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e114746.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e114746.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The prognostic significance of CD24 expression for survival in patients with gastric cancer remains controversial. We conducted a meta-analysis to investigate the impact of CD24 expression on clinicopathological features and survival outcomes in gastric cancer. Methods: A comprehensive literature search of the electronic databases PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI; up to April 8, 2014) was performed for relevant studies using multiple search strategies. Correlations between CD24 expression and clinicopathological features and overall survival (OS) were analyzed. Results: A total of 1,041 patients with gastric cancer from 9 studies were included. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) indicated CD24 expression was associated with tumor depth (OR=0.45, 95% confidence interval [CI] 50.32-0.63; P<0.00001), status of lymph nodes (OR=0.40, 95% CI=0.25-0.64; P=0.0001) and tumor node metastasis (TNM) stage (OR=0.56, 95% CI=0.41-0.77; P=0.0003). The pooled hazard ratio (HR) for OS showed overexpression of CD24 reduced OS in gastric cancer (HR=1.99, 95% CI=1.29-3.07, P=0.002). Whereas, combined ORs showed that CD24 expression had no correlation with tumor differentiation or Lauren classifications. Conclusion: CD24 overexpression in patients with gastric cancer indicated worse survival outcomes and was associated with common clinicopathological poor prognostic factors.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cells, China, Confidence, Correlation, Databases, Differentiation, Expression, Factors, From, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Heat-Stable Antigen, Impact, Interval, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Outcomes, Overall Survival, P-Selectin, Patients, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Progression, Pubmed, Results, Science, Search Strategies, Signal-Transduction, Significance, Survival, Tumor, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e115033.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e115033.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) on serum testosterone in men with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Methods: Two reviewers independently searched PubMed, Cochrane library, Embase and Web of Science before June 2014. Information on characteristics of subjects, study design, pre- and post-CPAP treatment of serum total testosterone, free testosterone and sexual hormone blinding protein (SHBG) was extracted for analysis. Results: A total of 7 studies with 9 cohorts that included 232 men were pooled into meta-analysis. There was no change of total testosterone levels before and after CPAP treatment in OSA men (standardized mean difference (SMD)= -0.14, 95% CI: -0.63 to 0.34, z = 0.59, p = 0.558), even subdivided by CPAP therapeutic duration (>3 months). Meanwhile, no significant differences in free testosterone and SHBG were detected after CPAP treatment (SMD = 0.16, 95% CI: -0.09 to 0.40, z = 1.25, p = 0.211 and SMD = -0.58, 95% CI: -1.30 to 0.14, z = 1.59, p = 0.112, respectively). Conclusion: CPAP has no influence on testosterone levels in men with OSA, further large-scale, well-design interventional investigation is needed.

Keywords: Analysis, Characteristics, Cpap, Design, Duration, Efficacy, Erectile Dysfunction, Hypogonadism, Influence, Information, Investigation, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Obese Men, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Parameters, Pressure, Protein, Pubmed, Quality, Results, Reviewers, Science, Secretion, Serum, Sexual Function, Shbg, Sleep, Sleep Apnea, Study Design, Testosterone, Therapeutic, Therapy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e115103.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e115103.pdf)

Abstract: Background: We carried out a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the predictive roles of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) in response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) in breast cancer. Method: A PubMed and Web of Science literature search was designed. Random or fixed effect models were adopted to estimate the summary odds ratio (OR). Heterogeneity and sensitivity analyses were performed to explore heterogeneity among studies and to assess the effects of study quality. Publication bias was evaluated using a funnel plot, Egger’s test and Begg’s test. We included studies where the predictive significance of TILs, and/or TILs subset on the pathologic complete response (pCR) were determined in NAC of breast cancer. Results: A total of 13 published studies (including 3251 patients) were eligible. In pooled analysis, the detection of higher TILs numbers in pre-treatment biopsy was correlated with better pCR to NAC (OR=3.93, 95% CI, 3.26-4.73). Moreover, TILs predicted higher pCR rates in triple negative (OR=2.49, 95% CI: 1.61-3.83), HER2 positive (OR=5.05, 95% CI: 2.86-8.92) breast cancer, but not in estrogen receptor (ER) positive (OR=6.21, 95% CI: 0.86-45.15) patients. In multivariate analysis, TILs were still an independent marker for high pCR rate (OR=1.41, 95% CI: 1.19-1.66). For TILs subset, higher levels of CD8+ and FOXP3+ T-lymphocytes in pretreatment biopsy respectively predicted better pathological response to NAC (OR=6.44, 95% CI: 2.52-16.46; OR=2.94, 95% CI: 1.05-8.26). Only FOXP3+ lymphocytes in post-NAC breast tissue were a predictive marker for low pCR rate in univariate (OR=0.41, 95% CI: 0.21-0.80) and multivariate (OR=0.36, 95% CI: 0.13-0.95) analysis. Conclusion: Higher TILs levels in pre-treatment biopsy indicated higher pCR rates for NAC. TILs subset played different roles in predicting response to NAC.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bias, Biopsy, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chemotherapy, Complete, Detection, Effects, Endometrial Cancer, Estrogen, HER2, Heterogeneity, Literature, Literature Search, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, Negative, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Odds Ratio, Pathological Complete Response, Patients, PCR, Pooled Analysis, Pre-Treatment, Predictive, Predictive Marker, Preoperative Chemotherapy, Pretreatment, Prognosis, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Rates, Regulatory T-Cells, Response, Results, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Significance, Surgical Adjuvant Breast, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, T Lymphocytes, Therapy, Trial, Tumor, Value, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Plo One9, e115962.pdf](2014/Plo%20One9,%20e115962.pdf)

Abstract: In order to improve the h-index in terms of its accuracy and sensitivity to the form of the citation distribution, we propose the new bibliometric index l. The basic idea is to define, for any author with a given number of citations, an “ideal’’ citation distribution which represents a benchmark in terms of number of papers and number of citations per publication, and to obtain an index which increases its value when the real citation distribution approaches its ideal form. The method is very general because the ideal distribution can be defined differently according to the main objective of the index. In this paper we propose to define it by a “squared-form’’ distribution: this is consistent with many popular bibliometric indices, which reach their maximum value when the distribution is basically a “square’’. This approach generally rewards the more regular and reliable researchers, and it seems to be especially suitable for dealing with common situations such as applications for academic positions. To show the advantages of the l-index some mathematical properties are proved and an application to real data is proposed.

Keywords: Accuracy, Application, Approach, Basic, Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Data, Distribution, Divergence, General, H Index, H-Index, Hirsch Index, Impact, Index, Indices, Output, Papers, Properties, Publication, Regular, Researchers, Sensitivity, Value

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0113332.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0113332.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose To evaluate difference in therapeutic outcomes between deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty (DALK) and penetrating keratoplasty (PKP) for the clinical treatment of keratoconus. Methods A comprehensive search was conducted in Pubmed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, and Web of science. Eligible studies should include at least one of the following factors: best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), postoperative spherical equivalent (SE), postoperative astigmatism and endothelial cell count (ECC), central corneal thickness (CCT), graft rejection and graft failure, of which BCVA, graft rejection and graft failure were used as the primary outcome measures, and postoperative SE, astigmatism, CCT and ECC as the secondary outcome measures. Given the lack of randomized clinical trials (RCTs), cohort studies and prospective studies were considered eligible. Results Sixteen clinical trials involving 6625 eyes were included in this review, including 1185 eyes in DALK group, and 5440 eyes in PKP group. The outcomes were analyzed using Cochrane Review Manager (RevMan) version 5.0 software. The postoperative BCVA in DALK group was significantly better than that in PKP group (OR = 0.48; 95% CI 0.39 to 0.60; p< 0.001). There were fewer cases of graft rejection in DALK group than those in PKP group (OR = 0.28; 95% CI 0.15 to 0.50; p< 0.001). Nevertheless the rate of graft failure was similar between DALK and PKP groups (OR = 1.05; 95% CI 0.81 to 1.36; p = 0.73). There were no significant differences in the secondary outcomes of SE (p = 0.70), astigmatism (p = 0.14) and CCT (p = 0.58) between DALK and PKP groups. And ECC in DALK group was significantly higher than PKP group (p< 0.001). The postoperative complications, high intraocular pressure (high-IOP) and cataract were analyzed, fewer cases of complications occurred in DALK group than those in PKP group (high-IOP, OR 0.22, 95% CI 0.11-0.44, P < 0.001) (cataract, OR 0.22; 95% CI 0.08-0.61, P = 0.004). And no cases of expulsive hemorrhage and endophthalmitis were reported. Conclusion The visual outcomes for DALK were not equivalent to PKP. The rate of graft failure was similar between DALK and PKP. Fewer postoperative complications occurred in DALK group, indicating that compared with PKP, DALK has lower efficacy but higher safety.

Keywords: Big-Bubble Technique, Cell, China, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trial, Cohort, Complications, Corneal Grafts, Descemets-Membrane, Efficacy, Embase, Endothelium, Factors, Failure, Graft, Graft Failure, Groups, Hemorrhage, Improvement, Long-Term Outcomes, Management, Measures, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, P, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Pressure, Primary, Prospective, Prospective Studies, R, Randomized, Rejection, Results, Review, Safety, Science, Se, Shanghai, Software, Therapeutic, Thickness, Treatment, United-Kingdom, Version, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0116380.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0116380.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To evaluate risk factors for death from acute lower respiratory infections (ALRI) in children in low- and middle-income countries. Design Systematic review and meta-analysis. Study selection Observational studies reporting on risk factors for death from ALRI in children below five years in low-and middle income countries. Data sources Medline, Embase, Global Health Library, Lilacs, and Web of Science to January 2014 Risk of bias assessment Quality In Prognosis Studies tool with minor adaptations to assess the risk of bias; funnel plots and Egger’s test to evaluate publication bias. Results Out of 10655 papers retrieved, 77 studies from 39 countries (198359 children) met the inclusion criteria. Host and disease characteristics more strongly associated with ALRI mortality were: diagnosis of very severe pneumonia as per WHO definition (odds ratio 9.42, 95% confidence interval 6.37. 13.92); age below two months (5.22, 1.70-16.03); diagnosis of Pneumocystis Carinii (4.79, 2.67-8.61), chronic underlying diseases (4.76, 3.27-6.93); HIV/AIDS (4.68, 3.72-5.90); and severe malnutrition (OR 4.27, 3.47-5.25). Socio-economic and environmental factors significantly associated with increased odds of death from ALRI were: young maternal age (1.84, 1.03-3.31); low maternal education (1.43, 1.13-1.82); low socio-economic status (1.62, 1.32-2.00); second-hand smoke exposure (1.52, 1.20 to 1.93); indoor air pollution (3.02, 2.11-4.31). Immunisation (0.46, 0.36-0.58) and good antenatal practices (0.50, 0.31-0.81) were associated with decreased odds of death. Conclusions Host and disease characteristics as well as socio-economic and environmental determinants affect the risk of death from ALRI in children. Together with the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, interventions to modify underlying risk factors such as poverty, lack of female education, and poor environmental conditions, should be considered among the strategies to reduce ALRI mortality in children in low-and middle-income countries.

Keywords: Affect, Age, Air, Air Pollution, Assessment, Bias, Care-Seeking, Characteristics, Childhood Pneumonia, Children, Chronic, Confidence, Countries, Criteria, Data, Death, Definition, Design, Diagnosis, Disease, Diseases, Education, Environmental, Epidemiology, Etiology, Exposure, Factors, Female, From, Global, Global Burden, Health, Hiv, Aids, Illness, Income, Infant, Infections, Interval, Interventions, Low- And Middle-Income Countries, Low-And Middle-Income Countries, Malnutrition, Maternal, Maternal Age, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minor, Mortality, Observational Studies, Odds Ratio, Papers, Pneumonia, Pollution, Poverty, Practices, Prevention, Prognosis, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Reporting, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk Of Bias, Science, Secondhand Smoke, Secondhand Smoke Exposure, Selection, Socio-Economic Status, Socioeconomic Status, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science, Who, Young

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0116966.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0116966.pdf)

Abstract: Background International collaborative research is a mechanism for improving the development of disease-specific therapies and for improving health at the population level. However, limited data are available to assess the trends in research output related to orphan diseases. Methods and Findings We used bibliometric mapping and clustering methods to illustrate the level of fragmentation in myeloma research and the development of collaborative efforts. Publication data from Thomson Reuters Web of Science were retrieved for 2005-2009 and followed until 2013. We created a database of multiple myeloma publications, and we analysed impact and co-authorship density to identify scientific collaborations, developments, and international key players over time. The global annual publication volume for studies on multiple myeloma increased from 1,144 in 2005 to 1,628 in 2009, which represents a 43% increase. This increase is high compared to the 24% and 14% increases observed for lymphoma and leukaemia. The major proportion (> 90% of publications) was from the US and EU over the study period. The output and impact in terms of citations, identified several successful groups with a large number of intra-cluster collaborations in the US and EU. The US-based myeloma clusters clearly stand out as the most productive and highly cited, and the European Myeloma Network members exhibited a doubling of collaborative publications from 2005 to 2009, still increasing up to 2013. Conclusion and Perspective Multiple myeloma research output has increased substantially in the past decade. The fragmented European myeloma research activities based on national or regional groups are progressing, but they require a broad range of targeted research investments to improve multiple myeloma health care.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Mapping, Care, Citations, Clustering, Clusters, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaborations, Collaborative Research, Consensus Statement, Data, Database, Density, Development, Diseases, Disorders, Eu, European Experts, Fragmentation, From, Global, Groups, Health, Health Care, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, International, Leukaemia, Lymphoma, Mapping, Mechanism, Methods, Multiparametric Flow-Cytometry, Multiple Myeloma, Multiple-Myeloma, Network, Population, Publication, Publications, Regional, Research, Research Output, Science, Therapy, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trends, Us, Volume, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0116517.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0116517.pdf)

Abstract: Background Survivin has been proposed as a promising prognostic marker in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC), but the published data on survivin expression in patients with this condition are controversial. To address this we performed a meta-analysis systematically to assess the clinicopathological and prognostic significance of survivin expression in OSCC. Methods We searched PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Ovid databases for papers investigating the clinicopathological and prognostic significance of survivin expression in OSCC. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to determine the relevance of survivin. Results A total of 15 papers, including 1040 cases in which survivin expression was detected by immunohistochemistry (IHC) or reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), were included. A meta-analysis of clinicopathological variables revealed a correlation between survivin expression and lymph node metastasis (OR = 0.62, 95% CI = 0.44-0.88, p < 0.05) and clinical stage (OR = 0.63, 95% CI = 0.41-0.96, p < 0.05). However, no significant associations were found between survivin expression and tumor differentiation grade (OR = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.26-1.11, p > 0.05), depth of invasion (OR = 0.76, 95% CI = 0.50-1.14, p > 0.05), age (OR = 0.78, 95% CI = 0.48-1.29, p > 0.05) or gender (OR = 1.31, 95% CI = 0.86-2.01, p > 0.05). Subgroup analysis using stratified detection methods showed no significant associations between the expression of survivin protein and clinicopathological variables in OSCC. A correlation between survivin expression and poor prognosis of patients with OSCC (HR = 1.62, 95% CI = 1.23-2.01, p < 0.05) was demonstrated. Conclusion Survivin is a potential prognostic marker of OSCC. Future studies with larger sample sizes and well-designed inclusion criteria will be needed to dissect the role of survivin expression in determining the clinicopathological features and/or prognosis of OSCC.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Apoptosis, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Clinical, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Criteria, Data, Databases, Detection, Differentiation, Evidence, Expression, From, Gender, Gene, Immunohistochemistry, Intervals, Marker, Messenger-Rna, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Oral, Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Papers, Patients, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Poorer Prognosis, Potential, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Marker, Proliferation, Protein, Pubmed, Relevance, Results, Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction, Role, Rt-Pcr, Science, Significance, Splice Variants, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Statistics, Transcription, Trial Sequential-Analysis, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0117195.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0117195.pdf)

Abstract: Background The impact of Clostridium difficile colonization in C. difficile infection (CDI) is inadequately explored. As a result, asymptomatic carriage is not considered in the development of infection control policies and the burden of carrier state in long-term care facilities (LTCFs) is unknown. Purpose To explore the epidemiology of C. difficile colonization in LTCFs, identify predisposing factors and describe its impact on healthcare management. Data Sources PubMed, Embase and Web of Science (up to June 2014) without language restriction, complemented by reference lists of eligible studies. Study Selection All studies providing extractable data on the prevalence of toxigenic C. difficile colonization among asymptomatic residents in LTCFs. Data Extraction Two authors extracted data independently. Statistical Methods The pooled colonization estimates were calculated using the double arcsine methodology and reported along with their 95% random-effects confidence intervals (CIs), using DerSimonian-Laird weights. We assessed the impact of patient-level covariates on the risk of colonization and effects were reported as odds ratios (OR, 95% CI). We used the colonization estimates to simulate the effective reproduction number R through a Monte Carlo technique. Results Based on data from 9 eligible studies that met the specified criteria and included 1,371 subjects, we found that 14.8% (95% CI 7.6%-24.0%) of LTCF residents are asymptomatic carriers of toxigenic C. difficile. Colonization estimates were significantly higher in facilities with prior CDI outbreak (30.1% vs. 6.5%, p = 0.01). Patient history of CDI (OR 6.07; 95% CI 2.06-17.88; effect derived from 3 studies), prior hospitalization (OR 2.11; 95% CI 1.084.13; derived from 3 studies) and antimicrobial use within previous 3 months (OR 3.68; 95% CI 2.04-6.62; derived from 4 studies) were associated with colonization. The predicted colonization rate at admission was 8.9%. Conclusion Asymptomatic carriage of toxigenic C. difficile represents a significant burden in LTCFs and is associated with prior CDI outbreaks in the facility, a history of CDI, prior hospitalization and antimicrobial use. These findings can impact infection control measures at LTCFs.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, Antimicrobial Use, Authors, Burden, Care, Carrier State, Clostridium Difficile, Clostridium-Difficile, Colonization, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Criteria, Data, Development, Diarrhea, Disease, Effects, Epidemiology, Estimates, Extraction, Facilities, Factors, From, History, Hospitalization, Impact, Infection, Infection Control, Intervals, Language, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Measures, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Methods, Molecular Epidemiology, Monte Carlo, Nursing-Home Patients, Patient, Policies, Predisposing Factors, Prevalence, Pubmed, R, Reference, Reference Lists, Reproduction, Residents, Results, Risk, Science, Settings, State, Transmission, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0117241.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0117241.pdf)

Abstract: Background Ameloblastoma is the second most common odontogenic tumor, known to be slow-growing, persistent, and locally aggressive. Recent data suggests that ameloblastoma is best treated with wide resection and adequate margins. Following primary excision, bony reconstruction is often necessary for a functional and aesthetically satisfactory outcome, making early diagnosis paramount. Despite earlier diagnosis potentially limiting the extent of resection and reconstruction, an understanding of the growth rate and natural history of ameloblastoma has been notably lacking from the literature. Method A systematic review of the literature was conducted by reviewing relevant articles from PubMed and Web of Science databases. Each article’s level of evidence was formally appraised according to the Centre of Evidence Based Medicine (CEBM), with data from each utilized in a meta-analysis of growth rates for ameloblastoma. Results Literature regarding the natural history of ameloblastoma is limited since the tumor is immediately acted upon at its initial detection, unless the patient voluntarily refuses a surgical intervention. From the limited data, it is derived that the highest estimated growth rate is associated with solid, multicystic type and the lowest rate with peripheral ameloblastomas. After meta-analysis, the calculated mean specific grow rate is 87.84% per year. Conclusion The growth rate of ameloblastoma has been demonstrated, offering prognostic and management information, particularly in cases where a delay in management is envisaged.

Keywords: Articles, Data, Databases, Desmoplastic Ameloblastoma, Detection, Diagnosis, Early Diagnosis, Evidence, From, Giant Ameloblastoma, Gigantic Ameloblastoma, Growth, Growth Rate, History, Iliac Crest, Information, Intervention, Literature, Management, Management Information, Mandibular Reconstruction, Maxillary Ameloblastoma, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Natural, Natural History, Nonvascularized Bone-Grafts, Outcome, Patient, Peripheral, Primary, Prognostic, Pubmed, Rate, Rates, Recent, Reconstruction, Recurrent Ameloblastoma, Results, Review, Science, Surgical-Management, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tumor, Understanding, Unicystic Ameloblastoma, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0117597.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0117597.pdf)

Abstract: The effect of financial compensation on health outcomes following musculoskeletal injury requires further exploration because results to date are varied and controversial. This systematic review identifies compensation related factors associated with poorer health outcomes following musculoskeletal injury. Searches were conducted using electronic medical journal databases (Medline, CINAHL, Embase, Informit, Web of Science) for prospective studies published up to October 2012. Selection criteria included: prognostic factors associated with validated health outcomes; six or more months follow up; and multivariate statistical analysis. Studies solely measuring return to work outcomes were excluded. Twenty nine articles were synthesised and then assessed using GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) methodology to determine evidence levels. The results were mixed. There was strong evidence of an association between compensation status and poorer psychological function; and legal representation and poorer physical function. There was moderate evidence of an association between compensation status and poorer physical function; and legal representation and poorer psychological function. There was limited evidence of an association between compensation status and increased pain. In seven studies the association depended on the outcome measured. No studies reported an association between compensation related factors and improved health outcomes. Further research is needed to find plausible reasons why compensation related factors are associated with poorer health following musculoskeletal injury.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Association, Compensation, Criteria, Databases, Development, Disability, Effect, Evaluation, Evidence, Factors, Follow-Up, Function, General Health, Grade, Health, Health Outcomes, Injury, Journal, Legal, Low-Back-Pain, Lumbar Disc Herniation, Medical, Medline, Methodology, Multivariate, Musculoskeletal, Neck Pain, Orthopedic Trauma, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Physical, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Prognostic-Factors, Prospective, Prospective Cohort, Prospective Studies, Psychological, Representation, Research, Review, Science, Statistical Analysis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science, Whiplash-Associated Disorders, Work, Workers-Compensation

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0117707.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0117707.pdf)

Abstract: A meta-analysis was conducted to assess alterations in measures of diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) in the patients of cervical spondylotic myelopathy (CSM), exploring the potential role of DTI as a diagnosis biomarker. A systematic search of all related studies written in English was conducted using PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, CINAHL, and Cochrane comparing CSM patients with healthy controls. Key details for each study regarding participants, imaging techniques, and results were extracted. DTI measurements, such as fractional anisotropy (FA), apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC), and mean diffusivity (MD) were pooled to calculate the effect size (ES) by fixed or random effects meta-analysis. 14 studies involving 479 CSM patients and 278 controls were identified. Meta-analysis of the most compressed levels (MCL) of CSM patients demonstrated that FA was significantly reduced (ES -1.52, 95% CI -1.87 to -1.16, P < 0.001) and ADC was significantly increased (ES 1.09, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.28, P < 0.001). In addition, a notable ES was found for lowered FA at C2-C3 for CSM vs. controls (ES -0.83, 95% CI -1.09 to -0.570, P < 0.001). Meta-regression analysis revealed that male ratio of CSM patients had a significant effect on reduction of FA at MCL (P = 0.03). The meta-analysis of DTI studies of CSM patients clearly demonstrated a significant FA reduction and ADC increase compared with healthy subjects. This result supports the use of DTI parameters in differentiating CSM patients from health subjects. Future researches are required to investigate the diagnosis performance of DTI in cervical spondylotic myelopathy.

Keywords: Analysis, Anisotropy, Biomarker, Coefficient, Compressive Myelopathy, Conservative Treatment, Diagnosis, Diffusion, Diffusion Coefficient, Disease Severity, Effect Size, Effects, Embase, English, Fiber Tractography, From, Health, Imaging, Male, Mcl, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, P, Patients, Performance, Potential, Prediction, Pubmed, Reduction, Review, Role, Science, Signal Intensity, Size, Spinal-Cord, Surgery, Systematic, Techniques, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0117727.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0117727.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyzes funding acknowledgments in scientific papers to investigate relationships between research sponsorship and publication impacts. We identify acknowledgments to research sponsors for nanotechnology papers published in the Web of Science during a one-year sample period. We examine the citations accrued by these papers and the journal impact factors of their publication titles. The results show that publications from grant sponsored research exhibit higher impacts in terms of both journal ranking and citation counts than research that is not grant sponsored. We discuss the method and models used, and the insights provided by this approach as well as it limitations.

Keywords: Acknowledgments, Analysis, Approach, Basic Research, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Factors, From, Funding, Impact, Impact Factors, Impacts, Information-Science, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factors, Journal Ranking, Models, Money, Nanotechnology, Papers, Publication, Publications, Ranking, Relationship, Research, Research Sponsorship, Science, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0118647.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0118647.pdf)

Abstract: Background MicroRNA-21 (miRNA-21 or miR-21) may act as a prognostic biomarker of cancer. However, the available evidence is controversial. Therefore, the present meta-analysis summarizes this evidence and evaluates the prognostic role of this gene in breast cancer. Methods The meta-analysis was conducted by searching the databases of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and Chinese database-China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). Data were extracted from studies that investigated the association between miR-21 expression and survival outcomes in breast cancer patients. With respect to survival outcomes, the pooled hazard ratios (HRs) of miR-21 were calculated given a 95% confidence interval (CI). Results Our meta-analysis identified a total of 10 studies involving 1,439 cases. Further investigation demonstrated that a high miR-21 expression can predict poor overall survival (OS) (HR = 2.57, 95% CI: 1.37-4.81, P = 0.003) and shortened disease-free/recurrence-free survival (DFS/RFS) (HR = 1.45, 95% CI: 1.16-1.82, P = 0.001) in breast cancer patients. Moreover, high miR-21 expression was significantly correlated with lowered OS in the Asian group (HR = 5.07, 95% CI: 2.89-8.92, P < 0.001), but not in the Caucasian cohort (HR = 1.44, 95% CI: 0.99-2.10, P = 0.058). Furthermore, odds ratios (ORs) showed that up-regulated miR-21 levels were associated with multiple clinical characteristics. Conclusion Our results indicated that miR-21 can predict unfavorable prognoses in breast cancer patients, especially in Asians.

Keywords: Asian, Asians, Association, Biomarker, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinomas, Caucasian, Cell Lung-Cancer, Characteristics, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Data, Databases, Embase, Evidence, Expression, From, Gene, Hazard, Identification, Interval, Investigation, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Mir-21, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Overexpression, P, Patients, Prediction, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Results, Role, Science, Statistics, Survival, Targets, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0118112.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0118112.pdf)

Abstract: Objective The objective of this study was to test the hypothesis that p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism may contribute to an increased risk of cutaneous melanoma (CM). Methods By searching the databases of PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science, a total of 8 eligible case-control studies with 1,957 CM cases and 2,887 controls were included in this metaanalysis. Stata software was used to analyze all the statistical data. Results The pooled data by a fixed-effects model suggested an increased risk of CM associated with p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism under the genetic model of Arg/Pro vs. Pro/Pro without heterogeneity (ORArg/Pro vs. Pro/Pro = 1.76, 95% CI = 1.55-1.99, P-heterogeneity = 0.075). A similar trend was seen in subgroups of hospital-based studies and population-based studies. Conclusion Our meta-analysis based on all studies shows that the p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism may increase individual susceptibility to CM, particularly in Caucasians and could serve as a biomarker to predict the population at high risk of CM.

Keywords: Arg72pro Polymorphism, Biomarker, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cm, Codon-72 Polymorphism, Data, Databases, Embase, Fixed Effects Model, Genetic, Heterogeneity, Mar, Mdm2 Snp309, Melanoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, P53, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Pubmed, Radiation, Results, Risk, Science, Skin-Cancer, Software, Stata, Susceptibility, Tp53 Arg72pro, Trend, Variants, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0118446.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0118446.pdf)

Abstract: Background Peer evaluation is the cornerstone of science evaluation. In this paper, we analyze whether or not a form of peer evaluation, the pre-publication selection of the best papers in Computer Science (CS) conferences, is better than random, when considering future citations received by the papers. Methods Considering 12 conferences (for several years), we collected the citation counts from Scopus for both the best papers and the non-best papers. For a different set of 17 conferences, we collected the data from Google Scholar. For each data set, we computed the proportion of cases whereby the best paper has more citations. We also compare this proportion for years before 2010 and after to evaluate if there is a propaganda effect. Finally, we count the proportion of best papers that are in the top 10% and 20% most cited for each conference instance. Results The probability that a best paper will receive more citations than a non best paper is 0.72 (95% CI = 0.66, 0.77) for the Scopus data, and 0.78 (95% CI = 0.74, 0.81) for the Scholar data. There are no significant changes in the probabilities for different years. Also, 51% of the best papers are among the top 10% most cited papers in each conference/year, and 64% of them are among the top 20% most cited. Discussion There is strong evidence that the selection of best papers in Computer Science conferences is better than a random selection, and that a significant number of the best papers are among the top cited papers in the conference.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Changes, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Computer Science, Computer-Science, Conferences, Data, Data Set, Evaluation, Evidence, F1000, From, Google, Google Scholar, H-Index, Journals, Mar, Methods, Most Cited, Papers, Peer Evaluation, Probability, Results, Science, Science Evaluation, Scopus, Selection, Top Cited Papers, Top-Cited, Work

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0119503.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0119503.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometrics are a set of methods, which can be used to analyze academic literature quantitatively and its changes over time. The objectives of this study were 1) to evaluate trends related to academic performance of dental journals from 2003 to 2012 using bibliometric indices, and 2) monitor the changes of the five dental journals with the highest and lowest impact factor (IF) published in 2003. Data for the subject category “Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine” was retrieved from the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) published from 2003 to 2012. Linear regressions analysis was used to determine statistical trends over the years with each bibliometric indicator as the dependent variable and the JCR year as the predictor variable. Statistically significant rise in the total number of dental journals, the number of all articles with the steepest rise observed for research articles, the number of citations and the aggregate IF was observed from 2003 to 2012. The analysis of the five top and five bottom-tire dental journals revealed a rise in IF however, with a wide variation in relation to the magnitude of this rise. Although the IF of the top five journals remained relatively constant, the percentile ranks of the four lowest ranking journals in 2003 increased significantly with the sharpest rise being noted for the British Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery. This study revealed significant growth of dental literature in absolute terms, as well as upward trends for most of the citation-based bibliometric indices from 2003 to 2012.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometrics, Changes, Citation, Citations, Data, Evolution, From, Growth, If, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Impact-Factor Game, Indicator, Indices, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Literature, Magnitude, Mar, Methods, Oral, Percentile, Performance, Predictor, Radiology, Ranking, Research, Surgery, Trends

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0119621.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0119621.pdf)

Abstract: Background Patients with pituitary adenomas usually receive “stress dose” steroids in the peri-operative peroids. Though randomized controlled trials(RCT) have not been performed to assess the necessity of steroid coverage, there are several studies that explained the changes of adrenal function during peri-operative peroids. The aim of the present study is to investigate whether it is necessary to employ conventional peri-operative glucocorticoid replacement therapy to all the patients undergoing surgery. Methods We searched studies addressing peri-operative steroids coverage for pituitary adenomas in the Web of Science, Medline and the Cochrane Library. Then we extracted studies about peri-operative morning serum cortisol(MSC) levels, morbidity of early postoperative adrenal insufficiency, postoperative diabetes insipidus, relationships between MSC levels and adrenal integrity. We used RevMan Software to combine the results for meta-analysis. We used fixed-effects models for there was no significant heterogeneity existed. Findings There are 18 studies from 11 countries published between 1987 and 2013 including 1224 patients. The postoperative serum cortisol levels were significantly increased compared with the preoperative one in hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis(HPAA) functions preserved patients(P<0.00001). The morbidity of early postoperative adrenal insufficiency ranged from 0.96% to 12.90%, with the overall morbidity of 5.55%(41/739). There was no significant differences of early postoperative diabetes insipidus between no supplementation patients and in supplementation patients(P=0.82). Conversely, there may be some disadvantages of high levels of cortisols such as high incidence of osteopenia and bone derangement and even the increased mortality rate. The patients with MSC levels of less than 60 nmol/l at 3 days after operation is considered as adrenal insufficient and more than 270 nmol/l as adrenal sufficient. To patients with MSC levels of 60-270 nmol/l, we need more clinical data to establish further cortisol supplementation criteria.

Keywords: Adenomectomy, Adrenal Axis, Analysis, Bone, Changes, Clinical, Conventional, Cortisol, Cortisol Levels, Coverage, Criteria, Data, Diabetes, From, Function, Functions, Glucocorticoid, Glucocorticoid Replacement, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Insufficiency, Insulin Hypoglycemia, Library, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Morbidity, Morning Serum Cortisol, Mortality, Mortality Rate, Operation, Patients, Pituitary, Postoperative, Preoperative, Randomized, Replacement Therapy, Review, Science, Serum, Software, Steroids, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tests, Therapy, Transsphenoidal Surgery, Tumors, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0119683.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0119683.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives Economic evaluations provide information to aid the optimal utilization of limited healthcare resources. Costs of biologics for Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) are remarkably high, which makes these agents an important target for economic evaluations. This systematic review aims to identify existing studies examining the cost-effectiveness of biologics for RA, assess their quality and report their results systematically. Methods A literature search covering Medline, Scopus, Cochrane library, ACP Journal club and Web of Science was performed in March 2013. The cost-utility analyses (CUAs) of one or more available biological drugs for the treatment of RA in adults were included. Two independent investigators systematically collected information and assessed the quality of the studies. To enable the comparison of the results, all costs were converted to 2013 euro. Results Of the 4890 references found in the literature search, 41 CUAs were included in the current systematic review. While considering only direct costs, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of the tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNFi) ranged from 39,000 to 1 273,000 (sic)/quality adjusted life year (QALY) gained in comparison to conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (cDMARDs) in cDMARD naive patients. Among patients with an insufficient response to cDMARDs, biologics were associated with ICERs ranging from 12,000 to 708,000 (sic)/QALY. Rituximab was found to be the most cost-effective alternative compared to other biologics among the patients with an insufficient response to TNFi. Conclusions When 35,000 (sic)/QALY is considered as a threshold for the ICER, TNFis do not seem to be cost-effective among cDMARD naive patients and patients with an insufficient response to cDMARDs. With thresholds of 50,000 to 100,000 (sic)/QALY biologics might be cost-effective among patients with an inadequate response to cDMARDs. Standardization of multiattribute utility instruments and a validated standard conversion method for missing utility measures would enable better comparison between CUAs.

Keywords: Acp, Adults, Alternative, Analyses, Antirheumatic Drugs, Arthritis, Biological, Biologics, Clinical-Practice, Comparison, Conventional, Conversion, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Utility, Costs, Drugs, Economic, Economic-Evaluation, Eular Recommendations, Factor-Alpha Inhibitors, From, Inadequate Response, Information, Inhibitors, Instruments, Journal, Life, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Measures, Medline, Methods, Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, Multiattribute Utility, Necrosis, Patients, Qaly, Quality, Quality Of, References, Resources, Response, Results, Review, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rituximab, Science, Scopus, Southern Sweden, Standard, Standardization, Systematic, Systematic Review, Threshold, Thresholds, Treatment, Treatment Strategies, Tumor, Tumor Necrosis Factor, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor, Utility, Utility Analysis, Utilization, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0120088.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0120088.pdf)

Abstract: Background Delays in tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and treatment is a major barrier to effective management of the disease. Determining the factors associated with patient and provider delay of TB diagnosis and treatment in Asia may contribute to TB prevention and control. Methods We searched the PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science for studies that assessed factors associated with delays in care-seeking, diagnosis, or at the beginning of treatment, which were published from January 1992 to September 2014. Two reviewers independently identified studies that were related to our meta-analysis and extracted data from each study. Independent variables were categorized in separate tables for patient and provider delays. Results Among 45 eligible studies, 40 studies assessed patient delay whereas 30 assessed provider delay. Cross-sectional surveys were used in all but two articles, which included 17 countries and regions. Socio-demographic characteristics, TB-related symptoms and medical examination, and conditions of seeking medical care in TB patients were frequently reported. Male patients and long travel time/distance to the first healthcare provider led to both shorter patient delays [odds ratio (OR) (95% confidence intervals, CI) = 0.85 (0.78, 0.92); 1.39 (1.08, 1.78)] and shorter provider delays [OR (95% CI) = 0.96 (0.93, 1.00); 1.68 (1.12, 2.51)]. Unemployment, low income, hemoptysis, and positive sputum smears were consistently associated with patient delay [ORs (95% CI) = 1.18 (1.07, 1.30), 1.23 (1.02, 1.49), 0.64 (0.40, 1.00), 1.77 (1.07, 2.94), respectively]. Additionally, consultation at a public hospital was associated with provider delay [OR (95% CI) = 0.43 (0.20, 0.91)]. Conclusions We propose that the major opportunities to reduce delays involve enabling socio-demographic factors and medical conditions. Male, unemployed, rural residence, low income, hemoptysis, positive sputum smear, and long travel time/distance significantly correlated with patient delay. Male, long travel time/distance and consultation at a public hospital were related to provider delay.

Keywords: Access, Articles, Asia, Barrier, Behavior, Care, Characteristics, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consultation, Control, Cross-Sectional, Data, Diagnosis, Disease, Embase, Examination, Factors, First, From, Health-Care-Seeking, Hospital, Income, India, Intervals, Male, Management, Mar, Medical, Medical Care, Medical Examination, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Patient, Patients, Prevention, Prevention And Control, Public, Pubmed, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Results, Review, Reviewers, Rural, Rural China, Science, Shandong Province, Socio-Demographic Factors, Southern Taiwan, Sputum, Surveys, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tb, Tb Patients, Treatment, Tuberculosis, Unemployment, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0120270.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0120270.pdf)

Abstract: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a complex and chronic disorder caused by exposure to a traumatic event, is a common psychological result of current military operations. It causes substantial distress and interferes with personal and social functioning. Consequently, identifying the risk factors that make military personnel and veterans more likely to experience PTSD is of academic, clinical, and social importance. Four electronic databases (PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and PsycINFO) were used to search for observational studies (cross-sectional, retrospective, and cohort studies) about PTSD after deployment to combat areas. The literature search, study selection, and data extraction were conducted by two of the authors independently. Thirty-two articles were included in this study. Summary estimates were obtained using random-effects models. Subgroup analyses, sensitivity analyses, and publication bias tests were performed. The prevalence of combat-related PTSD ranged from 1.09% to 34.84%. A total of 18 significant predictors of PTSD among military personnel and veterans were found. Risk factors stemming from before the trauma include female gender, ethnic minority status, low education, non-officer ranks, army service, combat specialization, high numbers of deployments, longer cumulative length of deployments, more adverse life events, prior trauma exposure, and prior psychological problems. Various aspects of the trauma period also constituted risk factors. These include increased combat exposure, discharging a weapon, witnessing someone being wounded or killed, severe trauma, and deployment-related stressors. Lastly, lack of post-deployment support during the post-trauma period also increased the risk of PTSD. The current analysis provides evidence of risk factors for combat-related PTSD in military personnel and veterans. More research is needed to determine how these variables interact and how to best protect against susceptibility to PTSD.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Australian Vietnam Veterans, Authors, Bias, Chronic, Clinical, Cohort, Cross-Sectional, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Deployment, Distress, Education, Estimates, Ethnic Minority, Events, Evidence, Experience, Exposure, Extraction, Factors, Female, From, Gender, Gender-Differences, Gulf-War, Iraq War, Length, Life, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Mental-Health, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Military, Models, New-Onset, Observational, Observational Studies, Personnel, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Predictors, Prevalence, Psychological, Psycinfo, Ptsd, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Research, Retrospective, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Selection, Sensitivity, Service, Sex-Differences, Social, Stress, Stressors, Support, Susceptibility, Trauma, Traumatic, Uk Armed-Forces, Weapon, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0120419.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0120419.pdf)

Abstract: Context Studies concerning the association between circulating resistin and mortality risk have reported, so far, conflicting results. Objective To investigate the association between resistin and both all-cause and cardiovascular (CV) mortality risk by 1) analyzing data from the Gargano Heart Study (GHS) prospective design (n=359 patients; 81 and 58 all-cause and CV deaths, respectively); 2) performing meta-analyses of all published studies addressing the above mentioned associations. Data Source and Study Selection MEDLINE and Web of Science search of studies reporting hazard ratios (HR) of circulating resistin for all-cause or CV mortality. Data Extraction Performed independently by two investigators, using a standardized data extraction sheet. Data Synthesis In GHS, adjusted HRs per one standard deviation (SD) increment in resistin concentration were 1.28 (95% CI: 1.07-1.54) and 1.32 (95% CI: 1.06-1.64) for all-cause and CV mortality, respectively. The meta-analyses included 7 studies (n=4016; 961 events) for all-cause mortality and 6 studies (n=4,187: 412 events) for CV mortality. Pooled HRs per one SD increment in resistin levels were 1.21 (95% CI: 1.03-1.42, Q-test p for heterogeneity<0.001) and 1.05 (95% CI: 1.01-1.10, Q-test p for heterogeneity=0.199) for all-cause and CV mortality, respectively. At meta-regression analyses, study mean age explained 9.9% of all-cause mortality studies heterogeneity. After adjusting for age, HR for all-cause mortality was 1.24 (95% CI: 1.06-1.45). Conclusions Our results provide evidence for an association between circulating resistin and mortality risk among high-risk patients as are those with diabetes and coronary artery disease.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Adiponectin, Age, All-Cause Mortality, Analyses, Artery, Association, Asymmetry, Cardiovascular, Concentration, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Data, Design, Diabetes, Disease, Events, Evidence, Extraction, From, Hazard, Heart-Failure, Heterogeneity, Mar, Marker, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Mortality, Patients, Prospective, Regression, Reporting, Review, Risk, Science, Serum Resistin, Standard, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type-2 Diabetic-Patients, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0120495.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0120495.pdf)

Abstract: A number of new metrics based on social media platforms-grouped under the term “altmetrics” - have recently been introduced as potential indicators of research impact. Despite their current popularity, there is a lack of information regarding the determinants of these metrics. Using publication and citation data from 1.3 million papers published in 2012 and covered in Thomson Reuters’ Web of Science as well as social media counts from Altmetric. com, this paper analyses the main patterns of five social media metrics as a function of document characteristics (i.e., discipline, document type, title length, number of pages and references) and collaborative practices and compares them to patterns known for citations. Results show that the presence of papers on social media is low, with 21.5% of papers receiving at least one tweet, 4.7% being shared on Facebook, 1.9% mentioned on blogs, 0.8% found on Google+ and 0.7% discussed in mainstream media. By contrast, 66.8% of papers have received at least one citation. Our findings show that both citations and social media metrics increase with the extent of collaboration and the length of the references list. On the other hand, while editorials and news items are seldom cited, it is these types of document that are the most popular on Twitter. Similarly, while longer papers typically attract more citations, an opposite trend is seen on social media platforms. Finally, contrary to what is observed for citations, it is papers in the Social Sciences and humanities that are the most often found on social media platforms. On the whole, these findings suggest that factors driving social media and citations are different. Therefore, social media metrics cannot actually be seen as alternatives to citations; at most, they may function as complements to other type of indicators.

Keywords: Alternatives, Analyses, Authorship, Behavior, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collaboration, Counts, Data, Driving, Effect, Facebook, Factors, From, Function, Humanities, Impact, Indicators, Information, Length, Mar, Media, Metrics, Papers, Patterns, Potential, Practices, Publication, References, Research, Research Impact, Results, SCI, Science, Sciences, Social, Social Media, Social Sciences, Term, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Title, Trend, Twitter, Web, Web Of Science, Words

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0120655.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0120655.pdf)

Abstract: Background The safety and health benefits of Tai Chi mind-body exercise has been documented in a large number of clinical studies focused on specific diseases and health conditions. The objective of this systematic review is to more comprehensively summarize the evidence base of clinical studies of Tai Chi for healthcare. Methods and Findings We searched for all types of clinical studies on Tai chi in PubMed, the Cochrane Library and four major Chinese electronic databases from their inception to July 2013. Data were analyzed using SPSS17.0 software. A total of 507 studies published between 1958 and 2013 were identified, including 43 (8.3%) systematic reviews of clinical studies, 255 (50.3%) randomized clinical trials, 90 (17.8%) non-randomized controlled clinical studies, 115 (22.7%) case series and 4 (0.8%) case reports. The top 10 diseases/conditions was hypertension, diabetes, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis or osteopenia, breast cancer, heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, coronary heart disease, schizophrenia, and depression. Many healthy participants practiced Tai Chi for the purpose of health promotion or preservation. Yang style Tai Chi was the most popular, and Tai Chi was frequently practiced two to three 1-hour sessions per week for 12 weeks. Tai Chi was used alone in more than half of the studies (58.6%), while in other studies Tai Chi was applied in combination with other therapies including medications, health education and other physical therapies. The majority of studies (94.1%) reported positive effects of Tai Chi, 5.1% studies reported uncertain effects and 0.8% studies reported negative effects. No serious adverse events related to Tai Chi were reported. Conclusions The quantity and evidence base of clinical studies on Tai Chi is substantial. However, there is a wide variation in Tai Chi intervention studied and the reporting of Tai Chi intervention needs to be improved. Further well-designed and reported studies are recommended to confirm the effects of Tai Chi for the frequently reported diseases/conditions.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Aerobic Capacity, Analysis, Benefits, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Case Reports, Chinese, Chronic, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Clinical Trials, Coronary Heart Disease, Data, Databases, Depression, Diabetes, Disease, Diseases, Education, Effects, Elderly-People, Events, Evidence, Exercise, Failure, Fear, From, Health, Health Education, Health Promotion, Heart, Heart Failure, Hypertension, Intervention, Library, Mar, Metaanalysis, Methods, Needs, Negative, Osteoporosis, Physical, Preservation, Promotion, Pubmed, Purpose, Randomized, Reporting, Review, Reviews, Safety, Schizophrenia, Software, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Tai Chi, Trials

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0121032.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0121032.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To critically review the currently available evidence of studies comparing robot-assisted radical cystectomy (RARC) with open radical cystectomy (ORC). Methods A comprehensive review of the literature from Pubmed, Web of Science and Scopus was performed in April 2014. All relevant studies comparing RARC with ORC were included for further screening. A pooled meta-analysis of all comparative studies was performed and publication bias was assessed by a funnel plot. Results Nineteen studies were included for the analysis, including a total of 1779 patients (787 patients in the RARC group and 992 patients in the ORC group). Although RARC was associated with longer operative time (p <0.0001), patients in this group might benefit from significantly lower overall perioperative complication rates within 30 days and 90 days (p = 0.005 and 0.0002, respectively), more lymph node yields (p = 0.009), less estimated blood loss (p <0.00001), lower need for perioperative and intraoperative transfusions (p <0.0001 and <0.0001, respectively), and shorter postoperative length of stay (p = 0.0002). There was no difference between two groups regarding positive surgical margin rates (p = 0.19). Conclusions RARC appears to be an efficient alternative to ORC with advantages of less perioperative complications, more lymph node yields, less estimated blood loss, lower need for transfusions, and shorter postoperative length of stay. Further studies should be performed to compare the long-term oncologic outcomes between RARC and ORC.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Bias, Bladder-Cancer, Blood, Blood Loss, Comparative Studies, Complication, Complication Rates, Complications, Cystectomy, Early Complications, Estimated Blood Loss, Evidence, From, Groups, Learning-Curve, Length, Length Of Stay, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Oncologic Outcomes, Open, Operative, Operative Time, Outcomes, Pathological Outcomes, Patients, Pelvic Lymphadenectomy, Perioperative Complications, Perioperative Outcomes, Postoperative, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Rates, Results, Review, Robotic, Science, Scopus, Screening, Systematic, Systematic Review, Urinary-Diversion, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0121131.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0121131.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To compare the effectiveness of different technique modifications in laparoscopic donor nephrectomy. Design Systematic review and meta-analyses. Data Sources Searches of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and Central from January 1st 1997 until April 1st 2014. Study Design All cohort studies and randomized clinical trials comparing fully laparoscopic donor nephrectomy with modifications of the standard technique including hand-assisted, retroperitoneoscopic and single port techniques, were included. Data-Extraction and Analysis The primary outcome measure was the number of complications. Secondary outcome measures included: conversion to open surgery, first warm ischemia time, estimated blood loss, graft function, operation time and length of hospital stay. Each technique modification was compared with standard laparoscopic donor nephrectomy. Data was pooled with a random effects meta-analysis using odds ratios, weighted mean differences and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals. To assess heterogeneity, the I2 statistic was used. First, randomized clinical trials and cohort studies were analyzed separately, when data was comparable, pooled analysis were performed. Results 31 studies comparing laparoscopic donor nephrectomy with other technique modifications were identified, including 5 randomized clinical trials and 26 cohort studies. Since data of randomized clinical trials and cohort studies were comparable, these data were pooled. There were significantly less complications in the retroperitoneoscopic group as compared to transperitoneal group (OR 0.52, 95% CI 0.33-0.83, I2 = 0%). Hand-assisted techniques showed shorter first warm ischemia and operation times. Conclusions Hand-assistance reduces the operation and first warm ischemia times and may improve safety for surgeons with less experience in laparoscopic donor nephrectomy. The retroperitoneoscopic approach was significantly associated with less complications. However, given the, in general, poor to intermediate quality and considerable heterogeneity in the included studies, further high-quality studies are required.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Blood, Blood Loss, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Comparison, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Conversion, Data, Design, Donor, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Estimated Blood Loss, Evolution, Experience, First, From, Function, General, Graft, Hand-Assistance, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Intervals, Ischemia, Laparoscopic, Length, Mar, Measure, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Modification, Nephrectomy, Open, Operation, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Pooled Analysis, Port, Primary, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Results, Retroperitoneal, Review, Safety, Science, Single-Center Experience, Site Less, Standard, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Transperitoneal, Urology, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0121265.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0121265.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives To evaluate the overall efficacy and safety of endoscopic enucleation of the prostate (EP) vs open prostatectomy (OP) for large benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Methods We conducted an electronic search of PubMed/Medline, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library, and Web of Science to detect all relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing EP with OP. A meta-analysis was performed using Review Manager 5.3. Results Seven RCTs (735 patients) were included. At the 3-, 6- and 12-month follow-up, there were no significant differences in the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), maximum flow rate (Qmax), quality of life (QoL) score and post-void residual urine volume (PVR) between EP and OP. The International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF-5) was higher with EP (weighted mean difference [WMD]: 1.00, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.21 to 1.78, p=0.01) at the 12-month follow-up. The catheterization time (WMD: 3.80 d, 95% CI: -5.11 to -2.48, P<0.00001) and hospital stay (WMD: 4.93 d, 95% CI: -5.96 to -3.89, P<0.00001) were shorter with EP. The duration of operation was longer for EP compared with OP (WMD: 16.21 min, 95% CI: 3.72 to 28.70, P=0.01). The resected tissue weight (WMD: -9.63 g, 95% CI: -14.46 to -4.81, P<0.0001) and decrease in hemoglobin (WMD: -1.14 g/dL, 95% CI: -1.81 to -0.47, P=0.0008) were less with EP. EP was associated with fewer blood transfusions (risk ratio: 0.22, 95% CI: 0.10 to 0.47, P=0.0001). There were no significant differences between EP and OP when comparing other complications. Conclusions Although only a limited number of RCTs with relatively limited follow-up are available, EP is shown to have a similar postoperative profile and comparable safety to OP. By contrast, EP may have a more desirable perioperative profile. EP appears to be an effective and safe minimally invasive option for treating large prostates that requires only brief convalescence.

Keywords: Blood, Blood Transfusions, Catheterization, Clinical-Trials, Complications, Confidence, Contemporary Series, Duration, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Embase, Endoscopic, Enucleation, Flow, Flow Rate, Follow-Up, Function, Hemoglobin, Holmium Laser Enucleation, Hospital, Hospital Stay, International, Interval, Invasive, Library, Life, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Open, Operation, Patients, Plasmakinetic Enucleation, Postoperative, Prostatectomy, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Resection, Results, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Transurethral Enucleation, Transvesical Open Prostatectomy, Urinary-Tract Symptoms, Urine, Volume, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0121448.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0121448.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose To conduct a meta-analysis to evaluate the prognostic role of E-cadherin expression in bone and soft tissue sarcomas. Methods The PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science databases were searched using terms related to E-cadherin, sarcoma, and prognosis for all articles published in English before March 2014. Pooled effect was calculated from the available data to evaluate the association between negative E-cadherin expression and 5-year overall survival and tumor clinicopathological features in sarcoma patients. Pooled odds ratios (OR) and risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using a fixed-effects model. Result Eight studies met the selection criteria and reported on 812 subjects. A total of 496 subjects showed positive E-cadherin expression (59.9%). Negative E-cadherin expression in bone and soft tissue sarcomas was correlated with lower 5-year overall survival (OR = 3.831; 95% CI: 2.246-6.534), and was associated with higher clinical stage (RR = 1.446; 95% CI: 1.030-2.028) and with male sex (RR = 0.678; 95% CI: 0.493-0.933). Conclusion In the E-cadherin negative group, 5-year overall survival was significantly worse than in the E-cadherin positive group. However, further studies are required to confirm these results.

Keywords: 5-Year Overall Survival, Adhesion Molecules, Articles, Association, Beta-Catenin, Bone, Clinical, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Data, Databases, Determinant, E-Cadherin, Embase, English, Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, Ewings-Sarcoma, Expression, Fixed Effects Model, From, Intervals, Leiomyosarcomas, Male, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Negative, Osteosarcoma, Ovarian-Cancer, Overall Survival, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Value, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Sarcoma, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sex, Soft Tissue, Survival, Synovial Sarcoma, Tissue, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0121745.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0121745.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose Thiopurine drugs are well established treatments in the management of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), but their use is limited by significant adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Thiopurine S-methyltransferase (TPMT) is an important enzyme involved in thiopurine metabolism. Several clinical guidelines recommend determining TPMT genotype or phenotype before initiating thiopurine therapy. Although several studies have investigated the association between TPMT polymorphisms and thiopurine-induced ADRs, the results are inconsistent. The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether there is an association between TPMT polymorphisms and thiopurine-induced ADRs using meta-analysis. Methods We explored PubMed, Web of Science and Embase for articles on TPMT polymorphisms and thiopurine-induced ADRs. Studies that compared TPMT polymorphisms with-ADRs and without-ADRs in IBD patients were included. Relevant outcome data from all the included articles were extracted and the pooled odds ratio (OR) with corresponding 95% confidence intervals were calculated using Revman 5.3 software. Results Fourteen published studies, with a total of 2,206 IBD patients, which investigated associations between TPMT polymorphisms and thiopurine-induced ADRs were included this meta-analysis. Our meta-analysis demonstrated that TPMT polymorphisms were significantly associated with thiopurine-induced overall ADRs and bone marrow toxicity; pooled ORs were 3.36 (95% CI: 1.82-6.19) and 6.67 (95% CI: 3.88-11.47), respectively. TPMT polymorphisms were not associated with the development of other ADRs including hepatotoxicity, pancreatitis, gastric intolerance, flu-like symptoms and skin reactions; the corresponding pooled ORs were 1.27 (95% CI: 0.60-2.71), 0.97 (95% CI: 0.38-2.48), 1.82 (95% CI: 0.93-3.53), 1.28 (95% CI: 0.47-3.46) and 2.32 (95% CI: 0.86-6.25), respectively. Conclusions Our meta-analysis demonstrated an association of TPMT polymorphisms with overall thiopurine-induced ADRs and bone marrow toxicity, but not with hepatotoxicity, pancreatitis, flu-like symptoms, gastric intolerance and skin reactions. These findings suggest that pretesting the TPMT genotype could be helpful in clinical practice before initiating thiopurine therapy. However, white blood cell count analysis should be the mainstay for follow-up.

Keywords: 6-Mercaptopurine, Adverse Drug Reactions, Analysis, Articles, Association, Azathioprine Therapy, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bowel, Cell, Clinical, Clinical Guidelines, Clinical Practice, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Development, Disease, Drug, Drugs, Ethnic-Differences, Follow-Up, From, Gastric, Genotype, Guidelines, Hepatotoxicity, Ibd, Implementation Consortium Guidelines, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Inosine Triphosphate Pyrophosphatase, Intervals, Management, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Methods, Myelosuppression, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Pancreatitis, Patients, Pharmacogenetics, Polymorphisms, Practice, Pubmed, Purpose, Results, Science, Skin, Software, Symptoms, Therapy, Thiopurine, Toxicity, Tpmt, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0122043.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0122043.pdf)

Abstract: Objective Previous studies reported the associations between the ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1 (ABCB1, also known as MDR1) polymorphisms and their haplotypes with risk of response to antiepileptic drugs in epilepsy, however, the results were inconclusive. Methods The Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science, CNKI and Chinese Biomedicine databases were searched up to July 15, 2014. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using a fixed-effects or random-effects model based on heterogeneity tests. Meta-regression and Galbraith plot analysis were carried out to explore the possible heterogeneity. Results A total of 57 studies involving 12407 patients (6083 drug-resistant and 6324 drug-responsive patients with epilepsy) were included in the pooled-analysis. For all three polymorphisms (C3435T, G2677T/A, and C1236T), we observed a wide spectrum of minor allele frequencies across different ethnicities. A significantly decreased risk of AEDs resistance was observed in Caucasian patients with T allele of C3435T variant, which was still significant after adjusted by multiple testing corrections (T vs C: OR=0.83, 95% CI=0.71-0.96, p=0.01). However, no significant association was observed between the other two variants and AEDs resistance. Of their haplotypes in ABCB1 gene (all studies were in Indians and Asians), no significant association was observed with AEDs resistance. Moreover, sensitivity and Cumulative analysis showed that the results of this meta-analysis were stable. Conclusion In summary, this meta-analysis demonstrated that effect of C3435T variant on risk of AEDs resistance was ethnicity-dependent, which was significant in Caucasians. Additionally, further studies in different ethnic groups are warranted to clarify possible roles of haplotypes in ABCB1 gene in AEDs resistance, especially in Caucasians.

Keywords: Abcb1, Abcb1 Polymorphisms, Analysis, Antiepileptic Drugs, Asians, Association, Biomedicine, C3435t Polymorphism, Caucasian, Chinese, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Drugs, Epilepsy, Ethnic Groups, Funnel-Plot, Gene, Groups, Han Chinese, Haplotypes, Heterogeneity, Human, Indian Population, Intervals, Intractable Epilepsy, Mar, Mdr1, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minor, Model, Patients, Pharmacoresistance, Polymorphisms, Pooled Analysis, Random Effects Model, Refractory Epilepsy, Resistance, Response, Results, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Testing, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0122800.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0122800.pdf)

Abstract: Background The management of spinal stenosis by surgery has increased rapidly in the past two decades, however, there is still controversy regarding the efficacy of surgery for this condition. Our aim was to investigate the efficacy and comparative effectiveness of surgery in the management of patients with lumbar spinal stenosis. Methods Electronic searches were performed on MEDLINE, EMBASE, AMED, CINAHL, Web of Science, LILACS and Cochrane Library from inception to November 2014. Hand searches were conducted on included articles and relevant reviews. We included randomised controlled trials evaluating surgery compared to no treatment, placebo/sham, or to another surgical technique in patients with lumbar spinal stenosis. Primary outcome measures were pain, disability, recovery and quality of life. The PEDro scale was used for risk of bias assessment. Data were pooled with a random-effects model, and the GRADE approach was used to summarise conclusions. Results Nineteen published reports (17 trials) were included. No trials were identified comparing surgery to no treatment or placebo/sham. Pooling revealed that decompression plus fusion is not superior to decompression alone for pain (mean difference -3.7, 95% confidence interval -15.6 to 8.1), disability (mean difference 9.8, 95% confidence interval -9.4 to 28.9), or walking ability (risk ratio 0.9, 95% confidence interval 0.4 to 1.9). Interspinous process spacer devices are slightly more effective than decompression plus fusion for disability (mean difference 5.7, 95% confidence interval 1.3 to 10.0), but they resulted in significantly higher reoperation rates when compared to decompression alone (28% v 7%, P < 0.001). There are no differences in the effectiveness between other surgical techniques for our main outcomes. Conclusions The relative efficacy of various surgical options for treatment of spinal stenosis remains uncertain. Decompression plus fusion is not more effective than decompression alone. Interspinous process spacer devices result in higher reoperation rates than bony decompression.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Assessment, Bias, Bilateral Decompression, Canal Stenosis, Clinical Article, Coflex Interlaminar Stabilization, Confidence, Data, Decompression, Device-Exemption-Trial, Disability, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, From, Fusion, Grade, Interval, Library, Life, Lumbar Spinal Stenosis, Management, Mar, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Options, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, P, Pain, Patients, Pedro Scale, Process-Splitting Laminectomy, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Random Effects Model, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Recovery, Reoperation, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Scale, Science, Spinal, Stenosis, Surgery, Surgical Technique, Surgical Techniques, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Treatment, Unilateral Laminotomy, United-States Trends, Walking, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0119929.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0119929.pdf)

Abstract: Background Floods are the most common type of global natural disaster. Floods have a negative impact on mental health. Comprehensive evaluation and review of the literature are lacking. Objective To systematically map and review available scientific evidence on mental health impacts of floods caused by extended periods of heavy rain in river catchments. Methods We performed a systematic mapping review of published scientific literature in five languages for mixed studies on floods and mental health. PUBMED and Web of Science were searched to identify all relevant articles from 1994 to May 2014 (no restrictions). Results The electronic search strategy identified 1331 potentially relevant papers. Finally, 83 papers met the inclusion criteria. Four broad areas are identified: i) the main mental health disorders- post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety; ii] the factors associated with mental health among those affected by floods; iii) the narratives associated with flooding, which focuses on the long-term impacts of flooding on mental health as a consequence of the secondary stressors; and iv) the management actions identified. The quantitative and qualitative studies have consistent findings. However, very few studies have used mixed methods to quantify the size of the mental health burden as well as exploration of in-depth narratives. Methodological limitations include control of potential confounders and short-term follow up. Limitations Floods following extreme events were excluded from our review. Conclusions Although the level of exposure to floods has been systematically associated with mental health problems, the paucity of longitudinal studies and lack of confounding controls precludes strong conclusions.

Keywords: 1993 Midwest Flood, 2011 Queensland Floods, Adolescents 28 Months, Anxiety, Articles, Burden, Catchments, Confounding, Control, Criteria, Depression, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Exposure, Factors, Floods, Follow-Up, From, Global, Health, Impact, Impacts, Languages, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Management, Mapping, Mental Health, Methods, Mixed Methods, Narratives, Natural, Natural Disaster, Negative, Papers, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Post-Traumatic Stress, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Potential, Psychological Health, Ptsd Symptoms, Qualitative, Relationship Adjustment, Restrictions, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, River, Science, Scientific Evidence, Scientific Literature, Search Strategy, Size, Social Support, Strategy, Stress, Stressors, Systematic, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0119974.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0119974.pdf)

Abstract: Background Rotator cuff tendinopathy including tears is a cause of significant morbidity. The molecular pathogenesis of the disorder is largely unknown. This review aimed to present an overview of the literature on gene expression and protein composition in human rotator cuff tendinopathy and other tendinopathies, and to evaluate perspectives of proteomics - the comprehensive study of protein composition - in tendon research. Materials and Methods We conducted a systematic search of the literature published between 1 January 1990 and 18 December 2012 in PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. We included studies on objectively quantified differential gene expression and/or protein composition in human rotator cuff tendinopathy and other tendinopathies as compared to control tissue. Results We identified 2199 studies, of which 54 were included; 25 studies focussed on rotator cuff or biceps tendinopathy. Most of the included studies quantified prespecified mRNA molecules and proteins using polymerase chain reactions and immunoassays, respectively. There was a tendency towards an increase of collagen I (11 of 15 studies) and III (13 of 14), metalloproteinase (MMP)-1 (6 of 12), -9 (7 of 7), -13 (4 of 7), tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP)-1 (4 of 7), and vascular endothelial growth factor (4 of 7), and a decrease in MMP-3 (10 of 12). Fourteen proteomics studies of tendon tissues/cells failed inclusion, mostly because they were conducted in animals or in vitro. Conclusions Based on methods, which only allowed simultaneous quantification of a limited number of prespecified mRNA molecules or proteins, several proteins appeared to be differentially expressed/represented in rotator cuff tendinopathy and other tendinopathies. No proteomics studies fulfilled our inclusion criteria, although proteomics technologies may be a way to identify protein profiles (including non-prespecified proteins) that characterise specific tendon disorders or stages of tendinopathy. Thus, our results suggested an untapped potential for proteomics in tendon research.

Keywords: Animals, Collagen, Composition, Control, Criteria, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Expression, Gene, Gene Expression, Growth, Growth Factor, Human, Human Achilles-Tendon, Human Patellar Tendinopathy, Inhibitor, Literature, Mass-Spectrometry, Matrix-Metalloproteinase, Messenger-Rna Levels, Methods, Morbidity, Pathogenesis, Potential, Profiles, Protein, Proteins, Proteomics, Pubmed, Quantification, Research, Review, Science, Shoulder Pain, Spectrometry-Based Proteomics, Supraspinatus Tendinopathy, Technologies, Tenascin-C Expression, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0120911.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0120911.pdf)

Abstract: Background Comprehensive monitoring of the quality of systematic reviews (SRs) and meta-analyses (MAs) of endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) requires complete and accurate reporting and methodology. Objective To assess the reporting and methodological quality of SRs/MAs on EUS diagnosis and to explore the potential factors influencing articles’ quality. Methods The quality of the reporting and methodology was evaluated in relation to the adherence of papers to the PRISMA checklist and the AMSTAR quality scale. The total scores for every criterion and for every article on the two standards were calculated. Data were evaluated and analyzed using SPSS17.0 and RevMan 5.1 in terms of publication time, category of reviews, category of journals, and funding resource. Results A total of 72 SRs/MAs was included, but no Cochrane Systematic Reviews (CSRs) were obtained. The number of SRs/MAs ranged from 1 in 1998 to 15 in 2013; 88.1% used the QUA-DAS tool; the average overall scores by PRISMA statement and AMSTAR tool were 19.9 and 5.4, respectively. Scores on some items showed substantial improvement after publication of PRISMA and AMSTAR. However, no reviews followed the criterion of protocol and registration, and only 11.1% of articles fulfilled the criterion of literature search. SRs/MAs from the Science Citation Index (SCI) were of better quality than non-SCI studies. Funding resource made no difference to quality. Regression analysis showed that time of publication and inclusion in the SCI were significantly correlated with total scores on the two standards. Conclusion The reporting and methodological quality of SRs/MAs on EUS diagnosis has improved measurably since PRISMA and AMSTAR checklists released. It is hoped that CSR in this field will be produced. Literature searching and protocol criteria, as well as QUADAS-2 tool need to be addressed more in the future. Time of publication and SCI relate more to the overall quality of SRs/MAs than does funding resource.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adherence, Amstar, Analysis, Citation, Cochrane Reviews, Criteria, Diagnosis, EU, Field, Funding, Improvement, Journals, Literature, Measurement Tool, Methodological Quality, Methodology, Monitoring, Paper-Based Journals, Papers, Potential, Publication, Quality, Quality Of, Regression Analysis, Reporting, Reviews, Scale, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Standards, Systematic Reviews, Ultrasound

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0121054.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0121054.pdf)

Abstract: Background Evidence-based medicine (EBM) has developed as the dominant paradigm of assessment of evidence that is used in clinical practice. Since its development, EBM has been applied to integrate the best available research into diagnosis and treatment with the purpose of improving patient care. In the EBM era, a hierarchy of evidence has been proposed, including various types of research methods, such as meta-analysis (MA), systematic review (SRV), randomized controlled trial (RCT), case report (CR), practice guideline (PGL), and so on. Although there are numerous studies examining the impact and importance of specific cases of EBM in clinical practice, there is a lack of research quantitatively measuring publication trends in the growth and development of EBM. Therefore, a bibliometric analysis was constructed to determine the scientific productivity of EBM research over decades. Methods NCBI PubMed database was used to search, retrieve and classify publications according to research method and year of publication. Joinpoint regression analysis was undertaken to analyze trends in research productivity and the prevalence of individual research methods. Findings Analysis indicates that MA and SRV, which are classified as the highest ranking of evidence in the EBM, accounted for a relatively small but auspicious number of publications. For most research methods, the annual percent change (APC) indicates a consistent increase in publication frequency. MA, SRV and RCT show the highest rate of publication growth in the past twenty years. Only controlled clinical trials (CCT) shows a non-significant reduction in publications over the past ten years. Conclusions Higher quality research methods, such as MA, SRV and RCT, are showing continuous publication growth, which suggests an acknowledgement of the value of these methods. This study provides the first quantitative assessment of research method publication trends in EBM.

Keywords: Analysis, Anecdotes, Apc, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer Incidence Trends, Care, Case Report, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical Trials, Constructed, Controlled Trial, Cr, Data, Database, Development, Diagnosis, Ebm, Evidence, Evidence-Based Medicine, First, Growth, Guideline, Impact, Information Needs, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Paradigm, Patient, Patient Care, Physicians, Practice, Practice Guideline, Practice Guidelines, Prevalence, Productivity, Publication, Publication Trends, Publications, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Ranking, Rct, Recommendations, Reduction, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Research Method, Research Methods, Research Productivity, Research Trends, Review, Scientific Productivity, Small, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Trends, Trial, Types Of Research, Value

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0120877.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0120877.pdf)

Abstract: Background Sorafenib was FDA approved in 2005 for treatment of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) based on the results of the pivotal phase 3 clinical trial, TARGET (Treatment Approaches in Renal Cancer Global Evaluation Trial). Since that time, numerous clinical studies have been undertaken that substantially broaden our knowledge of the use of sorafenib for this indication. Methods We systematically reviewed PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane Library, and www.clinicaltrials.gov for prospective clinical studies using single agent sorafenib in RCC and published since 2005. Primary endpoints of interest were progression-free survival (PFS) and safety. PROSPERO International prospective register of systematic reviews #CRD42014010765. Results We identified 30 studies in which 2182 patients were treated with sorafenib, including 1575 patients who participated in randomized controlled phase 3 trials. In these trials, sorafenib was administered as first-, second- or third-line treatment. Heterogeneity among trial designs and reporting of data precluded statistical comparisons among trials or with TARGET. The PFS appeared shorter in second- vs. first-line treatment, consistent with the more advanced tumor status in the second-line setting. In some trials, incidences of grade 3/4 hypertension or hand-foot skin reaction (HFSR) were more than double that seen in TARGET (4% and 6%, respectively). These variances may be attributable to increased recognition of HFSR, or potentially differences in dose adjustments, that could be consequences of increased familiarity with sorafenib usage. Several small studies enrolled exclusively Asian patients. These studies reported notably longer PFS than was observed in TARGET. However, no obvious corresponding differences in disease control rate and overall survival were seen. Conclusions Collectively, more recent experiences using sorafenib in RCC are consistent with results reported for TARGET with no marked changes of response endpoints or new safety signals observed.

Keywords: Asian, Axis Trial, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Clinical Trial, Control, Data, Disease, Efficacy, Eu-Arccs, European Patients, Evaluation, Expanded Access Program, Experience, Fda, First, First Line, Global, Hypertension, Indication, International, Japanese Patients, Kinase Inhibitor Sorafenib, Knowledge, Large Open-Label, Library, Long-Term Use, Methods, Overall Survival, Patients, Phase-Ii Trial, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized, Rcc, Recent, Renal, Renal Cell Carcinoma, Reporting, Response, Results, Review, Reviews, Safety, Science, Skin, Small, Sorafenib, Subgroup Analysis, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Target, Treatment, Trial, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0121592.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0121592.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose To determine the characteristics, treatments and outcomes of patients with glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) or gliosarcoma (GS) and metastases outside of the central nervous system (CNS). Methods PubMed and Web of Science searches for peer-reviewed articles pertaining to GBM/GS patients with metastatic dissemination were conducted using the keywords gliosarcoma, glioblastoma, GBM, metastasis, metastases and metastatic. Additionally, we performed hand search following the references from the selected papers. Cases with metastases to the CNS were excluded and evaluated in a separate study. Results 109 articles published between 1928 and 2013 were eligible. They reported on 150 patients. We observed a remarkable increase in the number of cases per decade over time. Median overall survival from diagnosis of metastasis (OSM+) was 6.0 +/- 0.8 months and median overall survival from initial diagnosis (OSID) 13 +/- 2.4 months. On univariate analyses, gender, age, the histological subtype, the time interval between initial diagnosis and diagnosis of metastasis and pulmonary involvement did not influence OSM+. We did not observe any substantial treatment progress. A comparison of the present cohort with 84 GBM/GS patients with exclusive CNS dissemination suggests that metastases outside the CNS are related to a slightly more favorable outcome. Conclusions The occurrence of extra-CNS metastasis from GBM/GS is associated with a dismal prognosis, however it seems to compare slightly favorable to CNS dissemination. Crucial treatment progress has not been achieved over recent decades. A central registry should be considered to consecutively gain more information about the ideal therapeutic approach.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Approach, Articles, Central Nervous System, Characteristics, Cns, Cohort, Comparison, Data, Diagnosis, From, Gender, Glioblastoma, Glioblastoma Multiforme, Gs, Influence, Information, Interval, Median, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metastases, Metastasis, Metastatic, Methods, Multiforme, Outcome, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Papers, Patient, Patients, Peer-Reviewed, Prognosis, Progress, Pubmed, Radiotherapy, Recent, Recursive Partitioning Analysis, References, Registry, Results, Science, Series, Survival, Temozolomide, Therapeutic, Treatment, Treatments, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0122239.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0122239.pdf)

Abstract: Background There is an increasing need to evaluate the production and impact of medical research produced by institutions. Many indicators exist, yet we do not have enough information about their relevance. The objective of this systematic review was (1) to identify all the indicators that could be used to measure the output and outcome of medical research carried out in institutions and (2) enlist their methodology, use, positive and negative points. Methodology We have searched 3 databases (Pubmed, Scopus, Web of Science) using the following keywords: [Research outcome\* OR research output\* OR bibliometric\* OR scientometric\* OR scientific production] AND [indicator\* OR index\* OR evaluation OR metrics]. We included articles presenting, discussing or evaluating indicators measuring the scientific production of an institution. The search was conducted by two independent authors using a standardised data extraction form. For each indicator we extracted its definition, calculation, its rationale and its positive and negative points. In order to reduce bias, data extraction and analysis was performed by two independent authors. Findings We included 76 articles. A total of 57 indicators were identified. We have classified those indicators into 6 categories: 9 indicators of research activity, 24 indicators of scientific production and impact, 5 indicators of collaboration, 7 indicators of industrial production, 4 indicators of dissemination, 8 indicators of health service impact. The most widely discussed and described is the h-index with 31 articles discussing it. Discussion The majority of indicators found are bibliometric indicators of scientific production and impact. Several indicators have been developed to improve the h-index. This indicator has also inspired the creation of two indicators to measure industrial production and collaboration. Several articles propose indicators measuring research impact without detailing a methodology for calculating them. Many bibliometric indicators identified have been created but have not been used or further discussed.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Biomedical, Calculation, Chemistry, Collaboration, Data, Databases, Definition, Evaluation, Extraction, H Index, H-Index, Health, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Literature, Literature Review, Measure, Medical, Medical Research, Medicine, Methodology, Negative, Outcome, Quality, Relevance, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Impact, Research Performance, Review, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific-Research, Scopus, Service, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0122302.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0122302.pdf)

Abstract: Background The p16(INK4a) is an important tumor suppressor gene (TSG) and aberrant methylation of promoter is known to be a major inactivation mechanism of the tumor suppressor and tumor-related genes. Aberrant TSG methylation was considered an important epigenetic silencing mechanism in the progression of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). However, some studies have reported differences in the methylation frequencies of P16(INK4a) promoter between cancer and the corresponding control group. Therefore, we conducted a meta-analysis to better identify the association. Methods PubMed, Ovid, ISI Web of Science, and EMBASE were searched to identify eligible studies to evaluate the association of p16(INK4a) promoter methylation and HNSCC. Odds ratio (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated to evaluate the strength of association between p16(INK4a) promoter methylation and HNSCC. Results A total of twenty-one studies with 1155 cases and 1017 controls were included in the meta-analysis. The frequencies of p16(INK4a) promoter methylation in the cancer group were significantly higher than those in the control group (cancer group: median: 46.67%, range = 7.84%-95.12%; control group: median: 18.37%, range = 0-83.33%; respectively). The pooled odds ratio was 3.37 (95% CI = 2.32-4.90) in the cancer group versus the corresponding control group under the random-effects model. Conclusion This meta-analysis of 21 published studies identified that aberrant methylation of p16(INK4a) promoter was found to be significantly associated with HNSCC.

Keywords: Association, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Dna, Embase, Gastric-Cancer, Gene, Genes, Head, Hnscc, Human-Papillomavirus, Hypermethylation, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Mechanism, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylation, Model, Neck, Neck-Cancer Patients, Odds Ratio, P16, P16(Ink4a), Progression, Pubmed, Quantitative-Evaluation, Random Effects Model, Results, Science, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Tumor, Tumor-Suppressor Gene, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0122523.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0122523.pdf)

Abstract: Background Although increased prevalence of transfusion transmissible infections (TTI) among “men who have sex with men” (MSM) has been well documented, the exclusion of MSM as blood donors is contested. The aim of this systematic review is to find studies that describe the risk of TTI in MSM blood donors. Methods We searched MEDLINE, Embase, The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Cinahl, and Web of Science, and used GRADE for determining evidence quality. We included studies comparing MSM and non-MSM blood donors (or people eligible to give blood), living in areas most relevant for our Blood Service. Results Out of 18 987 articles, 14 observational studies were included. Two studies directly compared MSM with non-MSM donors showing that MSM donors have a statistically significant higher risk of HIV-1 infections. In one of these studies it was shown that this was related to recent (<12 months) MSM contact. In two additional studies no evidence was shown in favour of a certain deferral period for MSM. Ten studies, applying permanent deferral for MSM, compared infected versus non-infected donors. One study found that MSM is a statistically significant risk factor for HIV-1 infection in blood donors. For other TTI such as HBV or HCV, an increased risk of infection could not be demonstrated, because the precision of the results was affected by the low numbers of donors with MSM as risk factor, or because of risk of bias in the included studies. All studies included low level evidence, because of risk of bias and imprecision of the results. Conclusions High-quality studies investigating the risk of TTI in MSM who donate blood are scarce. The available evidence suggests a link between MSM blood donors and HIV-1 infection, but is too limited to be able to unambiguously/clearly recommend a certain deferral policy.

Keywords: Antibodies, Australia, Bias, Blood, C Virus-Infection, Criteria, Donation, Evidence, Had Sex, Hbv, Hcv, Hiv-1, Impact, Infected, Infection, Infections, Living, Medline, Msm, No Evidence, Observational, Observational Studies, Permanent, Policy, Precision, Prevalence, Quality, Recent, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Sex, Systematic Review, Transfusion, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0123117.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0123117.pdf)

Abstract: Background The health effects of recent economic crises differ markedly by population group. The objective of this systematic review is to examine evidence from longitudinal studies on factors influencing resilience for any health outcome or health behaviour among the general population living in countries exposed to financial crises. Methods We systematically reviewed studies from six electronic databases (EMBASE, Global Health, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Scopus, Web of Science) which used quantitative longitudinal study designs and included: (i) exposure to an economic crisis; (ii) changes in health outcomes/behaviours over time; (iii) statistical tests of associations of health risk and/or protective factors with health outcomes/behaviours. The quality of the selected studies was appraised using the Quality Assessment Tool for Quantitative Studies. PRISMA reporting guidelines were followed. Results From 14,584 retrieved records, 22 studies met the eligibility criteria. These studies were conducted across 10 countries in Asia, Europe and North America over the past two decades. Ten socio-demographic factors that increased or protected against health risk were identified: gender, age, education, marital status, household size, employment/occupation, income/financial constraints, personal beliefs, health status, area of residence, and social relations. These studies addressed physical health, mortality, suicide and suicide attempts, mental health, and health behaviours. Women’s mental health appeared more susceptible to crises than men’s. Lower income levels were associated with greater increases in cardiovascular disease, mortality and worse mental health. Employment status was associated with changes in mental health. Associations with age, marital status, and education were less consistent, although higher education was associated with healthier behaviours. Conclusions Despite widespread rhetoric about the importance of resilience, there was a dearth of studies which operationalised resilience factors. Future conceptual and empirical research is needed to develop the epidemiology of resilience.

Keywords: Age, Asia, Associations, Behaviour, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Changes, Crisis, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Economic, Education, Effects, Empirical Research, Epidemiology, Europe, Evidence, Exposure, Financial Crisis, Gender, General, Guidelines, Happiness, Health, Health Risk, Health Status, Higher Education, Inequalities, Living, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Marital Status, Medline, Mental Health, Mental-Health, Mortality, North, North America, Outcome, Physical, Population, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Recession, Records, Relations, Reporting, Research, Resilience, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Size, Social, Socio-Demographic Factors, Spain, Suicide, Suicides, Systematic Review, Trends, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0123224.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0123224.pdf)

Abstract: Objective Alterations in leptin expression contributes to the progression of various diseases, including cancers. This meta-analysis investigated the clinical significance of leptin levels in osteoarthritis (OA) patients, with the goal of building a leptin-based diagnostic criterion for OA. Method Multiple scientific databases in English and Chinese languages, such as the Cochrane Library Database, CINAHL, Chinese Biomedical (CBM), EMBASE, PubMed, and Web of Science, were exhaustively searched, without any language restrictions, to identify high-quality studies relevant to leptin and OA. Version 12.0 STATA software was used for data analysis. We used odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) to test the correlation between serum leptin levels and OA progression. Results A total of 11 clinical studies were finally selected for their high quality and relevance to the topic in this meta-analysis. The 11 case-control studies contained a combined total of 3,625 subjects. The meta-analysis results showed that leptin expression was significantly increased in OA patients, compared with the controls (SMD = 0.87, 95% CI: 0.72-1.02, P < 0.001), and there was also a strong association between leptin expression levels and gender (SMD = 8.55, 95% CI: 4.74-12.35, P < 0.001). In ethnicity-stratified subgroup analysis, all the study populations, irrespective of ethnicity, showed remarkably high leptin expression levels in females and in OA patients (all P < 0.05), compared to their respective counterparts. Conclusion The present study revealed that increased leptin expression levels are associated with disease severity in OA patients, especially among the female OA patients. Based on our results, we propose that leptin level may be a useful biomarker for the assessment of the clinical status in OA patients.

Keywords: Adipokine Levels, Adiponectin, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Biomarker, Building, Cartilage, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Disease, Diseases, Ethnicity, Expression, Female, Gender, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Languages, Leptin, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalyses, Metaanalysis, P, Patients, Plasma, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Quality, Radiographic Knee Osteoarthritis, Relevance, Restrictions, Science, Serum, Significance, Software, Synovial-Fluid, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0123291.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0123291.pdf)

Abstract: Background Thyroid autoimmunity is considered the most common type of organ-specific autoimmune disorder and can be associated with other autoimmune endocrine disorders or non-endocrine diseases. Systemic lupus erythematosus is a prototypical autoimmune disorder with multifactorial etiology. The pathogenesis and development of the disease may result from a loss of immune tolerance and the resulting synthesis of autoantibodies against nuclear antigens. Autoimmune factors may be common features of both thyroid autoimmunity and systemic lupus erythematosus, making it likely that both conditions may coexist within some patients. Methods and Findings A number of studies have investigated whether an association between thyroid autoimmunity and systemic lupus erythematosus exists. However, the results of these studies have been inconsistent. Furthermore, most of these studies have had relatively small sample sizes, which have rendered them insufficiently powerful to determine whether there is an association between systemic lupus erythematosus and thyroid autoimmunity. The main objective of this meta-analysis is to provide reliable estimates of the extent of any association between thyroid autoimmunity and systemic lupus erythematosus by combining the primary data from all relevant studies. Literature databases were searched, including the Medline, Embase, Web of Science, Chinese Wanfang and CBM databases, from January 1970 to May 2014. A total of 1076 systemic lupus erythematosus cases and 1661 healthy controls were included in this study. From these data, the odds ratio (OR) and the corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated. The meta-analysis results showed that the prevalence of thyroid autoantibody positivity in patients with systemic lupuserythematosus was higher than in healthy controls (TgAb: OR = 2.99, 95% CI = 1.83- 4.89; TPOAb: OR = 2.20, 95% CI = 1.27- 3.82, respectively). Conclusion The results of this meta- analysis suggest that thyroid autoimmunity is more prevalent in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus than in a control group.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Autoimmune-Thyroiditis, Autoimmunity, Chinese, Confidence, Control, Data, Databases, Development, Disease, Diseases, Estimates, Etiology, Genetic Susceptibility, Immune, Immune Tolerance, Interval, Literature, Lupus Erythematosus, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Pathogenesis, Patients, Prevalence, Primary, Review, Science, SLE, Small, Synthesis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Tolerance, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0123456.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0123456.pdf)

Abstract: Background The research question how contextual factors of neighbourhood environments influence individual health has gained increasing attention in public health research. Both socioeconomic neighbourhood characteristics and factors of the built environment play an important role for health and health-related behaviours. However, their reciprocal relationships have not been systematically reviewed so far. This systematic review aims to identify studies applying a multilevel modelling approach which consider both neighbourhood socioeconomic position (SEP) and factors of the objective built environment simultaneously in order to disentangle their independent and interactive effects on individual health. Methods The three databases PubMed, PsycINFO, and Web of Science were systematically searched with terms for title and abstract screening. Grey literature was not included. Observational studies from USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Western European countries were considered which analysed simultaneously factors of neighbourhood SEP and the objective built environment with a multilevel modelling approach. Adjustment for individual SEP was a further inclusion criterion. Results Thirty-three studies were included in qualitative synthesis. Twenty-two studies showed an independent association between characteristics of neighbourhood SEP or the built environment and individual health outcomes or health-related behaviours. Twenty-one studies found cross-level or within-level interactions either between neighbourhood SEP and the built environment, or between neighbourhood SEP or the built environment and individual characteristics, such as sex, individual SEP or ethnicity. Due to the large variation of study design and heterogeneous reporting of results the identification of consistent findings was problematic and made quantitative analysis not possible. Conclusions There is a need for studies considering multiple neighbourhood dimensions and applying multilevel modelling in order to clarify their causal relationship towards individual health. Especially, more studies using comparable characteristics of neighbourhood SEP and the objective built environment and analysing interactive effects are necessary to disentangle health impacts and identify vulnerable neighbourhoods and population groups.

Keywords: Adverse Birth Outcomes, Analysis, Approach, Association, Attention, Australia, Body-Mass Index, Brief Conceptual Tutorial, Canada, Cardiovascular-Disease, Characteristics, Cumulative Risk-Assessment, Databases, Design, Effects, Environment, Ethnicity, Factors, From, Geographic Life Environments, Groups, Health, Health Outcomes, Health Research, Identification, Impacts, Influence, Literature, Methods, Modelling, New Zealand, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Physical-Activity, Population, Position, Psycinfo, Public, Public Health, Public Health Research, Pubmed, Qualitative, Quantitative Analysis, Reporting, Research, Research Agenda, Results, Review, Role, Science, Screening, Sex, Social Environments, Socioeconomic, Study Design, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Usa, Walking Behavior, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0123484.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0123484.pdf)

Abstract: Background The prognostic value and diagnostic accuracy of Interleukin-8 (IL-8) in colorectal cancer have been assessed with several studies, but the conclusions were inconclusive. Thus we performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the impact of IL-8 expression on colorectal cancer prognosis, clinicopathologic features and diagnostic accuracy. Methods Comprehensive search strategies were used to search relevant literature in the PubMed, EBSCO and the ISI Web of Science databases. The correlation between IL-8 expression and prognosis, clinicopathologic features and diagnostic accuracy was analyzed. Results A total of 18 articles met the inclusion criteria, including 1509 patients for clinicopathologic features or prognosis evaluation and 725 participants for diagnostic evaluation. The results suggested that overexpression of IL-8 was significantly associated with poor prognosis in colorectal cancer (HR = 1.54, 95%CI 1.03-2.32), especially in Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) stage IV patients (HR = 2.28, 95%CI 1.60-3.25). With further subgroup analysis, we found that high IL-8 level in serum was significantly correlated with poor prognosis (HR = 2.13, 95%CI 1.49-3.05). In addition, significant correlations were observed between high IL-8 expression and advanced stage (OR = 3.01, 95%CI 1.98-4.56), lymphatic metastasis (OR = 2.24, 95%CI 1.39-3.63), and liver metastasis (OR = 3.47, 95%CI 1.74-6.89). Moreover, IL-8 had high diagnostic accuracy, with pooled sensitivity 0.70(95%CI 0.66-0.74), specificity 0.91(95%CI 0.86-0.94), positive likelihood ratio (LR) 7.00(95%CI 2.48-19.73), negative LR 0.24(95%CI 0.09-0.64), diagnostic OR 24.00(95%CI 5.52-104.38). Conclusions This study showed that IL-8 could be a potential indicator for detecting colorectal cancer and predicting prognosis. In addition, high IL-8 level was significantly correlated with advanced stage, lymphatic metastasis, liver metastasis.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Angiogenesis, Articles, Association, Biomarkers, Cancer, Carcinoma, Clinical-Significance, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Control, Correlation, Correlations, Criteria, Cxc-Chemokines, Databases, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, Evaluation, Expression, Il-8, Impact, Indicator, Inflammation, Interleukin-8, International, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Isi Web Of Science Databases, Iv, Likelihood Ratio, Literature, Liver, Lr, Lymphatic Metastasis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Negative, Patients, Potential, Prognosis, Prognostic, Progression, Pubmed, Results, Science, Search Strategies, Sensitivity, Serum, Specificity, Value, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0123832.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0123832.pdf)

Abstract: Background Magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging (ME-NBI) is a novel, image-enhanced endoscopic technique for differentiating gastrointestinal neoplasms and potentially enabling pathological diagnosis. Objectives The aim of this analysis was to assess the diagnostic performance of ME-NBI for gastric neoplasms. Methods We performed a systematic search of the PubMed, EMbase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases for relevant studies. Meta-DiSc (version 1.4) and STATA (version 11.0) software were used for the data analysis. Random effects models were used to assess diagnostic efficacy. Heterogeneity was tested by the Q statistic and I-2 statistic. Meta-regression was used to analyze the sources of heterogeneity. Results A total of 10 studies, with 2151 lesions, were included. The pooled characteristics of these studies were as follows: sensitivity 0.85 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.81-0.89), specificity 0.96 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.95-0.97), and area under the curve (AUC) 0.9647. In the subgroup analysis, which compared the diagnostic efficacy of ME-NBI and white light imaging (WLI), the pooled sensitivity and specificity of ME-NBI were 0.87 (95% CI: 0.80-0.92) and 0.93 (95% CI: 0.90-0.95), respectively, and the area under the curve (AUC) was 0.9556. In contrast, the pooled sensitivity and specificity of WLI were 0.61 (95% CI: 0.53-0.69) and 0.65 (95% CI: 0.60-0.69), respectively, and the area under the curve (AUC) was 0.6772. Conclusions ME-NBI presents a high diagnostic value for gastric neoplasms and has a high specificity.

Keywords: Adenoma, Analysis, Auc, Cancer, Carcinoma, Characteristics, Confidence, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Differential-Diagnosis, Effects, Efficacy, Endoscopy, Epidemiology, Gastric, Gastrointestinal Neoplasms, Heterogeneity, Histopathology, Imaging, Interval, Lesions, Library, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Methods, Models, Neoplasms, Pattern, Performance, Pilot Feasibility Trial, Pubmed, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Software, Sources, Specificity, Systematic, Value, Version, Web, Web Of Science, White-Light Endoscopy

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0124230.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0124230.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2 (TIMP-2) is a small secretory glycoprotein with antimatrix metalloproteinase activity. Data on the value of TIMP-2 as a prognostic factor in nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC) are discordant and remain controversial. A systematic review and meta-analysis was performed to explore this issue. Methods We identified the relevant literature by searching the PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, SinoMed, and Wanfang Data databases (search terms: “non-small cell lung cancer” or “NSCLC” or “Lung Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell”, “Tissue Inhibitor of Metalloproteinase-2” or “TIMP-2”, and “prognosis” or “prognostic” or “survive”) for updates prior to March 1, 2014. The pooled hazard ratio (HR) of overall survival with a 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was used to evaluate the strength of the association between positive TIMP-2 expression and survival in patients with NSCLC. Results We included 12 studies in our systematic review; five studies involving 399 patients with NSCLC were meta-analyzed. The pooled HR of all included patients was 0.57 (95% CI: 0.43-0.77), and the HRs of subgroup analysis according to stage (I-IV), testing method (immunohistochemistry) and high TIMP-2 expression percentage (<50%) were 0.63 (95% CI: 0.43-0.92), 0.55 (95% CI: 0.41-0.74), and 0.50 (95% CI: 0.28-0.88), respectively. These data suggested that high TIMP-2 expression is associated with favorable prognosis in NSCLC. The meta-analysis did not reveal heterogeneity or publication bias. Conclusions TIMP-2 expression indicates favorable prognosis in patients with NSCLC; as a protective factor, it could help predict outcome and may guide clinical therapy in the future.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Association, Bias, Cancer, Carcinoma, China, Clinical, Confidence, Data, Databases, Expression, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Immunohistochemistry, Inhibitor, Interval, Invasion, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Marker, Matrix Metalloproteinases, Matrix-Metalloproteinase-9, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Nsclc, Outcome, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Review, Science, Small, Strength, Survival, Systematic Review, Testing, Therapy, Timp-1, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, UNSP e0125657.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20UNSP%20e0125657.pdf)

Abstract: The CCAAT/enhancer binding proteins (CEBPs) have been involved in the etiology of acute leukemia (AL) and investigated in numerous genetic association studies, however, the results were inconclusive. The current meta-analysis was conducted to clarify the effect of CEBPE rs2239633 variant on childhood AL risk. Electronic literature search was performed on August 15, 2014, from databases of Medline, PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. A total of 22 case-control studies were eligible for the pooled analysis. The results demonstrated that rs2239633 A allele was significantly associated with a decreased risk of childhood AL (A vs G: OR=0.87, 95% CI = 0.80, 0.94, p<0.001), especially in B-cell ALL subgroup (A vs G: OR = 0.79, 95% CI = 0.74, 0.83, p<0.001), but not among T-cell ALL or AML subgroups. In the stratified analysis by ethnicity, the association was observed in Europeans (A vs G: OR = 0.80, 95% CI = 0.76, 0.84, p<0.001) but not in Asian and mixed populations. Moreover, the results of sensitivity and cumulative meta-analysis indicated the robustness of our results. Also, Begg’s and Egger’s tests did not indicate any evidence of obvious asymmetry. In summary, our study provided evidence that CEBPE rs2239633 variant is associated with decreased risk of childhood B-cell ALL in Europeans.

Keywords: 10q21.2, 7p12.2, Acute Leukemia, Acute Lymphoblastic-Leukemia, Acute Myeloid-Leukemia, Al, Analysis, Arid5b, Asian, Association, Asymmetry, Binding, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Childhood, Clinical-Trials, Cumulative, Databases, Ethnicity, Etiology, Evidence, Genetic, Leukemia, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Proteins, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Robustness, Science, Sensitivity, Susceptibility Loci, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0122171.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0122171.pdf)

Abstract: Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia (PCP) is frequently reported in lymphoma patients treated with rituximab-contained regimens. There is a trend toward a difference in PCP risk between bi- and tri-weekly regimens. The aims of this systemic review and meta-analysis were to estimate the risk for PCP in these patients, compare the impact of different regimens on the risk, and evaluate the efficacy of prophylaxis. The cohort studies with incept up to January 2014 were retrieved from the Cochrane Library, Medline, Embase, and Web of Science databases. Studies that compared the incidence of PCP in patients with and without rituximab treatment were conducted. Studies that reported the results of prophylaxis were concentrated to evaluate the efficacy of prophylaxis. Fixed effect Mantel-Haenszel model was chosen as the main analysis method. Funnel plots were examined to estimate the potential selection bias. Egger’s test and Begg’s test were used for the determination of possible small study bias. Eleven cohort studies that met the inclusion criteria were finally included. Results indicated that rituximab was associated with a significantly increased risk for PCP (28/942 vs 5/977; risk ratio: 3.65; 95% confidence interval 1.65 to 8.07; P=0.001), and no heterogeneity existed between different studies (I-2=0%). Little significant difference in PCP risk was found between bi-weekly and tri-weekly regimens (risk ratio: 3.11; 95% confidence interval 0.92 to 10.52, P=0.068). PCP risk was inversely associated with prophylaxis in patients treated with rituximab (0/222 vs 26/986; risk ratio: 0.28; 95% confidence interval 0.09 to 0.94; P=0.039). In conclusion, PCP risk was increased significantly in lymphoma patients subjected to rituximab-contained chemotherapies. Difference in PCP risk between biweekly and tri-weekly regimens was not significant. Additionally, prophylaxis was dramatically effective in preventing PCP in rituximab-received lymphoma patients, suggesting that rituximab should be recommended for these patients.

Keywords: Analysis, Autoimmune Hemolytic-Anemia, B-Cell Lymphoma, Bias, Chronic Lymphocytic-Leukemia, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Efficacy, Heterogeneity, Impact, Incidence, Interstitial Pneumonia, Interval, Lymphoma, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nephrotic Syndrome, Non-Hodgkins-Lymphoma, Of-The-Literature, Patients, Plus Rituximab, Pneumonia, Potential, Prophylaxis, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Risk, Science, Small, Treatment, Trend, Web Of Science

? Yang, H., Zhang, C., Zhou, Q.Y., Wang, Y.K. and Chen, L.J. (2015), Clinical outcomes with alternative dosing strategies for piperacillin/tazobactam: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One*, **10** (9), Article Number: e0116769.

Full Text: [2015\Plo One10, e0116769.pdf](2015/Plo%20One10,%20e0116769.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives A better dosing strategy can improve clinical outcomes for patients. We sought to compare the extended or continuous infusion with conventional intermittent infusion of piperacillin/ tazobactam, investigating which approach is better and worthy of recommendation for clinical use. Methods Articles were gathered from PubMed, Web of Science, ProQuest, Science Direct, Cochrane, two Chinese literature databases (CNKI, Wan Fang Data) and related ICAAC and ACCP conferences. Randomized controlled and observational studies that compared extended or continuous infusion with conventional intermittent infusion of piperacillin/ tazobactam were identified from the databases above and analyzed. Two reviewers independently extracted and investigated the data. A meta-analysis was performed using Revman 5.2 software. The quality of each study was assessed. Sensitivity analysis and publication bias were evaluated. Results Five randomized controlled trials and nine observational studies were included in this study. All included studies had high quality and no publication bias was found. Compared to the conventional intermittent infusion approach, the extended or continuous infusion group had a significantly higher clinical cure rate (OR 1.88, 95% CI 1.29-2.73, P = 0.0009) and a lower mortality rate (OR 0.67, 95% CI 0.50-0.89, P = 0.005). No statistical difference was observed for bacteriologic cure (OR 1.40, 95% CI 0.82-2.37, P = 0.22) between the two dosing regimens. The sensitivity analysis showed the results were stable. Conclusions Our systematic review and meta-analysis suggested that the extended or continuous infusion strategy of piperacillin/tazobactam should be recommended for clinical use considering its higher clinical cure rate and lower mortality rate in comparison with conventional intermittent strategy. Data from this study could be extrapolated for other beta-lactam antimicrobials. Therefore, this dosing strategy could be considered in clinical practice.

Keywords: Analysis, Antimicrobial Resistance, Approach, Articles, Beta-Lactam Antibiotics, Bias, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Practice, Comparison, Complicated Intraabdominal Infection, Conferences, Conventional, Critically-Ill Patients, Data, Databases, Extended-Infusion Piperacillin, Tazobactam, From, Infusion, Intermittent Infusion, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Mortality Rate, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, P, Patients, Pharmacokinetics, Practice, Proquest, Pseudomonas-Aeruginosa, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Random-Effects Models, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Review, Reviewers, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Software, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tazobactam, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: PM&R

Full Journal Title: PM&R

ISO Abbreviated Title: PM&R

JCR Abbreviated Title: PM&R

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Polish

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Powell, A.J., Conlee, E.M. and Chang, D.G. (2014), Three decades of citation classics: The most cited articles in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation. *PM&R*, **6** (9), 828-840.

Full Text: [2014\PM&R6, 828.pdf](2014/PM&R6,%20828.pdf)

Abstract: With the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation recently celebrating its 75th anniversary, it is an opportune time to assess the impact and influence that physiatric articles and research have had on the field, as well as the greater scientific community. One useful metric of scientific impact is citation count, which is the most common method for analyzing the magnitude of scientific recognition of an individual article. This study presents 2 reading lists of influential physiatric academic journal articles drawn from the Web of Science index based on citation count. The first list contains the top 25 most-cited articles during the last 3 decades from the American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, the Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and PM&R. The second list contains the top 10 articles in 20 different physiatric topical areas. This topical list was generated via an expanded search without limitation of time span or journal. This allowed for the identification of influential physiatric articles not found in the field’s 3 major publications from the United States. Although citation index is not a direct measure of quality or importance, it offers one form of quantitative assessment of scientific impact. This assessment contributes to the identification of trends, which illustrate the evolution of scope and focus of physiatry research. The lists of most-cited articles presented in this review can be used to provide historical context to physiatry’s existing body of research, direct future evidence-based research efforts, and help guide educators as they select resident reading lists or journal club materials.

Keywords: Archives, Article, Articles, Assessment, Association, Citation, Citation Classics, Citation Index, Community, Context, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Research, Evolution, Field, First, From, Google-Scholar, Identification, Impact, Index, Influence, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Limitation, Magnitude, Measure, Medicine, Most Cited Articles, Publications, Quality, Reading, Rehabilitation, Research, Resident, Review, Science, Scientific Community, Scientific Impact, Scope, Scopus, Topical, Trends, United States, Web, Web Of Science

? Song, A., Higgins, L.D., Newman, J. and Jain, N.B. (2014), Glenohumeral corticosteroid injections in adhesive capsulitis: A systematic search and review. *Pm&R*, **6** (12), 1143-1156.

Full Text: [2014\PM&R6, 1143.pdf](2014/PM&R6,%201143.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the literature on outcomes of corticosteroid injections for adhesive capsulitis, and, in particular, image-guided corticosteroid injections. Type: Systematic search and review. Literature Survey: The databases used were PubMed (1966-present), EMBASE (1947-present), Web of Science (1900-present), and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. Upon reviewing full-text articles of these studies, a total of 25 studies were identified for inclusion. The final yield included 7 prospective studies, 16 randomized trials, and 2 retrospective studies. Methodology: This systematic review was formatted by using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. Study criteria were limited to clinical trials, prospective studies, and retrospective studies that specifically evaluated intra-articular corticosteroid injections, both alone and in combination with other treatment modalities, for shoulder adhesive capsulitis. We included studies that were not randomized control trials because our review was not a meta-analysis. Data items extracted from each study included the following: study design, study population, mean patient age, duration of study, duration of symptoms, intervention, single or multiple injections, location of injections, control population, follow-up duration, and outcome measurements. A percentage change in outcome measurements was calculated when corresponding data were available. Risk of bias in individual studies was assessed when appropriate. Synthesis: All the studies involved at least 1 corticosteroid injection intended for placement in the glenohumeral joint, but only 8 studies used image guidance for all injections. Seven of these studies reported statistically significant improvements in range of motion at or before 12 weeks of follow-up. Ninety-two percent of all the studies documented a greater improvement in either visual analog pain scores or range of motion after corticosteroid injections in the first 1-6 weeks compared with the control or comparison group. Conclusions: Corticosteroid injections offer rapid pain relief in the short-term (particularly in the first 6 weeks) for adhesive capsulitis. Long-term outcomes seem to be similar to other treatments, including placebo. The added benefit of image-guided corticosteroid injections in improving shoulder outcomes needs further assessment.

Keywords: Accuracy, Age, Articles, Assessment, Bias, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Comparison, Control, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Distension, Duration, Efficacy, Embase, First, Follow-Up, From, Frozen Shoulder, Guidance, Guidelines, Image Guidance, Improvement, Injections, Intervention, Intraarticular Triamcinolone Acetonide, Literature, Location, Long-Term Outcomes, Management, Manipulation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Modalities, Needs, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Pain Relief, Physical-Therapy, Placebo, Placement, Population, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Retrospective Studies, Review, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Science, Search, Steroid Injection, Study Design, Survey, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Poetics

Full Journal Title: [Poetics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5943&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=3ee2172536d8bfbc3ef991c8ad3466a3)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Poetics

JCR Abbreviated Title: Poetics

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Polish

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: MModel

Martindale, C. (1995), Fame more fickle than fortune: On the distribution of literary eminence. *Poetics*, **23** (3), 219-234.

Full Text: [1995\Poetics23, 219.pdf](1995\Poetics23,%20219.pdf)

Abstract: Rather than being distributed normally, a number of phenomena - e.g., income, scientific productivity, the frequency with which words are used - are distributed in a skewed or J-shaped fashion. For example, the number of people receiving an income of at least *X* decreases exponentially as *X* increases. Literary fame, as defined by the number of books devoted to an author, was investigated for 602 British poets, 108 French poets, and 51 American poets. Unsurprisingly, it was found that fame, so defined, is allocated in an extremely skewed fashion: A very large number of books are devoted to a very small number of authors. The distribution of literary fame is much more skewed than the distribution of income or scientific productivity. More surprisingly, a simple equation accounts almost perfectly for the distribution of literary fame. Literary fame does not follow Lotka’s Law or Zipf’s Law very closely but is almost perfectly described by an equation first developed by Yule. Causes and consequences of the allocation of literary fame are discussed.

Rosengren, K.E. (1998), The climate of literature: A sea change? *Poetics*, **25** (5), 311-326.

Full Text: [1998\Poetics25, 311.pdf](1998\Poetics25,%20311.pdf)

Abstract: This article builds on theoretical, methodological and empirical research on the ‘Climate of Literature’ having since the early 1960’s on and off been pursued at the University of Lund. Literature is regarded as one of several large societal systems. It is hypothesized that during the last few decades basic characteristics of the literary system - just as those of other large societal systems - have come under increasingly strong influence from the economic sector of society. The hypothesis gets some support from quantitative and qualitative data covering two periods of the Swedish literary system, 1876-92 and 1953-76, and having been collected by means of a technique which in the field of bibliometrics has become known as ‘citation analysis’. In order to formally test the hypothesis, the periods covered by empirical data have to be extended to include the last quarter of the 20th century. Comparative studies in the area may yield a rich harvest.

# Title: Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management

Full Journal Title: Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Aguilar-Moya, R., Melero-Fuentes, D., Aleixandre-Benavent, R. and Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. (2013), Production and scientific collaboration in police training (1987-2011). *Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, **36** (4), 768-786.

Full text: [2013\Pol-Int J Pol Str Man36, 768.pdf](2013/Pol-Int%20J%20Pol%20Str%20Man36,%20768.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to identify and analyze the production and global scientific collaboration of research in police training from 1987 until 2011. Design/methodology/approach - Selecting databases, design of search strategy, download of bibliographic records, treatment of the bibliographic information, bibliometric analysis, identification of research groups and collaborative networks of institutions and countries has been the used methodology. Findings - of all 1,928 papers reviewed by experts, 155 articles were related directly with police training with an average of 2.59 signatures per work, with 66.45 percent of articles signed in coauthorship. It is noted that in recent years there has been an increase in signatures and works. Articles published are distributed in journals of heterogeneous character associated to police training such as criminology, psychology, psychiatry, health or education. A significant amount of research is captained from a university scope, sometimes in collaboration with police institutions. Collaboration between members of the same institution and between institutions in the same country are predominant. Originality/value - To characterize the scientific production of the journals, authors, institutions and countries in the area of police training, as well as to identify the collaboration networks of authors, institutions and countries within the area.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Coauthorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Country, Criminology, Databases, Design, Distributed, Download, Education, Experts, Global, Groups, Health, Identification, Information, Institutions, Journals, Methodology, Networks, Papers, Police, Police Training, Production, Psychiatry, Psychology, Purpose, Recent, Records, Research, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Production, Scope, Search Strategy, State, Strategy, Training, Treatment, University, Work

? Kim, B., Lin, A.W.C. and Lambert, E. (2014), Research on policing in East Asia: A review of SSCI policing specialty journals. *Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, **37** (3), 612-629.

Full text: [2014\Pol-Int J Pol Str Man37, 612.pdf](2014/Pol-Int%20J%20Pol%20Str%20Man37,%20612.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - Little information on dissemination of publications on policing issues in East Asia in which one-fifth of the world’s population lives is available. The research questions for the paper are: how extensive is the coverage of papers focussing on policing in East Asia; on which East Asian countries have the papers covered during the 14-year period from 2000 to 2013; what are the topics/primary issues of policing in East Asia covered across the journals; and what are the affiliations represented of authors who have published papers on policing in East Asia. The paper aims to discuss these issues. Design/methodology/approach - This study is a content analysis of major policing specialty journals listed in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) in terms of the number and focus of studies on East Asian police papers. Data came from 1,123 papers published in three policing journals of Police Quarterly, Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, and Policing and Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy during the period of 2000-2013. Findings - Only 3.4 percent (n = 38) of the 1,123 articles published in the three journals were on policing issues in East Asia nations. The vast majority (76.3 percent) were published in Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management. Staff issue was the most frequently researched topic. In total, 42 percent of the papers were on South Korean policing issues, followed by 31 percent on Chinese policing topics. Finally, about 45 percent of the papers were written by only US-affiliated authors, 40 percent by authors affiliated with institutions in East Asia, and only 16 percent were written in collaboration between authors associated with USA and East Asian institutions. Originality/value - The main intent of this study is to provide information seekers with a guide to what research on policing in East Asia is being published.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Asia, Asian, Authors, Chinese, Citation, Collaboration, Content Analysis, Coverage, Data, East Asia, From, Information, Institutions, International, Issues, Journal, Journals, Management, Nations, Papers, Police, Policing Journals, Policy, Population, Publications, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Specialty, SSCI, Topic, USA

? Peck, J.H. (2015), Minority perceptions of the police: A state-of-the-art review. *Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, **38** (1), 173-203.

Full text: [2015\Pol-Int J Pol Str Man38, 173.pdf](2015/Pol-Int%20J%20Pol%20Str%20Man38,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to provide a comprehensive literature review of empirical studies that have examined perceptions and attitudes of the police across various racial and ethnic groups. The specific focus aimed to highlight if minorities perceive the police differently compared to their white counterparts. Design/methodology/approach - A systematic literature search of various academic databases (Criminal Justice Abstracts, EBSCO Host, Web of Science, etc.) was conducted. Searches on Google Scholar were also conducted to locate empirical articles that are presently forthcoming in academic journals. Findings - The meta-review identified 92 studies that matched the selection criteria. The majority of the studies focussed on black/white, non-white/white, and black/Hispanic/white comparisons. Overall, individuals who identified themselves as black, non-white, or minority were more likely to hold negative perceptions and attitudes toward the police compared to whites. This finding held regardless of the measures used to operationalize attitudes and various dependent variables surrounding the police. Hispanics tended to have more positive views of the police compared to blacks, yet more negative views than whites. Originality/value - The present study provided a systematic literature search of studies that were included in two prior reviews (i.e. Decker, 1985; Brown and Benedict, 2002), but also updated the literature based on research that was conducted after 2002. Different exclusion restrictions were also used in the current study compared to earlier research. These restrictions add to the originality/value of the present meta-review in light of current events in the media which have focussed on minority perceptions of the police.

Keywords: Articles, Attitudes, Black, Blacks, Citizens Perceptions, Community Relations, Criteria, Databases, Empirical Studies, Empirical-Assessment, Ethnic Groups, Events, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Hispanics, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Measures, Media, Minorities, Negative, Neighborhood Context, Perceptions, Police, Public Perceptions, Purpose, Race, Racial-Differences, Research, Residents Attitudes, Restrictions, Review, Reviews, Satisfaction, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, State-Of-The-Art, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Web, Web Of Science, Whites

# Title: Policy Sciences

Full Journal Title: Policy Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

? Hicks, D. (1993), University-industry research links in Japan. *Policy Sciences*, **26** (4), 361-395.

Abstract: Some analysts have argued that research links between universities and industry in Japan must be weak because Japanese universities do not produce high quality science and because regulations restrict links. This article begins by examining the structure and funding of universities and indicators of the performance of Japanese science. The results do not lend support to the view that the universities do not produce research useful to industry. In addition, the system is evolving in directions more favorable for university research excellence. Examining the regulations governing university- industry interaction, and their observance, reveals no insuperable barriers. Thus, it is not surprising that bibliometric indicators suggest Japanese companies collaborate with Japanese academics more than with foreign institutions. R&D managers describe long-lasting relationships with academics, perhaps originating in college days, which continue with mutual benefits and obligations on both sides and provide valuable access to the wider network of the scientific community-access that money alone cannot buy. The stories of individual research collaborations establish the substantive nature of the underlying work, the importance of experimentation performed on university instrumentation, and the crucial role of personnel exchange.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Funding, Money, Research, Science, Universities

# Title: Policy Studies Journal

Full Journal Title: Policy Studies Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Saetren, H. (2005), Facts and myths about research on public policy implementation: Out-of-fashion, allegedly dead, but still very much alive and relevant. *Policy Studies Journal*, **33** (4), 559-582.

Full Text: [2005\Pol Stu J33, 559.pdf](2005\Pol%20Stu%20J33,%20559.pdf)

Abstract: Despite several decades of research on public policy implementation we know surprisingly little, not only about cumulative research results, but also about several other key aspects of this research field. This article tries to amend these deficiencies by presenting the results of a comprehensive literature survey. Its main purpose is to challenge, revise, and supplement some conventional wisdom about implementation research. A second motivation is to lay the foundation for and initiate a much needed synthesis of empirical research results. The main results are: The overall volume of publications on policy implementation has not stagnated or declined dramatically since the mid 1980s as is commonly asserted. On the contrary, it has continued to grow exponentially through the 1990s and into the twenty-first century. Even more surprising is that a large number of publications are located outside the core fields. Hence, the literature is substantially larger and more multidisciplinary than most commentators realize. Doctoral dissertations are the most ignored, but probably the richest, largest, and best source of empirical research results. Tracing the origin as well as the location of the disciplinary and geographical cradle of implementation studies must also be readjusted significantly. The ethnocentric bias of this research field toward the Western hemisphere has been, and still is, strong and some policy sectors are given much more attention than others. Although positive in many ways, the predominant multidisciplinary character of implementation research still poses some serious problems with respect to theory development. Thus, I discuss whether a resurgence of interest in policy implementation among policy scholars may already be occurring. Finally, I suggest that the time is long overdue for efforts to synthesize research results in a more rigorous scientific manner than has hitherto been done.

Keywords: Bibliometric Survey, Development, Disciplinary Structure, Issue, Origin, Public Policy Implementation, Publications, Relevance, Research, Research Agenda, Revival, Size, Theory, Time

# Title: Polar Research

Full Journal Title: Polar Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dastidar, P.G. (2007), National and institutional productivity and collaboration in Antarctic science: An analysis of 25 years of journal publications (1980-2004). *Polar Research*, **26** (2), 175-180.

Full Text: [2007\Pol Res26, 175.pdf](2007/Pol%20Res26,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: Journal publications on Antarctic science were analysed for a period of 25 years (1980-2004) through a set of scientometrics and network analysis techniques. The study is based on 10 942 records (research articles, review articles, letters, etc.) with the word fragment “antarc\*” in the title published in 961 international, peer-reviewed journals and retrieved from Thomson Scientific’s Science Citation index database. During the period under investigation, productivity increased threefold and there was a 13-fold increase in journal publications co-written by authors from different countries. The five nations with the highest output were the USA (with 26.7% of the total output), The UK (13.8%), Australia (9.7%), Germany (8.8%) and Italy (6.0%). The top five institutions in terms of journal publications were the British Antarctic Survey (972 publications), The Alfred Wegener Institute of Polar and Marine Research, Germany (475), The Australian Antarctic Division (312), The University of Tasmania, Australia (305), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, USA (293).

Keywords: Analysis, Antarctic Science, Australia, Authors, Citation, Collaboration, Countries, Database, Germany, Italy, Journal Articles, Journal Publications, Journals, Knowledge Mapping, Nations, Network, Network Analysis, Peer-Reviewed, Productivity, Publications, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics, University, USA

? Dudeney, J.R. and Walton, D.W.H. (2012), Leadership in politics and science within the Antarctic Treaty. *Polar Research*, **31** (S), 11075.

Full Text: [2012\Pol Res31, 11075.pdf](2012/Pol%20Res31,%2011075.pdf)

Abstract: For over 50 years the Antarctic has been governed through the Antarctic Treaty, an international agreement now between 49 nations of whom 28 Consultative Parties (CPs) undertake the management role. Ostensibly, these Parties have qualified for their position on scientific grounds, though diplomacy also plays a major role. This paper uses counts of policy papers and science publications to assess the political and scientific outputs of all CPs over the last 18 years. We show that a subset of the original 12 Treaty signatories, consisting of the seven claimant nations, the USA and Russia, not only set the political agenda for the continent but also provide most of the science, with those CPs producing the most science generally having the greatest political influence. None of the later signatories to the Treaty appear to play a major role in managing Antarctica compared with this group, with half of all CPs collectively producing only 7% of the policy papers. Although acceptance as a CP requires demonstration of a substantial scientific programme, the Treaty has no formal mechanism to review whether a CP continues to meet this criterion. As a first step to addressing this deficiency, we encourage the CPs collectively to resolve to hold regular international peer reviews of their individual science programmes and to make the results available to the other CPs.

Keywords: Governance, Claimant States, Antarctic Policy, Scientific Publications

# Title: Polish Journal of Environmental Studies

Full Journal Title: [Polish Journal of Environmental Studies](http://www.pjoes.com/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pol. J. Environ. Stud.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pol J Environ Stud

ISSN: 1230-1485

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Poland

Language: English

Publisher: HARD

Publisher Address: Post-Office Box, 10-718 Olsztyn 5, Poland

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.639, 83/132 (2002); Impact Factor 0.416, 118/131 (2003); Impact Factor 0.336, 123/134 (2004); Impact Factor 0.352, 133/140 (2005); Impact Factor 0.353, 136/144 (2006); Impact Factor 0.627, 137/160 (2007); Impact Factor 0.947, 137/180 (2009); Impact Factor 0.543, 176/192 (2010)

? Gajos, M. and Sierka, E. (2012), GIS technology in environmental protection: Research directions based on literature review. *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*, **21** (2), 241-248.

Full Text: [2012\Pol J Env Stu21, 241.pdf](2012\Pol%20J%20Env%20Stu21,%20241.pdf)

Abstract: This article is designed to identify research directions in application of GIS technology in environmental protection through a literature review. Critical analysis has been used to determine the thematic scope and structure of environmental protection, while bibliometric study identifies research directions. The selection of journals to be investigated is based on journal profiles and scientific prestige, together with analyses of selected articles. Two groups of journals are studied for the period 2007 through 2009. The journals Ecological Engineering, Environmental Research, and Remote Sensing of the Environment are studied in the range of environmental protection and Computers & Geosciences, the International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformatiom and Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing are in the range of GIS technology.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Analysis of Journals, Application, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Earth, Environment, Environmental, Environmental Protection, GIS, GIS Technology, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Prestige, Profiles, Protection, Research, Review, Scope, Structure, Technology

? Chuang, K.Y., Olaiya, M.T. and Ho, Y.S. (2012), Bibliometric analysis of the *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies* (2000-11). *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*, **21** (5), 1175-1183.

Full Text: [2012\Pol J Env Stu21, 1175.pdf](2012/Pol%20J%20Env%20Stu21,%201175.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric approach was employed to identify the characteristics of Polish Journal of Environmental Studies during 2000-11. It is a young journal, and bibliometric analyses can provide insights into its citation and performance pattern. Findings can be used to devise approaches to improve performance for young journals in general. Our analysis includeds the publication’s output, distribution of authors’ keywords, and performances of countries, institutions, and authors. Bibliometric indicators such as total, single, collaborative, first author, and corresponding author publications were applied. The top-cited publications each year and publications of the highest impact also are reported. Results show that “heavy metals” were the most frequently used author keywords, followed by “soil” and “cadmium” Authors from 54 different countries published in the journal, with the most publications submitted by authors from Poland. Two Polish institutions, Technical University of Gdansk and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, were the main contributing institutions.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation, Impact Factor, SCI-Expanded, Citations Per Publications, Journal, University-Research Performance, Research Trends, Impact Factor, Heavy-Metals, Citation, Publication, Poland, Internationalization, Roentgenology, Sediments

# Title: Polish Polar Research

Full Journal Title: Polish Polar Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0138-0338

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Racki, G. (2002), Polish Polar Research as a medium of international scientific communication 1996-2002. *Polish Polar Research*, **23** (3-4), 279-292.

Abstract: The multidisciplinary journal Polish Polar Research is bibliometrically analysed as a medium of international scientific communication in light of current citation data from SO Ex 1996-2002. Despite its world-wide distribution and distinctive visibility in the polar society, the journal’s two-years impact factor is invariably not very high (below 0.35) because the cited papers are mostly from the 1980s. The increasing participation of foreign (co)authors in the Polish quarterly, paired with the slowly growing number of citing articles in SO Ex are already promising steps to the immediate information transfer and subsequently improved brief-term journal impact. Citation links with polar investigators from Germany, and also from Great Britain, Spain and the USA are clearly manifested, especially in fields of marine Antarctic ecology and biology. Even if Polish Polar Research may successfully compete with several low-rated journals from different countries indexed in SCI Ex in related categories, its continuing internationalization is urgently required.

# Title: Political Studies Review

Full Journal Title: Political Studies Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Hix, S. (2004), A global ranking of political science departments. *Political Studies Review*, **2** (3), 293-313.

Full Text: [2004\Pol Stu Rev2, 293.pdf](2004\Pol%20Stu%20Rev2,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: Rankings of academic institutions are key information tools for universities, funding agencies, students and faculty. The main method for ranking departments in political science, through peer evaluations, is subjective, biased towards established institutions, and costly in terms of time and money. The alternative method, based on supposedly ‘objective’ measures of outputs in scientific journals, has thus far only been applied narrowly in political science, using publications in a small number of US-based journals. An alternative method is proposed in this paper -that of ranking departments based on the quantity and impact of their publications in the 63 main political science journals in a given five-year period. The result is a series of global and easily updatable rankings that compare well with results produced by applying a similar method in economics.

# Title: Politická Ekonomie

Full Journal Title: [Politicka Ekonomie](http://econpapers.repec.org/article/prgjnlpol/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0032-3233

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Macháček, M. and Kolcunová, E. (2008), Hirsch Index and rankings of Czech economists. *Politická Ekonomie*, **56** (2), 229-241.

Full Text: [2008\Pol Eko56, 229.pdf](2008\Pol%20Eko56,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: The article contributes to the growing body of literature dealing with the bibliometric evaluation of the Czech economic research. In particular, this article introduces a recently invented measure of both the scientific output-and impact - the Hirsch Index (h) - into the Czech academic economics. While the theoretical part of the article contains a discussion of the strenghts and weaknesses of the Hirsch approach, the empirical part presents two original top50s of the Czech economists ranked by their individual h’s. The first of our charts comes from the Web of Science’s General Search dataset, and the second one reflects the use of the Web of Science’s Cited Reference Search dataset. Both datasets cover the 1980-2006 period. It appears that the rate of correspondence among the top 25 economists in each chart and the top25 of the celebrated Turnovec’s citation-based ranking (2005) amounts to 60%. In addition, our empirical results reveal that the elite Czech economists attain h’s being 3-10 times lower than the h’s of the foreign academic “superstars”.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Evaluation, Bibliometric Indicators, Czech Economists, Economic, Economics, Evaluation, First, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Impact, Index, International Comparison, Literature, Ranking, Rankings, Research

? Arltová, M. (2010), The Problem of measurement and evaluation of individual scientific productivity. *Politicka Ekonomie*, **58** (3), 392-401.

Full Text: Pol Eko58, 392.pdf

Abstract: Publications in foreign or domestic scientific journals are an important part of research output. and so is the citation feedback on these publications, which is done by other scientists in this field of science. One of the tools which can effectively and impartially evaluate the publication and citation level of a scientist is the h-Index. The groundwork for its calculation is drawn on the most prestigious citation and publication database which is Web of Science. What is the quality of the records in this database and what are the other problems than can occur while using it? This paper describes all that and much more.

Keywords: Citation, CR, Czech Economists, Database, Evaluation, Feedback, h Index, h-Index, Index, Journals, Measurement, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Rankings, Rankings, Research, Research Output, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientometrics, Tools, Web of Science

# Title: Politische Vierteljahresschrift

Full Journal Title: Politische Vierteljahresschrift

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Plumper, T. (2003), Publications and citation of German political science departments in international journals, 1990-2002: A bibliometric analysis. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, **44** (4), 529-544.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Journals, Publications, Science

? Arzheimer, K. and Schoen, H. (2009), Isolated and well networked? A comparative exploration of the publication practice in PVS. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, **50** (3), 604-626.

Abstract: Citations and co-publications are one important indicator of scientific communication and collaboration. By studying patterns of citation and co-publication in four major European Political Science journals (BJPS, PS, PVS and A-ZP), we demonstrate that compared to the conduits of communication in the natural sciences, these networks are rather sparse. British Political Science, however, is clearly less fragmented than its German speaking counterpart.

Keywords: Article, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Departments, German Political-Science, Journals, Knowledge Networks, Patterns, Political Science, Ranking, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Communication, Specialization, Trends

? Metz, T. and Jackle, S. (2013), Co-authorships in German political science: A network analysis based on journal articles. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, **54** (2), 256-291.

Full Text: [2013\Pol Vie54, 256.pdf](2013/Pol%20Vie54,%20256.pdf)

Abstract: Employing bibliometric approaches and network analysis this article seeks to explore the cooperation structures within German Political Science. We analyze a dataset consisting of 5279 articles that were published between 2000 and 2011 in 20 journals. We find an extreme unequal distribution of productivity as well as a trend towards more co-authorships although single authors are still the norm. The network we constructed based on joint publications is in many aspects similar to those structures known from the natural sciences, but it is much smaller and more fragmented we only find three larger components (49-112 authors). Finally we measure the importance of a single author within the network using a newly developed index that takes account of a persons’ productivity as well as her position within the network.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Coauthorship Networks, Constructed, Cooperation, Cooperation Network, Distribution, German Political Science, Index, Journal, Journals, Measure, Natural, Network, Network Analysis, Patterns, Political Science, Productivity, Publications, Science, Sciences, Scientific Collaboration, Trend, Trends

# Title: Polymer

Full Journal Title: [Polymer](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/els/00323861)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Polymer

JCR Abbreviated Title: Polymer

ISSN: 0032-3861

Issues/Year: 26

Journal Country England

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Polymer Science: Impact Factor 2.340 8/72(2003); Impact Factor 2.433 7/75 (2004)

Pérez-Maqueda, L.A., Sánchez-Jiménez, P.E. and Criado, J.M. (2005), Evaluation of the integral methods for the kinetic study of thermally stimulated processes in polymer science. *Polymer*, **46** (9), 2950-2954.

Full Text: [2005\Polymer46, 2950.pdf](2005\Polymer46,%202950.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on the accuracy of the integral methods used for the kinetic analysis of degradation and crystallization of polymers. Integral methods are preferred by many authors over the differential ones because often the experimental data obtained, such as thermal degradation studied by thermogravimetry, are integral and the differentiation of the integral data usually produces an unwilling increase of the noise. A problem of the integral methods is the fact that Arrhenius integral function does not have an exact analytical solution. Thus, several approximated equations have been proposed in literature. Some of these approximations lead to a linear relation between the logarithm of *g*(*α*) and a predetermined function of *T*, in such a way that the activation energy can be determined from the slope of the plot of ln *g*(*α*) versus the predetermined *T* function. The most popular approximations to the Arrhenius integral in polymer science are those of van Krevelen et al., Horowitz and Metzger, and Coats and Redfern. Although these three approaches where proposed 50 years ago, they are extensively used nowadays and several hundreds of citations to the original papers can be found in recent polymer science publications. Despite their popularity, there are cast doubts on the accuracy of these approximations, because they provide significant deviations in the determination of the actual values of the Arrhenius integral when used for simulating *α*–*T* plots. Nevertheless, a comprehensive study of the systematic errors in the activation energy calculated from these integral methods is still missing. In this paper a comparative study of the accuracy of the different integral methods is performed. The calculated errors are tested with simulated and experimental results.

Keywords: Kinetics, Arrhenius Integral

# Title: Polymer Science Series A

Full Journal Title: Polymer Science Series A

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Buznik, V.M. and Zibareva, I.V. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on fluoropolymers. *Polymer Science Series A*, **53** (11), 1110-1120.

Full Text: [2011\Pol Sci Ser A53, 1110.pdf](2011\Pol%20Sci%20Ser%20A53,%201110.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific publications on fluoropolymers are sought in the Chemical Abstracts Plus database accessed via the SciFinder system. For the period 1946-2010, nearly 116 000 publications containing the search term fluoropolymers as the main concept are found. For nearly 75 000 publications over the period 2000-2009, a detailed bibliometric analysis is performed on the basis of thematic sections and subject headings of the database, substances, publication types, languages and authors of publications, journal titles, and organization names. On the basis of the results, recommendations for improving Russian indicators in the field of fluoropolymers are suggested.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chemical Abstracts, Chemistry, Indicators, Journal, Publication, Publications, Recommendations, Scientific Publications

# Title: Population

Full Journal Title: Population

ISO Abbreviated Title: Population

JCR Abbreviated Title: Population

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Munoz-Perez, F. (2014), Tell-me whom you quoted, and I shall know what you are worth. What really measures bibliometrics? *Population*, **69** (2), 293-296.

Full Text: [2014\Population69, 293.pdf](2014/Population69,%20293.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Measures

? Munoz-Perez, F. (2014), Derivatives of the evaluation of research. The proper use of bibliometrics. *Population*, **69** (2), 296-300.

Full Text: [2014\Population69, 296.pdf](2014/Population69,%20296.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Research

# Title: Population and Development Review

Full Journal Title: Population and Development Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van Dalen, H.P. and Henkens, K. (1999), How influential are demography journals? *Population and Development Review*, **25** (2), 229-251.

Full Text: [1999\Pop Dev Rev25, 229.pdf](1999\Pop%20Dev%20Rev25,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: This article examines, by means of citation analysis for the years 1991-95, the process of knowledge dissemination in demography journals and the intellectual exchange of demography journals with neighboring social sciences. In addition, it investigates the degree of uncitedness in demography journals. It turns out that a considerable percentage of articles are left uncited: 36 percent of the articles published in demography journals between 1990 and 1992 remained uncited in the five years following their publication. However, these overall uncitedness rates conceal large variations between journals. General-oriented demography journals from the US are well cited. Within the set of demography journals, knowledge flows from general to specialized journals and to a lesser extent the other way round. Specialized journals play a minor role in the construction and exchange of fundamental demographic knowledge. They do, however, influence specific audiences in neighboring social sciences.

Keywords: Economics Journals, Relative Impacts, Social-Science, Citation Index, Population, Scientists, Validity

# Title: Porta Linguarum

Full Journal Title: Porta Linguarum

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Níkleva, D.G. and Pérez, B.C. (2014), Current scientific production on language and literature didactics in spanish journals. *Porta Linguarum*, **21**, 281-299.

Full Text: [2014\Por Lin21, 281.pdf](2014/Por%20Lin21,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: This research presents a bibliometric study aiming at analysing the scientific production in the area of Language and Literature Didactics in three specialised Spanish journals. The analysis of various indicators will allow us to define the current panorama and the predominant trends: number of published articles, thematic scope, language used, language researched, periodicity, research method, number of authors, etc. We analyse all papers (193 in total) during three years 2009, 2010 and 2011- of three specialised and representative journal of this area: Didactica. Lengua y Literatura, Lenguaje y textos and Porta Linguarum. The quantitative method of statistical analysis with the SPSS software (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) is used.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Language, Literature, Papers, Production, Published Articles, Quantitative Analysis, Research, Research Method, Research On Language and Literature Didactics, Scientific Production, Scope, Software, Spanish Journals, Specialised Journals, Statistical Analysis, Trends

# Title: Portal-Libraries and the Academy

Full Journal Title: [Portal-Libraries and the Academy](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1531-2542

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

? Davis, P. (2002), Where to spend our E-journal money: Defining a university library’s core collection through citation analysis. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **2** (1), 155-166.

Full Text: [2002\Por-Lib Aca2, 155.pdf](2002\Por-Lib%20Aca2,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: This paper identifies core journals in the life sciences for Cornell University researchers by analyzing the frequency of Cornell-authored citations in Biosis Previews between 1996 and 2001. The distribution frequency of journals confirms Bradford’s Law of Scatter or the 80/20 Rule. The top 240 journals, providing 80 percent of the citations, were analyzed by publisher type and institutional subscription price. In general, journals from society and associations received the highest number of citations and were priced considerably lower than commercial journals. The methodology described is a fast, low-cost, and scalable procedure that can be adapted to various subject databases, and may be used to provide guidance on which titles to purchase for electronic access.

Keywords: Lists, Cost, Law

? Davis, P.M. (2003), Effect of the Web on undergraduate citation behavior: Guiding student scholarship in a networked age. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **3** (1), 41-51.

Full Text: [2003\Por-Lib Aca3, 41.pdf](2003\Por-Lib%20Aca3,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: This article provides the last update to a longitudinal study tracking the research behavior of a multi-college undergraduate course in microeconomics from 1996 to 2001. Student term paper bibliographies grew between 1996 and 2000 but included fewer scholarly resources. In 2001, students tended to cite scholarly sources when the professor provided clear and enforceable guidelines in his class assignment. The accuracy and persistency of cited Web documents also increased as a result.

? Robinson, A.M. and Schlegl, K. (2004), Student bibliographies improve when professors provide enforceable guidelines for citations. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **4** (2), 275-290.

Full Text: [2004\Por-Lib Aca4, 275.pdf](2004\Por-Lib%20Aca4,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: This paper uses bibliometric analysis to test the efficacy of in-class library instruction in relation to the quality of student term paper bibliographies and grades. It finds that: instruction alone has limited effect; instruction combined with academic penalties tied to the use of a minimum of scholarly sources has positive and significant effects; electronic citations are less scholarly, but not necessarily less valid than print citations; and papers with longer bibliographies tend to receive higher grades irrespective of the kinds of citations. The paper concludes that since academic penalties are important to the success of in-class librarian instruction, librarians should work closely with professors to design class assignments; the provision of minimal guidelines is preferable to banning Internet citations.

? Cameron, B.D. (2005), Trends in the USAge of ISI bibliometric data: Uses, abuses, and implications. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **5** (1), 105-125.

Full Text: [2005\Por-Lib Aca5, 105.pdf](2005\Por-Lib%20Aca5,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: Librarians rely on the Institute for Scientific Information’s journal impact factor as a tool for selecting periodicals, primarily in scientific disciplines. A current trend is to use this data as a means for evaluating the performance of departments, institutions, and even researchers in academic institutions-a process that is now being tied to tenure and promotion-despite the fact that such USAge can be misleading and prejudicial. This paper will highlight the history of the development of impact factors, describe the limitations in their use, and provide a critique of the USAge of impact factors in academic settings.

Keywords: Academic, Bibliometric, Data, Development, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Institutions, ISI, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Performance, Periodicals, Process, Tenure, Tool, Trend

? Kushkowski, J.D. (2005), Web citation by graduate students: A comparison of print and electronic theses. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **5** (2), 259-276.

Full Text: [2005\Por-Lib Aca5, 259.pdf](2005\Por-Lib%20Aca5,%20259.pdf)

Abstract: This article reports on the Web citation behavior of print and electronic thesis authors at Iowa State and Virginia Tech from 1997 to 2003. Citations from print theses were compared with those submitted as an electronic thesis or dissertation (ETD). This study suggests that students who are required to publish their theses digitally exhibit citation behavior that is no different from students who produce their theses in print. Web citations accounted for 2.2 percent of citations in print theses and 5.4 percent of citations in ETDs. Persistence of Web citations was uniformly poor. The implications for library services and future research directions are discussed.

Keywords: Ehavior, Dissertations, Impact, Journals, Library, Persistence, Resources, Scholarly Communication, World

? Barratt, C.C., Nielsen, K., Desmet, C. and Balthazor, R. (2009), Collaboration is key: Librarians and composition instructors analyze student research and writing. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **9** (1), 37-56.

Full Text: [2009\Por-Lib Aca9, 37.pdf](2009\Por-Lib%20Aca9,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: This study describes a collaborative research project between two composition instructors and two librarians that analyzed citation patterns among students in the First-year Composition Program at the University of Georgia. Built upon earlier bibliometric studies, this study seeks not only to examine a large data set of citations-larger than was possible in the previous studies-but also to examine citations within the context of individual writers, teachers, assignments, and library instruction, a move that allows the researchers to scrutinize and compare their own evaluations of and assumptions about student research. The authors conclude that neither library nor composition instruction alone yields the strongest student writing but that close collaboration between the two in both creating the assignment and delivering instruction is essential to supporting good student writing and research.

Keywords: Assumptions, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Citation, Citation Patterns, Citations, Collaboration, Collaborative Research, Composition, Context, Data, Georgia, Instruction, Research, Student, Students, University, Writing

? Walters, W.H. (2011), Comparative recall and precision of simple and expert searches in Google scholar and eight other databases. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **11** (4), 971-1006.

Full Text: [2011\Por-Lib Aca11, 971.pdf](2011\Por-Lib%20Aca11,%20971.pdf)

Abstract: This study evaluates the effectiveness of simple and expert searches in Google Scholar (GS), Econ Lit, GEOBASE, PATS, POPLINE, PubMed, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social Sciences Full Text, and Sociological Abstracts. It assesses the recall and precision of 32 searches in the field of later-life migration: nine simple keyword searches and 23 expert searches constructed by demography librarians at three top universities. For simple searches, Google Scholar’s recall and precision are well above average. For expert searches, the relative effectiveness of GS depends on the number of results users are willing to examine. Although Google Scholar’s expert-search performance is just average within the first fifty search results, GS is one of the few databases that retrieves relevant results with reasonably high precision after the fiftieth hit. The results also show that simple searches in GS, GEOBASE, PubMed, and Sociological Abstracts have consistently higher recall and precision than expert searches. This can be attributed not to differences in expert-search effectiveness, but to the unusually strong performance of simple searches in those four databases.

Keywords: Articles, Citation, Coverage, Databases, Differences, Effectiveness, Google Scholar, Journals, Later-Life Migration, Multidisciplinary Field, Precision, Pubmed, Science, Sciences, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Web

? Ezema, I.J. and Asogwa, B.E. (2014), Citation analysis and authorship patterns of two linguistics journals. *Portal-Libraries and the Academy*, **14** (1), 67-85.

Full Text: [2014\Por-Lib Aca14, 67.pdf](2014/Por-Lib%20Aca14,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: This article analyzes the sources cited in articles published in two linguistics journals, Applied Linguistics and Journal of Linguistics, from 2001 to 2010. A retrospective descriptive study was conducted using bibliometric indicators, such as types of cited sources, timeliness of cited sources, authorship patterns, rank lists of the most frequently cited journals and authors, degree of research collaboration, and yearly distribution of articles in the journals. A total of 884 papers were reviewed. The papers analyzed provided a total of 15,283 bibliographic references, with an average of 17.2 citations per paper. References to books and monographs dominated, making up 53.3 percent of citations, while references to journals accounted for 35.9 percent. More than 70 percent of the cited sources exceeded ten years old. Findings also revealed that sole authorship dominated reports on linguistics research. Single-authored sources constituted 63.2 percent of the cited works, while 36.8 percent had multiple authors. The degree of collaboration in linguistics research was very low, with joint research projects making up only 0.37 percent of the articles. Twenty-three most frequently cited journals were identified, with Applied Linguistics and Linguistic Inquiry ranking first and second, respectively. Similarly, twenty-eight frequently cited authors were identified, with Noarn Chomsky ranking first. This study would be useful for linguistics research and for collection development of libraries, particularly academic libraries that need to support researchers in linguistics.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collaboration, Collection, Descriptive Study, Development, Dissertations, Distribution, First, Humanities, Indicators, Information, Journal, Journals, Monographs, Papers, Rank, Ranking, References, Research, Research Collaboration, Sources, Support

# Title: PICMET’01. Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering and Technology. Proceedings Vol. 1: Book of Summaries (IEEE Cat. No. 01CH37199)

Full Journal Title: PICMET’01. Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering and Technology. Proceedings Vol. 1: Book of Summaries (IEEE Cat. No. 01CH37199)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Qingrui, X., Gang, Z., Jingjiang, L. and Jin, C. (2001), Evaluating R&D effectiveness: A study on Chinese practice and trend. *PICMET’01. Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering and Technology. Proceedings Vol. 1: Book of Summaries (IEEE Cat. No. 01CH37199)*, 390.

Abstract: Summary form only given. The evaluation of the performance of R&D in China began in the 1950s, and a number of relative theories, methods and tools have been developed in the past decades. Especially, the rising costs of R&D and the increasing dependence of companies on technology for competitive advantage are causing both external investors and managers to identify the outcomes of R&D activities. As a result, the evaluation and measurement on the R&D performance by which to check the productivity, impacts and efficiency of R&D activities has became more and more important since the 1990s. The R&D activities in China involve scientific explorations, programs and projects in firms, universities and public or private research organizations. The universities and research organizations of China play a more important role than firms in R&D, especially in the field of both basic science research and applied research. It is very important to evaluate the R&D performance of universities and research organizations in China. Many popular methods and tools, such as peer review, econometrics, scientometrics, AHP, integrated indicators, are widely used in the evaluation practice, notwithstanding their own problems or limitations. It is noticeable that the internal performance of organizations’ R&D activities, such as papers published, designs produced, patents, as well as R&D/sales are paid more addition to, and more relative evaluation methods are developed and adopted, while the external impacts of R&D are comparatively ignored. Generally speaking, the current evaluation work has had less of an impact and role that they deserve. This article gives a systemic summary and analysis on the current evaluation theories and methods for R&D performance, and in the meanwhile, their limitations and drawbacks are also pointed out. Based on the analysis of the characteristics and importance of the R&D activities in the coming knowledge-based economy, some promising theories and approaches with high operability and practicability are introduced by which to evaluate the R&D performance effectively.

Keywords: AHP, Analysis, Characteristics, China, Chinese, Costs, Econometrics, Economy, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Evaluation, Evaluation Methods, Field, Impact, Impacts, Indicators, Knowledge-Based, Measurement, Methods, Outcomes, Papers, Patents, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Practice, Productivity, Public, Research, Review, Role, Science, Science Research, Scientometrics, Technology, Trend, Universities, Work

? Lai, K.K., Lin, M.L., Chang, S.B. and Hsu, C.F. (2007), The study of taxonomy and evolutional trends of relevant literatures on patent analysis. *PICMET’07: Portland International Center for Management of Engineering and Technology, Vols 1-6, Proceedings*, 22-30.

Abstract: Analysis of patent data is important tool for industrial research. Patent analysis has been used in many research fields and applied for rich topics in technology management. This study was explored the classification and research development of patent analysis literatures for 24 years (1980-2003) and applied by evolutional perspectives, and bibliometrics techniques. The research scope is focused on business and management level. There were some significant literatures retrieved from online electronic database and a citation database was built by their references. After that, the study was analyzed by multivariate methods to classify research taxonomy and literatures relative positions. The study was expected to understanding of current situation of patent analysis research. Additionally, the main purposes of this study were to synthesize core knowledge and research trends in research fields, to point out the major contributors and influential journals, to understand their positions, and to explore evolution life cycle. The research results are classified into five research fields, namely the sources of technology knowledge, patent applications and patent value, patent research and technology position, the indicators of technological and innovative activities, and interdisciplinary applications.

Keywords: Analysis, Basic Research Literature, Bibliometrics, Business, Citation, Citations, Classification, Cocitation Analysis, Data, Database, Development, Evolution, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Transfer, Life, Life Cycle, Management, Methods, Multivariate, Patent, Patent Analysis, Performance, References, Research, Research Results, Science-and-Technology, Scientific Literature, Scope, Sources, Statistics, Taxonomy, Techniques, Technology, Technology Management, Tool, Trends, Understanding, United-States, Value

? Dash, P., Monalisa, M., Brown, N. and Daim, T.U. (2007), Exploring the relationship between research funding and science innovation indicators in emerging technologies. *PICMET’07. Portland International Center for Management of Engineering and Technology, Vols 1-6, Proceedings*, 1623-1636.

Keywords: Emerging Technologies, Funding, Indicators, Innovation, Research, Research Funding, Science, Technologies

? Islam, N. and Miyazaki, K. (2007), Nanotechnology systems of innovation: Investigation of scientific disciplines’ fusion trend into nanotech. *PICMET’07: Portland International Center for Management of Engineering and Technology, Vols 1-6, Proceedings*, 2922-2931.

Abstract: Nanotechnology, manipulating atoms and molecules at the nanometer level, is an emerging technology, introducing new dimensions to science and technology by the convergence of traditional disciplines. In the early stage of nanotechnology development and diffusion, many expected benefits have not yet been fully accomplished. However, researchers of many countries in the scientific disciplines aggressively got involved in the relevant research as a parallel way to boost nanotech competitiveness through academic research, and corporations direct their R&D activities towards the exploration of nanotech opportunities. Through a combination of quantitative (bibliometric exploration) and qualitative method (primary data analysis), The paper attempts to establish the trend of science disciplines’ knowledge fusion into nanotechnology field. In terms of fusing disciplines together, a number of approaches were considered: i) looking for nanoscientific output of journals of general disciplines categorized by ISI (find to what extent were nanotech papers coming from scientific disciplines over time and how it has changed over time?); ii) to look for a set of nanoscience papers in each disciplinary journals at present, 5 and 10 years ago and their reference citations (classify the citing references into disciplines using ISI journal based classification scheme and what proportions were coming out or linking with each disciplines. This study also identified the concerned factors driving multi-disciplines’ fusion into nanotech, that would be a good evidence of fusing previously separate disciplinary activities into nanotech. The research offers useful insights for science & technology policy makers as well as for researchers of traditional science fields in the global community, revealing fusion trend of the emerging nanotechnological systems, existing domain-level competencies and differences between disciplines.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Citations, Classification, Community, Competencies, Data, Data Analysis, Development, Diffusion, Driving, Evidence, Field, Fusion, General, Innovation, ISI, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Papers, Policy, Primary, Qualitative, Qualitative Method, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Systems, Technology, Trend

# Title: 2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology

Full Journal Title: 2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN: 0925-5214

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yarime, M., Takeda, Y. and Kajikawa, Y. (2008), Patterns of collaboration in emerging fields of trans-disciplinary science: The case of sustainability science. *2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology*, **1-5**, 174-180.

Abstract: This paper examines the patterns of collaboration over national and disciplinary boundaries in emerging fields of trans-disciplinary science, taking the case of sustainability science as an example. Bibliometric data is used for empirical analysis. The patterns of collaboration on sustainability science show that research collaboration tends to be conducted between countries which are geographically located closely. That suggests that communication and information exchange could be limited within regional clusters. As the focused fields of research in sustainability science are different in each country, the formation of regional clusters could be a serious obstacle to collecting, exchanging, and integrating diverse types of knowledge, which is of critical importance in establishing the trans-disciplinary field of sustainability science. To address the challenge of knowledge integration, new types of organizational and institutional arrangements are emerging for research collaboration. Implications for organizational and institutional arrangements are discussed. The extent of knowledge integration between different disciplines in sustainability science is investigated.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Boundaries, Challenge, Collaboration, Communication, Country, Data, Disciplines, Emerging, Empirical, Empirical Analysis, Exchange, Field, Information, Institutional, Institutional Arrangements, Integration, Knowledge, National, Networks, Organizational, Regional, Research, Research Collaboration, Science, Sustainability, Transdisciplinary

? Rueda, G. and Kocaoglu, D.F. (2008), Diffusion of emerging technologies: an innovative mixing approach. *2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology*, **1-5**, 672-697.

Abstract: Investments in Emerging Technologies (ETs) are extremely risky because of the high degree of market uncertainty (unknown) and technology performance (underperforming). ETs are described as new technologies based on entirely new methods and processes that have been demonstrated in a research environment but have not been developed yet to the point of being ready for mass production. This paper defines a methodology to estimate the diffusion of emerging technologies. The methodology is divided in two main parts. First, a modified Delphi process called snow ball is used to define the group of experts who will be defining the set of critical factors affecting the diffusion of the new technology. The initial list of experts is defined using bibliometrics analysis, and then an interactive process is used to increase the number of experts until the desired number to increase reliability. Second, a target segment of customers is involved in the process. This group will be using pairwise comparison analysis (PWC) to define the relative importance among the critical factors and choose the attractiveness level for each factor. The process combined methods such as Delphi, bibliometrics analysis, and utility to define a global composite indicator that will be used as a proxy indicator of the diffusion for the new technology.

Keywords: Analysis, Attractiveness, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics Analysis, Comparison, Composite, Customers, Developed, Diffusion, Emerging, Emerging Technologies, Environment, Experts, Factors, Group, Indicator, Market, Mass, Methodology, Methods, Modified, Performance, Process, Production, Proxy, Reliability, Research, Technologies, Technology, Uncertainty, Utility

? Wang, J.W., Huang, L.C., Li, J. and Li, J. (2008), Empirical research on the technology opportunities analysis based on morphology analysis and conjoint analysis. *2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology*, **1-5**, 2041-2047.

Abstract: This paper presents an empirical study on the technology opportunities potential analysis with a case example of LED by combining bibliometrics analysis, morphology analysis and conjoint analysis methods. At first, bibliometrics analysis and technology morphology matrix are used to establish all kind of technology configurations in possibility; then, the technology unoccupied configurations are identified by the documents keywords vectors; at last the priority of each technology configuration can be calculated by the conjoint analysis based on the citation of technology documents. The results reveal that this proposed method not only can solve the limitations of using single method, but also can prioritize the unoccupied territory of technology configurations, in order to identify and evaluate the technology opportunities more scientifically.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics Analysis, Citation, Empirical, Empirical Study, First, Information, Matrix, Methods, Morphology, Potential, Technology

? Gerdsri, N., Kongthon, A. and Vatananan, R.S. (2008), Mapping the knowledge evolution and network of technology roadmapping (TRM) using bibliometric analysis. *2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology*, **1-5**, 2115-2133.

Abstract: As the concept of technology roadmapping (TRM) continues to gain more acceptances from practitioners, many researchers are undertaking to improve the visualization of a roadmap as well as to operationalize the process so that a roadmap can be effectively kept alive. This presentation presents the evolution and the current profile of the Body of Knowledge in the Technology Roadmapping (TRM) field. Text-mining technique was applied to analyze journal and conference publications related to TRM subjects which are listed in the electronic databases of Web of Science and IEEE Explore.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Databases, Evolution, Field, Journal, Listed, Practitioners, Presentation, Process, Publications, Science, Technique, Technology, Text-Mining, Visualization, Web of Science

? Kajikawa, Y., Takeda, Y. and Matsushima, K. (2008), Computer-assisted roadmapping: A case study in energy research. *2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology*, **1-5**, 2159-2164.

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. In these days, the planner of S&T research has to grasp the broader coverage of scientific and technological research, and make decisions on effective investment in promising and emerging technologies especially under circumstances of limited resources. In such a situation, 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 energy research. We track emerging research domains in it by citation network analysis. Our analysis confirms that the fuel cell and solar cell are rapidly growing domains in energy research. We further investigate the detailed research structures by clustering. Each citation cluster has characteristic research topics, and there is a variety of growth trends among the clusters. By using citation network analysis, we can track emerging research domains among a pile of publications efficiently and effectively.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Citation, Citation Network, Cluster, Clustering, Constructed, Coverage, Database Tomography, Decisions, Emerging, Emerging Technologies, Energy, First, Forecasting Emerging Technologies, Fuel Cell, Growth, Hydrogen Futures, Investment, Management, Network, Network Analysis, Performance, Publications, R&D, R&D Management, Research, Resources, Roadmaps, Science, Solar, Solar Cell, Subjective, Technologies, Technology, Tool, Trend, Trends

# Title: Postepy W Kardiologii Interwencyjnej

Full Journal Title: Postepy W Kardiologii Interwencyjnej

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Niu, X.W., Zhang, J.J., Chen, D., Wan, G.Z., Zhang, Y.M. and Yao, Y.L. (2014), Remote ischaemic conditioning in percutaneous coronary intervention: A meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Postepy W Kardiologii Interwencyjnej*, **10** (4), 274-282.

Full Text: [2014\Pos Kar Int10, 274.pdf](2014/Pos%20Kar%20Int10,%20274.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: It remains uncertain whether remote ischaemic conditioning (RIC) using cycles of limb ischaemia-reperfusion as a conditioning stimulus benefits patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Aim: We performed a meta-analysis toassessthe effect of RIC in PCI. Material and methods: The PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and CENTRAL databases were searched for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing RIC with controls. The treatment effects were measured as a pooled odds ratio (OR), standardised mean difference (SMD), and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% Os) using random-effects models. Results: Fourteen RCTs, including 2,301 patients, were analysed. Compared to the controls, RIC significantly reduced the cardiac enzyme levels (SMD = -0.21; 95% CI: -0.39 to -0.04; p = 0.015; heterogeneity test, I-2 = 75%), and incidence of PCI-related myocardial infarction (OR = 0.70; 95% CI, 0.51-0.98; p = 0.037). There was a trend toward an improvement in the complete ST-segment resolution rate with RIC (OR = 1.83; 95% CI: 0.99-3.40; p = 0.054). No significant difference could be detected between the two groups regarding the risk for acute kidney injury after PCI. Univariate meta-regression analysis suggested that the major source of significant heterogeneity was the PCI type (primary or non-emergent) for the myocardial enzyme levels (adjusted R-2 = 0.44). Subsequent subgroup analysis confirmed the results. Conclusions: The present meta-analysis showed that RIC could confer cardioprotection for patients undergoing coronary stent implantation. Moreover, the decrease in the myocardial enzyme levels was more pronounced in the patients treated with primary PCI.

Keywords: Acute Kidney Injury, Analysis, Benefits, Clinical-Trials, Complete, Conditioning, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease, Effects, Elevation Myocardial-Infarction, Embase, Groups, Heterogeneity, Implantation, Improvement, Incidence, Infarction, Injury, Intervals, Intervention, Kidney, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Myocardial Infarction, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pci, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Primary, Protection, Pubmed, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Remote Ischaemic Postconditioning, Remote Ischaemic Preconditioning, Results, Risk, Science, Size, Source, St-Segment Resolution, Stent Implantation, Treatment, Trend, Troponin Elevation, Universal Definition, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Postgraduate Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: Postgraduate Medical Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Valentini, E., Ferrara, M., Presaghi, F., De Gennaro, L. and Curcio, G. (2011), Republished review: Systematic review and meta-analysis of psychomotor effects of mobile phone electromagnetic fields. *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, **87** (1031), 643-651.

Full Text: [2011\Pos Med J87, 643.pdf](2011\Pos%20Med%20J87,%20643.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives Over the past 10 years there has been increasing concern about the possible behavioural effects of mobile phone use. This systematic review and meta-analysis focuses on studies published since 1999 on the human cognitive and performance effects of mobile phone-related electromagnetic fields (EMF). Methods PubMed, Biomed, MEDLINE, Biological Sciences, PsychInfo, PsycARTICLES, Environmental Sciences and Pollution Management, Neurosciences Abstracts and Web of Science professional databases were searched and 24 studies selected for meta-analysis. Each study had to have at least one psychomotor measurement result as a main outcome. Data were analysed using standardised mean difference (SMD) as the effect size measure. Results Only three tasks (2-back, 3-back and simple reaction time (SRT)) displayed significant heterogeneity, but after studies with extreme SMD were excluded using sensitivity analysis, the statistical significance disappeared (chi(2)(7)-1.63, p=0.20; chi(2)(6)-1.00, p=0.32; chi(2)(10)=14.04, p=0.17, respectively). Following sensitivity analysis, the effect of sponsorship and publication bias were assessed. Meta-regression indicated a significant effect (b1/40.12, p<0.05) only for the 2-back task with mixed funding (industry and public/charity). Funnel plot inspection revealed a significant publication bias only for two cognitive tasks: SRT (Begg’s rank correlation r=0.443; Egger’s test b=-0.652) and the subtraction task (Egger’s test b=-0.687). Conclusions Mobile phone-like EMF do not seem to induce cognitive and psychomotor effects. Nonetheless, the existence of sponsorship and publication biases should encourage WHO intervention to develop official research standards and guidelines. In addition, future research should address critical and neglected issues such as investigation of repeated, intensive and chronic exposures, especially in highly sensitive populations such as children.

Keywords: Analysis, Bias, Cellular Telephones, Cerebral-Blood-Flow, Children, Databases, Event-Related Potentials, Exposure, Funding, Guidelines, Human, Human Attention, Human Cognitive Function, Humans, Industry, Intervention, Management, Measurement, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Neurosciences, Outcome, Performance, Professional, Psychomotor, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reaction-Time, Research, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Standards, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, WHO, Working-Memory

? Jones, A.C., Shipman, S.A. and Ogrinc, G. (2015), Key characteristics of successful quality improvement curricula in physician education: A realist review. *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, **91** (1072), 102-113.

Full Text: 2015\Pos Med J91, 102.pdf

Abstract: Purpose Quality improvement (QI) is a common competency that must be taught in all physician training programmes, yet, there is no clear best approach to teach this content in clinical settings. We conducted a realist systematic review of the existing literature in QI curricula within the clinical setting, highlighting examples of trainees learning QI by doing QI. Method Candidate theories describing successful QI curricula were articulated a priori. We searched MEDLINE (1 January 2000 to 12 March 2013), the Cochrane Library (2013) and Web of Science (15 March 2013) and reviewed references of prior systematic reviews. Inclusion criteria included study design, setting, population, interventions, clinical and educational outcomes. The data abstraction tool included categories for setting, population, intervention, outcomes and qualitative comments. Themes were iteratively developed and synthesised using realist review methodology. A methodological quality tool assessed the biases, confounders, secular trends, reporting and study quality. Results Among 39 studies, most were before-after design with resident physicians as the primary population. Twenty-one described clinical interventions and 18 described educational interventions with a mean intervention length of 6.58 (SD=9.16) months. Twenty-eight reported successful clinical improvements; no studies reported clinical outcomes that worsened. Characteristics of successful clinical QI curricula include attention to the interface of educational and clinical systems, careful choice of QI work for the trainees and appropriately trained local faculty. Conclusions This realist review identified success characteristics to guide training programmes, medical schools, faculty, trainees, accrediting organisations and funders to further develop educational and improvement resources in QI educational programmes.

Keywords: Approach, Attention, Care, Characteristics, Chart Audits, Choice, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Comments, Competency, Content, Criteria, Curricula, Data, Design, Education, Faculty, Improvement, Improving Quality, Interface, Intervention, Interventions, Learning, Length, Literature, Local, Management, Medical, Medical Schools, Medical-Students, Medline, Methodological Quality, Methodology, Outcomes, Patient Safety, Performance, Physician, Physicians, Population, Primary, Programmes, Project, Psychiatry Residents, Qi, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Improvement, References, Reporting, Resident, Resources, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Secular Trends, Study Design, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Systems, Training, Training Programmes, Trends, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Postgraduate Medicine

Full Journal Title: Postgraduate Medicine

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ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

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? Fishbein, M. (1967), Medical news writing. *Postgraduate Medicine*, **42** (6), 519-??.

? Fishbein, M. (1970), Doctors who wrote. *Postgraduate Medicine*, **47** (4), 235-??.

? Cortese, S. and Penalver, C.M. (2010), Comorbidity between ADHD and obesity: Exploring shared mechanisms and clinical implications. *Postgraduate Medicine*, **122** (5), 88-96.

Abstract: Recent studies suggest an association between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and obesity. In this article, we systematically review and critically discuss evidence on the prevalence of ADHD in obese patients as well as the weight status of individuals with ADHD. Relevant articles were searched in PUBMED, PsychInfo, and ISI Web of Science (January 1980 to June 2010). We found that current evidence indicates a high prevalence of ADHD in clinical samples of patients seeking treatment for their obesity. Moreover, available studies show that individuals with ADHD have higher-than-average body mass index z scores and/or a significantly higher prevalence of obesity compared with subjects without ADHD. Three mechanisms underlying the association between ADHD and obesity have been proposed: 1) it is possible that obesity and/or factors associated with it (such as sleep-disordered breathing) manifest as ADHD-like symptoms; 2) ADHD and obesity share common biological dysfunctions; and 3) ADHD contributes to obesity. With regards to the possible clinical implications, our findings suggest that it is noteworthy to screen for ADHD in patients with obesity and to look for abnormal eating behaviors as possible contributing factors of obesity in patients with ADHD. Based on preliminary findings, appropriate treatment of ADHD may improve the weight status of individuals with both obesity and ADHD.

Keywords: ADHD, Adolescents, Association, Attention-Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Body Mass Index, Bulimia-Nervosa, Children, Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Disorder, Dopamine-D4 Receptor Gene, Eating Disorders, Eating-Disorders, Growth Deficits, ISI, Obesity, Overweight, Personality-Traits, Prevalence, Pubmed, Review, Science, Symptoms, Treatment, Web of Science, Weight Status

# Title: Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation

Full Journal Title: Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Syrett, K.L. and Rudner, L.M. (1996), Authorship ethics. *Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation*, **5** (1).

Full Text: [1996\Pra Ass Res Eva5, 1.pdf](1996/Pra%20Ass%20Res%20Eva5,%201.pdf)

# Title: A Practical Guide to Geostatistical Mapping of Environmental Variables

JRC 38153

EUR 22904 EN

ISBN 978-92-79-06904-8

ISSN 1018-5593

? Hengl, T. (2007), A Practical Guide to Geostatistical Mapping of Environmental Variables. European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability.

Full Text: <2007\Hengl2007.pdf>

# Title: Prague Economic Papers

Full Journal Title: Prague Economic Papers

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Barta, J. and Považan, M. (2012), Publication activity of new Slovak professors in economics and its international reception. *Prague Economic Papers*, **21** (3), 377-387.

Full Text: [2012\Pra Eco Pap21, 377.pdf](2012/Pra%20Eco%20Pap21,%20377.pdf)

Abstract: The paper deals with quality of economic research in Slovakia, which is strongly connected with quality of economic education at Slovak universities. Quality of economic research is described by publication activity of Slovak professors of economics, who are usually the leaders in number of publications and citations and used to be internationally recognised. The paper does not seek for possible roots or explanations of the situation. It only tries to describe the status quo and provide useful data and comparisons.

Keywords: Activity, Citations, Data, Economic, Economics, Education, Index, Professor, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Scientometrics, Slovak, Slovakia, Universities

# Title: Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie

Full Journal Title: Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Lepach, A.C., Lehmkuhl, G. and Petermann, F. (2010), Neuropsychological issues in child psychology and child psychiatry. *Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie*, **59** (7), 576-587.

Full Text: 2010\Pra Kin Kin59, 576.pdf

Abstract: Neuropsychological aspects are of relevance to a variety of psychological concerns, especially in assessments. But is this trend represented in journals which do not explicitly refer to neuropsychologists? To investigate this question, publications in 2008 and 2009 editions of representative German journals on child psychology and psychiatry were bibliometrically analyzed. Main topics of neuropsychological publications were attention disorders and diagnostic issues. Neuropsychological findings support the development of assessment instruments and interventions and help improve the basic understanding of disorders and treatment limitations. For example, reduced attention or memory resources are possible hindrances for individual progress in cognitive behavioral intervention. An intensified dialogue of the disciplines is essential for developing advanced guidelines for diagnostics and therapy.

Keywords: Adolescent-Psychiatry, Assessment and Therapy, Attention-Deficit Disorders, Bibliometric Analysis, Clinical Child, Clinical Psychology, Concerns, Genetic Findings, German WISC-IV, Hyperkinetic Disorders, Journals, Learning-Disabilities, Long-Acting Medications, Neuropsychology, Psychiatry, Publication Practice, Publications, Treatment, Trend, Working-Memory

? de Vries, U., Lehmkuhl, G. and Petermann, F. (2011), Risk and opportunities for children in problem families. *Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie*, **60** (7), 576-588.

Full Text: [2011\Pra Kin Kin60, 576.pdf](2011\Pra%20Kin%20Kin60,%20576.pdf)

Abstract: Risk and Opportunities for Children in Problem Families Against the background of high prevalence of behavioral problems and mental disorders in childhood and adolescence and its persistence into adulthood, the research about risk and protective factors within the family context is highly relevant. We surveyed publications of leading journals. A bibliometric analysis of major German psychological and psychiatric journals over the years 2009/10 is presented. The focus is on psycho-social causes and developmental models as well as assessment and intervention with families of adversity.

Keywords: Adolescent-Psychiatry, Aggressive-Children, Analysis, Assessment, Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Children, Families, Family, High-Risk Children, Ill Parents, Infant Interaction, Intervention, Journals, Mental Disorders, Mental-Health, Mentally Ill Parents, Parent-Child Interaction, Parental Psychopathology, Parental Stress, Persistence, Prevalence, Prevention, Psychological, Psychosocial, Publication Practice, Publications, Quality-of-Life, Research, Risk

? de Vries, U., Lehmkuhl, G. and Petermann, F. (2013), Mental disorders in adolescence: Current trends in therapy. *Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie*, **62** (7), 505-522.

Full Text: [2013\Pra Kin Kin62, 505.pdf](2013/Pra%20Kin%20Kin62,%20505.pdf)

Abstract: On the basis of the high prevalence for behavioural problems and mental disorders in adolescence and its persistence into adulthood it is tested whether and based upon which emphasis this topic is considered in the recent discussion on psychotherapy. Therefore, a bibliometric analysis is given that summarizes the issue in the 2011 and 2012 volumes of representative German child and adolescent psychological and psychiatric journals. The focus lies on conduct disorder, depression, deliberate self-harm, dissociative disorder, and post traumatic stress disorder.

Keywords: Adolescence, Adolescent, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Child, Children, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Conduct Disorder, Deliberate Self-Harm, Depression, Depression, Diagnosis, Dissociative Disorder, Evidence Base, Journals, Mental Disorders, Nonsuicidal Self-Injury, Persistence, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Prevalence, Psychotherapy, Recent, Severe Conduct Disorders, Stress, Topic, Traumatic, Traumatic Stress, Trends, Young-Adults

# Title: Preslia

Full Journal Title: Preslia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Preslia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Preslia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Pysek, P., Richardson, D.M. and Jarosik, V. (2006), Who cites who in the invasion zoo: Insights from an analysis of the most highly cited papers in invasion ecology. *Preslia*, **78** (4), 437-468.

Abstract: The citation frequency of papers on invasion ecology published between 1981 and 2003 and that had accumulated at least 30 citations on the Web of Science on 9 August 2006 was analysed. The dataset comprised 329 papers and 27,240 citations. For each paper, the total number of citations was recorded and the annual citation rate (number of citations per year) was calculated. Papers were classified into broad research fields: plant invasions, animal invasions, biological control, and general papers (reviews and syntheses). Eight papers were cited more than 300 times, five of them dealt with general topics, and the mean value of the total number of citations across the whole data set is 82.8 +/- 73.1. The mean annual citation rate is 11.5 +/- 11.3 citations per year; six studies received on average at least 50 citations each year. About a half (50.8%) of papers in the data set deal with plant invasions. General papers are significantly more cited than papers from the other categories. The annual citation rate increased with time over the analysed period (1981-2003), by 1.0 citations per year. To compare the trends in invasion ecology with those in other fields of ecology, comparable data were compiled for population ecology and dynamics, and global change. The annual citation rate for invasion ecology as a whole increased faster than that for population ecology and dynamics, but not exponentially as is the case with studies on global change. The best-cited papers on invasion ecology were distributed among most of the top ecology journals. Those published in Oikos, Journal of Ecology, Ecological Applications and BioScience are cited 3.8-5.8 times more than the average for these journals (based on the impact factor). Papers on biodiversity, community ecology, impact, invasibility, dispersal, population ecology, competition, resources, genetical issues, biological control and species invasiveness received the highest total number of citations. However, measured by the annual citation rate, the hottest current topics in invasion ecology are the effect of global change on invasions, the role of natural enemies, character of the invasion process, evolutionary aspects, invasibility of communities and ecosystem processes. Some topics are disproportionally more cited than studied and vice versa. Studies on plant and animal invasions differ in focus: the topics of invasibility, biodiversity, resources, species invasiveness and population genetics are more emphasized in botanical studies, dispersal, competition, impact and pathways in papers dealing with animal invasions. Studies of grasslands and marine environment are most frequently cited in botanical and zoological studies, respectively. Most of the highly cited papers deal with multiple species; only 14 plant species and four animal species are the primary focus of one or more of the highly-cited papers. Twenty-two authors (4.5% of the total involved in the papers analysed), each with seven or more contributions cited at least 30 times, together contributed 49.4% of the most-cited papers, and attracted 55.6% of the total number of citations.

Keywords: Alien Plants, Analysis, Animal Invasions, Authors, Biodiversity, Biological Control, Biological Invasions, Biological Invasions, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Community Invasibility, Consequences, Control, Ecology, Environment, Frequency, Genetics, Global Change, Global Change, Highly-Cited, Impact, Impact Factor, Invasion Ecology, Invasive Species, Invasiveness, Journal, Journals, Lotka’s Law, Natural Enemies, North-America, Papers, Plant, Plant Invasions, Plant Invasions, Population Ecology, Population Genetics, Primary, Propagule Pressure, Research, Research Topics, Science, Temporal Trends, Topics, Trends, Web of Science

# Title: Presse Medicale

Full Journal Title: [Presse Medicale](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/07554982)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN: 0755-4982

Issues/Year:

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Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Durieux, P. (2002), The impact factor of medical journals, a means of assessing the scientific content. *Presse Medicale*, **31** (17), 771-772.

Full Text: Pre Med31, 771.pdf

Keywords: Assessing, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals

? Ojasoo, T., Maisonneuve, H. and Matillon, Y. (2002), The impact factor of medical journals, a bibliometrical indicator to be handled with care. *Presse Medicale*, **31** (17), 775-781.

Full Text: 2002\Pre Med31, 775.pdf

Abstract: The impact factor of medical journals is a criterion for the assessment of their activity. Three bibliometrical indicators are published every year: the impact factor, the rapidity of citation index, which reflects the upward slope in increased citations and the duration of their actuality, reflecting the downward slope, after the peak, The journals used to calculate these indicators are selected according to their periodicity, conformity to international editorial conventions, presence of a reading committee, of their citation frequency and, for a new journal, the earlier publications of the redaction committee and the authors. There are several biases in the calculation of the impact factor. The choice of the citations is subjective and the non-pertinence of the citations is well known. Several variables may intervene, such as the type of journal and its size, domain concerned, language of the publication, self-citations, coding of the articles depending on their nature, and the choice of the manuscripts published (“hot papers”). The impact factor is an indicator of citations and not of their quality, and can certainly not be used to assess an authors’ work.

Keywords: Assessment, Calculation, Care, Choice, Citation, Citation Frequency, Citations, Coding, Duration, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicator, Indicators, International, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Publication, Publications, Quality, Reading, Self-Citations, Size, Work

? Mancini, J., Darmoni, S., Chaudet, H. and Fieschi, M. (2009), The paradox of bibliometric activity-based funding (T2A) SIGAPS: A risk of deleterious effects on French hospital research? *Presse Medicale*, **38** (2), 174-176.

Full Text: Pre Med38, 174.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric, Effects, French, Funding, Hospital, Impact Factor, Research, Risk, Science

? Darmoni, S.J., Ladner, J., Devos, P. and Gehanno, J.F. (2009), Reliability of a bibliometric tool used in France for hospital founding. *Presse Medicale*, **38** (7-8), 1056-1061.

Full Text: [2009\Pre Med38, 1056.pdf](2009/Pre%20Med38,%201056.pdf)

Abstract: SIGAPS is a bibliometric score that aims at making an inventory, evaluating and promoting scientific publications of hospitals that perform research. It has become a major stake in France since it is one of the most important components of the MERRI (Mission Training, Research, Reference and Innovation) founding of hospitals. This score is based on the points attributed to the authors of articles published in journals indexed in MEDLINE, according to the rank of the authors and the impact Factor of the journal. Objectives > to compare the reliability of the score when applying different way of computing it, and different weights for the rank or the Impact Factor. Material and methods > we computed the scores of all the physicians of G University Hospital, using the rule,; that ore actually applied at the national level. We then used 4 different scenarios, with different weight given to the rank of authors or the Impact Factor. We compared the scores obtained by each author according to the different scenarios with the Spearman’s rank and Pearson’s correlation coefficients. Results > The score is not significantly affected when no points ore given to the fourth authors and above, when the last author get more points or to change the points according to the Impact Factor of the journal. Conclusion > The different scenarios do not lead to significant changes for the physicians’ scores, and therefore for the cumulated score of the hospital. Despite the well known limits of bibliometric indicators, the SIGAPS score appears reliable to compare the hospitals for founding decisions.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, France, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Journals, MEDLINE, Publications, Research, University

# Title: Preventive Medicine

Full Journal Title: Preventive Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title: Prev. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Prev Med

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Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Academic Press Inc

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Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 1.631, 28/85

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor 1.631,

? Bewick, B.M., Trusler, K., Barkham, M., Hill, A.J., Cahill, J. and Mulhern, B. (2008), The effectiveness of web-based interventions designed to decrease alcohol consumption: A systematic review. *Preventive Medicine*, **47** (1), 17-26.

Full Text: [2008\Pre Med47, 17.pdf](2008/Pre%20Med47,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To review the published literature on the effectiveness of web-based interventions designed to decrease consumption of alcohol and/or prevent alcohol abuse. Method. Relevant articles published up to, and including, May 2006 were identified through electronic searches of MEDLINE, PsycInfo, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, ASSIA, Web of Science and Science Direct. Reference lists of all articles identified for inclusion were checked for articles of relevance. An article was included if its stated or implied purpose was to evaluate a web-based intervention designed to decrease consumption of alcohol and/or to prevent alcohol abuse. Studies were reliably selected and quality-assessed, and data were independently extracted and interpreted by two authors. Results. Initial searches identified 191 articles of which 10 were eligible for inclusion. of these, five provided a process evaluation only, with the remaining five providing some pre- to post-intervention measure of effectiveness. In general the percentage quality criteria met was relatively low and only one of the 10 articles selected was a randomized control trial. Conclusion. The current review provides inconsistent evidence on the effectiveness of electronic screening and brief intervention (eSBI) for alcohol use. Process research suggests that web-based interventions are generally well received. However further controlled trials are needed to fully investigate their efficacy, to determine which elements are keys to outcome and to understand if different elements are required in order to engage low-and high-risk drinkers. (C) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol Consumption, Authors, Brief Interventions, Cochrane, College-Students, Communication, Control, Drinkers, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Evaluation, Feasibility, Hazardous Drinking, Internet, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Outcome, Personalized Feedback, Personalized Normative Feedback, Problem Drinking, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Science, Screening, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Web-Based

? Biddle, S.J.H., Braithwaite, R. and Pearson, N. (2014), The effectiveness of interventions to increase physical activity among young girls: A meta-analysis. *Preventive Medicine*, **62**, 119-131.

Full Text: [2014\Pre Med62, 119.pdf](2014/Pre%20Med62,%20119.pdf)

Abstract: Context. Pre-adolescent girls are an important target population for physical activity behaviour change as it may enhance tracking into the crucial period of adolescence. The quantification of intervention effectiveness for this age group of girls has not been previously reported. Evidence acquisition. Studies published in English up to and including August 2013 were located from computerised (MedLine, PsychInfo, Science Direct, Web of Science, EPPI centre databases, and Cochrane Library database) and manual searches. Intervention studies aimed at promoting physical activity, which included pre-adolescent girls aged 5-11 years, and a non-physical activity control/comparison group were included. Evidence synthesis. A random effects meta-analysis was conducted. The average treatment effect for pre-adolescent girls involved in physical activity interventions was significant but small (g = 0314, p < .001). Moderator analyses showed larger effects for interventions that catered for girls only and used educational and multicomponent strategies. Conclusions. Interventions to increase physical activity in pre-adolescent girls show small but significant effects, suggesting that behaviour change may be challenging, but results suggest some strategies that could be successful. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Adolescence, Adolescents, Age, Aged, Analyses, Behavior-Change, Behaviour, Children, Database, Databases, Education-Program, Effectiveness, Effects, English, Evidence, Girls, Health-Promotion, Impact, Intervention, Interventions, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Moderator, Physical, Physical Activity, Population, Publication Bias, Quantification, Recess, Rights, Science, Small, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trial, Web Of Science, Youth

? McCormack, G.R. and Virk, J.S. (2014), Driving towards obesity: A systematized literature review on the association between motor vehicle travel time and distance and weight status in adults. *Preventive Medicine*, **66**, 49-55.

Full Text: [2014\Pre Med66, 49.pdf](2014/Pre%20Med66,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Higher levels of sedentary behavior are associated with adverse health outcomes. Over-reliance on private motor vehicles for transportation is a potential contributor to the obesity epidemic. The objective of this study was to review evidence on the relationship between motor vehicle travel distance and time and weight status among adults. Methods: Keywords associated with driving and weight status were entered into four databases (PubMed Medline Transportation Research Information Database and Web of Science) and retrieved article titles and abstracts screened for relevance. Relevant articles were assessed for their eligibility for inclusion in the review (English-language articles a sample >= 16 years of age included a measure of time or distance traveling in a motor vehicle and weight status and estimated the association between driving and weight status). Results: The database search yielded 2781 articles, from which 88 were deemed relevant and 10 studies met the inclusion criteria. Of the 10 studies included in the review, 8 found a statistically significant positive association between time and distance traveled in a motor vehicle and weight status. Conclusions: Multilevel interventions that make alternatives to driving private motor vehicles more convenient, such as walking and cycling, are needed to promote healthy weight in the adult population. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Alternatives, Article, Articles, Association, Australia, Behavior, Body-Weight, Community Design, Criteria, Database, Databases, Driving, Epidemic, Evidence, Gain, Health, Health Outcomes, Information, Interventions, Keywords, Literature, Literature Review, Measure, Medline, Methods, Motor Vehicle, Obesity, Outcomes, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Population, Population Health, Potential, Pubmed, Relevance, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Transportation, Transportation, US Adults, Vehicle, Walking, Web Of Science, Weight

? Hurtado-de-Mendoza, A., Song, M., Kigen, O., Jennings, Y., Nwabukwu, I. and Sheppard, V.B. (2014), Addressing cancer control needs of African-born immigrants in the US: A systematic literature review. *Preventive Medicine*, **67**, 89-99.

Full Text: [2014\Pre Med67, 89.pdf](2014/Pre%20Med67,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Compared to non-Hispanic Whites, African immigrants have worse cancer outcomes. However, there is little research about cancer behaviors and/or interventions in this growing population as they are generally grouped with populations from America or the Caribbean. This systematic review examines cancer-related studies that included African-born participants. We searched PsycINFO, Ovid Medline, Pubmed, CINHAL, and Web of Science for articles focusing on any type of cancer that included African-born immigrant participants. Twenty articles met study inclusion criteria; only two were interventions. Most articles focused on one type of cancer (n = 11) (e.g., breast cancer) and were conducted in disease-free populations (n = 15). Studies included African participants mostly from Nigeria (n = 8) and Somalia (n = 6). However, many papers (n = 7) did not specify nationality or had small percentages (<5%) of African immigrants (n = 5). Studies found lower screening rates in African immigrants compared to other subpopulations (e.g. US-born). Awareness of screening practices was limited. Higher acculturation levels were associated with higher screening rates. Barriers to screening included access (e.g. insurance), pragmatic (e.g. transportation), and psychosocial barriers (e.g. shame). Interventions to improve cancer outcomes in African immigrants are needed. Research that includes larger samples with diverse African subgroups including cancer survivors is necessary to inform future directions. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, African Immigrants, Articles, Barriers, Black-Women, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Prevention, Colorectal-Cancer, Control, Criteria, Ethnic-Groups, Foreign-Born, From, Health Interview Survey, Immigrant, Immigrants, Insurance, Interventions, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Men, Needs, Nigeria, Outcomes, Papers, Population, Populations, Practices, Prostate-Cancer, Psychosocial, Psycinfo, Rates, Research, Review, Rights, Science, Screening, Screening Behavior, Small, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Transportation, United-States, US, Web Of Science

? Kim, S., Hughes, C.A. and Sadowski, C.A. (2014), A review of acute care interventions to improve inpatient pneumococcal vaccination. *Preventive Medicine*, **67**, 119-127.

Full Text: [2014\Pre Med67, 119.pdf](2014/Pre%20Med67,%20119.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To provide a narrative review of the impact of provider-based, organizational strategies in acute care settings to improve pneumococcal vaccination rates among patients over 65, and 2-64 years with high risk medical conditions. Methods: A search was conducted using MEDLINE, Scopus, CINAHL and Web of Science databases for hospital-based, inpatient studies which evaluated strategies to improve pneumococcal vaccination rates. Studies published in English from 1983 to 2013 were included. Data abstracted was analyzed descriptively. Results: A total of 35 studies were included; 15 evaluated physician reminders (e.g. chart or paper reminders, pre-printed orders (PPOs), computerized reminders, checklists) and 21 standing orders programs (SOPs). The most common study design was pre/post, and only 7 studies had a control group. Overall, 32 studies showed improvements in the rate of pneumococcal vaccination following intervention (19 statistically significant), with reminders showing 29-74% immunization rate, PPCO 5-42%, and SOPs 3.4-78%. Conclusion: Hospital-based interventions improve pneumococcal vaccination in older adults and younger individuals at risk. Although this review found that more success was observed with SOPs the impact on immunization rates in eligible patients varied significantly. Thus, high quality, randomized-controlled studies are required to determine the effect of each type of institutional immunization strategy. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aged, Care, Control, Data, Databases, Design, English, From, Geriatric, High-Risk Adults, Hospital, Hospitalized Elderly-Patients, Immunization, Impact, Increase Influenza, Infection, Inpatient, Intervention, Interventions, Medical, Medline, Methods, Older Adults, Older-Adults, Organizational, Patients, Physician, Physician Shortage, Pneumococcal, Polysaccharide Vaccine, Program, Quality, Rates, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Standing Orders, Strategy, Study Design, Success, Vaccination, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Norris, E., Shelton, N., Dunsmuir, S., Duke-Williams, O. and Stamatakis, E. (2015), Physically active lessons as physical activity and educational interventions: A systematic review of methods and results. *Preventive Medicine*, **72**, 116-125.

Full Text: [2015\Pre Med72, 116.pdf](2015/Pre%20Med72,%20116.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. Physically active lessons aim to increase children’s physical activity whilst maintaining academic time. This systematic review aimed to investigate the methods used in such interventions and their effects on physical activity and educational outcomes. Methods. In March 2014; PubMed, Web of Science, PsycINFO and ERIC electronic databases were searched. Inclusion criteria were: 1. Classroom lessons containing both PA and educational elements; 2. intervention studies featuring a control group or within-subjects baseline measurement period; 3. any age-group; and 4. English language. Studies assessing physically active lessons within complex interventions were excluded. Data were extracted onto a standardised form. Risk of bias was assessed using the Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP) tool. Results. Eleven studies were identified: five examined physical activity outcomes only, three examined educational outcomes only and three examined both physical activity and educational outcomes. All studies found improved physical activity following physically active lessons: either in the whole intervention group or in specific demographics. Educational outcomes either significantly improved or were no different compared to inactive teaching. Studies ranged from low to high risk of bias. Conclusions. Encouraging evidence of improved physical activity and educational outcomes following physically active lessons is provided. However, too few studies exist to draw firm conclusions. Future high-quality studies with longer intervention periods are warranted. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Academic-Performance, Active, Activity, Adolescents, Assessing, Behavior, Bias, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Children, Children, Cognition, Control, Criteria, Curriculum, Data, Databases, Effects, Elementary, English, Evidence, Feasibility, From, Health, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Language, Learning, Mar, Measurement, Metaanalysis, Methods, Movement, Of-The-Literature, Outcomes, Physical, Physical Activity, Physically Active Lessons, Practice, Psycinfo, Public Health, Pubmed, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Of Bias, School, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Teaching, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Preventive Veterinary Medicine

Full Journal Title: Preventive Veterinary Medicine

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Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Phiri, B.J., Benschop, J. and French, N.P. (2010), Systematic review of causes and factors associated with morbidity and mortality on smallholder dairy farms in Eastern and Southern Africa. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, **94** (1-2), 1-8.

Full Text: [2010\Pre Vet Med94, 1.pdf](2010/Pre%20Vet%20Med94,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents the first systematic review of the causes and factors associated with morbidity and mortality, on smallholder dairy farms in Eastern and Southern Africa. It was conducted in August 2007. Primary studies on causes of morbidity and mortality on smallholder dairy farms in the region were identified, examined and descriptive information extracted. Electronic (CAB Abstracts, PUBMED, ScienceDirect and Web of Science) and non-electronic databases were used to identify and retrieve the primary studies. The retrieval process included all types of study designs with no restriction on the year of publication and language. Mastitis, tick-borne diseases (TBDs), tick infestation and diarrhoea were among the most commonly documented causes of morbidity. TBDs, diarrhoea and trypanosomiasis were among the most commonly documented causes of mortality; however, a substantial number of mortalities with undiagnosed causes were also reported. Factors ranked as most negatively associated with mastitis were residual calf suckling and increased water availability on the farm while use of common udder towel was the factor most positively associated with mastitis. Zero-grazing was ranked as the factor most negatively associated with TBDs while age was most positively associated. More intervention studies are recommended in the region to better identify animal health constraints and their associated risk factors. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Africa, Borne Infections, Calf Morbidity, Coastal Kenya, Dairy, Databases, Es-Salaam Region, Factors, Information, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Kiambu District, Morbidity, Mortality, Muranga District, Primary, Publication, Pubmed, Reproductive-Performance, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Smallholder, Southern Africa, Subclinical Mastitis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theileria-Parva, Web of Science

? Snedeker, K.G., Totton, S.C. and Sargeant, J.M. (2010), Analysis of trends in the full publication of papers from conference abstracts involving pre-harvest or abattoir-level interventions against foodborne pathogens. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, **95** (1-2), 1-9.

Full Text: [2010\Pre Vet Med95, 1.pdf](2010/Pre%20Vet%20Med95,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Study results are often presented as abstracts at scientific conferences before publication as full articles in peer-reviewed journals. Given the current emphasis on evidence-based decision-making, it is vital that the peer-reviewed literature represents as broad and unbiased a selection of studies as possible. While the proportion of abstracts published as full papers in the peer-reviewed literature has been extensively studied in human healthcare, no such studies have been published in the field of food safety. The goal of this study was to estimate the proportion published and average time to publication for conference abstracts involving studies of pre-harvest or abattoir interventions to reduce foodborne pathogens. Abstracts were obtained by hand-searching available proceedings between 1995 and 2004 from 10 conferences. Included abstracts were limited to those detailing non-observational, controlled in vivo trials where outcome(s) were measured in livestock, carcasses or eggs. Data on abstract type (<= 500 words, >500 words), species, intervention, study type, sample size, number housed together and outcomes were recorded. Four databases (Agricola, CAB, Web of Science, Scholar’s Portal) were searched for published papers corresponding to the conference abstracts using author and intervention/pathogen terms. Time to publication and overall median time to publication were estimated. Chi-squared, logistic regression and survival analyses were used to test for significant differences in proportion published and time to publication between variable levels. of the 149 abstracts identified, 68 (45.6%) were published in peer-reviewed journals within 4 years. The median time to publication was 13.5 months (range: 0,72). Abstracts shorter than 1 page were significantly more likely to be published (OR = 2.2,95% CI = 1.0, 4.8), and abstracts involving pork or pigs were significantly less likely to be published that those involving poultry (OR=0.4: 0.2, 0.8). Abstracts reporting at least one positive outcome were more likely to be published (OR=2.608: 1.097, 6.196) and were published faster (HR=2.3: 1.1, 4.7). Time to publication decreased with the number of positive outcomes reported (HR=1.1: 1.0, 1.3). Sample size could only be determined for 46% of abstracts, with a median sample size of 9 (range 1-378), and housing was sufficiently described to determine sample size in 35% of pre-slaughter studies. The potential effects of this bias on systematic reviews and uses of interventions could be significant, and thus improvements may be warranted in the proportion of conference abstracts resulting in papers in the peer-reviewed literature. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Author, Bias, Conference Abstract, Consort Statement, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Human, In Vivo, Intervention, Interventions, Journals, Literature, Live, Outcome, Outcomes, Papers, Pre-Harvest Food Safety, Publication, Publication Proportion, Quality, Randomized Trials, Reduce, Safety, Salmonella Prevalence, Science, Survival, Swine, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Trends, Web of Science

? Falzon, L.C., O’Neill, T.J., Menzies, P.I., Peregrine, A.S., Jones-Bitton, A., Vanleeuwen, J. and Mederos, A. (2014), A systematic review and meta-analysis of factors associated with anthelmintic resistance in sheep. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, **117** (2), 388-402.

Full Text: [2014\Pre Vet Med117, 388.pdf](2014/Pre%20Vet%20Med117,%20388.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Anthelmintic drugs have been widely used in sheep as a cost-effective means for gastro-intestinal nematode (GIN) control. However, growing anthelmintic resistance (AHR) has created a compelling need to identify evidence-based management recommendations that reduce the risk of further development and impact of AHR. Objective: To identify, critically assess, and synthesize available data from primary research on factors associated with AHR in sheep. Methods: Publications reporting original observational or experimental research on selected factors associated with AHR in sheep GINs and published after 1974, were identified through two processes. Three electronic databases (PubMed, Agricola, CAB) and Web of Science (a collection of databases) were searched for potentially relevant publications. Additional publications were identified through consultation with experts, manual search of references of included publications and conference proceedings, and information solicited from small ruminant practitioner list-serves. Two independent investigators screened abstracts for relevance. Relevant publications were assessed for risk of systematic bias. Where sufficient data were available, random-effects Meta-Analyses (MAs) were performed to estimate the pooled Odds Ratio (OR) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) of AHR for factors reported in >= 2 publications. Results: Of the 1712 abstracts screened for eligibility, 131 were deemed relevant for full publication review. Thirty publications describing 25 individual studies (15 observational studies, 7 challenge trials, and 3 controlled trials) were included in the qualitative synthesis and assessed for systematic bias. Unclear (i.e. not reported, or unable to assess) or high risk of selection bias and confounding bias was found in 93% (14/15) and 60% (9/15) of the observational studies, respectively, while unclear risk of selection bias was identified in all of the trials. Ten independent studies were included in the quantitative synthesis, and MAs were performed for five factors. Only high frequency of treatment was a significant risk factor (OR= 4.39; 95% CI= 1.59, 12.14), while the remaining 4 variables were marginally significant: mixed-species grazing (OR= 1.63; 95% CI= 0.66,4.07); flock size (OR= 1.02; 95% CI= 0.97, 1.07); use of long-acting drug formulations (OR= 2.85; 95% CI= 0.79, 10.24); and drench-and-shift pasture management (OR= 4.08; 95% CI = 0.75, 22.16). While there is abundant literature on the topic of AHR in sheep GINs, few studies have explicitly investigated the association between putative risk or protective factors and AHR. Consequently, several of the current recommendations on parasite management are not evidence-based. Moreover, many of the studies included in this review had a high or unclear risk of systematic bias, highlighting the need to improve study design and/or reporting of future research carried out in this field. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Cab, Challenge, Collection, Conference Proceedings, Confounding, Consultation, Control, Cost-Effective, Data, Databases, Design, Development, Drench Resistance, Drug, Drugs, Egg Count Reduction, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Recommendations, Experimental, Experts, Factors, Field, From, Gastro-Intestinal Nematodes, Gastrointestinal Nematodes, Grazing, Haemonchus-Contortus, Impact, In-Vitro, Information, Larval Development Assay, Literature, Macrocyclic Lactones, Management, Management Practices, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nematode, New-Zealand, Nov, Observational, Observational Studies, Odds Ratio, Primary, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Qualitative, Qualitative And Quantitative Synthesis, Recommendations, References, Relevance, Reporting, Research, Resistance, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk-Factors, Ruminant, Science, Selection, Si, Size, Small, Southern Latin-America, Study Design, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Targeted Selective Treatments, Topic, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

? Wylie, C.E., Carbonell-Antoñanzas, M., Aiassa, E., Dhollander, S., Zagmutt, F.J., Brodbelt, D.C. and Solano-Gallego, L. (2014), A systematic review of the efficacy of prophylactic control measures for naturally-occurring canine leishmaniosis, part I: Vaccinations. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, **117** (1), 7-18.

Full Text: [2014\Pre Vet Med117, 7.pdf](2014/Pre%20Vet%20Med117,%207.pdf)

Abstract: Canine leishmaniosis (CanL) is an important zoonotic disease; however, the efficacy of available vaccines for the prevention of naturally-occurring Leishmania infantum (L. infantum) infection in dogs remains unclear. The objective of this review was to determine the efficacy of currently available vaccines to prevent naturally-occurring L. infantum infection in dogs. Four bibliographic databases (CAB Direct 2011, Web of Science 2011, U.S. National Library of Medicine 2011 and Literatura Latino Americana e do Caribe em Ciencias da Saude) were searched along with eight sets of conference proceedings and the International Veterinary Information Service (IVIS) database, from 1980 to November 2012. Randomised controlled trials (RCTs), non-randomised clinical trials (NRCTs), cohort studies and case control studies that investigated vaccine efficacy for natural L. infantum infection in dogs were eligible for inclusion. Two review authors independently assessed each study against the inclusion criteria, independently extracted relevant data from all included studies and assessed the risk of methodological shortcomings in each individual study. The odds ratio (OR) and absolute risk reduction (ARR) for dichotomous outcomes and mean difference for continuous outcomes were calculated. Meta-analysis was not performed due to heterogeneity of the studies identified. The search was conducted for all mitigations for CanL and yielded the title and abstract of 937 articles, from which 84 articles were screened based on full text. Twelve studies on vaccinations (five RCTs, seven NRCTs) were identified. Ten studies were at a high risk of methodological shortcomings, whilst two were at an unclear risk. The use of 200 mu g ALM protein, Leishmune (R), CaniLeish (R), LiESAp with MDP, and ALM with BCG tended to significantly reduce the proportion of dogs infected with L infantum based on either parasitological or serological evidence. The use of lyophilized protein vaccine significantly increased the proportion of dogs infected with L. infantum based on either parasitological or serological evidence.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Brazil, Cab, Canine, Case-Control, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Conference Proceedings, Control, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Disease, Efficacy, Evidence, Field Trial, From, Heterogeneity, Impregnated Dog Collars, Infantum Infection, Infected, Infection, Information, International, Leishmania, Leishmania Infantum, Leishmaniosis, Leishmune(R) Vaccine, Measures, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Natural, Nov, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Prevent, Prevention, Prophylactic, Protein, R, Randomised Controlled Trials, Reduction, Review, Risk, Science, Serology, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tissues, Transmission, Vaccination, Vaccine, Vaccines, Visceral-Leishmaniasis, Web, Web Of Science

? Simoneit, C., Burow, E., Tenhagen, B.A. and Kasbohrer, A. (2015), Oral administration of antimicrobials increase antimicrobial resistance in *E. coli* from chicken: A systematic review. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, **118** (1), 1-7.

Full Text: [2015\Pre Vet Med118, 1.pdf](2015/Pre%20Vet%20Med118,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Antimicrobials play an important role in animal and human health care. It was the aim of this systematic review to assess the effects of oral administration of antimicrobials on the development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Escherichia coli (E. coil) from chickens. Moreover, the effects of the administration of more than one antimicrobial and of different dosages were studied. Literature was searched in November 2012 from the electronic databases ISI Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus and a national literature database (DIMDI) as well as the database ProQuest LLC. The search was updated in March 2014. Original studies describing a treatment (A) and a control group of either non-treatment (C) or initial value (0) and determining AMR in E. coli at different sample points (SP) were included. The literature search resulted in 35 full text articles on the topic, seven (20%) of which contained sufficient information on the administered antimicrobial and the impact of treatment on AMR. Most papers described the use of more than one antimicrobial, several dosages, controls (non-treatment or pre-treatment) and measured AMR at different SPs leading to a total of 227 SPs on the impact of the use of antimicrobials on AMR in chickens. 74% of the SPs (168/227) described a higher AMR-rate in E. coil from treated animals than from controls. After the administration of a single antimicrobial, AMR increased at 72% of the SPs. Administration of more than one antimicrobial increased AMR at 82% of the SPs. Higher dosages were associated with similar or higher AMR rates. The limited number of studies for each antimicrobial agent and the high variability in the resistance effect call for more well designed studies on the impact of oral administration on AMR development and spread. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Administration, Agents, Animals, Antibiotic-Resistance, Antimicrobial, Articles, Assessment, Broilers, Care, Chicken, Control, Database, Databases, Development, E Coli, E-Coli, E.coli, Effects, Escherichia, Escherichia Coli, Feed, From, Germany, Health, Health Care, Human, Human Health, Impact, Information, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Literature, Literature Search, Oral, Oral Administration, Papers, Pre-Treatment, Pretreatment, Prevalence, Proquest, Pubmed, Rates, Resistance, Review, Rights, Risk, Role, Safety, Science, Scopus, spp., Strains, Susceptibility, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tetracycline, Topic, Treatment, Value, Variability, Water, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery

Full Journal Title: Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Watts, R.J., Porter, A.L., Cunningham, S. and Zhu, D.H. (1997), TOAS intelligence mining; Analysis of natural language processing and computational linguistics. *Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, **1263**, 323-334.

Abstract: The Technology Opportunities Analysis System (TOAS), being developed under a Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) project, enables mining of text files using bibliometrics. TOAS, a software system, extracts useful information from literature abstract files, which have identified fields that repeat in each abstract record of specific databases, such as Engineering Index (ENGI), INSPEC, Business Index, U.S. Patents, and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Research Reports. The TOAS applies various technologies, which include natural language processing (NLP), computational linguistics (CL), fuzzy analysis, latent semantic indexing, and principle components analysis (PCA). This software system combines simple operations (i.e., listing, counting, list comparisons and sorting of search term retrieved consolidated records’ field results) with complex matrix manipulations statistical inference and artificial intelligence approaches to reveal patterns and provide insights from large amounts of information, primarily related to technology-oriented management issues. The authors apply the TOAS tool on its own root technologies, NLP and computational linguistics-two apparently synonymous terms. These terms, however, when used in a literature search of the same abstract databases, ENGI and INSPEC, provide distinctly different search results with only 10% to 25% search result abstract records overlap. This paper introduces TOAS, summarizes analyses comparing NLP and CL, and then discusses the underlying development implications.

Keywords: Analysis, Artificial Intelligence, Authors, Bibliometrics, Computational Linguistics, Databases, Development, Field, Indexing, Intelligence, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Research, Software, System

# Title: Print Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Print Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pollak, F. (1997), ‘*Print Quarterly*’ + Statistical, bibliometric studies: Contributions and subjects. *Print Quarterly*, **14** (1), 98-99.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, MAR

# Title: Problemos

Full Journal Title: Problemos

ISO Abbreviated Title: Problemos

JCR Abbreviated Title: Problemos

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kabelka, G. (2012), The development of lithuanian philosophy during 1960-2010: Volume, institutions, publications. *Problemos*, **81**, 109-123.

Full Text: [2012\Problemos81, 109.pdf](2012\Problemos81,%20109.pdf)

Abstract: The article applies the approach of bibliometrics in order to analyze the development of Lithuanian philosophy. The object of the research was Lithuanian academic philosophical texts published during the period 1960 to 2010. The article analyzes regularities in quantitative growth of Lithuanian philosophical discourse. Since 1970 its growth rate is exponential: the total amount of philosophical texts doubles during 8-11 years periods. The article reveals the institutional structure of Lithuanian philosophy and the main changes in the field of philosophical publications after 1990. Research shows that Lithuanian philosophy since 1970 was growing exponentially (is in the phase of “youth of science”). It is concluded that restitution of independence has made a positive impact on the productivity of Lithuanian philosophy, and has facilitated institutional and publicational decentralisation.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometrics, Changes, Development, Discourse, Field, Growth, Growth of Discourse, Growth Rate, Impact, Institutions, Lithuanian Philosophy, Philosophy, Productivity, Publications, Research, Structure

? Kabelka, G. (2013), The post-soviet transformation of lithuanian philosophy: Trends, disciplines, productivity. *Problemos*, **83**, 22-34.

Full Text: 2013\Problemos83, 22.pdf

Abstract: The paper presents the interpretation of bibliometric data about the Lithuanian philosophical discourse (1960-2010) concerning the philosophical disciplines, branches, and authors of the texts. The scope and changes of these branches and disciplines during the post-soviet period is explicated. The structural changes of the of philosophical movements are explained employing the scheme of orientations of post-soviet transformation (mimetic, continuational, restitutive, and innovative), used in historical sociological comparative research. The extent of the community of the authors of philosophical texts and its transformations during the soviet and post-soviet period are analyzed, as well as the stratification of the authors according to their productivity. The Lotka-Price law, according to which the majority of the scientific texts are produced by the minority of the most productive authors, is put to test.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Changes, Community, Data, Disciplines, Discourse, Law, Lithuania, Philosophical Discourse, Post-Soviet Transformation, Productivity, Research, Scope, Stratification, Transformation, Trends

? Kabelka, G. (2013), The post-soviet transformation of the philosophical discourse in baltic countries II. *Problemos*, **84**, 21-35.

Full Text: 2013\Problemos84, 21.pdf

Abstract: The second part of this paper presents the interpretation of bibliometric data about the philosophical discourses in three Baltic countries (1955-2011) concerning the philosophical disciplines, branches, and authors of the texts. The scope, growth rate and productivity of these discourses during above mentioned period are explicated. The structural changes of the philosophical movements in three Baltic countries are explained and compared employing the scheme of orientations of post-soviet transformation (mimetic, continuational, restitutive, and innovative) used in historical and sociological comparative research. Several hypotheses about the consolidation, growth rate, and distinctions of post-soviet transformation of philosophical discourses are proposed.

Keywords: Article, Authors, Bibliometric, Changes, Data, Disciplines, Estonia, Growth, Growth Rate, Latvia, Lithuania, Lithuanian Philosophy, Philosophical Discourse, Philosophy, Post-Soviet Transformation, Productivity, Research, Scope, Transformation

? Kabelka, G. (2014), Rolandas pavilionis and lithuanian philosophy. *Problemos*, **S**, 39-47.

Full Text: 2013\ProblemosS, 39.pdf

Abstract: This article considers the whole corpus of works of Rolandas Pavilionis in the context of Lithuanian philosophical discourse using the approach of sociology of science. Bibliometric means are applied (the measurement of the amplitude of the text, analysis of citations) to determine in quantitative terms the productivity of the philosopher, his contribution to the Lithuanian philosophy, reception of his works in Lithuania. A review is presented of the attempts of Lithuanian philosophers to interpret the philosophy of Pavilionis or to enter into polemics with it, as well as of the rising discussion, whether or not this philosopher belongs to the analytic philosophy trend. The fragmentary character of the reception of the works of this philosopher is stated here. The data presented demonstrate that Pavilionis is one of the most productive and relatively often cited philosophers in Lithuania, having written almost half of the texts of philosophy of language in Lithuania.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Context, Contribution, Data, Discourse, Language, Lithuania, Lithuanian Philosophy, Measurement, Philosophical Discourse, Philosophy, Productivity, Review, Rolandas Pavilionis, S, Science, Sociology, Sociology Of Science, Trend

# Title: Problems of Atomic Science and Technology

Full Journal Title: Problems of Atomic Science and Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Krivchenko, O.V., Kurilo, Y.P. and Shepelev, A.G. (2011), Optimum candidate material for future thermonuclear engineering. *Problems of Atomic Science and Technology*, **6**, 62-70.

Full Text: [2011\Pro Ato Sci Tec6, 62.pdf](2011\Pro%20Ato%20Sci%20Tec6,%2062.pdf)

Abstract: Presented is a scientometric analysis of the world scientific information flows for the period from 1970 to 2010, concerned with tungsten application in promising thermonuclear reactors. The information was retrieved from the automated databases “International Nuclear Information System” (INIS) and “Materials Science Citation Index” (MSCI). Dynamics of publications is plotted versus time; types and languages of the publications and their distribution on countries are also presented.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Citation, Databases, Dependence, Distribution, Dynamics, Energy Deuterium Plasma, High-Flux, Hydrogen, Information, INIS, ITER, Languages, Publications, Retention, Science, Scientific Information, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Tungsten, World

? Shepelev, A.G., Kurilo, Y.P., Krivchenko, O.V. and Nemashkalo, O.V. (2013), Dynamics of data flows on nanostructure-hardened ODS steels (Analysis of International Databases Inis, Msci, Inspec). *Problems of Atomic Science and Technology*, **5**, 134-136.

Full Text: 2013\Pro Ato Sci Tec5, 134.pdf

Abstract: Data from scientometric analysis of world streams of information on nanostructure-hardened ODS steels holding promise for heavy-duty service in nuclear and thermonuclear reactors are presented over a period from 1971 till 2012. On the basis of a detailed analysis of three automated International Databases, information has been obtained about the dynamics of publications with time, about contributions of particular countries to the publications, and also, about types and languages of publications. It is demonstrated that the studies and developments of ODS steels are topical in current research.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Article, Databases, Dynamics, Information, Languages, Physics, Publications, Research, SCI, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Service, Streams, Technologies, Technology, Till, Topical, World

? Shepelev, A.G., Kurilo, Y.P., Krivchenko, O.V. and Nemashkalo, O.N. (2014), Analysis of Inis, Msci, Inspec Databases concerning the dynamics of publications on low-activated chromium alloys for use in the nuclear and fusion power engineering. *Problems of Atomic Science and Technology*, **1**, 85-87.

Full Text: 2014\Pro Ato Sci Tec1, 85.pdf

Abstract: The paper presents the results of scientometric analysis of data flows from the International Databases, over a period since 1971 to 2011, on low-activated chromium alloys suitable for operation under extremely hard conditions in nuclear and fusion reactors. A detailed analysis of three Databases makes it possible to obtain the data on temporal trends of publications and on contributions to them from different countries, as well as, to define the type of publications and their languages. It is shown that investigations and developments on low-activated chromium alloys are of current importance.

Keywords: Alloys, Analysis, Chromium, Data, Databases, Dynamics, Engineering, Fusion, Investigations, Languages, Operation, Publications, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Temporal, Trends

# Title: Problemy Tuberkuleza

Full Journal Title: Problemy Tuberkuleza

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0032-9533

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Matusevich, V.G., Pishel’, N.E., Labushevskaya, L.D. and Aref’Eva, L.V. (1991), Current status and trends in the development of the differential diagnosis of disseminated processes and spherical formations in the lungs based on data from a scientometric analysis of published and unpublished sources of information. *Problemy Tuberkuleza*, **3**, 69-70.

# Title: KDD-2007 Proceedings of the Thirteenth ACM Sigkdd International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining

Full Journal Title: KDD-2007 Proceedings of the Thirteenth ACM Sigkdd International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Janssens, F., Glänzel, W. and De Moor, B. (2007), Dynamic hybrid clustering of bioinformatics by incorporating text mining and citation analysis. *KDD-2007 Proceedings of the Thirteenth ACM Sigkdd International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, 360-369.

Abstract: To unravel the concept structure and dynamics of the bioinformatics field, we analyze a set of 7401 publications from the Web of Science and MEDLINE databases, publication years 1981-2004. For delineating this complex, interdisciplinary field, a novel bibliometric retrieval strategy is used. Given that the performance of unsupervised clustering and classification of scientific publications is significantly improved by deeply merging textual contents with the structure of the citation graph, we proceed with a hybrid clustering method based on Fisher’s inverse chi-square. The optimal number of clusters is determined by a compound semiautomatic strategy comprising a combination of distance-based and stability-based methods. We also investigate the relationship between number of Latent Semantic Indexing factors, number of clusters, and clustering performance. The HITS and PageRank algorithms are used to determine representative publications in each cluster. Next, we develop a methodology for dynamic hybrid clustering of evolving bibliographic data sets. The same clustering methodology is applied to consecutive periods defined by time windows on the set, and in a subsequent phase chains are formed by matching and tracking clusters through time. Term networks for the eleven resulting cluster chains present the cognitive structure of the field. Finally, we provide a view on how much attention the bioinformatics community has devoted to the different subfields through time.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Analysis, Cluster Chains, Databases, Fisher’s Inverse Chi-Square Method, Indexing, MEDLINE, Publications, Science, Web of Science

? Shaparenko, B. and Joachims, T. (2007), Information genealogy: Uncovering the flow of ideas in non-hyperlinked document databases. *KDD-2007 Proceedings of the Thirteenth ACM Sigkdd International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, 619-628.

Abstract: We now have incrementally-grown databases of text documents ranging back for over a decade in areas ranging from personal email, to news-articles and conference proceedings. While accessing individual documents is easy, methods for overviewing and understanding these collections as a whole are lacking in number and in scope. In this paper, we address one such global analysis task, namely the problem of automatically uncovering how ideas spread through the collection over time. We refer to this problem as Information Genealogy. In contrast to bibliometric methods that are limited to collections with explicit citation structure, we investigate content-based methods requiring only the text and timestamps of the documents. In particular, we propose a language-modeling approach and a likelihood ratio test to detect influence between documents in a statistically well-founded way. Furthermore, we show how this method can be used to infer citation graphs and to identify the most influential documents in the collection. Experiments on the NIPS conference proceedings and the Physics ArXiv show that our method is more effective than methods based on document similarity.

Keywords: Automatic Construction, Citation, Citation Inference, Databases, Flow of Ideas, Hypertext, Information Genealogy, Language Models, Retrieval, Temporal Data, Text Mining

# Title: Procedia Environmental Sciences

Full Journal Title: Procedia Environmental Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhuang, Y.H., Hong, S., Lin, H.Y. and Niu, B.B. (2011), Global environmental impact assessment research trends (1973-2009). *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, **11**, 1499-1507.

Full Text: [2011\Pro Env Sci11, 1499.pdf](2011/Pro%20Env%20Sci11,%201499.pdf)

Abstract: According to the samples of 1781 literatures about environmental impact assessment (EIA) of SCI and SSCI databases from 1973 to 2009, this paper analyzes the literatures in their trend of growth, subject categories and journals, International collaborations, geographic distribution of publications and scientific research issues by using bibliometrics analysis. The result shows that EIA research steadily increases over the past 40 years and the annual number of papers published in 2009 is 50 times than that in 1973. EIA was involved into 130 kinds of subjects and appeared in 587 journals. The main study area with strong scientific research capabilities distributed in USA and European Union, while the USA was the largest contributor in EIA research and had a central position in collaboration networks. A keyword analysis found that the priority in assessment would gradually change from project environmental impact assessment to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Plan Environmental Impact Assessment (PEIA); EIA research would focus on using and improving new techniques and methods, such as “life cycle assessment (LCA)”, “ geographic information system (GIS)” and “modeling” etc.; “biodiversity” and “climate change” would attract more attention and will be the emphasis of EIA; the improvement of developing countries’ EIA system became popular research. This study reveals patterns in scientific outputs and academic collaborations and serves as an alternative and innovative way of identifying global research trends in EIA. (C) 2011 Published by Elsevier Ltd. Selection and/or peer-review under responsibility of the Intelligent Information Technology Application Research Association.

Keywords: 2nd, Alternative, Analysis, Application, Assessment, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Challenge, Challenges, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Collaborations, Computer, Databases, Developing, Developing Countries, Distributed, Distribution, Eia, Environmental, Environmental Impact, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Science, European Union, Geographic Information, Geographic Information System, Global, Growth, Impact, Impact Assessment, Improvement, Information, International Collaborations, Journals, Keywords Analysis, Life-Cycle Assessment, Methods, Networks, Papers, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Publications, Research, Research Trends, Responsibility, SCI, Science, Scientific Research, Sea, SSCI, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Techniques, Technology, Trend, Trends, USA

? Shi, S.S., Yue, C., Wang, L.H., Sun, X.H. and Wang, Q.H. (2012), A bibliometric analysis of anaerobic digestion for butanol production research trends. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, **12**, 152-158.

Full Text: [2012\Pro Env Sci12, 152.pdf](2012/Pro%20Env%20Sci12,%20152.pdf)

Abstract: The technique of anaerobic fermentation for butanol production have arosen increasing attention, since the butanol as regeneration bioenergy is important to solve the world’s energy shortage problem. This study uses a bibliometric approach to quantitatively assess current research trends on anaerobic digestion for butanol, by using the data from the Science Citation Index-Expended database and the Derwent Innovations index of the Web of Science. A metric analysis was made on related literature and patents in these two databases, which was indexed considerly from 2001 to 2011. Results indicated that in recent years there had been a notable growth trend in publication outputs. During this period, USA had the largest number of publications. However, of all the institutes, CHINESE ACAD SCI held primacy over the most publications. The mainstream of anaerobic digestion for butyl alcohol research was in the environmental chemistry, engineering, biochemistry molecular biology related fields. Three journals including Journal of chemical and engineering data, Bioresource Technology, Journal of chromatography, Journal of chemical thermodynamics were the most popular ones in this field. In addition, keyword analysis shows that the process, reactor, pretreatment and co-digestion were the hotpots of the latest 18 years. (C) 2012 Selection and/or peer-review under responsibility of Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Asia and the Pacific and National Center of Solid Waste Management, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.

Keywords: Alcohol, Anaerobic Digestion, Analysis, Approach, Asia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biochemistry, Bioenergy, Biology, Butanol, Butyl Alcohol, Chemical, Chemistry, China, Chinese, Chromatography, Citation, Data, Database, Databases, Energy, Engineering, Environmental, Environmental Chemistry, Fermentation, Field, Growth, Index, Journal, Journals, Literature, Management, Molecular Biology, Patents, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Pretreatment, Publication, Publications, Recent, Regeneration, Research, Research Trend, Research Trends, Responsibility, Results, SCI, Science, Technologies, Technology, Thermodynamics, Trend, Trends, USA, Waste, Waste Management, Web of Science

# Title: Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_hubEid=1-s2.0-S1877042810X00039&_cid=277811&_pubType=JL&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000228598&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=069067d42f1af9349481d87a633f9810)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Procedia Soc. Behav. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1877-0428

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pouris, A. and Pouris, A. (2010), Competing in a globalising world: International ranking of South African universities. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, **2** (2), 515-520.

Full Text: [2010\Pro Soc Beh Sci2, 515.pdf](2010\Pro%20Soc%20Beh%20Sci2,%20515.pdf)

Abstract: Rankings of higher education institutions are important for students, research administrations, industry and academics. A number of rankings are published internationally, most of which aim to identify the top universities in the world. Developing countries are also interested for relevant rankings that could assist them to develop appropriate higher education policies. In this article we develop a ranking approach based on citations received for articles produced by universities in a variety of scientific disciplines. The approach is relatively simple and has the potential to guide policy. In this context this article identifies the international standing of the South African universities in the various scientific disciplines, compares them with their standing over time and elaborates on the consequences relevant to higher education and science and technology policy. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academics, Citations, Creativity, Developing Countries, Education, Higher Education, Industry, Innovation, Policies, Policy, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Sciences, Students, Universities

# Title: Procedia Technology

Full Journal Title: [Procedia Technology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/22120173)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dašića, P., Moldovanb, L. and Gramab, L. (2015), Status and analysis of scientific journals indexed in SCI, SCI-E and SSCI citation databases from Romania and Serbia. *Procedia Technology*, **19**, 1075-1082.

Full Text: [2015\Pro Tec19, 1075.pdf](2015/Pro%20Tec19,%201075.pdf)

Abstract: SCI, SCI-E and SSCI are one of the major citation databases (CDB) in the world in the field of natural, applied scientific disciplines and social sciences. Therein recorded are the data of scientific journals and their ranking in over 80 countries worldwide. This paper presents an analysis of scientific journals indexed in SCI, SCI-E and SSCI citation databases (CDB) from Romania and Serbia for the period 1998-2012. The study reveals some similarities in the two countries with similar approaches for the valorisation of research, which is much more oriented for international visibility by indexing in relevant databases. For the moment a saturation limit has been reached for the number of indexed scientific journals in SCI, SCI-E and SSCI citation databases, which needs elaboration of new strategies in order to increase the number of indexed publications and their impact factor.

Keywords: Journal Impact Factor (JIF), Citation Database (CDB), Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)

# Title: Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lotka, A.J. (1920), Contribution to the general kinetics of material transformations. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, **55** (3/9), 137-153.

? Lotka, A.J. (1922), The general conditions of validity of the principle of Le Chatelier. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, **57** (1/18), 19-37.

# Title: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society

ISO Abbreviated Title: Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Benford, F. (1938), The law of anomalous numbers. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, **78**, 551-572.

Full Text: [-1959\Pro Ame Phi Soc78, 551.pdf](-1959\Pro%20Ame%20Phi%20Soc78,%20551.pdf)

# Title: Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0044-7870

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dikeman, R.K. (1975), Use of bibliometric techniques in serials management for libraries. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **12**, 55-56.

? Coile, R.C. (1976), Bibliometric studies of scientific productivity. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **13**, 90.

? Hawkins, D.T. (1976), Unconventional uses of online information-retrieval systems or online bibliometric studies. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **13**, 93.

? Anderson, J.D. (1978), Across the language barrier - translations of scientific and technical journal literature - test of their predictability on the basis of bibliometric criteria. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **15**, 9-12.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Predictability

? Small, H.G. (1979), Co-citation context analysis - Relationship between bibliometric structure and knowledge. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **16**, 270-275.

? Reespotter, L.K. (1980), Identification of areas of social-science research in Canada - A bibliometric analysis. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **17**, 282-284.

? Kantor, P.B. (1981), Rigorous solution of the competitive advantage problem - Application to bibliometric problems. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **18**, 282-284.

? Koenig, M.E.D. (1981), Bibliometric analysis of pharmaceutical research performance. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **18**, 312.

? Garcia, E.E. (1981), Interdisciplinary humanistic research and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A and HCL). *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*, **18**, 319.

# Title: Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology

Full Journal Title: [Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/109861970/home); [Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jhome/109861970)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Garfield, E., Pudovkin, A.I. and Istomin, V.S. (2002), Algorithmic citation-linked historiography - Mapping the literature of science. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, **39** (1), 14-24.

Full Text: [2002\Pro Ame Soc Inf Sci Tec39, 14.pdf](2002\Pro%20Ame%20Soc%20Inf%20Sci%20Tec39,%2014.pdf)

Abstract: There is a large literature on mapping and visualizing the scholarly literature (White McCain, 1997; Buter & Noyons, 2001). However, none of these methods have been used to create historical displays of works on a given subject. The authors have developed a process and software called HistCite for generating chronological maps of collections resulting from searching the ISI Web of Science (WOS), SCI/SSCI/AHCI on CD-ROM or SciSearch on Dialog. Export files are created in which all cited references for source documents are captured. These files are processed by HistCite to generate tables of the most-cited works. Real time demonstrations of several topics such as bibliographic-coupling, co-citation analysis, gene flow, etc. will be provided. The HistCite software includes an expert system for detecting and editing errors or variations in cited references. Export Files of 1,000 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 trace its year-by-year development.

Keywords: PC

? Chen, C.M., McCain, K., White, H. and Lin, X. (2002), Mapping *Scientometrics* (1981-2001). *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, **39** (1), 25-34.

Full Text: [2002\Pro Ame Soc Inf Sci Tec39, 25.pdf](2002\Pro%20Ame%20Soc%20Inf%20Sci%20Tec39,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: We investigate an integrated approach to scientometric studies with emphasis to the use of information visualization and animation techniques. This study draws upon citation and co-citation patterns derived from articles published in the journal Scientometrics (1981-2001). The modeling and visualization takes an evolutionary and historical perspective. The design of the visualization model adapts a virtual landscape metaphor with document co-citation networks as the base map and annual citation rates as the thematic overlay. The growth of citation rates is presented through an animation sequence of the landscape model. Issues concerning the visual-spatial design are discussed from a citation analysis point of view.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Combined Cocitation, Design, Growth, Historical Perspective, Information, Information Visualization, Integrated, Journal, Landscape, Metaphor, Model, Modeling, Networks, Rates, Science, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Sequence, Techniques, Visualization, Word Analysis

? Harmon, G., Garfield, E., Paris, G., Marchionini, G. and Fagan, J. (2002), Bioinformatics in information science education. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, **39** (1), 490-491.

Full Text: [2002\Pro Ame Soc Inf Sci Tec39, 490.pdf](2002\Pro%20Ame%20Soc%20Inf%20Sci%20Tec39,%20490.pdf)

Abstract: To support the introduction of bioinformatics education into information science curricula, panel members and other participants will attempt to define briefly the nature and scope of bioinformatics and its significance for information science education. Discussions will also explore emerging opportunities for program graduates in bioinformatics research, professional practice, and enterprise.

? Demaine, J., Martin, J. and De Bruijn, B. (2003), Haystacks and hypotheses. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, **40** (1), 59-64.

Full Text: [2003\Pro Ame Soc Inf Sci Tec40, 59.pdf](2003\Pro%20Ame%20Soc%20Inf%20Sci%20Tec40,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the EurekaSeek bibliometric technique for automated linked-literature analysis. The MEDLINE database of biomedical literature is iteratively searched in order to identify research opportunities in the form of conceptual linkages between terms. As a tool for identifying undiscovered public knowledge, EurekaSeek is a variation on the techniques of Swanson and Smalheiser. EurekaSeek uses medical subject headings instead of text analysis in a fully automated search process, thereby eliminating the reliance on expert input during the process of linking literatures. In this paper, the EurekaSeek process is tested by retroactively examining the co-occurrence of terms in the published literature. The hypothesis tested in this paper is whether this tool, had it existed in the past, could have identified conceptual linkages that occurred only later in the literature. In addition, EurekaSeek is compared against a process that considers all potential term-to-term relationships. The list of terms that EurekaSeek produces is a subset of all potential linked literature terms. The experiment shows that EurekaSeek produces a higher percentage of likely hypotheses than when all terms are considered. While the proportion of identified linkages generated is still too small for the process to be a practical aid to research, statistically significant results were achieved. Metaphorically speaking, EurekaSeek identifies a higher proportion of needles per haystack.

Keywords: Scientific Discovery, Literatures, Knowledge, Arginine

? Coleman, A., Miksa, S.D., Warner, J., Wilson, C.S. and Furner, J. (2003), A science of public knowledge? Theoretical foundations of LIS. Sponsored by SIG HFIS. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, **40** (1), 439-440.

Full Text: [2003\Pro Ame Soc Inf Sci Tec40, 439.pdf](2003\Pro%20Ame%20Soc%20Inf%20Sci%20Tec40,%20439.pdf)

Abstract: In this session, we examine several related aspects of the ongoing quest to map the intellectual structure of our field and to consolidate its theoretical foundations. The conceptual relationships between bibliometrics, informetrics and related fields are explored; the historical connections between classification and information retrieval researchers are examined; and the distinction between information science and information technology is analyzed both bibliometrically and from the perspective of social epistemology.

Keywords: Information Science, Information Retrieval, Informetrics, Bibliometrics, Classification, Epistemology, Information Technology, Geographic Information Systems

? Nicholson, S., Hwang, S.Y., Keezer, P. and O’Neill, E.T. (2003), The bibliomining process: Data warehousing and data mining for libraries. Sponsored by SIG LT. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, **40** (1), 478-479.

Full Text: [2003\Pro Ame Soc Inf Sci Tec40, 478.pdf](2003\Pro%20Ame%20Soc%20Inf%20Sci%20Tec40,%20478.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliomining is the combination of data mining, bibliometrics, statistics, and reporting tools used to extract patterns of behavior-based artifacts and item-based metadata from library systems. The bibliomining process involves the identification of problem areas, the collecting and anonymizing of data into a data warehouse, the exploration of the data with data mining tools, and the analysis, validation, and implementation of the results. This panel will introduce the topic of bibliomining and present ways in which data warehousing and data mining are currently being used in library settings.

Keywords: Data Mining, Data Warehousing, Libraries, Bibliometrics

? Tang, R. (2004), Evolution of the interdisciplinary characteristics of information and library science. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, **41** (1), 54-63.

Full Text: [2004\Pro Ame Soc Inf Sci Tec41, 54.pdf](2004/Pro%20Ame%20Soc%20Inf%20Sci%20Tec41,%2054.pdf)

Abstract: An empirical investigation of citations to 150 publications in the field of Information and Library Science (ILS) has enabled mapping of the development of the interdisciplinary scope of the ILS field. The publications were drawn randomly in six years between 1975 and 2000, with 25 articles each from the selected years. Network-based graphical presentation of number of extradisciplinary citations show that the field attracts a significant wide spectrum of disciplines in the domains of science, social science, and the humanities, and that the kinds of disciplines interested in the field vary by year. ANOVA result based on the number of extradisciplines was significant and the linear contract between the year group of 1975, 1980, 1985 and the year group of 1990,1995, 2000 was highly statistically significant. Interdisciplinary diversity was further examined through measures of Citations Outside Category and Brillouin’s Index. Kruskal Wallis test showed significant results, however, when the two measures were considered independently, only the contrast of the year of 1990 to the prior three years was significant.

Keywords: Communication, Citation

# Title: Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0044-7870

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zunde, P. (1974), Proceedings of the ASIS 37th Annual Meeting. *Proceedings of the ASIS 37th Annual Meeting*,**11**, x+278.

Abstract: The following topics were dealt with: information utility; data base management; processing for information retrieval; facilities and services; information use; user needs; bibliometric analysis of trends; semiotic implications; human information processing; education and research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Data, Data Base, Education, Facilities, Human, Information, Information Retrieval, Management, Needs, Research, Services, Trends, Utility

? Snyder, H.W. and Bonzi, S. (1989), An inquiry into the behavior of author self citation. *Proceedings of the Asis Annual Meeting*, **26**, 147-151.

Keywords: Citation

? Bonzi, S. and Snyder, H.W. (1990), Patterns of self citation across fields of inquiry. *Proceedings of the Asis Annual Meeting*, **27**, 204-207

Keywords: Citation

Notes: TTopic

? Nisonger, T.E. (1993), The relationship between price and citation data for journals in 2 subject areas. *Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting*, **30**, 151-159.

Abstract: This project, still in progress, investigates the relationship between cost and citation rate, based on social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) or Science Citation Index (SCI) Journal Citation Report (JCR) data. Journal price will be correlated with impact factor, total citations received, and citations received by items published during the previous two years for the political science and genetics journals covered by the SCI or SSCI JCR in the years 1980, 1985, and 1990. Previous studies that relate journal costs to other variables are reviewed. Preliminary results, based on 1980, 1985, and 1990 institutional subscription prices and impact factors for genetics journals, found no correlation between these two variables. The implications of these findings are discussed, while several limitations to the study are acknowledged.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Correlation, Cost, Costs, Data, Genetics, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journals, Progress, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Social, SSCI

? Rieh, H.Y. (1993), Citation analysis: A case-study of Korean scientists and engineers in electrical and electronics engineering. *Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting*, **30**, 165-171.

Abstract: This study investigates citation patterns of publications by scientists and engineers in electrical and electronics engineering [1] in Korea. The objectives of the study are: to identify the citation behavior of Korean scientists and engineers, to compare their citation behavior in government, universities, and industry/companies, and to compare the citation patterns exhibited by articles taken from Korean and non-Korean publications. As sources to derive citations, Korean Periodicals Index (KPI) and the INSPEC database have been selected, based on a consideration of the advantages and disadvantages associated with different methods of source selection. A random sample of Korean scientists’ and engineers’ publications have been drawn for the years of 1986-1988. Some 189 articles indexed in INSPEC and 235 articles indexed in KPI yield 3,414 citations. Findings include: journal articles are cited most frequently, English language publications are cited most, government and industry/company authors cite more current scientific and technical information (STI) [2] than university authors, and. non-Korean publications cite more current STI than Korean publications. Based on the findings, the significance of the citation behavior of Korean scientists and engineers is examined in light of STI policy formulation and review, as well as for the provision of library and information center services.

Keywords: Scientometric Analysis, Science

? Wang, P.L. and White, M.D. (1996), A qualitative study of scholars’ citation behavior. *Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting*, **33**, 255-261.

Abstract: This paper identifies several aspects of citing behavior (reasons for citing, criteria used in decision making, and mete-level documentation concerns) by directly questioning researchers about decisions to cite or not to cite specific documents. An important finding is the existence of meta-level concerns which may indicate documentation styles which influence a decision to cite a document in addition to situational factors related to its actual use during research. It reports the preliminary results of the citing decisions in an empirical, longitudinal study of document use by academic economists and graduate students during several phases of their research projects.

Keywords: Citer Motivations

? Nisonger, T.E. (1998), Journal self-citedness in Journal Citation Reports library and information science and genetics journal rankings. *Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting*, **35**, 267-278.

Abstract: This research project, still in progress, investigates the effect of journal self-citedness on Journal Citation Reports rankings of library and information science and genetics journals using data from the 1994 JCR on CD-ROM. The original JCR rankings by impact factor and total citations were contrasted with recalculated rankings in which journal self-citations were eliminated, using three methods of comparison: Pearson Product Movement correlation, overlap among top-ranking journals, and a modification of the Mankin and Bastille approach for analyzing journal movement in rank. Results for library and information science indicate the effect of self-citedness on both JCR impact factor and total citation rankings was minimal, although notable differences in rank were observed for a few journals. The preliminary conclusion is that one can use JCR rankings without adjusting the data for journal self-citedness.

Keywords: Citations, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Journal Self-Citations, Lists, Psychology, Scientific Journals, Self Citations, Serials, Social-Science

# Title: Proceedings of ECOpole

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of ECOpole

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Toropovs, V. and Vircavs, M. (2009), Distribution of trace elements in lake sediments: A scientometric analysis. *Proceedings of ECOpole*, **3**, (2), 383-386.

Full Text: 2009\Pro Eco82, 383.pdf

Abstract: This paper examines and compares research activities in the field of lake sediment analysis for the period 2000-2009. The scientometric data is collected from 79 articles published in major journals included in the Science Citation Index (SCI). The most commonly used journals were Science of the Total Environment, Chemosphere, Microchemical Journal, Applied Geochemistry and Environment International. The trace elements which are analyzed in most cases are Pb, Cu, Ni, Cr, Co, Mn and Zn. None of countries show research effort activity that would be outstandingly higher than the majority, although some of them, eg Sweden, The United States, Canada and China have shown activity above the average level.

Keywords: Canada, Citation, Geochemistry, Journals, Research, SCI, Scientometric Analysis, Sediments, Trace Elements

# Title: Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences](http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Proceedings+of+the+Estonian+Academy+of+Sciences-p21397)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher: Indian Academy Sciences, Bangalore

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Allik, J. (2008), Quality of Estonian science estimated through bibliometric indicators (1997-2007). *Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences*, **57** (4), 255-264.

Full Text: [2008\Pro Est Aca Sci57, 255.pdf](2008\Pro%20Est%20Aca%20Sci57,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: The main goal of this paper is to provide an analysis of bibliometric indicators of the quality of Estonian science in comparison to its neighbours Latvia and Lithuania during the 11-year period from 1997 to 2007. Since 1990, Estonian and Lithuanian scientist more than tripled the number of articles they published in journals indexed by the Thomson Reuters Web of Science. The number of articles from Latvia has decreased relative to the general increase of published articles in the world. According to the Essential Science Indicators database, papers published by Estonian scientists had the highest impact (7.87) compared to all other former Communist bloc countries including Hungary (7.83), Latvia (5.92), Lithuania (4.95), and Russia (3.98). While Latvia failed to increase the productivity and Lithuania to improve the quality of their scientific publications, Estonia succeeded in reducing the gap both in the productivity and impact of its publications compared to the world leading countries. The observation of changes during the last three years allows identifying Agricultural Sciences, Molecular Biology & Genetics, and Social Sciences as three fastest growing fields in Estonia.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Changes, Comparison, Database, Estonia, Estonian Science, General, Hungary, Impact, Indicators, Journals, Latvia, Lithuania, Observation, Papers, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Russia, Science, Scientific Publications, Scientometry, Span, Web of Science, World

? Kremer, R.K. and Marx, W. (2009), Aspects of the scientific cooperation of Estonia and Germany in view of bibliometry. *Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences*, **58** (4), 255-262.

Full Text: [2009\Pro Est Aca Sci58, 255.pdf](2009\Pro%20Est%20Aca%20Sci58,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: We provide a brief investigation of the Estonian-German scientific collaboration in terms of quantity and quality of the scientific output and impact based on the Web of Science (WoS) and the Essential Science Indicators (ESI) of Thomson Reuters. An overview of the overall scientific productivity of Estonia and a ranking of the countries of cooperation is given. The most active affiliations and research fields involved into the cooperation of the two countries are identified. We analyse in particular the development of the output (i.e. The number of joint publications) of the Estonian-German cooperation and of the impact (i.e. The number of their citations) since around 1972. Finally, the most frequently cited Estonian-German joint papers in the field of Physics and Astronomy are listed.

Keywords: Bibliometry, Citations, Essential Science Indicators, German-Estonian Scientific Cooperation, Indicators, Publications, Research, Science, Scientific Impact, Scientific Productivity, Scientometry, Time Development, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Proceedings of the 8th European Conference on E-Learning

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 8th European Conference on E-Learning

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher: Indian Academy Sciences, Bangalore

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Abubakar, A.B., Harande, Y.I. and Abubakar, B.M. (2009), E-Learning in Malaysia and Nigeria: A bibliometric study. *Proceedings of the 8th European Conference on E-Learning*, 1-5.

Abstract: E-learning entails dissemination of knowledge, information, experiences and skills through the use of electronic devices. The issue of e-learning has now become a major talking point universally. Moreover with the advent of computer and other information technologies in the present day global society, e-learning becomes widely accepted and practiced globally. E-learning is practiced in academic environments such as, the universities and other related institutions in developing countries. The purpose of this study is to asses the state of e-learning in Malaysia and Nigeria. To achieve this purpose, contextual analysis of bibliometric method was applied on e-learning literature and it is expected that the outcomes for e-learning for both countries would be different in certain aspects solely because of the differences in the ICT penetration, geographical location, cultural acculturation of the two countries under study. Malaysia is located in South East Asia; while Nigeria on the other hand is located in Africa south of the Sahara. The data base used for gathering data sets for the study was an educational resources data base (ERIC). The choice of this database was made mainly because of its comprehensiveness, popularity, coverage and representativeness in education, which is directly related to teaching and learning dimension. The findings of the study showed that there are differences between e-learning practices and experiences in both countries. In Malaysia e-learning appears to be mainly via government while in Nigeria only 70 percent are supported by the government and the other 30 percent are supported by non governmental organizations.

Keywords: Asia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Contextual Analysis, Learning, Malaysia, Nigeria, Universities

# Title: Proceedings of the 2nd Euro-Asia Conference on Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility: Technological Innovation and Management Section

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 2nd Euro-Asia Conference on Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility: Technological Innovation and Management Section

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, S.S., Luan, S.J. and He, Y.S. (2008), Bibliometric research on public goods in the period of 1992 to 2006. *Proceedings of the 2nd Euro-Asia Conference on Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility: Technological Innovation and Management Section*, 102-112.

Abstract: The concept of “Public Goods” was firstly presented 250 years ago. However, few people use the bibliometric analysis technique to study public goods. In this paper, the authors make a bibliometric analysis of all public goods-related publications in the period of 1992 to 2006. The selected documents to be studies are with “public goods, public good” in the title, abstract, or keywords. Analyzed parameters includes authorship, patterns of international collaboration, journal, languages, document type, research address, number of times cited, and reprint authors’ address. Researches on Journal Citation Reports (JCR) and Citations per Publications (CPP) show that 45% of the papers on public goods are composed by a single author. The USA, the UK, the Germany and Canada contributed to 59% of the total papers, while USA contributed 44% of the total independent publications. In addition, English remains the dominant language. 98% papers are in English, while only 1.5% of the papers were written in German and French, and the remaining 0.5% was written in other 7 languages. Moreover, 9.8% of the papers were cited more than 10 times in five years after the publication and 40% of the papers were not cited. In addition, a model was applied to describe the relationship between the numbers of citations and the lifecycle of the papers.

Keywords: Abstract, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Research, Citation, Citation Per Publication, Citations, Collaboration, International Collaboration, Journal Citation Reports, Public Goods, Publication, Publications, Research, UK, USA

# Title: Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers Part I-Journal of Systems and Control Engineering

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers Part I-Journal of Systems and Control Engineering

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 a class of nonhomogeneous Markov jump systems based on delta operator approach. *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers Part I-Journal of Systems and Control Engineering*, **227** (I1), 129-141.

Full Text: [2013\Pro Ins Mec Eng Part I227, 129.pdf](2013/Pro%20Ins%20Mec%20Eng%20Part%20I227,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: The problem of fault detection for a class of nonhomogeneous Markov jump system is addressed in this article based on a delta operator approach. The system under consideration contains mode-dependent delays, nonlinearities, as well as nonhomogeneous Markov switching. Also, the delta operator provides a theoretically unified formulation of continuous-time and discrete-time systems. In addition to the stochastic H-infinity performance, a new definition of stochastic H\_ index is introduced from the signal’s point of view, which gives a measurement of sensitivity from the residuals to the faults. Then, the fault detection scheme is proposed in which the effect of the disturbances on the residuals is minimized; meanwhile, the effect of the faults on the residuals is maximized. Subsequently, novel sufficient conditions are derived to treat this multiobjective optimization problem in a potentially less conservative framework. Especially for the sensitivity performance, a new convex condition, which includes some existing results, is obtained in terms of linear matrix inequalities. Finally, an aircraft application is given to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Keywords: Application, Approach, Conservative, Delay Systems, Delta Operator, Disturbances, Effectiveness, Fault Detection, Faults, Filter Design, Formulation, Framework, h-Index, Index, Inequalities, Linear Matrix Inequalities, Linear-Systems, Matrix, Measurement, Multiobjective Optimization, Nonhomogeneous Markov Jump System, Optimization, Performance, Residuals, Robust Stabilization, Sensitivity, Si, Stability, Stochastic, Stochastic-Systems, Systems, Transition-Probabilities

# Title: Proceedings of the 2013 6th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Informatics (BMEI 2013)

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 2013 6th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Informatics (BMEI 2013)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, X.X., Xu, G.Z., Shang, X.K. and Nie, K.B. (2013), Correlation dimension analysis of EEG signals induced by electrical Acupuncture. *Proceedings of the 2013 6th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Informatics* (*BMEI 2013*), **1-2**, 585-590.

Abstract: In order to analyze the characteristics of EEG signals collected prior, during and post electrical acupuncture with nonlinear methods and to discuss the nonlinear properties of EEG under these conditions, eleven subjects were involved in the study. The subjects were kept quiet with eyes closed during acupuncture. EEG nonlinear indices correlation dimension were calculated for all the subjects. Results showed that correlation dimension D2 decreased gradually during the processes of acupuncture, and it reached the minimum point after the power was on for 20 minutes. The values of D2 in needle-withdrawal also decreased in comparison to the quiet status of pre-acupuncture. With EEG nonlinear analysis, the changes in brain function could be captured at different status of acupuncture. The results are in accord with the principle of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Stimulation of Neiguan and Shenmen could regulate of both the peripheral and the central nervous systems, providing a potential way of solving emotional issues, such as insomnia and muddled thinking. It was found that EEG nonlinear analysis could characterize the changes of brain functions pre-during- and after acupuncture states and might have some value in exploring the mechanism of acupuncture.

Keywords: Correlation Dimension, Neiguan and Shenmen, Electrical Acupuncture, Electroencephalography, Nonlinear Dynamical Analysis, Time-Series

# Title: Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Management, Innovation Management and Industrial Engineering

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Management, Innovation Management and Industrial Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dan, Z. (2008), Data mining applications in the banking industry in China (1998-2007). *Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Management, Innovation Management and Industrial Engineering,* **1**, 240-243.

Abstract: Data mining popularly referred to as knowledge discovery from data (KDD), is the automated or convenient extraction of patterns representing knowledge implicitly stored or catchable in large databases, data warehouses, the Web, other massive information repositories, or data streams. Data mining increasingly mature and has been widely used in various industry. The banking industry is typical Industry of data mining applications. This study reviews the relevant literatures on data mining applications in the banking industry from 1998 to 2007 in China. With the method of bibliometric analysis makes a statistical analysis on literatures from the perspectives of time distribution, research techniques, research topics, and research methods. This paper concludes data mining in the banking industry research category Charts, and the applied research character of data mining in the banking industry in China. With the overseas research situation contrast, this paper makes some suggestions on the improvement of data mining applications in China.

Keywords: Analysis, Banking, Banking Industry, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Character, China, Contrast, Data, Data Mining, Data-Mining, Databases, Discovery, Distribution, Extraction, Improvement, Industry, Information, Knowledge, Methods, Mining, Overseas, Research, Research Methods, Reviews, Statistical, Statistical Analysis, Streams, Techniques, Time

# Title: Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Intellectual Capital and Knowledge Management & Organisational Learning

Full Journal Title: [Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Intellectual Capital and Knowledge Management & Organisational Learning](http://www.academic-conferences.org/icickm/icickm2008/icickm08-proceedings.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cavaller, V. and Aubertin, C. (2008), Elements of scientometrics and patent bibliometric-analysis for the estimated remaining useful life (RUL) in the valuation of intangible assets. *Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Intellectual Capital and Knowledge Management & Organisational Learning*, 87-95.

Abstract: When a company understands that it must innovate, the next question is determining where it is best to innovate. This “where” in technology innovation management, is strictly related to the Remaining Useful Life (RUL). The RUL concept is defined as the time remaining until the reliability drops below a defined minimal operating threshold. The RUL analysis of certain intangible assets (patents and know-how license agreements, industrial designs, trademarks, logos, customer base) is carried out through different methodologies and a variety of different approaches. The key subject in all these methodologies is the life cycle of the technology. The analyst tries to approach the foresight of the life cycle of technology to establish its value in use. Different life measuring systems are considered in RUL analysis depending on the different typologies of, technology life: statutory, contract, judicial, economic and functional. The purpose of this paper is to emphasize how the technology life cycle is influenced by changes not only in technology but also in scientific research evolution. Scientific research life analysis must examine the historical emergence or decay of a certain intellectual interest in the scientific community through the study of what is and what is not published in scientific journals. Data used in life cycle estimation may be used in RUL analysis. Typically, this data includes scientific articles, registration documents (patent applications, trademarks and copyright applications), commercial contracts, judicial orders, financial statements and technology data. The analysis of the life cycle allows incorporating qualitative considerations (legal, contractual, physical, technical know-how, functional, economic) related to the conduct of future technologies. But technology development is conditioned by trends in scientific research and by the changes in the marketing dynamics of today and in the future. Quantitative analysis of scientific production, applications for patents, industrial designs and trademarks, developed in scientometrics and bibliometrics, provide us with an unbiased guide to R&D and business trends. This article aims to emphasize the importance of combining scientometrics and patent bibliometrics useful for calculating the “Remaining Useful Life” (RUL) for evaluating the value of intangible assets.

Keywords: Analysis, Analyst, Approach, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Business, Changes, Community, Company, Contract, Contracts, Data, Developed, Development, Dynamics, Economic, Emergence, Evolution, Financial, Financial Statements, Foresight, Innovation, Intangible Assets, Journals, Legal, License, Life, Life Cycle, Life Cycle of Technology, Management, Marketing, Methodologies, Orders, Patent, Patent Bibliometrics, Patents, Physical, Production, Purpose, Qualitative, R&D, Reliability, Remaining Useful Life (RUL), Research, Research Evolution, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Scientometrics, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Time, Trends, Valuation, Value

# Title: Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 13th 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

? Zhang, D.L., Liu, Z.Y. and Wang, Y.J. (2006), Bibliometrics analysis of industrial engineering from 1987 to 2005 in China (ID: 1-048). *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management*, **1-5**, 430-433.

Abstract: Based on Chinese Journals Full-text Database, this paper analyzes the Industrial Engineering literatures from 1987 to 2005. It was found 616 pieces of papers which used Industrial Engineering as its subject. In recent years, this kind of papers increased in quantity, developed in research contents, and distributed abroad in papers’ distribution periodicals field. Use bibliometrics to analyze the papers’ quantity, research content and distribution of the periodicals, we can obtain important intelligence fountainhead of this domain information, and definitude the developmental trend and investigative emphases in the future of research on Industrial Engineering in China. Through retrieved papers about the problems of IE from 1987 to 2005 in CJFD, the paper divides the research on IE in our country into three phases which are underway period, fast growth period and unfaltering growth period, analyzes the characters and contents of each period, and finds the dynamic figure of research on IE in China and investigative emphasis of each period. Then, the paper studies on the distribution of the journals analysis of industrial engineering in China. At last, the author discusses the investigative venation, developmental trend and investigative emphases about our counties’ IE in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, China, Chinese, Country, Distributed, Distribution, Dynamic, Engineering, Field, Growth, Information, Journals, Papers, Periodicals, Research, Trend

? Liu, Z.Y., Liang, Y.X. and Pang, J. (2006), Mainstream academic groups and representative scientists of international ergonomics (ID: 4-015). *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management*, **1-5**, 1462-1466.

Abstract: Ergonomics; also known as human factors, is the scientific discipline concerned with interactions between humans and other elements of a system in carrying. out a purposeful activity. As a new edge subject, ergonomics is introduced into China from 1970. With the development of society, it is very important for Chinese scholars and applications to know the international ergonomics development trend and learn from international experience. The author tries to use some’new scientometrics methods such as information visual technology that can do some research for human factor engineering development trend and its representative scientists. The data resource of this research is came form three journals which in 33 journals in ENGNEERING,INDUSTRIAL of 2003 JCR(Journal Citation Report), Using’ Science Citation Index provided by Thomson Scientific to analyze first 50 authors of highly cited of international ergonomics during 1994-2006. The methods include Citation Analysis, Multidimensional Scaling, and Cluster Analysis. We got the author co-citation map to identify the main research groups and representative scientists. The map reflects that there are four groups in human factor engineering: 1 human characteristic, 2 labors, 3 human -computer interaction and system. 4 theory and method of ergonomics. This is accord with the contents of ergonomics.

Keywords: China, Chinese, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Data, Development, Engineering, Experience, First, Human, Human Factor, Human Factors, Humans, Information, Interaction, International, Journals, Methods, Research, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics, Society, Technology, Theory, Trend

? Zhao, X.N., Jia, J.F. and Zhu, Z. (2006), Method research on evaluation of organization’s performance based on comparative advantage characteristics (ID: 5-081). *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management*, **1-5**, 2066-2070.

Full Text: [2006\Pro Int Con Ind Eng Eng Man1-5, 2066.pdf](2006\Pro%20Int%20Con%20Ind%20Eng%20Eng%20Man1-5,%202066.pdf)

Abstract: It is under the guidance of “big unification” thought to appraise organizational performance in traditional methods, in which the same standards are adopted and the characteristics of different organizations aren’t considered. The competitive advantage idea may guide the organization to dispose the resources and organize the activities from the angle of highlighting own individualities, but it still has not gotten rid of the uniform standards and criterions. On the basis, a new performance evaluation method has been put forward, in which comparative advantage characteristics of different organizations are considered. Then the article chose nine research universities as samples to make empirical research, which are constructed with priority of “985 Project” of China. The empirical result shows that five universities possess comparative advantage characteristic and the others don’t. and some analytical conclusions can be used to offer decision support for national relevant departments.

Keywords: Organization’s Performance, Evaluation Method, Comparative Advantage Characteristic

# Title: Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Product Innovation Management

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Product Innovation Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Huang, L.C., Li, J. and Li, X. (2009), A bibliometric research on key technologies in the process of solar cell industrialization. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Product Innovation Management*, **1-2**, 316-322.

Abstract: The key technology is found before the solar cell industrialization, which technical experts will be able to evaluate the degree of difficulty to solve the key technology and clear its technical obstacles. In this paper, the bibliometric analysis is used to study the key technology problems in the process of the solar cell industrialization. First of all, the use of the word frequency analysis of the literature keywords determine new technology library in the process of the solar cell industrialization. Secondly, the co-word analysis of key words is used to build the technology network of solar cell industrialization. Finally, the centrality index of technology network is used to obtain key technologies in the process of solar cell industrialization.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Industrialization, Key Technology, Solar Cells

# Title: Proceedings. Eighth International Conference on Information Visualisation

? Buter, R.K., Noyons, E.C.M. and Van Raan, A.F.J. (2004), A combination of quantitative and qualitative maps in an evaluative bibliometric context. *Proceedings. Eighth International Conference on Information Visualisation*. IEEE Comput. Soc., 978-982, Los Alamitos, CA, USA.

Abstract: Maps of science provide visualizations of scientific knowledge domains by quantitatively grouping elements from scientific papers. In evaluative bibliometric studies these quantitative maps have proven a useful tool Representation schemes such as mental maps or cognitive maps provide a tool to structure qualitative reasoning about, for instance, strategies, learning and politics. A combination of bibliometric maps with these qualitative structures may provide new ways for attacking science-policy related problems using bibliometric data. A design is presented on how to create, visualize and use the correspondence between elements in both types of maps.

# Title: Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Intellectual Capital, Knowledge Management and Organisational Learning

? Timonen, H. and Paloheimo, K.S. (2007), The emergence and diffusion of the concept of knowledge work. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Intellectual Capital, Knowledge Management and Organisational Learning*, 421-430.

Abstract: The past decades have witnessed the proliferation of research on knowledge work. Knowledge work has mostly been used as antonym to manual work, to refer to specific occupations characterized by an emphasis on specialized skills and the use of theoretical knowledge. The efforts to encompass all the various contexts where knowledge plays a relevant role in work tasks has resulted in various and ambiguous definitions of what knowledge work actually is. In order to shed light on the elusive concept of knowledge work, we studied how it has appeared in the scientific discussion, and diffused from one scientific community to another. As the circulation of new ideas and concepts in scientific discussion is apparent through academic literature, we examined the emergence and diffusion of the concept of knowledge work through a citation analysis on articles from the Social Sciences Citation Index. The data set consists of 273 articles with 7,057 cited references for the 1974 to 2003 period, and we used a dense sub-network grouping algorithm on the co-citation network to distinguish highly cited groups of references. We distinguish three periods of diffusion of the concept of knowledge work. The results show that Drucker’s In the age of discontinuity (1969) and Bell’s The coming of post-industrial society (1968) were the main influencers when the concept of knowledge work emerged in the scientific discussion from 1974 to 1992. After this period, we can distinguish a slow diffusion period from 1993 to 2003, when the concept started to gain attention, and a fast diffusion period from 1999 to 2003, when the research has proliferated. The discussion dispersed outside the management domain already in the emergence period, but the management domain has stayed the main domain of discussion also later on. However, from 1992 to 2003 the discussion inside the management domain dispersed in different groups. One of the main influencers of a new group of research that appeared at this time was Zuboff’s In the age of the smart machine (1984). This group, drawing on research conducted on knowledge-intensive firms, has recently produced new highly cited articles such as Blackler’s ‘Knowledge, knowledge work and organizations’ in Organization Studies (1995). As the current discussion on knowledge work is dispersed in different groups, there is a need to engage in a common conceptual discussion and define what is actually meant by knowledge work.

Keywords: Age, Algorithm, Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Community, Data, Diffusion, Knowledge, Literature, Machine, Management, Network, Proliferation, Research, Role, Society, Work

# 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

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, L., Janssens, F., Liang, L.M. and Glänzel, 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: Citation, Clustering, Evaluation, Journals, Mapping, Web of Science

# Title: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Product Innovation Management

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Product Innovation Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dan, Z. (2008), Analysis on the situation of data mining applications in China financial sector. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Product Innovation Management,* **1-2**, 1617-1621.

Abstract: This paper reviews the relevant literatures on data mining applications in the banking industry from 1998 to 2007 in China. With the method of bibliometric analysis makes a statistical analysis on literatures from the perspectives of time distribution, research techniques, research topics, and research methods. This paper concludes data mining in the banking industry research category charts, and the applied research character of data mining in the banking industry in China. Contrast with the overseas researches, this paper makes-some Suggestions Oil the improvement on data mining applications in China.

Keywords: Analysis, Banking, Banking Industry, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Character, China, Data, Data Mining, Data-Mining, Distribution, Improvement, Industry, Methods, Mining, Overseas, Research, Research Methods, Reviews, Statistical, Statistical Analysis, Techniques, Time

# Title: Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Product Innovation Management

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Product Innovation Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Huang, L.C., Li, J. and Li, X. (2009), A bibliometric research on key technologies in the process of solar cell industrialization. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Product Innovation Management*, **1-2**, 316-322.

Abstract: The key technology is found before the solar cell industrialization, which technical experts will be able to evaluate the degree of difficulty to solve the key technology and clear its technical obstacles. In this paper, the bibliometric analysis is used to study the key technology problems in the process of the solar cell industrialization. First of all, the use of the word frequency analysis of the literature keywords determine new technology library in the process of the solar cell industrialization. Secondly, the co-word analysis of key words is used to build the technology network of solar cell industrialization. Finally, the centrality index of technology network is used to obtain key technologies in the process of solar cell industrialization.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Industrialization, Key Technology, Solar Cells

# Title: Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Public Economics and Management (ICPEM 2009), Vol 6 - Cost Benefits Analysis

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Public Economics and Management (ICPEM 2009), Vol 6 - Cost Benefits Analysis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yu, H.G. (2009), The citation analysis of the olympic SCI papers from 1990 to 2008. *Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Public Economics and Management (ICPEM 2009), Vol 6 - Cost Benefits Analysis*, 242-245.

Abstract: Thematic trends and challenging issues in Olympic research are analyzed based on the metadata of 1515 research papers indexed in Science Citation Index (SCI) database between 1990 and 2008. The following issues are specifically addressed as 1) all- time prominent challenges in Olympic research, 2) a trend of progression in Olympic research, 3) the structure and dynamics of the Olympic research community. Cite Space, a progressive domain visualization tool, is utilized to identify and visualize the movement of research fronts and intellectual bases, persistent clusters of papers, and the evolution of coauthor ship networks as well as citation networks. The result contributes an in depth analysis of a major forum of Olympic research and a systematic and streamlined method to keep abreast of the history and the state of the research of Olympic papers.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Analysis, Citespace, Olympic Papers, Progressive Knowledge Domain Visualization, Research, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index

# Title: Proceedings of the 2011 2nd International Congress on Computer Applications and Computational Science Advances in Intelligent and Soft Computing

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 2011 2nd International Congress on Computer Applications and Computational Science Advances in Intelligent and Soft Computing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Hamadicharef, B. (2012), Scientometric study of the *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering* 1980-2010. *Proceedings of the 2011 2nd International Congress on Computer Applications and Computational Science Advances in Intelligent and Soft Computing*, **144**, 101-106.

Full Text: 2012\Pro Int Con Com App Com Sci Adv Int Sof Com144, 101.pdf

Abstract: In this paper a scientometric study on the IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering 1980-2010 is presented. Using the full records from the Thomson Reuters (ISI) Web of Science (WoS), The journal’s bibliometric measures are examined in terms of growth of literature, authorship characteristics, country of origin, distribution of articles’ citations and references, and finally graph network of the research collaborations. A keyword occurrence analysis was carried out on the articles’ title and the results used to create TagClouds showing perceptually their research importance. Furthermore, these TagClouds were created for the full 3 decades, shorter 5-year periods and most recent years, providing insights into potential research trends and help to relate them to major historic contributions in software engineering.

Keywords: 2nd, Analysis, Authorship, Bibliometric, Characteristics, Citations, Collaborations, Computer, Country, Country of Origin, Distribution, Engineering, Growth, ISI, Literature, Network, Origin, Potential, Recent, Records, References, Research, Research Trends, Science, Scientometric, Software, Software Engineering, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trends, Web of Science

# Title: Proceedings of IRNOP VII Project Research Conference

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of IRNOP VII Project Research Conference

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bredillet, C.N. (2006), Investigating the Future of Project Management: A co-word analysis approach. *Proceedings of IRNOP VII Project Research Conference*, 477-497.

Abstract: If Project Management (PM) is a well-accepted mode of managing organizations, more and more organizations are adopting PM in order to satisfy the diversified needs of application areas within a variety of industries and organizations. Concurrently, the number of PM practitioners and people involved at various level of qualification is vigorously rising. Thus the importance to characterize, define and understand this field and its underlying strength, basis and development is paramount. For this purpose we will referee to sociology of actor-networks and qualitative scientometrics leading to the choice of the co-word analysis method in enabling-us to capture the project management field and its dynamics. Results of a study based on the analysis of EBSCO Business Source Premier Database will be presented and some future trends and scenarios proposed. The main following trends are confirmed, in alignment with previous studies: continuous interest for the “cost engineering” aspects, on going interest for Economic aspects and contracts, how to deal with various project types (categorizations), The integration with Supply Chain Management and Learning and Knowledge Management Furthermore besides these continuous trends, we can note new areas of interest: the link between strategy and project, Governance, the importance of maturity (organizational performance and metrics, control) and Change Management. We see the actors (Professional Bodies, Governmental Bodies, Agencies, Universities, Industries, Researchers, and Practitioners) reinforcing. Their competing/cooperative strategies in the development of standards and certifications and moving to more “business oriented” relationships with their members and main stakeholders (Governments, Institutions like European Community, Industries, Agencies, NGOs...), at least at central level.

Keywords: Alignment, Analysis, Application, Approach, Choice, Co-Word Analysis, Contracts, Control, Development, Dynamics, Field, Integration, Management, Metrics, Mode, Needs, NGOs, Organizational, Performance, Purpose, Qualitative, Scenarios, Scientometrics, Sociology, Stakeholders, Standards, Strength, Trends

# Title: Proceedings of the 2008 Library Assessment Conference: Building Effective, Sustainable, Practical Assessment

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 2008 Library Assessment Conference: Building Effective, Sustainable, Practical Assessment

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Brennan, P. (2009), Research evaluation: Changing role for libraries? *Proceedings of the 2008 Library Assessment Conference: Building Effective, Sustainable, Practical Assessment*, 283-287.

Abstract: A shift is underway in academic institutions where the library is increasingly playing a central role in research evaluation and performance assessment. This shift is more visible in countries where comprehensive national level assessments are being implemented but even in decentralized educational systems such as that found in the United States, the library is involved in new ways as the institution undergoes assessment and impact exercises. The library is being called on to extend its traditional service provider role of supplying information and collecting data for periodic reviews to now implementing tools and systems that enable systematic institution-wide evaluation processes. This change for the library reflects a broader trend in all aspects of managing academic institutions. Performance measurement is an important component in managing the academic enterprise though also one where few guidelines, standards, or best practices exist. Indeed approaches to research evaluation vary by discipline, type of institution, and across geographic boundaries. Thomson Reuters, Scientific, through the Science Citation Index, has been at the center of this evolution by providing traditional research impact and bibliometrics analyses and also by providing institutional data and analyses on institutional, journal, and author productivity and impact. This paper will look at some of the drivers that are causing the shift in focus and the changing role for libraries within the academic institution. It will describe some of the data and tools-traditional and emerging-that are available for monitoring and assessing research performance. Measures will be discussed in the context of the library and its role in evaluating the journal collection, tracking the output of the researchers, and assessing the overall impact of the institution. Summary data from recent TS studies will be presented.

Keywords: Academic, Analyses, Assessing, Assessment, Assessments, Author Productivity, Best Practices, Bibliometrics, Boundaries, Change, Changing Role, Citation, Collection, Context, Data, Evaluation, Evolution, Exercises, Guidelines, Impact, Information, Institution, Institutional, Institutions, Journal, Measurement, Monitoring, National, Performance, Performance Measurement, Practices, Productivity, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Reviews, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Service, Standards, Systematic, Systems, Trend, United States

# Title: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

Full Journal Title: [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/00278424.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.

JCR Abbreviated Title: P Natl Acad Sci USA

ISSN: 0027-8424

Issues/Year: 26

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Natl Acad Sciences

Publisher Address: 2101 Constitution Ave NW, Washington, DC 20418

Subject Categories:

Multidisciplinary Sciences: Impact Factor 9.771, 3/59 (2010)

Lotka, A.J. (1920), Analytical note on certain rhythmic relations in organic systems. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **6** (7), 410-415.

Full Text: [-1959\PNAS6, 410.pdf](-1959\PNAS6,%20410.pdf)

Lotka, A.J. (1921), Note on moving equilibra. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **7** (6), 168-172.

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Lotka, A.J. (1921), Note on the economic conversion factors of energy. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **7** (7), 192-197.

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Lotka, A.J. (1922), Contribution to the energetics of evolution. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **8** (6), 147-151.

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Lotka, A.J. (1922), The stability of the normal age distribution. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **8** (11), 339-345.

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Lotka, A.J. (1923), Note on the relative abundance of the elements the earth’s crust. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **9** (3), 87-90.

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Lotka, A.J. (1928), Sterility in American marriages. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **14** (1), 99-109.

Full Text: [-1959\PNAS14, 99.pdf](-1959\PNAS14,%2099.pdf)

Lotka, A.J. (1929), Biometric functions in a population growing in accordance with a prescribed law. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **15** (10), 793-798.

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Lotka, A.J. (1932), Contribution to the mathematical theory capture I Conditions for capture. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **18** (2), 172-178.

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Adams, J. and Griliches, Z. (1996), Measuring science: An exploration. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **93**, 12664-12670.

Full Text: [1996\PNAS93, 12664.pdf](1996\PNAS93,%2012664.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the available United States data on academic research and development (R&D) expenditures and the number of papers published and the number of citations to these papersas possible measures of ‘output’ of this enterprise. We look atthese numbers for science and engineering as a whole, for fiveselected major fields, and at the individual university fieldlevel. The published data in *Science and Engineering Indicators*imply sharply diminishing returns to academic R&D using published papers as an ‘output’ measure. These data are quite problematic.Using a newer set of data on papers and citations, based on an‘expanding’ set of journals and the newly released Bureau of EconomicAnalysis R&D deflators, changes the picture drastically, eliminatingthe appearance of diminishing returns but raising the question of why the input prices of academic R&D are rising so much fasterthan either the gross domestic product deflator or the implicitR&D deflator in industry. A production function analysis of suchdata at the individual field level follows. It indicates significantdiminishing returns to ‘own’ R&D, with the R&D coefficients hoveringaround 0.5 for estimates with paper numbers as the dependent variable and around 0.6 if total citations are used as the dependent variable.When we substitute scientists and engineers in place of R&D asthe right-hand side variables, the coefficient on papers risesfrom 0.5 to 0.8, and the coefficient on citations rises from 0.6to 0.9, indicating systematic measurement problems with R&D asthe sole input into the production of scientific output. But allowingfor individual university field effects drives these numbers downsignificantly below unity. Because in the aggregate both papernumbers and citations are growing as fast or faster than R&D, this finding can be interpreted as leaving a major, yet unmeasured, role for the contribution of spillovers from other fields, otheruniversities, and other countries.

? Day, T. and Taylor, P.D. (1998), Chromosomal drive and the evolution of meiotic nondisjunction and trisomy in humans. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **95** (5), 2361-2365.

Full Text: [1998\PNAS95, 2361.pdf](1998\PNAS95,%202361.pdf)

Abstract: Trisomy is a genetic abnormality of considerable medical importance, The most familiar example is trisomy 21, which causes Down Syndrome [Cummings, M, R. (1988) Human Heredity: Principles and Issues (West Publishing Company, New York)], In a classic paper, Axelrod and Hamilton [Axelrod, R, & Hamilton, W. D, (1981) Science 211, 1390-1396] offered a chromosomal drive (CD) hypothesis based on the game iterated prisoner’s dilemma (IPD) to explain the evolution of an increased frequency of trisomic pregnancies with maternal age, In this paper we explore this hypothesis and its predictions in detail, On closer examination we find that IPD does not provide an adequate model for the CD hypothesis. Therefore, we develop a more suitable model and explore the conditions necessary for it to explain maternal age-dependent trisomy, Our results demonstrate that a relationship between the decay of a female’s reproductive potential and chromosomal drive must exist for the CD hypothesis to work. With appropriate parameter values, a comparison of model predictions with empirical estimates for the age-dependence of trisomy reveals a striking correspondence, We point out a close correspondence between other predictions made by the CD hypothesis and empirical observations, as well.

Keywords: Abnormalities, Age, Aneuploidy, Cd, Comparison, Down-Syndrome, Drive, Estimates, Evolution, Examination, Familiar, Genetic, Human Oocytes, Humans, Mar, Maternal, Maternal Age, Maternal-Age, Mechanism, Medical, Meiosis-II, Model, Older Women, Potential, Predictions, Publishing, Rates, Science, Selection, Work

Notes: highly cited

? Newman, M.E.J. (2001), The structure of scientific collaboration networks. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **98** (2), 404-409.

Full Text: [2001\PNAS98, 404.pdf](2001\PNAS98,%20404.pdf)

Abstract: The structure of scientific collaboration networks is investigated. Two scientists are considered connected if they have authored a paper together and explicit networks of such connections are constructed by using data drawn from a number of databases, including MEDLINE (biomedical research), The Los Alamos e-Print Archive (physics), and NCSTRL (computer science). I show that these collaboration networks form “small worlds,” in which randomly chosen pairs of scientists are typically separated by only a short path of intermediate acquaintances. I further give results for mean and distribution of numbers of collaborators of authors, demonstrate the presence of clustering in the networks, and highlight a number of apparent differences in the patterns of collaboration between the fields studied.

Keywords: Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Clustering, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Constructed, Data, Databases, Distribution, MEDLINE, Networks, Research, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Structure

Carlson, J.M. and Doyle, J. (2002), Complexity and robustness. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **99** (3), 2538-2545.

Full Text: [2002\PNAS99, 2538.pdf](2002\PNAS99,%202538.pdf)

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Full Text: [2002\PNAS99, 9113.pdf](2002\PNAS99,%209113.pdf)

Abstract: Fifty years ago a classic paper by W. W. Rubey [(1951) Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 62, 1111-1148] examined various hypotheses regarding the origin of sea water and concluded that the most likely hypothesis was volcanic outgassing, a view that was generally accepted by earth scientists for the next several decades. More recent work suggests that the rate of subduction of water is much larger than the volcanic outgassing rate, lending support to hypotheses that either ocean volume has decreased with time, or that the imbalance is offset by continuous replenishment of water by cometary impacts. These alternatives are required in the absence of additional mechanisms for the return of water from subducting lithosphere to the Earth’s surface. Our recent work on crustal permeability suggests a large capacity for water upflow through tectonically active continental crust, resulting in a heretofore unrecognized degassing pathway that can accommodate the water subduction rate. Escape of recycled water via delivery from the mantle through zones of active metamorphism eliminates the mass-balance argument for the loss of ocean volume or extraterrestrial sources.

Keywords: Alternatives, Basalts, Capacity, Coast, Continental-Crust, Dehydration, Delivery, Impacts, Mass Balance, Mass-Balance, Mechanisms, Metamorphism, Origin, Permeability, Recent, Recycled Water, Sources, Support, Surface, Systems, Volume, Water, Work, World

? Kirshner, R.P. (2004), Hubble’s diagram and cosmic expansion. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **101** (1), 8-13.

Full Text: [2004\PNAS101, 8.pdf](2004\PNAS101,%208.pdf)

Abstract: Edwin Hubble’s classic article on the expanding universe appeared in PNAS in 1929 [Hubble, E. P. (1929) Proc. Natl. Acad Sci. USA 15, 168-173]. The chief result, that a galaxy’s distance is proportional to its redshift, is so well known and so deeply embedded into the language of astronomy through the Hubble diagram, the Hubble constant, Hubble’s Law, and the Hubble time, that the article itself is rarely referenced. Even though Hubble’s distances have a large systematic error, Hubble’s velocities come chiefly from Vesto Melvin Slipher, and the interpretation in terms of the de Sitter effect is out of the mainstream of modern cosmology, this article opened the way to investigation of the expanding, evolving, and accelerating universe that engages today’s burgeoning field of cosmology.

Keywords: Accelerating Universe, Brightness, Constant, Deceleration, Discovery, Error, Field, IA Supernovae, Interpretation, Investigation, Light-Curve, P, Pnas, Precision, Redshift Survey, Time Dilation, USA

Notes: highly cited, MModel

? Hirsch, J.E. (2005), An index to quantify an individual’s scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **102** (46), 16569-16572.

Full Text: [2005\PNAS102, 16569.pdf](2005\PNAS102,%2016569.pdf)

Abstract: I propose the index h, defined as the number of papers with citation number >= h, as a useful index to characterize the scientific output of a researcher.

Keywords: Citation, Research, Scientific Output, Scientific Research

? Kinney, A.L. (2007), National scientific facilities and their science impact on nonbiomedical research. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **104** (46), 17943-17947.

Full Text: [2007\PNAS104, 17943.pdf](2007\PNAS104,%2017943.pdf)

Abstract: The “h Index” proposed by Hirsch [Hirsch JE (2005) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 102:16569-16573] is a good indicator of the impact of a scientist’s research and has the advantage of being objective. When evaluating departments, institutions, or laboratories, the importance of the h Index can be further enhanced when it is properly calibrated for the size of the group. Particularly acute is the issue of federally funded facilities whose number of actively publishing scientists frequently dwarfs that of academic departments. Recently, Molinari and Molinari [Molinari JF, Molinari A (2008) Scientometrics, in press] developed a methodology that shows that the h Index has a universal growth rate for large numbers of papers, allowing for meaningful comparisons between institutions. An additional challenge when comparing large institutions is that fields have distinct internal cultures, with different typical rates of publication and citation; biology is more highly cited than physics, for example. For this reason, the present study has focused on the physical sciences, engineering, and technology and has excluded biomedical research. Comparisons between individual disciplines are reported here to provide a framework. Generally, it was found that the universal growth rate of Molinari and Molinari holds well across the categories considered, testifying to the robustness of both their growth law and our results. The goal here is to set the highest standard of comparison for federal investment in science. Comparisons are made of the nation’s preeminent private and public institutions. We find that many among the national science facilities compare favorably in research impact with the nation’s leading universities.

Keywords: Academic, Biology, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Challenge, Citation, Comparison, Engineering, Facilities, Federally Funded Facilities, Framework, Group, Growth, Growth Rate, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Impact, Index, Indicator, Institutions, Law, Methodology, National, NOV, Papers, Physical, Physical Sciences, Public, Publication, Publishing, Rates, Research, Robustness, Science, Science Metrics, Sciences, Scientometrics, Size, Standard, Technology, Universities, USA

Notes: highly cited

? Hirsch, J.E. (2007), Does the *h Index* have predictive power? *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **104** (49), 19193-19198.

Full Text: [2007\PNAS104, 19193.pdf](2007\PNAS104,%2019193.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric measures of individual scientific achievement are of particular interest if they can be used to predict future achievement. Here we report results of an empirical study of the predictive power of the h Index compared with other indicators. Our findings indicate that the h Index is better than other indicators considered (total citation count, citations per paper, and total paper count) in predicting future scientific achievement. We discuss reasons for the superiority of the h Index.

Keywords: Achievement, Citation, Citations, h Index, h-Index, Indicators, Prediction, Scientists

? Kister, A.E. and Phillips, J.C. (2008), A stringent test for hydrophobicity scales: Two proteins with 88% sequence identity but different structure and function. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **105** (27), 9233-9237.

Full Text: [2008\PNAS105, 9233.pdf](2008\PNAS105,%209233.pdf)

Abstract: Protein-protein interactions (protein functionalities) are mediated by water, which compacts individual proteins and promotes close and temporarily stable large-area protein-protein interfaces. in their classic article, Kyte and Doolittle (KD) concluded that the “simplicity and graphic nature of hydrophobicity scales make them very useful tools for the evaluation of protein structures.” In practice; however, attempts to develop hydrophobicity scales (for example, compatible with classical force fields (CFF) in calculating the energetics of protein folding) have encountered many difficulties. Here, we suggest an entirely different approach based on the idea that proteins are self-organized networks, subject to evolving finite-scale criticality (like some network glasses). We test this proposal against two small proteins that are delicately balanced between alpha and alpha/beta structures, with different functions encoded with only 12% of their amino acids. This example explains why protein structure prediction is so challenging, and it provides a severe test for the accuracy and content of hydrophobicity scales. This method confirms KD’s evaluation and at the same time suggests that protein structure, dynamics, and function can be best discussed without using CFF.

Keywords: Accuracy, Amino Acids, Approach, Design, Dynamics, Energetics, Evaluation, Folding, Force, Function, Functions, Interfaces, Method, Network, Networks, Practice, Prediction, Protein, Proteins, Scales, Self-Organized, Self-Organized Criticality, Small, Structure, Water

? Radicchi, F., Fortunato, S. and Castellano, C. (2008), Universality of citation distributions: Toward an objective measure of scientific impact. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **105** (45), 17268-17272.

Full Text: [2008\PNAS105, 17268.pdf](2008\PNAS105,%2017268.pdf)

Abstract: We study the distributions of citations received by a single publication within several disciplines, spanning broad areas of science. We show that the probability that an article is cited c times has large variations between different disciplines, but all distributions are rescaled on a universal curve when the relative indicator c(f) = c/c(0) is considered, where c(0) is the average number of citations per article for the discipline. In addition we show that the same universal behavior occurs when citation distributions of articles published in the same field, but in different years, are compared. These findings provide a strong validation of cf as an unbiased indicator for citation performance across disciplines and years. Based on this indicator, we introduce a generalization of the h Index suitable for comparing scientists working in different fields.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Analysis, h Index, Scientometric Indicators, Field-Normalization, Cross-Field, h-Index, Science, Publication, Performance, Output, Power, Model

? Dias, M.B., Reyes-Gonzalez, L., Veloso, F.M. and Casman, E.A. (2010), Effects of the USA PATRIOT Act and the 2002 Bioterrorism Preparedness Act on select agent research in the United States. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **107** (21), 9556-9561.

Full Text: [2010\PNAS107, 9556.pdf](2010\PNAS107,%209556.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of the Bacillus anthracis and Ebola virus archival literature was conducted to determine whether negative consequences of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act and the 2002 Bioterrorism Preparedness Act on US select agent research could be discerned. Indicators of the health of the field, such as number of papers published per year, number of researchers authoring papers, and influx rate of new authors, indicated an overall stimulus to the field after 2002. As measured by interorganizational coauthorships, both B. anthracis and Ebola virus research networks expanded after 2002 in terms of the number of organizations and the degree of collaboration. Coauthorship between US and non US scientists also grew for Ebola virus but contracted for the subset of B. anthracis research that did not involve possession of viable, virulent bacteria. Some non-US institutions were dropped, and collaborations with others intensified. Contrary to expectations, research did not become centralized around a few gatekeeper institutions. Two negative effects were detected. There was an increased turnover rate of authors in the select agent community that was not observed in the control organism (Klebsiella pneumoniae) research community. However, the most striking effect observed was not associated with individual authors or institutions; it was a loss of efficiency, with an approximate 2- to 5-fold increase in the cost of doing select agent research as measured by the number of research papers published per millions of US research dollars awarded.

Keywords: Act, Analysis, Authors, Bacillus, Bacillus Anthracis, Bacteria, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biosecurity Policy, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborations, Community, Control, Cost, Ebola Virus, Effects, Efficiency, Field, Health, Indicators, Institutions, Klebsiella, Klebsiella Pneumoniae, Literature, Networks, Papers, Research, Research Networks, Research Productivity, United States, US, USA

? Peterson, G.J., Presse, S. and Dill, K.A. (2010), Nonuniversal power law scaling in the probability distribution of scientific citations. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **107** (37), 16023-16027.

Full Text: [2010\PNAS107, 16023.pdf](2010\PNAS107,%2016023.pdf)

Abstract: We develop a model for the distribution of scientific citations. The model involves a dual mechanism: in the direct mechanism, the author of a new paper finds an old paper A and cites it. In the indirect mechanism, the author of a new paper finds an old paper A only via the reference list of a newer intermediary paper B, which has previously cited A. By comparison to citation databases, we find that papers having few citations are cited mainly by the direct mechanism. Papers already having many citations (“classics”) are cited mainly by the indirect mechanism. The indirect mechanism gives a power-law tail. The “tipping point” at which a paper becomes a classic is about 25 citations for papers published in the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science database in 1981, 31 for Physical Review D papers published from 1975-1994, and 37 for all publications from a list of high h-Index chemists assembled in 2007. The power-law exponent is not universal. Individuals who are highly cited have a systematically smaller exponent than individuals who are less cited.

Keywords: Author, Citation, Citations, Companies, Cumulative Advantage, Databases, Evolution, Fluctuations, Graph Theory, h Index, h-Index, Highly-Cited, ISI, Master Equation, Mechanism, Model, Networks, Papers, Preferential Attachment, Publications, Review, Science, Scientific Information, Web of Science, Zipfs Law

? Wingen, L.U., Munster, T., Faigl, W., Deleu, W., Sommer, H., Saedler, H. and Theissen, G. (2012), Molecular genetic basis of pod corn (*Tunicate maize*). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **109** (18), 7115-7120.

Full Text: [2012\PNAS109, 7115.pdf](2012\PNAS109,%207115.pdf)

Abstract: Pod corn is a classic morphological mutant of maize in which the mature kernels of the cob are covered by glumes, in contrast to generally grown maize varieties in which kernels are naked. Pod corn, known since pre-Columbian times, is the result of a dominant gain-of-function mutation at the Tunicate (Tu) locus. Some classic articles of 20th century maize genetics reported that the mutant Tu locus is complex, but molecular details remained elusive. Here, we show that pod corn is caused by a cis-regulatory mutation and duplication of the ZMM19 MADS-box gene. Although the WT locus contains a single-copy gene that is expressed in vegetative organs only, mutation and duplication of ZMM19 in Tu lead to ectopic expression of the gene in the inflorescences, thus conferring vegetative traits to reproductive organs.

Keywords: Articles, Asip Gene, Classic Articles, Compound Locus, Copy Number Variation, Corn, Domestication, Ectopic Expression, Expression, Expression Analysis, Gene, Genetic, Genetics, Lead, Locus, Mads-Box Genes, Maize, Morphological Novelty, Mutation, Origin, Osmads22, Plants, Rice, SVP, Transcription Factor

? Fang, F.C., Steen, R.G. and Casadevall, A. (2012), Misconduct accounts for the majority of retracted scientific publications. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **109** (42), 17028-17033.

Full Text: [2012\PNAS109, 17028.pdf](2012/PNAS109,%2017028.pdf)

Abstract: A detailed review of all 2,047 biomedical and life-science research articles indexed by PubMed as retracted on May 3, 2012 revealed that only 21.3% of retractions were attributable to error. In contrast, 67.4% of retractions were attributable to misconduct, including fraud or suspected fraud (43.4%), duplicate publication (14.2%), and plagiarism (9.8%). Incomplete, uninformative or misleading retraction announcements have led to a previous underestimation of the role of fraud in the ongoing retraction epidemic. The percentage of scientific articles retracted because of fraud has increased similar to 10-fold since 1975. Retractions exhibit distinctive temporal and geographic patterns that may reveal underlying causes.

Keywords: Article.See, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical, Biomedical Publishing, Epidemic, Error, Ethics, Indo-Mediterranean Diet, Journals, Protein-Kinase, Publication, Publications, PUBMED, Reforms, Research, Research Misconduct, Review, Role, Science, Scientific Publications, Temporal, Trial

? Cattaneo, A. (2013), Immunosympathectomy as the first phenotypic knockout with antibodies. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **110** (13), 4877-4885.

Full Text: [2013\PNAS110, 4877.pdf](2013/PNAS110,%204877.pdf)

Abstract: In a PNAS Classic Article published in 1960, Rita Levi-Montalcini offered formal and conclusive proof that endogenous NGF was responsible for the survival of sympathetic neurons in vivo. Thus ended an experimental tour de force lasting a decade, starting with the demonstration that a humoral factor, produced from a tumor transplanted in a chicken embryo, was responsible for stimulating outgrowth of nerve fibers from sympathetic and sensory neurons. From a more general methodological point of view, this work provided a breakthrough in the quest to achieve targeted loss of function and experimentally validate the function of biological molecules. Finally, this work provided an example of the ablation of a specific neuronal subpopulation in an otherwise intact nervous system, an immunological knife of unsurpassed effectiveness and precision. The novelty and the importance of the PNAS Classic Article is discussed here, collocating it within the context of the particular moment of the NGF discovery saga, of Rita Levi-Montalcini’s scientific and academic career, and of the general scientific context of those years. This seminal work, involving the use of antibodies for phenotypic knockout in vivo, planted seeds that were to bear new fruit many years later with the advent of monoclonal antibodies and recombinant antibody technologies.

Keywords: Anti-Ngf Antibodies, Antibodies, Antibody, Article, Bear, Biological, Breakthrough, Congenital Insensitivity, Context, Discovery, Effectiveness, Embryo, Experimental, Fibers, First, Force, Function, General, Intrabodies, Intracellular Antibodies, Mar, Nerve Fibers, Nerve Growth-Factor, Neurons, Novelty, Pain, Pnas, Precision, Protein, Protein Interference, Protein Knockout, Root Ganglion Neurons, Salivary-Glands, Snake Venom, Survival, Sympathetic-Ganglia, Technologies, Transgenic Mice, Tumor, Work

# Title: 2011 Proceedings of PICMET 11: Technology Management in the Energy-Smart World (PICMET)

Full Journal Title: 2011 Proceedings of PICMET 11: Technology Management in the Energy-Smart World (PICMET)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chen, J.K.C., Ho, Y.S., Wang, M.H. and Wu, Y.R. (2011), Perspective research entrepreneurship output performance in 1992-2009. in *2011 Proceedings of PICMET 11: Technology Management in the Energy-Smart World* (*PICMET*), (Edited by Kocaoglu, D.F., Anderson, T.R., and Daim, T.U.).

Full Text: [2011\PICMET, 1.pdf](2011/PICMET,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims on research entrepreneurship output performance from 1992 to 2009. Data are based on the online version of ISI Web of Science from 1992 to 2009 focusing on SSCI publishing paper that topic is to respect on entrepreneurship. This study synthetically uses the bibliometric method, study entrepreneurship institute and country analysis, source title, author keyword, and keyword plus analysis, to map global research entrepreneurship during the period of 1992-2009. The data shows research entrepreneurship performance top fifty countries ranking is USA, UK, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Australia, France, Italy, Finland, Israel, Singapore, Denmark and Switzerland. The top ten publication institutes is Univ Nottingham, UK; Indiana Univ, USA; Max Planck Inst Econ, Germany; Univ Minnesota, USA; Babson Coll, USA; Harvard Univ, USA; Rensselaer Polytech Inst, USA; Univ Illinois, USA; Erasmus Univ, Netherlands and Case Western Reserve Univ, USA. The result finding four issues of innovation, entrepreneurship capital, corporate culture, and economic growth are the most popular issues in the research entrepreneurship field in the future. This investigation will help researchers realize the panorama of global research entrepreneurship trend, and establish further research direction.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Knowledge, Trends, Innovativeness

? Kok, O.M., Basoglu, N. and Daim, T. (2011), Exploring the success factors of electronic health record systems adoption. in *2011 Proceedings of PICMET 11: Technology Management in the Energy-Smart World* (*PICMET*), (Edited by Kocaoglu, D.F., Anderson, T.R., and Daim, T.U.).

Abstract: In our era with the innovations in the telecommunications and information technologies; use of e-electronic services has increased in many areas. Health is one of affected these areas by technologies. In the last decades Health Information Systems (HIS) have developed many new technologies. Telemedicine, telehealth and electronic health records can be counted as the main areas in this industry.

Health Information Systems are used by many different types of users such as patients, doctors, administration and application developers. So they all have difficulties in both using and developing these systems. This research will focus on the factors that users are affected in using the Electronic Health Record (EHR) from the technological and organizational perspective. Affecting factors of the adoption in EHR from the doctors perspective will be analyzed. Then a model will be proposed.

Keywords: Medical-Records, Information-Technology, User Acceptance, Care, Quality

# Title: PICMET’12: Proceedings - Technology Management for Emerging Technologies

Full Journal Title: PICMET’12: Proceedings - Technology Management for Emerging Technologies

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. (2012), Knowledge map of service innovation. in *PICMET’12: Proceedings - Technology Management for Emerging Technologies*, (Edited by Kocaoglu, D.F., Anderson, T.R., and Daim, T.U.), 3100-3112.

Abstract: Service Innovation for the purpose of raising service quality and service productivity has been moving toward the center of business transformation in knowledge-based economy. To accelerate the growth of service innovation, an overall picture of how service innovation has been developed should be provided to contribute to this field. To obtain the above research purpose, this study proposes a way of mapping service innovation research structure by quantitatively analyzing service innovation research papers retrieved from Web of Science database. A total of 224 papers are retrieved in this study and 160 papers which contain keywords are chosen for research structure visualization. Service innovation research networks are quantitatively investigated by combining network theory and keyword co-occurrence. Contour maps of service innovation are also created on the basis of networks for visualization.

Keywords: Co-Word Analysis, Neural-Network Research, Bibliometric Analysis, Database Tomography, Technology Literature, Science, Scientometrics, Cartography, Field, Intelligence

# Title: Proceedings of the 2009 Second Pacific-Asia Conference on Web Mining and Web-Based Application

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of the 2009 Second Pacific-Asia Conference on Web Mining and Web-Based Application

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wu, C.Z., Lei, H., Yan, X.P. and Zhou, F. (2009), Data mining for bibliometric analysis of traffic flow. in *Proceedings of the 2009 Second Pacific-Asia Conference on Web Mining and Web-Based Application*, (Edited by Tian, X. and Qi, L.), Wuhan, China, 28-31.

Abstract: The quantitative analyses of the traffic flow research performance was made based on 3870 papers published in Science Citation Index(expanded) -indexed periodicals from 1976 to 2005. Bradford’s law was used to find the core journals of traffic flow. The total impact factor was proposed to evaluate the contribution of authors. Annual production, document type, language distribution of publications, page count, number of references, geographical distribution of research output, and key words in traffic flow filed were performed. The results indicated that English was the dominant language; eight-page papers (347, 8.97%) dominated most of the documents; the average documents published per journal was 3.79; collaboration of one to four authors was the most popular level of co-authorship; the most prolific author was Nagatani,T with 112.435 total impact factor; the authors came from 84 countries; USA is the top producing country with 1359 publications of the total output; there were eight keywords with frequency over 100 times; the highest frequency keyword was traffic flow with 378(12.52%).

Keywords: Data Mining in Transportation, Traffic Flow, Bibliometric Analysis, Transportation, Quantitative Analyses, Model, Information

# Title: Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B-Biological Sciences

Continues [Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series B-Containing Papers of a Biological Character](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/09501193?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 76 - 115 (1905-1934)

Continues [[Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B-Biological Sciences](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/00804649.html)](http://uk.jstor.org/browse/09501193?frame=noframe&userID=527bfbc0@ic.ac.uk/018258cb3a95110217e8942d&dpi=3&config=jstor), Vols. 116 - 240 (1934-1990)

Continues [Proceedings: Biological Sciences](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/09628452.html), Vols. 241 - 266 (1990-1999)

Full Journal Title: [Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B-Biological Sciences](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/00804649.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Proc. R. Soc. Lond. Ser. B-Biol. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: P Roy Soc Lond B Bio

ISSN: 0962-8452

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country England

Language: English

Publisher: Royal Soc London

Publisher Address: 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG, England

Subject Categories:

Biology: Impact Factor

Cole, F.J. (1951), History of Micro-Dissection. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B-Biological Sciences*, **138** (891), 159-187.

Full Text: [-1959\Pro Roy Soc Lon Ser B-Bio Sci138, 159.pdf](-1959\Pro%20Roy%20Soc%20Lon%20Ser%20B-Bio%20Sci138,%20159.pdf)

# Title: Productions Animales (Paris)

Full Journal Title: Productions Animales (Paris)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Clement, F. and Bassecoulard, E. (2004), A bibliographic study about equine research. *Productions Animales (Paris)*, **17** (1), 69-76.

Abstract: In order to map the international landscape of equine research, a bibliometric study has been performed on the relevant literature published between 1998 and 2000. Data have been extracted both from the CAB abstracts from CAB International database and the Current Contents database from the Institute for Scientific Information. After unification of the two datasets, 6775 notices related to horses have been issued from scientific journals (64%), transfer publications (31%) or conference proceedings (6%). The topics of research interest have been indentified by am automatic clustering of the key-words. Pathology, locomotion-training, reproduction, nutrition, genetics, social sciences represent 56%, 17%, 11%7 5%, 4% and 4% of notices respectively. Behaviour, feral-donkeys species and doping represent 1% of notices each. A publication has been assigned to the countries of the contributing institutions. USA and EU represent the main producers with 40 and 36% of scientific articles. Besides the USA, the main producers of scientific articles are the United Kingdom (12.5%), Germany (6.3%), Japan (4.3%), Canada (3.8%), Australia (3.8%) and France (3.4%). However on the all production, France comes at the 4th rank because of the national oriented litterature. France is mainly involved in reproduction, social sciences and doping, so on the contrary, pathology and behaviour are less studied in France than in others countries. << Ile de France >> area accounts for 33.5% of french notices. The other important french areas for equine research are the Centre, Rhone-Alpes, Pays de Loire, Midi-Pyrenees and Basse-Normandie regions. No french town appears among the 25 leading towns because of the geographic spreading of equine research teams all over the country.

# Title: Profesional de la Informacion

Full Journal Title: [Profesional de la Información](http://elprofesionaldelainformacion.metapress.com/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=parent&backto=homemainpublications,1,1;)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rojo, R. and Gómez, I. (2006), An analysis of the scientific and technological output of the Spanish Information and Communication Technologies industry. *Profesional de la Información*, **15** (3), 190-201.

Full Text: [2006\Pro In15, 190.pdf](2006\Pro%20In15,%20190.pdf)

Abstract: This study presents a general view of the scientific and technological production in the ICT sector of the industry in Spain during the period 1996-2000 and its relative weight in the national production, through bibliometric techniques, with the aim of exploring the character of its outputs, both in terms of publications and patents, focusing the attention on the position and contribution of Spanish ICT scientific and technological capabilities. Indicators at macro-meso level are presented by: geographic region, thematic areas and enterprises. Results about scientific activity in companies show a very short commitment to R+D, low number of patents, scarce participation in international publications, as well as insufficient interaction between public and private sectors. Scientific production comes basically from I public sector (Universities and CSIC), while the technological activity is located in very few enterprises which patent mainly in the Spanish office. A closer look into Spanish regions reflects a high concentration in Madrid and Catalonia in publications; nevertheless, Navarra and Basque Country stand out in patents. Results reflect that Industry is not taking advantage of the public sector research efforts for its development.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citations, Commitment, Concentration, Development, Enterprises, Flows, General, Information and Communication, Innovation, Interaction, Low, Output, Participation, Patents, Performance, Position, Production, Publications, Regions, Research, Science, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish Regions, Techniques, Technological Activity, Technologies

? de Moya-Anegón, F., Vargas-Quesada, B., Chinchilla-Rodríguez, Z., Corera-Álvarez, E., González-Molina, A., Muñoz-Fernández, F.J. and Herrero-Solana, V. (2006), Visualizing and analyzing the Spanish science structure: ISI Web of Science 1990-2005. *Profesional de la Información*, **15** (4), 258-269.

Full Text: [2006\Pro In15, 258.pdf](2006\Pro%20In15,%20258.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents the structure of Spanish science from 1990 to 2005. Based on ISI subject-category co-citation, including natural sciences, social sciences and arts & humanities, and combining both social network analysis (SNA) and pruning algorithms such as pathfinder-networks (Pfnet) and other information layout algorithms like Kama-dada-Kawai’s, the basic structure of Spanish science is shown through its essential relations. The results are bibliometric-maps (scientograms) revealing the macrostructure, microstructure and the backbone of Spanish science and making possible its analysis and explanation.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Citation, Cocitation, Domain Analysis, Domains, Graphs, Information, Information Visualization, ISI, Maps, Microstructure, Natural, Networks, Science, Sciences, Scientific Output, Social, Social Network, Social Sciences, Spain, Structure

? Aleixandre-Benavent, R., Valderrama-Zurián, J.C. and González-Alcaide, G. (2007), Scientific journals impact factor: Limitations and alternative indicators. *Profesional de la Información*, **16** (1), 4-11.

Full Text: [2007\Pro In16, 4.pdf](2007\Pro%20In16,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Impact Factor measures the average number of times that articles published in the last two years are cited in the current year In spite of its limitations, the evaluation agencies of some countries like Spain use it in research assessment, generating a deep unease within some circles that consider its use inappropriate and indiscriminate. As all alternative to the Impact Factor of Thomson ISI, other indicators have been proposed, although none of them have achieved sufficient acceptance and widespread use to be systematically applied. Among Spanish initiatives, most notable are the Potential Impact Factor of The Spanish Medical Journals, developed by the Siniac team (Information systems and research activity indicators) from the Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion Lopez Pinero (Valencia, Spain), and the Indice de impacto de las revistas espanolas de ciencias sociales (In-Recs), developed by the EC3 research group at Library and Documentation department of Granada University (Spain).

Keywords: Activity, Assessment, Behavior, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Indicators, Current, Evaluation, Group, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index, Indicators, ISI, Journals, Limitations, Patterns, Research, Research Assessment, Spain, Team

? (2007), The Hirsch h Index: Its application to several of the most outstanding Spanish scientists. *Profesional de la Información*, **16** (1), 47-49

Full Text: [2007\Pro In16, 47.pdf](2007\Pro%20In16,%2047.pdf)

Keywords: h Index, h-Index, Hirsch

? Costas, R. and Bordons, M. (2007), A critical view of the h-Index: Observations based on a practical application. *Profesional de la Información*, **16** (5), 427-432.

Full Text: [2007\Pro In16, 427.pdf](2007\Pro%20In16,%20427.pdf)

Abstract: The possible use of h-Index in the evaluation of individual researchers has raised great concern among policy-makers and scientists themselves. Research is needed to determine the advantages and limitations of this new indicator A study of publications in the Web of Science, 1994-2004, applied the h-Index to researchers working in the natural resources area at the Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC). One of the findings presented is that the h-Index detected the most outstanding scientists; however scientists who follow a selective publication strategy, publishing a relatively low number of documents that are frequently cited, could be penalized for this approach in h-Index based evaluations. The authors emphasize the need to avoid the specific limitations of each indicator by combining indicators in the evaluation process.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Analysis, Evaluation, h Index, h-Index, Indicator, Indicators, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Research Evaluation, Science Policy, Web of Science

? Díaz-Pérez, M. and de Moya-Anegón, F. (2008), Patent analysis as a strategy for innovative decisionmaking. *Profesional de la Información*, **17** (3), 293-302.

Full Text: [2008\Pro In17, 293.pdf](2008\Pro%20In17,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: Applying metric analysis to the information contained in patent documentation has become one of the principal techniques for modeling technology scenarios for government, business and industry, research institutes, projects, etc. We propose using bibliometric indicators for patent research, identifying patterns and trends based on available technological evidence as well as detecting possible social networks in the “hidden web”, which permits effective decisionmaking in the research context. A case study is used to demonstrate these concepts, analysing the EU4 patents database and processing it with a tool developed by Pinar del Rio University. Ucinet software is used on occasion to map existing social networks. This makes it possible to produce results that demonstrate the relevance of patentometric studies to research projects, including the possibility of redirecting the objectives of a research project on the basis of this analysis.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Business, Case Study, Context, Database, Documentation, Evidence, Indicators, Information, Modeling, Networks, Patent, Patents, Relevance, Research, Scenarios, Social, Social Networks, Software, Techniques, Technology, Trends

? Trillo-Domínguez, M. and de Moya-Anegón, F. (2008), A scientometric approach to communication search: The Marshall McLuhan case. *Profesional de la Información*, **17** (3), 303-309.

Full Text: [2008\Pro In17, 303.pdf](2008\Pro%20In17,%20303.pdf)

Abstract: The application of the Cameo (Characterizations: Automatically Made and Edited Online) bibliometric technique -one of the most advanced methodologies for the analysis and representation of information- to the research history 1 of Marshall McLuhan allows us to create a scientific portrait of this Canadian communications expert. The Cameo portrait identifies McLuhan’s professional and academic interests, the authors that most heavily influenced his wave-breaking theories and the evolution of his line of thought in current trends of Communication. By analysing the relational information of citations contained in articles about McLuhan in the ISI Web of Science, we were able to create a map of his intellectual sojourns, including signposts of the most influential authors in his professional career, along with a second representation that shows the “footprints” his writings have left in the world.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Approach, Bibliometric, Cameo, Citations, Communication, Communications, Evolution, History, Information, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Mcluhan, Methodologies, Representation, Research, Scientometric, Trends, Web of Science, World

? Ruiz-Pérez, R., Jiménez-Contreras, E. and Delgado-López-Cózar, E. (2008), Thomson Scientific’s web-based bibliometric complements: Good and nice and free. *Profesional de la Información*, **17** (5), 559-563.

Full Text: [2008\Pro In17, 559.pdf](2008\Pro%20In17,%20559.pdf)

Abstract: The wide variety of bibliometric information resources offered for free by Thomson Scientific Science Match. coin are presented, and their major applications within scientific libraries are described.

Keywords: Applications, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Essential Science Indicators, Libraries, Research Performance Measurement, RPM, Science, Sciencewatch. Com, Scientific Performance, Thomson Scientific

Notes: CCountry

? Delgado-López-Cózar, E., Jiménez-Contreras, E. and Ruiz-Pérez, R. (2009), Spain and the world’s 25 top science countries in figures (1992-2008). *Profesional de la Información*, **18** (1), 81-86.

Full Text: [2009\Pro In18, 81.pdf](2009\Pro%20In18,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: Production and citation rankings of the top 25 world science countries art, presented from the free data provided by Thomson Reuters in ScienceWatch.com. The development of Spain is discussed in detail.

Keywords: Art, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Data, Development, Essential Science Indicators, Nations, Rankings, Science, Sciencewatch.Com, Scientific Performance, Scientific Publication, Spain, Thomson Reuters, World

? Scimago, G. (2009), Citation patterns of the journal El profesional de la information (EPI). *Profesional de la Información*, **18** (4), 433-436.

Full Text: [2009\Pro In18, 433.pdf](2009\Pro%20In18,%20433.pdf)

Abstract: Analysis of the citations received by the journal El Profesional de la Información (EPI) according to the databases ISI Science Citation Index (WoS) from Thomson Reuters, and Scopus from Elsevier which Index the journal since 2006. There are three main groups (or themes) recognized, that potentially can generate citations: bibliometrics, medicine, and library and information science in Spanish.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Databases, El Profesional De La Information, EPI, Impact Factor, ISI, ISI Thomson Reuters, JCR, Library and Information Science, Science, Science Citation Index, Scimago Journal Rank, Scopus, SJR, Social SCI, Web of Science, WoS

? Delgado-López-Cózar, E., Jiménez-Contreras, E. and Ruiz-Pérez, R. (2009), The Spanish science as seen through the Web of Science (1996-2007): The disciplines. *Profesional de la Información*, **18** (4), 437-443.

Full Text: [2009\Pro In18, 437.pdf](2009\Pro%20In18,%20437.pdf)

Abstract: From the information provided for free by Thomson Reuters in Science Watch. coin, production and citation data of the scientific disciplines are analyzed for Spain, determining the relative weight of each one both nationally, and internationally throughout the past 10 years.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Impact, National Science Indicators, Research Fields, Science, Sciencewatch.Com, Scientfic Perfrmance, Scientific Publication, Spain, Spain, Thomson Reuters, Web of Science

? Torres-Salinas, D., Ruiz-Pérez, R. and Delgado-López-Cózar, E. (2009), Google Scholar as a tool for research assessment. *Profesional de la Información*, **18** (5), 501-510.

Full Text: [2009\Pro In18, 501.pdf](2009\Pro%20In18,%20501.pdf)

Abstract: Google Scholar is a search engine that specializes in scientific information and in the identification of the citations that academic papers receive, making it a strong competitor,for other citations indexes. For this reason, several studies have attempted to evaluate its capacity as a bibliometric tool. Due to this interest, we present an introduction to its use and the advantages and disadvantages versus Scopus and Web of Science. First, its way of collecting information and features of its interface are analyzed. The following section describes the results that Google Scholar generates. Thirdly, we analyze the coverage of information sources and the different document types to be found, showing how this coverage universe offers different citations versus other products. Finally, we specify the standardization problems of Google Scholar and offer a number of precautions that must be taken into account when. using Google Scholar as an evaluation tool.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics Indicators, Citations, Citations, Cons, Coverage, Document Types, Evaluation, Google Academico, Google Scholar, Index, Indexes, Information, Interest, Papers, Pros, Research, Science, Scientific Information, Scientific Publications, Scopus, Scopus, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Torres-Salinas, D. (2009), Bibliometric assessment of universities with Scival of Elsevier. *Profesional de la Información*, **18** (6), 669-674.

Full Text: [2009\Pro In18, 669.pdf](2009\Pro%20In18,%20669.pdf)

Abstract: Research, its management and its policies represent a major effort for Spanish universities but few of these institutions have a scientific information system with bibliometric indicators for decision making. Aware of this gap, Elsevier has launched Scival. It is a web platform intended to assess institutions through maps and indicators calculated from the Scopus database. In this article we review this new product. We first describe the scientific basis of the platform that is based on the works of Klavan and Bojack about co-citation maps of science and the identification of paradigms. Secondly we describe its interface and its utilities, paying particular attention to the so-called Wheel of science. Finally, we discuss some critical aspects of Scival.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Elsevier, Maps of Science, Research, Science, Scientific Information Systems, Scival, Scopus, Universities

? Michán-Aguirre, L., Calderón-Rojas, R., Nitxin-Castañeda-Sortibrán, A. and Rodriguez-Arnaiz, R. (2010), Web applications for literature retrieval and analysis from PubMed. *Profesional de la Información*, **19** (3), 285-291.

Full Text: [2010\Pro In19, 285.pdf](2010/Pro%20In19,%20285.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the Web applications to manage literature in Biomedical Sciences. We identified, examined and described 28 academic utilities that perform automated analysis. They are user-friendly, and altogether provide better search, retrieval, management and meta-analysis (bibliometrics, network analyses and text mining) of PubMed literature in an efficient, automated, updated and systematized manner that facilitates the simultaneous handling of large quantities of paper records, making it possible for the user to choose the most relevant. All of these initiatives address the needs and challenges of bio-medical research in our time.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Google-Scholar, Network Analysis, Ontologies, Pubmed, Research, Search, Text Mining, Web

? Torres-Salinas, D., Bordons, M., Giménez-Toledo, E., Delgado-López-Cózar, E., Jiménez-Contreras, E. and Sanz-Casado, E. (2010), Integrated scientific journals classification (CIRC): A proposal for categorization of journals in social sciences and humanities. *Profesional de la Información*, **19** (6), 675-683.

Full Text: [2010\Pro In19, 675.pdf](2010\Pro%20In19,%20675.pdf)

Abstract: A proposal for a qualitative classification of scientific journals specialized in social sciences and humanities is presented. The main objective of CIRC (in Spanish, “Clasificacion integrada de revistas cientificas”) is to become a tool to obtain bibliometrics indicators for different levels of aggregation based on the quality of publications. The ranking is the result of consensus of experts in the field of bibliometrics and research evaluation. The resulting classification consists of four groups of journals (gA, gB, gC, gD) configured according to the visibility of the journals; a fifth group of excellence was created with the most relevant journals (gEx). To create groups and determine quality of the journals, various lists and databases referenced in Cneai and Aneca standards were used. Finally, we illustrate the use of CIRC applying it to the scientific production of the departments of Social Sciences at the University of Granada.

Keywords: Aneca, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Cneai, Databases, Evaluation, Field, Human Sciences, Indicators, Journal Classifications, Journals, Production, Publications, Quality of Publications, Rankings, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Social Sciences

? Torres-Salinas, D., Delgado-López-Cózar, E., García-Moreno-Torres, J. and Herrera, F. (2011), ISI rankings of universities in Spain by scientific field. *Profesional de la Información*, **20** (1), 111-118.

Full Text: [2011\Pro In20, 111.pdf](2011/Pro%20In20,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: The “ISI rankings of the spanish universities by scientific fields” report is described, and some of the results are presented. One of the essential characteristics of this new ranking, based on Thomson-Reuters products, is its organization into 12 fields of knowledge. The IFQ2A-Index indicator was used to sort the universities, synthesizing information from 6 bibliometric indicators. The results section presents some total indicators for the Spanish university system, showing a steady growth of scientific production but almost no change in the visibility of the journals. Furthermore, a detailed analysis of the results shows the dominance of Catalan universities in the 12 fields of knowledge analyzed during the period 2005-2009.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Characteristics, Citation Analysis, Field, Growth, IFQ2A-Index, Indicator, Indicators, Information, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Organization, Ranking, Rankings, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Spain, Subject Domains, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, University, Visibility

? Torres-Salinas, D., Garcia-Moreno-Torres, J., Robinson-Garcia, N., Delgado-Lopez-Cozar, E. and Herrera, F. (2011), ISI rankings of Spanish universities according to fields and scientific disciplines (2nd ed. 2011). *Profesional de la Información*, **20** (6), 701-709.

Full Text: [2011\Pro In20, 701.pdf](2011\Pro%20In20,%20701.pdf)

Abstract: The update of the ISI rankings of Spanish universities according to fields and scientific disciplines (2nd ed. 2011)15 presented. Specifically, in this second edition we focus on the inclusion of 19 new scientific disciplines and the creation of a dynamic new website. Various bibliometric analyses of the different rankings are also shown. Firstly, the updated data for the rankings on 12 scientific fields for the 2006-2010 period are presented focusing on the changes in the positions compared to the 2005-2009 period. Secondly, we present the results in the scientific disciplines during the 2006-2010 period, on the one hand for the Spanish university system as a whole, and on the other hand showing the major universities in 19 new disciplines. Finally we conclude that the 2nd edition of the ISI Rankings improves the global analysis of strengths and weaknesses in the Spanish higher education system and more precisely profiles the performance of Spanish universities in more specific areas.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Analysis, Education, Hand, Higher Education, ISI, Rankings, Scientific Output, Spain, Spanish Universities, Subject Domains, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, University

? Leydesdorff, L. (2012), World shares of publications of the USA, EU-27, and China compared and predicted using the new Web of Science interface versus Scopus. *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (1), 43-49.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 43.pdf](2012\Pro%20In21,%2043.pdf)

Abstract: The new interface of the Web of Science (Thomson Reuters) enables users to retrieve sets larger than 100,000 documents in a single search. This makes it possible to compare publication trends for China, the USA, EU-27, and smaller countries with the data in the Scopus (Elsevier) database. China no longer grew exponentially during the 2000s, but linearly. Contrary to previous predictions on the basis of exponential growth, the cross-over of the lines for China and the USA is postponed to the next decade (after 2020) according to this data. These long extrapolations, however, should be used only as indicators and not as predictions. Uncertainty in trends can be specified using the coefficient of determination of the regression (R-2) and confidence intervals. Along with the dynamics in the publication trends, one also has to take into account the dynamics of the databases used for the measurement.

Keywords: China, Confidence Intervals, Countries, Cross-Over, Databases, Eu-27, Growth, Indicators, Journals, Korea, Measurement, Performance, Publication, Publication Trends, Publications, Scie, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, System, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trends, Uncertainty, USA, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, World Share of Publications

? Leydesdorff, L. (2012), World shares of publications of the USA, EU-27, and China compared and predicted using the new Web of Science interface versus Scopus. *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (1), 43-49.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 43.pdf](2012\Pro%20In21,%2043.pdf)

Abstract: The new interface of the Web of Science (Thomson Reuters) enables users to retrieve sets larger than 100,000 documents in a single search. This makes it possible to compare publication trends for China, the USA, EU-27, and smaller countries with the data in the Scopus (Elsevier) database. China no longer grew exponentially during the 2000s, but linearly. Contrary to previous predictions on the basis of exponential growth, the cross-over of the lines for China and the USA is postponed to the next decade (after 2020) according to this data. These long extrapolations, however, should be used only as indicators and not as predictions. Uncertainty in trends can be specified using the coefficient of determination of the regression (R-2) and confidence intervals. Along with the dynamics in the publication trends, one also has to take into account the dynamics of the databases used for the measurement.

Keywords: China, Confidence Intervals, Countries, Cross-Over, Databases, Eu-27, Growth, Indicators, Journals, Korea, Measurement, Performance, Publication, Publication Trends, Publications, SCIE, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, System, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trends, Uncertainty, USA, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, World Share of Publications

? Glänzel, W. (2012), Bibliometric methods for detecting and analysing emerging research topics. *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (2), 194-201.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 194.pdf](2012/Pro%20In21,%20194.pdf)

Abstract: This study gives an overview of the process of clustering scientific disciplines using hybrid methods, detecting and labelling emerging topics and analysing the results using bibliometrics methods. The hybrid clustering techniques are based on biblographic coupling and text-mining and ‘core documents’, and cross-citation links are used to identify emerging fields. The collaboration network of those countries that proved to be most active in the underlying disciplines, in combination with a set of standard indicators, form the groundwork for the bibliometric analysis of the detected emerging research topics.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biblographic Coupling, Citation, Clustering, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Combined Cocitation, Core Documents, Countries, Emerging Fields, Emerging Topics, Hybrid, Hybrid Clustering, Indicators, International Collaboration, Methods, Network, Research, Research Topics, Science, Standard, Techniques, Text Mining, Text-Mining, Topics, Word Analysis

? Delgado-López-Cózer, E. and Cabezas-Clavijo, A. (2012), *Google Scholar Metrics*: An unreliable tool for assessing scientific journals. *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (4), 419-427.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 419.pdf](2012/Pro%20In21,%20419.pdf)

Abstract: We introduce Google Scholar Metrics (GSM), a new bibliometric product of Google that aims at providing the H-Index for scientific journals and other information sources. We conduct a critical review of GSM showing its main characteristics and possibilities as a tool for scientific evaluation. We discuss its coverage along with the inclusion of repositories, bibliographic control, and its options for browsing and searching. We conclude that, despite Google Scholar’s value as a source for scientific assessment, GSM is an immature product with many shortcomings, and therefore we advise against its use for evaluation purposes. However, the improvement of these shortcomings would place GSM as a serious competitor to the other existing products for evaluating scientific journals.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Characteristics, Cons, Control, Coverage, Evaluation, Google, Google Scholar, Google Scholar Metrics, h Index, h-Index, h-Index, Improvement, Indicators, Information, Information-Seeking Behavior, Journals, Options, Pros, Repositories, Review, Science, Scientific Assessment, Scientific Journals, Source, Sources, Value

? Docampo, D., Herrera, F., Luque-Martinez, T. and Torres-Salinas, D. (2012), Aggregate ranking of Spain’s universities in the Shanghai Ranking (ARWU): Effect on autonomous communities and campuses of international excellence. *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (4), 428-432.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 428.pdf](2012/Pro%20In21,%20428.pdf)

Abstract: The Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) or Shanghai Ranking is a de facto standard to determine the position of universities worldwide. Improving ranking positions has become the goal of universities and governments. No wonder therefore that the aggregation of universities in Spain is nowadays suggested as a means to raise the international profile of our university system. In this context, the goal of this study was to test two potential groupings, universities belonging to the same Autonomous Community and campuses of international excellence (CEIs), to determine the ARWU placement that would result. To compute the ARWU indicators of these possible groupings, we used the methodology developed in Docampo (2012b). The results of our analysis clearly show the difficulty of improving ranking positions by calculating the sum of aggregated institutions. As a matter of fact, the only way to place a university cluster from Spain in the top 100 would be to treat all of the Catalan universities as a single institution. The next best ranking for Spain would be achieved by the Habitat 5U (universities of Comunidad Valenciana), BKC (Barcelona and Politecnica de Catalunya) and VLC/Campus (Valencia and Politecnica de Valencia), CEls which would lie in the 150-200 range.

Keywords: Aggregation, Analysis, ARWU, Autonomous, Barcelona, Bibliometrics Indicators, Cluster, Context, Higher Education, Indicators, Institutions, International, International Excellence Campus, Methodology, Placement, Potential, Ranking, Scientific Policy, Shanghai Ranking, Spain, Standard, Systems, Universities, University, University Rankings

? Greco, A., Bornmann, L. and Marx, W. (2012), Bibliometric analysis of scientific development in countries of the Union of South American Nations (Unasur). *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (6), 607-612.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 607.pdf](2012/Pro%20In21,%20607.pdf)

Abstract: The Union of South American Nations (Unasur) can be considered as a new emergent region in the world. By using advanced bibliometric methods, the development of science and technology in Unasur is explored. Based on data from the InCites tool of Thomson Reuters, which facilitates national comparisons across long time periods using publication output and normalized citation impact values, we explored how this region (particularly the most productive individual countries within it) is developing. The publication output results reveal an increase in the scientific and technological activities in most of the Unasur countries (especially Brazil). Compared to the rest of the world, the citation impact trend is less favourable for all Unasur countries.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Brazil, Citation, Citation Impact, Citations, Data, Developing, Development, Impact, In Cites, Latin America, Methods, National Comparison, Normalized Citation Impact, Publication, Publication Output, Publications, Region, Research Output, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Output, Technology, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trend, Unasur, Web, World

? Blanco, E. and Casaldàliga, A. (2012), The role of the library in disseminating the scientific output of Pompeu Fabra University. *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (6), 627-631.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 627.pdf](2012/Pro%20In21,%20627.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, the UPF has implemented several initiatives to disseminate the scientific output of the university’s teaching and research personnel: UPF digital repository (e-Repositori), scientific output portal (PPC), and the provision of tools and recommendations to standardize an author’s name and affiliation, evaluate scholarly journals, improve the curriculum vitae, etc. The library’s role in these initiatives is discussed, along with the increasing importance of these activities within the scope of academic libraries.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Affiliation, Bibliometric Indicators, Curriculum, Curriculum Vitae, Journals, Open Access, Personnel, Recent, Recommendations, Repository, Research, Role, Scholarly Journals, Scientific Output, Scope, Standardization, Teaching, University

? Alvarez-de-Toledo-Saavedra, L. (2012), Bibliographic control and dissemination of the University of Oviedo scientific output. *Profesional de la Información*, **21** (6), 639-642.

Full Text: [2012\Pro In21, 639.pdf](2012/Pro%20In21,%20639.pdf)

Abstract: Planning and problems encountered to collect, track and disseminate researchers publications at the University of Oviedo. The library is an essential part of the university’s Annual Research Report. A double bibliographic platform in Dspace is used, that allows user interaction with both the institutional research archive and the institutional open access repository, and also connects with software to produce researchers’ Standard Curriculum Vitae (curriculum vitae normalizado, CVN). The library monitors authors profiles, checking them against the main scientific databases in order to calculate a more accurate h-Index, and better use evaluation products like Scival Strata and Scival Spotlight.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Academic Publications, Access, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Control, Control, Curriculum, Databases, Dspace, Evaluation, h Index, h-Index, Interaction, Open, Open Access, Orcid, Profiles, Publications, Repositories, Research, Researchers Profiles, Scientific Output, Scopus, Software, Unique Identifier, University, WOS

? Jacsó, P. (2013), The need for end-user customization of the journal-sets of the subject categories in the SCImago journal ranking database for more appropriate league lists. A case study for the library & information science field. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **22** (5), 459-473.

Full Text: [2013\Pro In22, 459.pdf](2013/Pro%20In22,%20459.pdf)

Abstract: The open access SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJR) service -built from data in the subscription-based Elsevier’s Scopus database- offers bibliographic information and bibliometric indicators for nearly 20,000 journals and other serial publications for 1996-2011. Journals are assigned to 300+ pre-defined subject categories and 26 broad subject areas to produce league lists. The set of 134 journals assigned to the Library and Information Sciences (LIS) subject category and a sample set of 50 other LIS journals, scattered across several other categories, were analyzed in the latest edition (SJR-2011). Recommendations are made on how SJR could be enhanced by its developers to include simple customization options in the interface to facilitate a more efficient look-up and more valid comparison of the standing of journals and other serials and to reflect the prevailing preferences at the institutions where the rank positions in journal league lists are used to inform career advancement and funding decisions. It is argued that extending the current three-year citation window to five years would be more appropriate for all disciplines, and would also make SJR comparable to metrics-based journal league lists produced from the open access Microsoft Academic Search (MAS), Google Scholar Metrics for Publications (GSMP), and Eigenfactor.org (EF) data and the subscription-based Journal Citation Reports (JCR), which pioneered the idea of a metrics-based journal league list.

Keywords: Academic, Access, Article, Barcelona, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation-Reports, Comparison, Country, Data, Database, Disciplines, EPI, Field, Funding, Google, Google Scholar, Google Scholar Metrics, Google-Scholar-Metrics, Hawaii, HI, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information, Informetrics, Institutions, Interface, JCR, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Ranking, Journalogy, Journals, League Lists, LI, LIS, LIS Journals, Mas, Metrics, Metrics-Based Publication Assessment, Open, Open Access, Options, P, Publications, Rank, Ranking, Science, Scientometrics, Scimago, Scimago Journal Rank, Scopus, Scopus, Scopus Database, Search, Serials, Service, SJR, Spain, USA

? Delgado-Lopez-Cozar, E., Orduna-Malea, E., Jimenez-Contreras, E. and Ruiz-Perez, R. (2014), h Index scholar: The h-index for Spanish public universities’ professors of humanities and social sciences. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **23** (1), 87-94.

Full Text: [2014\Pro In23, 87.pdf](2014/Pro%20In23,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: The H-Index Scholar is a bibliometric index that measures the productivity and scientific impact of the academic production in humanities and social sciences by professors and researchers at public Spanish universities. The methodology consisted of counting their publications and citations received in Google Scholar. The main features and characteristics of the index are explained. Despite technical and methodological problems that Google Scholar might have as a source of information, the authors estimate that they do not affect substantially the calculated h and g indexes, probably being the error lower than 10%. The total population analyzed was 40,993 researchers, but data are displayed only for 13,518 researchers, the ones located in the first tertile of their respective areas.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Citation Count, Citation-Index, Citations, Data, Error, First, Google, Google Scholar, Google-Scholar, h Index, h Index Scholar, h-Index, Humanities, Impact, Index, Information, Measures, Methodology, Model, Population, Productivity, Professors, Public, Public Universities, Publications, Sciences, Scientific Impact, Scientific Output, Scientific Performance, Scientific Publication, Social, Social Sciences, Source, Spain, Spanish Universities, Universities, University Professors

? Cantos-Mateos, G., Zulueta, M.A., Vargas-Quesada, B. and Chinchilla-Rodriguez, Z. (2014), Development of Spanish research on stem cells. Visualization and identification of the main research fronts. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **23** (3), 259-271.

Full Text: 2014\Pro In23, 259.pdf

Abstract: Using visualization techniques based on social networks, this study aims to analyze stem cell research in Spain, as reflected in the Science Citation Index (SCI) database between 1997 and 2010, divided into three sub-periods. The selected unit of analysis was the Key Words Plus descriptors (KW+), the unit of measurement was their co-occurrence, and the Pajek and VOSviewer tools were used to generate and display the social networks. The results show two complementary images of research: the static structure, distinguishing between clinical and basic research, and the evolutionary dynamic, analysing both the most established and the emerging lines. The main contribution of this work is to present a methodology for the visualization and detection of the main research lines over time, demonstrating its applicability and its predictability in scientific and geographic domains.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Basic Research, Cell, Citation, Clinical, Co-Word Analysis, Co-Word Analysis, Complementary, Contribution, Database, Dynamic, Evolution, Identification, Indicators, Information Visualization, Information-Science, Isi Web, Measurement, Methodology, Network Analysis, Networks, Research, Research Fields, Research Fronts, Research Trends, Sci, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Trends, Scientometrics, Social, Social Networks, Spain, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Structure, Techniques, Visualization, Vosviewer, Work

? Hassan-Montero, Y., Guerrero-Bote, V.P. and De-Moya-Anegon, F. (2014), Graphical interface of the scimago journal and country rank: An interactive approach to accessing bibliometric information. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **23** (3), 272-278.

Full Text: 2014\Pro In23, 272.pdf

Abstract: A graphical interface designed to access the bibliometric indicators database of the SCImago Journal & Country Rank portal (http://scimagojr.com/shapeofscience) is described. The map was generated from the relational matrix based on the citation, co-citation, and bibliographic coupling formed by the nearly 20,000 publications (journals and conference proceedings) registered in Scopus. The map layout is based on a variant of a force-directed algorithm using Noack’s proposal of an edge-repulsion energy model. The interface allows the publications’ bibliometric indicators and the cluster structures that they form to be displayed based on their shared use by the authors of the documents. To facilitate navigation, the interface automatically positions the reference areas and subject categories which are viewable via zoom-and-pan. The interface may be found to constitute a useful tool for analyses of the Scopus publications’ presence in different scientific domains, and of the global distribution of the publishing capacity of different countries and regions. It uses the method of overlaying maps to locate subsets of selected publications in the context of the global publication structure.

Keywords: Access, Algorithm, Analyses, Approach, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Coupling, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Information, Capacity, Citation, Citations, Cluster, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Conference Proceedings, Context, Country, Database, Distribution, Documents, Energy, Global, Graphical Interfaces, Indicators, Information, Interface, Journal, Journals, Maps Of Scientific Publications, Matrix, Model, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Rank, Reference, Science Analysis Tools, Science Maps, Scimago, Scimago Journal & Country Rank, Scopus, Structure, Vos

? Robinson-Garcia, N., Torres-Salinas, D., Zahedi, Z. and Costas, R. (2014), New data, new possibilities: Exploring the insides of Altmetric.Com. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **23** (4), 359-366.

Full Text: [2014\Pro In23, 359.pdf](2014/Pro%20In23,%20359.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyzes Altmetric.com, one of the most important altmetric data providers currently used. We have analyzed a set of publications with doi number indexed in the Web of Science during the period 2011-2013 and collected their data with the Altmetric API. 19% of the original set of papers was retrieved from Altmetric.com including some altmetric data. We identified 16 different social media sources from which Altmetric.com retrieves data. However five of them cover 95.5% of the total set. Twitter (87.1%) and Mendeley (64.8%) have the highest coverage. We conclude that Altmetric.com is a transparent, rich and accurate tool for altmetric data. Nevertheless, there are still potential limitations on its exhaustiveness as well as on the selection of social media sources that need further research.

Keywords: Altmetric.Com, Altmetrics, Coverage, Data, Media, Mendeley, Papers, Potential, Providers, Publications, Research, Science, Selection, Social, Social Impact, Social Media, Sources, Twitter, Usage, Web 2.0., Web Of Science

? Torres-Salinas, D. and Milanes-Guisado, Y. (2014), Presence on social networks and altmetrics of authors frequently published in the journal EI profesional de la informacion. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **23** (4), 367-372.

Full Text: [2014\Pro In23, 367.pdf](2014/Pro%20In23,%20367.pdf)

Abstract: We analyzed a discrete sample of the most frequent contributors to the journal El professional information (EPI) for the period 2009-2013. We studied the presence of these authors in social networks and the impact of their EPI publications indexed in Web of Science using different altmetrics. The results showed that 77% had a public profile on Google Scholar Profiles and 70% had an account on both Linkedln and Mendeley. This platform has served as the tool with higher statistics and obtained the highest correlation with the number of citations in Web of Science (0.516). Other networks were Twitter (55%) and Slideshare (47%); despite its lower presence in the sample, Slideshare offers users higher visibility, receiving the highest number of user hits. We also present detailed altmetrics for 47 EPI authors, ending with a reflection on the difficulty of analysing altmetrics at author level.

Keywords: Altmetrics, Author Level Metrics, Authors, Citations, Citeulike, Communication, Correlation, El, El Profesional De La Informacion, Epi, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Information, Journal, Library And Information Science, Mendeley, Networks, Public, Publications, Reflection, Science, Slideshare, Social, Social Networks, Social Web, Statistics, Twitter, Visibility, Web Of Science

? Andre, C.D., Pinto, A.L., Matias, M., Dutra, M.L. and Gonzales-Aguilar, A. (2014), Bibliometric analysis of the scientific journal Transinformacao. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **23** (4), 433-442.

Full Text: [2014\Pro In23, 433.pdf](2014/Pro%20In23,%20433.pdf)

Abstract: This paper proposes the application of the three main Bibliometrics laws-Lotka, Zipf, and Bradford- to address the following questions: (i) How to be sure of the quality of publishers and contents in scholarly publishing, and (ii) How to determine content reliability. Our main goal is to evaluate the visibility of Transinformacao, a Brazilian scholarly journal in the information science area, according to its productivity, citation counts, and performance indicators. This study focusses on the concepts of Bibliometrics and Scholarly Journals, presenting a brief history of scholarly publishing and its accessibility in Brazil, as well as the software tools used in this work. This is an exploratory documentary study, based on descriptive mixed methods (i.e., both qualitative and quantitative), that analyzes 24 years of Transinformacao issues, from its first edition in 1989 to 2011. Descriptive statistics tables are used to show the results obtained from analyses carried out with Publish or perish, Microsoft Excel, and Web of science Citespace tools.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bradford Law, Brazil, Citation, Citation Counts, Citespace, Descriptive Statistics, First, History, Indicators, Information, Information Science, Issues, Journal, Journals, Lotka Law, Methods, Performance, Performance Indicators, Productivity, Publish Or Perish, Publishing, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Of, Reliability, Scholarly Journal, Scholarly Publishing, Science, Scientific Journal, Software, Statistics, Transinformacao, Visibility, Web Of Science, Work, Zipf, Zipf Law.Price Theory

? Leydesdorff, L., Khan, G.F. and Bornmann, L. (2014), The generation of large networks from Web of Science data. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **23** (6), 589-593.

Full Text: [2014\Pro In23, 589.pdf](2014/Pro%20In23,%20589.pdf)

Abstract: During the 1990s, one of us developed a series of freeware routines (http://www.leydesdorffnet/indicators) that enable the user to organize downloads from the Web of Science (Thomson Reuters) into a relational database, and then to export matrices for further analysis in various formats (for example, for co-author analysis). The basic format of the matrices displays each document as a case in a row that can be attributed different variables in the columns. One limitation to this approach was hitherto that relational databases typically have an upper limit for the number of variables, such as 256 or 1024. In this brief communication we report on a way to circumvent this limitation by using txt2Pajek.exe, available as freeware from http://www.pfefferat/txt2pajek.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Basic, Bibliometric Network, Co-Author, Communication, Data, Database, Databases, Export, From, Limitation, Networks, Pajek, Relational Database, Science, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Txt2pajek, Web, Web Of Science

? Iribarren-Maestro, I., Grandal, T., Alecha, M., Nieva, A. and San-Julian, T. (2015), Supporting research: New roles in the library services of University of Navarra. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **24** (2), 131-137.

Full Text: [2015\Pro In24, 131.pdf](2015/Pro%20In24,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: In the last few years, the Library of the University of Navarra has taken on new librarian roles, mainly related to research support. Along with tasks such as on-demand training sessions and the promotion of open access to the Library’s repository, we have started several new lines of research support. These primarily focus on advising professors about accreditation processes and six-year research evaluations, and providing data review and item validation support for the institutional research management system. We analyze these new roles and tasks that have been undertaken, together with their impact on traditional tasks, their benefits, and new perspectives for the future.

Keywords: Access, Accreditation, Benefits, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometric Units, Data, Embedded Librarians, Impact, Library, Library Services, Management, On-Demand, Open, Open Access, Profession, Professors, Promotion, Research, Research Management, Research Support, Review, Scientific Publications, Services, Support, Training, University, University Libraries, Validation

? Cassettari, R.R.B., Pinto, A.L., Rodrigues, R.S. and Leticia-Silvana-dos, S. (2015), Comparison of Zipf’s law in textual content and oral discourse. *Profesional de la Informacion*, **24** (2), 157-167.

Full Text: [2015\Pro In24, 157.pdf](2015/Pro%20In24,%20157.pdf)

Abstract: Zipf’s law is a theory based on mathematics and linguistics that analyzes and quantifies how words are distributed within a text. It is possible to represent by graphs and statistical analyzes which are the terms that are repeated over so that a ranking of keywords is created. This research found, through the Zipf’s law, variations and uniformities of written academic papers and they presented orally. The oral presentations were inserted in video form on You Tube, it was possible to recover automatically the transcript of the audio. Using a Bash script, texts and transcribed presentations were quantified and organized, thereby creating tag clouds and tables with rankings, facilitating the analysis of the contents. It was possible to identify the spheres of content, identifying common words or not and, mathematically, analyze and compare what was written with what was presented in oral discourse.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Comparison, Content, Discourse, Distributed, Distributions, Frequency, Information-Retrieval, Language, Law, Linguistics Statistics, Models, Oral, Papers, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Spheres, Theory, Video, Zipf’S Law

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Impact Factor

? Sun, S.P. and Manson, S.M. (2011), Social network analysis of the academic GIScience community. *Professional Geographer*, **63** (1), 18-33.

Full Text: [2011\Pro Geo63, 18.pdf](2011\Pro%20Geo63,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: There is mounting interest among scientists regarding the use of scientometric social network analysis, or quantitative analysis of the evolution of science as defined by individual researchers and the networks they form. Given that geographers have seldom used this approach compared to researchers in other fields, its implications for research and policy need to be assessed. We applied scientometric social network analysis to geographic information science (GIScience) to understand how the field has evolved over the last sixteen years and to assess the applicability of the standard logistic model of the growth of scientific disciplines. In particular, we examined collaboration in the field at multiple scales, namely, the evolution of the entire research network structure, the nature of subnetworks in defining geographic information science, and the roles individuals play within the community. By delineating how collaborations and research networks have evolved in GIScience, the study addresses the potential of scientometric social network analysis for geography.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Coauthorship Network, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Collaborations, Community, Dynamics, Evolution, Field, Geographic Information, Geographic Information-Systems, Geography, GIS, Giscience Community, Growth, Information, Information Science, Journals, Model, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Policy, Potential, Publication, Quantitative Analysis, Research, Scales, Science, Sciences, Scientific Collaboration, Scientometric, Scientometric Social Network Analysis, Social, Social Network Analysis, Standard, Structure

? Persson, O. and Ellegard, K. (2012), Torsten Hägerstrand in the citation time Web. *Professional Geographer*, **64** (2), 250-261.

Full Text: [2012\Pro Geo64, 250.pdf](2012\Pro%20Geo64,%20250.pdf)

Abstract: Time and space are fundamental to science dynamics, as science concerns not only what but also where and when. We examine the application of a time-geographical approach in a study of articles citing the works of Torsten Hagerstrand. Citation links between these articles were identified and the links were assigned weights based on shared references and cocitations. The main result is that adding a space-time dimension to traditional bibliometric mapping yields new insight into the dynamics of a research field. It became obvious that change in research is both cognitive and spatial; that is, science changes when it moves.

Keywords: Application, Approach, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Mapping, Changes, Citation, Citation Analysis, Diffusion, Dynamics, Field, Gender-Differences, Geography, Hagerstrand, Information, Innovation, Mapping, Migration, Patterns, References, Research, Science, Space, Space-Time, Spatial-Analysis, Time Geography, Travel, Visualization

? Rigg, L.S., McCarragher, S. and Krmenec, A. (2012), Authorship, collaboration, and gender: Fifteen years of publication productivity in selected geography journals. *Professional Geographer*, **64** (4), 491-502.

Full Text: [2012\Pro Geo64, 491.pdf](2012/Pro%20Geo64,%20491.pdf)

Abstract: In academia, publication productivity, defined as the number of peer-reviewed articles published and the frequency of citations, is a primary factor in the assessment of tenure and promotion. One of the most cited gender differences in academia is the “productivity puzzle,” which suggests that women publish less than men, thereby affecting every aspect of a woman’s academic career. Peer-reviewed articles published in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers (Annals) and The Professional Geographer (PG) between 1995 and 2006, and in four subdisciplinary journals between 2005 and 2009, as well as citation reports, were used to explore whether gender differences are present in publication productivity. Gender differences were evident in the proportion of women authors, the frequency of collaboration, and the number of citations across a broad range of prestigious geographic journals. For all journals studied, women were underrepresented, especially in the authorship positions that equate to notions of respect and merit. Although the number of collaborative articles increased during the study period, single-authored papers are the dominant mode of publication for both men and women for most geographic journals. The authorship patterns for frequently cited articles generally mirror those for all articles. Because the frequency of collaborative publication was high for women, the dual trends of a general increase in publication collaboration and increasing participation of women in academic geography bodes well for increased female productivity as it relates to publishing. Nevertheless, it is important to note that, currently, males as lead or single authors represent the predominant voice of geography within the journals examined in this study.

Keywords: American Geography, Articles, Assessment, Authors, Authorship, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Ecology, Female, Female Authors, Gender, Gender Differences, General, Geography, Journals, Lead, Men, Mode, Papers, Participation, Peer-Reviewed, Physical-Geography, Primary, Productivity, Promotion, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publishing, Representation, Research Performance, Science, Sex-Differences, Tenure, Trends, Women

? Coomes, O.T., Moore, T., Paterson, J., Breau, S., Ross, N.A. and Roulet, N. (2013), Academic performance indicators for departments of geography in the United States and Canada. *Professional Geographer*, **65** (3), 433-450.

Full Text: [2013\Pro Geo65, 433.pdf](2013/Pro%20Geo65,%20433.pdf)

Abstract: A common problem faced by geography departments, particularly during times of fiscal compression and mounting pressure for accountability, is how to compare themselves and their faculty with others. The recent revolution in bibliometrics provides a growing volume of data that can be used in benchmarking exercises. In this article, we assess the production and citation of journal articles and books by tenure-track and tenured faculty in selected U.S. and Canadian geography departments (n = 17) according to a set of readily derived and transparent performance indicators derived from publicly available data. Scopus was used to assess article production and citation; Google Scholar was used for book citation. Results point to significant heterogeneity in department characteristics, productivity, and citation of published work. The number of publications, citations, and h-Index scores among scholars in the sample (n = 369) is related strongly to academic age and subfield of enquiry (i.e., physical or human geography) but notdespite apparently marked differences in output and citations-to gender.

Keywords: Academic, Accountability, Age, Benchmarking, Bibliometrics, Canada, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Data, Exercises, Faculty, Gender, Geography, Google, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Heterogeneity, Human, Index, Indicators, ISI, Journal, Journal Articles, Knowledge, Performance, Performance Indicators, Physical, Pressure, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Rankings, Recent, Results, Science, Scopus, UK, United States, Volume, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Professional Psychology-Research and Practice

Full Journal Title: Professional Psychology-Research and Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Goodyear, R.K., Crego, C.A. and Johnston, M.W. (1992), Ethical issues in the supervision of student research: A study of critical incidents. *Professional Psychology-Research and Practice*, **23** (3), 203-210.

Full Text: [1992\Pro Psy-Res Pra23, 203.pdf](1992/Pro%20Psy-Res%20Pra23,%20203.pdf)

Abstract: Professional psychologists (N = 57), most of whom were experienced researchers, described incidents (N = 144) in the supervision of student research that they believed presented ethical problems. Raters identified those incidents that did seem to present ethical problems and sorted them into categories. Although many of the incidents pertained to some aspect of fairness in authorship assignment, 8 additional categories of ethical problems were identified: incompetent supervision, inadequate supervision, supervision abandonment, intrusion of supervisor values, abusive supervision, exploitive supervision, dual relationships, and encouragement to fraud. Each of these ethical problems is discussed, along with several possible remedies.

Keywords: Counseling Psychology

? Fisher, C.B. and Younggren, J.N. (1997), The value and utility of the 1992 ethics code. *Professional Psychology-Research and Practice*, **28** (6), 582-592.

Full Text: [1997\Pro Psy-Res Pra28, 582.pdf](1997/Pro%20Psy-Res%20Pra28,%20582.pdf)

Abstract: This article describes organizational and conceptual strengths of the current American psychological Association’s ethics code within the context of the diversity of activities in which psychologists are engaged and the constantly changing realities of professional and legal responsibilities. The article places into practical perspective (a) the revised format, choice of wording, and enforceability of the code: (b) protections for students, supervisees, research participants, and diverse groups: (c) requirements for informed consent to psychotherapy. continuity of care, and appropriate termination: (d) restrictions regarding multiple relations; and (e) standards particularly relevant to teaching, research, forensic, and managed care contexts. Discussion aims at assisting psychologists in using the ethical principles and standards to conduct their activities in morally responsible ways and avoid potential ethical violations.

Keywords: Abuse, Activities, American-Psychological-Associations, Authorship Order, Care, Ethics, Guidelines, Informed Consent, Managed Care, Need, Professional, Psychological, Psychotherapy, Research, Researchers, Science, Sex, Standards, Students, Teaching

# Title: Program-Automated Library and Information Systems

Full Journal Title: Program-Automated Library and Information Systems

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Aina, L.O. (1982), The use of SPSS for bibliometric study in Nigeria. *Program-Automated Library and Information Systems*, **16** (1), 35-38.

Keywords: Bibliometric

# Title: Program-Electronic Library and Information Systems

Full Journal Title: Program-Electronic Library and Information Systems

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Tonta, Y. (2009), Preservation of scientific and cultural heritage in Balkan countries. *Program-Electronic Library and Information Systems*, **43** (4), 419-429.

Full Text: [2009\Pro-Ele Lib Inf Sys43, 419.pdf](2009/Pro-Ele%20Lib%20Inf%20Sys43,%20419.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose-The peoples living in the Balkan Peninsula over centuries have created a very rich cultural heritage and the constant political upheavals in the region have affected the development and preservation of their cultures. This paper aims to review the internet infrastructure and networked readiness levels of the Balkan countries, which are conducive to scientific co-operation and preservation of digitised cultural heritage. It also explores the destructive effects of wars on the cultural riches of the region. Design/methodology/approach - The internet facilities and the scientific production of the Balkan countries were identified using published sources and Thomson’s Web of Science database. A game-theoretic approach was used to expound the consequences of wars and the adverse effects of the nation-building process on cultural heritage artefacts. Findings - Balkan countries lack sound internet infrastructures, hindering their contributions to the world of science and stifling scientific co-operation among themselves in terms of joint papers. The co-ordinated efforts have yet to exist to streamline the digital preservation of the unique cultural heritage of the Balkan countries. Originality/value - This paper discusses the impact of the nation-building process on cultural and scientific heritage artefacts using the concepts of the “game theory”. It reinforces the fact that destroying the cultural heritage artefacts during wars is not a “zero-sum game” in which the dominant culture wins and the “other” culture loses. It is not even a “lose-lose game” in which both parties lose. Rather, humanity loses part of its whole cultural heritage forever.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Culture, Development, Digital Storage, Game Theory, Heritage, Impact, Internet, Joint, Libraries, Papers, Review, Science, Scientific Production, Web of Science

? Toral, S.L., Bessis, N. and Martinez-Torres, M.D. (2013), External collaboration patterns of research institutions using shared publications in the Web of Science. *Program-Electronic Library and Information Systems*, **47** (2), 170-187.

Full Text: [2013\Pro-Ele Lib Inf Sys47, 170.pdf](2013/Pro-Ele%20Lib%20Inf%20Sys47,%20170.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - During recent decades, research institutions have increased collaboration with other institutions since it is recognized as a good practice that improves their performance. However, they do not usually consider external collaborations as a strategic issue despite their benefits. The purpose of this paper consists of identifying different patterns of collaboration and internationalization of universities, with the aim of helping managers and policy makers to take decisions related to their national research policies. Design/methodology/approach - Co-authorship analysis has been used in conjunction with social network analysis to model inter-institutional collaborations as networks, extracting these collaborations from the Web of Science database. Using several structural properties of the extracted networks and applying a statistical treatment, the main profiles of collaborations and internationalization have been obtained. Findings - Obtained results distinguish three patterns of collaborations according to the intensity and scope of collaborations. The statistical treatment also provides a segmentation of universities according to their collaboration profiles. Finally, universities are represented in hi-dimensional maps using external collaborations as a measure of similarity. Research limitations/implications - Although this study is restricted to English universities, it could probably be extended at least to other countries in the European Union or even other developed countries. Practical implications - Research and institutions productivity are usually linked to the amount of received funding. The use of indicators related to internationalization of institutions can help to avoid a bias in favour of research quantity rather than quality, and towards a short-term performance rather than a long-term research capacity. Originality/value - As a difference to previous works, this paper analyses networks of collaboration from the viewpoint of institutions. More specifically, the combination of social network analysis and factor analysis is used to identify patterns of collaboration among institutions. A longitudinal study is also included to demonstrate that the obtained categorization of universities is maintained over time.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bias, Bibliometrics, Capacity, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Analysis, Collaboration, Collaborations, Collaborative Research Networks, Communities, Database, European Union, External Collaborations, Factor Analysis, Funding, Future, Indicators, Institutions, Internationalization, Knowledge Networks, Level, Long Term, Long-Term, Longitudinal, Measure, Model, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Performance, Policies, Policy, Practice, Productivity, Profiles, Projects, Properties, Publications, Purpose, Quality, Recent, Research, Research Institutions, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scope, Similarity, Social, Social Network Analysis, Strategic, Treatment, United Kingdom, Universities, University, Web of Science

? Zainab, A.N., Abrizah, A. and Raj, R.G. (2013), Adding value to scholarly journals through a citation indexing system. *Program-Electronic Library and Information Systems*, **47** (3), 239-262.

Full Text: [2013\Pro-Ele Lib Inf Sys47, 239.pdf](2013/Pro-Ele%20Lib%20Inf%20Sys47,%20239.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to relate the problems identified about scholarly journal publishing in Malaysia to establish motivation for the system development; to describe the design of MyCite, a Malaysian citation indexing system and to highlight the added value to journals and articles indexed through the generation of bibliometrics performance reports. Design/methodology/approach - The system uses a rapid prototyping method, modeling the functions identified in the Web of Science databases and Scopus, as the Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia requires the system to be ready within a year, mainly to help improve the quality, accessibility and performance of Malaysian scholarly journals. Findings - The paper shows the relational tables and module functions in MyCite; highlights the value added to bibliographic data through performance reports of authors, journals, institutions, country and bibliographical control of Malaysian journals; and provides performance tables of top authors, rank list of 75 journals by yearly impact factor, and other bibliometric indices. Research limitations/implications - The paper highlight the problems in gaining access to full contents of journals, authors’ adoption of variant names, and the vast variations in referencing style adopted by publishers, which may result in inaccurate counting and lost citations. Originality/value - The strength of MyCite is in its reference editor module, which is a programme that segments article references into manageable chunks that helps speed up the data preparation for citation counting. MyCite improves the availability and visibility of Malaysian journals, enriches national research content, and provides better knowledge of national research outputs funded by universities and research institutions.

Keywords: Abstracting, Access, Accessibility, Adoption, Article, Authors, Availability, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Indexes, Citation Indexing, Citations, Control, Country, Data, Databases, Design, Development, Education, England, Functions, Generation, House, Impact, Impact Factor, Indexing, Indices, Information, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Malaya, Malaysia, Modeling, Motivation, Performance, Preparation, Publishing, Purpose, Quality, Rank, Reference, References, Referencing, Research, Research Institutions, Research Outputs, Research Work, Scholarly Journals, Science, Scopus, Strength, Tool, Universities, Value, Visibility, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Guo, G.M. and Chen, H.S. (2014), Methods for recommending and predicting Nobel Prize candidates: A case study of HIV/AIDS subject area. *Program-Electronic Library and Information Systems*, **48** (2), 185-205.

Full Text: [2014\Pro-Ele Lib Inf Sys48, 185.pdf](2014/Pro-Ele%20Lib%20Inf%20Sys48,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - In the twenty-first century, technology and information are continuously being changed and rapidly updated. Many new innovations and discoveries emerge daily. This study aims to identify significant pioneers and milestones in academic research through utilizing bibliometric methods and heterogeneous data, including textbook citations, citations of theses and dissertations, and journal citations. Design/methodology/approach - This study proposes several methods and formulas for recommending Nobel prizes candidates. Through utilizing bibliometric methods and heterogeneous data, including textbook citations, citations of theses and dissertations, and journal article citations, this research facilitates the collection of numerous significant research results. The authors propose several new, useful formulae, including a pioneer paper impact factor, a popular classical paper impact factor, a ranking factor of specific fields, a groundbreaking author impact factor, and a frequently cited author impact factor. Findings - This study utilizes historical information on the Nobel Prize to examine, revise, and verify existing methods for recommending and predicting candidates, in order to enhance the accuracy and availability of the approach presented by this study. The experimental results show that the approach designed in this study had a rate of successful prediction exceeding 50 percent. The major reason for producing reasonable results is that the milestone paper and pioneer paper are filtered first, and then the important candidate authors from the most pioneer paper are filtered. Therefore, the results indicated the feasibility of the methods developed by this study. Originality/value - The purpose of the Nobel Prize is to reward original research findings or inventions that significantly and positively influence human life. However, due to budget limitations, only five fields are included in the academic domains for which Nobel prizes are awarded. The authors develop one useful new way to identify milestone papers and authors. Young students can choose, read and learn from these milestone papers. The pioneer authors identified by this research could be the recommended candidate list for some academic awards.

Keywords: Accuracy, Approach, Article, Authors, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Budget, Case Study, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collection, Criminal-Justice Textbooks, Data, Experimental, Feasibility, First, From, Hiv, Aids, Human, Impact, Impact Factor, Influence, Information, Inventions, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Citations, Law, Life, Methods, Most-Cited Scholars, Nobel Prize, Papers, Prediction, Prediction Method, Purpose, Ranking, Recommendation Method, Research, Research Award, Research Results, Students, Technology

? Kumar, S. and Jan, J.M. (2014), Relationship between authors’ structural position in the collaboration network and research productivity Case of Indian earth scientists. *Program-Electronic Library and Information Systems*, **48** (4), 355-369.

Full Text: [2014\Pro-Ele Lib Inf Sys48, 355.pdf](2014/Pro-Ele%20Lib%20Inf%20Sys48,%20355.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to compute and analyze the topological properties of co-authorship network formed between earth scientists in India. As a case study, the authors evaluate bibliographic data of authors who have contributed research articles in the Journal of the Geological Society of India, a premier earth science journal in India. Design/methodology/approach - Research articles totaling 3,903 records from 1970 to 2011 were harvested from the ISI Web of Science SCI database and analyzed using Social Network Analysis. Findings - The author productivity in terms of number of papers published followed Lotka’s law with beta = 2.1027. A dense giant component was detected that spanned 73 percent of the network with a density of 0.0017 and clustering coefficient of 0.631, suggesting high level of knowledge diffusion and a rapid flow of information and creativity in this network. Local metrics were calculated using degree, betweenness and closeness centralities. A strong correlation was seen between degree and author productivity (number of works) and betweenness centrality and author productivity, suggesting that author’s number of connections and controlling “in-between” position in the network may be providing the authors’ with the knowledge and resources to be more productive. Originality/value - The impact of human actions on the earth systems is a hot topic of research in India. This is one of the first works that investigates co-authorship networks of Indian earth science researchers.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Author Productivity, Authors, Bibliographic, Case Study, Clustering, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Complex Networks, Correlation, Creativity, Data, Database, Diffusion, Digital Libraries, Earth Science, First, Flow, From, Human, Impact, India, Information, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Journal, Knowledge, Law, Library, Lotka’s Law, Metrics, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Papers, Position, Productivity, Properties, Purpose, Records, Research, Research Articles, Research Collaborations, Research Productivity, Researchers, Resources, SCI, Science, Scientists, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Systems, Topic, Web Of Science

# Title: Programming and Computer Software

Full Journal Title: Programming and Computer Software

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Kogalovsky, M.R. and Parinov, S.I. (2014), Social network technologies for semantic linking of information objects in scientific digital library. *Programming and Computer Software*, **40** (6), 314-322.

Full Text: [2014\Pro Com Sof40, 314.pdf](2014/Pro%20Com%20Sof40,%20314.pdf)

Abstract: In the last decade, scientific digital libraries were traditionally used for publishing research results and for enabling wide open access to them. Functional capabilities of digital libraries can be extended by offering users the opportunity of linking information objects of the library and providing for created linkages explicitly defined semantics based on a given ontology. Such an activity of users, which is peculiar to social networks, motivated by different reasons, and carried out on their own initiative, results in the dynamic semantic structure of the digital library content. In the environment of such a kind of a social network, certain new forms of scientific activities become possible and data sources can be created that provide more information for scientometric researches as compared to presently available ones. In this paper, we propose an approach for creating such networks and discuss results of its implementation in the Socionet environment; the Socionet is a large-scale online information space that covers information resources of a number of scientific, educational, etc. organizations.

Keywords: Access, Activity, Approach, Content, Data, Digital Libraries, Dynamic, Environment, Forms, Implementation, Information, Network, Networks, Nov, Online, Ontology, Open, Open Access, Publishing, Research, Research Results, Resources, Scientific Activities, Scientometric, Semantics, Social, Social Network, Social Networks, Sources, Structure, Technologies

# Title: Progres en Urologie

Full Journal Title: Progres en Urologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Roupret, M., Drouin, S.J., Faron, M., Glanard, A., Bitker, M.O., Richard, F., Chartier-Kastler, E. and Lefevre, J.H. (2012), Analysis of the bibliometrics score of surgical department from the academic hospitals of Paris: What is the rank of urology? *Progres en Urologie*, **22** (3), 182-188.

Full Text: [2012\Pro Uro22, 182.pdf](2012\Pro%20Uro22,%20182.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. - Analyze the results of the bibliometric system and analysis of scientific publications (SIGAPS) in the Assistance publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP) and compare the scientific production among the various surgical disciplines of the academic hospitals of Paris and define the place of urology. Methods. - The publications from 115 surgical departments between 2006 and 2008 were included. Only surgical departments were considered in the current study. The following data were taken into account: the hospital department of origin, the number of articles published, the number of first place, last places, the number of full-time unit, the SIGAPS score. Statistical analysis focused on the quality and on the quantity of published articles per surgeons and per department. There were eight academic departments of urology identified within the AP-HP. Results. - The database contained information for 115 surgical departments. The mean number of articles published by department was 42.89 +/- 27.34 (13.2 to 110.75). The mean number of publications per full-time surgeon was 6.7 +/- 2.59 (3.77 to 12.84), or a mean of 2.25 +/- 0.86 released by full-time and by year. The median score SIGAPS of surgery was 304 with a wide interval (122 to 903.5). Urology was the specialty with the highest median score compared to other surgical specialties. The department, which published the most, was the center 1, in comparison with the center 6 which was publishing the most in A/B ranking journals. Conclusion. - Urology was the absolute leader by far in terms of scientific publications in the AP-HP when compared to other surgical disciplines. The discipline is organized efficiently to juggle clinical work and research indicating a certain dynamism of the teams that invest there to fulfill the missions assigned to them in the University Hospital and the part of the autonomy of the universities. (C) 2011 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Hospital, Analysis, Articles, Autonomy, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Clinical, Comparison, Data, Database, First, France, Hospital, Hospital Department, Hospitals, Impact Factor, Index, Indexing, Information, Interval, Journals, Mar, Origin, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Rank, Ranking, Research, Residents, Rights, Scientific Production, Scientific Publication, Scientific Publication, Scientific Publications, Sigaps, Specialty, Statistical Analysis, Surgery, Universities, University, University Hospital, Urology, Work

# Title: Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics

Full Journal Title: Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Yang, H. and Lun, Z.J. (2006), A citation analysis of *Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics* 2000 similar to 2005. *Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics*, **33** (6), 596-601.

Abstract: With the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Journal Citation Reports(JCR), The amount and distribution of the originals in Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics, which were cited by the journals included by SCIE, were analyzed according to method of citation analysis. The average cited number of original articles cited by other researchers is 1.70. The cited authors are from 23 provinces and from other countries. Beijing, Hunan, and Guangdong province are in the front of most cited author’s areas. The most frequently cited institute was Xiangya School of Medicine at Central South University. There are 115 citing journals.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Impact, Journals, Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics

# Title: Progress in Communication

Full Journal Title: Progress in Communication

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Small, H. (1982), Citation context analysis. *Progress in Communication*, **3**, 287-310.

# Title: Progress in Computational Fluid Dynamics

Full Journal Title: Progress in Computational Fluid Dynamics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Djebali, R., El Ganaoui, M. and Pateyron, B. (2012), A lattice Boltzmann-based investigation of powder in-flight characteristics during APS process. Part I: Modelling and validation. *Progress in Computational Fluid Dynamics*, **12** (4), 270-278.

Full Text: [2012\Pro Com Flu Dyn12, 270.pdf](2012/Pro%20Com%20Flu%20Dyn12,%20270.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to investigate turbulent plasma flow over spheroidal particles using the lattice Boltzmann (LB) method. A double population model D2Q9-D2Q4 is employed to calculate the plasma velocity and temperature fields. Along with the calculation process a conversion procedure is made between the LB and the physical unit systems, so that thermo-physical properties variation is fully accounted for and the convergence is checked in physical space. The configuration domain and the boundary condition treatment are selected based on the most cited studies in order to illustrate a realistic situation. The jet morphology analysis gives credible results by comparison with commonly published works. A second Lagrangian model has been developed to investigate the plasma-particles exchange during its in-flight. The tracking of the mu-sized particles allows concluding that our results are in sufficient agreement with those of the Jets&Poudres code and that the LB method account well for plasma jet physics which affects directly the particles in-flights.

Keywords: Analysis, Aps Process, Axisymetric Formulation, Behavior, Calculation, Characteristics, Comparison, Computational LB Model, Flow, Heat, Investigation, Model, Modelling, Modelling and Validation, Morphology, Motion, Particles, Physical, Plasma, Population, Powder Dynamics and Heating, Procedure, Published Works, Simulation, Systems, Temperature, Treatment, Turbulent-Plasma Jet, Validation

# Title: Progress in Convergence: Technologies for Human Wellbeing

Full Journal Title: [Progress in Convergence: Technologies for Human Wellbeing](http://www.nyas.org/annals/detail.asp?annalID=875)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Herr, B.W., Huang, W.X., Penumarthy, S. and Borner, K. (2006), Designing highly flexible and USAble cyberinfrastructures for convergence. *Progress in Convergence: Technologies for Human Wellbeing*, **1093**, 161-179.

Abstract: This article presents the results of a 7-year-long quest into the development of a ‘dream tool’ for our research in information science and scientometrics and more recently, network science. The results are two cyberinfrastructures (0): The Cyberinfrastructure for Information Visualization and the Network Workbench that enjoy a growing national and interdisciplinary user community. Both CIs use the cyberinfrastructure shell (CIShell) software specification, which defines interfaces between data sets and algorithms/services and provides a means to bundle them into powerful tools and (Web) services. In fact, CIShell might be our major contribution to progress in convergence. Just as Wikipedia is an ‘empty shell’ that empowers lay persons to share text, a CIShell implementation is an ‘empty shell’ that empowers user communities to plug-and-play, share, compare and combine data sets, algorithms, and compute resources across national and disciplinary boundaries. It is argued here that CIs will not only transform the way science is conducted but also will play a major role in the diffusion of expertise, data sets, algorithms, and technologies across multiple disciplines and business sectors leading to a more integrative science.

Keywords: Algorithms, Analysis, Communities, Community, Cyberinfrastructure, Data Models, Development, Diffusion, Environment, Extensibility, Flexibility, Implementation, Information, Information Science, Interdisciplinary, Interfaces, Network Science, Networks, Osgi, Plug-In, Research, Role, Science, Scientometrics, Shell, Software, Technologies, Tools, USAbility

# Title: Progress in Human Geography

Full Journal Title: Progress in Human Geography

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gutierrez, J. and Lopez-Nieva, P. (2001), Are international journals of human geography really international? *Progress in Human Geography*, **25** (1), 53-69.

Abstract: The aim of this article is to research the extent to which ‘international journals’ of human geography are really international. The analysis is based on the affiliation data (work centre) of the authors of articles and of members of editorial boards of a group of international journals; the results so obtained are related to the impact factors of these journals. The indicators used show that human geography journals in general have still not attained a high degree of internationalization. This may be interpreted as a sign of fragmentation within the discipline: human geographers do not constitute a proper international scientific community or, rather, a global community that makes use of certain common media of expression (international journals) but are fragmented into national or regional (linguistic) communities.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Editorial Boards, Human Geography, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, International Journals, Internationalization, Journals, Research

? Reed, M.G. and George, C. (2011), Where in the world is environmental justice? *Progress in Human Geography*, **35** (6), 835-842.

Full Text: [2011\Pro Hum Geo35, 835.pdf](2011\Pro%20Hum%20Geo35,%20835.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, scholars have noted a broadening of environmental justice research, both geographically and conceptually, to include global issues that expand beyond the spatial distributions of environmental ‘goods’ and ‘bads’ to include other dimensions including recognition, participation, and capabilities. The purpose of this report is to consider how this broadening has influenced research topics and themes, the geographic locations of researchers, and the future course of environmental justice research. We searched for articles identifying environmental justice as a keyword from 2000 to 2009 in Scopus, Web of Science, and GeoBase. While the number of articles published looking at environmental justice has increased over the past decade, our search contradicts the previous claims that environmental justice research has greatly expanded conceptually or geographically beyond its traditional origins. Our findings show that environmental justice research remains firmly rooted in the United States, focusing on the distributional aspects of environmental harms. We introduce alternative research methodologies that can be used to inform a more holistic and just approach to research in this area.

Keywords: Alternative, Capabilities, Environmental, Environmental Justice, Geographies, Governance, Knowledge, Movement, Participation, Politics, Power, Recognition, Research, Research Methodologies, Research Topics, Researchers, Science, Scopus, Topics, Traditional, United States, Web of Science

? Ng, A.K.Y. and Ducruet, C. (2014), The changing tides of port geography (1950-2012). *Progress in Human Geography*, **38** (6), 785-823.

Full Text: [2014\Pro Hum Geo38, 785.pdf](2014/Pro%20Hum%20Geo38,%20785.pdf)

Abstract: Human geographers actively studied ports in past decades. However, the extent to which port geography constituted a specific research stream within human geography remained largely unanswered. By reviewing 399 port papers published in major geography journals, the authors critically investigated the trends and changing tides of port geography research. The findings point out the emergence of the core community shifting from mainstream geography research to increasing connection with other disciplines, notably transport studies. The paper offers a progressive view on human geographers’ abilities to form a research community on port development, while identifying opportunities in the pursuit of collaboration between different academic disciplines.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometrics, Citations, Collaboration, Community, Competition, Development, Disciplines, Economics, Europe, Flows, From, Geography, Human, Journals, Network, Papers, Perspective, Policy, Port, Port Geography, Research, Research Trends, Social Network Analysis, Stream, Tides, Trade, Transport, Transportation Geography, Trends

# Title: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Berger, W., Mendlowicz, M.V., Marques-Portella, C., Kinrys, G., Fontenelle, L.F., Marmar, C.R. and Figueira, I. (2009), Pharmacologic alternatives to antidepressants in posttraumatic stress disorder: A systematic review. *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry*, **33** (2), 169-180.

Abstract: The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are considered the first-line pharmacological treatment for PTSD. However, even when treated with this class of drugs, response rates rarely exceed 60% and less than 20-30% of the patients achieve full remission. The aim of this study was to address this limitation by systematically reviewing the options left for the treatment of PTSD when patients do not respond satisfactorily to or tolerate SSRIs. A systematic review covering all original articles, letters and brief reports published in any language until October 2008 was conducted through searches in the ISI/Web of Science, PUBMED and PILOTS databases. The search terms included the pharmacological class of each agent or its generic name plus “PTSD” or “stress disorder” in the title, in the abstract or as a keyword. Sixty-three articles were selected, covering the following categories: Antipsychotics, anticonvulsants, adrenergic-inhibiting agents, opioid antagonists, benzodiazepines and other agents. None of the identified agents reached the level A of scientific evidence, 5 reached level B, 7 level C and 13 level D. The non-antidepressant agent with the strongest scientific evidence supporting its use in PTSD is risperidone, which can be envisaged as an effective add-on therapy when patients did not fully benefit from previous treatment with SSRIs. Prazosin, an adrenergic-inhibiting agent, is a promising alternative for cases of PTSD where nightmares and insomnia are prominent symptoms. So far, there is no consistent empirical support for using benzodiazepines in the prevention or in the treatment of PTSD, although these drugs could alleviate some associated non-specific symptoms, such as insomnia or anxiety. Further controlled clinical trials and meta-analysis are needed to guide clinicians in their search of effective pharmacological alternatives to antidepressants in PTSD. (C) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adjunctive Risperidone Treatment, Antidepressants, Antipsychotics, Anxiety, Case Series, Clinical Trials, Combat-Related Ptsd, Controlled Clinical Trials, Databases, Disorder, Double-Blind, Drugs, Insomnia, Meta-Analysis, Open-Label, Opioid, Pharmacologic Treatment, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Prevention, Ptsd, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rating-Scale, Refractory, Remission, Review, Reviewing, Risperidone, Science, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Sleep Disturbances, Stress, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment-Resistant

? Freitas-Ferrari, M.C., Hallak, J.E.C., Trzesniak, C., Santos, A., hado-de-SoUSA, J.P., Chagas, M.H.N., Nardi, A.E. and Crippa, J.A.S. (2010), Neuroimaging in social anxiety disorder: A systematic review of the literature. *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry*, **34** (4), 565-580.

Abstract: Brain imaging techniques allow the in vivo evaluation of the human brain, leading to a better understanding of its anatomical, functional and metabolic substrate. The aim of this current report is to present a systematic and critical review of neuroimaging findings in Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD). A literature review was performed in the PUBMED MEDLINE, Scielo and Web of Science databases using the following keywords: ‘MRI’, ‘functional’, ‘tomography’, ‘PET’, ‘SPECT’, ‘spectroscopy’, ‘relaxometry’, ‘tractography’ and ‘voxel’ crossed one by one with the terms ‘social anxiety’ and ‘social phobic’, with no limit of time. We selected 196 articles and 48 of them were included in our review. Most of the included studies have explored the neural response to facial expressions of emotion, symptoms provocation paradigms, and disorder-related abnormalities in dopamine or serotonin neurotransmission. The most coherent finding among the brain imaging techniques reflects increased activity in limbic and paralimbic regions in SAD. The predominance of evidence implicating the amygdala strengthens the notion that it plays a crucial role in the pathophysiology of SAD. The observation of alterations in pre-frontal regions and the reduced activity observed in striatal and parietal areas show that much remains to be investigated within the complexity of SAD. Interesting, follow-up designed studies observed a decrease in perfusion in these same areas after either by pharmacological or psychological treatment. The medial prefrontal cortex provided additional support for a corticolimbic model of SAD pathophysiology, being a promising area to investigation. Furthermore, the dopaminergic and GABAergic hypotheses seem directed related to its physiopathology. The present review indicates that neuroimaging has contributed to a better understanding of the neurobiology of SAD. Although there were several methodological differences among the studies, the global results have often been consistent, reinforcing the evidence of a specific cerebral circuit involved in SAD, formed by limbic and cortical areas. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Amygdala, Anterior Cingulate Cortex, Anxiety, Brain, Cerebral-Blood-Flow, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Databases, Disorder, Dopamine, Dsm-Iv Disorders, Emotion, Evaluation, Follow-Up, Functional, Human, Imaging, In Vivo, Literature, Literature Review, Magnetic-Resonance-Spectroscopy, Medial Prefrontal Cortex, Model, MRI, National Comorbidity Survey, Neuroimaging, Observation, Pathophysiology, Perfusion, PET, Phobic Disorders, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Prefrontal Cortex, Psychological, Pubmed, Resting Brain Perfusion, Review, Sad, Science, Serotonin, Social, Social Anxiety, Social Phobia, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

? Fava, G.A. and Offidani, E. (2011), The mechanisms of tolerance in antidepressant action. *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry*, **35** (7), 1593-1602.

Full Text: 2011\Pro Neu-Psy Bio Psy35, 1593.pdf

Abstract: There is increasing awareness that, in some cases, long-term use of antidepressant drugs (AD) may enhance the biochemical vulnerability to depression and worsen its long-term outcome and symptomatic expression, decreasing both the likelihood of subsequent response to pharmacological treatment and the duration of symptom-free periods. A review of literature suggesting potential side effects during long treatment with antidepressant drugs was performed. Studies were identified electronically using the following databases: MEDLINE, Cinahl, PsychInfo, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library. Each database was searched from its inception date to April 2010 using “tolerance”, “withdrawal”, “sensitization”, “antidepressants” and “switching” as key words. Further, a manual search of the psychiatric literature has been performed looking for articles pointing to paradoxical effects of antidepressant medications. Clinical evidence has been found indicating that even though antidepressant drugs are effective in treating depressive episodes, they are less efficacious in recurrent depression and in preventing relapse. In some cases, antidepressants have been described inducing adverse events such as withdrawal symptoms at discontinuation, onset of tolerance and resistance phenomena and switch and cycle acceleration in bipolar patients. Unfavorable long-term outcomes and paradoxical effects (depression inducing and symptomatic worsening) have also been reported. All these phenomena may be explained on the basis of the oppositional model of tolerance. Continued drug treatment may recruit processes that oppose the initial acute effect of a drug. When drug treatment ends, these processes may operate unopposed, at least for some time and increase vulnerability to relapse. Antidepressant drugs are crucial in the treatment of major depressive episodes. However, appraisal and testing of the oppositional model of tolerance may yield important insights as to long-term treatment and achievement of enduring effects. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Achievement, Acute, Adverse Events, Antidepressant Drugs, Antidepressants, Awareness, Bipolar Disorder, Cochrane, Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment, Databases, Depression, Drug, Drugs, Literature, Long-Term Outcome, Major Depressive Disorder, Mechanisms, Model, Monoamine-Oxidase Inhibitor, Oppositional Tolerance, Outcome, Outcomes, Panic Disorder, Patients, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Recurrent Affective-Disorder, Relapse, Resistance, Review, Science, Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Side Effects, Star-Asterisk-D, Switch, Symptoms, Term Fluoxetine Treatment, Treatment, Vulnerability, Web of Science, Withdrawal Syndrome

# Title: Progress in Nuclear Energy

Full Journal Title: Progress in Nuclear Energy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Deokattey, S., Bhanumurthy, K. and Wattal, P.K. (2013), High level waste management in Asia: R&D perspectives. *Progress in Nuclear Energy*, **62**, 37-45.

Full Text: [2013\Pro Nuc Ene62, 37.pdf](2013/Pro%20Nuc%20Ene62,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: The present work is an attempt to provide an overview, about the status of R&D and current trends in HLW management in Asian countries. The INIS database was selected for this purpose. Appropriate query formulations on the database, resulted in the retrieval of 4322 unique bibliographic records. Using the content analysis method, all the records were analyzed. Part One of the analysis details Scientometric R&D indicators, Part Two is a subject-based analysis, grouped under: A. Spent Fuel Recovery & Partitioning B. Waste Immobilization C. Waste Disposal and D. Waste Packaging Materials. The results of this analysis are summarized in the study. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Asian, Bibliographic, Content Analysis, Database, Disposal, HLW Management, Immobilization, Indicators, INIS, INIS Database, Management, Materials, Purpose, R&D, Records, Recovery, Rights, Scientometric, Trends, Waste, Work

# Title: Progress in Organic Coatings

Full Journal Title: [Progress in Organic Coatings](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5280&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=74e2a57c2b5b2b64edad752d085ec97b)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Roesler, R.R. and Danielmeier, K. (2004), Tris-3-(1-aziridino)propionates and their use in formulated products. *Progress in Organic Coatings*, **50** (1), 1-27.

Full Text: [2004\Pro Org Coa50, 1.pdf](2004\Pro%20Org%20Coa50,%201.pdf)

Abstract: An overview concerning tris-3-(1-aziridino)propionate chemistry and their uses are given. The overview is based on an exhaustive literature search, which covers the chemical literature up to March 2002, and concentrates on the three most commercially significant tris-3-(1-aziridino)propionate crosslinkers: trimethylolpropane tris-(1-(2-methyl)aziridino)propionate (TTMAP), trimethylolpropane tris-3-(1-aziridinopropionate) (TTAP) and pentaerythritol tris-3-(1-aziridinopropionate) (PTAP). A bibliometric analysis showed that publication of articles and patents has been increasing, which demonstrates an increasing interest in this technology. Two hundred and sixty articles and patents have been published since 1952; half of the them, since 1993. One hundred and twenty-eight corporations and organizations have published articles and patents. Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co. (17), Konica Co. (15), Eastman Kodak (13) and DuPont (12) are the companies with the most patents.

Applications that use tris-1-aziridinopropionate crosslinkers include adhesives, formulated coatings––primers, intermediate coats and topcoats, unformulated primers using a tris-3-(1-aziridino)propionate crosslinker as the sole ingredient, photographic film coatings, inks, thermal imaging and fabric coatings.

Polymer coreactants that have been used with tris-3-(1-aziridino)propionate crosslinkers include polyacrylate copolymers––solutions and dispersions, maleic acid–styrene copolymers, polyvinyl copolymers, polyolefins, polyurethane polymers––solutions and dispersions and biopolymers including polysaccharides and proteinacious gelatins.

Keywords: Polyaziridine, Crosslinking, Bibliometrics, Coatings; Adhesives

# Title: Progress in Photovoltaics

Full Journal Title: [Progress in Photovoltaics](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/5860/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Fthenakis, V. and Alsema, E. (2006), Photovoltaics energy payback times, greenhouse gas emissions and external costs: 2004 - early 2005 status. *Progress in Photovoltaics*, **14** (3), 275-280.

Full Text: [2006\Pro Pho14, 275.pdf](2006\Pro%20Pho14,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: Life cycle assessments and external cost estimates of photovoltaics have been often based on old data that do not reflect the extensive technological progress made over the past decade. Our assessment uses current (2004-early 2005) manufacturing data, from twelve European and US photovoltaic companies, and establishes the Energy Payback Times (EPBT), Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and external environmental costs of current commercial PV technologies. Estimates of external costs are about 70% lower than those in recent high-impact publications which were derived from the old data. Copyright (C) 2006 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Assessment, Cost, Energy, Energy Payback, External Costs, Greenhouse Emissions, Life Cycle, Photovoltaics, Publications, US

# Title: Progress in Physical Geography

Full Journal Title: Progress in Physical Geography

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Posadas, P., Grossi, M.A. and Ortiz-Jaureguizar, E. (2013), Where is historical biogeography going? The evolution of the discipline in the first decade of the 21st century. *Progress in Physical Geography*, **37** (3), 377-396.

Full Text: [2013\Pro Phy Geo37, 377.pdf](2013/Pro%20Phy%20Geo37,%20377.pdf)

Abstract: It has been argued that historical biogeography, the study of how processes that occur over long periods of time influence the distribution of life forms, is in the midst of a scientific revolution. The aim of this paper is to analyze the evolution of historical biogeography during the first decade of the 21st century and to identify major trends for the near future. We constructed a database containing all articles which dealt with historical biogeography published in the Journal of Biogeography during 1998-2010. The database included 610 contributions. Our results indicated that historical biogeography is going through a growth period. The papers analyzed were written by 2018 authors, with a mean of 3.3 authors per paper. Authors from 62 countries were involved, and most of them worked in Europe or North America. The Palearctic was the most analyzed region. Most contributions dealt with terrestrial habitats and were devoted to animal (especially Chordata) and plant taxa. Phylogeography was the most used approach (35%), followed by biota similarity and PAE (13%) and molecular biogeography (12%), with cladistic biogeography and event-based methods at 6% each. Some of the future challenges that historical biogeography faces are summarized: (1) to increase the study of taxa which are underrepresented according to the segment of biodiversity they represent; (2) to balance the amount of work devoted to different biogeographical regions; (3) to increase biogeographical knowledge of aquatic habitats; (4) to maintain the diversity of approaches, preventing the reduction of time, spatial, and taxonomic scales addressed by the discipline; and (5) to continue integrating historical biogeography along with other sources of information from other disciplines (e. g. ecology, paleontology, geology, isotope chemistry, remote sensing) into a richer context for explaining past, present, and future patterns of biodiversity on Earth.

Keywords: Approach, Aquatic, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometry, Biodiversity, Biogeographical Regions, Biogeography, Biota, Chemistry, Climate-Change, Collaboration, Conservation Biogeography, Constructed, Context, Database, Disciplines, Dispersal, Distribution, Distributions, Diversity, Ecology, Endemism, Europe, Evolution, First, Forms, Future, Geology, Growth, Historical Biogeography, Influence, Information, Journal, Knowledge, Life, Methods, Molecular Biogeography, North, North America, Papers, Plant, Quaternary, Reduction, Region, Remote Sensing, Remote-Sensing, Scales, Science, Scientometrics, Similarity, Sources, Sources of Information, Trends, Work

? Haussmann, N.S., McIntyre, T., Bumby, A.J. and Loubser, M.J. (2013), Referencing practices in physical geography: How well do we cite what we write? *Progress in Physical Geography*, **37** (4), 543-549.

Full Text: [2013\Pro Phy Geo37, 543.pdf](2013/Pro%20Phy%20Geo37,%20543.pdf)

Abstract: Accurate citation practices are important, from both an ethical and a scientific point of view. Using an easily reproducible, previously published method, we assess citation accuracy in 120 articles published in the first half of 2011 and listed under Physical Geography’ in Thomson Reuters’ ISI Web of Knowledge Science Citation Index. Our results indicate that at least 19% of citations in physical geography do not provide clear support for the statements they are meant to support. These results are in line with previously published findings for field-orientated’ sciences. We propose that both authors and editors help remedy this problem, by employing more rigorous writing and editing practices.

Keywords: Accuracy, Authors, Citation, Citation Accuracy, Citations, Ethical, First, Geography, ISI, Knowledge, Physical, Practices, Referencing, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Support, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Knowledge

# Title: Project Management Journal

Full Journal Title: [Project Management Journal](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1938-9507/issues)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

Issues/Year:

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Impact Factor

? Bredillet, C.N. (2009), Mapping the dynamics of the project management field: Project management in action (Part 2). *Project Management Journal*, **40** (2), 2-6.

Full Text: [2009\Pro Man J40, 2.pdf](2009\Pro%20Man%20J40,%202.pdf)

Keywords: Acidification, Bibliometrics, Co-Word Analysis, Impact, Intelligence, Mapping, Network, Sciences, Titles

? Hanisch, B. and Wald, A. (2012), A bibliometric view on the use of contingency theory in project management research. *Project Management Journal*, **43** (3), 4-23.

Full Text: [2012\Pro Man J43, 4.pdf](2012\Pro%20Man%20J43,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Contingency theory has influenced organization theory since the 1950s. Project management research has only recently started to consider context factors. In this area, applications of contingency theory still represent a fragmented field with a nonuniform use of terminology. Fully utilizing the contingency theory approach requires a systematic foundation. This article presents an overview of contingency theory in both permanent and temporary organizations. In a bibliometric study based on 1,622 articles from four academic project management journals, we identify dominating authors, prevalent keywords, and different focal areas in project contingency theory as well as the most researched project types.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Context, Contingency Factors, Contingency Theory, Coordination, Field, FIT, Framework, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Management, Organization, Organization Structure, Performance, Permanent, Product Innovation, Project Management, Projects, Research, Success Factors, Technology, Temporary, Temporary Organization, Terminology, Theory, Uncertainty

# Title: Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases

Full Journal Title: [Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases](http://www.nature.com/pcan/archive/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Issues/Year:

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Impact Factor

? Kirby, R. (2007), Report from London. *Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases*, **10**, 311.

Full Text: [2007\Pro Can Pro Dis10, 311.pdf](2007\Pro%20Can%20Pro%20Dis10,%20311.pdf)

? Haseen, F., Cantwell, M.M., O’Sullivan, J.M. and Murray, L.J. (2009), Is there a benefit from lycopene supplementation in men with prostate cancer? A systematic review. *Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases*, **12** (4), 325-332.

Full Text: 2009\Pro Can Pro Dis12, 325.pdf

Abstract: Lycopene has a chemopreventive effect against prostate cancer but its role in prostate cancer progression is unknown; many patients increase their intake of lycopene, although there are no evidence-based guidelines to suggest an effect. Our objective was to conduct a systematic review of literature to evaluate the association between lycopene intake and prostate cancer progression. MEDLINE, EMBASE CINAHL Plus, Web of Science, AMED and CENTRAL databases were systematically searched using terms for lycopene and prostate cancer progression to identify studies published before January 2009. Eight intervention studies were identified (five with no control group; one with an unmatched control group; and two randomized controlled trials (RCTs)). An inverse association was observed between lycopene intake and PSA levels in six studies. The rates of progression measured by bone scan in one RCT were lower in the intervention group. Lycopene resulted in lowering cancer-related symptoms (pain, urinary tract symptoms), and severe toxicity or intolerance was not evident. However, the evidence available to date is insufficient to draw a firm conclusion with respect to lycopene supplementation in prostate cancer patients and larger RCTs are required in broader patient groups. Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases (2009) 12, 325-332; doi: 10.1038/pcan.2009.38; published online 1 September 2009.

Keywords: Antioxidant Properties, Beta-Carotene, Bone, Cancer, Cell-Cycle Progression, Complementary Medicine, Control, Databases, Diseases, Embase, Growth-Factor-I, Guidelines, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Literature, Lycopene Supplementation, MEDLINE, Pain, Phase-II, Products, Progression, Prostate, Prostate Cancer, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Science, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tomato Juice, Toxicity, Tract, United-States, Web of Science

? Raval, A.D., Thakker, D., Vyas, A., Salkini, M., Madhavan, S. and Sambamoorthi, U. (2015), Impact of metformin on clinical outcomes among men with prostate cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases*, **18** (2), 110-121.

Full Text: 2015\Pro Can Pro Dis18, 110.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Conflicting evidence exists regarding the beneficial effects of metformin in prostate cancer. To determine the association between metformin and clinical outcomes in prostate cancer using systematic review and meta-analysis. METHODS: Original articles published in English until third week of July, 2014 were searched in electronic databases (Medline-Ovid, Scopus, The Cochrane Library, Web of Science, ProQuest) for studies on metformin use in prostate cancer. The clinical outcomes assessed were: development of biochemical recurrence, metastases or castration-resistant metastatic cancer, all-cause and prostate cancer-specific mortality. Meta-analysis was performed to calculate the pooled hazard ratio (pHR) and their 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Heterogeneity between the studies was examined using I-2 statistics. Sensitivity analysis was conducted to assess the robustness of findings and publication bias was assessed by the Egger’s regression asymmetry test and contour plot. RESULTS: Out of 230 retrieved citations, eight retrospective cohort studies and one nested-case-control study met the inclusion criteria. Metformin use was marginally associated with reduction in the risk of biochemical recurrence (pHR: 0.82, 95% CI: 0.67, 1.01, P-value = 0.06, I-2 = 25%, five studies). Metformin use was not significantly associated with metastases (pHR: 0.59, 95% 0.30-1.18, P-value = 0.14, I-2 = 74%, three studies), all-cause mortality (pHR: 0.86; 95% CI, 0.67, 1.10, P-value = 0.23, I-2: 73%, six studies) and prostate cancer-specific mortality (pHR: 0.76, 95% CI: 0.43, 1.33, P-value = 0.33, I-2 = 60%, four studies). Pooled estimates for all outcomes varied in sensitivity analysis by diabetes status and primary treatment of prostate cancer. Systematic review revealed mixed findings on metformin use and the risk of CRPC. CONCLUSIONS: Metformin may reduce the risk of biochemical recurrence in prostate cancer. Given the potential of selection bias in the observational studies, randomized trials should be designed to assess the efficacy of metformin use in prostate cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Asymmetry, Background, Bias, Cancer, Cells, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Development, Diabetes, Effects, Efficacy, Estimates, Evidence, Hazard, Impact, Interval, Kinase, Men, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastases, Metformin, Methods, Mortality, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Potential, Primary, Prostate Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Radical Prostatectomy, Randomized, Recurrence, Reduction, Regression, Review, Risk, Robustness, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Statistics, Survival, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web Of Science

# Title: Prosthetics and Orthotics International

Full Journal Title: Prosthetics and Orthotics International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

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: Impact Factor

? Biddiss, E.A. and Chau, T.T. (2007), Upper limb prosthesis use and abandonment: A survey of the last 25 years. *Prosthetics and Orthotics International*, **31** (3), 236-257.

Abstract: This review presents an analytical and comparative survey of upper limb prosthesis acceptance and abandonment as documented over the past 25 years, detailing areas of consumer dissatisfaction and ongoing technological advancements. English-language articles were identified in a search of Ovid, PUBMED, and ISI Web of Science (1980 until February 2006) for key words upper limb and prosthesis. Articles focused on upper limb prostheses and addressing: (i) Factors associated with abandonment-, (ii) Rejection rates; (iii) Functional analyses and patterns of wear; and (iv) Consumer satisfaction, were extracted with the exclusion of those detailing tools for outcome measurement, case studies, and medical procedures. Approximately 200 articles were included in the review process with 40 providing rates of prosthesis rejection. Quantitative measures of population characteristics, study methodology, and prostheses in use were extracted from each article. Mean rejection rates of 45% and 35% were observed in the literature for body-powered and electric prostheses respectively in pediatric populations. Significantly lower rates of rejection for both body-powered (26%) and electric (23%) devices were observed in adult populations while the average incidence of non-wear was similar for pediatric (16%) and adult (20%) populations. Documented rates of rejection exhibit a wide range of variance, possibly due to the heterogeneous samples involved and methodological differences between studies. Future research should comprise of controlled, multifactor studies adopting standardized outcome measures in order to promote comprehensive understanding of the factors affecting prosthesis use and abandonment. An enhanced understanding of these factors is needed to optimize prescription practices, guide design efforts, and satiate demand for evidence-based measures of intervention.

Keywords: Adult, Amputation, Arm, Articles, Below-Elbow Amputees, Case Studies, Children, Consumer, Conventional Prostheses, Deficiency, Design, Electrically Powered Prostheses, Factors, Hand Prosthesis, Incidence, Intervention, ISI, Literature, Measurement, Medical, Methodology, Myoelectric Prostheses, Outcome, Pediatric, Prosthesis, Prosthetics, Pubmed, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Science, Survey, Upper Limb, Web of Science

? Klute, G.K., Glaister, B.C. and Berge, J.S. (2010), Prosthetic liners for lower limb amputees: A review of the literature. *Prosthetics and Orthotics International*, **34** (2), 146-153.

Abstract: Prosthetic liners exist to improve amputee safety and comfort by adding a cushioning layer between the residual limb and the prosthetic socket. Many choices in liner technology are available, and clinicians often rely on personal intuition and experience to choose which liners are appropriate for which patients. The purpose of this study was to examine the literature to find what scientific evidence exists to inform prescription practices. ‘Prosthetic liner’ was used as a search term in the Web of Science and PUBMED research databases. Fourteen scientific articles met the eligibility criteria and are discussed in this review. The results of this review suggest that there is little scientific evidence to inform prosthetic liner prescription practices. Liner material properties have been well-studied, but their influence on in vivo performance is not well understood. Understanding liner effect on function would be an area of great usefulness.

Keywords: Advantages, Amputations, Below-Knee Prosthesis, Databases, Gel Liner, Iceross, In Vivo, Literature, Lower Limb Amputee, Lower Limb Prosthesis, Prosthetic Design, Prosthetic Interface Mechanics, Prosthetic Liners, Prosthetics, Pubmed, Research, Residual Limb, Review, Safety, Science, Skin Problems, Suction Socket 3s, Suspension, Testing of Prosthetic Components, Transtibial Amputees, Web of Science

# Title: Przeglad Przyrodniczy

Full Journal Title: Przeglad Przyrodniczy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kopij, G. (2004), A bibliometric analysis of the literature on land vertebrates (Tetrapoda) occurring in Poland for the years 1971-2000. *Przeglad Przyrodniczy*, **15** (3-4), 109-116.

Abstract: Based on the Wildlife & Ecology Studies Worldwide a bibliometric analysis of the literature for the years 1971-2000 devoted to land vertebrates occurring in Poland has been conducted. A rather simplistic assumption has been made that the number of publications for a given species is linked with the level of knowledge on this species.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Knowledge, Literature, Publications, Species, Vertebrates

# Title: Psicologia Conductual

Full Journal Title: Psicologia Conductual

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ISSN: 0214-9915

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Navarro, J.F., Espert, R., Deus, J. and Chirivella, J. (1996), A bibliometric study of the ‘Neuropsychologia’ journal (1990- 1995). *Psicologia Conductual*, **4** (3), 453-458.

Abstract: Founded by H. Hecaen in 1963, <<Neuropsychologia>> is an international interdisciplinary journal focusing on the analysis of disorders of percepcion, memory, thought, and language resulting from injury or disease of the central nervous system. In this study, a bibliometric analysis of <<Neuropsychalogia>> (1990-1995) is presented. The main findings were as follows: Papers. In the period examined a total of 599 articles distributed into 67 issues have been published. The average number of articles, issues was 9. Collaboration and productivity of authors. Total signatures of authors was 1909. The average number of authors, article was 3.20. From 51 most productive authors (with four or more articles between 1990 and 1995), althoug almost 60% have carried out their investigations in european laboratories, is the canadian B. Milner (with 16 papers), by far, the most productive author. Thematic categories. Among the 9 categories considered, a predominance of papers related to perceptual, recognition disorders (25.37%), mainly in patients with neglect, as well as experimental studies on lateralization, asymmetries and hemispheric specialization (22.87%), is observed. These thematic categories include almost half of the 599 articles examined (48.24%)

Keywords: ‘Neuropsychologia’ Journal, Analysis, Asymmetries, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Central Nervous System, Disease, Distributed, Experimental, Injury, Interdisciplinary, International, Investigations, Journal, Language, Memory, Neglect, Neuropsychology, Papers, Patients, Productivity, Specialization

Notes: JJournal

? Navarro, J.F., Espert, R. and Davila, G. (1998), A bibliometric analysis of ‘Biological Psychiatry’ (1991-1996). *Psicologia Conductual*, **6** (1), 193-198.

Abstract: In this study, a bibliometric analysis of the ‘Biological Psychiatry’ journal (1991-1996) was made. The main findings were as follows: Papers: In the period examined a total of 1640 articles distributed into 144 issues have been published. The average number of articles, issue was 11.39. Collaboration and productivity of authors: Total signatures of authors were 7495. The average number of authors, article was 4.57. From 75 most productive authors (with six or more articles published between 1991 and 1996), 62 have carried out their investigations in northamerican laboratories, being H.Y. Meltzer (with 24 papers), by far, the most productive author. Thematic categories: Among the 22 categories considered, a marked pre dominance of papers related to schizophrenics (26.41%) and depressives (20.86%) disorders is observed. Both thematic categories include almost half of the 1640 articles examined (47.27%)

Keywords: ‘Biological Psychiatry’, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological Psychiatry, Journal, Spain, Spanish

# Title: Psicologia Conductual

Full Journal Title: Psicologia Conductual

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Navarro, J.F., Espert, R., Deus, J. and Chirivella, J. (1996), A bibliometric study of the ‘Neuropsychologia’ journal (1990- 1995). *Psicologia Conductual*, **4** (3), 453-458.

Abstract: Founded by H. Hecaen in 1963, <<Neuropsychologia>> is an international interdisciplinary journal focusing on the analysis of disorders of percepcion, memory, thought, and language resulting from injury or disease of the central nervous system. In this study, a bibliometric analysis of <<Neuropsychalogia>> (1990-1995) is presented. The main findings were as follows: Papers. In the period examined a total of 599 articles distributed into 67 issues have been published. The average number of articles, issues was 9. Collaboration and productivity of authors. Total signatures of authors was 1909. The average number of authors, article was 3.20. From 51 most productive authors (with four or more articles between 1990 and 1995), althoug almost 60% have carried out their investigations in european laboratories, is the canadian B. Milner (with 16 papers), by far, the most productive author. Thematic categories. Among the 9 categories considered, a predominance of papers related to perceptual, recognition disorders (25.37%), mainly in patients with neglect, as well as experimental studies on lateralization, asymmetries and hemispheric specialization (22.87%), is observed. These thematic categories include almost half of the 599 articles examined (48.24%)

Keywords: ‘Neuropsychologia’ Journal, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Journal, Neuropsychology, Spain, Spanish, System

? GarciaLopez, L.J., Olivares, J. and Rosa, A.I. (1997), A bibliometric analysis of parent training in Spain. *Psicologia Conductual*, **5** (2), 191-198.

Abstract: The aim of this work was to carry out a bibliometric analysis of parent training in Spain. Our research was conducted over a total of twelwe sources (nine articles and three book chapters) found from a search for bibliographical indices including ISOC, PsycLIT, MEDLINE, Eric, CIRBIC, National Library Catalog, ISBN database and School of Psychology Library in Murcia. A study of publications was made using productivity analysis (collaboration and productivity of authors and research visibility) and subject analysis (distribution of publications). The results show the small number of scientific works on this topic and the high proportion of authors who have published only one work. Because of the reduced number of works found, the study of areas of collaboration among authors has not been carried out.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Behavior Therapy, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Conduct-Problem Children, Database, MEDLINE, Parent Training, Productivity, Publications, Research, Spain, Training, Visibility

? Navarro, J.F., Espert, R. and Davila, G. (1998), A bibliometric analysis of ‘Biological Psychiatry’ (1991-1996). *Psicologia Conductual*, **6** (1), 193-198.

Abstract: In this study, a bibliometric analysis of the *‘*Biological Psychiatry*’* journal (1991-1996) was made. The main findings were as follows: Papers: In the period examined a total of 1640 articles distributed into 144 issues have been published. The average number of articles, issue was 11.39. Collaboration and productivity of authors: Total signatures of authors were 7495. The average number of authors, article was 4.57. From 75 most productive authors (with six or more articles published between 1991 and 1996), 62 have carried out their investigations in northamerican laboratories, being H.Y. Meltzer (with 24 papers), by far, the most productive author. Thematic categories: Among the 22 categories considered, a marked pre dominance of papers related to schizophrenics (26.41%) and depressives (20.86%) disorders is observed. Both thematic categories include almost half of the 1640 articles examined (47.27%)

Keywords: ‘Biological Psychiatry’, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological Psychiatry, Journal, Spain, Spanish

# Title: Psicologia-Reflexao e Critica

Full Journal Title: [Psicologia-Reflexão e Crítica](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0102-7972&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Almeida, R.M.M., Pasa, G.G. and Scheffer, M. (2009), Alcohol: Gender and implications in the violence. *Psicologia-Reflexão e Crítica*, **22** (2), 252-260.

Full Text: [2009\Psi-Ref Cri22, 252.pdf](2009/Psi-Ref%20Cri22,%20252.pdf)

Abstract: The abuse of alcohol can engender serious public health problems in certain people. particularly due to its link to violence involving both men and women. This article has the aim to discuss the impact of alcohol in men and women regarding neurobiological mechanisms. emphasizing its psychoactive effects as well as its implication for violent behavior. An analysis was conduct based on reviews and articles in electronic databases. selected from 1996 to 2008 at Scielo. Lilacs, MEDLINE, Pub Med and Web of Science. From a total of 420 selected articles 90 were considered relevant for this analysis. It was evident that the abuse of alcohol causes changes in neurochemistry and in cognitive functions, and some of those changes lead to violent behavior in men and women. However. There are important differences between both genders and the type of aggressive behavior expressed. Studies on this topic are still rare and more research is necessary in order to develop better diagnostic tools and favor relevant neurobiological mechanisms for more effective treatments.

Keywords: Adolescents, Aggression, Alcohol, Analysis, Behavior, Behavior, Brain, Brain, Cognition, Consumption, Databases, Domestic Violence, Female Rats, Gender, Impact, Lead, MEDLINE, Pub Med, Public Health, Research, Science, Substance-Abuse Treatment, Use Disorders, Violence, Web of Science, Women

? Quevedo-Blasco, R. and López-López, W. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of selected multidisciplinary journals of psychology recently incorporated in the Web of Science (2008-2009). *Psicologia-Reflexão e Crítica*, **23** (2), 384-408.

Full Text: [2010\Psi-Ref Cri23, 384.pdf](2010\Psi-Ref%20Cri23,%20384.pdf)

Abstract: It was done a bibliometric analysis of the multidisciplinary journals of psychology recently incorporated in the Web of Science (WoS) in 2008 and 2009. A total of 448 “articles” and “revisions” was analyzed, where the nationality of the authors, the index of responsibility and the contents of the works were examined. The results show that Psicologia: Reflexao e Critica is the journal that has more published articles. There are differences in the diversity and number of collaborating countries, being the journal Universitas Psychologica the one that has greater representation of authors from different countries from the origin of the journal. There are more individual articles (31.25%), followed by works signed by two (28.57%) and three authors (21.43%), respectively. The majority of articles is classified within the areas of Social Psychology (18.75%), followed by articles of Clinical Psychology (16.74%) and works related to Psychology of Education (11.16%), clarifying that the greater contribution of clinical works comes from the Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental (with 40.7% of the total of its publications).

Keywords: Academic-Achievement, Anales-De-Psicologia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, College-Students, Contribution, Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Descriptive Study Through Document Analysis, High-School-Students, Journals, Mental-Health, Multidisciplinary Journals, Physical Self-Concept, Psychology, Psychometric Properties, Publications, Social Representations, University-Students, Web of Science

? Benites, A.P.D. and Schneider, D.R. (2014), Families and alcohol consumption in female adolescents: A systematic review. *Psicologia-Reflexão e Crítica*, **27** (1), 145-152.

Full Text: [2014\Psi-Ref Cri27, 145.pdf](2014/Psi-Ref%20Cri27,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: Alcohol consumption by teenagers is a multi-determined phenomenon. Family relations play a prominent role in it and can be both a protection and a risk factor. Teenager girls have been changing their consumption pattern, becoming more and more similar to boys’. A bibliographic survey was carried out at Web of Science database, from 2006 to 2011, with the descriptors girls, alcohol and family, aiming to present a systematic review of the topic. Bibliometric data are shown, indicating a trend of growth in scientific production in the last years. The results are deepened through qualitative analyses of some articles. The role of emotional proximity with parents and parental monitoring is highlighted as protection factors for girls.

Keywords: Adolescence, Adolescents, Alcohol, Analyses, Articles, Behavior, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Consumption, Data, Database, Drinking, Family, Family Relations, Female, Gender-Differences, Girls, Girls, Growth, Initiation, Monitoring, Parents, Pattern, Predictors, Protection, Qualitative, Relations, Review, Risk, Risk And Protective Factors, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Scientific Production, Survey, Systematic, Systematic Review, Teenagers, Topic, Trend, Web Of Science

# Title: Psicothema

Full Journal Title: [Psicothema](http://www.psicothema.com/english/content.asp)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Psicothema

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psicothema

ISSN: 0214-9915

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Rodriguez, S.M. and Moreno, A.S. (1998), Bibliometric analysis of the journal ‘*Psicothema*’ (1989-1997). *Psicothema*, **10** (1), 23-27.

Full Text: [1998\Psicothema10, 23.pdf](1998\Psicothema10,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: This work presents a bibliometric analysis of the journal ‘Psicothema’ from the time of its first appearance in 1989 until July 1997. The principal findings were as follows: a total of 342 articles were published in 20 volumes, with an average of 17.1 articles per journal edition. 38.81% of the articles were the work of 2 authors, 28.94% were by one author and 19% by three authors, this being an average of 2.272 authors per article. The most prolific author was P.J. Ferrando Piera, who was responsible for 8 articles, followed by M.C. Luciano with 7 articles, and by 4 authors with 6 articles each. 94.35% of the authors of the articles were based at universities. 17.19% of them at the University of Oviedo and 11.54% at the Complutense University of Madrid. In accordance with their thematic content we found that 28.36% of the articles corresponded to the category of ‘Basic Psy chology’, 23.97% to ‘Methodology’ and 23.09% to ‘Personality, Evaluation and Treatment’

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Content, Evaluation, First, Journal, MAR, Time, Universities, Work

? López, J.A.F., García, I.R. and Mejía, R.H. (1999), Psicometric properties of the Spanish version of the questionnaire PLC-PECVEC of Profile of Life quality in the Chronically ill. *Psicothema*, **11** (2), 293-303.

Full Text: [1999\Psicothema11, 293.pdf](1999\Psicothema11,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: Psicometric properties of the Spanish version of the questionnaire PLC-PECVEC of Profile of Life quality in the Chronically ill. The present paper analize the psicometric properties of the Spanish version of the Profile of Life quality in the Chronically ill <<PLC>> (in Spanish Perfil de Calidad de Vida en Enfermos Cronicos <<PECVEC>>), in different ways of application and groups of subjects and compare the results with the reported by original version. The instrument of measurement of Quality of Life was applied in three differents groups of 30 subject each one: 1) Civil Personnel (White-Collars); 2) Students of the last course of the School of Medicine and 3) patients affected with Hypertension mild-moderated (Type I-II of the WHO). The questionnaire was filled in by 60 subjects in a self administered way and with 30 subjects was applied a standardized interview by the doctor or nurse. Several statistic analysis were made: Factor analysis exploratory from each scale (extraction PAF); internal-consistency reliability by coefficient alpha Cronbach; congruent coefficient between factorial solutions of the Spanish sample and another German sample using the original questionnaire and comparisons between the three groups using standardized multivariate and univariate test statistics. Our results show that the Spanish version has comparable properties to those described by the authors in the original version. It was found sufficient internal consistency and construction validity, as well as a good replication of the original factorial structure. The described differences for the groups under study demonstrate the discriminatory capacity of the questionnaire to identify groups of different health conditions.

Keywords: Of-Life, Health

? Buela-Casal, G., Carretero-Dios, H. and de los Santos-Riog, M. (2002), Comparative study of the Psychology journals with impact factor written in Spanish. *Psicothema*, **14** (4), 837-852.

Full Text: [2002\Psicothema14, 837.pdf](2002\Psicothema14,%20837.pdf)

Abstract: Comparative study of the Psychology journals with impact factor written in Spanish. This study presents a comparative analysis among four psychology journals published in Spanish that have an impact factor (Psicothema, Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia, Revista Mexicana de Psicologia, and Revista Interamericana de Psicologia). These journals are compared in terms of several bibliometric indices such as impact factor, weighted impact factor, mean impact factor of the periodicals where citations appear, immediate citation factor, and mean duration of citations. Additionally, a content analysis is made of the four periodicals considering the different academic fields of psychology and the methods of the published studies. The analysis shows that Psicothema obtains a better score in most bibliometric indices and that little interaction of citations among the four periodicals takes place. Regarding the comparison of methods, and academic fields, this study offers the number of papers according to the method of application (theoretical, descriptive by surveys, descriptive by observation, case studies, experimental, quasi-experimental, single case studies, instrumental, and others) and field (Personality, Psychological Assesment and Treatment, Social Psychology, Experimental Psychology, Psychobiology, Methodology, Developmental and Education Psychology, and Inter-field Psychology). Finally, some considerations are made on bibliometric indices, and the relationship between methods and academic fields.

Keywords: Academic Goals, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indices, Case Studies, Citation, Citations, Content Analysis, Eating Disorders, Field, Hyperactivity-Disorder Scale, Impact, Impact Factor, Interaction, Journals, Latin-American, Papers, Periodicals, Psychometric Properties, Puerto-Rico, Quality-Of-Life, Self-Concept, Social-Psychology, Virgin-Islands

? Buela-Casal, G. (2003), Evaluating quality of articles and scientific journals. Proposal of weighted impact factor and a quality index? *Psicothema*, **15** (1), 23-35.

Full Text: [2003\Psicothema15, 23.pdf](2003\Psicothema15,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: The factor of impact and other bibliometric indices are currently used in several countries to evaluate the type and quality of scientific production. However, the impact factor (or prestige) rarely receives an accurate interpretation. Available impact factors display a number of shortcomings: they only refer to citations in the previous two or three years, and they do not take into account the impact or prestige of the periodicals where citations appear, so that every citation is given the same value, regardless of the periodical where it appears. In order to overcome these limitations, two indices are proposed: a mean impact factor of the journals where citations appear (FIMRC) and a weighted impact factor (FIP). Additionally, other useful indices are suggested for the analysis of interaction between periodicals: a percentage of partial interaction of citations (PIPC), and a percentage of mutual interaction among citations (PIMC). This paper explains their details a procedures for their calculation. Several problem areas are discussed, namely, peer review, the policy of publications, qualification of referees, and assessment criteria. It is also argued that quality of studies should not only be primarily evaluated in terms of the periodical where they are published. Finally, an alternative is offered for the assessment of quality of scientific articles and journals on three bases: what is to be evaluated, who is to be an evaluator, and possible criteria for evaluation. These considerations lead to a proposal for a quality index aside of impact or prestige.

Keywords: Psychology, Science

? Agudelo, D., Bretón-López, J. and Buela-Casal, G. (2003), Bibliometric analisis of the reviews of Clinical Psychology published in Spanish. *Psicothema*, **15** (4), 507-516.

Full Text: [2003\Psicothema15, 507.pdf](2003\Psicothema15,%20507.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric analysis of the reviews of Clinical Psychology published in Spanish. This work is a bibliometric analysis of the reviews of Clinical Psychology published in Spanish in 2001 and 2002. The reviews are analyzed according to the number of articles that have been published, the nationalities of the signer authors, the index of authorship and the contents. There are differences in terms of their diversity and the number of countries that had collaborated. As, both the Revista Internacional de Psicologia Clinica y de la Salud/International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology and the Revista Argentina de Clinica Psicologica are the ones that have the greatest amount of authors whose nationalities are different from those of the original country of the review; there are a predominance of the articles shared by several authors; the contents of papers are especially of the areas Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment, Health Psychology and Inter-area. Some final reflections are achieved about found results

Keywords: Impact Factor, Journals

? Buela-Casal, G., Medina, A., Viedma, M.I., Godoy, V., Lozano, S. and Torres, G. (2004), Impact factor of three Spanish journals of psychology. *Psicothema*, **16** (4), 680-688.

Full Text: [2004\Psicothema16, 680.pdf](2004\Psicothema16,%20680.pdf)

Abstract: Impact factor of three Spanish journals of psychology. The present study considers the necessity to study the impact factor of spanish psychology journals. In order to show the viability of this type of study, three of the most representative journals of spanish Psychology were selected: Papeles del Psicologo, Analisis y Modificacion de Conducta y Psicothema. As sources are used all those psychology journals that are edited in spanish and have published all their issues for the year 2003 and that they fulfill some given selections criterions. The bibliometric analysis was made by six psychologists previously trained in an exhaustive procedure. The results indicate that the three journals analyzed have a considerable impact factor for the year 2003: Andlisis y Modificacion de Conducta (IF= 1,05); Papeles del Psicologo (IF= 0,76) and Psicothema (IF= 0,60). This shows that the first two journals have an important impact factor in spite of not being included in the Journal Citation Reports and that Psicothema would actually have a greater impact factor if these journals (these analyzed here) were included in the databases of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). At Psicothema’s specific case, it is argumented that the IF obteined in this study (IF= 0,60) is more valid than the one aported by ISI (IF= 0,408) for 2003. As a conclusion it is illustrated the necessity to make this type of analysis for all spanish journals of psychology.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Databases, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Institute For Scientific Information, ISI, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Scientific Information

Notes: JJournal

? Guilera, G., Gómez, J. and Hidalgo, M.D. (2006), Differential item functioning: A bibliometric analysis of journals published in Spanish. *Psicothema*, **18** (4), 841-847.

Full Text: [2006\Psicothema18, 841.pdf](2006\Psicothema18,%20841.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to provide an overview of scientific productivity with respect to articles published in Spanish on the issue of DIF The documents included in the study were identified using the Psicodoc database, as well as the Science Citation Index and Social Science Citation Index from the Web of Science. The analyses carried out are focused mainly on presenting the frequencies and percentages of publications with respect to various bibliometric indicators. The results reveal that interest in the issue of DIF has increased, and that the universities are the most productive institutions. The majority of articles have been published in the journal Psicothema.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Indicators, Institutions, Productivity, Psychology, Publications, Rajus Area Measures, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientific Production, Social Science Citation Index, Universities, Web of Science

? Salgado, J.F. and Páez, D. (2007), Scientific productivity and Hirsch’s h Index of Spanish social psychology: Convergence between productivity indexes and comparison with other areas. *Psicothema*, **19** (2), 179-189.

Full Text: [2007\Psicothema19, 179.pdf](2007\Psicothema19,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific productivity and Hirsch’s It Index of Spanish social psychology: Convergence between productivity indexes and comparison with other areas. This article describes Hirsch’s h Index as a measure of researchers’ scientific productivity and quality, examining its convergent validity with other productivity and quality measures (total citations, maximum citation, sexennials, years since earning Ph.D., and years as a full professor). It shows the distribution of the index among Spanish Social Psychology professors, and a comparison is made among the ten professors with highest h Index of the six knowledge areas into which academic Psychology is divided in Spain. The results show that the index largely correlates with the citations but only very modestly with the number of sexennial investigations. The distributions by areas show that Psychobiology and Basic Psychology, as a whole, have a higher It index than the other areas, with Social Psychology in fourth place, Lastly, we discuss the implications of these results and we offer some recommendations for using the index in academic and research decision making.

Keywords: Academic, Citation, Citations, Comparison, Convergent Validity, Correlates, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Distribution, Experience, h Index, h-Index, Human-Sciences, Impact, Index, Integrated Evaluation, Investigations, Journals, Knowledge, Measure, Productivity, Psychology, Quality, Quality Measures, Ranking, Recommendations, Research, Scientific Productivity, Social, Social Psychology, Spain, Spanish, Universities, Validity, Work

? Franco, L.R., López-Cepero, J. and Díaz, F.J.R. (2009), Domestic violence: A bibliographic and bibliometric review. *Psicothema*, **21** (2), 248-254.

Full Text: [2009\Psicothema21, 248.pdf](2009\Psicothema21,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: Domestic violence: A bibliographic and bibliometric review. Violence among relatives and emotionally linked people has recently made a huge social impact. Professionals have suggested diverse concepts to explain the issue, but they have not yet reached an agreement about these concepts. The present work focuses on the scientific yield associated with the keywords Domestic Violence, perhaps the most commonly used to refer to violence in romantic couples. A series of related publications is analyzed and data about publication years, countries, languages, sample genders, age groups, most prolific journals and authors, and victim-abuser relationships is provided, along with a reflection upon the correctness of the USAge of the keyword.

Keywords: Abuse, Age, Authors, Bibliometric, Children, Context, Couples, Data, Directions, Groups, Impact, Intervention, Intimate Partner Violence, Journals, Languages, Psychopathology, Publication, Publications, Reflection, Relationships, Review, Social, Violence, Women, Work, Workers

? Osca-Lluch, J., Mollá, C.C. and Ortega, M.P. (2009), Consequences of the error in bibliographical references. *Psicothema*, **21** (2), 300-303.

Full Text: [2009\Psicothema21, 300.pdf](2009\Psicothema21,%20300.pdf)

Abstract: Consequences of the error in bibliographical references. The specific case of the journal Psicothema The errors, as they appear in the databases of the Web of Science, found in the bibliographical citations of the works published ‘in Psicothema were analyzed. The most frequent error found is citing the title of the journal as Psicorhema, instead of Psicothema. The authors reveal the need to take more care when reviewing the titles of journals in the bibliographical references of the works. Such errors often prevent locating the works cited in the article. They also hinder authors’ evaluation of the works and the journals because many bibliometric indicators used to establish the rankings of the best journals of a specialty are calculated based on the number of citations of works published in the journals.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Care, Citations, Databases, Error, Errors, Evaluation, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Psychology, Rankings, References, Science, Spanish, Specialty, Web of Science

? Guilera, G., Gómez-Benito, J. and Hidalgo, M.D. (2009), Scientific production on the Mantel-Haenszel procedure as a way of detecting DIF. *Psicothema*, **21** (3), 492-498.

Full Text: [2009\Psicothema21, 492.pdf](2009\Psicothema21,%20492.pdf)

Abstract: For more than two decades, the Mantel-Haenszel (MH) procedure has been used to detect differential item functioning (DIF). A bibliometric study of this use of the MH procedure was conducted in order to better understand the current state of the research activity in the area (in terms of quantitative indicators and impact). Initially, we drew up a map of scientific output about this research area. and we subsequently conducted a detailed analysis of citations of authors and studies concerning the MH procedure. Main results suggest that the study of MH reached its peak in 1995: the most productive journal is the Journal of Educational Measurement. followed by Applied Psychological Measurement: the country with the greatest research output is the USA; the institutions that contribute to the research are mostly universities: the data fit Lotka’s law of frequency of publication and do not confirm the exponential fit proposed by Price; and finally. a very high concentration of citations can be observed during the 1990s. In this context, the MH procedure is still being utilized and studied, thus several developments and applications may appear in the future, representing new theoretical, empirical, and simulation publications.

Keywords: Area, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Citations, Identification, Impact, Indicators, Item, Logistic-Regression Procedures, Lotka’s Law, Nonuniform DIF, Performance, Publications, Research, Research Output, Samples, Standardization Approach, Utility

? González-Alcaide, G., Castelló-Cogollos, L., Bolaños-Pizarro, M., Alonso-Arroyo, A., Valderrama-Zurián, J.C. and Aleixandre-Benavent, R. (2010), Twenty years of Spanish psychology research in *Psicothema* (1989-2008). *Psicothema*, **22** (1), 41-50.

Full Text: [2010\Psicothema22, 41.pdf](2010\Psicothema22,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: Twenty years of Spanish psychological research in Psicothema (1989-2008). Scientific collaboration and gender equality are two spheres of great interest for the organizations responsible for instigating scientific policies. We have identified the research groups and women’s contribution to one of the most outstanding Spanish psychology journals. We have selected papers published during the 1989-2008 period in Psicothema. A bibliometric and network analysis was carried out using the Pajek Software tool. We have analysed 1,718 papers, written by 2,423 authors, 53.45% men and 47.54% women. We have identified 86 research groups made up of 293 researchers. We have observed a high increase of productivity and collaboration in the 1999-2008 period, as well as the consolidation, growth, and evolution of many incipient groups identified in the 1989-1998 period, benefiting from the increased interest and prestige of the journal. Despite the increase in the number of women, rising from 35.71% in 1989 to 48.48 in 2008, we have observed an imbalance with regard to productivity and the order of signatures, where women are relegated to intermediate positions.

Keywords: Articles, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Groups, Impact Factor, Index, Invisible College, Journals, Network, Network Analysis, Research, Sciences, Scientific Collaboration

? Diaz, M.C., Garcia, J.L.P., Gomez-Benito, J. and Valle, A.A. (2010), A productivity map of cognitive pretest methods for improving survey questions. *Psicothema*, **22** (3), 475-481.

Full Text: 2010\Psicothema22, 475.pdf

Abstract: Interest in cognitive pretest methods for evaluating survey questionnaires has been increasing for the last three decades. However, analysing the features of the scientific output in the field can be difficult due to its prevalence in public and private institutes whose main mission is not scientific research. The aim of this research is to characterize the current state of scientific output in the field by means of two bibliometric studies for the period from 1980 to 2007. Study I analysed documents obtained from the more commonly used bibliographic databases. Study 2 supplemented the body of documents from Study I with documents from non-indexed journals, conference papers, etc. Results show a constant growth in the number of publications. The wide dispersion of publication sources, together with the highlighted role of the public and private institutions as centres of production. can also be identified as relevant characteristics of the scientific output in this field.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Publication, Research, Spanish

? Olivas-Avila, J.A. and Musi-Lechuga, B. (2010), Doctoral theses production of the more productive Spanish psychology professors in the Web of Science. *Psicothema*, **22** (4), 917-923.

Full Text: 2010\Psicothema22, 917.pdf

Abstract: Doctoral theses production of the more productive Spanish psychology professors in the Web of Science. The purpose of the present study is to analyze the scientific production of the more productive Psychology faculty member of Spain through advised doctoral theses in the data base TESEO. The sample consisted of the 100 more productive professors of each one of the areas of Spanish Psychology. We reviewed a total of 4036 records of which 2339 belong to the 610 professors who conformed the sample. The results reveal that the percentage of professors who have not directed any thesis accounts for 24%. On the other hand, the proportion of thesis by professor by areas oscillates in a range of between 5.25 and 2.50, being Personality. Evaluation and Psychological Treatment the highest of this rank and Behavioral Sciences Methodology the last. In the last 7 years. The most productive professors have duplicated their theses direction. Finally, there is a rising trend in terms of theses read in every area, reaching the greater frequency in the years of 2003 and 2005. We discuss the considerations that represent the doctoral thesis direction for professors as criterion in their evaluation.

Keywords: Doctoral Theses, Evaluation, Frequency, Guide, Hand, Internationality Index, Journals, Methodology, Personality, Programs, Psychological, Psychology, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Spain, Trend, Universities, Web of Science

? Aluja, A., Becona, E., Botella, C., Colom, R., Echeburua, E., Forns, M., Perez, M. and Vila, J. (2011), Web of Science production quality indicators of ten professors’ at the area of personality, assessment and psychological treatment: Additional contributions to Olivas-Avila y Musi-Lechuga study. *Psicothema*, **23** (2), 267-273.

Full Text: [2011\Psicothema23, 267.pdf](2011\Psicothema23,%20267.pdf)

Abstract: Web of Science production quality indicators of ten professors’ at the Area of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment: Additional contributions to Olivas-Avila y Musi-Lechuga study. Rankings of scientific productivity are increasingly relevant both from an individual and a collective perspective. Therefore, making sure they are based on reliable and exhaustive information is really important. This study clearly shows that available rankings change dramatically when internationally acknowledged bibliometric indices are considered. Data from the 10 Professors belonging to the ‘Personality, Assessment, and Psychological Treatment’ Department considered in the recent analysis by Olivas-Avila y Musi-Lechuga (Psicothema 2010. Vol. 22, n degrees 4, pp. 909-916) are revisited here for illustrative purposes.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, h-Index, Indicators, Indices, Information, Productivity, Quality, Quality Indicators, Rankings, Recent, Sample, Science, Scientific Productivity, Treatment, Web of Science

? Guilera, G., Pino, O., Gomez-Benito, J. and Rojo, J.E. (2012), Neurocognition in schizophrenia: A study of the productivity and visibility of Spanish authors. *Psicothema*, **24** (1), 22-28.

Full Text: [2012\Psicothema24, 22.pdf](2012\Psicothema24,%2022.pdf)

Abstract: This paper provides a map of the scientific productivity of authors affiliated to a Spanish institution and who have addressed one of the most important current topics in schizophrenia: The study of cognitive performance. A search of the Web of Science yielded 125 articles that met the inclusion criteria. In order to provide a comprehensive overview of scientific productivity, we examine several bibliometric indicators, concerning both productivity and impact or visibility. The analysis also focuses on qualitative aspects of key theoretical importance, such as the kinds of cognitive functions that are most often assessed and the tests most widely used to evaluate them in clinical practice. The study shows that interest in the subject of cognitive function in schizophrenia has increased considerably in Spain since the beginning of this century. The results also highlight the need to standardize the type of tests to be used in the cognitive assessment of patients with schizophrenia.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Cognitive Function, Cognitive Impairment, Decline, Deficits, Impact, Indicators, Interest, Overview, Patients, Performance, Practice, Productivity, Qualitative, Schizophrenia, Schizotypy, Science, Scientific Productivity, Spain, Topics, Visibility, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Quevedo-Blasco, R. and Ariza, T. (2013), Twenty-five year history of the journal *Psicothema*. *Psicothema*, **25** (1), 93-99.

Full Text: [2013\Psicothema25, 93.pdf](2013/Psicothema25,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There is a growing interest in evaluating the contents of scientific Psychology journals and therefore, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of Psicothema, we aim to provide an insight into its historical evolution. The objective of this study was to carry out a bibliometric analysis of the articles published from 1989 to 2012, in order to provide information regarding different parameters related to production and quality. Method: The data analysed were the evolution of the articles throughout the analysed period, languages of publication, index of authorship, countries according to author affiliation, subject matter, the ten most cited articles, Top Ten journals in which Psicothema is most cited, and the evolution of the Impact Factor, amongst others. Results: A total of 2,163 articles were analysed, of which the majority (96.16%) are original articles, published in Spanish (80.07%) and with predominantly two authors (28.34%). The journal has published work by authors from 32 different countries according to their affiliation. Conclusions: The results support the multidisciplinary character of the journal and a positive and constant evolution towards the advance in Psychology.

Keywords: Advance, Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation-Reports, Data, Descriptive Study, Doctoral Programs, Evolution, History, History of the Journal, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Information, Internationality Index, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Languages, Multidisciplinary, Productivity, Psicothema, Psychology Journals, Publication, Quality, Quality Mention, Science, Support, Web, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Psihologija

Full Journal Title: [Psihologija](http://www.doiserbia.nbs.bg.ac.yu/journal.aspx?issn=0048-5705)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Psihologija

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psihologija

ISSN: 0048-5705

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jevremov, T., Pajic, D. and Sipka, P. (2007), Structure of personality psychology based on cocitation analysis of prominent authors. *Psihologija*, **40** (2), 329-343.

Full Text: [2007\Psihologija40, 329.pdf](2007\Psihologija40,%20329.pdf)

Abstract: Traditional Author Cocitation Analysis was applied in order to map the personality psychology as a research field. A group of 25 authors were selected from the Haggbloom (1999, 2002) lists of the most cited and prominent psychologists, judged to be the main contributors to the field. All of their cocitations identified in the three year volumes of SSCI were downloaded to be analyzed by cluster analysis and MDS. The analysis resulted in four clusters comprising (1) theorists of individual differences amalgamated with authors of biological orientation with R. Cattell positioned centrally, (2) behaviorists joined by socio-cognitive theorists led by M.E.P. Seligman and A. Bandura, and (3) the group of psychoanalytic (dynamic) theorists with A. Adler in the middle. In fourth cluster G. Allport, H. Murray, K. Lewin, W. Mischel, and D. Buss were found mixed together to make a rather heterogeneous group. In two-axes representation one of the dimensions was understood as reflecting methodological and the other one content-specific differences among the authors, although this interpretation is not univocal. The same procedure was repeated on citations given to the same authors in SocioFakt - the Serbian Citation Index for Social Sciences, revealing a reduced picture of the domain. At this portrait, some important authors are missing as a result of their low citation rate, suggesting that in the Serbian personality psychology entire research fields don’t exist.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric Mapping, Biological, Citation, Citations, Cluster, Cluster Analysis, Cocitation, Dynamic, Field, Intellectual Structure, MDS, Personality, Personality Psychology, Procedure, Psychology, Representation, Research, Science, SSCI, Structure of Science

? Pajić, D. and Jevremov, T. (2014), Globally national - locally international: Bibliometric analysis of a SEE psychology journal. *Psihologija*, **47** (2), 263-277.

Full Text: [2014\Psihologija47, 263.pdf](2014/Psihologija47,%20263.pdf)

Abstract: The article explores bibliometric features of the Serbian psychology journal Psihologija in the 2001-2012 period. Several basic indicators of the journal’s impact were generated and compared between two periods, before and after 2007 when Psihologija was included in Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Journal’s output was evaluated in regard to other psychology journals included in SSCI in the same year. The results have shown that Psihologija’s impact factor has raised following the increased internationalization of the journal, quantified as the proportion of articles published in English and/or written by foreign authors. However, Psihologija and other South East European (SEE) journals still lack a solid international communication network, which is reflected in the absence of related journals and large proportion of citations from local authors. The article concludes with several suggestions for authors, journal editors, and science policy institutions.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Articles, Authors, Basic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Communication, Countries, Editors, English, From, Globality, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Institutions, International, Internationalization, Internationalizations, Journal, Journal Editors, Journals, Local, Locality, Network, Policy, Psychology, Psychology Journals, Science, Science Policy, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Scientific Journals, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI

# Title: Psiquis

Full Journal Title: Psiquis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ortigosa, J., Quiles, M. and Mendez, F., X. (2002), [Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing: A decade later.]. *Psiquis*, **23** (1), 39-47.

Abstract: Ten years after Francine Shapiro edited her first article about Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing method (EMDR), interest in the therapeutic application, theoretical basis and involved physiological mechanisms has increased. The present article carries out a bibliometric analysis on the scientific production about this method a decade after its presentation to the scientific community. The main results indicate that the most productive year is 1996, United States is the country that has published most with regard the subject and the author with the greater number of bibliographical references is Francine Shapiro. On the other hand, posttraumatic stress disorder is the pathology in which EMDR has been principally applied.

# Title: PS-Political Science & Politics

Full Journal Title: [PS-Political Science & Politics](http://journals.cambridge.org/bin/bladerunner?30REQEVENT=&REQAUTH=0&500003REQSUB=&REQSTR1=PSC/Vol38No02)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1049-0965

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kelly, R.M. and Fisher, K. (1993), An assessment of articles about women in the top 15 political-science journals. *PS-Political Science & Politics*, **26** (3), 544-558

Keywords: Articles, Journals

? Young, C.D. (1995), An assessment of articles published by women in 15 top political-science journals. *PS-Political Science & Politics*, **28** (3), 525-533

Keywords: Articles, Journals

? Robinson, A.M. and Schlegl, K. (2005), Student use of the Internet for research projects: A problem? Our problem? What can we do about it? *PS-Political Science & Politics*, **38** (2), 311-315.

Abstract: The Internet and other electronic media have changed the way undergraduate students conduct research. The effects of this technological change on the role of the professor are still not well understood. This article reports on the findings of a recent study that evaluated the scholarly content of student citations in a political science course and tested two interventions designed to improve their quality. The study finds that these students’ use of electronic sources was not as poor as some may have assumed, and that the quality of bibliographies improved when in-class instruction was combined with academic penalties. This article reflects on the study’s findings, and offers suggestions for how instructors might encourage students to improve the quality of their research.

Keywords: Undergraduate Citation Behavior, Web

? (2009), Top 10 most-read PS articles. *PS-Political Science & Politics*, **42** (3), 609.

Keywords: Articles

? McGuire, K.T. (2010), There was a crooked man (uscript): A not-so-serious look at the serious subject of plagiarism. *PS-Political Science & Politics*, **43** (1), 107-113.

Abstract: The problem of plagiarism by political scientists has not received much attention. The incidence of plagiarism., however, may be greater than one would think. In this article, I offer a humorous look at what happened when a manuscript of mine was plagiarized. Based on my experience, I offer some suggestions on how scholars might detect and prevent plagiarism.

Keywords: Plagiarism

? Morgan, P. and Vaughn, J. (2010), The case of the pilfered paper: Implications of online writing assistance and web-based plagiarism detection services. *PS-Political Science & Politics*, **43** (4), 755-758.

Abstract: While there is nothing new about academic dishonesty, how it is committed, prevented, and detected has been dramatically transformed by the advent of online technologies. This article briefly describes the concurrent emergence of online writing assistance services and Web-based plagiarism detection tools and examines the implications of both for student-faculty relations, faculty workload, and student learning. Finally, we provide three alternative strategies for deterring, detecting, and documenting all forms of plagiarism.

Keywords: Academic Dishonesty, Learning, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection, Writing

# Title: Psychiatric Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Psychiatric Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Eytan, A. (2011), Religion and mental health during incarceration: A systematic literature review. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, **82** (4), 287-295.

Full Text: [2011\Psy Qua82, 287.pdf](2011\Psy%20Qua82,%20287.pdf)

Abstract: Religion and spirituality (RS) as a coping resource for facing stressful life events is encountered with increasing frequency in the medical literature. RS is associated with more favourable outcomes among people suffering from mental disorders. Detention is a stressful situation and the prevalence of mental disorders in places of detention is increased compared with the community. This literature review examined the association between RS and the mental health of detainees. PubMed, PsycINFO, Web of Science and the Internet were systematically searched from inception of each data base to August 1st 2010. Peer reviewed articles that reported primary empirical data about the impact of spirituality on the mental health and behaviour of detained persons were selected. Qualitative studies are also discussed. Twelve empirical studies including a total of 4,823 individuals met our inclusion criteria. RS is associated with lower frequency and severity of depressive episodes. The strongest reported effect of RS on prison life is a reduction of incidents and disciplinary sanctions. Prospective targeted studies are needed in order verify the hypothesis that RS reduces suicide among detainees.

Keywords: Association, Detention, Frequency, Health, Impact, Inmates, Internet, Literature, Literature Review, Medical, Mental Disorders, Mental Health, Outcomes, Participation, Prevalence, Primary, Prison, Prison, Pubmed, Reduction, Religion, Review, Science, Spirituality, Spirituality, Suicide, Systematic, Web of Science

# Title: Psychiatric Services

Full Journal Title: Psychiatric Services

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Van Citters, A.D. and Bartels, S.J. (2004), A systematic review of the effectiveness of community-based mental health outreach services for older adults. *Psychiatric Services*, **55** (11), 1237-1249.

Abstract: Objectives: Psychiatric outreach services that provide mental health assessment and treatment to older adults in their homes or communities are widely promoted as improving access and outcomes for older adults. However, a systematic review of the efficacy of these services has not been done. This review evaluates the evidence base for the effectiveness of outreach services for older adults with mental illness in noninstitutional. community settings. End points of interest include the ability of the outreach program to increase access to mental health services and improve psychiatric outcomes. Methods: MEDLINE, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and Web-of-Science databases were searched for articles in English that were indexed through May 2004. Studies were included if they evaluated face-to-face psychiatric services provided to adults aged 65 and older with mental illness and if they were randomized controlled trials, quasi-experimental outcome studies, uncontrolled cohort studies, or comparisons of two or more interventions. Articles were excluded that evaluated interventions that were provided in institutional settings or that focused on persons with dementia or their caregivers. Results: Fourteen studies matched all the inclusion criteria. Two studies (one controlled prospective study and one study that used a comparison group) found support for the use of gatekeepers-nontraditional referral sources-in identifying socially isolated older adults with mental illness. Twelve studies (five randomized controlled trials, one quasi-experimental study, and six uncontrolled cohort studies) found that home and community-based treatment of psychiatric symptoms were associated with improved or maintained psychiatric status. All randomized controlled trials reported improved depressive symptoms, and one reported improved overall psychiatric symptoms. Conclusions: Limited data supported the effectiveness of outreach services in identifying isolated older adults with mental illness. A more substantial evidence base indicated that home-based mental health treatment is effective in improving psychiatric symptoms. Studies are needed that apply more rigorous methods evaluating the efficacy of case identification models and subsequent treatment for older persons with a variety of psychiatric diagnoses.

Keywords: Adults, Aged, Articles, Assessment, Care, Cohort Studies, Databases, Dementia, Depressive Symptoms, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Health Services, Homes, Illness, Interest, Intervention, Interventions, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Methods, Nurse, Older Adults, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients Aged 65, People, Points, Program, Prospective Study, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, United-States, Web of Science

? Choe, J.Y., Teplin, L.A. and Abram, K.M. (2008), Perpetration of violence, violent victimization, and severe mental illness: Balancing public health concerns. *Psychiatric Services*, **59** (2), 153-164.

Abstract: Objective: This review examined U. S. empirical studies published since 1990 of the perpetration of violence and of violent victimization among persons with severe mental illness and their relative importance as public health concerns. Methods: MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science were searched for published empirical investigations of recent prevalence or incidence of perpetration or victimization among persons with severe mental illness. Studies of special populations were included if separate rates were reported for persons with and without severe mental illness. Results: The search yielded 31 studies of violence perpetration and ten studies of violent victimization. Few examined perpetration and victimization in the same sample. Prevalence rates varied by sample type and time frame (recall period). Half of the studies of perpetration examined inpatients; of these, about half sampled only committed inpatients, whose rates of perpetration (17%-50%) were higher than those of other samples. Among outpatients, 2% to 13% had perpetrated violence in the past six months to three years, compared with 20% to 34% who had been violently victimized. Studies combining outpatients and inpatients reported that 12% to 22% had perpetrated violence in the past six to 18 months, compared with 35% who had been a victim in the past year. Conclusions: Perpetration of violence and violent victimization are more common among persons with severe mental illness than in the general population. Victimization is a greater public health concern than perpetration. Ironically, the discipline’s focus on perpetration among inpatients may contribute to negative stereotypes.

Keywords: Behavior, Community-Based Treatment, Disorder, Incidence, MEDLINE, Methods, National Comorbidity Survey, Outpatient Commitment, Prevalence, Psychiatric-Patients, Public Health, Review, Risk-Assessment, Science, Service Use, Sexual Assault, Social Support, Web of Science

? Dumesnil, H. and Verger, P. (2009), Public awareness campaigns about depression and suicide: A review. *Psychiatric Services*, **60** (9), 1203-1213.

Abstract: Objective: Numerous institutions, including the World Health Organization, recommend education campaigns targeted at the general public to improve awareness of suicidal crises and, more broadly, of depression; to improve access to care; and to combat the stigma associated with these illnesses and discrimination against people who have them. The purpose of this literature review was to gather information on campaigns about depression or suicide awareness and summarize data on the impact and effectiveness of these campaigns. Methods: A search was conducted of MEDLINE, the Cochrane Library, PsycINFO, HDA (Health Development Agency) Evidence Base, DARE (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects), and the ISI Web of Science to identify articles written in English and published between 1987 and 2007 that described depression or suicide awareness programs that targeted the public. Results: Among the 200 publications for which references were found, 43 publications that described 15 programs in eight countries met inclusion criteria. Comparing the programs was difficult because of the diversity of their objectives and the methods used to deliver the programs and to evaluate them. Results suggest that these programs contributed to a modest improvement in public knowledge of and attitudes toward depression or suicide, but most program evaluations did not assess the durability of the attitude changes. No study has clearly demonstrated that such campaigns help to increase care seeking or to decrease suicidal behavior. Conclusions: Developing guidelines for assessment of public education campaigns to improve knowledge about suicide and depression is essential for the sharing of knowledge among scientists and stakeholders. (Psychiatric Services 60: 1203-1213, 2009).

Keywords: Assessment, Attitude, Attitudes, Australia, Awareness, Cochrane, Database, Depression, Discrimination, Education, Effectiveness, General Public, Guidelines, Health, Health Campaign, Impact, Information, ISI, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Methods, Preventive Interventions, Primary-Care, Publications, Recognize Mental-Disorders, Review, Risk, Science, Strategies, Web of Science, Youth Suicide

? McGinty, E.E., Webster, D.W. and Barry, C.L. (2014), Gun policy and serious mental illness: Priorities for future research and policy. *Psychiatric Services*, **65** (1), 50-58.

Full Text: 2014\Psy Ser65, 50.pdf

Abstract: Objective: In response to recent mass shootings, policy makers have proposed multiple policies to prevent persons with serious mental illness from having guns. The political debate about these proposals is often uninformed by research. To address this gap, this review article summarizes the research related to gun restriction policies that focus on serious mental illness. Methods: Gun restriction policies were identified by researching the THOMAS legislative database, state legislative data-bases, prior review articles, and the news media. Pub Med, PsycINFO, and Web of Science databases were searched for publications between 1970 and 2013 that addressed the relationship between serious mental illness and violence, the effectiveness of gun policies focused on serious mental illness, the potential for such policies to exacerbate negative public attitudes, and the potential for gun restriction policies to deter mental health treatment seeking. Results: Limited research suggests that federal law restricting gun possession by persons with serious mental illness may prevent gun violence from this population. Promotion of policies to prevent persons with serious mental illness from having guns does not seem to exacerbate negative public attitudes toward this group. Little is known about how restricting gun possession among persons with serious mental illness affects suicide risk or mental health treatment seeking. Conclusions: Future studies should examine how gun restriction policies for serious mental illness affect suicide, how such policies are implemented by states, how persons with serious mental illness perceive policies that restrict their possession of guns, and how gun restriction policies influence mental health treatment seeking among persons with serious mental illness.

Keywords: Attitudes, Comorbidity Survey Replication, Database, Databases, Effectiveness, Federal Law, Firearm Laws, Health, Health-Care, Influence, Law, Media, Mental Health, Mental Illness, Methods, Perceived Stigma, Policies, Policy, Population, Potential, Prevent, Priorities, Promotion, Psycinfo, Pub Med, Public, Publications, Recent, Research, Response, Results, Review, Risk, Schizophrenia, Science, Seeking, Serious Mental Illness, State, Suicide, Treatment, United-States, Violence, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Roy, L., Crocker, A.G., Nicholls, T.L., Latimer, E.A. and Ayllon, A.R. (2014), Criminal behavior and victimization among homeless individuals with severe mental illness: A systematic review. *Psychiatric Services*, **65** (6), 739-750.

Full Text: 2014\Psy Ser65, 739.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: The objectives of the systematic review were to estimate the prevalence and correlates of criminal behavior, contacts with the criminal justice system, and victimization among homeless adults with severe mental illness. Methods: MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, and Web of Science were searched for published empirical investigations of prevalence and correlates of criminal behavior, contacts with the justice system, and episodes of victimization in the target population. Results: The search yielded 21 studies. Fifteen examined prevalence of contacts with the criminal justice system; lifetime arrest rates ranged between 62.9% and 90.0%, lifetime conviction rates ranged between 28.1% and 80.0%, and lifetime incarceration rates ranged between 48.0% and 67.0%. Four studies examined self-reported criminal behavior, with 12-month rates ranging from 17.0% to 32.0%. Six studies examined the prevalence of victimization, with lifetime rates ranging between 73.7% and 87.0%. Significant correlates of criminal behavior and contacts with the justice system included criminal history, high perceived need for medical services, high intensity of mental health service use, young age, male gender, substance use, protracted homelessness, type of homelessness (street or shelter), and history of conduct disorder. Significant correlates of victimization included female gender, history of child abuse, and depression. Conclusions: Rates of criminal behavior, contacts with the criminal justice system, and victimization among homeless adults with severe mental illness are higher than among housed adults with severe mental illness.

Keywords: Abuse, Age, Antisocial Personality, Arrest, Behavior, Birth Cohort, Child, Child Abuse, Community Treatment, Conduct Disorder, Correlates, Depression, Dual Diagnosis, Female, Gender, Health, Health Agencies, History, Incarceration, Intensity, Investigations, Justice, Justice System, Literature, Male, Male Gender, Medical, Medline, Mental Health, Mental Illness, Methods, Nursing, Population, Prevalence, Psycinfo, Quality-Of-Life, Rates, Results, Review, Science, Service, Service Use, Services, Severe Mental Illness, Substance Use, Substance-Abuse, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

# Title: Psychiatrische Praxis

Full Journal Title: [Psychiatrische Praxis](http://www.thieme-connect.de/ejournals/toc/psychiat-praxis/98253)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Roick, C. and Riedel-Heller, S.G. (2009), Social-psychiatric papers from the journal “*Psychiatrische Praxis*”: Taken from national and international sources the most-cited scientific papers in volume 33 of the Journal “*Psychiatrische Praxis*”. *Psychiatrische Praxis*, **36** (1), 1.

? Glaesmer, H., Petermann, F. and Schussler, G. (2009), Does the recent psychosocial research consider the perspective of developmental psychopathology? A bibliometric analysis of three German journals. *Psychiatrische Praxis*, **36** (7), 311-316.

Abstract: Objectives Developmental psychopathology is studying the development of psychological disorders with a life Course perspective and an interdisciplinary approach considering the interplay of biological, psychological and social factors in complex models. The bibliometric analysis examines the implementation of this concept in the recent psychosocial research in the Get-ilia man-speaking area Methods Volumes 2007 and 2008 of three German psychological journals “Zeitschrift fur Psychotherapie, Psychosomatik und Medizinische Psychologie”, “Zeitschrift fur Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie”, and “Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie, Psychologie und Psychotherapie” were screened for articles dealing with Issues of developmental psychopathology. 46 articles were identified and evaluated. Results Several aspects of developmental psychopathology are considered in a vast number of Studies, but there is a main focus oil risk factors, but not on protective factors and most of the Studies are based on cross-sectional designs. Conclusions Most of the recent practice in psychosocial research is not beneficial for the identification of caUSAl effects or the complex interplay of risk and protective factors in the development of psychological disorders. Thus. longitudinal Studies, taking biological, psychological and social factors and their interplay into account are essential to meet the requirement of developmental psychopathology.

Keywords: Adolescents, Affective Facial Behavior, Attachment, Bibliometric Analysis, Childhood, Developmental Psychopathology, Medicine, Mental Disorders, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Personality-Disorder, Protective Factors, Quality-of-Life, Risk Factors, Social Anxiety Disorders, Symptoms

? Riedel-Heller, S.G. and Roick, C. (2010), Congratulations: The most cited contributions in volume 34 of *Psychiatrische Praxis*. *Psychiatrische Praxis*, **37** (1), 3.

Keywords: Germany, Mental-Health-Care

? Riedel-Heller, S. (2011), The most cited articles in volume 35 of *Psychiatrische Praxis* - Congratulations! *Psychiatrische Praxis*, **38** (1), 4.

Full Text: 2011\Psy Pra38, 4.pdf

Keywords: Care, Costs, Model

? Sikorski, C., Luppa, M., Kersting, A., Konig, H.H. and Riedel-Heller, S.G. (2011), Computer-aided cognitive behavioral therapy for depression a systematic review of the literature. *Psychiatrische Praxis*, **38** (2), 61-68.

Full Text: 2011\Psy Pra38, 61.pdf

Abstract: Objective The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic literature search in order to assess effectiveness of computer- and internet-based cognitive behavioural therapy (CCBT). Methods MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and PsycINFO were searched for relevant articles. Only RCTs were included. Effect sizes were calculated and quality of studies was assessed. Results 16 studies were retrieved and included. Effect sizes depended on therapist time involvement and control group intervention (waiting list vs. active control group) and ranged between 0.0 and 1.1. Conclusions CCBT provides an effective and potentially cost-effective interventional strategy for depressive disorders. Effects of no and minimal contact therapies are confounded with conditions of control groups and need further investigation. While patients with Major Depression seem to benefit from computer-based therapy with regular therapist contact, it remains unclear whether unattended self-help interventions over the internet are effective for this patient population. However, these interventions are effective in patients with mild to moderate depressive symptomatology. CCBT may serve as a first step of treatment within stepped care approaches and may help to offer treatment to individuals in remote areas and to decrease barriers to seek psychiatric care caused by stigma perception.

Keywords: Adult Depression, Barriers, Cochrane, Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Computer, Computer-Assisted Therapy, Control, Control Groups, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Depression, Effectiveness, Follow-Up, Intervention, Interventions, Involvement, Literature, Mental-Disorders, Methods, Perception, Primary-Care, Psychological Treatments, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Self-Help, Strategy, Subthreshold Depression, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, United-States, Web of Science

? Riedel-Heller, S. (2013), The most cited articles in volume 37 of *Psychiatrische Praxis*: Congratulations! *Psychiatrische Praxis*, **40** (1), 7

Full Text: 2013\Psy Pra40, 7.pdf

Keywords: Articles, Mental-Disorders, Migrants

# Title: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences

Full Journal Title: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, H.J., Dong, W.T., Dang, W.M., Quan, W.X., Tian, J., Chen, R., Zhan, S.Y. and Yu, X. (2015), Near-infrared spectroscopy for examination of prefrontal activation during cognitive tasks in patients with major depressive disorder: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, **69** (1), 22-33.

Full Text: [2015\Psy Cli Neu69, 22.pdf](2015/Psy%20Cli%20Neu69,%2022.pdf)

Abstract: AimsNear-infrared spectroscopy has the potential for aiding the diagnosis of major depressive disorder. The purpose of this study was to systematically review the evidence from observational studies regarding the use of near-infrared spectroscopy in patients with major depressive disorder and to identify the characteristic pattern of prefrontal lobe activity in major depressive disorder. Methodsmedline, PubMed, Cochrane Library and Web of Science databases were searched in December 2013. All case-control studies were included. The quality of evidence was examined using the Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale. The primary outcome measures were the mean oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin alterations of the cerebral cortex during cognitive activation periods. The standard mean difference for the overall pooled effects across the included studies was estimated using random or fixed effect models. The primary outcome measures were included in the meta-analysis. ResultsFourteen studies met the inclusion criteria. Six studies (n=692 participants) were included in the analysis of the mean oxygenated hemoglobin alterations; the pooled mean standardized difference was -0.74 (95% confidence interval, -0.97 to -0.52), indicating that patients with major depressive disorder were associated with attenuated increase in oxygenated hemoglobin during cognitive activation in the prefrontal regions compared to healthy controls. Five studies (n=668 participants) were included in the analysis of mean deoxygenated-hemoglobin changes; the pooled standardized mean difference was 0.18 (95% confidence interval, -0.20 to 0.56). ConclusionsUsing near-infrared spectroscopy measurements, we observed that compared to healthy subjects, patients with major depressive disorder had significantly lower prefrontal activation during cognitive tasks.

Keywords: Activation, Activity, Analysis, Assessment, Bipolar Disorder, Bold, Brain Activation, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cerebral, Changes, Cognitive, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Effects, Evidence, Examination, From, Hemoglobin, Hemoglobin Oxygenation, Hypofrontality, Interval, Major Depressive Disorder, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Near Infrared Spectroscopy, Near-Infrared, Near-Infrared Spectroscopy, Neuroimaging, Nirs, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Patients, Pattern, Performance, Potential, Prefrontal Cortex, Primary, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Review, Scale, Science, Si, Spectroscopy, Standard, Unipolar Depression, Verbal Fluency Task, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Working-Memory

# Title: Psychiatry Investigation

Full Journal Title: Psychiatry Investigation

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JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country

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Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tyrer, P. (2008), The wind of change in psychiatric publications. *Psychiatry Investigation*, **5** (2), 67-69.

Full Text: [2008\Psy Inv5, 67.pdf](2008/Psy%20Inv5,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: It is getting more difficult to get papers published that it used to be, even though many more journals are available. This article is written mainly for young researchers who are ambitious to get their research published in the best possible journals. A systematic strategic policy is Suggested that does not necessarily contradict the aims of achieving the best possible science.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Impact Factor, Journals, Jun, Papers, Policy, Psychiatric Research, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Strategic, Systematic, Young

Notes: CCountry

? López-Muñoz, F., Shen, W.W., Pae, C.U., Moreno, R., Rubio, G., Molina, J.D., Noriega, C., Pérez-Nieto, M.A., Huelves, L. and Álamo, C. (2013), Trends in scientific literature on atypical antipsychotics in South Korea: A bibliometric study. *Psychiatry Investigation*, **10** (1), 8-16.

Full Text: [2013\Psy Inv10, 8.pdf](2013/Psy%20Inv10,%208.pdf)

Abstract: Objective We have carried out a bibliometric study on the scientific publications in relation to atypical or second-generation antipsychotic drugs (SGAs) in South Korea. Methods With the EMBASE and MEDLINE databases, we selected those publications made in South Korea whose title included the descriptors atypic\* (atypical\*) antipsychotic\*, second-generation antipsychotic\*, dozapine, risperidone, olanzapine, ziprasidone, quetiapine, sertindole, aripiprazole, paliperidone, amisulpride, zotepine, asenapine, iloperidone, lurasidone, perospirone and blonanserin. We applied some bibliometric indicators of paper production and dispersion with Price’s law and Bradford’s law, respectively. We also calculated the participation index (PI) of the different countries, and correlated the bibliometric data with some social and health data from Korea (such as total per capita expenditure on health and gross domestic expenditure on research and development). Results We collected 326 original papers published between 1993 and 2011. Our results state fulfilment of fulfilled Price’s law, with scientific production on SGAs showing exponential growth (correlation coefficient r=0.8978, as against an r=0.8149 after linear adjustment). The most widely studied drugs were risperidone (91 papers), aripiprazole (77), olanzapine (53), and dozapine (43). Division into Bradford zones yielded a nucleus occupied by the Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry (36 articles). A total of 86 different journals were published, with 4 of the first 10 used journals having an impact factor being greater than 4. Conclusion The publications on SGAs in South Korea have undergone exponential growth over the studied period, without evidence of reaching a saturation point. Psychiatry Investig 2013;10:8-16.

Keywords: Asia, Atypical Antipsychotics, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometry, Bipolar Disorder, Bipolar Disorder, Bradford’S Law, Clozapine, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Data, Databases, Development, Dispersion, Drugs, Embase, Evidence, First, Growth, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Inpatients, Journals, Korea, Law, Literature, Mar, MEDLINE, Methods, Olanzapine, Papers, Participation, Psychiatry, Publications, Quetiapine, Research, Research and Development, Results, Risperidone, Saturation, Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Second-Generation Antipsychotics, Social, South Korea, State, Trends, Ziprasidone

# Title: Psychiatry Research

Full Journal Title: Psychiatry Research

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Subject Categories:

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? Mendlowicz, M.V., Braga, R.J., Cabizuca, M., Land, M.G. and Figueira, I.L. (2006), A comparison of publication trends on avoidant personality disorder and social phobia. *Psychiatry Research*, **144** (2-3), 205-209.

Full Text: [2006\Psy Res144, 205.pdf](2006/Psy%20Res144,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to ascertain the number of articles published per annum on the topics of avoidant personality disorder (APD) and social phobia (SP) in the period from 1973 to 2001. We hypothesized that while annual publication rates on SP would exhibit a sound growth, the number of scientific articles on APD published per annum would present a stagnant or declining trend. We performed a comprehensive literature review on APD and SP using the three largest existing databases for medical and psychological journals: MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science. The references were gathered by means of the Reference Manager version 9.5 software and transferred to an SPSS version 10 database for statistical analysis. The data were then input into regression models with the goal of predicting future growth of the scientific literature in these areas. The number of journal articles published annually on SP has steadily increased in the period from 1973 (1 article) to 2001 (1,18 articles). In contrast, the production of scientific literature on APD peaked in 1986 (5 articles) and subsequently declined. During the last decade reviewed, an average of fewer than two articles on APD was published per annum. Given the declining trend identified in this study, we believe that it is unlikely that the publication of scientific articles on APD will provide the empirical evidence required to validate this disorder in a foreseeable future. The permanence of APD on the rolls of the personality disorders should therefore be reassessed. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Anxiety Disorders, Avoidant Personality Disorder, Databases, Disorder, DSM-IV, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Medical, MEDLINE, Personality Disorders, Psychological, Publication, Publication Trends, Review, Science, Social, Social Anxiety, Social Phobia, Software, Statistical, Subtypes, Topics, Trend, Trends, Web of Science

? Wilk, K. and Hegerl, U. (2010), Time of mood switches in ultra-rapid cycling disorder: A brief review. *Psychiatry Research*, **180** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [2010\Psy Res180, 1.pdf](2010/Psy%20Res180,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this review is to assess the typical time of day that mood switches occur in ultra-rapid cycling disorder It shall be determined whether switches Into depression or (hypo)mania are likelier to occur at particular times of the day or night and whether a pattern of mood switch times can be discerned for different cycle lengths Case reports giving information about cycle lengths and the times of day when switches have occurred were systematically compiled (sources MEDLINE and Web of Science) Cases with ultra-rapid (cycle lengths of days to weeks including 48-h cycling) or ultra-ultra-rapid cycling (cycle lengths up to 24 h) were included (35 publications with 42 case reports) In cases with cycle lengths of days to weeks (n=11) switches appeared to occur at any time of the day Patients with regular 48-h cycling (n=28) switched to depression or mania most often during nighttime hours In all three patients with cycle lengths up to 24 h (ultra-ultra-rapid cycling) switches into depression occurred at night and switches into mania occurred at daytime These findings indicate that in patients with mood cycles of 48 h or less the switch process is closely linked to circadian aspects (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd All rights reserved.

Keywords: 48 Hour Cycling, Bipolar Disorder, Case Reports, Depression, Disorder, Illness, Information, Mania, Manic-Depressive Cycles, Mood, Mood Switch, Nimodipine, Patient, Publications, Review, Science, Sleep-Deprivation, Time, Ultra Rapid Cycling, Ultradian Cycling, Web of Science

? Fond, G., Macgregor, A., Leboyer, M. and Michalsen, A. (2013), Fasting in mood disorders: Neurobiology and effectiveness. A review of the literature. *Psychiatry Research*, **209** (3), 253-258.

Full Text: [2013\Psy Res209, 253.pdf](2013/Psy%20Res209,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: Clinicians have found that fasting was frequently accompanied by an increased level of vigilance and a mood improvement, a subjective feeling of well-being, and sometimes of euphoria. Therapeutic fasting, following an established protocol, is safe and well tolerated. We aim in this article to explore the biological mechanisms activated during fasting that could have an effect on brain function with particular focus on mood (we do not discuss here the mechanisms regulating eating behavior) and to provide a comprehensive review on the potential positive impact of therapeutic fasting on mood. We explored MEDLINE, Web of Science and PsycInfo according to the PRISMA criteria (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analysis). The initial research paradigm was: [(fasting OR caloric restriction) and (mental health OR depressive disorders OR mood OR anxiety)]. Many neurobiological mechanisms have been proposed to explain fasting effects on mood, such as changes in neurotransmitters, quality of sleep, and synthesis of neurotrophic factors. Many clinical observations relate an early (between day 2 and day 7) effect of fasting on depressive symptoms with an improvement in mood, alertness and a sense of tranquility reported by patients. The persistence of mood improvement over time remains to be determined. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Behavior, Biological, Brain, Caloric Restriction, Caloric Restriction, Changes, Chronic Disease, Chronic Pain Syndromes, Clinical, Co, Criteria, Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Diabetes-Mellitus, Effectiveness, Effects, France, Function, Growth-Hormone, Health, House, Impact, Improvement, Ireland, Ketogenic Diet, Life Extension, Literature, Mechanisms, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Monkeys Macaca-Fascicularis, Mood, Mood Disorders, Neurotransmitters, Obese Subjects, Observations, Paradigm, Park, Patients, Persistence, Pituitary-Gonadal Axis, Potential, Protocol, Psychiatry, Quality, Quality Of, Ramadan, Re, Research, Review, Reviews, Rights, Science, Sleep, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic Reviews, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Fasting, Treatment, Vigilance, Web of Science, Well-Being

? Tiernan, B., Tracey, R. and Shannon, C. (2014), Paranoia and self-concepts in psychosis: A systematic review of the literature. *Psychiatry Research*, **216** (3), 303-313.

Full Text: [2014\Psy Res216, 303.pdf](2014/Psy%20Res216,%20303.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to review systematically, research exploring the relationship between self-concepts and paranoia in psychosis. A literature search was performed by two independent raters in relevant databases (MedLine, PsychInfo and Web of Science) and articles meeting the inclusion criteria were cross-referenced. Following scrutiny according to inclusion criteria, 18 studies were selected for review. A narrative synthesis of findings, in which methodological variability is discussed, is presented relative to three key areas: the nature of the relationship between paranoia and self-concepts; the association between paranoia and discrepancies in self-concepts; the nature of the relationship between paranoia and self-concepts when other, dimensional aspects of these constructs are taken into account The systematic literature review indicated relatively consistent findings, that paranoia is associated with more negative self-concepts when measured cross-sectionally. Results are somewhat more mixed in regards to research on paranoia and self-concept discrepancies. Studies investigating dimensional aspects of self-concepts and paranoia yield findings of particular interest, especially in regards to the association indicated between instability of self-concepts and paranoia. Limitations in research and of the present systematic review are discussed. Clinical and theoretical implications of findings are outlined and possible directions for future research are suggested. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Bad-Me Paranoia, Criteria, Databases, Delusions, Discrepancy, Esteem, Implicit Association Test, Individuals, Ireland, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Persecutory, Persecutory Delusions, Poor-Me, Psychosis, Purpose, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Schemas, Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia, Science, Self-Concept, Self-Esteem, Self-Representations, Sociotropy, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theoretical, Variability, Web Of Science

# Title: Psychoanalytic Inquiry

Full Journal Title: Psychoanalytic Inquiry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bateman, A. and Fonagy, P. (2013), Mentalization-based treatment. *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, **33** (6), 595-613.

Full Text: [2013\Psy Inq33, 595.pdf](2013/Psy%20Inq33,%20595.pdf)

Abstract: The concept of mentalizing has captured the interest and imagination of an astonishing range of peoplefrom psychoanalysts to neuroscientists, from child development researchers to geneticists, from existential philosophers to phenomenologistsall of whom seem to have found it useful. According to the Thompson Reuter maintained Web of Science, the use of the term in titles and abstracts of scientific papers increased from 10 to 2,750 between 1991 and 2011. Clinicians in particular have enthusiastically embraced the idea, and have put it to innovative use in their practices. Mentalization-based treatment (MBT)making mentalizing a core focus of therapywas initially developed for the treatment of borderline personality disorder (BPD) in routine clinical services delivered in group and individual modalities. Therapy with mentalizing as a central component is currently being developed for treatment of numerous groups, including people with antisocial personality disorder, substance abuse, eating disorders, and at-risk mothers with infants and children (A. Bateman & Fonagy, 2011). It is also being used with families and adolescents, in schools, and in managing social groups (Asen & Fonagy, 2011; Fonagy et al., 2009; Twemlow, Fonagy, & Sacco, 2005a, 2005b). In this article, we focus on MBT in the treatment of BPD.

Keywords: Abuse, Adolescents, Borderline, Child, Children, Clinical, Concept, Development, Families, Groups, Infants, Modalities, Mothers, Nov, Papers, Personality, Practices, Science, Services, Si, Social, Substance Abuse, Term, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Psycho-Oncology

Full Journal Title: Psycho-Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN: 1057-9249

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: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry, TTopic

? Álvarez, M.R. (2008), 25 years of psychooncology in Spain: A bibliometric analysis, 1981-2006. *Psycho-Oncology*, **17** (S2), S316.

Full Text: [2008\Psy-Onc17, S316.pdf](2008\Psy-Onc17,%20S316.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Spain

? Han, H.R., Kim, J.Y., Lee, J.E., Hedlin, H.K., Song, H.J., Song, Y.S. and Kim, M.T. (2011), Interventions that increase use of Pap tests among ethnic minority women: A meta-analysis. *Psycho-Oncology*, **20** (4), 341-351.

Full Text: [2011\Psy-Onc20, 341.pdf](2011\Psy-Onc20,%20341.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Although a variety of intervention methods have been used to promote Pap test screening among ethnic minority women in the US, the effectiveness of such interventions is unclear. We performed a meta-analysis to examine the overall effectiveness of these interventions in increasing Pap test use by ethnic minority women in the US. Methods: A search of databases (MEDLINE, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, PsyciNFO, and Science citation Index-Expanded) and review articles for articles published between 1984 and April 2009 identified 18 randomized and non-randomized controlled trials. The primary study outcome was the difference in the proportion of Pap tests between the treatment and comparison groups. Results: The pooled mean weighted effect size (d) for the 18 studies was 0.158 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.100, 0.215), indicating that the interventions were effective in improving Pap test use among ethnic minority women. Among the intervention types, access enhancement yielded the largest effect size (0.253 [95% CI = 50.110, 0.397]), followed by community education (0.167 [95% CI = 0.057, 0.278]) and individual counseling or letters (0.132 [95% CI = 0.069, 0.195]). Combined intervention effects were significant for studies targeting Asian (0.177 [95% CI = 0.098, 0.256]) and African American women (0.146 [95% CI = 0.028, 0.265]), but not Hispanic women (0.116 [95% CI = -0.008, 0.240]). Conclusions: Pap test use among ethnic minority women is most likely to increase when access-enhancing strategies are combined. Further research is needed to determine whether more tightly controlled trials of such interventions might reveal an improved rate of cervical cancer screening in Hispanic women as well. Copyright (C) 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Access, African American, Asian, Cancer, Cancer Screening, Cervical Cancer, Cervical Cancer Screening, Cervical-Cancer, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Community, Comparison, Confidence, Databases, Education, Effect Size, Effectiveness, Ethnic Minority, Health Worker Outreach, Hispanic, Improve Breast, Interval, Intervention, Intervention Effects, Interventions, Literature, Low-Income, Mammography, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Pap, Pap Test, Preventive Care, Primary, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Science, Screening, Size, Targeting, Treatment, US, Vietnamese-American Women, Women

? Dale, H.L., Adair, P.M. and Humphris, G.M. (2010), Systematic review of post-treatment psychosocial and behaviour change interventions for men with cancer. *Psycho-Oncology*, **19** (3), 227-237.

Full Text: 2010\Psy-Onc19, 227.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: The psychosocial impacts of a cancer diagnosis include reduced quality of life, poorer inter-personal relationships, hopelessness and mental illness. Worse outcomes, including mortality rates have been found for single men with cancer compared with women and partnered men. The aim of this systematic review was to examine the effectiveness of post-treatment psychosocial and behaviour change interventions for adult men with cancer, in order to inform the development of an intervention. A focus on single men was intended. Methods: Ten databases were searched via Ovid and Web of Science. Papers were systematically extracted by title, abstract and full paper according to the inclusion/exclusion criteria. Full papers were assessed by two authors. Inclusion criteria: participants at any stage of a cancer diagnosis, >= 50% male and aged 18+; psychosocial and/or behavioural post-treatment interventions, using any format; a one three level of evidence. Couple/carer/family interventions were excluded. Results: From 9948 studies initially identified, 11 were finally included in the review. They implemented cognitive behaviour therapy, hypnosis or psychoeducational interventions. All studies had some positive results, however, lack of reporting of intervention content and methodological issues limit the findings. No studies intervened with single men, and none provided comparative outcomes for marital status. Conclusions: Effectiveness of interventions was difficult to assess as, while all had benefits, their generalisability was limited due to methodological and reporting limitations. Improved reporting procedures are required to allow for replication. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Active-For-Life, Adult, Aged, Authors, Behaviour Change, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, Copyright, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Effectiveness, Intervention, Interventions, Localized Prostate-Cancer, Male, Men, Methods, Mortality, Neck-Cancer, Oncology, Outcomes, Papers, Physical-Activity, Psychological Interventions, Psychosocial, Quality of Life, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Stress-Management Skills, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science, Women

? Visser, A., Garssen, B. and Vingerhoets, A. (2010), Spirituality and well-being in cancer patients: A review. *Psycho-Oncology*, **19** (6), 565-572.

Full Text: 2010\Psy-Onc19, 565.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Cancer places many demands on the patient and threatens the person’s sense of meaning to life. It has been shown that cancer patients use their spirituality to cope with these experiences. The present literature review summarizes the research findings on the relationship between spirituality and emotional well-being. Special attention is given to the strength of the research findings. Methods: A literature search was performed in PUBMED and Web of Science. Spirituality does not necessarily coincide with religiosity. Therefore, studies were excluded that focused on religiosity. Forty publications met the inclusion criteria: Twenty-seven studies that investigated the relationship between spirituality and well-being, and 13 publications that explored the relationship between meaning in life and well-being. Results: The majority of the cross-sectional studies (31 of 36) found a positive association between spirituality and well-being. The four studies with a longitudinal design showed mixed results. The significance of the findings is challenged, because most spirituality questionnaires contain several items that directly refer to emotional well-being. Conclusions: Despite that the majority of the studies concluded that spirituality was associated with higher well-being, no definitive conclusions on this relationship can be drawn due to major methodological shortcomings of these studies. Longitudinal research utilizing spirituality and well-being measures that do not overlap in content is recommended. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Attention, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Copyright, Depression, Design, Family Caregivers, Health, Literature, Literature Review, Meaning in Life, Methods, Oncology, Oncology Patients, Prostate-Cancer, Psychological Adjustment, Publications, Quality-of-Life, Questionnaires, Research, Review, Science, Spirituality, Strength, Survivors, Terminally-Ill, Web of Science, Well-Being

? Turner, D., Adams, E., Boulton, M., Harrison, S., Khan, N., Rose, P., Ward, A. and Watson, E.K. (2013), Partners and close family members of long-term cancer survivors: Health status, psychosocial well-being and unmet supportive care needs. *Psycho-Oncology*, **22** (1), 12-19.

Full Text: [2013\Psy-Onc22, 12.pdf](2013/Psy-Onc22,%2012.pdf)

Abstract: Background A cancer diagnosis can have a profound impact on partners and close family members of patients. Little is currently known about the long-term impact. Objectives The objective of this study is to describe health status, levels of anxiety and depression, unmet supportive care needs and positive outcomes in the partners/family members of breast, prostate and colorectal cancer survivors 516?years post-diagnosis. Methods Patients in a linked study were asked to invite a partner or other close family member to complete a self-administered postal questionnaire. Data were analysed by cancer site and time since diagnosis. Matched comparisons were made between cancer patients in the linked study and their partners. Results An expression of interest was received from 330 partners/family members, and 257 questionnaires (77.9%) were returned. Health status and levels of anxiety and depression were comparable with population norms. Respondents reported an average of 2.7 unmet needs from 34 possible options. Hospital parking, information about familial risk, help managing fear of recurrence and coordination of care were the most cited unmet needs. There was little variation in health status, psychological morbidity and unmet needs by cancer site or time since diagnosis. Concordance between patients and partners was low for anxiety but higher with respect to positive outcomes and some unmet needs. Conclusions Most partners/family members of long-term cancer survivors report few ongoing issues. However, a small proportion (<10%) have high levels of anxiety and/or moderate or strong unmet needs. Strategies for identifying this group and addressing their needs are required, while allowing the majority to resume normal life. Copyright (c) 2011 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Anxiety, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Care, Colorectal Cancer, Coordination, Depression, Diagnosis, Experience, Expression, Familial, Family, Family Members, Fear, Health, Health Status, Impact, Information, Inventory, Life, Long Term, Long-Term, Morbidity, Needs, Normal, Norms, Oncology, Options, Outcomes, Partner, Patients, Population, Positive Outcomes, Posttraumatic Growth, Psychological Distress, Psychosocial, Quality-Of-Life, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Recurrence, Response Shift, Risk, Site, Small, Supportive Care, Supportive Care Needs, Well-Being

? Au, A., Lam, W., Tsang, J., Yau, T.K., Soong, I., Yeo, W., Suen, J., Ho, W.M., Wong, K.Y., Kwong, A., Suen, D., Sze, W.K., Ng, A., Girgis, A. and Fielding, R. (2013), Supportive care needs in Hong Kong Chinese women confronting advanced breast cancer. *Psycho-Oncology*, **22** (5), 1144-1151.

Full Text: [2013\Psy-Onc22, 1144.pdf](2013/Psy-Onc22,%201144.pdf)

Abstract: Background Women with advanced breast cancer (ABC) are living longer, so understanding their needs becomes important. This cross-sectional study investigated the type and extent of unmet supportive care needs in Hong Kong Chinese women with advanced breast cancer. Methods Face-to-face interviews were conducted among women with stage III or stage IV disease mostly awaiting chemotherapy (76%) to identify unmet needs using the Supportive Care Needs Survey Short Form, psychological morbidity using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, symptom distress using the Memorial Symptom Assessment Scale, and satisfaction with care using the Patient satisfaction questionnaire (PSQ-9). Results About 2772% of 198/220 (90%) women (mean age=53.4 +/- 9.74 (standard deviation)years) identified needs from the health system, information, and patient support (HSIPS) domain as the top 15 most prevalent unmet needs. having one member of hospital staff with whom you can talk to about all aspect of your condition, treatment, and follow-up’ was most cited by 72% of the patients, with remaining unmet needs addressing mostly desire for information. Unmet need strength did not differ between women with stage III and stage IV disease, whereas women with first time diagnosis reported greater health system and information unmet needs compared with women with recurrent disease. Stepwise multiple regression analyses revealed that symptom distress was consistently positively associated with all but sexuality need domains, whereas low satisfaction with care was associated with HSIPS (=3.270, p<0.001) and physical and daily living (=2.810, p<0.01) domains. Discussions Chinese women with ABC expressed need for continuity of care and improved information provision. High symptom distress was associated with lower levels of satisfaction with care. These unmet needs appear to reflect current care services shortcomings. Copyright (c) 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Advanced Breast Cancer, Analyses, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Care, Chemotherapy, Chinese, Depression, Diagnosis, Disease, Distress, Expectations, First, Follow-Up, Health, Health System, Hong Kong, Hospital, Information, Interviews, Iv, Living, Lung-Cancer, Metastatic Disease, Methods, Morbidity, Multiple Regression, Needs, Patient Satisfaction, Patients, Physical, Psychological Morbidity, Quality-Of-Life, Questionnaire, Recurrent, Regression, Results, Satisfaction, Satisfaction Questionnaire Chpsq-9, Scale, Services, Sexuality, Standard, Strength, Support, Supportive Care, Supportive Care Needs, Surgery, Treatment, Understanding, Unmet Needs, Women

? Casellas-Grau, A., Font, A. and Vives, J. (2014), Positive psychology interventions in breast cancer. A systematic review. *Psycho-Oncology*, **23** (1), 9-19.

Full Text: [2014\Psy-Onc23, 9.pdf](2014/Psy-Onc23,%209.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectivePositive psychology is an emerging area of empirical study, not only in clinical, but also in health psychology. The present systematic review aims to synthesize the evidence about the positive psychology interventions utilized in breast cancer. MethodsRelevant studies were identified via Pubmed, PsycINFO, Web of Science, Scopus, Cochrane, CINAHL, Wiley Online Library, TDX, and DIALNET databases (up to April 2013). Only those papers focused on interventions related to positive psychology and carried out on breast cancer patients were included. ResultsOf the 7266 articles found through databases, 16 studies were finally included in this review. Five groups of therapies were found: mindfulness-based approaches, expression of positive emotions, spiritual interventions, hope therapy, and meaning-making interventions. These specific interventions promoted positive changes in breast cancer participants, such as enhanced quality of life, well-being, hope, benefit finding, or optimism. However, the disparity of the interventions and some methodological issues limit the outcomes. ConclusionsSome studies provided relevant evidence about the clear development of positive aspects from the breast cancer experience. Positive interventions applied to patients and survivors of breast cancer were found to be able to promote positive aspects. A global consensus of a positive therapies classification is needed to take one more step in structuring positive psychology. Copyright (c) 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Breast Oncology, Cancer, Changes, Classification, Clinical, Consensus, Databases, Development, Disparity, Efficacy, Evidence, Experience, Expression, Global, Groups, Health, Health Psychology, Health-Care, Intervention, Interventions, Issues, Life, Mindfulness, Optimism, Outcomes, Papers, Patients, Positive Psychology, Psychology, Psychotherapy, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Review, Science, Scopus, Stress Reduction Mbsr, Survivors, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science, Well-Being, Well-Being Therapy, Women

? De Vries, A.M.M., de Roten, Y., Meystre, C., Passchier, J., Despland, J.N. and Stiefel, F. (2014), Clinician characteristics, communication, and patient outcome in oncology: A systematic review. *Psycho-Oncology*, **23** (4), 375-381.

Full Text: [2014\Psy-Onc23, 375.pdf](2014/Psy-Onc23,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveThe aim of this study was to review the literature on clinician characteristics influencing patient-clinician communication or patient outcome in oncology. MethodsStudies investigating the association of clinician characteristics with quality of communication and with outcome for adult cancer patients were systematically searched in MEDLINE, PSYINFO, PUBMED, EMBASE, CINHAL, Web of Science and The Cochrane Library up to November 2012. We used the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses statement to guide our review. Articles were extracted independently by two of the authors using predefined criteria. ResultsTwenty seven articles met the inclusion criteria. Clinician characteristics included a variety of sociodemographic, relational, and personal characteristics. A positive impact on quality of communication and/or patient outcome was reported for communication skills training, an external locus of control, empathy, a socioemotional approach, shared decision-making style, higher anxiety, and defensiveness. A negative impact was reported for increased level of fatigue and burnout and expression of worry. Professional experience of clinicians was not related to communication and/or to patient outcome, and divergent results were reported for clinician gender, age, stress, posture, and confidence or self-efficacy. ConclusionsVarious clinician characteristics have different effects on quality of communication and/or patient outcome. Research is needed to investigate the pathways leading to effective communication between clinicians and patients. Copyright (c) 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Anxiety, Approach, Articles, Association, Authors, Bad-News, Breast-Cancer, Burnout, Cancer, Cancer-Patients, Characteristics, Clinician, Clinician Characteristics, Communication, Communication Skills, Confidence, Control, Criteria, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Effects, Embase, Empathy, Experience, Expression, Fatigue, Gender, Impact, Literature, Locus Of Control, Medline, Of-The-Literature, Oncology, Outcome, Pathways, Patient Outcome, Patients, Physician Communication, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reporting, Research, Review, Reviews, Science, Self-Efficacy, Skills, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Training, Training Model, Web Of Science, Working Alliance

? Rowland, E. and Metcalfe, A. (2014), A systematic review of men’s experiences of their partner’s mastectomy: Coping with altered bodies. *Psycho-Oncology*, **23** (9), 963-974.

Full Text: [2014\Psy-Onc23, 963.pdf](2014/Psy-Onc23,%20963.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To explore men’s experiences of their partner’s altered physique and body image as a result of mastectomy and subsequent reconstructive surgeries. Design: A systematic review of qualitative and mixed-methods studies. Data sources: Ovid, EBSCOhost, Web of science, SCOPUS and ASSIA ProQuest databases were searched using 1) truncations of breast cancer, hereditary breast cancer and BRCA 2) words relating to partner relationships; spouse, husband, partner, men and couple 3) breast cancer surgeries; mastectomy, prophylactic mastectomy and breast reconstruction and 4) body image. Review method: Methodological rigour was quality assessed. Results: A total of 756 citations were retrieved. Seventeen articles remained following the removal of duplicates, papers unrelated to breast cancer, male breast cancer, papers that excluded men’s experiences of their partner’s breast cancer and altered body image. Thematic analysis was applied and produced five themes: experiences of the altered body, communication, impact on relationship, information giving and recommendations. Conclusion: Men indicated that perceptions of their partner’s altered physique and body image, following mastectomy, was secondary to their health. Some men were distressed by their partner’s bodily alterations leading to highly complex and emotive coping mechanisms. Men found talking to their partner about physique and body image challenging. Closed communication, however, often led to conflict and poor psychological well-being in both partners. To help prepare for the changes to their partner’s body, men desired tailored information. Effective information giving contributes to effective coping strategies helping men to better support their partner affected or at risk from breast cancer, leading to enhanced psychological and emotional well-being in couples. Copyright (C) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bodies, Body Image, Body-Image, Brca1, 2 Mutation, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Changes, Citations, Communication, Coping, Couple, Couples, Data, Databases, Design, Diagnosis, Health, Impact, Information, Male, Mechanisms, Men, Papers, Partner, Prophylactic, Prophylactic Bilateral Mastectomy, Psychological, Psychological Well-Being, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Recommendations, Reconstruction, Removal, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Sources, Spouses, Stage Breast-Cancer, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Well-Being, Women

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Full Text: [2015\Psy-Onc24, 253.pdf](2015/Psy-Onc24,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveSuccessful cancer treatment is defined as an increase in overall survival and/or progression-free survival. Despite their importance, these metrics omit patient quality of life. Quality-adjusted time without symptoms or toxicity (Q-TWiST) was developed to adjust survival gained, accounting for quality of life. The purpose of this systematic review was to assess the methods reported in cancer literature to determine Q-TWiST values and how these are currently translated to the clinic. MethodsThe Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses guidelines were used to conduct a systematic review of studies indexed on MEDLINE and Web of Science through April 2013. Cancer studies that measured Q-TWiST either as a primary outcome or retrospectively and determined utility coefficients from a patient population were identified, and their methods reviewed to determine how the utility coefficient was calculated. Additionally, other relevant factors such as definitions of health states and significant findings were collected and summarized. ResultsOut of 284 studies, 11 were identified that calculated patient-defined utility coefficients. Several methods to determine utility coefficients were reported, and multiple definitions of health state toxicity were applied. Of these studies, seven reported significant differences (p<0.05) in quality-adjusted survival. No studies, however, directly discussed the clinical relevance of their findings. ConclusionsCurrently, Q-TWiST is utilized as a mathematical theory rather than a clinical tool. Standardization of terminology plus reliability and validity testing of determining both utility coefficients and time frame definitions must be performed before Q-TWiST can become clinically useful to physicians and patients alike for making treatment decisions. Copyright (c) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Cancer, Cancer Treatment, Cell Lung-Cancer, Clinic, Clinical, Clinical-Trial Data, Definitions, Evaluating Treatment Strategies, Factors, From, Guidelines, Health, High-Dose Therapy, Life, Literature, Mar, Mathematical Model, Medline, Meta-Analyses, Metastatic Breast-Cancer, Methods, Metrics, Model, Of-Life, Oncology, Outcome, Overall Survival, Patient, Patient-Reported Outcome, Patients, Phase-Iii Trial, Physicians, Population, Primary, Purpose, Q-Twist, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Relevance, Reliability, Review, Science, Standardization, State, Survival, Survival Q-Twist, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Terminology, Testing, Theory, Toxicity, Treatment, Utility, Validity, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Psy-Onc24, 497.pdf](2015/Psy-Onc24,%20497.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Poorer health outcomes and lower survival rates have been well documented among African American/Black (Black) women diagnosed with breast cancer. Black women are 41% more likely to die from breast cancer than White women despite a lower incidence rate. Apart from pharmacotherapy, psychosocial interventions are recommended by the Institute of Medicine as standard medical care for breast cancer patients at all phases of treatment. The current review is the first attempt to systematically evaluate the literature on the influence of psychosocial interventions for Black women diagnosed with breast cancer. Methods: This systematic review aimed to adhere to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses guidelines. A comprehensive computerized literature search of CINAHL, PsycINFO, PubMed, and Web of Science was conducted to obtain relevant studies. Results: Interventions demonstrated improved mood, decreased distress, increased ability to cope with intrusive thoughts and cancer-related stress, personal growth, and improved social well-being. However, aspects unique to this population require additional scientific inquiry. Over 80% of empirical interventions focused on Black women diagnosed with breast cancer have been concentrated on the posttreatment phase. There is a paucity of work at the time of diagnosis and during treatment. Conclusions: To address gaps in the scientific literature, more work is needed to better understand how psychosocial interventions can improve the health trajectory for Black women diagnosed with breast cancer particularly in the areas of seeking help and support, identifying culturally acceptable methods for engaging support networks, and identifying best practices for enhancing coping skills. Copyright (C) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: African-American, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Care, Coping, Copyright, Diagnosis, Distress, Ethnic Disparities, First, Follow-Up, Growth, Guidelines, Health, Health Outcomes, Incidence, Institute Of Medicine, Interventions, Landscape, Literature, Medical, Medical Care, Medicine, Methods, Needs, Networks, Outcomes, Patients, Pharmacotherapy, Population, Practices, Psychological Adjustment, Psychosocial, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Racial-Differences, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Reproductive Health, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Social, Social Determinants, Standard, Stress, Support, Survival, Systematic Review, Trajectory, Treatment, Uncertainty Management Intervention, Web Of Science, Well-Being, Women, Work

# Title: Psychological Assessment

Full Journal Title: Psychological Assessment

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry, TTopic

? Chan, A.S., Shum, D. and Cheung, R.W.Y. (2003), Recent development of cognitive and neuropsychological assessment in Asian countries. *Psychological Assessment*, **15** (3), 257-267.

Full Text: [2003\Psy Ass15, 257.pdf](2003\Psy%20Ass15,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: There is a growing trend of research in neuropsychological assessment in Asia: The mean number of published studies increased from 1.8 in the 1980s to 16.0 in 2 recent years. About 40% of the studies reviewed concerned test development or adaptation, with the latter greatly outnumbering the former. To facilitate the test selection for clinical use, 36 clinical measures were evaluated based on some statistical criteria. The results showed that only 8 neuropsychological tests (5 Chinese, 2 Korean, and 1 Japanese) met the criteria. Given that Asian and Western populations differ on certain cognitive processes, future development of neuropsychological assessment measures in Asia should move from the adaptation of Western tests toward the construction of original tests with better ecological validity.

Keywords: Adaptation, Asia, Asian, Assessment, Chinese, Clinical, Construction, Criteria, Development, Populations, Research, Trend, Validity

# Title: Psychological Bulletin

Full Journal Title: Psychological Bulletin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: highly cited

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Full Text: [1992\Psy Bul112, 400.pdf](1992\Psy%20Bul112,%20400.pdf)

Abstract: It is noted that 7 of the 10 top-cited articles in the Psychological Bulletin deal with methodological topics. One of these is the Bentler-Bonett (1980) article on the assessment of fit in covariance structure models. Some context is provided on the popularity of this article. In addition, a citation study of methodology articles appearing in the Bulletin since 1978 was carried out. It verified that publications in design, evaluation, measurement, and statistics continue to be important to psychological research. Some thoughts are offered on the role of the journal in making developments in these areas more accessible to psychologists.

Keywords: Citation, Goodness, Indexes, Journal, Reliability, Research, Statistics, Structural Equation Models, Variables

# Title: Psychological Medicine

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ISO Abbreviated Title: Psychol. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psychol Med

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Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Cambridge Univ Press

Publisher Address: 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211

Subject Categories:

Psychiatry Psychology: Impact Factor

? Roberts, M.E., Tchanturia, K., Stahl, D., Southgate, L. and Treasure, J. (2007), A systematic review and meta-analysis of set-shifting ability in eating disorders. *Psychological Medicine*, **37** (8), 1075-1084.

Full Text: [2007\Psy Med37, 1075.pdf](2007\Psy%20Med37,%201075.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The aim was to critically appraise and synthesize the literature relating to set-shifting ability in eating disorders. PsycINFO, MEDLINE, and Web of Science databases were searched to December 2005. Hand searching of eating-disorder journals and relevant reference sections was also undertaken. Method. The 15 selected studies contained both eating disorder and healthy control groups, and employed at least one of the following six neuropsychological measures of set-shifting ability; Trail Making Test (TMT), Wisconsin Card Sort Test (WCST), Brixton task, Haptic Illusion, CatBat task, or the set-shifting subset of the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB). The outcome variable was performance on the set-shifting aspect of the task. Pooled standardized mean differences (effect sizes) were calculated. Results. TMT, WCST, CatBat and Haptic tasks had sufficient sample sizes for meta-analysis. These four tasks yielded acceptable pooled standardized effect sizes (0.36; TMT - 1.05; Haptic) with moderate variation within studies (as measured by confidence intervals). The Brixton task showed a small pooled mean difference, and displayed more variation between sample results. The effect size for CANTAB set shifting was 0.17. Conclusion. Problems in set shifting as measured by a variety of neuropsychological tasks are present in people with eating disorders.

Keywords: 1st-Degree Relatives, Adolescents, Anorexia-Nervosa, Bulimia-Nervosa, Cognitive Flexibility, Confidence Intervals, Control, Control Groups, Databases, Deficits, Disorder, Eating Disorders, Euthymic Patients, Haptic Perception, Journals, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Outcome, Review, Schizophrenia, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Weight-Gain

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Full Text: [2008\Psy Med38, 177.pdf](2008\Psy%20Med38,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Living kidney donation to a loved one has become common practice. Another type of living donation that is becoming more acceptable to the transplant community is ‘Samaritan donation’. Samaritan kidney donors are willing to donate to patients they do not know. Until recently there has been great reluctance to accept the offers of Samaritan donors because it was feared that these donors might be mentally unstable. Method. The purpose of this article is to review the literature about the psychological evaluation of potential Samaritan kidney donors for donor suitability. We have performed a systematic literature search in PUBMED, ISI Web of Science and PsycINFO. We compare and discuss how each study approaches the question about Samaritan donor selection. In addition, we have also screened the studies for reports of rejections of Samaritan donors on psychological grounds. Results. We have found five articles that at least in some detail describe the evaluation of potential Samaritan donors. For all five articles found, a consultation with either a psychiatrist or a psychologist formed a standard part of the donor evaluation procedure. This evaluation consisted of an interview, and in most instances, additional psychometric testing. According to the articles found, the two major criteria for donor rejection were psychopathology/psychological instability and motivational issues. Three studies reported on the rejection of potential donors on psychological grounds. Conclusions. The evaluation of Samaritan kidney donors is a developing field in clinical medicine. Given the relatively low incidence of these types of donations, we recommend the exchange of experience between centres that run a Samaritan donor programme, in order to improve donor evaluation criteria.

Keywords: Attitudes, Clinical Medicine, Consultation, Donation, Evaluation, Experience, Incidence, ISI, Literature, Living Donors, Living Kidney Donation, Medicine, Nondirected Kidney, Practice, Program, Psychological, Psychological Evaluation, Review, Samaritan Donation, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transplantation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2008\Psy Med38, 1393.pdf](2008\Psy%20Med38,%201393.pdf)

Abstract: Background. This review systematically appraised the research evidence for local versus global information processing to test the hypothesis that people with eating disorders (ED) had weak central coherence. Method. Searches on MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO and ISI Web of Science databases were conducted in November 2006 and subsequently updated in September 2007. Each search was conducted in two steps: (1) neuropsychological tasks measuring central coherence and (2) words related to cognitive functioning in eating disorders. Data were summarized in a meta-analysis if the number of studies for a given test was > 5. Results. Data were extracted from 16 studies. Meta-analyses were conducted for four tasks obtaining moderate effect sizes. The majority of studies found global processing difficulties across the ED spectrum. The results are less clear regarding local processing. Conclusions. People with ED have difficulties in global processing. It is less certain as to whether they have superior local processing. Currently, there is insufficient evidence to refute the weak central coherence hypothesis.

Keywords: Anorexia Nervosa, Anorexia-Nervosa, Asperger-Syndrome, Autism Spectrum Disorders, Bulimia Nervosa, Bulimia-Nervosa, Cognitive Function, Cognitive-Style, Databases, Eating Disorders, Embase, Field-Dependence, Global Processing, Impairment, Information, Information Processing, ISI, Local Processing, Meta-Analysis, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Weak Coherence, Weak Coherence, Web of Science, Weight-Gain, Women

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Full Text: [2009\Psy Med39, 3.pdf](2009\Psy%20Med39,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The association between physical activity and risk of neurodegenerative diseases is not well established. We therefore aimed to quantify this association using meta-analytical techniques. Method. We searched MEDLINE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and Web of Science databases from 1990 to 2007 for prospective epidemiological studies of physical activity and incident dementia, Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s disease. We excluded studies of physical activity and cognitive decline without diagnosis of a neurodegenerative disease. Information on study design, participant characteristics, measurement of exposure and outcome variables, adjustment for potential confounding, and estimates of associations was abstracted independently by the two investigators. Results. We included 16 prospective studies in the overall analysis, which incorporated 163797 non-demented participants at baseline with 3219 cases at follow-up. We calculated pooled relative risk (RR) using a random effects model. The RR of dementia in the highest physical activity category compared with the lowest was 0.72 [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.60-0.86, p < 0.001], for Alzheimer’s, 0.55 (95% CI 0.36-0.84, p = 0.006), and for Parkinson’s 0.82 (95%, CI 0.57-1.18, p = 0.28). Conclusions. Our results suggest that physical activity is inversely associated with risk of dementia. Future studies should examine the optimal dose of physical activity to induce protection, which presently remains unclear.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Analysis, Brain Health, Cochrane, Cognition, Cognitive Decline, Cognitive Impairment, Confounding, Database, Databases, Decline, Dementia, Dementia, Design, Diagnosis, Disease, Epidemiological Cohort, Exercise, Exercise, Exposure, Follow-Up, Leisure Activities, Measurement, Meta-Analysis, Midlife, Model, Neurodegenerative Diseases, Older Persons, Outcome, Parkinson’s Disease, Physical Activity, Prospective Cohort, Prospective Studies, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Psy Med40, 1789.pdf](2010\Psy%20Med40,%201789.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Slow-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) to the frontal cortex has been suggested as a safer and better tolerable alternative to fast-frequency rTMS in the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD). The aim of the present study was to examine the efficacy of slow-frequency rTMS to the frontal cortex in MDD. Method. A literature search was carried out in the databases PUBMED and Web of Science in the period between January 1994 and July 2009 with the search terms ‘depression’ and ‘transcranial magnetic stimulation’. Nine double-blind sham-controlled parallel intention-to-treat studies (252 patients) fulfilled inclusion criteria and were entered in a random-effects meta-analysis. Results. The test for heterogeneity was not significant (Q(T)=9.63, p=0.38). An overall weighted moderate mean effect size (d=0.63, 95% confidence interval=0.03-1.24) for active treatment was observed. Conclusions. The findings suggest that slow-frequency rTMS to the frontal cortex is more effective than sham treatment and may be equally effective as fast-frequency rTMS in the treatment of MDD.

Keywords: Antidepressant Efficacy, Brain, Databases, Depression, Disorder, Dopamine, Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Frontal Cortex, Human Motor Cortex, Literature, Major Depressive Disorder, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Priming Stimulation, Pubmed, Review, RTMS, Science, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Treatment, Treatment-Resistant Depression, Web of Science

? Haslam, N. and Lusher, D. (2011), The structure of mental health research: Networks of influence among psychiatry and clinical psychology journals. *Psychological Medicine*, **41** (12), 2661-2668.

Full Text: [2011\Psy Med41, 2661.pdf](2011\Psy%20Med41,%202661.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Psychiatry and clinical psychology are the two dominant disciplines in mental health research, but the structure of scientific influence and information flow within and between them has never been mapped. Method. Citations among 96 of the highest impact psychiatry and clinical psychology journals were examined, based on 10 052 articles published in 2008. Network analysis explored patterns of influence between journal clusters. Results. Psychiatry journals tended to have greater influence than clinical psychology journals, and their influence was asymmetrical : clinical psychology journals cited psychiatry journals at a much higher rate than the reverse. Eight journal clusters were found, most dominated by a single discipline. Their citation network revealed an influential central cluster of ‘core psychiatry’ journals that had close affinities with a ‘psychopharmacology’ cluster. A group of ‘core clinical psychology’ journals was linked to a ‘behavior therapy’ cluster but both were subordinate to psychiatry journals. Clinical psychology journals were less integrated than psychiatry journals, and ‘health psychology/behavioral medicine’ and ‘neuropsychology’ clusters were relatively peripheral to the network. Conclusions. Scientific publication in the mental health field is largely organized along disciplinary lines, and is to some degree hierarchical, with clinical psychology journals tending to be structurally subordinate to psychiatry journals.

Keywords: Analysis, Behavior, Behavior Therapy, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Network, Citations, Clinical Psychology, Impact, Information, Journal, Journals, Medicine, Mental Health, Network, Network Analysis, Neuropsychology, Psychiatry, Psychiatry Journals, Publication, Research, Scientific Publication, Therapy

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Full Text: [2012\Psy Med42, 435.pdf](2012\Psy%20Med42,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: Background. While the media may significantly influence public attitudes and government policies affecting the research agenda, how mental health research is reported in the media has been virtually unstudied. The aim of this study was to examine stories concerning mental health research published on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) website between 1999 and 2008 and in New Scientist between 2008 and 2010. Method. Stories were retrieved from on-line archives. Story content was coded and assessed against : ‘disease burden’ of mental disorders; the general corpus of research papers in mental health and the countries from which they originated; the journals in which cited papers were published; and funding sources. Results. A total of 1015 BBC stories reporting mental health research and 133 New Scientist stories were found. The distribution of stories did not reflect ‘disease burden’; research on dementia was over-represented, while depression and alcohol were under-represented. There was an emphasis on biological research while stories on psychological interventions were rare. UK research was over-represented. Research funded by government and private non-profit sources was over-represented. Commentators from Alzheimer’s Disease charities were prominent. Conclusions. Consideration of reported stories may suggest approaches to working with the media to improve the public understanding of, and support for, mental health research. The role of commentators may be especially important. Received 25 January 2011; Revised 5 May 2011; Accepted 12 May 2011; First published online 16 June 2011.

Keywords: Alcohol, Attitudes, BBC, Bibliometrics, Burden, Countries, Dementia, Depression, Disease, Funding, Health, Health Research, Illness, Interventions, Journals, Media, Mental Disorders, Mental Health, Papers, Policies, Portrayal, Psychological, Research, Research Papers, UK

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Full Text: [2012\Psy Med42, 1343.pdf](2012\Psy%20Med42,%201343.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Major depressive disorder afflicts an estimated 17% of individuals during their lifetime at tremendous suffering and cost. Cognitive therapy and interpersonal psychotherapy are treatment options, but their effects have only been limitedly compared in systematic reviews. Method. Using Cochrane systematic review methodology we compared the benefits and harm of cognitive therapy versus interpersonal psychotherapy for major depressive disorder. Trials were identified by searching the Cochrane Library’s CENTRAL, MEDLINE via PubMed, EMBASE, Psychlit, PsycInfo, and Science Citation Index Expanded until February 2010. Continuous outcome measures were assessed by mean difference and dichotomous outcomes by odds ratio. We conducted trial sequential analysis to control for random errors. Results. We included seven trials randomizing 741 participants. All trials had high risk of bias. Meta-analysis of the four trials reporting data at cessation of treatment on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression showed no significant difference between the two interventions [mean difference -1.02, 95% confidence interval (CI) -2.35 to 0.32]. Meta-analysis of the five trials reporting data at cessation of treatment on the Beck Depression Inventory showed comparable results (mean difference -1.29, 95% CI -2.73 to 0.14). Trial sequential analysis indicated that more data are needed to definitively settle the question of a differential effect. None of the included trial reported on adverse events. Conclusions. Randomized trials with low risk of bias and low risk of random errors are needed, although the effects of cognitive therapy and interpersonal psychotherapy do not seem to differ significantly regarding depressive symptoms. Future trials should report on adverse events.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Beck Depression Inventory, Behavioral Therapy, Bias, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Cognitive Therapy, Collaborative Research-Program, Confidence, Control, Cost, Data, Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Effects, Errors, Events, Interpersonal Psychotherapy, Interval, Interventions, Low, Low Risk, Major Depressive Disorder, MEDLINE, Mental-Health-Treatment, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, National-Institute, NIMH Treatment, Odds Ratio, Options, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Patients, Psychotherapy, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Clinical Trials, Rating-Scale, Reporting, Review, Reviews, Risk, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Severity, Suffering, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Duration, Trial

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Full Text: [2014\Psy Med44, 797.pdf](2014/Psy%20Med44,%20797.pdf)

Abstract: Background Longitudinal studies reporting the association between cannabis use and developing depression provide mixed results. The objective of this study was to establish the extent to which different patterns of use of cannabis are associated with the development of depression using meta-analysis of longitudinal studies. Method Peer-reviewed publications reporting the risk of developing depression in cannabis users were located using searches of EMBASE, Medline, PsychINFO and ISI Web of Science. Only longitudinal studies that controlled for depression at baseline were included. Data on several study characteristics, including measures of cannabis use, measures of depression and control variables, were extracted. Odds ratios (ORs) were extracted by age and length of follow-up. Results After screening for 4764 articles, 57 articles were selected for full-text review, of which 14 were included in the quantitative analysis (total number of subjects=76058). The OR for cannabis users developing depression compared with controls was 1.17 [95% confidence interval (CI) 1.05-1.30]. The OR for heavy cannabis users developing depression was 1.62 (95% CI 1.21-2.16), compared with non-users or light users. Meta-regression revealed no significant differences in effect based on age of subjects and marginal difference in effect based on length of follow-up in the individual studies. There was large heterogeneity in the number and type of control variables in the different studies. Conclusions Cannabis use, and particularly heavy cannabis use, may be associated with an increased risk for developing depressive disorders. There is need for further longitudinal exploration of the association between cannabis use and developing depression, particularly taking into account cumulative exposure to cannabis and potentially significant confounding factors.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Anxiety Disorders, Association, Cannabis, Cannabis Use, Characteristics, Confidence, Confounding, Control, Cumulative, Data, Depression, Developing, Development, Drug-Use, Embase, Epidemiologic Survey, Epidemiology, Exposure, Follow-Up, Heterogeneity, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Length, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Major Depression, Mar, Marijuana Use, Measures, Medline, Mental-Health, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Psychiatry, Psychosocial Adjustment, Publications, Quantitative Analysis, Reporting, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Screening, Substance Use Disorders, Systematic Review, United-States, Web Of Science, Young Adulthood

? Marwaha, S., He, Z., Broome, M., Singh, S.P., Scott, J., Eyden, J. and Wolke, D. (2014), How is affective instability defined and measured? A systematic review. *Psychological Medicine*, **44** (9), 1793-1808.

Full Text: [2014\Psy Med44, 1793.pdf](2014/Psy%20Med44,%201793.pdf)

Abstract: Background Affective instability (AI) is poorly defined but considered clinically important. The aim of this study was to examine definitions and measures of AI employed in clinical populations. Method This study was a systematic review using the PRISMA guidelines. MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, PsycArticles and Web of Science databases were searched. Also five journals were hand searched. Primary empirical studies involving randomized controlled trials (RCTs), non-RCTs, controlled before and after, and observational investigations were included. Studies were selected, data extracted and quality appraised. A narrative synthesis was completed. Results A total of 11443 abstracts were screened and 37 studies selected for final analysis on the basis that they provided a definition and measure of AI. Numbers of definitions for each of the terms employed in included studies were: AI (n=7), affective lability (n=6), affective dysregulation (n=1), emotional dysregulation (n=4), emotion regulation (n=2), emotional lability (n=1), mood instability (n=2), mood lability (n=1) and mood swings (n=1); however, these concepts showed considerable overlap in features. A total of 24 distinct measures were identified that could be categorized as primarily measuring one of four facets of AI (oscillation, intensity, ability to regulate and affect change triggered by environment) or as measuring general emotional regulation. Conclusions A clearer definition of AI is required. We propose AI be defined as rapid oscillations of intense affect, with a difficulty in regulating these oscillations or their behavioural consequences’. No single measure comprehensively assesses AI and a combination of current measures is required for assessment. A new short measure of AI that is reliable and validated against external criteria is needed.

Keywords: Affect Intensity, Affective Instability, Affective Lability Scales, Analysis, Anxiety Disorders, Assessment, Attention-Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Bipolar Disorders, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Clinical, Criteria, Data, Databases, Dysregulation, Emotion Regulation, Empirical Studies, Environment, General, Guidelines, Individual-Differences, Intensity, Investigations, Journals, Measure, Measures, Medline, Mood, Mood Instability, Mood Lability, Observational, Populations, Psycinfo, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Regulation, Results, Review, Science, Suicidal-Behavior, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Musiat, P. and Tarrier, N. (2014), Collateral outcomes in e-mental health: A systematic review of the evidence for added benefits of computerized cognitive behavior therapy interventions for mental health. *Psychological Medicine*, **44** (15), 3137-3150.

Full Text: [2014\Psy Med44, 3137.pdf](2014/Psy%20Med44,%203137.pdf)

Abstract: Background. E-mental health is a growing research field and an increasing number of computerized cognitive behavior therapy (cCBT) interventions are available for numerous mental health issues. Such interventions are often claimed to have added benefits, or collateral outcomes, when compared with traditional delivery platforms. Our aim was to systematically review the evidence of the cost-effectiveness, geographic flexibility, time flexibility, waiting time for treatment, stigma, therapist time, effects on help-seeking and treatment satisfaction of cCBT interventions for mental health. Method. The electronic databases Medline and Web of Science were searched for peer-reviewed controlled trials investigating collateral outcomes in computerized and internet-based CBT. Results. The literature search identified 101 published papers (95 studies), which were included in this review. The results suggest that cCBT interventions are cost-effective and often cheaper than usual care. Limited evidence was found with regard to geographic flexibility, time flexibility, waiting time for treatment, stigma and the effects on help-seeking. Personal support in cCBT was found to take many forms, was not limited only to therapists, and seemed to increase treatment adherence and reduce attrition. Treatment satisfaction with cCBT was found to be high, but more research on attrition due to dissatisfaction is required. Conclusions. Although the results of this systematic review on the collateral outcomes provide support for the potential of cCBT, these outcomes need to be better assessed within individual e-mental health studies.

Keywords: Adherence, Advantages, Anxiety Disorders, Attrition, Behavior, Benefits, Care, Cbt, Cognitive, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Delivery, E-Health, E-Mental Health, Eating-Disorders, Economic-Evaluation, Effects, Evidence, Field, Flexibility, Forms, Health, Internet, Internet-Based Treatment, Interventions, Irritable-Bowel-Syndrome, Issues, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Medline, Mental Health, Nov, Outcomes, Panic Disorder, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Potential, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Results, Review, Satisfaction, Science, Self-Help Treatment, Social Phobia, Stigma, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

? Wu, M., Brockmeyer, T., Hartmann, M., Skunde, M., Herzog, W. and Friederich, H.C. (2014), Set-shifting ability across the spectrum of eating disorders and in overweight and obesity: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychological Medicine*, **44** (16), 3365-3385.

Full Text: [2014\Psy Med44, 3365.pdf](2014/Psy%20Med44,%203365.pdf)

Abstract: Background. In this meta-analysis we review the findings from neuropsychological studies on set-shifting in people with eating disorders (EDs) or overweight/obesity. Method. Four databases (PubMed, PsycINFO, PSYNDEX and Web of Science) were searched for eligible studies. Effect sizes (ESs) were pooled using random-effects models. Moderator analyses were conducted for ED and overweight/obese subgroups, adult/adolescent samples and measures of set-shifting. Results. Sixty-four studies with a total of 1825 ED patients [1394 anorexia nervosa (AN), 376 bulimia nervosa (BN) and 55 binge eating disorder (BED)] and 10 studies with a total of 449 overweight/obese individuals were included. The meta-analysis revealed a small to medium ES for inefficient set-shifting across all three ED diagnoses (Hedges’ g=-0.45). Subgroup analyses yielded small to medium ESs for each ED subtype (g=-0.44 for AN, -0.53 for BED, -0.50 for BN), which did not differ significantly. There was a medium ES for restricting type AN (ANR; g=-0.51) but no significant ES for binge/purge type AN (AN/BP; g=-0.18). A medium ES was found across obesity studies (g=-0.61). The ES across overweight studies was not significant (g=-0.07). Adult samples did not differ from adolescent samples in either ED or overweight/obesity studies. The different set-shifting measures were associated with largely varying ESs. Conclusions. The meta-analysis provides strong support that inefficient set-shifting is a salient neuropsychological phenomenon across ED subtypes and obesity, but is less prominent in AN/BP and overweight. Compulsivity seems to be a common underlying factor supporting a dimensional and transdiagnostic conceptualization of EDs and obesity.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adult, Analyses, Anorexia, Anorexia Nervosa, Anorexia-Nervosa Patients, Bed, Binge Eating Disorder, Bulimia Nervosa, Bulimia-Nervosa, Cognitive Flexibility, Cognitive-Behavioral Flexibility, Compulsivity, Databases, Decision-Making, Dsm-V, Eating Disorders, Effect, Executive Functions, From, Magnetic-Resonance Spectroscopy, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Moderator, Motor Inhibition, Obesity, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Overweight, Patients, Personality-Traits, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Results, Review, Science, Set-Shifting, Small, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

? Tecuta, L., Tomba, E., Grandi, S. and Fava, G.A. (2015), Demoralization: A systematic review on its clinical characterization. *Psychological Medicine*, **45** (4), 673-691.

Full Text: [2015\Psy Med45, 673.pdf](2015/Psy%20Med45,%20673.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Demoralization has been described as a psychological state characterized by helplessness, hopelessness, a sense of failure and the inability to cope. Methods. We conducted a systematic review with qualitative data analysis following PRISMA criteria with the following aims: to review validated assessment instruments of the demoralization syndrome, report main findings regarding demoralization as measured by validated instruments that emerge in the literature, compare and report evidence for the clinical utility of the identified instruments. Utilizing the key word ‘demoralization’ in PubMed and PsycINFO databases, an electronic search was performed, supplemented by Web of Science and manual searches. Study selection criteria included the assessment of medical patients and use of instruments validated to assess demoralization. Seventy-four studies were selected. Results. Four instruments emerged in the literature. Main findings concern prevalence rates of demoralization, evidence of discriminant validity from major depression, factors associated with demoralization and evidence of clinical utility. The instruments vary in their definition, the populations they aim to assess, prevalence rates they estimate and their ability to discriminate between different conditions. Nonetheless, demoralization appears to be a distinctive psychological state characterized by helplessness, hopelessness, giving up and subjective incompetence. It is not limited to life-threatening diseases such as cancer, but may occur in any type of clinical situation. It is associated with stress and adverse health outcomes. Conclusions. Studies addressing the incremental value of demoralization in psychiatry and psychology are needed. However, demoralization appears to entail specific clinical features and may be a distinct condition from major depression.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Cancer, Cancer-Patients, Cardiac Risk-Factor, Characterization, Clinical, Clinical Features, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Definition, Demoralization, Depression, Diagnostic-Criteria, Discriminant, Diseases, Dsm-V, Evidence, Factors, Failure, From, Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders, Health, Health Outcomes, Helplessness, Hopelessness, Instruments, Liaison Psychiatry Patients, Literature, Mar, Medical, Medical Illness, Medically Ill, Methods, Nonspecific Psychological Distress, Outcomes, Patients, Populations, Prevalence, Psychiatry, Psychological, Psychology, Psychosomatic Research, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Qualitative, Rates, Results, Review, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, State, Stress, Stressful Life Events, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Utility, Validity, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Dalili, M.N., Penton-Voak, I.S., Harmer, C.J. and Munafò, M.R. (2015), Meta-analysis of emotion recognition deficits in major depressive disorder. *Psychological Medicine*, **45** (6), 1135-1144.

Full Text: [2015\Psy Med45, 1135.pdf](2015/Psy%20Med45,%201135.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Many studies have explored associations between depression and facial emotion recognition (ER). However, these studies have used various paradigms and multiple stimulus sets, rendering comparisons difficult. Few studies have attempted to determine the magnitude of any effect and whether studies are properly powered to detect it. We conducted a meta-analysis to synthesize the findings across studies on ER in depressed individuals compared to controls. Method. Studies of ER that included depressed and control samples and published before June 2013 were identified in PubMed and Web of Science. Studies using schematic faces, neuroimaging studies and drug treatment studies were excluded. Results. Meta-analysis of k = 22 independent samples indicated impaired recognition of emotion [k = 22, g = -0.16, 95% confidence interval (CI) -0.25 to -0.07, p < 0.001]. Critically, this was observed for anger, disgust, fear, happiness and surprise (k’s = 7-22, g’s = -0.42 to -0.17, p’s < 0.08), but not sadness (k = 21, g = -0.09, 95% CI -0.23 to +0.06, p = 0.23). Study-level characteristics did not appear to be associated with the observed effect. Power analysis indicated that a sample of approximately 615 cases and 615 controls would be required to detect this association with 80% power at an alpha level of 0.05. Conclusions. These findings suggest that the ER impairment reported in the depression literature exists across all basic emotions except sadness. The effect size, however, is small, and previous studies have been underpowered.

Keywords: Adults, Analysis, Association, Attempted, Basic, Bipolar Disorder, Characteristics, Confidence, Control, Depression, Drug, Effect Size, Emotion, Emotion Recognition, Facial Expressions, Fear, Impairment, Interval, Literature, Magnitude, Major Depressive Disorder, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Neuroimaging, Neuroscience, Paradigms, Perception, Power, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Rendering, Results, Reuptake Inhibition, Schizophrenia, Science, Serotonin, Size, Small, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Psychological Reports

Full Journal Title: [Psychological Reports](http://www.amsciepub.com/loi/pr0)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Psychol. Rep.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psychol Rep

ISSN: 0033-2941

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Psychological Reports

Publisher Address: P O Box 9229, Missoula, MT 59807

Subject Categories:

Psychology, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.342, 72/102 (2002) SSCI

Notes: MModle

? Platz, A. (1965), Psychology of the scientist. 11. Lotka’s law and research visibility. *Psychological Reports*, **16** (2), 566-568.

Full Text: Psy Rep16, 566.pdf

Notes: TTopic

Evans, R.L., Dingus, C.M. and Haselkorn, J.K. (1993), Living with a disability - A synthesis and critique of the literature on quality-of-life, 1985-1989. *Psychological Reports*, **72** (3), 771-777.

Full Text: 1993\Psy Rep72, 771.pdf

Abstract: The current study describes articles cross-indexed under the keywords ‘quality of life’ and ‘disability’ in Index Medicus for the years 1985 through 1989 to compare their relative merits in terms of research design, sampling details, and the type of quality of life criteria included. of 833 articles indexed under ‘quality of life,’ 52 (16%) included data about a disabling condition requiring rehabilitation. of those 52, only seven (13%) were randomized clinical trials. The modal design was a descriptive survey or case study (N = 22 or 42%). Given the limited rigor in research design and invalid measurements, conclusions about improvement in the quality of life for disabled individuals after rehabilitative care could not be drawn from the studies reviewed. It may be concluded that research on quality of life needs to be better designed and should include more uniform and valid criteria.

Keywords: Artery Bypass-Surgery, Closed-Head-Injury, of-Life, Cancer-Patients, Cardiac Transplantation, Myocardial-Infarction, Clinical-Trials, Intensive-Care, Therapy, Arthritis

? Roig, M. (2005), Re-using text from one’s own previously published papers: An exploratory study of potential self-plagiarism. *Psychological Reports*, **97** (1), 43-49.

Full Text: [2005\Psy Rep97, 43.pdf](2005\Psy%20Rep97,%2043.pdf)

Abstract: A preliminary, two-part study explored the extent to which authors reuse portions of their own text from previously published papers. All 9 articles from a recent issue of a psychology journal were selected as target papers. Up to 3 of the most recent references cited in each of the target articles and written by the same authors were also obtained. All target articles and their corresponding references were stored digitally. Then, using specialized software, each reference was compared to its target article to assess the number of strings of text identical to both papers. Only one of the nine target articles reused significant amounts of text from one of its references. To explore further the possibility of additional text reuse, the references in each of the 9 sets of papers were compared against each other. The new comparison identified 5 pairs of papers with a substantial number of identical strings of text of 6 consecutive words in length or longer, but most of the reused text was confined to the Method section. The results suggest that some of these authors reuse their own text with some frequency, but this was largely confined to complex methodological descriptions of a research design and procedure.

Keywords: College, Complex, Journal, Psychology, References, Research, Reuse, Self-Plagiarism

? Voracek, M. and Loibl, L.M. (2009), Scientometric analysis and bibliography of digit ratio (2D:4D) research, 1998-2008. *Psychological Reports*, **104** (3), 922-956.

Full Text: [2009\Psy Rep104, 922.pdf](2009\Psy%20Rep104,%20922.pdf)

Abstract: A scientometric analysis of modern research on the second-to-fourth digit ratio (213:413), a widely studied putative marker for prenatal androgen action, is presented. In early 2009, this literature totalled more than 300 publications and, since its initiation in 1998, has grown at a rate slightly faster than linear. Key findings included evidence of publication bias and citation bias, incomplete coverage and outdatedness of existing reviews, and a dearth of meta-analyses in this field. 2DAD research clusters noticeably in terms of researchers, institutions, countries, and journals involved. Although 2DAD is an anthropometric trait, most of the research has been conducted at psychology departments, not anthropology departments. However, 2D:4D research has not been predominantly published in core and specialized journals of psychology, but rather in more broadly scoped journals of the behavioral sciences, biomedical social sciences, and neurosciences. Total citation numbers of 2DAD papers for the most part were not larger than their citation counts within 2DAD research, indicating that until now, only a few 2DAD studies have attained broader interest outside this specific field. Comparative citation analyses show that 2DAD research presently is commensurate in size and importance to evolutionary psychological jealousy research, but has grown faster than the latter field. In contrast, it is much smaller and has spread more slowly than research about the Implicit Association Test. Fifteen conjectures about anticipated trends in 2DAD research are outlined, appendixed by a first-time bibliography of the entirety of the published 2DAD literature.

Keywords: Attention-Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Citation, Congenital Adrenal-Hyperplasia, Finger-Length Ratios, Frequency Financial Traders, General Danish Population, Journals, Mental Rotation Performance, Orientation-Related Differences, Prenatal Androgen Exposure, Publications, Research, Secondary Sexual Characters, Self-Perceived Attractiveness, Trends

? Ponterotto, J.G., Fingerhut, E.C. and McGuinness, R. (2012), Legends of the field: Influential scholars in multicultural counseling. *Psychological Reports*, **111** (2), 364-382.

Full Text: [2012\Psy Rep111, 364.pdf](2012/Psy%20Rep111,%20364.pdf)

Abstract: This study identified the most frequently cited scholars across 28 leading multicultural textbooks used in the training of counselors and counseling psychologists. Four spheres or clusters of multicultural scholars were identified and were characterized, respectively, as having either a profound, highly significant, significant, or important impact on the academic multicultural training of counseling graduate students. The top-cited scholars across the textbooks were also examined in relation to their scholarly productivity (number of publications) and their impact (number of citations) in peer-reviewed journals. Specifically, multicultural scholars were assessed on the delta-beta coefficient, Scopus and PsycINFO publications count, Scopus citations, and the increasingly popular h-Index of scientific impact. Limitations of the study and implications of the findings for counseling training were highlighted.

Keywords: Citations, Field, Graduate, Graduate Students, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Journals, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Productivity, Psycinfo, Publications, Scientific Impact, Scopus, Spheres, Students, Textbooks, Training

? Piotrowski, C. (2012), Citation-based findings are (Largely) a function of method of analysis: A comment on black (2012). *Psychological Reports*, **111** (3), 711-716.

Full Text: [2012\Psy Rep111, 711.pdf](2012/Psy%20Rep111,%20711.pdf)

Abstract: Black (2012), using a novel citation-type analysis, identified the most frequently cited journals in forensic psychology. The article prompted two pedagogic concerns: the lack of coverage regarding the attributes and limitations of currently available features of citation operations in major databases, and on the expository level, in addressing a specialist vs generalist audience. The current paper addresses these issues and concludes that databases that offer citation options rely on different methods, coverage, and transparency of functions, there can be much variance in citation-search findings based on the type of analysis performed, and the field of bibliometrics is advancing at a torrid pace. Based on these concerns, citation-based findings would best be considered exploratory in nature.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Comment On, Counts, Coverage, Databases, Disciplines, Field, Forensic, Function, Functions, Google-Scholar, h-Index, Journals, Methods, Options, Psychology, Psycinfo, Publication, Scopus, Transparency, Web-of-Science

# Title: Psychological Science

Full Journal Title: Psychological Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Costa, M.M. and Gatz, M. (1992), Determination of authorship credit in published dissertations. *Psychological Science*, **3** (6), 354-357.

Full Text: [1992\Psy Sci3, 354.pdf](1992/Psy%20Sci3,%20354.pdf)

Abstract: Assignment of publication credit in student-Faculty collaborations was examined using vignettes. Three levels of advisor input into developing and conducting the research and two objectives (dissertation vs. nondegree research) were systematically varied to create six scenarios. As hypothesized, authorship credit increased with input, as it should, students were given more credit by faculty on published dissertations than on nondegree research; and second authorship for dissertation advisors was largely automatic, with more credit given to faculty than available guidelines recommend. Contrary to expectation, comparison of faculty and graduate student responses indicated that students were more generous to advisors than advisors were to themselves. Post hoc analyses suggested a cohort effect, with senior faculty giving greater credit to graduate students than did junior faculty.

# Title: Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht

Full Journal Title: Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Krampen, G. and Schui, G. (2006), Development and current state of family psychology. Bibliometric results. *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, **53** (2), 147-152.

Abstract: Historical development and current state of family psychology are bibliometrically analysed for the time period from 1980 to 2001. Psychological literature databases PSYNDEX and PsycINFO are used to determine the relative frequency of family psychology publications within the total publications from psychology. Bibliometric analyses refer to index terms with significance for family psychology. Results show that family psychology publications have a relatively stable and high proportion within the total of all publications from psychology since the 1980’s, referring to 5-7 percent in the psychological literature from the Genii an-speaking as well as the Anglo-American research community. Historical trends could not be observed. However, the results point at a high empirical orientation in the family psychology literature, which is increasing since the late 1980’s. Moreover, results show that family psychology has connections to many other disciplines of psychology. Pleas for a stronger institutionalisation of family psychology in research as well as psychology education are supported by the bibliometric results presented.

Keywords: Analyses, Anglo-American, Bibliometric, Community, Databases, Development, Education, Family, Family Psychology, Index, Literature, Psychology, Psycinfo, Publications, Research, Significance, State, Trends

# Title: Psychologie Francaise

Full Journal Title: [Psychologie Francaise](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00332984)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schöpfel, J. and Prost, H. (2009), Comparison of SCImago Journal Rank Indicator (SJR) with JCR journal impact factor (IF) for French journals. *Psychologie Francaise*, **54** (4), 287-305.

Full Text: [2009\Psy Fra54, 287.pdf](2009\Psy%20Fra54,%20287.pdf)

Abstract: One of the major functions of academic journals is to contribute to the evaluation of research activities and scientists. Invented more than 50 years ago, the ISI impact factor (IF) became the most important indicator of the quality of journals, in spite of well-known problems and critics such as the over-representation of English-language journals. This is a specific problem for French publishers and scientists; publishing in French is not valorising. Since 2007, the new SCImago Journal Rank Indicator (SJR) offers an alternative to the IF. SJR applies the Google algorithm (PageRank) to the journals of the SCOPUS bibliographic database that indexes more journals than ISI Web of Science. The goal of our study is to compare the two indicators for French academic journals, with three questions: Which is the coverage of French journals by ISI and SCOPUS (title number, scientific disciplines)? Which are the differences of the two indicators IF and SJR for the ranking of French journals? How do they cover the French academic journal publishing market (representativity)? The results of our study of 368 French journals with IF and/or SJR are in favour of the USAge of the new indicator, at least as a complement to the IF. (1) Coverage: 166 journals are indexed by ISI (45%), 345 journals are indexed by SCOPUS (94%), 143 journals are indexed by both (39%). 82% of the journals are from STM, 18% are from SS&H. In particular, SCOPUS covers much better the medical and pharmacological sciences. (2) Ranking: The correlation of IF and SJR for the 143 journals with both indicators is high (0.76). The IF better differentiates the journals than the SJR indicator (155 vs. 89 rankings). On the other side, because of the larger source database, more French titles become visible on an international level through SJR than through IF. (3) Representativity: The SJR is more interesting and representative of the French academic journal publishing market than the IF (19% vs. 9%), especially for STM titles (38% vs. 19%), much less for SS&H titles (6% vs. 2%). Nevertheless, ISI (Web of Science) and SCOPUS index journals from only a small part of the French academic publishers (10%-20%). Again, SCOPUS is more representative than the ISI dababase (17% of the publishers vs. 10%). Methodological problems and perspective of a multidimensional evaluation are discussed. Our study compares the ISI impact factor (IF) with the new SJR for 368 French academic journals with IF and/or SJR. The results: The SJR coverage is better than of the IF (94% vs. 45%), especially in medical sciences. The correlation of IF and SJR for journals with both indicators is high (0.76). The IF better differentiates the journals than the SJR indicator (155 vs. 89 rankings). The SJR coverage is more representative of the French academic journal publishing market than ISI/IF (19% vs. 9%), especially for STM titles (38% vs. 19%), less for SS&H titles (6% vs. 2%). (C) 2009 Published by Elsevier Masson SAS on behalf of Societe francaise de psychologie.

Keywords: Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Analysis, Coverage, Evaluation, French Journals, Impact, ISI, Medical Journals, Quality of Publications, Rankings, Research, Scientometrics, Scopus, Web-of-Science

# Title: Psychological Record

Full Journal Title: Psychological Record

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JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0033-2933

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Roig, M. (1997), Can undergraduate students determine whether text has been plagiarized? *Psychological Record*, **47** (1), 113-122.

Abstract: In two studies undergraduate students were given an original paragraph and several rewritten versions of the paragraph, some of which were plagiarized (e.g., without a citation, superficially modified from the original) and some correctly paraphrased. Students were asked to determine whether each rewritten version had been plagiarized or correctly paraphrased. Approximately 74% of the students in both studies correctly identified the paraphrased versions. However, some of the plagiarized versions were misidentified as having been correctly paraphrased by as many as 40% to 50% of the students. Results suggest that students are often unclear as to what constitutes plagiarism and correct forms of paraphrasing.

Keywords: College-Students, Dishonesty

# Title: Psychologische Rundschau

Full Journal Title: Psychologische Rundschau

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Krampen, G. and Wiesenhutter, J. (1993), Bibliometric findings on the development of subdisciplines of psychology: History of international and German-language literature in the area of psychology. *Psychologische Rundschau*, **44** (1), 25-34.

Abstract: Presented are quantitative bibliometric results on publication trends in different subfields of psychology. In particular the focus is on international as well as German publication trends in basic research on experimental psychology, physiological psychology, social psychology, personality psychology, developmental psychology, and psychometrics as well as in applied research on clinical psychology, educational psychology, and industrial psychology. Bibliometrical analyses were carried out for the journal ‘Psychological Abstracts’ (1927 to 1967) and for the computerized literature databases ‘PsycInfo’ (1968 to 1990) and ‘Psyndex’ (1977 to 1990). Besides the well-known exPLoSion in the number of publications during the last decades, the results confirm specific variations in the publication rates for different research areas as well as general trends and shifts in the publication foci. This is illustrated by a comparison of the publications in basic and applied research as well as in personality and developmental research. International publication trends are consistent with trends in the German-speaking countries. The value of bibliometrical studies for analyses of the history of psychology is discussed as well as their methodological problems

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric, Clinical, Clinical Psychology, Comparison, Databases, Educational Psychology, Experimental, ExPLoSion, General, History, History of Psychology, International, Journal, Literature, Personality, Personality Psychology, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Rates, Research, Social, Trends, Value

? Krampen, G., Lessing, J. and Schui, G. (2012), Citations of German- versus English-language publication duplicates of German psychologists. An empirical miniature. *Psychologische Rundschau*, **63** (3), 160-166.

Full Text: [2012\Psy Run63, 160.pdf](2012/Psy%20Run63,%20160.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometric results on citations of German- and English-language duplicates of theoretically and conceptually oriented scientific publications from psychology in the German-speaking countries are presented. There was no general citation advantage of the English versions of the four publication-duplicates analyzed. There was an advantage in citations by others only for the English versions of journal publications, which are cited 3 and 19 times more frequently, respectively, than their German versions. The results for scientific books are reverse, which is hypothesized to be a consequence of the huge Anglo-American book market absorbing more likely books of other language authors and publishers who are not so visible internationally. However, there is a marked advantage in citations by others of English-language journal publications. Comparisons of the scientometric analyzed English versions of the publication duplicates with other English-language publications from psychology in the German-speaking countries (without German-language duplicate) in identical publication years point at the outstanding position of the authors of the duplicates. Thus, the number of their citations by others can be generalized to other authors as well as to less theoretically and conceptually oriented papers only with reservation.

Keywords: Anglo-American, Authors, Books, Citation, Citation Advantage, Citation Analysis, Citations, Countries, General, Internationality, Journal, Market, Papers, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Science Research, Scientific Communication, Scientific Publications, Scientometric, Scientometry, Span Developmental-Psychology

? Krampen, G., Schui, G., Ferring, D. and Bauer, H.P.W. (2014), Characteristics of the most frequently cited English-language journal publications 1981-2010 of psychology from the German-speaking countries. *Psychologische Rundschau*, **65** (3), 159-168.

Full Text: 2014\Psy Run65, 159.pdf

Abstract: The results of publication-based citation analyses for 28,383 English-language journal psychology publications from the German-speaking countries published between 1981 and 2010 are presented. Data for analyses stem from the Web of Science database, which covers nearly 90 % of such publications. The distribution of the frequency of citations by other authors is strongly skewed and shows that 20 % of the articles are never cited, 60 % are cited 1-22 times, and 20 % are cited more than 22 times. Age of publication and frequency of citations have significant, albeit numerically low, rank order correlations (Kendall’s tau=.23). Therefore, the criteria of the number of citations by others per year since publication of the article is used to identify the 107 most frequently cited papers (TOP 107). The characteristics of these papers are described with reference to authorships and their internationality, the disciplines of psychology to which they belong, and to the study type (e. g., empirical vs. nonempirical). The limitations and possibilities of citation analyses are discussed with a preference for a rational integration of citation analyses into empirically supported peer review procedures.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Article, Articles, Austria, Authors, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Correlations, Criteria, Data, Database, Disciplines, Distribution, Evaluation, German, German-Speaking Countries, Integration, Internationality, Journal, Journal Publications, Most Frequently Cited Papers, Papers, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Preference, Procedures, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Rank, Reference, Review, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scientometry, Switzerland, Top, University Departments, Web Of Science

# Title: Psychology

Full Journal Title: Psychology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0033-3077

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Elliott, T.R., Bearden, L., Byrd, E.K., Sanderson, R.A., Nichols, R.K. and Umlauf, R. (1988), Influential research in behavioral medicine and health psychology: A study of citation behaviors. *Psychology*, **25** (2), 23-31.

# Title: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors

Full Journal Title: [Psychology of Addictive Behaviors](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7173&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=d754d92a88d2c98a42b6f325cfa53431)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Howard, M.O. and Howard, D.A. (1993), Publication and citation of alcohol and drug articles in Journals of the American Psychological Association. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, **7** (4), 232-237.

Full Text: [1993\Psy Add Beh7, 232.pdf](1993\Psy%20Add%20Beh7,%20232.pdf)

Abstract: Publication practices of the American Psychological Association (APA) in the alcohol and drug area were examined. In 1990 as compared with in 1984, a larger proportion of APA journals (63% vs. 53%) published a larger percentage (3.8% vs. 1.7%) of alcohol and drug articles. However, only 54 of 1,408 APA articles published in 1990 addressed alcohol or drug issues. Twenty-two alcohol and drug articles published in 1984 were followed through to the end of 1988. These articles received an average of 15.27 citations (SD = 11.18). Annual citation rates peaked in the 5th year of follow up at an average of 5 citations per article in 1988. Results suggest that alcohol and drug articles published in APA journals have greater scientific impact than articles published in alcohol and drug specialty journals. The need for a comprehensive assessment of the information utilization and dissemination practices of scientists in the addictions was emphasized.

# Title: Psychology of Aesthetics Creativity and the Arts

Full Journal Title: Psychology of Aesthetics Creativity and the Arts

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Grosul, M. and Feist, G.J. (2014), The creative person in science. *Psychology of Aesthetics Creativity and the Arts*, **8** (1), 30-43.

Full Text: 2014\Psy Aes Cre Art8, 30.pdf

Abstract: The psychological qualities of the creative person in general are gradually becoming more and more clear, and yet the psychological qualities of the creative scientists remain less clear. The current investigation examined the personality characteristics of the creative scientist in a sample of 145 academic physical, biological, and social scientists (33% women) from major research universities throughout the United States. Personality data were collected online through completion of the Big Five Inventory (John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991) and the Psychoticism subscale of the Revised Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Francis, Brown, & Philipchalk, 1992). Creativity was assessed using various publication and citation-based metrics from Web of Science, Science Citation Index, and Social Science Citation Index, including the h-index and the creativity index (Soler, 2007). An overall creativity index was created by log-transforming, standardizing, and summing the multiple productivity and impact measures. Results mostly confirmed the prediction that openness to experience and psychoticism would explain variance in scientific creativity once career age, gender, and area of science were statistically controlled for in a stepwise hierarchical regression model. These patterns of results confirm and extend previous research in the psychology of science and suggest that personality traits function to lower behavioral thresholds and make creative behavior in science more likely.

Keywords: Abbreviated Form, Age, Behavior, Bibliometric Indicators, Big Five, Biological, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation-Based Metrics, Creativity, Data, EPQR-A, Experience, Function, Gender, General, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Measures, Index, Investigation, Measures, Metrics, Model, Online, Openness To Experience, Person, Personality, Personality Traits, Physical, Prediction, Productivity, Psychological, Psychology, Psychology of Science, Psychoticism, Publication, Questionnaire, Regression, Regression Model, Research, Results, Schizotypy, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Creativity, Scientific Eminence, Scientists, Self-Citation, Social, Social Science Citation Index, Standardizing, Thresholds, United States, Universities, Web of Science, Women, Word-Association Responses

# Title: Psychology and Aging

Full Journal Title: Psychology and Aging

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Over, R. (1989), Age and scholarly impact. *Psychology and Aging*, **4** (2), 222-225.

Full Text: Psy Agi4, 222.pdf

Abstract: The claim that older scientists generate research of lower quality than do younger scientists was tested through two analyses in which the age distribution of authors of frequently cited articles in psychology journals was compared with the age distribution of authors of low-impact articles published in the same journals. Most high-impact articles were published by relatively young psychologists, but so were most low-impact articles. When allowance was made for relative numerical representation, there was no evidence that publications from older scientists have less impact. Results are discussed in the context of methodological issues in evaluation of relations between age and scientific achievement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2009 APA, all rights reserved)

? Westerhof, G.J., Miche, M., Brothers, A.F., Barrett, A.E., Diehl, M., Montepare, J.M., Wahl, H.W. and Wurm, S. (2014), The influence of subjective aging on health and longevity: A meta-analysis of longitudinal data. *Psychology and Aging*, **29** (4), 793-802.

Full Text: [2014\Psy Agi29, 793.pdf](2014/Psy%20Agi29,%20793.pdf)

Abstract: Evidence is accumulating on the effects of subjective aging-that is, how individuals perceive their own aging process-on health and survival in later life. The goal of this article is to synthesize findings of existing longitudinal studies through a meta-analysis. A systematic search in PsycInfo, Web of Science, Scopus, and Pubmed resulted in 19 longitudinal studies reporting effects of subjective aging on health, health behaviors, and longevity. The authors combine the outcomes reported in these studies using a random effects meta-analysis, assuming that there would be differences in effect sizes across studies. The meta-analysis resulted in an overall significant effect of subjective aging (likelihood ratio = 1.429; 95% confidence interval = 1.273-1.604; p < .001). The analyses revealed heterogeneity, with stronger effects for studies with a shorter period of follow-up, for studies of health versus survival, for studies with younger participants (average age of the studies varies between 57 and 85 years with a median of 63 years), and for studies in welfare systems where state provisions of welfare are minimal. However, effects did not vary either across different operationalizations of subjective aging or by study quality. Subjective aging has a small significant effect on health, health behaviors, and survival. Further theoretical conceptualizations and empirical studies are needed to determine how subjective aging contributes to health and survival.

Keywords: Age, Age Identification, Age Identity, Aging, All-Cause Mortality, Analyses, Article, Attitudes Toward Own Aging, Authors, Cancer-Patients, Confidence, Data, Effects, Empirical Studies, Evidence, Felt Age, Follow-Up, Health, Heterogeneity, Influence, Interval, Life, Likelihood Ratio, Longevity, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratios, Older-Adults, Outcomes, Positive View, Quality, Reporting, Science, Scopus, Self-Rated Health, Small, State, Survival, Systematic, Systems, Theoretical, United-States, Web, Web of Science, Welfare

# Title: Psychology Exploration

Full Journal Title: [Psychology Exploration](http://e29.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=XLXT&NaviLink=%e5%bf%83%e7%90%86%e5%ad%a6%e6%8e%a2%e6%96%b0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1003-5184

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, J. and Zuo, B. (2005), The status and trends of the researches in personality and social psychology: Reflected in JPSP via bibliometric analysis. *Psychology Exploration*, **25** (3), 64-68.

Full Text: [2005\Psy Exp25, 64.pdf](2005\Psy%20Exp25,%2064.pdf)

Abstract: This article reviewed current researches on the nature of personality and social psychology according to bibliometric analysis on JPSP, and summarized the status and the trends of this field in aspects of research theme, number of studies included, statistical methods, theories, collaboration and distribution of authors. The paper also suggested that the Chinese researchers of personality and social psychology should: (1) focus their study on native situation; (2) strengthen their study methods and statistical skills; (3) improve the degree of collaboration in researches.

Keywords: Personality and Social Psychology, JPSP, Bibliometric Analysis

# Title: Psychology and Health

Full Journal Title: [Psychology and Health](http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/journal.asp?wasp=59dlylqvml1nj7unfv5q&referrer=parent&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1,1)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0887-0446

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Brunner-Routledge, part of the Taylor & Francis Group

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Krampen, G. and Montada, L. (1998), Health psychology: Bibliometrical results on the emergence and rapid consolidation of a new field of research and application. *Psychology and Health*, **13** (6), 1027-1036.

Full Text: [1998\Psy Hea13, 1027.pdf](1998\Psy%20Hea13,%201027.pdf)

Abstract: Presents bibliometrical research results on the history of health psychological publications. With reference to psychological literature databases, the emergence of health psychological publications in international psychology (datal,ase PsycLit) as well as in the German-speaking countries (database PSYNDEX) was analyzed. The topics included the relevant index terms (e.g., “health care psychology”, “health behavior”, “health education”). Besides results on the first occurrence and the annual frequencies of those terms between 1970 and 1995 in the databases, bibliometrical comparisons were conducted with reference to other psychological subdisciplines and to the relative proportions of empirical and experimental studies, case and experience reports, as well as overviews and textbooks in health psychological publications. The results point to (1) a rather sudden emergence of health psychological publications in the mid-eighties (with only some weak forerunners), (2) the rapid consolidation of the number of health psychological publications on a relative high level within a few years, (3) the relative supremacy of literature overviews and textbooks in comparison to empirical research reports in health psychology, and (4) a good agreement between German-language and international publication trends. These results point to the necessity of further promotion of genuine empirical research in health psychology to assure its long-term consolidation as well as to prevent its medium-term devaluation and debasement as being not more than a brief main stream topic in psychology and health politics.

Keywords: Application, Care, Comparison, Database, Databases, Experience, Experimental, Field, First, Health, History, Index, International, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Politics, Promotion, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Results, Stream, Textbooks, Trends

# Title: Psychology Health & Medicine

Full Journal Title: Psychology Health & Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Barello, S., Leone, D., Danese, S. and Vegni, E. (2014), Inflammatory bowel diseases and psychological issues: A new approach for a systematic analysis of the academic debate. *Psychology Health & Medicine*, **19** (5), 559-571.

Full Text: [2014\Psy Hea Med19, 559.pdf](2014/Psy%20Hea%20Med19,%20559.pdf)

Abstract: Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) has received increasing attention in recent years within the literature, due to its incidence and prevalence. The pathogenesis of IBD is still unclear, but the research community is increasingly suggesting that psychological issues may play a role in its aetiology and in exacerbation of symptoms. However, the literature regarding the psychological factors associated with IBD remains controversial and fragmented. The aim of the present study is twofold: (1) to identify, through a bibliometric analysis, the current state of the ongoing scientific debate regarding the relationship between IBD and psychological/psychiatric factors; (2) to analyse, through a qualitative software-based thematic analysis, the main themes characterizing the literature on this topic from 1988 to 2012. This study highlighted increasing number of academic publications in recent years regarding the multiplicity of factors related to the disease process in IBD, thus confirming the growing interest in this issue. IBD is becoming increasingly recognized by the medical literature as being exacerbated by a multi-componential process that needs to be studied through a biopsychosocial theoretical perspective which ables to orient multidisciplinary healthcare organizations and clinical interventions aimed at addressing IBD patient needs at different levels. This study also sheds light on two possible theoretical perspectives through which the academic community has considered IBD: A biomedical point of view that addresses the need for an etiological explanation of IBD and a behavioural point of view that aims at describing the observable symptoms and measurable health outcomes of clinical interventions such as patient adherence and engagement in the care and treatment process.

Keywords: Adherence, Adjustment, Aetiology, Analysis, Approach, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical, Biopsychosocial Model, Biopsychosocial Model, Bowel, Care, Clinical, Community, Crohns-Disease, Disease, Diseases, Education, Engagement, Epidemiology, Explanation, Health, Health Outcomes, IBD, Incidence, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, Interventions, Issues, Literature, Medical, Medical Literature, Multidisciplinary, Needs, Outcomes, Pathogenesis, Prevalence, Psychological, Psychology, Publications, Qualitative, Recent, Research, Role, State, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Analysis, Thematic Analysis, Theoretical, Topic, Treatment, Ulcerative-Colitis

# Title: Psychology of Men & Masculinity

Full Journal Title: Psychology of Men & Masculinity

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sanchez, F.J. (2010), Assessing the impact of the *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 2000-2008. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, **11** (3), 161-169.

Full Text: [2010\Psy Men Mas11, 161.pdf](2010/Psy%20Men%20Mas11,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: As the Psychology of Men & Masculinity (PMM) nears the end of its first decade, how has the journal performed over time and how has it fared relative to 41 sex and gender-related journals? To answer this, I estimated PMM’s Journal Impact Factor (IF) by examining citations to PMM’s 157 publications (volumes 1-9) listed in PsycINFO. The highest IF estimates where based on articles published from 2003-2005 where PMM performed better than average in 2005 (IF = 2.576; z(IF) = 1.07) and 2006 (IF = 2.452; z(IF) = 0.73) compared to sex and gender-related journals. The most cited articles focused on instrument construction and men’s body image. I offer suggestions to help bolster PMM’s influence as it moves into its second decade: (a) make articles available online ahead of print publication, (b) shorten review turnaround, (c) market PMM publications, and (d) publish special issues with wide appeal.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Body-Image, Gender-Role Conflict, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Impact, Journalology, Psychology, Publication, Science, Scientometrics, Webometrics

? Sanchez, F.J. (2015), Building the scientific basis of the psychological study of men and masculinity. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, **16** (1), 1-10.

Full Text: [2015\Psy Men Mas16, 1.pdf](2015/Psy%20Men%20Mas16,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The Psychology of Men & Masculinity (PMM) plays a vital role in advancing the psychological study of men and masculinity. However, how is the journal performing relative to its peer journals, and what are its most impactful articles? To answer these questions, I compared PMM’s 2010-2013 scores on 4 indices associated with the Journal Impact Factor (IF) with the scores of 72 sex- and gender-related journals. Although PMM’s IF was at or above the average of its peers, its IF without Self-Cites was consistently below the average of its peers. PMM’s 5-year IF fared better than the average of its peers, with z-scores ranging from 0.226-0.720. The most cited articles included psychometric reports, theoretical articles, and articles on men’s body-image. I offer suggestions to help bolster PMM’s impact, including the importance of using unique keywords to increase the likelihood of articles being retrieved during database searches and welcoming brief reports as an efficient means for conveying research that will be cited.

Keywords: Adolescent Fathers Implications, Articles, Bibliometrics, Body Image, Body-Image, Citation Index, College Men, Complicated Worlds, Database, From, Gender-Role Conflict, If, Impact, Impact Factor, Indices, Intimate Partner Violence, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Journalogy, Journals, Masculinity, Men, Most Cited, Most Cited Articles, Norms Inventory-46, Psychological, Psychology, Psychometric Properties, Research, Role, Scale Development, Scientometrics, Sex, Theoretical, Webometrics

# Title: Psychology and Psychotherapy-Theory Research and Practice

Full Journal Title: Psychology and Psychotherapy-Theory Research and Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Korver-Nieberg, N., Berry, K., Meijer, C.J. and de Haan, L. (2014), Adult attachment and psychotic phenomenology in clinical and non-clinical samples: A systematic review. *Psychology and Psychotherapy-Theory Research and Practice*, **87** (2), 127-154.

Full Text: 2014\Psy Psy-The Res Pra87, 127.pdf

Abstract: ObjectivesIt has been argued that attachment theory could enhance our knowledge and understanding of psychotic phenomenology. DesignWe systematically reviewed and critically appraised research investigating attachment and psychotic phenomenology in clinical and non-clinical samples. MethodsWe searched databases Pub Med, PsycINFO, Medline and Web of Science using the keywords. Attachment, Adult Attachment, Psychosis, Schizotypy and Schizophrenia and identified 29 studies assessing adult attachment in combination with psychotic phenomenology. ResultThe findings indicated that both insecure anxious and insecure avoidant attachment are associated with psychotic phenomenology. Insecurely attached individuals are more vulnerable to developing maladaptive coping strategies in recovering from psychosis. The importance of attachment experiences for processing social information, mentalization skills and developing social relationships, including therapeutic relationships, in samples with psychosis is also highlighted. ConclusionAttachment style is a clinically relevant construct in relation to development, course and treatment of psychosis.

Keywords: 1st-Episode Psychosis, Adult, Assessing, Attachment, Childhood Trauma, Clinical, Cognitive Model, Coping, Course, Databases, Developing, Development, Information, Interpersonal Relationships, Knowledge, Medline, Mental-Health-Services, Metaanalysis, Psychosis, Psycinfo, Pub Med, Research, Review, Schizophrenia, Science, Social, Styles, Symptomatology, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theory, Therapeutic, Treatment, Understanding, Web Of Science, Working Alliance

# Title: Psychology in the Schools

Full Journal Title: [Psychology in the Schools](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/32084/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Swanson, H.L., Butts, C.S. and Lewis, G.E. (1987), Characteristics of frequently cited articles related to childrens emotional behavioral-disorders. *Psychology in the Schools*, **24** (4), 364-371.

Full Text: [1987\Psy Sch24, 364.pdf](1987\Psy%20Sch24,%20364.pdf)

# Title: Psychopathology

Full Journal Title: [Psychopathology](http://content.karger.com/ProdukteDB/produkte.asp?Aktion=JournalHome&ProduktNr=224276)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Psychopathology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psychopathology

ISSN: 0254-4962

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal, TTopic

? Sanchez-Hernandez, A., Pedraja, M.J., Quinones-Vidal, E. and Martinez-Sanchez, F. (1996), A historic quantitative approach to psychophysiological research: The first three decades of the journal *Psychophysiology* (1964-1993). *Psychophysiology*, **33** (6), 629-636.

Full Text: [1996\Psychopathology33, 629.pdf](1996\Psychopathology33,%20629.pdf)

Abstract: We used quantitative methodology to examine the first three decades of the journal Psychophysiology from a standpoint of historic interest. A bibliometric analysis was conducted on 1,781 works published during this period. In total, 2,537 authors have published in the journal. The distribution of their productivity matches approximately what would be expected based on previous bibliometric investigations. A constant increase in the collaboration between researchers was evident (reaching an average of 2.56 authors per paper). The literature cited in, these articles dates back between 4.53 and 8.12 years (M = 6.48 years). These bibliometric results show that this journal can be placed among the most experimentally oriented group within the field of psychology.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Collaboration, Field, Historical Analysis, Journal, Literature, Methodology, Productivity, Psychophysiology, Research

? Holguin, S.R. and Cadaveira, F. (2002), Consolidation of psychophysiology as a scientific discipline, 1930-1964: A historical note. *Psychophysiology*, **39** (5), 619-624.

Full Text: [2002\Psychopathology39, 619.pdf](2002\Psychopathology39,%20619.pdf)

Abstract: The ground covered by psychophysiology throughout the decades prior to its constitution as an independent discipline has not been well documented, despite its historical interest. A bibliometric study of the research published in scientific journals by 66 of the most relevant psychophysiologists from 1930 to 1964, analyzing the contents of the records indexed in the PsycINFO database, gives us an image of the state of the emergent discipline during that period. This study reveals that this was a period of consolidation, marked by the refinement of instruments and procedures, the characterization of measurements, and the establishment of the basic relationships between physiological and psychological variables, the development and validation of basic constructs such as activation, or interest in the study of psychopathology. In these years the foundations of psychophysiology were laid, leading to the formalization of the discipline at the end of the period.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Database, Development, Journals, Psychopathology, Psycinfo, Research, Scientific Journals

Notes: TTopic

? Lopez-Munoz, F., Garcia-Garcia, P., Saiz-Ruiz, J., Mezzich, J.E., Rubio, G., Vieta, E. and Alamo, C. (2008), A bibliometric study of the use of the classification and diagnostic systems in psychiatry over the last 25 years. *Psychopathology*, **41** (4), 214-225.

Full Text: [2008\Psychopathology41, 214.pdf](2008\Psychopathology41,%20214.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Our purpose was to examine the use of classification and diagnostic systems in the field of psychiatry (CDSP) from a bibliometric perspective, over the period 1980-2005. Methods: We selected (in EMBASE and MEDLINE databases) documents that contained, in any of their sections, the descriptors ‘psychiatr\*’, ‘DSM\*’, ‘ICD\*’, or ‘diagnostic criteria’, as well as other more specific descriptors. As a bibliometric indicator of production we applied Price’s law. We also calculated the national participation index (PI) and correlated it with overall PI in biomedical and health sciences, and with PI in the discipline of psychiatry. Results: We obtained 20,564 original documents; 15,743 referred to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and 3,106 to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Our results indicate non-fulfilment of Price’s law, since scientific production on CDSP does not undergo exponential growth (correlation coefficient r = 0.9651, vs. r = 0.9927 after linear adjustment). of the 10 journals with the highest impact factor in the field of psychiatry, the Journal of Clinical Psychiatry has the highest PI in the DSM subgroup (PI = 14.77), and the British Journal of Psychiatry in the ICD subgroup (PI = 1.54). The principal producer country is the United States (PI = 37.9), though in proportion to its production in the psychiatric field the ranking is headed by Finland. Only 10 countries, of the 20 major producers in health sciences, surpass their own PI in the field of psychiatry (Brazil, Italy, Japan, Austria, Spain, Germany, France, India, Switzerland, and China). Conclusions: Over recent years, the use of CDSP (basically the DSM or ICD) in the scientific literature has increased. Nevertheless, the abstracts to these studies, included in the principal databases, should always specify the diagnostic criteria employed, with a view to increasing information levels and reliability for the reader. Copyright (C) 2008 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adjustment, AG, Austria, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometry, Biomedical, Brazil, British, China, Classification, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Country, Criteria, Databases, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Diagnostic Criteria, Disorder, Drug Therapy, Field, Finland, France, Germany, Growth, Health, Health Sciences, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, India, Indicator, Information, International Classification of Diseases, Italy, Japan, Journals, Law, Literature, MEDLINE, Mental Disorders, National, Participation, Production, Psychiatric Nosology, Psychiatry, Purpose, Ranking, Reliability, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Spain, Switzerland, Systems, United States

# Title: Psychopharmacology

Full Journal Title: [Psychopharmacology](http://springerlink.metapress.com/app/home/journal.asp?wasp=fl9xyplyrr2vn1l4fatn&referrer=parent&backto=searchpublicationsresults,1,1;)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Psychopharmacology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psychopharmacology

ISSN: 0033-3158

Issues/Year: 36

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Springer Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Neurosciences: Impact Factor

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor

Psychiatry: Impact Factor

? Porter, R.J., Gallagher, P., Watson, S. and Young, A.H. (2004), Corticosteroid-serotonin interactions in depression: A review of the human evidence. *Psychopharmacology*, **173** (1-2), 1-17.

Full Text: 2004\Psychopharmacology173, 1.pdf

Abstract: Rationale. It has been suggested that corticosteroid-serotonin interactions are central to the pathophysiology of depression. These interactions have been investigated in healthy and depressed humans, primarily using neuroendocrine techniques. Objectives. To review the evidence regarding the nature of these interactions in healthy and depressed humans. Methods. Electronic searches were performed for relevant papers, employing MEDLINE and Web of Science. To focus the review, we selected only those articles involving (i) assessment of serotonergic function following experimental manipulation of the HPA axis in healthy volunteers; and (ii) assessment of both serotonergic and HPA axis function in clinically depressed subjects. Results. Pre-treatment with hydrocortisone, both acutely and sub-acutely attenuates the GH response to GHRH in healthy subjects. This complicates the interpretation of 5-HT neuroendocrine studies employing GH output as a measure. In depression there is evidence that reduced availability of L-tryptophan impairs HPA axis feedback. There is also evidence that depressed and healthy subjects may adapt differently both to low tryptophan and hypercortisolaemic challenges. There is no consistent evidence of a simple relationship between HPA axis function and 5-HT function in depression. Conclusions. The putative reduction in central 5-HT function has not been shown to be a direct consequence of hypercortisolaemia. Rather, the 5-HT system and HPA axis have complex inter-relationships. Challenges to either system, such as stress or reduced dietary tryptophan, may perturb the other and subjects vulnerable to depression may fail to adapt to such challenges.

Keywords: 5-HT1A Autoreceptor Function, Acute Tryptophan Depletion, Assessment, Corticosteroids, D-Fenfluramine Challenge, Depression, Drug Interactions, Feedback, Healthy-Human Subjects, Hormone-Releasing Hormone, Human, Human Growth-Hormone, Humans, Interpretation, Intravenous L-Tryptophan, Major Depression, MEDLINE, Methods, Normal-Male Volunteers, Papers, Pituitary-Adrenocortical Regulation, Review, Science, Serotonin, Stress, Web of Science

? (2009), Awards given to most frequently cited papers in *Psychopharmacology*. *Psychopharmacology*, **201** (4), 469.

Full Text: [2009\Psychopharmacology201, 469.pdf](2009\Psychopharmacology201,%20469.pdf)

Keywords: Papers

# Title: Psychophysiology

Full Journal Title: Psychophysiology

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ISSN: 0937-2032

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Journal Country/Territory:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sanchez Hernandez, A., Pedraja, M.J., Quinones Vidal, E. and Martinez Sanchez, F. (1996), A historic quantitative approach to psychophysiological research: The first three decades of the journal *Psychophysiology* (1964-1993). *Psychophysiology*, **33** (6), 629-636.

Abstract: We used quantitative methodology to examine the first three decades of the journal Psychophysiology from a standpoint of historic interest. A bibliometric analysis was conducted on 1,781 works published during this period. In total, 2,537 authors have published in the journal. The distribution of their productivity matches approximately what would be expected based on previous bibliometric investigations. A constant increase in the collaboration between researchers was evident (reaching an average of 2.56 authors per paper). The literature cited in, these articles dates back between 4.53 and 8.12 years (M = 6.48 years). These bibliometric results show that this journal can be placed among the most experimentally oriented group within the field of psychology

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Collaboration, Distribution, Field, First, Group, Historical Analysis, Investigations, Journal, Literature, Methodology, NOV, Productivity, Psychology, Psychophysiology, Research

Holguín, S.R. and Cadaveira, F. (2002), Consolidation of psychophysiology as a scientific discipline, 1930-1964: A historical note. *Psychophysiology*, **39** (5), 619-624.

Full Text: [2002\Psychophysiology39, 619.pdf](2002\Psychophysiology39,%20619.pdf)

Abstract: The ground covered by psychophysiology throughout the decades prior to its constitution as an independent discipline has not been well documented, despite its historical interest. A bibliometric study of the research published in scientific journals by 66 of the most relevant psychophysiologists from 1930 to 1964, analyzing the contents of the records indexed in the PsycINFO database, gives us an image of the state of the emergent discipline during that period. This study reveals that this was a period of consolidation, marked by the refinement of instruments and procedures, the characterization of measurements, and the establishment of the basic relationships between physiological and psychological variables, the development and validation of basic constructs such as activation, or interest in the study of psychopathology. In these years the foundations of psychophysiology were laid, leading to the formalization of the discipline at the end of the period.

Keywords: Activation, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Characterization, Constitution, Database, Development, Image, Journals, Procedures, Psychological, Psychopathology, Psychophysiology, PsycINFO, Records, Relationships, Research, Scientific Journals, State, The State, Validation, Variables

? Viedma-Del-Jesus, M.I., Perakakis, P., Munoz, M.A., Lopez-Herrera, A.G. and Vila, J. (2011), Sketching the first 45 years of the journal Psychophysiology (1964-2008): A co-word-based analysis. *Psychophysiology*, **48** (8), 1029-1036.

Full Text: [2011\Psychophysiology48, 1029.pdf](2011\Psychophysiology48,%201029.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents a keyword-based bibliometric study of the thematic evolution of the journal Psychophysiology since its first publication in 1964 until 2008. Bibliometric maps showing the most relevant associations among themain topics treated by the journal are provided separately for the periods 1964-1978, 1979-1988, 1989-1998, and 1999-2008. These maps offer insight into the conceptual structure of psychophysiology as a research discipline and help to visualize the division of the field into several interconnected subfields. Bibliometric maps created by co-word analysis can be used by both experts and novices to understand the current state of the art of a scientific field and to predict where future research could lead.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Co-Word Analysis, Conceptual Development, Journal, Psychophysiology, Publication, Research, Scientific Structure, State of the Art

# Title: Psychosomatic Medicine

Full Journal Title: Psychosomatic Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title: Psychosomatic Medicine

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psychosomatic Medicine

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chida, Y., Hamer, M. and Steptoe, A. (2008), A bidirectional relationship between psychosocial factors and atopic disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, **70** (1), 102-116.

Full Text: [2008\Psy Med70, 102.pdf](2008/Psy%20Med70,%20102.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: There is growing epidemiological literature focusing on the bidirectional association between psychosocial factors and atopic disorders, but no efforts to quantify the relationship systematically have been published. Methods: We searched MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and PUBMED up to June 2007. The studies included were prospective cohort studies investigating the influence of psychosocial factors on atopic disorders and the effect of atopic disorders on mental health. Two investigators independently extracted data and determined study quality. Results: There were 43 studies (in 22 articles), of which 34 evaluated the effect of psychosocial factors on atopic disorders and 9 evaluated the effect of atopic disorders on mental health. The major atopic disease assessed in these studies was asthma (90.7%) with allergic rhinitis, 4.7%; atopic dermatitis, 2.3%; and food allergies, 2.3%. The overall meta-analysis exhibited a positive association between psychosocial factors and future atopic disorder (correlation coefficient (r) as combined size effect .024; 95% confidence interval, 0.014-0.035; p <.001) as well as between atopic disorders and future poor mental health (r =.044, 95% confidence interval, 0.021- 0.067, p < .001). More notably, the subgroup meta-analysis on the healthy and atopic disorder populations showed psychosocial factors had both an etiological and prognostic effect on atopic disorders. Conclusions: The current review revealed a robust relationship between psychosocial factors and atopic disorders. This supports the use of psychological in addition to conventional physical and pharmacological interventions, in the successful prevention and management of atopic disorders.

Keywords: 20-Year Prospective Community, Allergic Rhinitis, Allergy, Anxiety and Depression, Asthma, Asthma Attacks, Behavior Problems, Birth-Cohort, Childhood, Cohort Studies, Depression, Dermatitis, Disease, Disorder, Inner-City Children, Interventions, Literature, Management, Mental Health, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Prevention, Psychological, Psychoneuroimmunology, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Stress, Pubmed, Review, Science, Social Support, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Young-Adults

? Chida, Y. and Steptoe, A. (2008), Positive psychological well-being and mortality: A quantitative review of prospective observational studies. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, **70** (7), 741-756.

Full Text: [2008\Psy Med70, 741.pdf](2008/Psy%20Med70,%20741.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To review systematically prospective, observational, cohort studies of the association between positive well-being and mortality using meta-analytic methods. Recent years have witnessed increased interest in the relationship between positive psychological well-being and physical health. Methods: We searched general bibliographic databases: MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and PUBMED up to January 2008. Two reviewers independently extracted data on Study characteristics, quality, and estimates of associations. Results: There were 35 studies (26 articles) investigating mortality in initially healthy Populations and 35 studies (28 articles) of disease populations. The meta-analyses showed that positive psychological well-being was associated with reduced mortality in both the healthy population (combined hazard ratio (HR) = 0.82; 95% Confidence Interval (Cl) = 0.76-0.89; p < .001) and the disease Population (combined FIR = 0.98; CI = 0.95-1.00; p = .030) studies. There were indications of publication bias in this literature, although the fail-safe numbers were 2444 and 1397 for healthy and disease Population studies,, respectively. Intriguingly, meta-analysis of studies that controlled for negative affect showed that the protective effects of positive psychological well-being were independent of negative affect. Both positive affect (e.g., emotional well-being, positive mood, joy, happiness, vigor, energy) and positive trait-like dispositions (e.g., life satisfaction, hopefulness, optimism, sense of humor) were associated with reduced mortality in healthy population Studies. Positive psychological well-being was significantly associated with reduced cardiovascular mortality in healthy population studies, and with reduced death rates in patients with renal failure and with human immunodeficiency virus-infection. Conclusions: The Current review suggests that positive psychological well-being has a favorable effect on survival in both healthy and diseased populations.

Keywords: Bias, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Cancer-Patients, Cardiovascular, Cohort Studies, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Databases, Depressive Symptoms, Disease, Dispositional Optimism, Emotional Vitality, Follow-Up, Happiness, Hemodialysis-Patients, Human, Humor, Interest, Life Satisfaction, Literature, Longitudinal Study, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mood, Mortality, Observational, Observational Studies, Optimism, Physical Health, Prospective Cohort, Psychological, Psychosocial Predictors, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality-of-Life, Quantitative, Ratio, Review, Science, Survival, Web of Science, Well-Being

? Barth, J., Schneider, S. and von Kanel, R. (2010), Lack of social support in the etiology and the prognosis of coronary heart disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, **72** (3), 229-238.

Full Text: [2010\Psy Med72, 229.pdf](2010/Psy%20Med72,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis on the relevance of low social support for the development and course of coronary heart disease (CHD). Methods: Three electronic databases were searched (MEDLINE, PsycINFO/PSYNDEX, and Web of Science 2007/03). More than 1700 papers were screened in a first step. We included prospective studies assessing the impact of social support in either an initially healthy study population (etiologic studies) or in a study population with preexisting CHD (prognostic studies). Outcomes: Myocardial infarction in etiologic studies; cardiovascular mortality and all-cause mortality in prognostic studies. Effects were reported as relative risk (RR) or hazard ratio (HR). Results: There is some evidence for an impact of low functional social support on the prevalence of CHD in etiologic studies (RR, range, 1.00-2.23). In contrast, there is no evidence of an impact of low structural social support on the prevalence of myocardial infarction in healthy populations (RR, range, 1.01-1.2). In prognostic studies, results consistently show that low functional support negatively affects cardiac and all-cause mortality (pooled RR, range, 1.59-1.71). These results were also confirmed in analyses adjusted for other risk factors for disease progression (pooled HR, 1.59). It remains unclear whether low structural social support increases mortality in patients with CHD (pooled RR, between 1.56; pooled HR, 1.12, NS). Conclusions: Because the perception of social support seems important for CHD prognosis, monitoring of functional social support is indicated in patients with CHD, and interventions to increase the perception of positive social resources are warranted.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Artery-Disease, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular-Disease, Coronary Heart Disease, Databases, Depressive Symptoms, Development, Disease, Emotional Support, Enhancing Recovery, Functional, Impact, Increased Psychosocial Risk, Interventions, Marital-Status, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Monitoring, Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, Outcomes, Papers, Perception, Pilot-Study Caps, Prevalence, Prognosis, Progression, Prospective Cohort, Prospective Studies, Ratio, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Social, Social Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Pilutti, L.A., Greenlee, T.A., Motl, R.W., Nickrent, M.S. and Petruzzello, S.J. (2013), Effects of exercise training on fatigue in multiple sclerosis: A meta-analysis. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, **75** (6), 575-580.

Full Text: [2013\Psy Med75, 575.pdf](2013/Psy%20Med75,%20575.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To provide a quantitative synthesis of randomized controlled trials examining the effect of exercise training on symptomatic fatigue in persons with multiple sclerosis (MS). Methods: Electronic databases (Web of Science, PubMed, PsycInfo, and Google Scholar) were searched for articles published between 1960 and October 2012 by using the key words “fatigue,” OR “tiredness,” OR “energy,” OR “mood,” OR “lassitude,” and “exercise,” OR “physical activity,” OR “rehabilitation,” OR “fitness” WITH “multiple sclerosis.” The initial search resulted in 311 articles, of which 74 were reviewed in detail and 17 met the inclusion criteria and provided enough data to compute effect sizes (ESs; Cohen d). The meta-analysis was conducted using a meta-analysis software program, and a random-effects model was used to calculate the overall ES, expressed as Hedge g. Results: The weighted mean ES from 17 randomized controlled trials with 568 participants with MS was 0.45 (standard error = 0.12, 95% confidence interval = 0.22-0.68, z = 3.88, p <=.001). The weighted mean ES was slightly heterogeneous (Q = 29.9, df = 16, p=.019). Conclusions: The cumulative evidence supports that exercise training is associated with a significant small reduction in fatigue among persons with MS.

Keywords: Confidence, Criteria, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Endurance, Energy-Conservation Course, Error, Evidence, Exercise, Exercise Training, Fatigue, Fitness, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Ms, Ms Patients, Multiple Sclerosis, People, Physical-Activity, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Results, Science, Small, Software, Standard, Synthesis, Training, Walking, Web of Science

# Title: Psychosomatics

Full Journal Title: Psychosomatics

ISO Abbreviated Title: Psychosomatics

JCR Abbreviated Title: Psychosomatics

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Journal Country/Territory:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? De Picker, L., Van den Eede, F., Dumont, G., Moorke, G. and Sabbe, B.G.C. (2014), Antidepressants and the risk of hyponatremia: A class-by-class review of literature. *Psychosomatics*, **55** (6), 536-547.

Full Text: [2014\Psychosomatics55, 536.pdf](2014/Psychosomatics55,%20536.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Antidepressant-induced hyponatremia can cause significant morbidity and mortality. It is mostly associated with the use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) but its frequency and class specificity are uncertain. Objectives: To determine the relationship between hyponatremia and antidepressants’ and to define the incidence and odds ratios for antidepressant classes. Methods: A review of the literature prior to March 2013 was performed using Web of Science and Pub Med by employing combinations of search strings! “antidepressants and antidepressant clay) and generic drug names with “hyponatr (a)emia.,” “SIADH,” or “inappropriate ADH.” Results: Overall, 21 effect studies and more than 100 case reports were considered., most concerning SSRIs. Because of variations in study designs, populations, and cutoff values, incidence rates diverged between 0.06% and 40% for SSRIs and 0.08% and 70% for venlafaxine. Although based on less solid evidence, incidence figures for mirtazapine and tricyclic antidepressants were lower. Regarding classes, odds ratios for SSRIs (1.5-21.6) were consistently higher than for tricyclic! antidepressants (TCAs) (1.1-4.9). The risks associated with monoamine oxidase inhibitors, reboxetine,, and bupropion could not be established owing to insufficient information. Patient risk factors included older age (odds ratios = 6.3) and concomitant use of (thiazide) diuretic’s (odds ratios = 11.2-13.5). Conclusion: Hyponatremia is a potentially dangerous side effect of antidepressants and is not exclusive to SSRIs.. Current evidence suggests a relatively higher risk of hyponatremia with SSRIs and venlafaxine especially when combined with patient risk factors, warranting clinicians to be aware of this complication The risky associated with mirtazapine are moderate, supporting this antidepressant as an alternative treatment for patients with (an increased risk of) hyponatremia.

Keywords: Age, Alternative, Anti-Diuretic Hormone, Antidepressant, Antidepressants, Antidiuretic-Hormone Siadh, Case Reports, Clay, Clinical-Trial, Complication, Concomitant, Drug, Drug Surveillance Program, Elderly-Patient, Evidence, Factors, Hyponatremia, Inappropriate Secretion, Incidence, Information, Inhibitors, Literature, Methods, Mirtazapine, Mirtazapine-Induced Hyponatremia, Monoamine Oxidase, Morbidity, Mortality, Older, Paroxetine-Induced Hyponatremia, Patient, Patients, Populations, Pub Med, Rates, Recurrent Hyponatremia, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risks, Science, Serotonin, Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Side Effect, Side-Effect, Specificity, Treatment, Tricyclic Antidepressants, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Psychotherapeut

Full Journal Title: Psychotherapeut

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JCR Abbreviated Title: Psychotherapeut

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Subject Categories:

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Notes: JJournal

? Reiter, L. (1995), One-year of publication in psychotherapy - Results of a comparative bibliometric study. *Psychotherapeut*, **40** (5), 279-283.

Full Text: 1995\Psychotherapeut40, 279.pdf

Abstract: The study presents counts of citations of all papers published in this journal in 1994. Looking at the most often cited authors shows that one of the aims of the journal is to contribute to a scientific orientation of psychotherapy. The data are compared with another journal of a similar orientation, The goal of the study is to provide information for the ongoing debate about the future development of psychotherapy in respect to science and professional identity.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citations, Journal, Psychotherapy Research

? Schussler, G. and Petermann, F. (2011), Status of psychosomatic research in the German-speaking domain. *Psychotherapeut*, **56** (5), 409-416.

Full Text: [2011\Psychotherapeut56, 409.pdf](2011\Psychotherapeut56,%20409.pdf)

Abstract: Psychosomatic medicine aims at exploring the relationships between biological, psychological and social factors in onset, maintenance and treatment of psychosomatic disorders. The present article describes current topics and methodological approaches in the field of psychosomatic research. A bibliometric analysis of two German journals in 2009 and 2010 was conducted, yielding 43 articles dealing with different aspects of psychosomatic medicine: chronic illness, somatoform disorders and pain, trauma-related disorders, borderline personality disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The results show that psychosomatic research covers a variety of topics with different research designs. However, there is still a paucity of controlled studies in the field.

Keywords: Adhd, Analysis, Attention, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Author, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Body-Image, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Breast-Cancer, Chronic Illness, Clinical Trial, Clinical-Practice, Controlled Studies, Disorder, Healthcare, Journals, Medicine, Pain, Pain Patients, Psychological, Psychosomatic Medicine, Psychotherapy, Quality-of-Life, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation, Research, Social, Symptoms, Topics, Treatment, Utilization

? Pruss, S., Speerforck, S., Bahlmann, J., Freyberger, H.J. and Schomerus, G. (2014), Are psychotherapists, psychiatrists or psychotherapy stigmatized? Systematic literature search. *Psychotherapeut*, **59** (4), 275-282.

Full Text: [2014\Psychotherapeut59, 275.pdf](2014/Psychotherapeut59,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: In the last decades much has been found out about the stigmatization of persons with mental illnesses. Recently, a potential stigmatization of psychologists, psychiatrists and psychotherapy has been debated. The question should be answered whether there is any scientific evidence for stigmatization of psychologists, psychiatrists and psychotherapy by using the conceptualization of stigma as brought forward by Link and Phelan (Ann Rev Sociol 2001; 27:363-385). For the systematic literature search in 2013 a databank search was carried out in Web of Science using the search terms stigma or discrimination or stereotypes or prejudice AND psychiatrist or psychotherapist or psychotherapy or mental health professional. A total of 2013 publications were identified which were systematically arranged according to the title and abstract with respect to the relevance for the question whether psychotherapy or associated professional groups are stigmatized. Only four of the articles were considered to be relevant. After advice from experts six further relevant articles could be found which did not appear in the databank search. The review found evidence for both positive and negative stereotypes but not for other components of the stigmatization process. At present there is no evidence for a stigma related to psychotherapy or to the professions of psychotherapists and psychiatrists.

Keywords: Articles, Discrimination, Evidence, Experts, Groups, Health, Health Professional, Literature, Literature Search, Mental Health, Potential, Prejudice, Professions, Psychiatrists, Psychotherapy, Publications, Relevance, Review, Science, Scientific Evidence, Stigma, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Web Of Science

# Title: Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie

Full Journal Title: [Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie](http://www.thieme-connect.de/ejournals/toc/ppmp/20849)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0937-2032

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? Decker, O. and Brahler, E. (2001), Psychosomatic and medical psychology: Publication practice of the present academic representatives. *Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie*, **51** (7), 288-295.

Full Text: Psy Psy Med Psy51, 288.pdf

Abstract: When qualifying for higher academic positions junior academics face increasing demands for submitting papers for publication. The criteria for assessing these publications are presently under discussion. Contributions to international English language journals are more highly regarded, and it has become indispensable to have papers published in journals listed in SCI and SSCI. The question remains whether these criteria are valid to judge academic qualifications. Whereas one criterion for validity may be the publication practice of the present academic representatives, it appears that to some extent the chairs themselves would not fulfill the requirements for academic qualification today. Results regarding this are presented and discussed.

Keywords: Assessing, Criteria, International, Journals, Medical, Medical Psychology, Papers, Practice, Psychology, Publication, Publications, SCI, SSCI, Validity

Notes: JJournal

? Borkenhagen, A., Berth, H. and Brahler, E. (2002), The demand for integrative approaches in psychotherapy research demonstrated in an bibliometrical and speech statistic analysis of the PPmP. *Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie*, **52** (12), 511-520.

Full Text: Psy Psy Med Psy52, 511

Abstract: Based upon the recent discussion on integrative approaches in psychotherapy research, the last two volumes of the PPmP were bibliometrically analyzed. The articles of authors which belong to different disciplines like psychosomatic or medical psychology were compared with respect to the word and speech statistic, leading representatives and the reception of the international state of research. The interdisciplinary standard of the PPmP has proven successful in view of the impact of the journal within the Scientific Community and among the flagship journals of the field, The study shows that the plurality of methodological approaches and interdisciplinarity provides an important criterion for the quality of psychotherapy research and for the corresponding publication institutions, Related to scientific quality standard the PPmP has found good impact in the scientific community but there are points to be changed.

Keywords: Analysis, Community, Demand, Field, Impact, Institutions, Integrative, Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary, International, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Psychology, Psychology, Psychotherapy, Psychotherapy Research, Publication, Quality, Quality of, Quality Standard, Research, Standard, State

? Brahler, E. and Decker, O. (2003), Psychosomatic and medical psychology. Shift and drift of the publication practice of the academic representatives. *Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie*, **53** (12), 502-507.

Abstract: The. publication practice of the medical-psychological and psychosomatic chairs was the subject of a systematic investigation for the period 1992 - 1996 in this journal. The background was the discussion about quality and qualification of the academic newstarters. Now, most of the German university medical schools spend the budget - among other criteria - at in accordance with the publication practice of the academic representive and their coworkers. The question arises, whether and how the chairs have changed their publication practice in comparison for the period 1998 - 2002.

Keywords: Budget, Comparison, Criteria, Drift, Investigation, Journal, Medical, Medical Psychology, Medical Schools, Practice, Psychology, Publication, Quality, University

? Brahler, E. and Decker, O. (2005), The h-Index. *Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie*, **55** (11), 451.

Full Text: Psy Psy Med Psy55, 451.pdf

Keywords: h Index, h-Index

# Title: Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics

Full Journal Title: [Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics](http://content.karger.com/ProdukteDB/produkte.asp?Aktion=BackIssuesJG&ProduktNr=223864)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fava, G.A. and Ottolini, F. (2000), Impact factors versus actual citations. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **69** (6), 285-286.

Full Text: 2000\Psy Psy69, 285.pdf

Keywords: Citations

? Fava, G.A., Ottolini, F. and Sonino, N. (2001), Which are the leading countries in clinical medicine research? A citation analysis (1981-1998). *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **70** (6), 283-287.

Full Text: 2001\Psy Psy70, 283.pdf

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Clinical, Medicine, Research

? Chida, Y., Steptoe, A. and Powell, L.H. (2009), Religiosity/spirituality and mortality a systematic quantitative review. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **78** (2), 81-90.

Full Text: 2009\Psy Psy78, 81.pdf

Abstract: Background: The relationship between religiosity/spirituality and physical health has been the subject of growing interest in epidemiological research. We systematically reviewed prospective observational cohort studies of the association between this potentially protective psychological factor and mortality using meta-analytic methods. Methods: We searched general bibliographic databases: MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Web of Science and PUBMED (up to 20 March, 2008). Two reviewers independently extracted data on study characteristics, quality, and estimates of associations. Random effects meta-analyses, subgrouping, and sensitivity analysis were performed. Results: There were 69 studies (28 articles) and 22 studies (11 articles) investigating the association between religiosity/spirituality and mortality in initially healthy populations and diseased populations, respectively. The results of the meta-analyses showed that religiosity/spirituality was associated with reduced mortality in healthy population studies (combined hazard ratio = 0.82, 95% CI = 0.76-0.87, p < 0.001), but not in diseased population studies (combined hazard ratio = 0.98, 95% CI = 0.94-1.01, p = 0.19). Notably, the protective effect of religiosity/spirituality in the initially healthy population studies was independent of behavioral factors (smoking, drinking, exercising, and socioeconomic status), negative affect, and social support. We divided studies according to the aspects of religiosity/spirituality measure examined, and found that organizational activity (e. g. church attendance) was associated with greater survival in healthy population studies. Multi-dimensional aspects were related to survival in both the healthy and diseased populations. Religiosity/spirituality was negatively associated with cardiovascular mortality in healthy population studies. Conclusions: The current review suggests that religiosity/spirituality has a favorable effect on survival, although the presence of publication biases indicates that results should be interpreted with caution. Copyright (C) 2009 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Body-Mind-Spirit Interaction, Breast-Cancer Survival, Cardiovascular, Cohort Studies, Controlled-Trials, Copyright, Databases, Follow-Up, Health Outcomes, Interest, Meditation,Prayer, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mortality, Observational, Older-Adults, Physical Health, Positive Affect, Positive Psychology, Preventive Medicine, Prolong Survival, Psychological, Psychosocial Predictors, Publication, Pubmed, Ratio, Religious Coping, Religious Involvement, Research, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Smoking, Social, Social Support, Socioeconomic Status, Survival, Systematic, Web of Science, Well-Being

? Williams, L.J., Pasco, J.A., Jacka, F.N., Henry, M.J., Dodd, S. and Berk, M. (2009), Depression and bone metabolism: A review. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **78** (1), 16-25.

Full Text: 2009\Psy Psy78, 16.pdf

Abstract: Background: There are data to suggest low bone mineral density is disproportionately prevalent among those with psychiatric disorders. This paper aims to review the current evidence on the relationship between depression and bone mineral density, and identify potential mechanisms. Methods: Relevant sources were identified from the PUBMED and Web of Science (ISI) databases from the first relevant publication in 1994 to the present, 2007, using a combination of key words and terms including depression, major depressive disorder, osteoporosis, bone mineral density, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, cortisol, cytokines, leptin, antidepressants, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, smoking, alcohol, physical activity and diet. Reference lists of chosen articles were further reviewed for associated publications. Results: The possible association between psychiatric illness, in particular depression, and osteoporosis has been the subject of a growing body of research yielding various findings, although most identify some effect on bone. In addition to medication-related processes and/or modifiable lifestyle factors associated with mood disturbances, endocrine and immune alteration secondary to depression may play a pathogenetic role in bone metabolism. Conclusions: Additional longitudinal studies, with the advantage of temporal sequencing, remain to be conducted, as well as research into potential mechanisms surrounding the association. Nevertheless, the current findings are of clinical relevance, given the health burden of both depression and osteoporosis. Copyright (C) 2008 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Alcohol, Antidepressants, Bone, Bone Metabolism, Bone Mineral Density, Bone Mineral Density (BMD), Burden, Cigarette-Smoking, Copyright, Cortisol, Databases, Depression, Diet, Disorder, Disturbances, Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis, ISI, Leptin, Longitudinal Studies, Major Depression, Major Depressive Disorder, Methods, Mineral Density, Moderate Alcohol-Consumption, Mood, Osteoporosis, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Psychiatric Disorders, Publication, Publications, Research, Review, Science, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors, Serum Leptin Levels, Smoking, Vitamin-D Deficiency, Web of Science

? Guidi, J., Fava, G.A., Bech, P. and Paykel, E. (2011), The clinical interview for depression: A comprehensive review of studies and clinimetric properties. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **80** (1), 10-27.

Full Text: 2011\Psy Psy80, 10.pdf

Abstract: Background A comprehensive assessment of the wide spectrum of depressive symptomatology, particularly in its subclinical forms, is lacking in standard rating scales There is also an emerging need for instruments that can detect small differences in therapeutic studies and have good sensitivity The purpose of this paper is to review the clinimetric characteristics of Paykel’s Clinical Interview for Depression (CID) and to examine the results of the studies in which the interview has been used Methods Published reports which involved the use of the CID were identified by searching the following electronic databases MEDLINE, PsychINFO, EMBASE, and Web of Science A manual search of the literature was also performed Results The initial strategies yielded 169 published reports for potential inclusion in the review 98 are discussed here The CID has been used extensively in a variety of studies, including descriptive studies, classification by means of factor analysis and cluster analysis, and predictor variables of response to treatment or relapse The CID has also been used as an outcome measure in several controlled clinical trials and follow-up studies of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy of affective disorders It has been shown to be valid and reliable, to discriminate depressives from controls, or different subgroups of depressed patients, and to reflect changes during the course of treatment, particularly when individual symptoms are considered Conclusions Evidence from these studies highlights the utility of the CID in clinical research and practice Its clinimetric characteristics, particularly the broad evaluation of affective symptomatology and the sensitivity to change, make it an instrument of choice in therapeutic trials Copyright (C) 2010 S Karger AG Basel.

Keywords: Acute Psychiatric-Services, Analysis, Anxiety Disorders, Assessment, Clinical Interview for Depression, Clinical Research, Clinical Trials, Clinimetrics, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Controlled Clinical Trials, Copyright, Databases, Depression, Depressive Disorder, Descriptive Studies, Embase, Evaluation, Factor-Analysis, Family Intervention Approach, Follow-up, Literature, Methods, Obsessive-Compulsive-Disorder, Outcome, Panic Disorder, Pharmacotherapy, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Practice, Psychotherapy, Rating Scales, Research, Review, Science, Self-Rating Scales, Sensitivity, Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Subclinical Symptoms, Symptoms, Term Antidepressant Treatment, Treatment, Web of Science, Well-Being Therapy

? Cheng, S.K. and Dizon, J. (2012), Computerised cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **81** (4), 206-216.

Full Text: [2012\Psy Psy81, 206.pdf](2012\Psy%20Psy81,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Computerised cognitive behavioural therapy (CCBT) is an innovative mode of delivering services to patients with psychological disorders. The present paper uses a meta-analysis to systematically review and evaluate the effectiveness of CCBT for insomnia (CCBT-I). Method: A comprehensive search was conducted on 7 databases including MEDLINE, PsycINFO, EMBASE, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, Social Sciences Citation Index and PubMed (up to March 2011). Search terms covered 3 concepts: (1) [inter-net, web, online, computer-aided, computer-assisted, computer-guided, computerized OR computerised] and (2) [CBT, cognitive therapy, behavio(u)ral therapy OR behavio(u)r therapy] and (3) [insomnia, sleep disorders OR sleeping problem]. Results: 533 potentially relevant papers were identified, and 6 randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that met the selection criteria were included in the review and analysis. Two RCTs were done by the same group of investigators (Ritterband and colleagues) using the same internet programmes. Post-treatment mean differences between groups showed that the effects of CCBT-I on sleep quality, sleep efficiency, the number of awakenings, sleep onset latency and the Insomnia Severity Index were significant, ranging from small to large effect sizes. However, effects on wake time after sleep onset, total sleep time and time in bed were non-significant. On average, the number needed to treat was 3.59. The treatment adherence rate for CCBT-I was high (78%). Conclusion: The results lend support to CCBT as a mildly to moderately effective self-help therapy in the short run for insomnia. CCBT-I can be an acceptable form of low-intensity treatment in the stepped care model for insomnia. Copyright (C) 2012 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adherence, Ag, Analysis, Care, Cbt-I, Citation, Cochrane, Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Cognitive Therapy, Computerised Programme, Criteria, Databases, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficiency, General-Population, Indirect Costs, Insomnia, Internet, Latency, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mode, Model, Nonpharmacological Interventions, Number Needed To Treat, Older-Adults, Onset, Papers, Patients, Prevalence, Programmes, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Search, Selection Criteria, Self-Help Therapy, Services, Sleep, Small, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Stepped Care, Support, Therapy, Therapy], Treatment, Treatment Efficacy, Web

? Offidani, E., Guidi, J., Tomba, E. and Fava, G.A. (2013), Efficacy and tolerability of benzodiazepines versus antidepressants in anxiety disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **82** (6), 355-362.

Full Text: [2012\Psy Psy81, 206.pdf](2012\Psy%20Psy81,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Placebo-controlled trials showed that both benzodiazepines (BDZ) and antidepressant drugs (AD) are effective in treating anxiety disorders. However, in the last years a progressive shift in the prescribing pattern from BDZ to newer AD has taken place. The aim of this systematic review and meta-analysis is to analyze whether controlled comparisons support such a shift. Methods: CINHAL, the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, PubMed and Web of Science were searched from inception up to December 2012. A total of 22 studies met the criteria for inclusion. They were mostly concerned with tricyclic antidepressants (TCA; 18/22) and involved different anxiety disorders. In order to reduce clinical heterogeneity, only the 10 investigations that dealt with the comparison between TCA and BDZ in panic disorder were submitted to meta-analysis, whereas the remaining papers were individually summarized and critically examined. Results: According to the systematic review, no consistent evidence emerged supporting the advantage of using TCA over BDZ in treating generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), complex phobias and mixed anxiety-depressive disorders. Indeed, BDZ showed fewer treatment withdrawals and adverse events than AD. In panic disorder with and without agoraphobia our meta-analysis found BDZ treatments more effective in reducing the number of panic attacks than TCA (risk ratio, RR = 1.13; 95% CI = 1.01-1.27). Furthermore, BDZ medications were significantly better tolerated than TCA drugs, causing less discontinuation (RR = 0.40; 95% CI = 0.20-0.57) and side effects (RR = 0.41; 95% CI = 0.34-0.50). As to newer AD, BDZ trials resulted in comparable or greater improvements and fewer adverse events in patients suffering from GAD or panic disorder. Conclusions: The change in the prescribing pattern favoring newer AD over BDZ in the treatment of anxiety disorders has occurred without supporting evidence. Indeed, the role and usefulness of BDZ need to be reappraised. (C) 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ad, Ag, Antidepressant, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Benzodiazepines, Clinical, Comparison, Criteria, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Events, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Investigations, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Papers, Patients, Pattern, Prescribing, Pubmed, Results, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Side Effects, Suffering, Support, Systematic Review, Treatment, Tricyclic Antidepressants, Web of Science

? Cosci, F., Fava, G.A. and Sonino, N. (2015), Mood and anxiety disorders as early manifestations of medical illness: A systematic review. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **84** (1), 22-29.

Full Text: 2015\Psy Psy84, 22.pdf

Abstract: Background: Affective disturbances involving alterations of mood, anxiety and irritability may be early symptoms of medical illnesses. The aim of this paper was to provide a systematic review of the literature with qualitative data synthesis. Methods: MEDLINE, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Cochrane, and ISI Web of Science were systematically searched from inception to February 2014. Search terms were ‘prodrome/early symptom’, combined using the Boolean ‘AND’ operator with ‘anxiety/depression/mania/hypomania/irritability/irritable mood/hostility’, combined with the Boolean ‘AND’ operator with ‘medical illness/medical disorder’. PRISMA guidelines were followed. Results: A total of 21 studies met the inclusion criteria and were analyzed. Depression was found to be the most common affective prodrome of medical disorders and was consistently reported in Cushing’s syndrome, hypothyroidism, hyperparathyroidism, pancreatic and lung cancer, myocardial infarction, Wilson’s disease, and AIDS. Mania, anxiety and irritability were less frequent. Conclusions: Physicians may not pursue medical workup of cases that appear to be psychiatric in nature. They should be alerted that disturbances in mood, anxiety and irritability may antedate the appearance of a medical disorder. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Affective, Affective Disorders, Ag, AID, AIDS, Anxiety, Brain-Tumors, Cancer, Central-Nervous-System, Criteria, Cushing’s, Cushing’s Syndrome, Cushings-Syndrome, Data, Depression, Disease, Disturbances, Embase, From, Guidelines, Infarction, Irritability, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Mania, Medical, Medical Illness, Medline, Methods, Mood, Multiple-Sclerosis, Myocardial Infarction, Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus, Pancreatic-Cancer, Parkinsons-Disease, Primary Hyperparathyroidism, Prodrome, Psychiatric-Symptoms, Psycinfo, Qualitative, Results, Review, S, Science, Search, Symptoms, Syndrome, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment-Resistant Depression, Web, Web Of Science

? Fava, G.A., Gatti, A., Belaise, C., Guidi, J. and Offidani, E. (2015), Withdrawal symptoms after selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor discontinuation: A systematic review. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, **84** (2), 72-81.

Full Text: 2015\Psy Psy84, 72.pdf

Abstract: Background: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) are widely used in medical practice. They have been associated with a broad range of symptoms, whose clinical meaning has not been fully appreciated. Methods: The PRISMA guidelines were followed to conduct a systematic review of the literature. Titles, abstracts, and topics were searched using the following terms: ‘withdrawal symptoms’ OR ‘withdrawal syndrome’ OR ‘discontinuation syndrome’ OR ‘discontinuation symptoms’, AND ‘SSRI’ OR ‘serotonin’ OR ‘antidepressant’ OR ‘paroxetine’ OR ‘fluoxetine’ OR ‘sertraline’ OR ‘fluvoxamine’ OR ‘citalopram’ OR ‘escitalopram’ . The electronic research literature databases included CINAHL, the Cochrane Library, PubMed and Web-of-Science from inception of each database to July 2014. Results: There were 15 randomized controlled studies, 4 open trials, 4 retrospective investigations, and 38 case reports. The prevalence of the syndrome was variable, and its estimation was hindered by a lack of case identification in many studies. Symptoms typically occur within a few days from drug discontinuation and last a few weeks, also with gradual tapering. However, many variations are possible, including late onset and/or longer persistence of disturbances. Symptoms may be easily misidentified as signs of impending relapse. Conclusions: Clinicians need to add SSRI to the list of drugs potentially inducing withdrawal symptoms upon discontinuation, together with benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and other psychotropic drugs. The term ‘discontinuation syndrome’ that is currently used minimizes the potential vulnerabilities induced by SSRI and should be replaced by ‘withdrawal syndrome’. (C) 2015 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Abrupt Discontinuation, Abstracts, Adverse Events, Ag, Antidepressant, Antidepressant Discontinuation, Antidepressive Agents, Anxiety, Benzodiazepines, Case Reports, Citalopram Withdrawal, Clinical, Database, Databases, Depression, Discontinuation, Discontinuation Syndrome, Disturbances, Double-Blind, Drug, Drugs, Escitalopram Discontinuation, Fluoxetine, From, Guidelines, Identification, Induced, Inhibitor, Inhibitors, Investigations, Literature, Major Depressive Disorder, Medical, Medical Practice, Methods, Onset, Open, Panic Disorder, Paroxetine, Paroxetine Withdrawal, Persistence, Potential, Practice, Prevalence, Pubmed, Randomized, Relapse, Research, Results, Retrospective, Review, S, Selective, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Shock-Like Sensations, Side Effects, Social Anxiety Disorder, Ssri, Symptoms, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Titles, Tolerance, Web Of Science, Withdrawal Symptoms

# Title: Psychotherapy Research

Full Journal Title: Psychotherapy Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1050-3307

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Krause, M.S. and Howard, K.I. (2002), The linear model is a very special case: How to explore data for their full clinical implications. *Psychotherapy Research*, **12** (4), 475-490.

Abstract: There are clinically important structures of mappings between cases’ locations in independent variable spaces and their locations in dependent variable spaces that are not well characterized by linear model methods. A general model of data presentation and exploration is presented in terms of sufficient condition caUSAlity. It can be used for discovering and portraying cause-and-effect mapping structures, for suggesting appropriate versions of the linear model for particular data sets, and for interpreting the results of studies, especially for clinical purposes. The linear model is shown to be a special case of this general model.

Notes: JJournal

Borkenhagen, A., Decker, O., Brähler, E. and Strauss, B. (2002), Original article bibliometric analysis the *Journal of the Society for Psychotherapy Research* and the diversity of *Psychotherapy Research*: A compilation and comparison of North American and European contributions. *Psychotherapy Research*, **12** (4), 491-514.

Full Text: [2002\Psy Res12, 491.pdf](2002\Psy%20Res12,%20491.pdf)

Abstract: Based on the recent discussion on evidence-based psychotherapy, the last 5 volumes of the international journal *Psychotherapy Research* were bibliometrically analyzed. The analysis demonstrates the variety and complexity of recent psychotherapy research by investigating articles from *Psychotherapy Research,* which serves as the official organ of the Society for Psychotherapy Research. North American and European contributions were compared with respect to the hypotheses, research tradition, methodological approaches, leading representatives (frequently cited authors of the journal), and the reception of the international state of research. Regardless of the current dominance of empirically supported treatments, the editors of *Psychotherapy Research* strategically compiled a wide variety of current research approaches without restricting the publications to randomized controlled studies that evaluated care systems. This approach has proven successful in view of the impact of the journal within the scientific community and among the flagship journals of the field.

Keywords: American, Analysis, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Binge-Eating Disorder, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Care, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Community, Comparison, Complexity, Comprehensive Process Analysis, Conflictual Relationship Themes, Controlled, Diversity, Dominance, Dynamic Psychotherapy, Empirically Supported Treatments, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Field, Impact, International, Journal, Journals, Long-Term, Mental-Health-Services, North, Psychotherapy, Psychotherapy Research, Publications, Randomized, Reception, Research, Respect, State, Systems, Term Psychodynamic Psychotherapy, Tradition

Notes: JJournal

van Raan, A.F.J., Visser, M.S., Van Leeuwen, T.N. and van Wijk, E. (2003), Bibliometric analysis of *Psychotherapy Research*: Performance assessment and position in the journal landscape. *Psychotherapy Research*, **13** (4), 511-528.

Full Text: [2003\Psy Res13, 511.pdf](2003\Psy%20Res13,%20511.pdf)

Abstract: The authors provide an overview of advanced bibliometric methods for (a) an objective and transparent assessment of journal performance and (b) positioning of a journal in relation-to other journals. These methods are applied to Psychotherapy Research, an international journal within the field of clinical psychology. In the first analysis, the authors focus on journal performance in an international comparative perspective (i.e., the performance of the journal in relation to all other journals in the same field of science) and introduce a novel type of journal impact factor. In the second analysis, the authors position the journal on the basis of total citation relations among all relevant journals, including those outside the specific field of science to which the journal belongs. A multitude of interdisciplinary relations between the journal under investigation and many other journals is revealed. The investigators discuss briefly the potential of such a ‘journal citation mapping’ for unraveling interdisciplinary developments and ‘interfaces’ between different fields of science.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Psychology, Field, First, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, International, Investigation, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Landscape, Methods, Netherlands, Objective, Performance, Potential, Psychology, Psychotherapy, Psychotherapy Research, Relations, Research, Science

# Title: Public Administration

Full Journal Title: [Public Administration](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1467-9299/issues)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Corley, E.A. and Sabharwal, M. (2010), Scholarly collaboration and productivity patterns in public administration: Analysing recent trends. *Public Administration*, **88** (3), 627-648.

Full Text: [2010\Pub Adm88, 627.pdf](2010\Pub%20Adm88,%20627.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies have confirmed the interdisciplinary nature of the field of public administration (Mosher 1956; Ventriss 1991; Forrester 1996; Rodgers and Rodgers 2000; Schroeder et al. 2004) and encouraged the exploration of one important indicator of interdisciplinarity: research collaboration. One way that collaboration patterns are explored is through the study of co-authorship among faculty members (Smart and Bayer 1986; Forrester 1996; Katz and Martin 1997). In the field of public administration, studies on co-authorship and productivity of scholars are sparse. In this article, we use bibliometric data to explore collaboration patterns as they relate to productivity levels and quality of publications within the field of public administration. Our study finds that more productive scholars, as well as those with the highest impact, are less likely to collaborate than their colleagues. Our results also indicate that there are gender differences in collaboration patterns and productivity within the field of public administration.

Keywords: Affairs Programs, Bibliometric, Citation Rates, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Doctoral Dissertation, Economics, Gender-Differences, Multiple Authorship, Political-Science Journals, Publications, Research, Scientific Productivity, United-States

? Vogel, R. (2010), Parallel, transfer or collaboration strategy of relating theory to practice? A case study of public management debate in Germany. *Public Administration*, **88** (3), 680-705.

Full Text: [2010\Pub Adm88, 680.pdf](2010\Pub%20Adm88,%20680.pdf)

Abstract: The relationship between theory and practice is essential to ‘applied sciences’ such as public management. However, the current debate on this topic lacks empirical substantiation. Here I develop a methodology for the indication of how the theory-practice gap is actually addressed in a given subfield of management enquiry. I distinguish three archetypal strategies of relating theory to practice and develop several bibliometric indicators for them. Subsequently, I apply this methodology in a case study on the German public management debate from 1989 to 2005, a study based on bibliometric data of some 900 articles on public management. As will be demonstrated, in Germany, the theory-practice divide is predominantly framed as a problem of knowledge transfer between scholars and practitioners. Reflections on the institutional structures of public management in Germany make it clear why the transfer strategy is chosen, thus proving the validity of the suggested indicators.

Keywords: Academic-Practitioner Collaboration, Administration Scholarship, Bibliometric, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Great Divide, Human-Resource Management, Narrative Inquiry, Organization Theory, Policy, Science, Separate Worlds

# Title: Public Administration and Development

Full Journal Title: Public Administration and Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? ? Christensen, R.K. and Gazley, B. (2008), Capacity for Public Administration: Analysis of Meaning and Measurement. *Public Administration and Development*, **28** (4), 265-279.

Abstract: Public administration researchers and practitioners have placed a heavy emphasis on the theme of programme performance. More recently, there has been a growing sentiment in the literature about the integral role of organisational capacity in achieving performance. While this is often expressed in the (re)iteration of a ‘management matters’ mantra, we see some disarray in the broader capacity literature both in definition and application. As scholars call for more integrated models of governance that link, for example, capacity and performance, we see a growing need for an analysis of the concept of capacity. Using bibliometric and content analyses to explore scholarly treatment of capacity constructs, this article assesses whether the perceived disarray is real, and if so what consequences it might have. We do so by reporting on capacity’s meaning and measurement through an analysis of four decades of the private, public and nonprofit management literatures. While specific definitions of capacity are, by nature, context dependent, we conclude by distilling a general, conceptual framework of capacity for public management researchers and practitioners. Copyright (c) 2008 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Absorptive-Capacity, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Big Questions, Capacity, Content Analysis, Framework, Governance, Innovative Capacity, Literature, Management, Measurement, Model, Organizational-Effectiveness, Performance, Programs, Treatment

# Title: Public Health

Full Journal Title: [Public Health](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00333506); [Public Health](http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=2&sid=0fbfc424-9842-4d14-842b-57744d25fa68%40sessionmgr14&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=a9h&jid=2B4)

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Language: English

Publisher: Stockton Press

Publisher Address: Houndmills, Basingstoke RG21 6XS, Hampshire, England

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 0.509, 70/85

? Rahman, M. and Fukui, T. (2003), Biomedical publication - global profile and trend. *Public Health*, **117** (4), 274-280.

Full Text: [2003\Pub Hea117, 274.pdf](2003\Pub%20Hea117,%20274.pdf)

Abstract: The objectives of this study were to describe the global profile of biomedical. research productivity and to examine any improvement seen in it in the developing world during the period 1990-2000. Biomedical research articles published during 1990-2000 were accessed through the MEDLINE database. The number of (journal) articles originating from each of the countries of the world, normalized to number of publications per million population (PPMP) per year, was elicited. In addition, the time trends of the number of publications in terms of each of the countries, continents, and economic groups were investigated. In terms of continents, North America had the highest number of biomedical PPMP per year (341.33); this was followed by Australia and Oceania (288.35), Europe (136.88), Asia (12.81), South America and Caribbean region (10.80), and Africa (3.50). In total, 52.7% of the countries showed a positive trend over time: 23.3% in South America, 28.9% in Africa, 40.0% in Austratia and Oceania, 61.0% in Asia, 84.6% in Europe, and 100% in North America. ALL the continents except Africa showed a significantly positive trend. The share of the total number of publications went down for Africa (from 1.2 to 0.8%) and up stightly for Asia (from 14.3 to 15.6%) and South America (from 1.3 to 1.8%) during 2000 compared with 1990. The better the economic ranking of a country, the higher the number of biomedical PPMP. The total share of publications coming from Low-income countries also fell, from 2% in 1990 to 1.7% in 2000. The imbalance between devetoped and developing countries in terms of biomedical research is significant. Pragmatic policies should be adopted by the World Bank, World Health Organization, other United Nations bodies, and respective governments to encourage biomedical. research in the less-developed parts of the world. (C) 2003 The Royal Institute of Public Health. Published by Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Africa, Asia, Australia, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Bodies, Caribbean Region, Country, Database, Developing, Developing Countries, Developing World, Economic, Europe, Improvement, Journal, North, Policies, Population, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Ranking, Research, Research Productivity, Rights, South America, Time Trends, Trend, Trends, World, World Bank, World Health Organization

? Hammarström, A., Lehti, A., Danielsson, U., Bengs, C. and Johansson, E.E. (2009), Gender-related explanatory models of depression: A critical evaluation of medical articles. *Public Health*, **123** (10), 689-693.

Full Text: [2009\Pub Hea123, 689.pdf](2009\Pub%20Hea123,%20689.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Although research has consistently shown a higher prevalence of depression among women compared with men, there is a lack of consensus regarding explanatory factors for these gender-related differences. The aim of this paper was to analyse the scientific quality of different gender-related explanatory models of depression in the medical database PubMed. Study design: Qualitative and quantitative analyses of PubMed articles. Methods: In a database search in PubMed for 2002, 82 articles on gender and depression were selected and analysed with qualitative and quantitative content analyses. In total, 10 explanatory factors and four explanatory models were found. The ISI Web of Science database was searched in order to obtain the citation number and journal impact factor for each article. Results: The most commonly used gender-related explanatory model for depression was the biomedical model (especially gonadal hormones), followed by the sociocultural and psychological models. Compared with the other models, the biomedical model scored highest on bibliometric measures but lowest on measures of multifactorial dimensions and differences within the group of men, women. Conclusion: The biomedical model for explaining gender-related aspects of depression had the highest quality when bibliometric methods were used. However, the sociocultural and psychological models had higher quality than the biomedical model when multifactoriality and intersectionality were analysed. There is a need for the development of new methods in order to evaluate the scientific quality of research. (C) 2009 The Royal Society for Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Methods, Biomedical, Citation, Comprehensive Developmental Model, Depression, Development, Explanatory Models, Gender, Impact Factor, Intersectionality, Journal, Major Depression, Multifactoriality, Public Health, Pubmed, Research, Web of Science, Women

? Oestergaard, S. and Møldrup, C. (2011), Improving outcomes for patients with depression by enhancing antidepressant therapy with non-pharmacological interventions: A systematic review of reviews. *Public Health*, **125** (6), 357-367.

Full Text: [2011\Pub Hea125, 357.pdf](2011/Pub%20Hea125,%20357.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To analyse literature reviews reporting outcomes of non-pharmacological interventions directed at improving the treatment of depression. Methods: A review of English articles was performed in June 2009 using the following databases: PUBMED, EMBASE, International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, Web of Science, PsycINFO and the Cochrane Library. Only review articles comparing traditional pharmacotherapy and interventions combining pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments were included. Extraction of articles and quality assessment of included reviews was performed independently by two authors using the AMSTAR score. Results: The articles in the final data set included research on psychotherapeutic, multifaceted and single-component interventions. Single-component interventions have failed to demonstrate improved outcome for patients with depression. Collaborative care and additional psychotherapy have been shown to provide more benefits for patients than pharmacotherapy alone. Both approaches have a small effect on short-term treatment, and psychotherapy is the most effective for long-term prognosis in terms of preventing relapse. Conclusion: Conclusions regarding the effects of adherence-improving and multifaceted interventions are fairly certain. However, the findings about the impact of combined psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy on the outcomes of depression remain tentative due to the methodological limitations of available reviews. (C) 2011 The Royal Society for Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adherence, Anxiety Disorders, Assessment, Authors, Cochrane, Collaborative-Care, Combined Pharmacotherapy, Databases, Depression, Disease Management, Embase, Extraction, Health, Impact, Interventions, Literature, Medication, Methods, Non-Pharmacological Interventions, Outcome, Outcomes, Persistent Symptoms, Pharmacotherapy, Primary-Care, Prognosis, Psychotherapy, Public Health, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Traditional, Treatment, Treatment Outcomes, Web of Science

? Guinhouya, B.C., Samouda, H. and de Beaufort, C. (2013), Level of physical activity among children and adolescents in Europe: A review of physical activity assessed objectively by accelerometry. *Public Health*, **127** (4), 301-311.

Full Text: [2013\Pub Hea127, 301.pdf](2013/Pub%20Hea127,%20301.pdf)

Abstract: This study explored the proportion of European youth who are sufficiently active according to physical activity (PA) recommendations, based exclusively on objective assessment through accelerometers. A systematic electronic search of studies published up to March 2012 was conducted. PubMed was used to identify accelerometry-assessed PA studies that involved European youth. Within the 131 European studies, only 35 clearly reported the proportion of youth meeting the PA recommendations. Different thresholds lying between 1000 and 4000 counts/min (cpm) were used to define moderate-to-vigorous PA (MVPA). Overall, up to 100% of youth may be sufficiently active when using a threshold of approximately >1000-1500 cpm. With the most cited cut-off point (i.e. >2000 cpm), up to 87% of European youth might be considered physically active with reference to the current recommendations. Alternatively, with a cut-off point >3000 cpm, no more than 3-5% of them appeared to achieve these recommendations. The large discrepancy in outcomes released by accelerometer data is mainly due to the variety of cut-off points for MVPA among youth, hindering the definition of a clear goal towards PA promotion in Europe. Standardization of methods is urgently required. (C) 2013 The Royal Society for Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Activity Guidelines, Adolescents, Assessment, British Children, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Children, Data, Energy-Expenditure, Epoch Length, Europe, Free-Living Conditions, Guidelines, Methods, Outcomes, Paediatrics, Physical, Physical Activity, Preschool-Children, Prevalence, Promotion, Public Health, Pubmed, Recommendations, Recommended Levels, Reference, Review, Rights, Sedentary Time, Standardization, Threshold, Thresholds, Young-People, Youth

? Benie-Bi, J., Cambon, L., Grimaud, O., Kivits, J. and Alla, F. (2013), Health needs and public health functions addressed in scientific publications in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. *Public Health*, **127** (9), 860-866.

Full Text: [2013\Pub Hea127, 860.pdf](2013/Pub%20Hea127,%20860.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To describe the reporting of public health research in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa (FSA). Study design: A bibliometric research study of scientific public health publications in FSA, which includes 24 countries and approximately 260 million people. Methods: Two researchers analysed original articles published in 2007 in the medical or social sciences fields and indexed in Scopus. At least one co-author of articles had to be based in FSA. The analysis focused on research field, public health function (WHO classification), FSA country author’s affiliation, language, journal type and global burden of disease (WHO classification). Results: of 1047 articles retrieved by the search, 212 were from the public health field. The number of articles per country varied from 0 to 36. Public health functions examined were health service research (24.5%), health monitoring (27.4%), prevention (15%) and legislation (0.5%). The distribution of health needs described in the articles was close to that of the WHO data for Africa for 2004: infectious and parasitic diseases (70% vs 54%), maternal and perinatal conditions (15% vs 17%), non-communicable diseases (15.6% vs 21%), and injuries (0.5% vs 8%). Conclusion: The areas reported in published articles from sub-Saharan Africa reflect the health needs distribution in Africa; however, the number of publications is low, particularly for prevention. In light of the current focus on evidence-based public health, this study questions whether the international scientific community adequately considers the expertise and perspectives of African researchers and professionals. (C) 2013 The Royal Society for Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affiliation, Africa, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Burden, Classification, Co-Author, Community, Country, Data, Design, Disease, Diseases, Distribution, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Field, Function, Functions, Global, Health, Health Research, International, Journal, Language, Legislation, Maternal, Medical, Methods, Monitoring, Needs, Perinatal, Prevention, Public, Public Health, Public Health Research, Publications, Published Articles, Reporting, Research, Results, Rights, Sciences, Scientific Publications, Scopus, Service, Social, Social Sciences, Sub-Saharan Africa, WHO

? Brown, L., Medlock, J. and Murray, V. (2014), Impact of drought on vector-borne diseases: How does one manage the risk? *Public Health*, **128** (1), 29-37.

Full Text: [2014\Pub Hea128, 29.pdf](2014/Pub%20Hea128,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This article aimed to review all literature on drought and vector-borne disease to enable an assessment of the possible impact of drought on the changing risk of vectorborne diseases in the UK. Study design: A systematic literature review was performed. Methods: Using a search strategy developed from a combination of terms for drought and selected outcomes, the authors systematically reviewed all available literature from 1990 to 2012 on the impact of drought on vector-borne diseases. The following databases were searched: PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE. After reviewing the abstracts, 38 articles were found to fit the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Results: Evidence found drought followed by re-wetting can have a substantial effect on water table levels, vegetation, and aquatic predators; all factors which influence mosquito populations. Several studies found an association between a drought during the previous year and West Nile virus incidence. Urban mosquito vectors of dengue virus and chi-kungunya virus are adaptable by nature and are able to exploit a multitude of additional aquatic habitats created as a response to drought (i.e. water storage containers). Tick populations are likely to be negatively affected by drought as they are dependent upon high levels of humidity and soil moisture. Conclusions: Further research is needed to identify public health interventions and environmental control measures for an invasive mosquito problem or arthropod-borne disease outbreak in the UK. (C) 2013 The Royal Society for Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aedes-Albopictus, Aquatic, Assessment, Association, Authors, Chikungunya Virus, Control, Criteria, Databases, Design, Diptera-Culicidae, Disease, Diseases, Drought, Embase, Environmental, Epidemic Transmission, Evidence, Health, Hydrologic Conditions, Impact, Incidence, Infection, Influence, Interventions, Invasive, Invasive Mosquitos, Ixodes-Scapularis Acari, Literature, Literature Review, Measures, Methods, Moisture, Mosquitoes, Nile, Outcomes, Populations, Public, Public Health, Pubmed, Re-Wetting, Research, Response, Results, Review, Rewetting, Ricinus, Rights, Risk, Science, Search Strategy, Soil, Storage, Strategy, Ticks, UK, Vector-Borne Diseases, Vegetation, Water, Water Table, Web of Science, West-Nile-Virus

? Makarova, N., Klein-Ellinghaus, F. and Doetter, L.F. (2015), Applications and limitations of the concept of ‘avoidable mortality’ among immigrant groups in Europe: A scoping review. *Public Health*, **129** (4), 342-350.

Full Text: [2015\Pub Hea129, 342.pdf](2015/Pub%20Hea129,%20342.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Avoidable mortality is often used as a key indicator of broader health inequalities. Health inequalities refer to unfair differences in the quality of health and wellbeing, and health care across different populations. This includes differences in the presence of disease, health outcomes, or access to health care. Migrants represent a disadvantaged and growing demographic with special health risks. This study analyses the usages of the concept of avoidable mortality as applied in studies on migrants in Europe. In doing so, the study aims to identify the strengths and limitations of the concept of avoidable mortality for comparative work. Study design: A scoping review was conducted for the period of 1990-2011. Methods: Publications were identified by a systematic search of PUBMED and WEB OF SCIENCE. An additional five publications were found through the search via references. A total number of 37 publications from 10 European countries were included in the analysis. Results: The authors divided studies according to direct versus indirect usage of the concept. Studies with direct usage of the concept established a correlation between patterns of avoidable mortality and health care system performance. Additionally, they searched studies which indirectly used avoidable mortality to examine further evidence for the strengths and weaknesses of the concept. These studies used indicators of amenable mortality (at times alongside other mortality indicators) without making direct reference to the concept. Findings using both approaches identified a similar trend in principal causes of premature death. The difference between the two types of studies concerned the more detailed analysis of the causes of death in studies with direct usage categorising into treatable versus preventable causes of death, or health policy versus medical intervention. Conclusions: The results of this article highlight the role of health care systems in contributing to migrant health outcomes: whereas mixed outcomes across a number of indicators of avoidable mortality used indirectly do arise, the large number of studies - especially those using the concept directly - evidence a higher share of premature mortality for migrants compared to host populations. These findings can provide policy makers with important insights into targeted ways of improving the access and quality of health services for marginalised populations. However, the strength and depth of such insights stand to improve, as current research on avoidable mortality is often indirect (rather than overt and systematic), thereby limiting the potential for cross-national comparison, as well as a clearer understanding of the links between health outcomes and health care system performance for a disadvantaged group. (C) 2015 The Royal Society for Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, All-Cause, Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Birth, Cardiovascular Mortality, Care, Comparison, Correlation, Country, Death, Design, Disease, England, Ethnic-Differences, Europe, Evidence, Health, Health Care, Health Care System, Health Outcomes, Health Policy, Health Services, Host, Immigrant, Indicator, Indicators, Inequalities, Intervention, Life Expectancy, Medical, Migrants, Mortality, Netherlands, Of-Science, Outcomes, Performance, Policy, Populations, Potential, Premature, Public Health, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Reference, References, Research, Review, Rights, Risks, Role, Science, Services, Strength, Systems, Trend, Understanding, Wales, Web, Work

# Title: Public Health Genomics

Full Journal Title: Public Health Genomics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jbilou, J., Halilem, N., Blouin-Bougie, J., Amara, N., Landry, R. and Simard, J. (2014), Medical genetic counseling for breast cancer in primary care: A synthesis of major determinants of physicians’ practices in primary care settings. *Public Health Genomics*, **17** (4), 190-208.

Full Text: 2014\Pub Hea Gen17, 190.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: This paper aims to identify relevant potential predictors of medical genetic counseling for breast cancer (MGC-BC) in primary care and to develop a comprehensive questionnaire to study MGC-BC. Methods: A scoping review was conducted to identify the predictors of MGC-BC among primary care physicians. Relevant articles were identified in selected databases (PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, ISI Web of Science, PsycINFO, and Cochrane CENTRAL) and 4 selected relevant electronic journals. Results: An inductive analysis of the 193 quantitatively tested variables, conducted by 3 researchers, showed that 6 conceptual categories of determinants, namely (1) demographic, (2) organizational, (3) experiential, (4) professional, (5) psychological, and (6) cognitive, influence MGC-BC practices. Conclusion: There is a scarcity of literature addressing the medical behavior determinants of MGC-BC. Future research is needed to identify effective strategies put into action to support the integration of MGC-BC in primary care medical practices and routines. However, our results shed light on 2 levels of actions that could improve genetic counseling services in primary care: (1) medical training and educational efforts emphasizing family history collection (individual level), and (2) clarification of roles and responsibilities in ordering and referral practices in genetic counseling and genetic testing for better healthcare management (organizational level). (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Articles, Attitudes, Behavior, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Care, Clinical-Practice, Cognitive, Collection, Counseling, Databases, Determinants, Electronic Journals, Family, Family History, Family-History, General-Practitioners, Genetic, Genetic Counseling, Genetic Risk Communication, Genetic Risk Prediction, Genetic Testing, Health-Professionals, History, Influence, Integration, Interrater Reliability, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Journals, Literature, Management, Medical, Medical Behavior, Medical Genetic Counseling, Methods, National-Survey, Organizational, Perceptions, Physicians, Potential, Practices, Predictors, Primary, Primary Care, Psychological, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Questionnaire, Reported Practices, Research, Researchers, Responsibilities, Results, Review, Risk-Assessment, S, Science, Scoping Review, Services, Support, Synthesis, Testing, Training, Web Of Science

# Title: Public Health Nutrition

Full Journal Title: Public Health Nutrition

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Giskes, K., Kamphuis, C.B.M., van Lenthe, F.J., Kremers, S., Droomers, M. and Brug, J. (2007), A systematic review of associations between environmental factors, energy and fat intakes among adults: Is there evidence for environments that encourage obesogenic dietary intakes? *Public Health Nutrition*, **10** (10), 1005-1017.

Abstract: Objective: To review the literature examining associations between environmental factors, energy and fat intakes among adults, and to identify issues for future research. Methods: Literature searches of studies published between 1980 and 2004 were condticted in major databases (i.e. PUBMED, Human Nutrition, Web of Science, PsychInfo, Sociofile). Additional articles were located by citation tracking. Results: Twenty-one articles met the inclusion criteria. No study provided a clear conceptualisation of how environmental factors may influence these dietary intakes. Availability, social, cultural and material aspects of the environment were relatively understudied compared with other factors such as seasonal/day of the week variation and work-related factors. Few studies examined the specific environmental factors implicated in the obesity epidemic, and there was little study replication. All studies were observational and cross-sectional. Conclusions. It is too premature to conclude whether or not environmental factors play a role in obesogenic and unhealthy dietary intakes. More studies need to examine associations with those environmental factors thought to contribute to obesogenic environments. There needs to be more development in theories that conceptualise the relationship between environmental factors and dietary intakes.

Keywords: Adults, Atherosclerosis Risk, Citation, Databases, Development, Energy, Environment, Environmental, Fat, Food-Intake, Guidelines-for-Americans, Health Behaviors, Human, Life-Style Factors, Literature, Major Chronic Disease, Methods, Obesity, Obesogenic, Observational, Physical-Activity, Portion Size, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Social, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theories, Vegetable Consumption, Web of Science, Women

? Zheng, J.S., Huang, T., Yu, Y.H., Hu, X.J., Yang, B. and Li, D. (2012), Fish consumption and CHD mortality: An updated meta-analysis of seventeen cohort studies. *Public Health Nutrition*, **15** (4), 725-737.

Full Text: [2012\Pub Hea Nut15, 725.pdf](2012\Pub%20Hea%20Nut15,%20725.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Results of studies on fish consumption and CHD mortality are inconsistent. The present updated meta-analysis was conducted to investigate the up-to-date pooling effects. Design: A random-effects model was used to pool the risk estimates. Generalized least-squares regression and restricted cubic splines were used to assess the possible dose-response relationship. Subgroup analyses were conducted to examine the sources of heterogeneity. Setting: PubMed and ISI Web of Science databases up to September 2010 were searched and secondary referencing qualified for inclusion in the study. Subjects: Seventeen cohorts with 315 812 participants and average follow-up period of 15.9 years were identified. Results: Compared with the lowest fish intake (<1 serving/month or 1-3 servings/month), The pooled relative risk (RR) of fish intake on CHD mortality was 0.84 (95% CI 0.75, 0.95) for low fish intake (1 serving/week), 0.79 (95% CI 0.67, 0.92) for moderate fish intake (2-4 servings/week) and 0.83 (95% CI 0.68, 1.01) for high fish intake (>5 servings/week). The dose-response analysis indicated that every 15 g/d increment of fish intake decreased the risk of CHD mortality by 6% (RR = 0.94; 95% CI 0.90, 0.98). The method of dietary assessment, gender and energy adjustment affected the results remarkably. Conclusions: Our results indicate that either low (1 serving/week) or moderate fish consumption (2-4 servings/week) has a significantly beneficial effect on the prevention of CHD mortality. High fish consumption (>5 servings/week) possesses only a marginally protective effect on CHD mortality, possibly due to the limited studies included in this group.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Cohort, Consumption, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Databases, Dietary-Intake, Dose-Response, Dose-Response Data, Effects, Eicosapentaenoic Acid, Energy, Estimates, Fatal CHD, Fish, Fish Consumption, Follow-Up, Gender, Health, Heterogeneity, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Men, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Polyunsaturated Fatty-Acids, Prevention, Prospective Cohort Study, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Referencing, Regression, Relative Risk, Risk, Science, Sources, Trend Estimation, Web of Science

? Li, G.W., Ma, D.F., Zhang, Y.M., Zheng, W. and Wang, P.Y. (2013), Coffee consumption and risk of colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Public Health Nutrition*, **16** (2), 346-357.

Full Text: [2013\Pub Hea Nut16, 346.pdf](2013/Pub%20Hea%20Nut16,%20346.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Separate meta-analyses based on case-control and cohort studies have reported different results on the relationship between coffee consumption and colorectal cancer risk. To clarify the effect of coffee intake on colorectal cancer risk, we performed a meta-analysis based on both case-control and cohort studies. Design: Review study. Setting: We identified case-control and cohort studies related to coffee consumption and colorectal cancer risk listed on MEDLINE, the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, EMBASE, Science Citation Index and PubMed (until May 2011). Subjects: Research literature on the relationship between coffee consumption and colorectal cancer risk. Results: Twenty-five case-control (15 522 cases) and sixteen cohort studies (10 443 cases) were included in the meta-analysis. Comparing the highest v. The lowest/non category of coffee consumption, the combined results from case-control studies showed a significant relationship with colorectal cancer (OR=0.85, 95% CI 0.75, 0.97) and colon cancer (OR=0.79, 95% CI 0.67, 0.95), but not rectal cancer (OR=0.95, 95% CI 0.79, 1.15). For cohort studies, there was a slight suggestion of an inverse association with colorectal cancer (relative ratio=0.94; 95% CI 0.88, 1.01) and colon cancer (OR=0.93, 95% CI 0.86, 1.01), rather than rectal cancer (OR=0.98, 95% CI 0.88, 1.09). In subgroup analyses using case-control studies, significant inverse associations were found in females for colorectal cancer and in Europe for colorectal and colon cancer, while the subgroup analyses of cohort studies found that coffee drinks substantially decreased risk of colon cancer only in Asian women. Conclusions: Results from case-control studies suggest coffee consumption can significantly decrease the risks of colorectal cancer and colon cancer, especially in Europe and for females.

Keywords: Analyses, Asian, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Citation, Coffee, Cohort, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Consumption, Decaffeinated Coffee, Embase, Europe, Food-Consumption, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylxanthine-Containing Beverages, Observational, Observational Studies, Physical-Activity, Plasma C-Peptide, Prospective Cohort, Pubmed, Rectal Cancer, Rectal-Cancer, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Singapore Chinese, Suggestion, Swedish Women, Women

? Steyn, N.P., Mchiza, Z., Hill, J., Davids, Y.D., Venter, I., Hinrichsen, E., Opperman, M., Rumbelow, J. and Jacobs, P. (2014), Nutritional contribution of street foods to the diet of people in developing countries: A systematic review. *Public Health Nutrition*, **17** (6), 1363-1374.

Full Text: [2014\Pub Hea Nut17, 1363.pdf](2014/Pub%20Hea%20Nut17,%201363.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To review studies examining the nutritional value of street foods and their contribution to the diet of consumers in developing countries. Design: The electronic databases PubMed/MEDLINE, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, Proquest Health and Science Direct were searched for articles on street foods in developing countries that included findings on nutritional value. Results: From a total of 639 articles, twenty-three studies were retained since they met the inclusion criteria. In summary, daily energy intake from street foods in adults ranged from 13% to 50% of energy and in children from 13% to 40% of energy. Although the amounts differed from place to place, even at the lowest values of the percentage of energy intake range, energy from street foods made a significant contribution to the diet. Furthermore, the majority of studies suggest that street foods contributed significantly to the daily intake of protein, often at 50% of the RDA. The data on fat and carbohydrate intakes are of some concern because of the assumed high contribution of street foods to the total intakes of fat, trans-fat, salt and sugar in numerous studies and their possible role in the development of obesity and non-communicable diseases. Few studies have provided data on the intake of micronutrients, but these tended to be high for Fe and vitamin A while low for Ca and thiamin. Conclusions: Street foods make a significant contribution to energy and protein intakes of people in developing countries and their use should be encouraged if they are healthy traditional foods.

Keywords: Adolescents, Articles, Bamako Mali, Carbohydrate, Children, Consumption, Contribution, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Diet, Dietary Intake, Diseases, Energy, Fat, Health, Home, Nairobi, Nutritional Value, Obesity, Protein, RDA, Results, Review, Role, Salt, Science, Street Foods, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traditional Foods, Value, Vendors, Vitamin, Vitamin A, Web Of Science, Women

? Tabacchi, G., Amodio, E., Di Pasquale, M., Bianco, A., Jemni, M. and Mammina, C. (2014), Validation and reproducibility of dietary assessment methods in adolescents: A systematic literature review. *Public Health Nutrition*, **17** (12), 2700-2714.

Full Text: [2014\Pub Hea Nut17, 2700.pdf](2014/Pub%20Hea%20Nut17,%202700.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of the present work was to determine what dietary assessment method can provide a valid and accurate estimate of nutrient intake by comparison with the gold standard. Design: A MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, Cochrane and related references literature review was conducted on dietary assessment methods for adolescents reporting the validity and/or reproducibility values. A study quality assessment on the retrieved FFQ was carried out according to two different scoring systems, judging respectively the quality of FFQ nutrition information and of FFQ validation and calibration. Setting: The present review considered adolescents attending high schools and recruited in hospitals or at home. Subjects: The target of the review was the healthy adolescent population in the age range 13-17 years. Results: Thirty-two eligible papers were included and analysed separately as ‘original articles’ (n 20) and ‘reviews’ (n 12). The majority (n 17) assessed the validation and reproducibility of FFQ. Almost all studies found the questionnaires to be valid and reproducible (r>0.4), except for some food groups and nutrients. Different design and validation issues were highlighted, such as portion-size estimation, number of food items and statistics used. Conclusions: The present review offers new insights in relation to the characteristics of assessment methods for dietary intake in adolescents. Further meta-analysis is required although the current review provides important indications on the development of a new FFQ, addressing the need for a valid, reproducible, user-friendly, cost-effective method of accurately assessing nutrient intakes in adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescents, Age, Articles, Assessing, Assessment, Calibration, Characteristics, Children, Comparison, Cost-Effective, Design, Determinants, Development, Dietary Assessment, Embase, Energy, Food, Food-Frequency Questionnaire, Gold, Groups, Hospitals, Indications, Information, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Issues, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nutrient, Nutrients, Nutrition, Nutrition Education, Papers, Physical-Activity Behaviors, Population, Quality, Quality Of, Questionnaires, Recall, References, Relative Validity, Reliability, Reporting, Reproducibility, Results, Review, Reviews, School, Science, Scoring Systems, Standard, Statistics, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systems, Validation, Validity, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Public Health Reports

Full Journal Title: [Public Health Reports](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=20465&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=f6254e779c8b0090de16de7bce945ed9)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Public Health Rep.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Public Health Rep

ISSN: 0033-3549

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country United States

Language: English

Publisher: US Government Printing Office

Publisher Address: Superintendent Documents, Washington, DC 20402-9325

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 1.197, 43/85

? Montini, T., Mangurian, C. and Bero, L.A. (2002), Assessing the evidence submitted in the development of a workplace smoking regulation: The case of Maryland. *Public Health Reports*, **117** (3), 291-298.

Abstract: Objective. This study compared the characteristics of the basic science, biomedical, and socioeconomic literature submitted in 1993-1994 by supporters and opponents of the proposed workplace regulation of tobacco smoke developed by the Maryland Occupational Safety and Health (MOSH) Advisory Board. Methods. The authors retrospectively analyzed 544 written publications submitted to the MOSH Advisory Board regarding the proposed workplace regulation of tobacco smoke. Outcome measures included the type and year of publication and, for journal articles, the journal’s peer review policy and impact factor. Results. Supporters of regulation submitted fewer documents (n = 164) than opponents (n = 380). Supporters of regulation submitted a lower proportion of conference proceedings and a higher proportion of government reports. The publications submitted to the regulators by the supporters of regulation were more recently published than the materials submitted by opponents. Journal articles represented more than half of the publications submitted; most were peer-reviewed. Supporters of regulation submitted articles from journals with higher impact factors (median impact factor 2.78) than did opponents of regulation (median 1.66; p=0.0005), and articles that were published more recently (median year of publication 1990) than those submitted by opponents (median 1989; p=0.0001). Conclusions. Public health advocates should highlight the scientific evidence base that supports tobacco control regulations. Public health advocates should encourage and support regulatory officials’ use of the criteria of peer review, impact factor, and date of publication to prioritize their review of submitted documents in order to base policy on the best available evidence.

Keywords: Authors, Biomedical, Board, Characteristics, Control, Criteria, Developed, Development, Environmental Tobacco-Smoke, Evidence, Factors, Government, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Literature, Lung-Cancer, Maryland, Medical Journals, Nonsmoking Women, Passive Smoking, Peer, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Peer-Reviewed, Policy, Policy-Makers, Public-Health, Publication, Publications, Quality, Regulation, Regulations, Review, Science, Scientific Evidence, Smoke, Smoking, Socioeconomic, Support, Tobacco, Tobacco Control, Workplace

# Title: Public Management Review

Full Journal Title: Public Management Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Marsilio, M., Cappellaro, G. and Cuccurullo, C. (2011), The intellectual structure of research into PPPs: A bibliometric analysis. *Public Management Review*, **13** (6), 763-782.

Full Text: [2011\Pub Man Rev13, 763.pdf](2011\Pub%20Man%20Rev13,%20763.pdf)

Abstract: Public-private partnerships (or PPPs) encompass a broad spectrum of public sector infrastructure and service initiatives. Recently, some scholars have undertaken literature review studies of the various definitions of the concept of PPPs and its research traditions, identifying several distinct PPP research approaches. This article aims to: (1) enhance the findings of these literature reviews; (2) identify the cited works and authors (intellectual structure) in the published research on PPPs; (3) define the subfields that constitute the intellectual structure of PPP research fields. The methodology is based on the bibliometric techniques of citation and author co-citation analysis applied to published research on PPPs included in the Social Science Citation Index.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Techniques, Citation, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Discipline, Economics, Governance, Health, Infrastructure, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Methodology, Partnerships, Performance, Practitioners, Public, Public Sector, Public-Private Partnership, Public-Private Partnerships, Research, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Sector, Service, Social Science Citation Index, Structure, Techniques

# Title: Public Personnel Management

Full Journal Title: Public Personnel Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sadri, G. (2012), Emotional intelligence and leadership development. *Public Personnel Management*, **41** (3), 535-548.

Full Text: [2012\Pub Per Man41, 535.pdf](2012/Pub%20Per%20Man41,%20535.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reviews the current literature on the concept of emotional intelligence and makes recommendations for incorporating emotional intelligence into leadership development programs. The paper is divided into four sections: the first section identifies the two most cited models of emotional intelligence. Section two reviews research on the relationship between leadership and emotional intelligence. The third section provides a synopsis of the arguments for and against emotional intelligence. The fourth and final section illuminates how the components of emotional intelligence integrate with contemporary leadership development practices and suggests some methods for developing emotional intelligence competencies among managers and leaders.

Keywords: Competencies, Construct, Developing, Development, First, Leadership, Literature, Methods, Models, Organizational-Behavior, Practices, Recommendations, Research, Reviews, Synopsis, Validity

# Title: Public Relations Review

Full Journal Title: [Public Relations Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03638111)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xue, K. and Yu, M.Y. (2009), A content analysis of public relations literatures from 1999 to 2008 in China. *Public Relations Review*, **35** (3), 171-180.

Full Text: [2009\Pub Rel Rev35, 171.pdf](2009\Pub%20Rel%20Rev35,%20171.pdf)

Abstract: This paper uses the content analysis method to review the research papers on public relations published in the past 10 years, concludes the current situation and trend of public relations research, and reveals the variations and laws of public relations research in China. In addition, this paper also compares the public relations literatures published in Mainland China with those in Taiwan, which benefits the understanding of the research situation and trend on public relations across the Strait. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Public Relations, Mainland China, Taiwan, Research Situation, Theoretical Evolution

? Míguez-González, M.I., Baamonde-Silva, X.M. and Corbacho-Valencia, J.M. (2014), A bibliographic study of public relations in Spanish media and communication journals, 2000-2012. *Public Relations Review*, **40** (5), 818-828.

Full Text: [2014\Pub Rel Rev40, 818.pdf](2014/Pub%20Rel%20Rev40,%20818.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyses the trends and visibility of research on public relations in the most relevant Spanish media and communication journals between the years 2000 and 2012. Bibliometrics and content analysis are used to show the reduced presence of articles on public relations in these publications. A trend towards gender parity in authorship is confirmed in the sample, as well as a plurality of universities and a variety of research themes. The study also proves preference for generic questions rather than for specialised topics. Another finding is that almost one fourth of the specific articles on this discipline do not contain the term “public relations”. This can hint towards the need to have a specific high-impact publication on public relations to bring together and provide visibility to the contributions of researchers in this field. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Authorship, Bibliographic, Bibliometrics, Citation, Communication, Content, Content Analysis, Field, Gender, Impact Factor, Journals, Media, Parity, Preference, Public, Public Relations Research, Publication, Publications, Relations, Research, Research Themes, Researchers, Rights, Spain, Spanish Media And Communication Journals, Term, Trend, Trends, Universities, Visibility

? Míguez-González, M.I., Baamonde-Silva, X.M. and Corbacho-Valencia, J.M. (2014), A bibliographic study of public relations in Spanish media and communication journals, 2000-2012. *Public Relations Review*, **40** (5), 818-828.

Full Text: [2014\Pub Rel Rev40, 818.pdf](2014/Pub%20Rel%20Rev40,%20818.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyses the trends and visibility of research on public relations in the most relevant Spanish media and communication journals between the years 2000 and 2012. Bibliometrics and content analysis are used to show the reduced presence of articles on public relations in these publications. A trend towards gender parity in authorship is confirmed in the sample, as well as a plurality of universities and a variety of research themes. The study also proves preference for generic questions rather than for specialised topics. Another finding is that almost one fourth of the specific articles on this discipline do not contain the term “public relations”. This can hint towards the need to have a specific high-impact publication on public relations to bring together and provide visibility to the contributions of researchers in this field. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Authorship, Bibliographic, Bibliometrics, Citation, Communication, Content, Content Analysis, Field, Gender, Impact Factor, Journals, Media, Parity, Preference, Public, Public Relations Research, Publication, Publications, Relations, Research, Research Themes, Researchers, Rights, Spain, Spanish Media And Communication Journals, Term, Trend, Trends, Universities, Visibility

# Title: Public Understanding of Science

Full Journal Title: Public Understanding of Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0963-6625

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Pleasant, A., Good, J., Shanahan, J. and Cohen, B. (2002), The literature of environmental communication. *Public Understanding of Science*, **11** (2), 197-205.

Full Text: [2002\Pub Und Sci11, 197.pdf](2002/Pub%20Und%20Sci11,%20197.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the growth and development of the literature of ‘environmental communication’ research. The paper collects citations of all papers matching specified keywords covering environmental communication topics in the social science journal literature from relevant indices. The indices used were: the Institute for Scientific Information’s (ISI) Social Sciences Citation Index (Web of Science), The ISI Arts and Humanities Citation Index (Web of Science) Communication Abstracts, PsycINFO, Anthropological Literature, Sociology Abstracts and Periodical Abstracts (Pro-Quest Direct). The paper analyzes the collected citations for journal of publication, date, and frequency of publication by year, author, and keywords and topics. The paper shows what topics, of attention, what fields, and what journals have been interested in publishing environmental communication research, and some of the authors leading the way. In addition, basic topics of interest for environmental communication research are discerned. The literature review shows the need for a more centralized point of publication for environmental communication research.

Keywords: Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Citations, Communication, Communication Research, Development, Environmental, Growth, Indices, ISI, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Papers, PsycINFO, Publication, Publishing, Research, Review, Science, Social, Web of Science

? Suerdem, A., Bauer, M.W., Howard, S. and Ruby, L. (2013), PUS in turbulent times II: A shifting vocabulary that brokers inter-disciplinary knowledge. *Public Understanding of Science*, **22** (1), 2-15.

Full Text: [2013\Pub Und Sci22, 2.pdf](2013/Pub%20Und%20Sci22,%202.pdf)

Abstract: To reflect further on 20 years of the journal, we present a lexicographic and bibliometric study of all papers published in Public Understanding of Science (PUS). Lexicographical analysis of the vocabulary of 465 abstracts shows five classes of associated concepts in two periods, 1992-2001 and 2002-2010. The concern for public attitudes and mass media coverage remains on the card; while language has shifted from ‘public understanding’ to ‘public engagement’ and environmental concerns have waned then waxed. The bibliometric analysis traces the position of PUS in the inter-citation network of 165 related journals (ISI Web of Science citation database), grouped into 10 disciplines for the purpose of this analysis. Indicators derived from network logic show that the established position of PUS has been stable since 1997. PUS serves a varied brokerage role as gatekeeper into and liaison maker between disciplines. Its inter-citation network position allows PUS to perform inter-disciplinary boundary spanning work that offers a safe space for experimentation with ideas.

Keywords: Analysis, Attitudes, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Boundary Spanning, Citation, Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Coverage, Database, Ego Networks, Engagement, Environmental, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Language, Lexicographical Analysis, Logic, Mass Media, Media, Network, Networks, Papers, PU, Public, Purpose, Role, Science, Scientometrics, Sociology of Scientific Knowledge, Understanding, Web of Science, Work, World

# Title: Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific

Full Journal Title: [Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific](http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/loi/pasp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Abt, H.A. (1983), At what ages did outstanding American astronomers publish their most-cited papers. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **95** (564), 113-116.

Full Text: [1983\Pub Ast Soc Pac95, 113.pdf](1983\Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac95,%20113.pdf)

? Abt, H.A. (1984), Citations to single and multiauthored papers. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **96** (583), 746-749.

Full Text: [1984\Pub Ast Soc Pac96, 746.pdf](1984/Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac96,%20746.pdf)

? Rao, A.R. and Vahia, M.N. (1984), A comment on the authors ages for the most-cited papers. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **96** (582), 661-662.

Full Text: [1984\Pub Ast Soc Pac96, 661.pdf](1984\Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac96,%20661.pdf)

Keywords: Authors

? Trimble, V. (1986), A note on self-citation rates in astronomical papers. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **98** (610), 1347-1348.

Full Text: [1986\Pub Ast Soc Pac98, 1347.pdf](1986\Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac98,%201347.pdf)

? Abt, H.A. (1992), What fraction of literature references are incorrect? *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **104** (673), 235-236.

Full Text: [1992\Pub Ast Soc Pac104, 235.pdf](1992\Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac104,%20235.pdf)

Abstract: From a systematic study of 1009 references in The Astrophysical Journal it was found that 12.2% had errors. Only 0.4% of the referenced papers could not be found at all; another 3.0% were found by searching in volume, annual, and five-year indices and the remaining correctly and incorrectly referenced papers were found right away. Another 8.3% of the references have errors in the first authors’ names or in the journal names, and volume and page numbers such that they could be misplaced in the Science Citation Index (SCI). However, the compilers of SCI match all citations against a computerized file of the source papers and correct some of the citations, so that only 3.6% of the citations are missing or displaced in SCI.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Literature, SCI, Science Citation Index

? Abt, H.A. (1993), Institutional productivities. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **105** (689), 794-798.

Full Text: [1993\Pub Ast Soc Pac105, 794.pdf](1993/Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac105,%20794.pdf)

Abstract: We considered the 5707 research papers published in the ApJ, AJ, and PASP in 1952, 1962, 1972, 1982, and 1992. For each paper we noted the affiliations and, assuming that each of n authors should get credit for one n-1 paper for his/her institution, we determined the numbers of papers published by 38 preselected institutions, the remaining other U.S. institutions, and non-U.S. institutions. The ten or 20 most-productive institutions are listed for each year. In many cases the institutions with the largest staffs are at the top of the lists. Then we determined the numbers of AAS members at each institution and computed the mean number of papers per AAS member. We found that pure research organizations have the highest productivity per AAS member and the averages decrease as we progress to institutions whose staff members have many other commitments in addition to research.

? Benn, C.R. and Sánchez, S.F. (2001), Scientific impact of large telescopes. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **113** (781), 385-396.

Full Text: [2001\Pub Ast Soc Pac113, 385.pdf](2001\Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac113,%20385.pdf)

Abstract: The scientific impacts of telescopes worldwide have been compared on the basis of their contributions to (a) the 1000 most-cited astronomy papers published 1991-1998 (125 from each year) and (b) the 452 astronomy papers published in Nature during 1989-1998. Ground-based telescopes of the 1 and 2 m class account for approximate to 5% of the citations to the top-cited papers; 4 m telescopes, 10%; Keck I/II, 4%; submillimeter and radio telescopes, 4%; HST, 8%; and other space telescopes, 23%. The remaining citations are mainly to theoretical and review papers. The strong showing by 1 and 2 m telescopes in the 1990s augurs well for the continued scientific impact of 4 m telescopes in the era of 8 m telescopes. The impact of individual ground-based optical telescopes is proportional to collecting area (and approximately proportional to capital cost). The impacts of the various 4 m telescopes are similar, with the CFHT leading in citation counts and WHT in Nature papers. HST has about 15 times the citation impact of a 4 m ground-based telescope but costs more than 100 times as much. Citation counts are proportional to counts of papers published in Nature, but for radio telescopes the ratio is a factor of similar to3 smaller than for optical telescopes, highlighting the danger of using either metric alone to compare the impacts of different types of telescope. Breakdowns of citation counts by subject (52% extragalactic) and journal (ApJ 44%, Nature 11%, MNRAS 9%, A&A 6%) are also presented.

Keywords: Astronomers, Citation, Citations, Growth, Journal, Optical Telescopes, Patterns, Star

? Meylan, G., Madrid, J.P. and Macchetto, D. (2004), Hubble Space Telescope science metrics. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **116** (822), 790-796.

Full Text: [2004\Pub Ast Soc Pac116, 790.pdf](2004\Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac116,%20790.pdf)

Abstract: Since its launch in 1990 April, the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) has produced an increasing flow of scientific results. The large number of refereed publications based on HST data permits a detailed evaluation of the effectiveness of this observatory and its scientific programs. This paper presents the results of selected science metrics related to paper counts, citation counts, citation history, high-impact papers, and the most productive programs and most cited papers through the end of 2003. All these indicators point toward the high-quality scientific impact of HST.

Keywords: Citation, Evaluation, Paper, Publications

? Frogel, J.A. (2010), Astronomy’s greatest hits: The 100 most cited papers in each year of the first decade of the 21st century (2000-2009). *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **122** (896), 1214-1235.

Full Text: [2010\Pub Ast Soc Pac122, 1214.pdf](2010\Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac122,%201214.pdf)

Abstract: The first decade of the 21st century and the last few years of the 20th have been transformative for ground- and space-based observational astronomy due to new observing facilities, access to digital archives, and growth in use of the Internet for communication and dissemination of information and for access to the archives. How have these three factors affected the characteristics and content of papers published in refereed astronomical journals, as well as the journals themselves? In this and subsequent papers I will propose answers to this question. The analysis in this, the first paper of a series, is based on an examination of the 100 most cited papers in astronomy and astrophysics for each year between 2000 and 2009, inclusive, and supplemental data from 1995 and 1990. The main findings of this analysis are: Over the 10 yr period the total number of authors of the top-100 articles year(-1) has more than tripled. This increase is seen most strongly in papers with more than six authors. The number of unique authors in any given year has more than doubled. The yearly number of papers with five or fewer authors has declined over the same time period. Averaged over the 10 yr period the normalized number of authors per paper increases steadily with citation rank-the most highly cited papers tend to have the largest number of authors and vice versa. This increase is especially notable for papers ranked 1 through 20 in terms of number of citations and number of authors. The distribution of normalized citation counts versus ranking is remarkably constant from year to year and, except for the top-ranked half-dozen or so papers in each year, is very closely approximated by a power law. Nearly all of the papers that show the most divergence from the power-law fit-all in the sense of having a high number of citations-are based on the results of large observational surveys. Among the top-100 papers there is a small but significant correlation of paper length with citation rank. More striking, though, is that the average page length of the top-100 papers is one and a half times that for astronomy papers in general. For every year from 2000 to 2008, the same five journals account for 80 to 85% of the total citations for each year from all of the journals in the category of “Astronomy and Astrophysics” by ISI’s Journal Citation Reports. These numbers do not include Nature or Science. Averaged over the 10 yr time period studied in this article, these same five journals account for 77% of the 1000 most cited papers, slightly less than the journals’ fractional contribution to the total number of articles published by all journals. The five journals are A&A, AJ, ApJ, ApJS, and MNRAS. Two samples of the top-100 cited papers, both for the 6 yr from 2001 to 2006 but compiled 2.5 yr apart, show that a significant number of articles originally ranked in the top 100 for the year, drop out, and are replaced by other articles as time passes. Most of the dropouts address topics in extragalactic astronomy; their replacements for the most part deal with non-extra-galactic topics. Finally, some additional findings are noted that relate to the entire ensemble of astronomical journals published during the century’s first decade. Various indicators of Internet access to astronomical Web sites such as data archives and journal repositories show increases of between factors of 3 and 10 or more. I propose that there are close complementarities between the communication capabilities that Internet USAge enables and the strong growth in numbers of authors of th most highly cited papers. Subsequent papers will examine this and other interpretations of the analysis presented here in detail.

Keywords: Authors, Citation, Citation Counts, Citation Rates, Citations, Data Release, Digital Sky Survey, Facilities, Galaxies, Hubble-Space-Telescope, Impact Factor, Information, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Papers, Probe Wmap Observations, Productivity, X-Ray

? Savaglio, S. and Grothkopf, U. (2013), *Swift* publication statistics: A comparison with other major observatories. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, **125** (925), 287-294.

Full Text: [2013\Pub Ast Soc Pac125, 287.pdf](2013/Pub%20Ast%20Soc%20Pac125,%20287.pdf)

Abstract: Swift is a satellite equipped with gamma-ray, X-ray, and optical-UV instruments aimed at discovering, localizing, and collecting data from gamma-ray bursts (GRBs). Launched at the end of 2004, this small-size mission finds about a hundred GRBs per year, totaling more than 700 events as of 2012. In addition to GRBs, Swift observes other energetic events, such as active galactic nuclei (AGNs), novae, and supernovae. Here we look at its success using bibliometric tools; that is, the number of papers using Swift data and their impact (i.e., number of citations to those papers). We derived these from the publication years 2005 to 2011, and compared them with the same numbers for other major observatories. Swift provided data for 1101 papers in the interval 2005-2011, with 24 in the first year, to 287 in the last year. In 2011, Swift had more than double the number of publications as Subaru, it overcame Gemini by a large fraction, and reached Keck. It is getting closer to the similar to 400 publications of the successful high-energy missions XMM-Newton and Chandra, but is still far from the most productive telescopes, VLT (over 500) and HST (almost 800). The overall average number of citations per paper, as of 2012 November, is 28.3, which is comparable to the others, but lower than Keck (41.8). The science topics covered by Swift publications have changed from the first year, when over 80% of the papers were about GRBs, falling to less than 30% in 2011.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citations, Comparison, Data, Events, First, Impact, Interval, Mar, Mission, Papers, Publication, Publications, Science, Statistics, Telescope, Telescopes, X-Ray

# Title: Publishing Journal

Full Journal Title: [Publishing Journal](http://e45.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=CBKX&NaviLink=%e5%87%ba%e7%89%88%e7%a7%91%e5%ad%a6)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1009-5853

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, J. and Fang, Q. (2007), Evaluation research on chinese biology journals based on SCI. *Publishing Journal*, **3** (15), 42-47.

Full Text: [2007\Pub J3, 42.pdf](2007\Pub%20J3,%2042.pdf)

Abstract: By using the bibliometric indicators, this article analyzes the grade of Chinese biology journals in the international society and proposes the countermeasures of improving their international competitiveness.

Keywords: Science Citation Index Journal Evaluation Impact Factor Citation Frequency

# Title: Publishing Research Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Publishing Research Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? ? Markusova, V., Gilyarevskii, R., Chernyi, A., Griffith, B.C. and Garvey, W.D. (1996), Impacts of “Perestroyka” and the FSU economic crisis upon communication in FSU science: A study of the life sciences (Reprinted from the proceedings of the 5th Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics, June 1995). *Publishing Research Quarterly*, **12** (1), 51-63.

Abstract: Surveys of scientists’ communication behaviors were carried out in a variety of institutions engaged in life science research within the former Soviet Union (FSU). The surveys followed the methodology developed by Garvey and Griffith and used in a variety of studies of information flows in various disciplines within the United States.(1) The outcome was a contemporary overview of communication practices which showed, as expected, the devastating effects of the current economic plight of the FSU. It also reveals contrasts between the academy-institute structure of the FSU and more entrepreneurial independent university structure of the West. An extremely important result was the discovery of the extent and ingenuity of cooperative relationships with western scientists to sustain continuing scientific work in the FSU. These were initiated under perestroyka and are now proving essential. The present findings are being used, as a practical matter, to guide and information VINITI policy in furnishing information services to the FSU.

Keywords: Dissemination of Information, Economic Impacts On Science, Former Soviet Union, Information Services, Informetrics, Methodology, Perestroyka, Research, Russia, Science, Science Research, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Scientometrics, Use of Information Sources

# Title: Publications of the American Statistical Association

Full Journal Title: Publications of the American Statistical Association

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lotka, A.J. (1918), The relation between birth rate and death rate in a normal population and the rational basis of an empirical formula for the mean length of life given by William Farr. *Publications of the American Statistical Association*, **16** (123), 121-130.

Full Text: [-1959\Pub Ame Sta Ass16, 121.pdf](-1959\Pub%20Ame%20Sta%20Ass16,%20121.pdf)

? Lotka, A.J. (1921), A simple graphic construction for Farr’s relation between birth-rate, deathrate, and mean length of life. *Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association*, **17** (136), 998-1000.

Full Text: [-1959\Pub Ame Sta Ass17, 998.pdf](-1959\Pub%20Ame%20Sta%20Ass17,%20998.pdf)

# Title: Puerto Rico Health Sciences Journal

Full Journal Title: [Puerto Rico Health Sciences Journal](http://prhsj.rcm.upr.edu/index.php/prhsj/issue/archive)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Calo, W.A., Suárez-Balseiro, C., Suárez, E., Soto-Salgado, M., Santiago-Rodríguez, E.J. and Ortiz, A.P. (2010), Assessing the scientific research productivity of Puerto Rican cancer researchers: Bibliometric analysis from the Science Citation Index. *Puerto Rico Health Sciences Journal*, **29** (3), 250-255.

Full Text: [2010\Pue Ric Hea Sci J29, 250.pdf](2010\Pue%20Ric%20Hea%20Sci%20J29,%20250.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The analysis of cancer scientific production in Puerto Rico is largely unexplored. The objective of this study was to characterize trends in cancer-related research publications by authors affiliated to Puerto Rican institutions in recent decades. Methods: Manuscripts were retrieved from the Science Citation Index (SCI) database from 1982 to 2009. Search criterions were that the author’s affiliation field contained some institution located in Puerto Rico and that the manuscripts were related to cancer research (according to keywords from the National Cancer Institute’ cancer definition). Indexes measured in our analysis included number and type of manuscript, scientific collaboration, author’s affiliation, and journal visibility. All the analyses were conducted using Pro Cite for bibliographic information management and STATA and SEER Joinpoint for the statistical inquiry. Results: From 1982-2009, cancer-related papers authored by scientists located in Puerto Rico came to 451. Over the last three decades the scientific production underwent significant growth (APC = 6.4%, p<0.05) with the highest peak between 2000 and 2009 (61.4% of all articles). Universities are the local institutional sector with the highest number of authors (81.4%), and the University of Puerto Rico is the most active center in this regard (68.5%). Forty-three percent of the manuscripts (n=195) were published in 20 journals from which 14 are observed to have high visibility when compared to similar thematic journals. Conclusions: Cancer-scientific production in Puerto Rico underwent constant growth during the last three decades. A complete understanding of citing, publishing, and collaboration patterns in Puerto Rico is critical to researchers, policy makers, and health-care professionals in order to make informed decisions about cancer research priorities. [PR Health Sci J 2010;3:250-255].

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Cancer Research, Citation, Collaboration, Cooperation, European-Union, Impact, Journals, Mortality, Patterns, Publications, Puerto Rico, Research, SCI, Science Citation Index, Universities, World

# Title: Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics

Full Journal Title: Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Franciosi, L.G., Page, C.P., Celli, B.R., Cazzola, M., Walker, M.J., Danhot, M., Rabe, K.F. and la Pasqua, O.E. (2006), Markers of disease severity in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics*, **19** (3), 189-199.

Abstract: Background and objectives: Diagnosis and assessment of treatment effect in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) have relied primarily on the examination of a complex set of symptoms and the use of spirometry. However, these methods require long periods of assessment to determine whether patients show clinically relevant improvements after intervention. We therefore wanted to determine how existing clinical and laboratory measures change with COPD severity and identify disease markers that can serve as better endpoints for diagnosis and assessment of COPD progression and treatment effect. Methods: Using standard COPD keywords and terms, we searched PUBMED, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane Review databases for retrospective and prospective clinical studies published since 1966. We identified 652 studies (n= 146,255) from 1978 to September 2003 based on the availability of spirometric and demographic data, investigation of possible markers, absence of acute exacerbations and comorbidities, and the withdrawal of standard COPD medication. Central tendencies and dispersions of subject baseline measures were collected according to study sample size, smoking status, and mild, moderate and severe COPD stages. A fixed effect meta-analysis was then conducted on each measure at various disease stages. Results: Arterial oxygen tension, Sputum neutrophils and IL-8, and serum TNF-alpha and C-Reactive Protein showed a trend toward separation between COPD stages. Other measures such as pack-years and St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire only distinguished between disease and disease-free states. Conclusions: We observed little separation between disease stages for many measures used in CON) diagnosis and clinical trials. This demonstrates the poor sensitivity of such endpoints to define a patient’s clinical status and to quantity treatment effect. Therefore, we recommend that longitudinal studies and disease modelling be the primary methods for assessing whether potential markers of disease progression can be used for COPD diagnosis and clinical trials. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Air-Flow Obstruction, Assessment, Biological Marker, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Copd, Databases, Diagnosis, Disease, Disease Progression, Drug Development, Endpoints, Induced Sputum, Inflammatory Markers, Inhaled Budesonide, Intervention, ISI, Longitudinal Studies, Lung-Function, Mathematical Model, Medication, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Natural-History, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Primary, Progression, Pubmed, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Smoking, Surrogate End-Points, Symptoms, Treatment, Trend, Volume Curve, Web of Science

# Title: Pure and Applied Chemistry

Full Journal Title: [Pure and Applied Chemistry](http://www.iupac.org/publications/pac/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Pure Appl. Chem.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Pure Appl Chem

ISSN: 0033-4545

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:

Chemistry: Impact Factor 1.141, 35/121

? Li, J.F., Zhang, Y.H., Veber, M., Wine, P.H. and Klasinc, L. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of research on secondary organic aerosols: A Science Citation Index Expanded-based analysis (IUPAC Technical Report). *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, **85** (6), 1241-1255.

Full Text: [2013\Pur App Che85, 1241.pdf](2013/Pur%20App%20Che85,%201241.pdf)

Abstract: This study was conceived to evaluate the global scientific output of secondary organic aerosol (SOA) research over the past 20 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 2011. Publications referring to SOAs were assessed by distribution of the number of publications and times cited, source categories, source journals, author keywords, Key Words Plus, and the most cited publications in these years. By synthetic analysis of author keywords, Key Words Plus, titles, and abstracts, it was concluded that modeling is currently and will at least over the next decade continue to be the predominant research method to validate state-of-the-art knowledge of SOAs, and that the foci of SOA research will be the key precursors terpenes and isoprene, the mechanisms of oxidation and gas-phase reactions, and emission inventories.

Keywords: Analysis, Atmosphere, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Carbon Compounds, Characteristics, Chemical-Transport Model, Citation, Distribution, Emission, Evolution, Global, Identification, Isoprene, IUPAC Chemistry and the Environment Division, Journals, Knowledge, Mechanisms, Meteorology, Methods, Modeling, Online, Organic, Oxidation, Papers, Particulate Matter, Photodegradation, Pollutants, Positive Matrix Factorization, Products, Publications, Research, Research Method, Research Trends, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Output, Secondary Organic Aerosols, Source, Version, Word Cluster Analysis

? Li, J.F., Zhang, Y.H., Herjavic, G., Wine, P.H. and Klasinc, L. (2014), Bibliometric analysis of research on secondary organic aerosols: Update. *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, **86** (7), 1169-1175.

Full Text: 2014\Pur App Che86, 1169.pdf

Abstract: This study was conceived to evaluate the global scientific output of secondary organic aerosol (SOA) research 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 1990 to 2013. Publications referring to SOA were assessed by distribution of the number of publications and times cited, source journals, h-index, and the most cited publications in these years. By synthetic analysis of author keywords, KeyWords Plus, titles, and abstracts, it was concluded that modeling is currently and will at least over the next decade continue to be the predominant research method to validate state-of-the-art knowledge of SOA, and that the foci of SOA research will be the key precursors terpenes, isoprene, and dicarbonyls; the mechanisms of oxidation and aqueous-phase reactions; emission inventories; and chemical composition. Recent years show growing interest for research on health effects.

Keywords: Analysis, Aqueous Phase, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Chemical, Citation, Composition, Data, Distribution, Effects, Emission, Global, H Index, H-Index, Health, Journals, Knowledge, Mechanisms, Methods, Modeling, Online, Organic, Oxidation, Papers, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Method, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Output, Secondary Organic Aerosol, Secondary Organic Aerosols, Source, State-Of-The-Art, Version

# Title: QJM-An International Journal of Medicine

Full Journal Title: QJM-An International Journal of Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dundar, Y., Hill, R., Dickson, R. and Walley, T. (2003), Comparative efficacy of thrombolytics in acute myocardial infarction: A systematic review. *QJM-An International Journal of Medicine*, **96** (2), 103-113.

Abstract: Background: The comparative clinical effectiveness of new (reteplase, tenecteplase) vs. older (alteplase, streptokinase) thrombolytic agents in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction is uncertain. Aim: To examine 30-35 day mortality and major adverse effects of thrombolytic agents in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction. Design: Systematic review of randomized controlled trials comparing the clinical efficacy of included drug regimens. Methods: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index/Web of Science from 1980 to December 2001, and the Cochrane Library (2001, Issue 4). Reference lists of included studies and a number of medical journals were hand searched. Randomized controlled trials that compared any two of the included drugs provided to patients in the early stages of acute myocardial infarction, were included. Outcome measures included: mortality, bleeding, stroke, reinfarction, allergy and anaphylaxis. Results: We found 14 studies, total study population 142 907. For available comparisons (all alteplase vs. streptokinase, reteplase vs. streptokinase or alteplase, tenecteplase vs. alteplase), meta-analysis showed no significant differences in mortality at 30-35 days. The GUSTO-I study showed an apparent benefit of accelerated alteplase over streptokinase, but its inclusion or exclusion made little difference. Total stroke and haemorrhagic stroke rates were lower for streptokinase than for all alteplase combined (total stroke, OR 1.29, 95%CI 1.13-1.46; haemorrhagic stroke OR 1.83, 95%CI 1.14-2.93). Discussion: All thrombolytic drugs appear to be of similar efficacy in reducing mortality, and the apparent benefits of accelerated alteplase in GUSTO-I are consistent with this. Whether accelerated alteplase is sufficiently different from other regimens of administering alteplase to be excluded from a meta-analysis, and whether more weight should be placed on a meta-analysis than on a single trial, are matters for debate.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction, Adverse Effects, Allergy, Alteplase, Anaphylaxis, Citation, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Drug, Drugs, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Fibrinolytic Therapy, Hand, Heparin, Intravenous Streptokinase, Journals, Left-Ventricular Function, Magnesium, Medical, Medical Journals, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Trial, Reteplase, Review, Science, Stroke, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tissue-Plasminogen-Activator, Treatment

? Goodacre, S., Sampson, F.C., Sutton, A.J., Mason, S. and Morris, F. (2005), Variation in the diagnostic performance of D-dimer for suspected deep vein thrombosis. *QJM-An International Journal of Medicine*, **98** (7), 513-527.

Abstract: Background: Numerous studies have evaluated the accuracy of D-dimer in diagnosing suspected deep vein thrombosis (DVT), but results are conflicting. Aim: To overview estimates of the diagnostic accuracy of D-dimer and identify causes of variation. Design: Systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression. Methods: We 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, citation lists, and contacted manufacturers. We selected studies that compared D-dimer to a reference standard in patients with suspected DVT. Data were analysed by random effects meta-analysis and meta-regression. Results: We included 97 studies reporting 198 assays in 99 different patient groups. Overall estimated sensitivity and specificity of D-dimer were 90.5% and 54.7%, but both estimates were subject to significant heterogeneity (p < 0.001). Meta-regression identified that some heterogeneity was explained by study setting, exclusion criteria, whether recruitment was consecutive or the study prospective, whether D-dimer and the reference standard were measured blind, and whether the D-dimer threshold was determined a priori. Sensitivity and specificity also varied between ELISA (94% and 45% respectively), latex (89% and 55%) and whole blood agglutination assays (87% and 68%). Sensitivity was higher for proximal than distal DVT. Specificity was dependent upon whether clinical probability of DVT was high (specificity 51%), intermediate (67%) or low (78%). Discussion: D-dimer has good sensitivity, but poor specificity, for DVT. Estimates are subject to substantial heterogeneity from various sources. D-dimer specificity appears to be strongly dependent upon the pre-test clinical probability of DVT.

Keywords: Accuracy, Acute Venous Thrombosis, Antithrombin-Iii-Complex, Blood, C-Reactive Protein, Citation, Cochrane, D-Dimer, Database, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Effectiveness, Elective Hip-Replacement, Embase, Fibrin Degradation Products, Journal, Latex D-Dimer, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Overview, Plasma D-Dimer, Quantitative D-Dimer, Rapid D-Dimer, Recruitment, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity and Specificity, Simplired D-Dimer, Specificity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thrombosis, Web of Science

# Title: QSAR & Combinatorial Science

Full Journal Title: [QSAR & Combinatorial Science](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/104557877/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Willett, P. (2009), A bibliometric study of *Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships* and *QSAR & Combinatorial Science*. *QSAR & Combinatorial Science*, **28** (11-12), 1231-1236.

Full Text: QSA Com Sci28, 1231.pdf

Abstract: This paper reviews the articles published in Volumes 4-27 of the journals Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships and of QSAR & Combinatorial Science, focusing on the articles published in the journals, citations to those articles, the most productive authors and countries, and the relationship of the journals to the more general chemical literature.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, China, Citation Analysis, Citations, History, Journals, Publications, Web of Knowledge Database

# Title: Quaderni Urbinati di Cultura Classica

Full Journal Title: Quaderni Urbinati di Cultura Classica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Novokhatko, A.A. (2010), On the use of the terminology of literary borrowing in macrobius. *Quaderni Urbinati di Cultura Classica*, **95** (2), 29-41.

Abstract: The focus of this paper is the tension engendered in the thought processes of Macrobius and his contemporaries by the coexistence of two diverging ways of viewing plagiarism (one epic-Platonic and the other Roman juridical). The paper will also examine the tools Macrobius employed in order to attempt a reconciliation. The paper therefore focuses on developments in rhetorical terminology at the beginning of the 5(th) century AD as a result of the admixture of traditional terminology and contemporary innovation.

Keywords: Innovation, Plagiarism

# Title: Quaerendo

Full Journal Title: Quaerendo

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0014-9527

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: AAuthor

? Heijting, W. (1999), Success in numbers: A bibliometric analysis of the publications of Gheraert Leeu. *Quaerendo*, **29** (4), 275-??.

# Title: Qualitative Research

Full Journal Title: Qualitative Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Carrera-Fernandez, M.J., Guardia-Olmos, J. and Pero-Cebollero, M. (2014), Qualitative methods of data analysis in psychology: An analysis of the literature. *Qualitative Research*, **14** (1), 20-36.

Full Text: [2014\Qua Res14, 20.pdf](2014/Qua%20Res14,%2020.pdf)

Abstract: in this article, we present a general overview of the state of qualitative research in psychology by analyzing publications found in the Institute for Scientific Information’s Web of Science database. Our objective is to provide a global perspective on the use of qualitative methods in data analysis and the frequency with which they are used in the journals. in total, 4840 articles were analyzed. We used bibliometrics methods to describe the publication patterns. We find a considerable increase throughout the 1990s in the number of publications using qualitative methods. Specifically, content analysis, grounded theory and discourse analysis steadily increased. The most representative qualitative publication in psychology uses content analysis and is most likely published in a journal indexed in the Social Sciences edition of the Journal Citation Reports. The data that we have obtained seem to indicate that qualitative research publications will continue increasing in the coming years.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Content Analysis, Data, Data Analysis, Data Collection and Management, Database, Discourse, General, Global, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Literature, Lotka Law, Methods, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Qualitative Methods, Qualitative Research, Research, Science, Sciences, Social Sciences, State, Systematic Reviews, Theory, Web of Science

# Title: Quality of Life Research

Full Journal Title: [Quality of Life Research](http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0962-9343/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Qual. Life Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Qual Life Res

ISSN: 0962-9343

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publ

Publisher Address: Spuiboulevard 50, PO Box 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Health Care Sciences & Services: Impact Factor

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 3.017, 6/85

? Chan, E.K.H., Sawatzky, R., Dixon, D., Wolfs, D.M. and Gadermann, A.M. (2014), Bibliometric analysis of PROMs and PREMs for elderly patients in acute care. *Quality of Life Research*, **23**, 19-20

Full Text: [2014\Qua Lif Res23, 19.pdf](2014/Qua%20Lif%20Res23,%2019.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric

? Thong, M.S.Y., Sprangers, M.A.G., Sloan, J.A., Patrick, D.L., Yang, P. and van Noorden, C.J.F. (2015), Genetic variations underlying self-reported physical functioning: A review. *Quality of Life Research*, **24** (5), 1163-1177.

Full Text: [2015\Qua Lif Res24, 1163.pdf](2015/Qua%20Lif%20Res24,%201163.pdf)

Abstract: Genetic associations with self-reported physical functioning (SPF) are less well-studied than genetic associations with performance-measured physical functioning (PPF). We review the literature on the associations of genetic variations on SPF. We provide an overview of SPF assessment, genetic contributions to SPF including heritability, effects of genetic variations and mutations, and effects of interventions on the gene-SPF relationship. We also aim to provide directions for future research. A computerized literature search using PubMed, Web of Science, and PsychInfo was conducted to select relevant literature published up to November 2013. Inclusion criteria were the use of an SPF questionnaire, original articles in English on human subjects, published in peer-reviewed journals and reporting significant associations between SPF and the genome. Nineteen articles were included. SPF was commonly assessed with the Short Form-36 questionnaire involving mainly convenience samples of either older persons or chronically ill. Heritability estimates were 10-30 %. Candidate genes associated with SPF could be ascribed to biological pathways associated with neurodegeneration, physiological systems regulation, or cell regulation. The APOE gene associated with neurodegeneration was most studied (n = 3). Three papers included both SPF and PPF assessments. No genome-wide association study on SPF has been conducted. Associations between SPF and the genome have been investigated in selected populations in a limited number of publications. Future research should consider increasing sample variation and incorporate both SPF and PPF assessments. Also, longitudinal studies should be conducted in order to elicit stronger conclusions regarding the genetic associations with SPF.

Keywords: Advanced Colorectal-Cancer, Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme, Apolipoprotein-E Epsilon-4, Assessment, Assessments, Association, Associations, Biological, Biological Markers, Criteria, Danish Twins, Effects, Estimates, Fitness Phenotypes, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Genetics, Health-Related Quality Of Life, Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia, Human, Interventions, Journals, Literature, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Older-Adults, Papers, Pathways, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Performance Genomics, Physical, Physical Functioning, Populations, Publications, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Questionnaire, Regulation, Reporting, Research, Rett-Syndrome, Review, Science, Self-Report, Systems, Web Of Science

# Title: Quality Management in Higher Education

Full Journal Title: Quality Management in Higher Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

IDS Number: BTW64

ISBN: 978-973-662-567-1

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Grecu, E. (2010), Generalizing the fees in higher education. *Quality Management in Higher Education, Proceedings*, **1**, 131-134.

Full Text: [2010\Qua Man Hig Edu1, 131.pdf](2010\Qua%20Man%20Hig%20Edu1,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: To place a quality education universities require large funds. Universities should ensure quality education. Generalized charges could bring universities amounts they need to perform a quality education. State fails to recover lost resources and investment in human resources through inefficient use of graduates with higher education but also by brain drain.

Keywords: Fees, Universities, Granting, Quality

? Grecu, E. (2010), Competitiveness of Romanian higher education. *Quality Management in Higher Education, Proceedings*, **2**, 475-477.

Full Text: [2010\Qua Man Hig Edu2, 475.pdf](2010\Qua%20Man%20Hig%20Edu2,%20475.pdf)

Abstract: The paper presents the goals of the universities competitiveness. International visibility and impact of Romanian universities are given only a few actors (universities) of prestigious universities with a minimum contribution of the rest. Even these famous actors are not yet strong enough to represent Romania in the area performing international education and research, provided that no university in Romania is not part of the top 500 universities of the world, according to the methodology Times Higher Education Supplement from United Kingdom or Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Ranking of World Universities from China.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Human Resources, Higher, Education

# Title: Quality Management in Higher Education, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: Quality Management in Higher Education, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

IDS Number: BIK04

ISBN: 978-973-730-496-4

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Apetroae, M., Munteanu, M., Munteanu, R.A. and Iudean, D. (2008), The citation dynamics of Romanian scientific papers between 2001-2005. *Quality Management in Higher Education, Proceedings*, 315-320.

Abstract: The authors of the present paper conducted a statistical study, covering the period between 2001-2005, on the citation dynamics of Romanian scientific publications, as reflected in the databases used by ISI Web of Science platform (the Science Citation Index Expanded 1981-2006, respectively). The instruments of analysis were those offered by ISI Web of Science (citation reports and advanced search criteria such as author name. source, institution, publication year, country, author address, language of publication, document type, scientific subject category), taking into consideration only statistics containing at least 2 cites. The analysis was focused mainly on the distribution by scientific subject category of both papers and cites. From the data presented it results that the core of Romanian scientific activities in the above-mentioned period was situated in in the subject categories “Chemistry”, “Physics” and “Materials Science”. At least for short- and medium-term purposes, the authors judge as beneficient the use of indicators such as OCI (objective citation index) and VI (visibility index) in analyses of the present kind because they can bring (beside the Hirsch Index or other bibliometric indicators such as the impact factors) specific information regarding the international visibility and impact of Romanian scientific research.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Country, Criteria, Data, Databases, Distribution, Dynamics, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Impact, Impact Factors, Index, Indicators, Information, International, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Language, Papers, Publication, Publications, Research, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Source, Statistics, Visibility, Web of Science

# Title: Quality & Quantity

Full Journal Title: Quality & Quantity

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Benders, J., Nijholt, J. and Heusinkveld, S. (2007), Using print media indicators in management fashion research. *Quality & Quantity*, **41** (6), 815-829.

Full Text: [2007\Qua Qua41, 815.pdf](2007\Qua%20Qua41,%20815.pdf)

Abstract: Quantitative empirical research into ‘management fashions’ or ‘organization concepts’ is dominated by studies using print media indicators (PMI). Such research builds on the simple premise that the number of publications on an organization concept in the course of time reflects managerial interest in this concept. However, whilst PMI may be fruitfully used to study management fashions, this use is less straightforward than appears commonly assumed. We aim to fulfil the need for a methodological paper discussing the possibilities and limitations of using PMI. Thereby we draw on insights from bibliometrics and management fashion research, including our own ongoing research.

Keywords: Bibliographic Method, Bibliometrics, Coverage, Indicators, Management, Management Fashions, Organization Concepts, Publications, Reception, Research

? Guilera, G., Gomez-Benito, J. and Hidalgo, M.D. (2010), Citation analysis in research on differential item functioning. *Quality & Quantity*, **44** (6), 1249-1255.

Full Text: [2010\Qua Qua44, 1249.pdf](2010\Qua%20Qua44,%201249.pdf)

Abstract: This paper offers a first approach to the study of citing behaviour in the literature on differential item functioning (DIF) and provides new information about the main characteristics that define that behaviour. With a focus on articles listed in the Web of Science for the period 1975-2000, the present research considers the number of self-citations included in each paper with respect to other bibliometric indicators such as year of publication, the number of signatories to a paper, author’s country of origin and the journal in which it was published. In general terms it can be concluded that in studies of DIF the mean percentage of self-citations is around 11%, this figure remaining stable over time; there is a positive correlation between the number of signatories to an article and the number of self-citations. This paper has offered a first approach to the study of citing behaviour in the literature on DIF.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Differential Item Functioning, Citation Analysis, Self-Citation, Author Self-Citations, Communication

? Franceschini, F. and Maisano, D. (2012), *Quality & Quantity* journal: A bibliometric snapshot. *Quality & Quantity*, **46** (2), 573-580.

Full Text: [2012\Qua Qua46, 573.pdf](2012\Qua%20Qua46,%20573.pdf)

Abstract: This article analyzes the Quality & Quantity journal from the point of view of some bibliometric indicators: the Hirsch (h) and the g-index for journals, the total number of citations, the h- and the g-spectrum. Journal time evolution is also studied and discussed in detail. As a final point, an interesting issue about how to objectively evaluate the journal popularity in the professional world-rather than the scientific/academic-is presented and left open.

Keywords: “Professionalmetrics”, Academics, As, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citations, Evolution, g Index, g-Index, Hirsch Index, Hirsch Spectrum, Index, Indicators, Journal, Journal Authors, Journals, Professional, Professionals, Quality, Quantity

? Munoz-Leiva, F., Viedma-del-Jesus, M.I., Sanchez-Fernandez, J. and Lopez-Herrera, A.G. (2012), An application of co-word analysis and bibliometric maps for detecting the most highlighting themes in the consumer behaviour research from a longitudinal perspective. *Quality & Quantity*, **46** (4), 1077-1095.

Full Text: [2012\Qua Qua46, 1077.pdf](2012\Qua%20Qua46,%201077.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents an application of a bibliometric and visual study of the research carried out on a social science subfield, concretely the consumer behaviour research (CBR), from a longitudinal perspective (period 1966-2008). The study combines performance analysis and science mapping for detecting and visualizing conceptual subdomains. Quantitative and qualitative measures are used in order to identify the most prominent themes. Quantitative data are used to put together very related concepts (themes or clusters of topics), while qualitative indicators (as those based on citations) are used to measure the quality and/or impact of the detected themes. The study also uses bibliometric maps to show in a visual way the associations between the main concepts treated by the CBR community. The maps provide insight into the structure of the CBR, visualize the division of the field into several subfields, and indicate the relationships between these subfields. Co-word analysis is the bibliometric technique used to identify the main themes. All this allows us to quantify and visualize the thematic evolution of the CBR. It also helps to both experts and novices to understand the current state of the art of the CBR and to predict where future research could lead.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Art, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Citations, Co-Word Analysis, Community, Conceptual Evolution, Consumer Behaviour Research, Data, Diversity, Emerging Trends, Evolution, Experts, Field, Impact, Indicators, Information and Communications Technology, Journals, Lead, Longitudinal, Mapping, Measure, Network, Performance, Psychology, Qualitative, Quality, Research, Science, Science Mapping, Search, Social, State, Structure, Topics, Visualization

? Carrera-Fernández, M.J., Guàrdia-Olmos, J. and Peró-Cebollero, M. (2013), Qualitative research in psychology: Misunderstandings about textual analysis. *Quality & Quantity*, **47** (3), 1589-1603.

Full Text: [2013\Qua Qua47, 1589.pdf](2013/Qua%20Qua47,%201589.pdf)

Abstract: The authors review some of the problems faced by qualitative research in psychology, focusing on the aspects that limit its use and its inclusion in indexed publications. In order to determine whether these problems exist, a case study on textual analysis was performed. The authors conducted a literature search of many databases from the Web of Science (Sciences Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index), with the keywords “textual analysis” and “text analysis”. Subsequently, the authors completed an in-depth analysis of a sample of the publications found, reviewing publication aspects, substantive aspects, methodological aspects and contextual aspects. The results showed that “textual analysis” cannot be considered a specific methodology and so the use of this term as a particular technique could be misleading. This highlights the need to create a common vocabulary to facilitate the systematization and dissemination of work done with qualitative methods.

Keywords: Analysis, Analysis Methods, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Authors, Case Study, Citation, Collection Methods, Databases, Humanities, Literature, Methodology, Methods, Patterns, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Methods, Qualitative Research, Qualitative Techniques, Research, Review, Science, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Term, Textual Analysis, Therapy, Web of Science, Work

? Franceschini, F., Maisano, D. and Mastrogiacomo, L. (2015), Research quality evaluation: Comparing citation counts considering bibliometric database errors. *Quality & Quantity*, **49** (1), 155-165.

Full Text: [2015\Qua Qua49, 155.pdf](2015/Qua%20Qua49,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: When evaluating the research output of scientists, institutions or journals, different portfolios of publications are usually compared with each other. e.g., a typical problem is to select, between two scientists of interest, the one with the most cited portfolio. The total number of received citations is a very popular indicator, generally obtained by bibliometric databases. However, databases are not free from errors, which may affect the result of evaluations and comparisons; among these errors, one of the most significant is that of omitted citations. This paper presents a methodology for the pair-wise comparison of publication portfolios, which takes into account the database quality regarding omitted citations. In particular, it is defined a test for establishing if a citation count is (or not) significantly higher than one other. A statistical model for estimating the type-I error related to this test is also developed.

Keywords: Affect, Bibliometric, Citation, Citation Count, Citation Counts, Citations, Comparison, Database, Database Error, Database Quality, Databases, Error, Errors, Evaluation, From, Indicator, Institutions, Journals, Methodology, Model, Most Cited, Omitted Citations, Pair-Wise Comparison, Publication, Publications, Quality, References, Research, Research Output, Research Quality, Scientists

? Zhang, W., Zhang, Q.P., Yu, B. and Zhao, L.M. (2015), Knowledge map of creativity research based on keywords network and co-word analysis, 1992-2011. *Quality & Quantity*, **49** (3), 1023-1038.

Full Text: [2015\Qua Qua49, 1023.pdf](2015/Qua%20Qua49,%201023.pdf)

Abstract: To clarify the spatial structure of creativity research can let us clearly understand the specific distribution of research paradigms, thus contributing to better discover other topics we need to study. We picked out 163 top keywords from 4,575 papers on creativity research in the Web of Science Database during the period of 1992-2011, and drawn the keywords network and it spatial structure of major research topics and paradigms by employing K-core of SNA, Co-word analysis, and MDS and the functions of software UCINET 6.0 and NetDraw. The analysis results show that there are five main topics on creativity research: practice applications of creativity, pathology and physiology of creativity, individual-level creativity, organizational-level creativity, and the basic theories and methodologies of creativity, and the regular spatial structure.

Keywords: Analysis, Co-Word Analysis, Creativity, Creativity Research Paradigm, Distribution, Employee Creativity, Functions, Individual Creativity, Innovation, Leadership, Mapping Knowledge Domains, Mds, Methodologies, Network, Orientation, Papers, Pathology, Performance, Physiology, Practice, Process Model, Product Development, Research, Research-And-Development, Science, Software, Structure, Web Of Science

# Title: Quality and Reliability Engineering International

Full Journal Title: [Quality and Reliability Engineering International](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/3680/home)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Qual. Reliab. Eng. Int.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Qual Reliab Eng Int

ISSN: 0748-8017

Issues/Year: 6

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: England

Publisher: John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Publisher Address: The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester PO19 8SQ, W Sussex, England

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 1.030, 29/79 (2009)

Engineering, Industrial: Impact Factor 1.030, 20/37 (2009)

Operations Research & Management Science: Impact Factor 1.030, 34/73 (2009)

? Franceschini, F. and Maisano, D.A. (2009), The Hirsch Index in manufacturing and quality engineering. *Quality and Reliability Engineering International*, **25** (8), 987-995.

Full Text: [2009\Qua Rel Eng Int25, 987.pdf](2009\Qua%20Rel%20Eng%20Int25,%20987.pdf)

Abstract: The Hirsch Index (h) is a recent bibliometric indicator for assessing the research output of scientists. Its most remarkable characteristics are immediate intuitive, meaning, effective synthesis and easy calculation. With few modifications, the use of this indicator can be profitably extended to other fields beyond bibliometrics. The main novelty of the paper is to suggest some potential applications in manufacturing and Quality engineering, focussing the attention on the It capacity to aggregate and synthesize the most commonly used metrics in these areas. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Capacity, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Manufacturing, Metrics, Performance Evaluation, Quality Engineering, Research, Research Output, Synthesis Indicator

? Franceschini, F. and Maisano, D. (2010), A survey of quality engineering-management journals by bibliometric indicators. *Quality and Reliability Engineering International*, **26** (6), 593-604.

Full Text: [2010\Qua Rel Eng Int26, 593.pdf](2010\Qua%20Rel%20Eng%20Int26,%20593.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses some of the most popular scientific journals in the Quality field from the point of view of three bibliometric indicators: the Hirsch (h) index for journals, the total number of citations and the h-spectrum. In particular, h-spectrum is a novel tool based on h, making it possible to (i) identify a reference profile of the typical authors of a journal; (ii) compare different journals; and (iii) provide a rough indication of their ‘bibliometric positioning’ in the scientific community. Results of this analysis can be helpful for guiding potential authors and members of the scientific community in the Quality Engineering/Management area. A large amount of empirical data are presented and discussed. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citations, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Hirsch Spectrum, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Journal Authors, Journals, Quality, Quality Engineering, Management Journal

? Franceschini, F. and Maisano, D. (2011), Influence of database mistakes on journal citation analysis: Remarks on the paper by franceschini and maisano, QREI (2010). *Quality and Reliability Engineering International*, **27** (7), 969-976.

Full Text: [2011\Qua Rel Eng Int27, 969.pdf](2011\Qua%20Rel%20Eng%20Int27,%20969.pdf)

Abstract: This short note contains some remarks on a recent bibliometric survey about some of the major scientific journals in the field of Quality Engineering/Management (Qual. Reliab. Engng. Int. 2010; 26(6): 593-604). In particular, thanks to Professor Woodall’s precious indication, it has been freshly noticed that some results in the original work are biased by mistakes in the bibliometric databases (in this case Google Scholar). After a careful examination and correction of biased data, a synthetic analysis of the typical mistakes of bibliometric databases is presented, focussing the attention on the importance of using robust bibliometric indicators. Copyright (C) 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, Copyright, Database, Database Mistake, Databases, False Reference, Google Scholar, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Indication, Influence, Journal, Journals, Quality, Robust Indicator, Scientific Journals, Survey

# Title: Quality & Safety in Health Care

Full Journal Title: [Quality & Safety in Health Care](http://qshc.bmj.com/content/by/year)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Thor, J., Lundberg, J., Ask, J., Olsson, J., Carli, C., Harenstam, K.P. and Brommels, M. (2007), Application of statistical process control in healthcare improvement: Systematic review. *Quality & Safety in Health Care*, **16** (5), 387-399.

Full Text: 2007\Qua Saf Hea Car16, 387.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To systematically review the literature regarding how statistical process control-with control charts as a core tool-has been applied to healthcare quality improvement, and to examine the benefits, limitations, barriers and facilitating factors related to such application. Data sources: Original articles found in relevant databases, including Web of Science and MEDLINE, covering the period 1966 to June 2004. Study selection: From 311 articles, 57 empirical studies, published between 1990 and 2004, met the inclusion criteria. Methods: A standardised data abstraction form was used for extracting data relevant to the review questions, and the data were analysed thematically. Results: Statistical process control was applied in a wide range of settings and specialties, at diverse levels of organisation and directly by patients, using 97 different variables. The review revealed 12 categories of benefits, 6 categories of limitations, 10 categories of barriers, and 23 factors that facilitate its application and all are fully referenced in this report. Statistical process control helped different actors manage change and improve healthcare processes. It also enabled patients with, for example asthma or diabetes mellitus, to manage their own health, and thus has therapeutic qualities. Its power hinges on correct and smart application, which is not necessarily a trivial task. This review catalogues 11 approaches to such smart application, including risk adjustment and data stratification. Conclusion: Statistical process control is a versatile tool which can help diverse stakeholders to manage change in healthcare and improve patients’ health.

Keywords: Asthma, Barriers, Cardiac-Surgery, Clinical Governance, Collection, Control, Control Charts, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Literature, Methods, Myocardial-Infarction, Performance, Publication, Quality Improvement, Review, Risk, Science, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Time, Understanding Variation, Web of Science

? Guijarro, P.M., Andres, J.M.A., Mira, J.J., Perdiguero, E. and Aibar, C. (2010), Adverse events in hospitals: The patient’s point of view. *Quality & Safety in Health Care*, **19** (2), 144-147.

Full Text: [2010\Qua Saf Hea Car19, 144.pdf](2010\Qua%20Saf%20Hea%20Car19,%20144.pdf)

Abstract: Background The publication of the report “To err is human: building a safer system” by the Institute of Medicine incited a profuse research addressing improvements in healthcare safety. However, there is still little acknowledgement of the key role of the patient in preventing adverse events of medical care. The aim of this review is to analyse and compare studies about patient’s perception and opinion about care safety in hospitals. Methods We searched 10 databases (EMBASE, MEDLINE, PsychINFO, SCOPUS, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Science Citation, IME, Sociological Abstracts, LILACS and The Cochrane Library) to identify articles and reports on patient’s safety perception published between 1989 and 2006. Results From the 699 articles, 18 were selected: eight determined the frequency of experiences related to adverse events and the safety perception reported by patients, seven focused on the impact of the adverse events regarding the communication to the patient, and three included patient’s opinions about the management and disclosure of adverse events and proposals to prevent them. Conclusions The incidence of adverse events reported by patients was similar to that estimated by other procedures. The patient’s concept of adverse events was different from that of the physician. The quality of communication from the physician influenced the patient’s perception of adverse events, and the majority wanted adverse events to be disclosed. Patients emphasised emotional consequences of the adverse events. The majority supported system modifications to prevent adverse events and to sanction the physicians when an adverse event occurs.

Keywords: Act, Articles, Citation, Databases, Disclosure, Health-Care, Impact, Medical, Medical Errors, MEDLINE, Perceptions, Physicians, Publication, Quality, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, System

? Mazzocato, P., Savage, C., Brommels, M., Aronsson, H. and Thor, J. (2010), Lean thinking in healthcare: A realist review of the literature. *Quality & Safety in Health Care*, **19** (5), 376-382.

Full Text: 2010\Qua Saf Hea Car19, 376.pdf

Abstract: Objective To understand how lean thinking has been put into practice in healthcare and how it has worked. Design A realist literature review. Data sources The authors systematically searched for articles in Pub Med, Web of Science and Business Source Premier (January 1998 to February 2008) and then added articles through a snowball approach. Review methods The authors included empirical studies of lean thinking applications in healthcare and excluded those articles that did not influence patient care, or reported hybrid approaches. The authors conducted a thematic analysis based on data collected using an original abstraction form. Based on this, they articulated interactions between context, lean interventions, mechanisms and outcomes. Results The authors reviewed 33 articles and found a wide range of lean applications. The articles describe initial implementation stages and emphasise technical aspects. All articles report positive results. The authors found common contextual aspects which interact with different components of the lean interventions and trigger four different change mechanisms: understand processes to generate shared understanding; organise and design for effectiveness and efficiency; improve error detection to increase awareness and process reliability; and collaborate to systematically solve problems to enhance continual improvement. Conclusions Lean thinking has been applied successfully in a wide variety of healthcare settings. While lean theory emphasises a holistic view, most cases report narrower technical applications with limited organisational reach. To better realise the potential benefits, healthcare organisations need to directly involve senior management, work across functional divides, pursue value creation for patients and other customers, and nurture a long-term view of continual improvement.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Awareness, Design, Effectiveness, Error, Functional, Interventions, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Outcomes, Pathology, Patient Safety, Practice, Principles, Pub Med, Quality Improvement, Reliability, Review, Science, Theory, Toyota Production System, Transformation, Web of Science

# Title: Quarterly Bulletin of IAALD

Full Journal Title: Quarterly Bulletin of IAALD

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shaheen, M. (2001), Bibliographic control of agricultural information resources in Muslim countries: A bibliometric analysis. *Quarterly Bulletin of IAALD*, **46** (1/2), 13-20.

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to investigate how well the Muslim countries are using the International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS database) for the bibliographic control of their indigenous agricultural literature. The AGRIS database was searched to obtain the number of records on each Muslim country and the characteristics of agricultural literature produced by them during the years 1985-86 and 1995-96. A questionnaire-based survey of 10 Muslim countries was then used to investigate the mechanism used for the identification, acquisition, and processing of their indigenous agricultural literature. A matter of concern arising from the results is that only 45% of the Muslim countries are contributing their information to the AGRIS database. It is suggested that Muslim countries should make serious and systematic efforts for documenting their indigenous agricultural literature. For this purpose, they can start by committing themselves to a globally recognized database such as AGRIS. It is also indicated that the AGRIS database provides an opportunity to the Muslim countries for getting access to each other’s agricultural literature.

Keywords: Access, Agricultural, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Control, Country, Database, Identification, Information, Literature, Mechanism, Purpose, Records, Survey

# Title: Quaternary Science Reviews

Full Journal Title: Quaternary Science Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Bates, M.R., Parfitt, S.A. and Roberts, M.B. (1997), The chronology, palaeogeography and archaeological significance of the marine quaternary record of the West Sussex Coastal Plain, Southern England, U.K. *Quaternary Science Reviews*, **16** (10), 1227-1252.

Full Text: [1997\Qua Sci Rev16, 1227.pdf](1997\Qua%20Sci%20Rev16,%201227.pdf)

Abstract: The Quaternary sediments of the West Sussex Coastal Plain have produced a wide range of floral, faunal and archaeological remains. These sediments consist of marine sands and gravels exhibiting transgressive and regressive trends which occur from present day sea-level to c. +43.0 m O.D. and are overlain by terrestrial silts and cold climate periglacial sediments. At the present day coastline, channel fill deposits occur below modern beach levels. New field observations, coupled with a re-investigation of old sites and literature, suggest that five discrete high stands of sea-level may be preserved in the area of the West Sussex Coastal Plain. Age estimates for these deposits suggest that they span large parts of the Middle and Upper Pleistocene (Oxygen Isotope Stages 13 to 5). Conformable relationships between many of the marine and terrestrial sediments suggest that the potential exists within the area to correlate the marine and terrestrial Quaternary stratigraphic records. In addition sediments associated with two of these high sea-level stands are associated with extensive buried landsurfaces covering large areas of the coastal plain. At some locations these intact landsurfaces are associated with evidence for human activity and represent stratigraphic and cultural resources of international importance.

Keywords: Online Searching, Information Retrieval Systems, Bradford Law, Document Familiarity

# Title: Quest

Full Journal Title: Quest

ISO Abbreviated Title: Quest

JCR Abbreviated Title: Quest

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ciomaga, B. (2014), Institutional interpretations of the relationship between sport-related disciplines and their reference disciplines: The case of sociology of sport. *Quest*, **66** (4), 338-356.

Full Text: [2014\Quest66, 338.pdf](2014/Quest66,%20338.pdf)

Abstract: The sociology of sport literature is now sufficiently broad to allow a general analysis of research patterns in this field. To facilitate the identification of these vectors of expansion, sources referenced in articles published in Sociology of Sport Journal and Journal of Sport and Social Issues between 2003 and 2011 are examined in terms of sources referenced. Highly cited sources often used together in the same sources can be combined through bibliometric methods in clusters of similar influential publications, which together can be used to map the field. The resulting clusters show that a dominant pattern in these clusters is the preeminent role played by authors like Foucault, Bourdieu, and Connell. To help explain the preeminence of these authors’ work, a hypothesis is proposed, which interprets it with the help of institutional theory as an effort of a field to find legitimacy by developing research from reference academic disciplines that concerns sport or is closely linked to it (e.g., through the concept of corporeality).

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authority, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Citation, Cocitation Analysis, Concept, Developing, Disciplines, Field, From, General, Highly Cited, Identification, Institutional Theory, Journal, Knowledge, Legitimacy, Literature, Management, Methods, Pattern, Publications, Reference, Research, Research Front, Role, Sociology, Sources, Sport, Sport Management, Sport Sociology, Systems, Theory, Work

# Title: Quimica Nova

Full Journal Title: [Quimíca Nova](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php/script_sci_serial/pid_0100-4042/lng_en/nrm_iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Quim. Nova

JCR Abbreviated Title: Quim Nova

ISSN: 0100-4042

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Brazil

Language: English

Publisher: Soc Brasileira Quimica

Publisher Address: Caixa Postal 26037, 05599-970 Sao Paulo, Brazil

Subject Categories:

Chemistry: Impact Factor 0.304, 89/121

? Meneghini, R. (1995), Standardization of academic and research addresses - or how not to keep information on your publications from getting lost in national and international databases. *Quimíca Nova*, **18** (4), 396-397.

Full Text: 1995\Qui Nov18, 396.pdf

? de Carvalho, L.M., do Nascimento, P.C., Bohrer, D., Scharf, M. and da Silva, M.R. (2004), Speciation analysis of arsenic compounds by voltammetric and polarographic methods: A comparative review of their main advantages and applications. *Quimíca Nova*, **27** (2), 261-269.

Full Text: 2004\Qui Nov27, 261.pdf

Abstract: This paper provides a review on voltammetric and polarographic methods for the speciation analysis of inorganic and organic arsenic compounds in different matrices. A discussion on the main advantages of electroanalytical methods in comparison with other analytical methods employed for arsenic speciation is presented. The mechanistic aspects of the most relevant techniques employing cathodic and anodic stripping voltammetry as well as polarographic methods published in the last twenty five years are summarized and discussed. The bibliographic references cited in this work were selected from the Web of Science (published by the ISI) and the main journals of analytical chemistry.

Keywords: Analysis, Arsenic, Arsenic Speciation, Atomic-Absorption-Spectrometry, Bibliographic, Cathodic-Stripping-Voltammetry, Differential-Pulse Polarography, Directly Coupled Chromatography, Glassy-Carbon Electrode, Gold-Film Electrode, ISI, Journals, Mercury-Drop Electrode, Natural-Waters, Neutron-Activation Analysis, Plasma-Mass Spectrometry, Polarography, Review, Science, Voltammetry, Web of Science

? de Torresi, S.I.C., Pardini, V.L. and Ferreira, V.F. (2011), Plagiarism. So What? *Quimíca Nova*, **34** (3), 371.

Full Text: [2011\Qui Nov34, 371.pdf](2011\Qui%20Nov34,%20371.pdf)

Keywords: Plagiarism

? de Souza, C.G., Barbastefano, R.G. and de Lima, L.S. (2012), Chemistry colaboration networks in Brazil: A coauthorship study in *Quimíca Nova* articles. *Quimíca Nova*, **35** (4), 671-676.

Full Text: [2012\Qui Nov35, 671.pdf](2012\Qui%20Nov35,%20671.pdf)

Abstract: Chemistry colaboration networks in brazil: A coauthorship study in quimica nova articles. In this paper we built three co-authorship networks displaying the acquaintances between countries, universities and authors that have published papers in quimica nova from 1995 to 2008. Our research was conducted applying a bibliometric approach to 1782 papers and over 4200 authors. Centrality measures were used and the most significant actors of each network were pointed out. The results using the centrality metrics and the network structures indicated that quimica nova resembles a typical scientific community.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Brazil, Centrality, Chemistry, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Community, Countries, Metrics, Network, Networks, Papers, Research, Universities

# Title: Quintessence International

Full Journal Title: Quintessence International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tang, Y., Li, X.T. and Yin, S.H. (2010), Outcomes of MTA as root-end filling in endodontic surgery: A systematic review. *Quintessence International*, **41** (7), 557-566.

Abstract: Objective: To compare the clinical outcomes of mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) used as root-end filling with other materials in endodontic surgery to determine which modality offers more favorable outcomes. Method and Materials: A computerized literature search was performed in the Cochrane Library (1993-2009), MEDLINE (1993-2009), EMBASE (1993-2009), Science Citation Index (SCI) (1993-2009), Chinese Biomedicine Database (1993-2009), and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) (1993-2009) to collect randomized controlled trials and quasi-controlled trials comparing MTA with other materials or placebo. The Cochrane Collaboration’s RevMan5 software was used for data analysis. Results: Five studies involving MTA and three other materials were included. No statistically significant difference was found in the clinical effectiveness of MTA and intermediate restorative material (IRM), with relative risk (RR) 0.62 and 95% CI 0.34 to 1.16. A statistically significant difference exists between MTA and amalgam in terms of outcome, with RR 0.35 and 95% CI 0.13 to 0.94. The difference between the gutta-percha and the MTA groups was statistically significant, with RR 0.08 and 95% CI 0.01 to 0.57. Conclusion: MTA as root-end filling is better than amalgam and purely gutta-percha but similar to IRM. There is a limited number of well-designed clinical trials within this research area. Further high-quality, large-scale, and long-term follow-up randomized controlled trials are still required to confirm the long-term outcomes of MTA as root-end filling in endodontic surgery. (Quintessence Int 2010;41:557-566).

Keywords: Amalgam, Apicectomy, Bacterial Leakage, Endodontic Surgery, Follow-Up, Glass-Ionomer Cement, IRM, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mineral Trioxide Aggregate, MTA, Periradicular Surgery, RCT, Research, Root-End Filling, Root-End Resection

? da Rosa, W.L.D., Lund, R.G., Piva, E. and da Silva, A.F. (2013), The effectiveness of current dentin desensitizing agents used to treat dental hypersensitivity: A systematic review. *Quintessence International*, **44** (7), 535-546.

Full Text: 2013\Qui Int44, 535.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Dontin desensitizing agents are used in the treatment of dentin hypersonsitivity, which is defined as a painful response in the exposed dentin to stimuli that are thermal, evaporative, tactile, osmotic, or chemical. A systemtic review was conducted to analyze the clinical effectiveness of current desensitizer with at least 3 months of follow-up. Method and Materials: Eight electronic databases were searched: MedLine (Pubmed), Embase, Lilacs, Ibecs, Web of Science, Scopus, Scielo, and The Cochrane Library. Only those clinical trials published from 2000 to 2012 were included. Results: A total 3,029 relevant records were identified. After title and abstract examination, 2,645 articles were excluded. A data extractio form was designed and completed by reviewers from the selected studies for a retrospective comparison. From the 99 studies retrieved for detailed review, only 17 had an evaluation time of at least 3-months follow-up and fulfilled the selection criteria. Conclusion: Cervitec Plus, SE Bond & Protect Liner F, laser, and iontophoresis have shown satisfactory posttreatment results between 3 and 6 months. However, additional clinical trials are warranted to better compare the different types of treatments and their effectiveness in the longer term.

Keywords: Chemical, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Comparison, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Criteria, Data, Databases, Dental Materials, Dentifrice, Dentin Desensitizing Agents, Dentin Sensitivity, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Evaluation, Examination, Follow-Up, Gaalas Laser, Laser, Materials, Nd-Yag Laser, Placebo, Potassium-Nitrate, Records, Response, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Se, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sensitivity, Sodium-Fluoride Varnish, Systematic Review, Term, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: R & D Management

Full Journal Title: [R & D Management](R%20&%20D%20Management)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1004-8308

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, J.H., Hu, X.Y., Liu, X., Liu, X.L. and Hu, G.L. (2001), Composite index evaluation method and bibliometric index of S & T documents: Statistical comparison of S & T documents in high institutions. *R & D Management*, **13** (2), 57-63.

Full Text: [2001\R & D Man13, 57.pdf](2001\R%20&%20D%20Man13,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: Journal Evaluation indexes come from the statistic data of all the documents in the journal, so the composite index, which is the quality, index of the journal, can be used as the average index of papers in the journal, and can reflect the quality level of S&T documents.

Keywords: Composite Index, Quantitative Evaluation, Bibliometric Index of S & T Documents

? Zhao, X.N. and Jia, J.F. (2007), Analysis on the Outputs of Scientific Papers in China Based on Scientometrics. *R & D Management*, **19** (2), 113-118.

Full Text: [2007\R & D Man19, 113.pdf](2007/R%20&%20D%20Man19,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: It evaluates the scientific research status of China using scientometrics. Based on the data from the SCI & SSCI, ESI,it makes the quantitative analysis and international comparison on the research outputs of China. The results shows that the Chinese SCI & SSCI papers have an exponential increase, and the Chinese highly cited papers also have a sharp increase. But on the contrary, the increasing rate of the highly cited paper numbers is far lower than that of the SCI & SSCI paper numbers, and there are only three researchers from Chinese mainland recognized as the ISI highly cited researchers, which indicates that there are deficiencies in our research management policies, like R&D investment, government support and education system.

Keywords: SCI, SSCI, highly cited papers, scientometrics, highly cited researchers

? Zhao, X.N. and Jia, J.F. (2007), The performance evaluation method and empirical research on construction of research universities of China: Based on the view of comparative advantage characteristics. *R & D Management*, **19** (6), 108-115.

Full Text: [2007\R & D Man19, 108.pdf](2007\R%20&%20D%20Man19,%20108.pdf)

Abstract: It puts forward a new performance evaluation method, with which comparative advantage characteristics of different organizations is considered. Then it choses nine research universities as samples to make empirical research, which are constructed with priority of “985 Project” of China. Some of the analytical conclusion can be used to offer decision support for national relevant departments.

Keywords: Evaluation Method, Construction Performance, Comparative Advantage Characteristic, Research Universities

# Title: R & D Management

Full Journal Title: [R & D Management](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/radm)

ISO Abbreviated Title: R D Manage.

JCR Abbreviated Title: R&D Manage

ISSN: 0033-6807

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Blackwell Publ Ltd

Publisher Address: 108 Cowley Rd, Oxford OX4 1JF, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Business: Impact Factor 0.406,/(2001)

Management: Impact Factor 0.406,/(2001)

? Hicks, D., Martin, B.R. and Irvine, J. (1986), Bibliometric techniques for monitoring performance in technologically oriented research: The case of integrated Optics. *R & D Management*, **16** (3), 211-223.

Full Text: [1986\R & D Man16, 211.pdf](1986\R%20&%20D%20Man16,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: This paper outlines a low-cost manual-scanning approach for monitoring national and organi- zational research performance using a range of publication and citation indicators. We present the results of a case-study on integrated optics, a subfield of optical physics with potential industrial importance in that it may lead to the development of optical analogues of integrated circuits. It is argued that the assessment approach adopted may be of value in R&D management and strategic planning for both companies and government research-funding agencies.

? Miller, R. (1992), The influence of primary task on R&D laboratory evaluation: A comparative bibliometric analysis. *R & D Management*, **22** (1), 3-20.

Full Text: [1992\R & D Man22, 3.pdf](1992\R%20&%20D%20Man22,%203.pdf)

Abstract: After reviewing the various approaches to R&D evaluation, the author concludes that a taxonomic approach combining organizational and bibliometric indicators offers a valid option to assess the quality of research. Fifty-three laboratories around the world in 17 technical fields were investigated using organizational, publication and bibliometric variables. A taxonomy of six clusters of laboratories with distinct primary tasks, organizational attributes and outputs emerged. Scientific publications are by-products of research outputs. Within each cluster of laboratories, a wide range of bibliometric indicators make it possible to identify high and low performers in terms of research quality. Bibliometric indicators, it is concluded, gain by being associated with comparative organizational assessments to evaluate laboratories with similar primary tasks and scientific fields.

Keywords: Assessing Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Co-Citations, Evaluation, Indicators, Performance, Policy, Publication, Publications, Quality, R&D, Radio Astronomy, Research, Research Outputs, Research Quality, Science, Taxonomy

Ehrnberg, E. and Jacobsson, S. (1997), Indicators of discontinuous technological change: An exploratory study of two discontinuities in the machine tool industry. *R & D Management*, **27** (2), 107-126.

Full Text: [1997\R & D Man27, 107.pdf](1997\R%20&%20D%20Man27,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to explore the extent to which a set of indicators of technological and industrial change can act as warning signals for technical change. A particular kind of technical change can give a new substitute such price/performance attributes that it is taken into the reach of mass market segments. Two processes of discontinuous technical change in the machine tool industry are analysed using patent data, bibliometrics, data on new entrants, relative price changes and diffusion data. In the first case (the transition from conventional to CNC machine tools) relative prices and new entrants were the first indicators to react whilst patents and bibliometrics increased in activity in parallel with the large scale diffusion of CNC machine tools. In the second case (the transition from CNC machine tools to flexible manufacturing systems) new entrants and publishing preceded the large scale diffusion by some years. The different patterns between the two cases and between these and what can be found in the literature, suggest that more work needs to be done to understand the conditions under which changes in each of the indicators can be used as a warning signal. The paper is concluded by a brief discussion which may form the basis for some further work in that direction.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Diffusion, Indicators, Literature, Manufacturing, Patent, Patents, Publishing, Scale

Notes: UUniversity

Luwel, M., Noyons, E.C.M. and Moed, H.F. (1999), Bibliometric assessment of research performance in Flanders: Policy background and implications. *R & D Management*, **29** (2), 133-141.

Full Text: [1999\R & D Man29, 133.pdf](1999\R%20&%20D%20Man29,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: We illustrate the use of bibliometric tools in the evaluation of scientific research conducted at Flemish universities and publicly funded research organisations, and in the assessment of scientific-technological performance in Flanders in the field of information technology. We sketch the policy background of a number of studies conducted during the past 6 years in Flanders. These studies have provided useful information to evaluators and policy makers in Flanders, and have generated indirect effects on policy decisions, as their outcomes were used in the policy debate to raise relevant questions, clarify concepts or distinctions, question assumptions or to substantiate impressions.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Evaluation, Indicators, Information Technology, Research, Research Performance, Science, Scientific Research, Technology, Universities, Word Analysis

? Lin, B.W. and Chen, J.S. (2005), Corporate technology portfolios and R&D performance measures: A study of technology intensive firms. *R & D Management*, **35** (2), 157-170.

Full Text: [2005\R & D Man35, 157.pdf](2005\R%20&%20D%20Man35,%20157.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the relations between technology portfolio strategies and five commonly used research and development (RTD) performance measures. Patent and financial data of 78 US-based technology companies from 1976 to 1995 were gathered and analysed to investigate how a well-managed technology portfolio can create synergy and affect RTD performance. A technology portfolio can be characterized by its composition and technology concentration. A valuable technology portfolio that consists of patents with higher average citation made and self-citation ratio can have a positive effect on firm value. Our findings suggest that large firms may enjoy advantages for technological innovation because they can exploit synergy effects of their technology portfolios. Technology concentration strategy does not work well because firms focusing on few technology fields can experience diseconomy to patents received since high-quality patents are increasingly difficult to obtain. This paper lays the groundwork for future empirical research on technology portfolio and RTD performance.

Keywords: Citation, Diversification Strategy, Framework, Impact, Industry, Management, Patent, Patents, R&D, Research, Self-Citation, Technology, Tobins-Q

? McMillan, G.S. (2008), Mapping the invisible colleges of *R & D Management*. *R & D Management*, **38** (1), 69-83.

Full Text: [2008\R & D Man38, 69.pdf](2008\R%20&%20D%20Man38,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: R&D Management has consistently been considered one of the top technology and innovation management journals since its inaugural issue in 1970. The purpose of this paper is to use bibliometric techniques to examine R&D Management in four time periods, 1986-1990, 1991-1995, 1996-2000, and 2001-2005 in order to reveal changes in its intellectual base. Bibliometric research has illuminated the knowledge domains of several technology and innovation management journals including R&D Management Linton and Thongpapanl, but there has not previously been a comprehensive detailed analysis focused only on R&D Management. Using co-citation analysis, this paper identifies the invisible colleges (research networks) associated with publications in R&D Management. The results indicate that Cohen and Levinthal’s absorptive capacity model dominates the final two periods. The conclusions suggest how the absorptive capacity model might be more effectively utilized in future R&D Management research.

Keywords: Absorptive-Capacity, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Capacity, Co-Citation, Cocitation Analysis, Journals, Knowledge Domains, Model, Publications, R&D, Research, Techniques, Technology

? Pei, R.M. and Porter, A.L. (2011), Profiling leading scientists in nanobiomedical science: Interdisciplinarity and potential leading indicators of research directions. *R & D Management*, **41** (3), 288-306.

Full Text: [2011\R & D Man41, 288.pdf](2011\R%20&%20D%20Man41,%20288.pdf)

Abstract: Nanobiomedical science is a promising area in the application of nanotechnology. This paper profiles a group of 21 leading scientists in nanobiomedicine based on high publication rate and high citations. Comparisons with other researchers indicate that the leaders publish more in high impact journals and collaborate more extensively (team science). They reside most heavily in the United States and Western Europe. We compare their research publications using multiple indicators-Integration, Specialization and a Multidisciplinary Index. Relations among interdisciplinarity indicators generated support a three-factor model based on principles of diversity. We locate this research among the disciplines using science overlay mapping. Key term analyses, based on keywords and on natural language processing help profile the research emphases of these leading researchers. Such results could serve as leading indicators to help identify directions of future nanobio development.

Keywords: Research Collaboration, Knowledge Domains, Nanotechnology, Patterns, Productivity, Technology, Journals, Map, Multidisciplinarity, Nanoscience

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A., Ferretti, M. and Parmentola, A. (2012), An individual-level assessment of the relationship between spin-off activities and research performance in universities. *R & D Management*, **42** (3), 225-242.

Full Text: [2012\R & D Man42, 225.pdf](2012/R%20&%20D%20Man42,%20225.pdf)

Abstract: One of the most problematic aspects in the creation of spin-offs by university personnel concerns the relationship between entrepreneurial activity and research activity by researcher-entrepreneurs. The literature has expressed varying and opposing views as to the nature of the relationship, but very little has been produced to empirically legitimate one position or another. The present work proposes to address this shortcoming by exploring the relationship existing between academic spin-off generation and the research performance of enterprise founders. The study investigates whether, and to what extent, scientific performance by academic entrepreneurs is different than that of their colleagues, and if the involvement in entrepreneurial activity has an influence on the individual’s research activity. The research questions are answered by considering all spin-offs generated by Italian universities over the period 2001-2008 and evaluating, through a bibliometric approach, the scientific performance of founders relative to that of their colleagues who carry out research in the same field. The data show better scientific performance by the researcher entrepreneurs than that of their colleagues, and in addition, although there are some variations across fields, the creation of a spin-off does not seem, on average, to have negative effects on the scientific performance of the founders.

Keywords: Academic Entrepreneurship, Approach, Assessment, Bibliometric, Biotechnology, Data, Economics, Effects, Field, Firms, Generation, Growth, Knowledge, Life, Literature, Performance, Personnel, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science, Scientific Performance, Spin-Off, Universities, University, Work

# Title: RQ

Full Journal Title:

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pope, N.N. (1992), Accuracy of references in ten library science journals. *RQ*, **32** (2), 240-243.

Abstract: A study of 100 article citations from 11 library science journals showed only 45 article citations that were completely free of errors, while 11 had major errors--i.e., errors preventing or hindering location of the reference--and the remaining 44 had minor errors. Citation accuracy in library science journals appears similar to accuracy in other disciplines. (15 references) (EA)

Keywords: Medical Journals

# Title: Radiation Oncology

Full Journal Title: Radiation Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Niyazi, M., Maihoefer, C., Krause, M., Rodel, C., Budach, W. and Belka, C. (2011), Radiotherapy and “new” drugs-new side effects? *Radiation Oncology*, **6**, Article Number: 177.

Full Text: [2011\Rad Onc6, 177.pdf](2011\Rad%20Onc6,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: Background and purpose: Targeted drugs have augmented the cancer treatment armamentarium. Based on the molecular specificity, it was initially believed that these drugs had significantly less side effects. However, currently it is accepted that all of these agents have their specific side effects. Based on the given multimodal approach, special emphasis has to be placed on putative interactions of conventional cytostatic drugs, targeted agents and other modalities. The interaction of targeted drugs with radiation harbours special risks, since the awareness for interactions and even synergistic toxicities is lacking. At present, only limited is data available regarding combinations of targeted drugs and radiotherapy. This review gives an overview on the current knowledge on such combined treatments. Materials and methods: Using the following MESH headings and combinations of these terms pubmed database was searched: Radiotherapy and cetuximab/trastuzumab/panitumumab/nimotuzumab, bevacizumab, sunitinib/sorafenib/lapatinib/gefitinib/erlotinib/sirolimus, thalidomide/lenalidomide as well as erythropoietin. For citation crosscheck the ISI Web of Science database was used employing the same search terms. Results: Several classes of targeted substances may be distinguished: Small molecules including kinase inhibitors and specific inhibitors, antibodies, and anti-angiogenic agents. Combination of these agents with radiotherapy may lead to specific toxicities or negatively influence the efficacy of RT. Though there is only little information on the interaction of molecular targeted radiation and radiotherapy in clinical settings, several critical incidents are reported. Conclusions: The addition of molecular targeted drugs to conventional radiotherapy outside of approved regimens or clinical trials warrants a careful consideration especially when used in conjunction in hypo-fractionated regimens. Clinical trials are urgently needed in order to address the open question in regard to efficacy, early and late toxicity.

Keywords: Advanced Pancreatic-Cancer, Advanced Rectal-Cancer, Antibodies, Approach, Cancer, Cancer Treatment, Cell Lung-Cancer, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Conventional, Data, Database, Diagnosed Glioblastoma-Multiforme, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Erythropoietin, Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor, Growth-Factor Receptor, Her2-Positive Breast-Cancer, Information, Interaction, ISI, Knowledge, Late Toxicity, Lead, Locally Advanced Head, Mesh, Methods, Modalities, Molecular Targeted Drugs, Open, Phase-I Trial, Purpose, Radiation, Radiotherapy, Recurrent Malignant Gliomas, Review, Risks, Science, Side Effects, Specificity, TKI, Toxicity, Treatment, Web, Web of Science

? Gillan, C., Briggs, K., Pazos, A.G., Maurus, M., Harnett, N., Catton, P. and Wiljer, D. (2012), Barriers to accessing radiation therapy in Canada: A systematic review. *Radiation Oncology*, **7**, Article Number: 167.

Full Text: [2012\Rad Onc7, 167.pdf](2012/Rad%20Onc7,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Radiation therapy (RT) is effective treatment for curing and palliating cancer, yet concern exists that not all Canadians for whom RT is indicated receive it. Many factors may contribute to suboptimal use of RT. A review of recent Canadian literature was undertaken to identify such barriers. Methods: MEDLINE, CINAHL, and EMBase databases were used to search keywords relating to barriers to accessing or utilizing RT in Canada. Collected abstracts were reviewed independently. Barriers identified in relevant articles were categorized as relating to the health systems, patient socio-demographic, patient factors, or provider factors contexts and thematic analysis performed for each context. Results: 535 unique abstracts were collected. 75 met inclusion criteria. 46 (61.3%) addressed multiple themes. The most cited barriers to accessing RT when indicated were patient age (n = 26, 34.7%), distance to treatment centre (n = 23, 30.7%), wait times (n = 22, 29.3%), and lack of physician understanding about the use of RT (n = 16, 21.6%). Conclusions: Barriers to RT are reported in many areas. The role of provider factors and the lack of attention to patient fears and mistrust as potential barriers were unexpected findings demanding further attention. Solutions should be sought to overcome identified barriers facilitating more effective cancer care for Canadians.

Keywords: Access To Treatment, Age, Analysis, Barriers, Benchmarking Approach, Breast-Cancer Radiotherapy, Canada, Cancer, Care, Context, Criteria, Databases, Endometrial Cancer, General-Population, Health, Health Systems, Initial Management, Literature, Lung-Cancer, MEDLINE, Palliative Radiotherapy, Physician, Potential, Prostate-Cancer, Radiation, Radiation Therapy, Rapid Response Radiotherapy, Recent, Referral, Results, Review, Role, Systematic Review, Systems, Therapy, Treatment, Understanding, Utilization, Wait Times, Wait Times

# Title: Radiologia

Full Journal Title: Radiologia

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bordons, M., Morillo, F., Fernandez, M.T. and Gomez, I. (2006), The internationalization of scientific production in the fields of radiology and neuroimaging in Spain (1996-2003). *Radiologia*, **48** (3), 137-146.

Abstract: The situation of Research in radiology in Spain is analysed by examining the number of publications by Spanish authors in main stream international journals. The scientific production of Spanish researchers in journals included in the Science Citation Index (SCI) under the headings “Radiology, Nuclear Medicine, and Medical Imaging” and “Neuroimaging” during the years 1996-2003. During this period the scientific production in these fields comprised 1,562 documents (3.5% of the total production for Spanish clinical medicine); scientific production in these fields increased by 40% in this period in comparison to 24% for all clinical medicine. The bulk of the production was concentrated in the autonomous communities of Catalonia (35%), Madrid (28%), and Valencia (10%). The autonomous communities of Navarra and Cantabria had a high relative production after the results were adjusted for population. The healthcare sector is the most active, with the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, the Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, and the Hospital Vall d’Hebron being outstanding in that they not only lead the country in the number of publications but also publish more in journals with high impact factors. Among centers other than hospitals, the Center for Research in Energy, the Environment, and Technologies (CIEMAT) and the Medical School of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid are the most important. A high degree of collaboration is evident: 68% of the documents were produced by more than one institution, foreign centers were involved in 20%, and the documents were signed by an average of six authors. Conclusions. In summary, the data show that Spanish radiological research is becomin increasingly international, although this process is still in the initial stage, with the percentage of documents published in the most prestigious journals for this specialty being lower than in other disciplines. The relative activity and production of Spain is slightly below the average of the European Union, but the country shows a rising trend for both production and impact.

Keywords: Autonomous, Barcelona, Clinical, Collaboration, Comparison, Country, Data, European Union, Hospitals, Impact, Impact Factors, International, Internationalization, Journals, Lead, Medicine, Population, Publications, Radiology, Research, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, Sector, Spain, Specialty, Stream, Trend

# Title: Radiology

Full Journal Title: [Radiology](http://radiology.rsna.org/content/by/year)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Radiology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Radiology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

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? Siegelman, S.S. (1988), The cat’s meow: The most frequently cited papers in *Radiology* 1955-1986. *Radiology*, **168** (2), 414-420.

Full Text: [1988\Radiology168, 414.pdf](1988\Radiology168,%20414.pdf)

? Bipat, S., van Leeuwen, M.S., Comans, E.F.I., Pijl, M.E.J., Bossuyt, P.M.M., Zwinderman, A.H. and Stoker, J. (2005), Colorectal liver metastases: CT, MR imaging, and PET for diagnosis - Meta-analysis. *Radiology*, **237** (1), 123-131.

Full Text: [2005\Radiology237, 123.pdf](2005\Radiology237,%20123.pdf)

Abstract: PURPOSE: To perform a meta-analysis to obtain sensitivity estimates of computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance (MR) imaging and fluorine 18 fluorodeoxy-, glucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET) for detection of colorectal liver metastases on per-patient and per-lesion bases. MATERIALS and METHODS: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and CANCERLIT, databases and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews were searched for including original articles published from January 1990 to December 2003. Criteria for inclusion of articles were as follows: Articles were reported in the English German or,, French language; CT, MR imaging, or FDG PET was performed to identify and characterize colorectal liver metastases; histopathologic analysis (surgery, biopsy, or autopsy), intraoperative observation (manual palpatation, intraoperative ultrasonography [US]), and/or follow-up US was the reference standard; and data were sufficient for calculation of true-positive or false-negative values. A random-effects linear regression model was used to obtain sensitivity estimates in assessment of liver metastases. RESULTS: of 165 identified relevant articles, 61 fulfilled all inclusion criteria Sen. sitivity estimates on a per-patient basis for nonhelical CT, helical CT, 1.5-T MR imaging, and FDG PET were 60.2%, 64.7%, 75.8%, and 94.6%, respectively; FDG PET was the most accurate modality. On a per-lesion basis, sensitivity estimates for nonhelical CT, helical CT, 1.0-T MR imaging, 1.5-T MR imaging, and FDG PET were 52.3%, 63.8%, 66.1%, 64.4%, and 75.9%, respectively; nonhelical CT had lowest sensitivity. Estimates of gadolinium-enhanced MR imaging and superparamagnetic iron oxide (SPIO)-enhanced MR imaging were significantly better, compared with nonenhanced MR imaging (P =.019 and P <.001, respectively) and with helical CT with 45 g of iodine or less (P =.02 and P <.001, respectively). For lesions of I cm or larger, SPIO-enhanced MR imaging was the most accurate modality (P <.001). CONCLUSION: FDG PET had significantly higher sensitivity on a per-patient basis, compared with that of the other modalities, but not on a per-lesion basis. Sensitivity estimates for MR imaging with contrast agent were significantly superior to those for helical CT with 45 g of iodine or less. (c) RSNA, 2005.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Cochrane, Computed Tomography, Computed-Tomography, CT, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Embase, FDG-PET, Follow-Up, Hepatic Lesion Detection, Imaging, Iron, Liver Metastases, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Observation, Operating Characteristic Analysis, Peripheral Arterial-Disease, PET, Phase Helical CT, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Pulse-Inversion US, Science, Sensitivity, Superparamagnetic-Iron-Oxide, Surgery, Systematic, Ultrasonography, US, Web of Science, Whole-Body PET

? Miguel-Dasit, A., Marti-Bonmati, L., Aleixandre, R., Sanfeliu, P. and Bautista, D. (2006), Publication of material presented at radiologic meetings: Authors’ country and international collaboration. *Radiology*, **239** (2), 521-528.

Full Text: [2006\Radiology239, 521.pdf](2006\Radiology239,%20521.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To estimate the influence of the authors’ country and collaboration on the probability of subsequent full publication of material from oral presentations at the 2000 European Congress of Radiology (ECR). Materials and Methods: After searching the MEDLINE database for articles published between 2000 and 2003, all articles that originated from presentations at the ECR in 2000 and were published in journals indexed in the Journal Citation Report were evaluated. Relative likelihood of full publication depending on the country in which an abstract originated was compared with that of Austria, which is the host country of the ECR. The X-2 test was used to compare publication rates according to country of origin and collaboration. The median and interquartile range of the impact factor of publications according to country of origin and collaboration in the abstract were analyzed by using the Kruskal-Wallis test. The percentage of articles published in journals ranked in the top quartile (top 25% of journals according to impact factor) was calculated. Results: of 1020 presentations, 403 articles (39%) with significant (P <.001) variations according to country of origin were identified. Studies originating from the United States had the highest percentage of full publication (62%; relative likelihood, 1.41), median impact factor (4.5), and percentage of articles in the top quartile (54%). Radiology was the top quartile journal, with the most articles published (60%). Impact factor differed according to country of origin (P <.001). Abstracts submitted with collaboration between (a) European countries and countries outside of Europe (other than the United States) and (b) different European countries had the highest publication rates (83% and 52%, respectively; P = .03). Conclusion: The country of origin of an abstract was useful in predicting the chances of full publication of the abstract, with the United States having the highest publication rate. Authors were more likely to publish an article if it had been prepared with international collaboration. (c) RSNA, 2006.

Keywords: Abstracts, Austria, Authors, Bias, Cardiology, Citation, Clinical Research, Collaboration, Congress, Country, Country of Origin, Database, Europe, Host, Impact, Impact Factor, Influence, International, Journal, Journals, Meetings, Oral, Origin, P, Publication, Publication Rate, Publication Rates, Publications, Rates, Society, Subsequent Publication, United States

? Krestin, G.P. (2008), Evaluating the quality of radiology research: What are the rules of the game? *Radiology*, **249** (2), 418-424.

Full Text: [2008\Radiology249, 418.pdf](2008\Radiology249,%20418.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Departments, Impact Factor, Innovation, Performance, Research, Science, Scientific-Research

? Krug, B., Crott, R., Lonneux, M., Baurain, J.F., Pirson, A.S. and Borght, T.V. (2008), Role of PET in the initial staging of cutaneous malignant melanoma: Systematic review. *Radiology*, **249** (3), 836-844.

Full Text: [2008\Radiology249, 836.pdf](2008\Radiology249,%20836.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To calculate summary estimates of the diagnostic performance of fluorine 18 fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomographic (PET) imaging in the initial staging of cutaneous malignant melanoma (CMM), following the new American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging classification on per-patient and per- lesion bases. Materials and Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews databases, and reference lists of reviews and included papers were searched, without any language restrictions, for relevant articles published before March 2007. Two reviewers independently assessed study eligibility and methodologic quality by using the quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies checklist. A pooled random effect was estimated and a fixed coefficient regression model was used to explore the existing heterogeneity. Results: Twenty-eight studies involving 2905 patients met the inclusion criteria. The pooled estimates of FDG PET for the detection of metastasis in the initial staging of CMM were sensitivity, 83% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 81%, 84%); specificity, 85% (95% CI: 83%, 87%); positive likelihood ratio (LR), 4.56 (95% CI: 3.12, 6.64); negative LR, 0.27 (95% CI: 0.18, 0.40); and diagnostic odds ratio, 19.8 (95% CI: 10.8, 36.4). Results from eight studies suggested that FDG PET was associated with 33% disease management changes (range, 15%-64%). Conclusion: There is good preliminary evidence that FDG PET is useful for the initial staging of patients with CMM, especially as adjunctive role in AJCC stages III and IV, to help detect deep soft-tissue, lymph node, and visceral metastases. FDG PET-computed tomographic imaging seemed to be more precise than PET alone, as suggested by four eligible studies. Further evaluation by using a well-designed prospective study, with clinical outcome-focused measures and cost effectiveness analysis, is needed to clarify the appropriate role of FDG PET in CMM staging. (C) RSNA, 2008.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Assessment, Cancer, Cochrane, Cost-Effectiveness, Database, Databases, Diagnostic-Test Accuracy, Disease, Disease Management, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, F-18-FDG PET, FDG-PET, Follow-Up, II Melanoma, Imaging, Likelihood Ratio, Lymph-Node, Management, MEDLINE, Melanoma, Metastatic Melanoma, Methods, Model, Papers, Pet, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Prospective Study, Ratio, Review, Routine Use, Science, Sensitivity, Sentinel Node Biopsy, Soft Tissue, Specificity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Durieux, V. and Gevenois, P.A. (2010), Bibliometric indicators: Quality measurements of scientific publication. *Radiology*, **255** (2), 342-351.

Full Text: [2010\Radiology255, 342.pdf](2010\Radiology255,%20342.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometrics is a set of mathematical and statistical methods used to analyze and measure the quantity and quality of books, articles, and other forms of publications. There are three types of bibliometric indicators: quantity indicators, which measure the productivity of a particular researcher; quality indicators, which measure the quality (or “performance”) of a researcher’s output; and structural indicators, which measure connections between publications, authors, and areas of research. Bibliometric indicators are especially important for researchers and organizations, as these measurements are often used in funding decisions, appointments, and promotions of researchers. As more and more scientific discoveries occur and published research results are read and then quoted by other researchers, bibliometric indicators are becoming increasingly important. This article provides an overview of the currently used bibliometric indicators and summarizes the critical elements and characteristics one should be aware of when evaluating the quantity and quality of scientific output. (C) RSNA, 2010.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Books, Characteristics, Citations, Eigenfactor(TM) Metrics, Funding, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact Factor, Indicators, Journals, Methods, Productivity, Publications, Radiology Research, Research, Research Articles, Research Results, Researchers, Science, Scientific Output

? Eisenberg, R.L., Ngo, L., Boiselle, P.M. and Bankier, A.A. (2011), Honorary authorship in radiologic research articles: Assessment of frequency and associated factors. *Radiology*, **259** (2), 479-486.

Full Text: [2011\Radiology259, 479.pdf](2011\Radiology259,%20479.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To quantify the frequency of perceived honorary authorship in radiologic journals and to identify specific factors that increase its prevalence. Materials and Methods: This study qualified for exempt status by the institutional review board. An electronic survey was sent to first authors of all original research articles published in Radiology and European Radiology over 3 years. Questions included guidelines used for determining authorship, contributions of coauthors, the perception of honorary authorship, and demographic information. Univariable analysis of sample proportions was performed by using chi(2) tests. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to assess the independent factors that were associated with the probability of perceiving honorary authorship. Results: of the 392 (29.3%) of 1338 first authors who responded to the survey, 102 (26.0%) perceived that one or more coauthors did not make sufficient contributions to merit being included as an author. of the 392 respondents, 231 (58.9%) stated that one or more coauthors performed only “nonauthor” tasks according to International Committee of Medical Journal Editors criteria. Factors associated with an increased first-author perception of honorary authorship included lower academic rank (adjusted odds ratio [OR]: 2.89; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.66, 5.06), as well as working in an environment in which the section or department head was automatically listed as an author (adjusted OR: 3.80; 95% CI: 2.13, 6.79). The percentage of honorary authorship was significantly higher (P = .019) among respondents who did not follow journal requirements for authorship. Conclusion: The rate of perceived honorary authorship (overall, 26.0%) was substantially more frequent among respondents of lower academic rank and in those working in an environment in which their section or department head was automatically listed as an author. (C) RSNA, 2011.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Confidence, Criteria, Disclosure, Editors, Environment, First, Fraud, Gift Authorship, Guidelines, Honorary Authorship, Information, Interval, Journal, Journals, Logistic Regression, Models, Odds Ratio, P, Perception, Prevalence, Rank, Regression, Research, Review, Statements, Survey

? Kressel, H.Y. and Dixon, A.K. (2011), Where is the honor in honorary authorship? *Radiology*, **259** (2), 324-327.

Full Text: [2011\Radiology259, 324.pdf](2011\Radiology259,%20324.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Authorship, Coin, Criteria, Fulfillment, Journals, Radiology

? Eisenberg, R.L., Ngo, L., Boiselle, P.M. and Bankier, A.A. (2011), Honorary authorship: A hawk hovers over the lower-rank academic response. *Radiology*, **261** (3), 997.

Full Text: [2011\Radiology259, 997.pdf](2011\Radiology259,%20997.pdf)

Keywords: Authorship

? Liang, W.J. (2011), Honorary authorship: A hawk hovers over the lower-rank academic. *Radiology*, **261** (3), 996-997.

Full Text: [2011\Radiology259, 996.pdf](2011\Radiology259,%20996.pdf)

Keywords: Authorship

? Lim, K.J., Yoon, D.Y., Yun, E.J., Seo, Y.L., Baek, S., Gu, D.H., Yoon, S.J., Han, A., Ku, Y.J. and Kim, S.S. (2012), Characteristics and trends of radiology research: A survey of original articles published in *AJR* and *Radiology* between 2001 and 2010. *Radiology*, **264** (3), 796-802.

Full Text: [2012\Radiology264, 796.pdf](2012/Radiology264,%20796.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To determine the characteristics and trends of the original articles published in two major American radiology journals, AJR American Journal of Roentgenology (AJR) and Radiology, between 2001 and 2010. Materials and Methods: This was a retrospective bibliometric analysis that did not involve human subjects and was exempt from institutional review board approval. All 6542 original articles published in AJR and Radiology between 2001 and 2010 were evaluated. The following information was abstracted from each article: radiologic subspecialty, radiologic technique used, type of research, sample size, study design, statistical analysis, study outcome, declared funding, number of authors, affiliation of the first author, and country of the first author. In addition, all the variables examined were presented along with the trend over time. Results: The most common subspecialty of study was abdominal (1219 of 6542, 18.6%), followed by vascular/interventional (804 of 6542, 12.3%). A total of 3744 (57.2%) original articles used magnetic resonance (MR) imaging or computed tomography (CT), 5495 (84.1%) were clinical research articles, 3060 (46.8%) had sample size of more than 50, 4087 (62.5%) were retrospective, 4714 (72.1%) performed statistical analysis, 6225 (95.2%) showed positive study outcome, 4784 (73.1%) were not funded, 3942 (60.3%) had four to seven authors, and 5731 (87.6%) were written by the primary author who was from a department of radiology or radiology-related specialties. The United States published 45.5% (2975 of 6542) of the articles, followed by Japan (n = 525, 8.0%), Germany (n = 485, 7.4%), and South Korea (n = 455, 7.0%). In the time trend analysis, the following variables showed a significantly positive trend: cardiac subspecialty, CT and MR imaging as the radiologic techniques, type of research as other (nonbasic, nonclinical), sample size of more than 50, four to seven as the number of authors, medicine-related department of the first author, and South Korea and Italy as countries of the first author. On the other hand, pediatric subspecialty, combined (basic and clinical) type of research, and number of authors fewer than four showed a significantly negative trend. Conclusion: The bibliometric analysis of the AJR and Radiology journals with articles published between 2001 and 2010 revealed characteristics and trends of the current radiology research that may provide useful information to researchers and editorial staff in radiology. (C) RSNA, 2012.

Keywords: Abdominal, Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Research, Computed Tomography, Country, CT, Design, First, Frequency, Funding, Germany, Human, Imaging, Impact, Information, Italy, Japan, Journal, Journals, Korea, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, MR, MR Imaging, Outcome, Pediatric, Primary, Radiology, Research, Review, Sample Size, Size, South Korea, Statistical Analysis, Study Design, Techniques, Time Trend, Trend, Trend Analysis, Trends, United States

? Walther, S., Schueler, S., Tackmann, R., Schuetz, G.M., Schlattmann, P. and Dewey, M. (2014), Compliance with STARD checklist among studies of coronary CT angiography: Systematic review. *Radiology*, **271** (1), 74-86.

Full Text: 2014\Radiology271, 74.pdf

Abstract: Evidence-Based Practice 74 1To determine the compliance of prospective diagnostic accuracy studies investigating computed tomographic (CT) coronary angiography with Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy (STARD) guidelines. Relevant studies were identified by means of a systematic literature search that included the MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Institute for Scientific Information Web of Science databases. Prospective studies that compared CT with conventional coronary angiography for the evaluation of the coronary arteries were included. STARD compliance was assessed by three independent investigators using 21 of the original 25 STARD checklist items. Items with the qualifier “if done” (items 13, 23, and 24) were excluded because they were not applicable to all studies. Owing to the inclusion criteria, all studies fulfilled item 9; therefore, this item was excluded as well. The correlation between the total score and multiple variables was tested with a linear regression model. One hundred thirty studies published in 44 scientific journals were included in the analysis. There was a significant correlation between the year of publication and STARD-adopting versus non-STARD-adopting journals, with the total STARD score based on a linear regression model. Studies published in STARD-adopting journals showed a significantly higher total STARD score than those published in nonadopting journals (15.4 +/- 2.7 vs 14.1 +/- 2.7; P = .018). Linear regression analysis yielded an increase in the total STARD score of 0.30 points (95% confidence interval: 0.03, 0.57; P = .031) per year. Adequate reporting of individual items varied between 17% (item 20b) and 97% (item 1). The overall compliance with reporting guidelines of prospective diagnostic accuracy studies of CT coronary angiography is moderate to good, and STARD-adopting journals have greater STARD compliance than nonadopting journals. (C) RSNA, 2013.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Angiography, Aortic-Valve Stenosis, Arteries, Compliance, Confidence, Conventional, Correlation, Criteria, CT, Databases, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Dual-Source CT, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence Based Practice, Guidelines, Heart-Rate-Variability, High-Risk Patients, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Intermediate Pretest Likelihood, Interval, Journals, Linear Regression, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Model, Multislice Computed-Tomography, P, Prospective, Publication, Radiation-Dose Reduction, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Regression, Regression Analysis, Regression Model, Reporting, Review, Science, Scientific Journals, Single-Center Experience, Stable Angina-Pectoris, Standards, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Radiology and Oncology

Full Journal Title: Radiology and Oncology

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Notes: JJournal

Musek, M., Oven, M. and Južnič, P. (2003), Ten years of the journal *Radiology and Oncology* some bibliometric evaluations. *Radiology and Oncology*, **37** (3), 141-153.

Full Text: [2003\Rad Onc37, 141.pdf](2003\Rad%20Onc37,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Bibliometrics and its methods are a useful set of tools for analysing a scientific journal’s relative position in the field. By measuring different quantitative data and comparing them with other journals in the field, certain decisions can be made as to the future of the journal. Objectives and methods. We thought as appropriate to take last ten years of Radiology and Oncology (1992-2001) and put that content to double scrutiny: first, by applying various quantitative measurements to the journal’s content to get a more objective picture of the whole and of its development in the past ten years; then by additionally comparing it to another international journal from the field and of similar orientation, Neoplasma, to illustrate if differences and/or similarities between the two are in favour of or detriment to Radiology and Oncology. Results and conclusion. Results show that Radiology and Oncology has been progressing in the right direction, but that extra efforts should be made by the editors and the editorial board to attract more articles per issue and to gradually increase the share of experimental articles to boost its impact in the field. Also, to improve its visibility, editors, reviewers and also authors that publish in Radiology and Oncology could consider citing the articles published in this journal, in the articles published elsewhere, when appropriate.

Keywords: Radiology, Medical Oncology, Periodicals, Bibliometrics

# Title: Radiotherapy and Oncology

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? Ruano-Ravina, A., Ortega, R.A. and Guedea, F. (2008), Intraoperative radiotherapy in pancreatic cancer: A systematic review. *Radiotherapy and Oncology*, **87** (3), 318-325.

Full Text: [2008\Rad Onc87, 318.pdf](2008/Rad%20Onc87,%20318.pdf)

Abstract: Background and purpose: Intraoperative radiotherapy (IORT) has been considered for treatment of pancreas cancer since local recurrence rates are very high. This study assesses the efficacy and safety of IORT in pancreatic cancer. Materials and methods: We conducted a systematic review of scientific literature from January 1995 to February 2007, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science and HTA (Health Technology Assessment). By applying a series of inclusion criteria, two independent reviewers selected those studies in which a minimum of 30 patients received IORT and which furnished survival results based on a minimum 3-month follow-up. Results: Fourteen papers were included, one was an IORT assessment report, 5 were cohort studies, and the remaining 8 were case series studies, 2 of which belonged to the same series. In general, these studies showed that IORT could slightly increase survival among patients with pancreatic cancer in localized stages. However, the results were not conclusively in favor of IORT in the case of pancreatic cancer in locally advanced and metastatic stages. There were no published studies that assessed quality of life. Conclusions: There is no clear evidence to indicate that IORT is more effective than other therapies in treating pancreatic cancer in locally advanced and metastatic stages. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Assessment, Cancer, Carcinoma, Case Series, Cohort Studies, Curative Resection, Efficacy, Follow-Up, Health, Intraoperative Radiotherapy, ISI, Literature, Mortality, Pancreas Neoplasm, Pancreatic Cancer, Papers, Quality of Life, Radiation-Therapy, Radiotherapy, Recurrence, Review, Safety, Science, Surgical Resection, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

? Niyazi, M., Siefert, A., Schwarz, S.B., Ganswindt, U., Kreth, F.W., Tonn, J.C. and Belka, C. (2011), Therapeutic options for recurrent malignant glioma. *Radiotherapy and Oncology*, **98** (1), 1-14.

Full Text: [2011\Rad Onc98, 1.pdf](2011/Rad%20Onc98,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background and purpose: Despite the given advances in neuro-oncology most patients with high grade malignant glioma ultimately fail locally or locoregionally. In parallel with improvements of initial treatment options, several salvage strategies have been elucidated and already entered clinical practice. Aim of this article is to review the current status of salvage strategies in recurrent high grade glioma. Material and methods: Using the following MESH headings and combinations of these terms the PUBMED database was searched: “Glioma”, “Recurrence”, “Neoplasm Recurrence, Local”, “Radiosurgery”, “Brachytherapy”, “Neurosurgical Procedures” and “Drug Therapy”. For citation crosscheck the ISI Web of Science database was used employing the same search terms. In parallel, the abstracts of ASCO 2008-2009 were analyzed accordingly. Results: Currently the following options for salvage entered clinical practice: re-resection, re-irradiation (stereotactic radiosurgery, (hypo-)fractionated (stereotactic) radiotherapy, interstitial brachytherapy) or single/poly-chemotherapy schedules including new dose-intensified or alternative treatment protocols employing targeted drugs. Re-operation is associated with high morbidity and mortality, however, is an option in a highly selected patient cohort. Since toxicity has been overestimated, re-irradiation is an increasingly used option with precise fractionated radiotherapy being the most optimal technique. On average, time to secondary progression is in the range of several months. Conventional chemotherapy regimens also improve time to secondary progression; however the efficacy is only modest and treatment-related toxicities like myelo-suppression occur very frequently. Molecular targeted agents/kinases are undergoing clinical testing; however no final recommendations can be made. Conclusions: Currently, several re-treatment options with only modest efficacy exist. The relative value of each approach compared to other options is unknown as well as it remains open which sequence of modalities should be chosen. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved. Radiotherapy and Oncology 98 (2011) 1-14.

Keywords: Anaplastic Astrocytoma, Bevacizumab, Bevacizumab Plus Irinotecan, Brain-Tumor Consortium, Chemotherapy, Citation, Di-Neuro-Oncologia, Drugs, Efficacy, Fractionated Stereotactic Radiosurgery, High-Grade Glioma, Interstitial Photodynamic Therapy, ISI, Malignant Glioma, Morbidity, Mortality, Oncology, Phase-II Trial, Practice, Prognostic-Factors, Progression, Radiotherapy, Recurrence, Relapse, Review, Science, Temozolomide, Temozolomide-Refractory Glioblastoma, Toxicity, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Rae-Revista de Administracao de Empresas

Full Journal Title: Rae-Revista de Administraçãode Empresas

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Francisco, E.D. (2011), Rae-Eletronica: Exploration of archive in the light of bibliometrics, geoanalysis and social network. *Rae-Revista de Administração de Empresas*, **51** (3), 280-306.

Full Text: [2011\Rae-Rev Adm Emp51, 280.pdf](2011\Rae-Rev%20Adm%20Emp51,%20280.pdf)

Abstract: This study explores the entire archive of RAE-eletronica, consisting of 240 articles in 18 editions, from 2002 to 2010, using techniques of bibliometrics, social network analysis and geographic analysis. It analyzes the content, involving titles, keywords, summary and body of texts; collaboration between authors and institutions; most influential journals and conferences, and citations and self-citations involving authorship and references. It concludes that the RAE-eletronica collection largely reflects the characteristics of the universe of recent academic administration production in Brazil, due to the greater influence of RAE and international journals, and Anpad conferences. Highlights are FGV-EAESP, USP and UFRGS as the most influential institutions of the collection. Terms like “company”, “organization” and “work” are among the most mentioned in the texts, while “management” is the most frequent keyword. The combined use of the techniques explored in this article leverages its appropriation to other sets of articles and scientific fields.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Citations, Co-Authorships, Collaboration, Geographic Analysis, Journals, Rae-Eletronica, Social Network Analysis

? Leal, R.P.C., Almeida, V.D.E. and Bortolon, P.M. (2013), Brazilian scientific production in finance in the period 2000-2010. *Rae-Revista de Administração de Empresas*, **53** (1), 46-55.

Full Text: [2013\Rae-Rev Adm Emp53, 46.pdf](2013/Rae-Rev%20Adm%20Emp53,%2046.pdf)

Abstract: This article conducts a quantitative and qualitative appraisal of the bibliography of financial articles published in 11 Brazilian scientific journals, through surveys into the question of co-authorships and other priority areas, together with an analysis of the productivity of authors. The issue of co-authorships became a dominant feature of the inquiry. The most common areas were corporate finance and investment management, and this reflects the large amount of data supplied by publicly traded companies, although it means that others were neglected. The production of literature is concentrated in the hands of a few people in the South-East of the country and is lower than what was predicted by the bibliometric theory. A large majority of authors only published one article and only 5% published five or more. The international articles of the most prolific authors are largely found in “low impact” periodicals. The lack of innovation, either of a theoretical or methodological kind, prevents international publications from having a significant effect. The assessments of seems to stimulate the formation of partnerships, but new incentives are recommended to ensure the level of development is aligned with that of more advanced countries.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessments, Authors, Authors On Finance Productivity, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Brazilian Scientific Articles, Brazilian Scientific Journals, Capes, Country, Data, Development, Feature, Financial Literature, Financial Periodicals, Incentives, Innovation, International, International Articles, Journals, Literature, Management, Partnerships, Periodicals, Production, Productivity, Publications, Qualitative, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Surveys, Theoretical, Theory

? Mazzon, J.A. and Hernandez, J.M.D. (2013), Brazilian scientific production in marketing in the period 2000-2009. *Rae-Revista de Administração de Empresas*, **53** (1), 67-80.

Full Text: [2013\Rae-Rev Adm Emp53, 67.pdf](2013/Rae-Rev%20Adm%20Emp53,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyzes the volume of Brazilian scientific production in Marketing published in the period 2000-2009 in BAR, RAC, RAE, RAM, RAUSP and Read periodicals and in the proceedings of EnANPAD and the (EMA). When the results were compared with those obtained by Vieira (2003) in the past decade, there was found to be an increase of 368% in the number of published papers. The number of articles published in the proceedings (81.1%) is still much higher than the number of articles published in periodicals (18.9%). Approximately 65% of the authors published only one paper in the conferences. Consumer Behavior is still the most common subject (29%). The average number of authors per paper increased from 1.7 to 2.3 and the concentration of articles produced by the top five most productive schools declined from 62.5% to 49.6%. The average number of citations per article increased from 21.6 to 37.4 but the average number of citations of Brazilian periodicals only increased from 2.0 to 2.5. The study concludes by forecasting the evolution of scientific production in the area of Marketing.

Keywords: Authors, Behavior, Bibliometrics Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Concentration, Conference Proceedings, Conferences, Consumer Research, Evolution, Forecasting, Journals, Papers, Periodicals, Production, Rae, Scientific Production, Volume

? de Mascena, K.M.C., Figueiredo, F.C. and Boaventura, J.M.G. (2013), Clusters and LPA’s: Bibliometric analysis of national publications from 2000 to 2011. *Rae-Revista de Administração de Empresas*, **53** (5), 454-468.

Full Text: [2013\Rae-Rev Adm Emp53, 454.pdf](2013/Rae-Rev%20Adm%20Emp53,%20454.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study is to analyze scientific publications about clusters and local production arrangements (LPA’s) in Brazil from 2000 to 2011. The study was conducted in journals classified by Qualis (Capes) in the areas of Administration, Economics and Engineering, with a total of 80 papers. The analysis made it possible to identify publication characteristics regarding methodological approaches and research methods, the most cited authors, researched clusters and LPA’s and the most studied themes. A tendency was verified in recent studies: the use of theoretical approaches with greater emphasis on cooperation. It was observed that empirical research, in general, is restricted to identifying the existence of clusters in given locations and to describing them with basis on the chosen research themes. Therefore, there is an opportunity for advancing the research and for an effective contribution for theory development.

Keywords: Agglomerations, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Capes, Characteristics, Cluster, Cluster Theory, Competition, Cooperation, Development, Economics, Economies, Empirical Research, Engineering, General, Journals, Local, Local Production Arrangements, Methods, Papers, Perspective, Publication, Publication Analysis, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Methods, Scientific Publications, Theoretical, Theory, Theory Development

? Siegler, J., Biazzin, C. and Fernandes, A.R. (2014), Fragmentation of scientific knowledge in administration: A critical analysis. *Rae-Revista de Administração de Empresas*, **54** (3), 254-267.

Full Text: [2014\Rae-Rev Adm Emp54, 254.pdf](2014/Rae-Rev%20Adm%20Emp54,%20254.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to rescue the discussion of science fragmentation, exploring how this phenomenon manifests itself in Management Science and Business Administration and what its implications for the advancement of scientific knowledge. As an illustrative case, we used the interface between Operations Management and Human Resources Management fields. The methodology adopted was a bibliometric research through a structured mapping of the scientific production of these two major areas. The results indicated that both evolved independently, with little synergy, given the paucity of works found in two decades of research. The study highlights some factors that can enhance the fragmentation: epistemological views, preferences, and methodological gaps between the authors. From these findings, the study seeks to provoke reflection about the opportunities offered from the exchange between areas for the advancement of knowledge.

Keywords: Administration, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Business, Fragment, Fragmentation, Framework, Human, Human Resources Management, Impact, Interface, Knowledge, Management, Mapping, Methodology, Operations Management, Operations Management, Paradigm, Performance, Reflection, Research, Resource Management-Practices, Science, Science, Scientific Production, Supply Chain Management

# Title: Rand Journal of Economics

Full Journal Title: Rand Journal of Economics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: highly cited

? Hall, B.H., Jaffe, A. and Trajtenberg, M. (2005), Market value and patent citations. *Rand Journal of Economics*, **36** (1), 16-38.

Full Text: [2005\Rad Onc36, 16.pdf](2005\Rad%20Onc36,%2016.pdf)

Abstract: We explore the usefulness of patent citations as a measure of the “importance” of a firm’s patents, as indicated by the stock market valuation of the firm’s intangible stock of knowledge. Using patents and citations for 1963-1995, we estimate Tobin’s q equations on the ratios of R&D to assets stocks, patents to R&D, and citations to patents. We find that each ratio significantly affects market value, with an extra citation per patent boosting market value by 3%. Further findings indicate that “unpredictable” citations have a stronger effect than the predictable portion, and that self-citations are more valuable than external citations.

Keywords: Research-and-Development, Opportunity, Indicators, Inventions, Spillovers, Innovation, Output, Firms, Panel

# Title: Rangelands

Full Journal Title: Rangelands

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rangelands

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rangelands

ISSN: 0190-0528

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Botello, A., Cabezas, J., Pulgarín, A. and Escudero, J.C. (1998), A bibliometric analysis of worldwide publications on scrub. *Rangelands*, **20** (2), 19-23.

Full Text: [1998\Rangelands20, 19.pdf](1998\Rangelands20,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: In the period 1985-94, the total output of scientific papers on scrub was about 140 papers/year, with any apparent decline considered due to a lag in updating of some databases. 80% of the items were journal articles, with 86% of items representing the only published work of the author. The literature was published in a wide variety of journals with most papers published in English, followed by Spanish.

# Title: Ra-Revista de Arquitectura

Full Journal Title: Ra-Revista de Arquitectura

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1138-5596

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mingo, J.T. (2008), 10 Issues of *Ra, Revista de Arquitectura*. *Ra-Revista de Arquitectura*, **10**, 3-??.

Abstract: With this issue Ra, Revista de Arquitectura reaches its first 10. It is an appropriate moment, despite such a short history, to look back briefly. It is not about a celebration, nor a self-gratifying examination -this new issue adds nothing to the editorial line taken then, but rather serves to thank and recognise all those people who have contributed, for the great effort which it takes to create an academic journal of these characteristics in the immense publishing panorama that surrounds us. As the habitual lyrics sung and popularized by the group “Golpes Bajos”, “bad time for poetry”, that one must remember is the title of a poem by Bertold Brecht, (an expression that the Royal Academy of Language (RAE), already includes in the dictionary to explain the adjective “bad”). and it is not precisely the publications that try to bring to their pages architecture of thought, debate, or reflection, those that fill the bookcases of the bookstores. This is not a pessimistic vision, as is the poem of Brecht, rather the contrary. It seems pertinent to recover here the encouraging words of Fritz Neumeyer (Ra 6, 2004) who asserted that architecture does not truly exist for those architects obsessed with image, or objects, or intoxicated with space. Only those for whom architecture is familiar, and not alien, and who do not fall into presumptions or into sensitive aesthetics, are able to have a world view through architecture. To contribute to this effort is more than sufficient. Not long ago, a good friend of Ra, who still, paradoxically, has not published any article, vehemently encouraged us to continue, though against the grain, on this path. The first issue of the magazine was published in February of 1997 as an inseparable supplement to another one, Re, Revista de Edificacion. Re was already established, and then had reached 24 issues and at present have 36. Jose Luque Valdivia (1, 1997) and Jose Manuel Pozo (2, 1998) both coordinated the first issues. Inigo Beguiristain, under the guidance of an editorial board formed by Miguel Angel Alonso del Val, Juan M. Ochotorena and Jose Manuel Pozo, to which Mariano Gonzalez Presencio joined shortly thereafter, coordinated the next two issues (3, 1999/4, 2000). Laura Martinez de Guerenu took over the coordination of the following issue (5, 2003). Starting with issue 7, published in 2005, Maristella Casciato, Luis Fernandez Galiano, Vittorio Magnago Lampugnani, Jorge F Liernur, Carlos Montes Serrano, Stanislaus von Moos, Jose Antonio Ruiz de la Rosa and Carlos Sambricio joined the original editorial board, forming in this way a more extensive scientific commission of international reach. Since 2006, Ra is member of FAST-IP, Federation of Architectural Studies Independent Publications, a federation of non-profit academic journals, of which Future Anterior (GSAPP, Columbia University), Thresholds (Department of Architecture, MIT) and Springerin, a magazine of art and culture published in Vienna, are also members. In addition, this path has allowed its indexing, first in 2005 in the Avery Index for Architectural Periodicals, and recently, since 2007, in the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI). Both are benchmark data bases in their fields. and Ra is, at the moment, the only indexed Spanish journal of architecture of the 29 in A&HCI, along with prestigious, recognised journals with a long history such as L Architecture d’Aujourd’hui, Architectural Record, Architectural Design, Journal of Architectural Education, Lotus, A+U, ... among others. We must also recognise the work of Igone Santesteban, Elena Pena, Ana Gozalo, Izaskun Garcia Ederra, and of all the architecture student collaborators who have spent time to prepare editions of the journal. Ra began in 1997 with an editorial, the only one until now, signed by Juan Miguel Otxotorena, Dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Navarre, where the opportunities were explained, as well as the benefit of the birth of the new supplement. That text, we can say, is still totally valid today, and also printed on the flap of the cover: “Ra aspires, from here, to build an apt forum for the expression of the results of academic study and debate in relation to the diverse areas of interest in architecture and the city typical of the university vision: understanding them as cultural realities of unquestionable importance and impact and an object of careful attention, study and research. Ra seeks to serve as a channel, in particular, for the intellectual production of the departments of Theory and History, Urban Planning and Architectural Projects, although from the beginning it has been open to articles and collaborations from other professional and educational institutions. and it seeks to enhance that one perception of architecture that does not lose sight of its cultural dimension, in the widest sense of the word, the only limitation being to avoid fully descending to the publication of projects and current work in the area of design and built projects, more suitable to other publishing circles and thoroughly covered by so many other accredited, experienced and solvent magazines”. Indeed, in these 10 issues the journal has published articles from the research of the departments of Theory and History, Urban Planning and Projects at the School of Architecture at the University of Navarre (ETSAUN), and have had collaborations from researchers worldwide, some of whom have also been in the classrooms of the School. It would not be right to name here some, considering them more relevant, while forgetting so many others. At the end of this issue we provide the indexes that testify to the wide and diverse origin of all of them. Equally, the commitment to the heterogeneity of the subjects, avoiding therefore a monograph, has been fully conscious and consistent, considering it to be the best way to reflect the cultural dimension and, in a certain sense, the unorthodoxy of architecture, if we understand this as a revitalising factor and constructive value. In this issue number 10, we offer the Spanish version of “The Status of Man and His Objects: A Reading of The Human Condition” by Kenneth Frampton, given in the book that takes the title precisely from the content of the article “Labour, Work and Architecture: collected essays on architecture and design”, (Phaidon Press, London & New York, 2002). Although published originally in 1979, Frampton supervised and revised in detail the original text with Carlos Naya in attendance, selecting, in addition the images that accompany it. In “The Status of Man and His Objects: A Reading of The Human Condition”, Frampton takes as a point departure the concepts of work and tabour, public and private, that come from the reading of the well-known text by Hannah Arendt, to define the situation of architecture in the contemporary society. Ruben A. Alcolea Rodriguez, on the other hand, in “From the city to compressed air Genesis of the modern photography of architecture”, demonstrates the original, close relations between photography and architecture since the discovery of the new technique in the mid-19th century. and how photography and photographers, even better than the actual architects, after portraying the city, were able to take a better reading of modern architecture with the exhibition “Film und Foto”, organised by the German Werkbund in 1929. Luis Rojo de Castro offers a “personal reflection, free and unorthodox” about one of the trips, rather the drawings made on the trip (or redone later) by Le Corbusier, a long voyage that in 1929 would take him to South American soil and that many authors consider to be a decisive point of reflection in his theories. In “[Ideograms]. Precisions on “precisions”‘, the relationship between critical thought and the projects of the master is established from some of these drawings, full of meaning beyond the immediate or evident. Francisco Gonzilez de Canales develops in “Experiments with oneself. 1937-1959” the concept of domestic self-experimentation from the voluntary or involuntary exile of architects and artists in the middle of the last century. Some noteworthy examples, or rather pretexts are: Casa de Isla Negra by Pablo Neruda and Germin Rodriguez Arias, an exiled Spanish architect; the cabin in the middle of the Swedish forest, The Box, by Ralph Erskine; Eames House in Los Angeles; the self-built house in Sedona by Max Ernst; the Malaparte house by Adalberto Libera; the glass house by Lina Bo and Pietro M. Bardi in Sao Paulo; the house in El Pedregal by Juan O’Gorman; the also self-built house in Castlecrag by Ruth and Wilfried Lucas; and the Smithson house in Fonthill. Francisco Gomez Diaz brings us the biography and work of the exiled San Sebastian architect in Cuba, Martin Dominguez Esteban. The article “Martin Dominguez Esteban. The work of an exiled Spanish architect in Cuba” should have been part of the presentations at the VIth International Congress “History of Modern Spanish Architecture” (T6 Ediciones, 2008). In any case, the more than remarkable work of an architect who, for some of the reasons that are detailed, and until more or less recently, had gone relatively unnoticed in the history of modern Spanish architecture, is presented here. In “Two fragments of OTAYSA in the Universidad Laboral of Seville: five gymnasiums and a dying workshop”, Jose Joaquin Parra Banon thoroughly dissects the gymnasiums and a workshop in the group of educational buildings projected at the beginning of the 50s by the Oficina Tecnica de Arquitectura e Ingenieria (OTAYSA), formed by the brothers Felipe and Rodrigo Medina Benjumea, Alfonso Toro Buiza and Luis Gomez Estern, for the Universiclad Laboral of Seville. Original and recent photographs, along with original and redrawn plans, accompany the story, at times stormy, of the use and also the abandonment of this proposal, faithful to the ideas of the Modern Movement. Finally, Jose Manuel Pozo, writes “The opportunity of a Congress: reflections of a scissors”, an article on the last Congress, “History of Modern Spanish Architecture”, the VIth edition, which took place in March of 2008 under the title “Crossed Glances: exchanges between Latin America and Spain in Modern Spanish Architecture” in which recognised researchers on both sides of the Atlantic participated. Roberto Segre, Jorge F. Liernur, Carlos Ferreira Martins, Fernando Perez de Oyarzun. Enrique X. de Anda Alanis, Helio Pinon, Alberto Sato, Javier Martinez and Federico Deambrosis gave the main presentations at the congress, along with a dozen papers and a hundred attendees. There the glances exchanged between Spain and Latin America, architecture and exiled Spanish architects and the role played by Latin American editorials were presented and debated mainly. Finally, the indexes of all the articles and their published authors are included, 10 issues to date. To all, thank you very much.

Keywords: Academic, Air, America, American, Architecture, Art, Attention, Authors, Biography, Birth, Characteristics, Citation, Collaborations, Commitment, Coordination, Cuba, Cultural, Culture, Data, Design, Discovery, Dying, El, Examination, Expression, Familiar, First, Forest, Glass, Group, Guidance, Heterogeneity, History, Image, Impact, Indexing, Institutions, International, Journal, Journals, Jun, Latin America, Latin American, Limitation, Los Angeles, Meaning, New York, Open, Origin, Papers, Perception, Production, Public, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Rae, Reading, Reflection, Relations, Research, Right, Role, Society, Soil, South American, Space, Spain, Spanish, Student, Understanding, University, Value, Version, Work, World

# Title: Reading Research Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Reading Research Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Reutzel, D.R. and Mohr, K.A.J. (2015), 50 years of reading research quarterly (1965-2014): Looking back, moving forward. *Reading Research Quarterly*, **50** (1), 13-35.

Full Text: [2015\Rea Res Qua50, 13.pdf](2015/Rea%20Res%20Qua50,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: This issue of Reading Research Quarterly (RRQ) marks the journal’s golden (50th) anniversary and 200th published issue. Given this historic milestone, an understanding of the journal’s content and impact might inform its readership about the field of literacy broadly and the contribution of RRQ in particular. This study reports a content and trend analysis using a convergent parallel mixed methods design to profile the content of 50 years of RRQ. Grounded in polysystem and cultural field theories, four parallel investigative tracks afforded a complementary understanding of what the journal has published over five decades and together highlight salient aspects of the journal’s history. Analyses targeted the most frequently researched topics and populations, as well as trends in research and analysis types and most frequently cited articles. Bibliometric data add information about the status and online use of the journal as it celebrates its 50th year. In addition, a qualitative analysis of editorials complements the quantitative data to provide a panoramic retrospective that answers five research questions. Data led the researchers to identify trends that supported identification of five pillars that characterize the nature and impact of RRQ in the past and present. Recommendations are made about how RRQ might preserve its core strengths or pillars and develop new directions to expand its influence and impact. Spanish Este numero de Reading Research Quarterly (RRQ) marca su quincuagesimo aniversario y es el numero 200 en ser publicado. Dado dicho hito historico, entender el contenido y el impacto de la revista podria dejarles saber a sus lectores sobre el campo de la alfabetizacion en terminos generales y la contribucion de RRQ en particular. Este estudio trae a luz un analisis de contenido y tendencias usando un diseno de metodos paralelos mixtos que se convergen para hacer un perfil del contenido de RRQ en sus 50 anos de publicacion. Basado en la teoria de los polisistemas y en teorias del campo de culturas, se crearon cuatro vias de investigacion paralelas que dieron un entendimiento complementario de lo que la revista ha publicado en sus cinco decadas y que, en conjunto, hicieron destacar aspectos importantes en la historia de la revista. Los analisis se enfocaron en los temas de investigacion mas frecuentes y las poblaciones mas estudiadas, al igual que tendencias en la investigacion y los tipos de analisis, y los articulos mas citados. Datos bibliometricos anaden informacion sobre el estatus y el uso de la revista en linea al celebrar sus 50 anos. Ademas, un analisis de la calidad de los editoriales complementa la informacion cuantitativa para dar una retrospectiva panoramica que contesta cinco preguntas de investigacion. Los datos les permitieron a los investigadores a identificar tendencias que apoyaron la identificacion de cinco pilares que caracterizan la naturaleza y el impacto de RRQ en el pasado y el presente. Se hacen recomendaciones sobre como RRQ podria preservar sus puntos fuertes y desarrollar nuevas direcciones para expandir su influencia y su impacto. French Ce numero de Reading Research Quarterly (RRQ) marque l’anniversaire de son age d’or (50e) et constitue son 200e numero. Cette etape historique est l’occasion de presenter le contenu et l’impact du journal et d’apporter une information a son lectorat sur le champ de la litteratie en general et sur la contribution du RRQ en particulier. Cette etude comporte une analyse du contenu et de ses tendances, a partir d’un dispositif qui faisant appel a diverses methodes paralleles et convergentes afin de tracer le profil du contenu de 50 ans de RRQ. En se basant sur des theories pluri systemiques et culturelles du champ, quatre pistes d’investigation paralleles permettent de mieux comprendre ce que le journal a publie au cours de cinq decennies et eclairent simultanement les aspects saillants de son histoire. Les analyses ciblent les themes de recherche et les populations le plus souvent etudies. Des donnees bibliometriques fournissent une information sur le statut et l’utilisation en ligne de la revue alors qu’elle fete son 50e anniversaire. Une analyse qualitative des editoriaux vient completer les donnees quantitatives pour apporter une vue panoramique retrospective qui repond a cinq questions de recherche. Les resultats conduisent les chercheurs a soutenir qu’il existe cinq tendances qui caracterisent la nature et l’impact du RRQ hier et aujourd’hui. Des recommandations sont faites pour que le RRQ puisse conserver ces tendances principales et developper de nouvelles directions afin d’elargir son influence et son impact.

Keywords: Acquisition, Age, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Awareness, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Children Learn, Complementary, Comprehension, Content, Contribution, Cultural, Data, Design, Field, General, History, Identification, Impact, Individual-Differences, Influence, Information, Instruction, Intelligence, Journal, Kindergarten, Literacy, Methods, Mixed Methods, Online, Populations, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Reading, Research, Researchers, Retrospective, School, Tracer, Trend, Trend Analysis, Trends, Understanding, USA

# Title: ReCALL

Full Journal Title: ReCALL

ISO Abbreviated Title: ReCALL

JCR Abbreviated Title: ReCALL

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Duman, G., Orhon, G. and Gedik, N. (2015), Research trends in mobile assisted language learning from 2000 to 2012. *ReCALL*, **27** (2), 197-216.

Full Text: [2015\Recall27, 197.pdf](2015/Recall27,%20197.pdf)

Abstract: In order to trace how mobile assisted language learning (MALL) has evolved in recent years, we analysed studies published from 2000 to 2012 to examine their characteristics and research trends. These studies were published in international journals listed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Sixty-nine studies that fit the time frame and study parameters were examined using a classification form. The results indicate that research in the field increased at a fast pace from 2008 and reached a peak in 2012. Teaching vocabulary with the use of cell phones and PDAs has remained popular over this period. A significant number of studies did not base their research on any theoretical framework. Applied and design-based research dominated the field, and these studies generally adopted quantitative research methods. Reflecting on these results, we suggest directions for future research and practices in the field.

Keywords: Cell, Characteristics, Citation, Classification, Education, Field, Framework, From, International, Journals, Language, Learning, Mall, Methods, Mobile, Mobile Learning, Phones, Practices, Quantitative Research, Recent, Research, Research Methods, Research Trends, Sciences, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Ssci, System, Technology, Technology Enhanced Language Learning, Theoretical, Trends, Vocabulary

# Title: Recent Advance in Statistics Application and Related Areas

Full Journal Title: Recent Advance in Statistics Application and Related Areas

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sun, S.R. and Ju, W.J. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of system research in the past 30 years of China’s reform and opening-up. *Recent Advance in Statistics Application and Related Areas*, **1-2**, 6-13.

Abstract: Through the bibliometric analysis of system research in the past 30 years of China’s reform and opening-up, some conclusions are obtained. Management system reform is an important power to our country’s economic development; economic production and people’s livings are the two obvious main lines in our country’s system reform; research papers of management system in some specific areas which have close correlations in management practice have important relativities. From a methodological point of view, our country’s system research experienced from comparison and reference to economic means mainly in generally. Although system reform has always been a research focus since China’s reform and opening-up, the management system reform in China is moving towards stability and maturity.

Keywords: Bibliographic Statistics, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Comparison, Economic, Economic Development, Management System, Research, Research Papers, System, System Research

? Ke, J. (2009), Bibliometric Analysis of Information Ecology in China. *Recent Advance in Statistics Application and Related Areas*, **1-2**, 395-399.

Abstract: In this paper, papers about information ecology recorded by CSSCI (1998-2007) are collected and analyzed with statistical analysis and bibliomaric 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 information ecology in China, and reveal the review of information ecology study and the main theme in China. In collusion, this paper indicates some problems and trends about study on information ecology.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Core, CSSCI, Information Ecology, Journal, Journals, Research, Review, Trends

# Title: Recent Patents on Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery

Full Journal Title: Recent Patents on Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chen, D.M., Mao, K.Y., Yang, L. and Jiang, H.B. (2014), Status of anti-lung cancer drug patents applications in China from 2003 to 2012. *Recent Patents on Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery*, **9** (2).

Full Text: 2014\Rec Pat Ant-Can Dru Dis9 (2).pdf

Abstract: Background: During the past 10 years, dramatic progress has been made in the development of effective lung cancer drugs in China. However, little is known about their patents. Objective: To summarize and analyze lung cancer patents or potential drug candidates issued in China over the last 10 years, and thus help researchers and developers to understand the current situation and potential candidates of lung cancer drug patents in China. Methods: Data were obtained from China Intellectual Property Right Net (CNIPR), a website maintained by the Intellectual Property Publishing House (IPPH) subordinate to the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), and analyzed by bibliometric methods. Results: A total of 707 lung cancer drug patents have been granted in China over the past 10 years. These patents include synthetic compounds, traditional Chinese medicines (TCM), combinations of synthetic compounds and TCM, biological products and medical apparatus. Current TCM approaches focus primarily on alteration of natural product rather than whole herb treatments, and there is an effort to modify TCM components and natural products to achieve optimal cancer targeting effects. The patents on synthetic lung cancer drug compounds in China mainly focus on well-known targets, such as EGFR, which comprises 93% of patents for validated targets. Conclusion: There has been a surge in lung cancer patents filed in China in recent years due to advancements in the Chinese pharmaceutical industries, improved practices that protect intellectual property rights, and a growing demand for lung cancer drugs. Therefore, there are great opportunities for obtaining lung cancer drug patents, particularly patents on active ingredients from TCM in China.

Keywords: Anti-Lung Cancer Drug, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Biological, Biological Products, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, China, Chinese, Chinese Patent, Data, Demand, Development, Drug, Drugs, Effects, EGFR, Intellectual Property, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medical, Methods, Natural, Natural Products, Patents, Potential, Practices, Progress, Property, Property Rights, Publishing, Recent, Results, Rights, Synthetic Compound, Targeting, Traditional Chinese Medicine

# Title: Recent Patents on Engineering

Full Journal Title: [Recent Patents on Engineering](http://www.bentham.org/eng/index.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1872-2121

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

# Title: Recherches de Theologie et Philosophie Medievales

Full Journal Title: Recherches de Theologie et Philosophie Medievales

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Albertson, D. (2010), A learned thief? Nicholas of CUSA and the Anonymous Fundamentum Naturae: Reassessing the Vorlage theory. *Recherches de Theologie et Philosophie Medievales*, **77** (2), 351-390.

Abstract: The discovery of an anonymous manuscript that parallels several chapters of Nicholas of CUSA’s De docta ignorantia (1440) raises anew the charge of plagiarism against the German cardinal. This article evaluates Hoenen’s proposal that the anonymous treatise be viewed as a model (Vorlage) used in the composition of the CUSAn work. After reviewing possible responses to the Vorlage theory, new textual evidence in support of Hoenen’s arguments is presented, but oversights and unanswered questions are also noted. Finally, a careful reading of an important passage of Apologia doctae ignorantiae (1449) reveals not only that CUSAnus did name his source, however belatedly, but also how he perceived the author in relation to other sources stemming from the twelfth-century master, Thierry of Chartres.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Reviewing

# Title: Rechtsmedizin

Full Journal Title: Rechtsmedizin

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rechtsmedizin

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rechtsmedizin

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Statucki, S., Doberentz, E. and Madea, B. (2013), Publication behavior of German-speaking forensic pathologists. *Rechtsmedizin*, **23** (1), 5-16.

Full Text: [2013\Rechtsmedizin23, 5.pdf](2013/Rechtsmedizin23,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Publication behavior has always played a major role for the evaluation of scientific achievements of individuals, institutions, disciplines, faculties and universities. Nowadays, however, this evaluation tool is used in a more distorted way and with a one-sided emphasis on impact factors and citation frequency (Hirsch Index). For Italy and Spain analyses of the publication behavior of forensic medical institutes are also now available. Based on the publication lists originating from the “Informationen der DGRM (German Society for Legal Medicine)”, a publication analysis of the German Institutes of Legal Medicine was conducted and analyzed with respect to various variables (e.g. total publications, publications with impact factor, main topics, journals and Hirsch Index). The number of published works per year increased particularly in the 1970s and 1980s but now appears to be relatively stable. This also applies to publications with an impact factor. The publication output varies considerably between different institutes, which affects the total number of publications, publications with an impact factor and the citation frequency of individual authors.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Behavior, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Frequency, Evaluation, Forensic, Forensic Medicine, Forensic Pathologists, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index, Institutions, Italy, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Legal Medicine, Medical, Medicine, Periodicals as Topic, Publication, Publications, Published Works, Publishing, Statistics and Numerical Data, Role, Sciences, Spain, Universities

# Title: Records of Natural Products

Full Journal Title: Records of Natural Products

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tepe, B. (2015), Inhibitory effect of satureja on certain types of organisms. *Records of Natural Products*, **9** (1), 1-18.

Full Text: [2015\Rec Nat Pro9, 1.pdf](2015/Rec%20Nat%20Pro9,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This review focuses on inhibitory effect of Satureja species on certain organism types. For this purpose; Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases were searched up to 24th December 2013. The search term was only “Satureja” without narrowing or limiting search elements. Once all reports obtained from databases (total number is about 610), author keywords and keywords plus sections, in addition to their full texts, were carefully checked out to find the active plant species related to the topic of this review. By this way, errors based on overlooks were eliminated. Forty-three reports, published between 1991-2013, were reviewed for their insecticidal, larvicidal, acaricidal, antiviral, anti-leishmanial, anti-protozoal, trypanocidal, nematicidal, ovicidal, molluscicidal, anti-helmintic and amoebicidal activities.

Keywords: Active, Antiviral, Antiviral Activity, Aromatic Plants, Chemical-Composition, Databases, Effect, Errors, Essential Oil, Essential-Oil Composition, Extract, From, Google, Google Scholar, Herbal Medicine, In-Vitro Evaluation, Inhibitory Effect, Insecticidal Activity, Medicinal-Plant-Extracts, Plant, Pubmed, Purpose, Review, Satureja, Science, Scopus, Species, Stored-Product Insects, Supercritical-Fluid Extraction, Term, Topic, Traditional Extraction Techniques, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Reference & User Services Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Reference & User Services Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lear, B.A. (2010), Combating student Plagiarism: An academic librarian’s guide. *Reference & User Services Quarterly*, **49** (3), 299.

Keywords: Plagiarism

# Title: Regenerative Medicine

Full Journal Title: Regenerative Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Watatani, K., Xie, Z.Q., Nakatsuji, N. and Sengoku, S. (2013), Global competencies of regional stem cell research: bibliometrics for investigating and forecasting research trends. *Regenerative Medicine*, **8** (5), 659-668.

Full Text: [2013\Reg Med8, 659.pdf](2013/Reg%20Med8,%20659.pdf)

Abstract: We employed a bibliometric approach to examine regional stem cell research in the USA, the UK, Japan and China based on publications from 2007 to 2011 with a co-citation clustering analysis to identify region-specific clusters of global competencies. We observed that there are clear differences in the number and interdisciplinary spread of competencies across regions: the USA retains the largest capacity and capability for pursuing medical and pharmaceutical applications; China has shown substantial growth through fusion approaches with chemistry and material sciences; Japan has been pursuing basic biology and is currently seeking further growth; and the UK has shown considerable growth and quality with a focus on medical research and the widest interdisciplinary spread. Furthermore, we discuss policy implications from these results in terms of industrial and clinical applications. These findings provide a rational way of evaluating research policies and forecasting research trends.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Biology, Capacity, Chemistry, China, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Clustering, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Competencies, Forecasting, Fusion, Global, Growth, Impact, Interdisciplinary, Japan, Management of Technology, Maps, Medical, Medical Research, Policies, Policy, Publications, Quality, Regional, Research, Research and Development Strategy, Research Policy, Research Trends, Science, Sciences, Scientometrics, Stem Cell, Technology Forecasting, Trends, UK, USA

# Title: Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6998&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=c7108c4d5daa8f8053b4c791a207a248)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1098-7339

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Hamber, E.A. and Viscomi, C.M. (1999), Intrathecal lipophilic opioids as adjuncts to surgical spinal anesthesia. *Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine*, **24** (3), 255-263.

Full Text: [1999\Reg Ane Pai Med24, 255.pdf](1999\Reg%20Ane%20Pai%20Med24,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives. Lipophilic opioids, especially fentanyl and sufentanil, are increasingly being administered intrathecally as adjuncts to spinal anesthesia. This review analyzes the efficacy of these opioids for subarachnoid anesthesia. Methods. MEDLINE search of the literature from 1980 to the present and a survey of recent meeting abstracts are reviewed. Results. A significant number of citations regarding intrathecal lipophilic opioids as adjuncts to spinal anesthesia were found: 59 are cited in this review. Most clinical experience has been in obstetric surgery, but lipophilic spinal opioid administration is being used with greater frequency for other surgical procedures as well. The benefits include reduction of minimal alveolar concentration (MAC) when general anesthesia is combined with spinal anesthesia and enhancement of the quality of spinal anesthesia without prolongation of motor block. Intrathecal fentanyl and sufentanil allow clinicians to use smaller doses of spinal local anesthetic, yet still provide excellent anesthesia for surgical procedures. Furthermore, lipophilic opioid/local anesthetic combination permits more rapid motor recovery; short outpatient procedures are therefore more amenable to spinal anesthesia. Finally, the side-effect profiles of intrathecal lipophilic opioids are now well characterized and appear less troublesome than intrathecal morphine. Conclusions. The anesthesia-enhancing properties and side-effect profile of lipophilic opioids administered intrathecally suggest significant roles for these agents as adjuncts to spinal anesthesia for obstetric and outpatient procedures.

Keywords: Antinociceptive Interactions, Cesarean Delivery, Dose-Response, Duration Outpatient Laparoscopy, Fentanyl, Labor Analgesia, Opioid, Perioperative Analgesia, Prolonging Recovery, Respiratory Depression, Shock-Wave Lithotripsy, Spinal Anesthesia, Subarachnoid Sufentanil, Sufentanil

# Title: Regional Science and Urban Economics

Full Journal Title: [Regional Science and Urban Economics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5865&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=b150272a8f92284021d5e3f089e77192)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: MModel

Ioannides, Y.M. and Overman, H.G. (2003), Zipf’s law for cities: an empirical examination. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, **33** (2), 127-137.

Full Text: [2003\Reg Sci Urb Eco33, 127.pdf](2003\Reg%20Sci%20Urb%20Eco33,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: We use data for metro areas in the United States, from the US Census for 1900–1990, to test the validity of Zipf’s Law for cities. Previous investigations are restricted to regressions of log size against log rank. In contrast, we use a nonparametric procedure to estimate Gibrat’s Law for city growth processes as time-varying geometric Brownian motion and to calculate local Zipf exponents from the mean and variance of city growth rates. Despite variation in growth rates as a function of city size, Gibrat’s Law does hold. The local Zipf exponents are broadly consistent with Zipf’s Law. Deviations from Zipf’s Law are easily explained by deviations from Gibrat’s Law.

Keywords: Zipf’s Law, Gibrat’s Law, Urban Growth, Estimation of Brownian Motion

# Title: Regional Studies

Full Journal Title: [Regional Studies](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713393953~tab=issueslist)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-3404

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Taylor, J. and Johnes, J. (1992), The citation record of *Regional Studies* and related journals, 1980-89. *Regional Studies*, **26** (1), 93-97.

Full Text: [1992\Reg Stu26, 93.pdf](1992\Reg%20Stu26,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: This note compares the citation record of Regional Studies with that of other related academic journals in the field of urban and regional studies during 1980-89. Two variables are used to measure the citation record: first, the frequency of citations; and second, an impact factor which is a measure of the average number of citations per paper published. Both measures indicate that the citation record of Regional Studies compares well with other journals. The conclusion is that the papers published in Regional Studies have been well used by those involved in urban and regional research.

Keywords: Citations, Impact Factor, Urban, Regional

Suriñach, J., Duque, J.C., Ramos, R. and Royuela, V. (2003), Publication patterns in regional and urban analysis: Have topics, techniques and applications changed during the 1990s? *Regional Studies*, **37** (4), 351-363.

Full Text: [2003\Reg Stu37, 351.pdf](2003\Reg%20Stu37,%20351.pdf)

Abstract: The current state of regional and urban science has been much discussed and a number of studies have speculated on possible future trends in the development of the discipline. However, there has been little empirical analysis of current publication patterns in regional and urban journals. This paper studies the kinds of topics, techniques and data used in papers published in nine top international journals during the 1990s with the aim of identifying current trends in this research field.

Keywords: Analysis, Data, Development, Field, International, Journals, Papers, Publication, Regional, Research, Science, State, Techniques, Trends, Urban

? Malecki, E.J. (2004), Jockeying for position: What it means and why it matters to regional development policy when places compete. *Regional Studies*, **38** (9), 1101-1120.

Full Text: [2004\Reg Stu38, 1101.pdf](2004\Reg%20Stu38,%201101.pdf)

Abstract: The realization that places compete for investment has expanded in recent years to encompass competition among places for the attention of migrants, tourists and media glow as well as investment. The most competitive places have been multidimensional in their attractions and have made the transition to the knowledge-based economy. The latest priority is being placed on attracting mobile workers and mobile investment. Creative workers are the core of the knowledge economy and of its geographies such as ‘intelligent places’ and ‘learning regions’. Knowledge metrics, innovation indices and report cards are increasingly common, each seemingly developed to sort the list of places in a different order. Lists or league tables of ‘the best places’ for business, to live, retire and visit are key features of economies and societies whose factors of success are highly mobile. Competition in a geographical context and entrepreneurial responses are unlikely to go away, reinforced by an industry comprised of consultancies, the trade press, formal education and other means of learning. Consequently, policy-makers need to grasp the nature of place competition and the critical roles of knowledge and of networks in the strategies of the most competitive places. The standard of competition is complex, comprising innovation indices and cooperation within the network of world cities.

Malecki, E.J. (2004), Lutter pour la première place: l*’*importance de la concurrence interville pour la politique d*’*aménagement du territoire. *Regional Studies*, **38**, 1093-1112.

Full Text: 2004\Reg Stu38, 1093.pdf

Abstract: Dans les années récentes, se rendre compte que les villes se font concurrence pour l*’*investissement s*’*est élargi pour englober la concurrence interville qui cherche à séduire les migrants, les touristes et les médias ainsi que l*’*investissement. L*’*attrait des villes les plus compétitives a été multidimensionnel, et elles se sont transformées en économies basées sur la connaissance. La dernière priorité c*’*est attirer les travailleurs mobiles ainsi que l*’*investissement mobile. Les travailleurs créatifs sont au coeur d*’*une économie basée sur la connaissance et de ses localisations, telles les *‘*villes intelligentes*’* et les *‘*régions d*’*apprentissage*’*. Il semble que la mesure de la connaissance, les indices de l*’*innovation, et les tableaux de bord sont employés de plus en plus afin de classer les villes. Un classement des *‘*meilleures villes*’* pour le commerce, la retraite, le tourisme constitue une caractéristique clé des économies et des sociétés dont les facteurs moteurs sont très mobiles. Il est peu probable que la concurrence sur le plan géographique et la réponse de la part des entrepreneurs s*’*atténuent, ce qui est renforcé par une industrie comportant des cabinets, une presse spécialisée, l*’*éducation et d*’*autres moyens d*’*apprendre. Par la suite, les décideurs devraitent saisir la notion de concurrence interville et les rôles décisifs que jouent la connaissance et les réseaux dans les stratégies des villes les plus compétitives. Le niveau de la concurrence est complexe, comportant des indices de l*’*innovation et de la coopération au sein du réseau des grandes villes de taille mondiale.

Malecki, E.J. (2004), Bemühungen, sich gut zu plazieren: Was es bedeutet, und warum es für die regionale Entwicklungspolitik wichtig ist, wenn Orte miteinander konkurrieren. *Regional Studies*, **38**, 1093-1112.

Full Text: 2004\Reg Stu38, 1093.pdf

Abstract: Die Erkenntnis, daß Orte um Investierungen kämpfen, hat sich in den letzten Jahren dahingehend ausgeweitet, daß der Wettbewerb unter Ortschaften sich nicht nur auf Investierungen, sondern auch auf die Aufmerksamkeit von Zuwanderern, Touristen und das Rampenlicht der Medien richtet. Die konkurrenzfähigsten Orte sind diejenigen, welche vielfältige Attraktionen anbieten und den übergang zu einer auf Fachkenntnissen aufbauenden Wirtschaft geschafft haben. Der letzte Schrei in Vorrangstellung ist die Fähigkeit wanderungsfreudige Arbeitskräfte und freies Kapital anzuziehen. Schöpferische Arbeitskräfte bilden den Kern der auf Kenntnissen beruhenden Wirtschaft und ihrer geographischen Bezeichnungen wie ‘Intelligenzorte’ und ‘dazulernende Regionen’. Immer häufiger stößt man auf Messungen des Standes der Fachkenntnisse, Innovationsindexe und Berichterstattungen, die alle anscheinend zum Zweck der Neueinordnung der Ortschaften in Ranglisten geschaffen werden. Listen oder Ligatabellen ‘der besten Standorte’ für Geschäfte, Wohnort, Ruhestand und Ausflüge sind Hauptmerkmale der Wirtschaften und Gesellschaften, deren zu Erfolg führende Faktoren sich durch hohe Beweglichkeit auszeichnen. Wettbewerb in einem geographischen ZUSAmmenhang und Unternehmerreaktionen werden wahrscheinlich nicht aufhören, sondern eher bestärkt durch eine Industrie, die sich aus Beratern, der Handelspresse, formaler Schulbildung and anderen Lernmöglichkeiten zUSAmmensetzt. Enwicklungspolitiker müssen infolgedessen die Natur der Standortkonkurrenz sowie die kritischen Rollen von Fachkenntnissen und Netzwerken bei den Strategien der konkurrenzfähigsten Orte verstehen. Der Wettbewerbsstandard ist komplex, und umfaßt Innovationsindexe und ZUSAmmenarbeit im Netzwerk der Weltstädte.

? Malecki, E.J. (2004), Jockeying for position: What it means and why it matters to regional development policy when places compete. *Regional Studies*, **38** (9), 1101-1120.

Full Text: [2004\Reg Stu38, 1101.pdf](2004\Reg%20Stu38,%201101.pdf)

Abstract: The realization that places compete for investment has expanded in recent years to encompass competition among places for the attention of migrants, tourists and media glow as well as investment. The most competitive places have been multidimensional in their attractions and have made the transition to the knowledge-based economy. The latest priority is being placed on attracting mobile workers and mobile investment. Creative workers are the core of the knowledge economy and of its geographies such as ‘intelligent places’ and ‘learning regions’. Knowledge metrics, innovation indices and report cards are increasingly common, each seemingly developed to sort the list of places in a different order. Lists or league tables of ‘the best places’ for business, to live, retire and visit are key features of economies and societies whose factors of success are highly mobile. Competition in a geographical context and entrepreneurial responses are unlikely to go away, reinforced by an industry comprised of consultancies, the trade press, formal education and other means of learning. Consequently, policy-makers need to grasp the nature of place competition and the critical roles of knowledge and of networks in the strategies of the most competitive places. The standard of competition is complex, comprising innovation indices and cooperation within the network of world cities.Malecki E. J. (2004) Lutter pour la premiegravere place: l’importance de la concurrence interville pour la politique d’ameacutenagement du territoire, *Regional Studies38*, 1093-1112. Dans les anneacutees reacutecentes, se rendre compte que les villes se font concurrence pour l’investissement s’est eacutelargi pour englober la concurrence interville qui cherche agraveseacuteduire les migrants, les touristes et les meacutedias ainsi que l’investissement. L’attrait des villes les plus compeacutetitives a eacuteteacute multidimensionnel, et elles se sont transformeacutees en eacuteconomies baseacutees sur la connaissance. La derniegravere prioriteacute c’est attirer les travailleurs mobiles ainsi que l’investissement mobile. Les travailleurs creacuteatifs sont au coeur d’une eacuteconomie baseacutee sur la connaissance et de ses localisations, telles les ‘villes intelligentes’ et les ‘reacutegions d’apprentissage’. Il semble que la mesure de la connaissance, les indices de l’innovation, et les tableaux de bord sont employeacutes de plus en plus afin de classer les villes. Un classement des ‘meilleures villes’ pour le commerce, la retraite, le tourisme constitue une caracteacuteristique cleacute des eacuteconomies et des socieacuteteacutes dont les facteurs moteurs sont tregraves mobiles. Il est peu probable que la concurrence sur le plan geacuteographique et la reacuteponse de la part des entrepreneurs s’atteacutenuent, ce qui est renforceacute par une industrie comportant des cabinets, une presse speacutecialiseacutee, l’eacuteducation et d’autres moyens d’apprendre. Par la suite, les deacutecideurs devraitent saisir la notion de concurrence interville et les rocircles deacutecisifs que jouent la connaissance et les reacuteseaux dans les strateacutegies des villes les plus compeacutetitives. Le niveau de la concurrence est complexe, comportant des indices de l’innovation et de la coopeacuteration au sein du reacuteseau des grandes villes de taille mondiale.Malecki E. J. (2004) Bemuumlhungen, sich gut zu plazieren: was es bedeutet, und warum es fuumlr die regionale Entwicklungspolitik wichtig ist, wenn Orte miteinander konkurrieren, *Regional Studies38*, 1093-1112. Die Erkenntnis, daszlig Orte um Investierungen kaumlmpfen, hat sich in den letzten Jahren dahingehend ausgeweitet, daszlig der Wettbewerb unter Ortschaften sich nicht nur auf Investierungen, sondern auch auf die Aufmerksamkeit von Zuwanderern, Touristen und das Rampenlicht der Medien richtet. Die konkurrenzfaumlhigsten Orte sind diejenigen, welche vielfaumlltige Attraktionen anbieten und den uumlbergang zu einer auf Fachkenntnissen aufbauenden Wirtschaft geschafft haben. Der letzte Schrei in Vorrangstellung ist die Faumlhigkeit wanderungsfreudige Arbeitskraumlfte und freies Kapital anzuziehen. Schoumlpferische Arbeitskraumlfte bilden den Kern der auf Kenntnissen beruhenden Wirtschaft und ihrer geographischen Bezeichnungen wie ‘Intelligenzorte’ und ‘dazulernende Regionen’. Immer haumlufiger stoumlszligt man auf Messungen des Standes der Fachkenntnisse, Innovationsindexe und Berichterstattungen, die alle anscheinend zum Zweck der Neueinordnung der Ortschaften in Ranglisten geschaffen werden. Listen oder Ligatabellen ‘der besten Standorte’ fuumlr Geschaumlfte, Wohnort, Ruhestand und Ausfluumlge sind Hauptmerkmale der Wirtschaften und Gesellschaften, deren zu Erfolg fuumlhrende Faktoren sich durch hohe Beweglichkeit auszeichnen. Wettbewerb in einem geographischen ZUSAmmenhang und Unternehmerreaktionen werden wahrscheinlich nicht aufhoumlren, sondern eher bestaumlrkt durch eine Industrie, die sich aus Beratern, der Handelspresse, formaler Schulbildung and anderen Lernmoumlglichkeiten zUSAmmensetzt. Enwicklungspolitiker muumlssen infolgedessen die Natur der Standortkonkurrenz sowie die kritischen Rollen von Fachkenntnissen und Netzwerken bei den Strategien der konkurrenzfaumlhigsten Orte verstehen. Der Wettbewerbsstandard ist komplex, und umfaszligt Innovationsindexe und ZUSAmmenarbeit im Netzwerk der Weltstaumldte.Malecki E. J. (2004) Maniobrando para conseguir una posicioacuten: queacute significa y por queacute es importante para las poliacuteticas de desarrollo regional que los lugares compitan, *Regional Studies38*, 1093- 1112. La realizacioacuten de que los lugares compiten por inversioacuten ha aumentado en los uacuteltimos antildeos para abarcar la competicioacuten entre lugares para atraer la atencioacuten de emigrantes, turistas, y periodistas asiacute como para atraer inversiones. Los lugares maacutes competitivos han sido multidimensionales en sus atracciones, y han hecho la transicioacuten hacia una economiacutea basada en el conocimiento. La prioridad maacutes reciente se ha dirigido hacia la atraccioacuten de trabajadores e inversiones de caraacutecter moacutevil. Los trabajadores creativos forman el corazoacuten de la economiacutea del conocimiento y de sus geografiacuteas como por ejemplo lo son los ‘lugares inteligentes’ y ‘las regiones que aprenden’. Las meacutetricas de conocimiento, los iacutendices de innovacioacuten tarjetas de reporte son cada vez magraves comunes, cada uno de ellos desarrollados de forma similar para clasificar la lista de lugares siguiendo un oacuterden diferente. Las listas o las tablas de ligas de los ‘mejores lugares’ para los negocios, para vivir, retirarse y para visitar son rasgos clave de las economiacuteas y de las sociedades cuyos factores de eacutexito son altamente moacuteviles. La competicioacuten en un contexto geograacutefico y las actividades emprendedoras que se producen como respuesta es probable que no desaparezcan, reforzadas por una industria que comprende asesoriacuteas, prensa especializada, educacioacuten formal y otras formas de aprendizaje. Consecuentemente, los disentildeadores de poliacuteticas necesitan comprender la naturaleza de la competicioacuten entre los lugares y los roles criacuteticos del conocimiento y de las redes (networks) en las estrategias de los lugares maacutes competitivos. El estaacutendar de la competicioacuten es un asunto complejo, el cual comprende iacutendices de innovacioacuten y co-operacioacuten dentro de la red (network) de las ciudades globales.

Keywords: Competition, Regional Development, Policy, Knowledge, World Cities

? Malecki, E.J. (2010), Global knowledge and creativity: New challenges for firms and regions. *Regional Studies*, **44** (8), 1033-1052.

Full Text: [2010\Reg Stu44, 1033.pdf](2010\Reg%20Stu44,%201033.pdf)

Abstract: Malecki E. J. Global knowledge and creativity: new challenges for firms and regions, Regional Studies. As companies locate research and development in more places, they seek to tap knowledge in new, open ways, to respond to diverse customer demand and short product life cycles. The globalization of research and development has added costs as firms communicate across national, cultural, and linguistic boundaries, using both information and communication technology networks and face-to-face interaction. Intermediaries in knowledge transfer, such as knowledge brokers and gatekeepers, have become more important as new nodes join the global system of knowledge. As firms respond to the knowledge-based global economy, each region must construct a ‘knowledge monopoly’ to stand out in the global landscape of capabilities. [image omitted] Malecki E. J. La connaissance et la creativite mondiales: de nouveaux defis pour les entreprises et les regions, Regional Studies. Au fur et a mesure que la localisation des activites de recherche et de developpement des entreprises devient de plus en plus repandue, ces dernieres cherchent a exploiter la connaissance de facons nouvelles et ouvertes afin de repondre a la demande diverse du client et aux cycles de vie courts des produits. La mondialisation de la recherche et du developpement a augmente les frais vu que les entreprises communiquent a travers des limites nationales, culturelles et linguistiques, employant a la fois des reseaux TIC et de l’interaction face a face. Les intermediaires dans le transfert de la connaissance, tels les courtiers et les gardiens, sont devenus plus importants en reponse a l’adhesion des nouveaux noyaux au systeme de connaissance mondiale. Au fur et a mesure que les entreprises repondent a une economie mondiale basee sur la connaissance, chaque region doit construire une ‘monopole de connaissance’ qui se detache dans le paysage mondial des capacites. Recherche et Developpement Integration des systemes Mondialisation Connaissance Malecki E. J. Globales Wissen und Kreativitat: neue Herausforderungen fur Firmen und Regionen, Regional Studies. Wenn Firmen ihre Forschung und Entwicklung an neuen Standorten ansiedeln, versuchen sie, auf neue und offene Weise Wissen zu nutzen, um auf die verschiedenartigen Bedurfnisse der Kunden und die kurzeren Lebenszyklen der Produkte zu reagieren. Durch die Globalisierung der Forschung und Entwicklung haben sich die Kosten erhoht, da die Firmen nun uber nationale, kulturelle und linguistische Grenzen hinweg kommunizieren, wofur sie sowohl Netzwerke der Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologie als auch personliche Gesprache nutzen. Die Bedeutung der Vermittler von Wissenstransfer, wie z.B. Wissensbroker und Gatekeeper, ist gewachsen, da das weltweite Wissenssystem durch neue Knoten erganzt wird. Wahrend die Firmen auf die wissensbasierte globale Wirtschaft reagieren, muss sich jede Region ein ‘Wissensmonopol’ aufbauen, um in der globalen Landschaft der Fahigkeiten hervorzustehen. Forschung und Entwicklung Systemintegration Globalisierung Wissen Malecki E. J. Conocimiento global y creatividad: nuevos retos para empresas y regiones, Regional Studies. Cuando las empresas ubican los centros de investigacion y desarrollo (I + D) en nuevos lugares, tratan de sacar el mejor provecho del conocimiento con un nuevo enfoque abierto para responder a las distintas demandas de los clientes y a los ciclos de vida mas cortos de los productos. Con la globalizacion de I + D han aumentado los costes porque las empresas se comunican a traves de fronteras nacionaes, culturales y linguisticas USAndo tanto redes de TIC (Tecnologias de la Informacion y la Comunicacion) como interacciones personales. Los intermediarios en la transferencia de conocimientos, tales como agentes y guardianes del conocimiento, han cobrado mas importancia ya que se unen nuevos nodos al sistema global del conocimiento. Dado que las empresas responden a la economia global basada en el conocimiento, cada region debe construir un ‘monopolio del conocimiento’ para destacar en el panorama global de capacidades. Investigacion y desarrollo Integracion de sistemas Globalizacion Conocimiento.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bioscience Megacentres, Biotechnology Clusters, Communication Patterns, Development Laboratories, Economic-Geography, Globalization, Innovation Systems, Knowledge, Multinational-Enterprises, Research, Research and Development, Research-and-Development, Systems Integration, Tacit Knowledge, Technology

? Cruz, S.C.S. and Teixeira, A.A.C. (2010), The evolution of the cluster literature: Shedding light on the regional studies-regional science debate. *Regional Studies*, **44** (9), 1263-1288.

Full Text: [2010\Reg Stu44, 1263.pdf](2010\Reg%20Stu44,%201263.pdf)

Abstract: Cruz S. C. S. and Teixeira A. A. C. The evolution of the cluster literature: shedding light on the regional studies-regional science debate, Regional Studies. Despite the intuitive awareness about the rising importance of the cluster literature, an empirical study on its precise magnitude and evolution has yet to be accomplished. Based on two complementary bibliometric exercises - comprising 50 000 citations and almost 3000 abstracts, ranging in date from 1962 to 2008 - it was demonstrated that although seminal contributors come both from regional science and regional studies areas, the ‘convergence’ between regional science and regional studies approaches is still a chimera. [image omitted] Cruz S. C. S. et Teixeira A. A. C. L’evolution de la documentation au sujet des grappes: repandre de la lumiere sur le debat a propos des etudes regionales et de la science regionale, Regional Studies. Malgre la conscience intuitive a l’egard de l’importance accrue de la documentation au sujet des grappes, il faut encore faire une etude empirique sur son ampleur precise et son evolution. A partir de deux exercices bibliometriques - comportant 50 000 citations et a peu pres 3 000 resumes, allant de 1962 jusqu’a 2008 - on montre que l’on poursuit toujours des chimeres quant au ‘rapprochement’ entre la facon prise dans la science regionale et celle employee dans les etudes regionales. Grappes Grappes industrielles Implantation industrielle Bibliometrie Cruz S. C. S. und Teixeira A. A. C. Die Evolution der Cluster-Literatur: eine Untersuchung der Debatte uber Regionalstudien und Regionalwissenschaft, Regional Studies. Die wachsende Bedeutung der Literatur uber Cluster ist zwar auf intuitive Weise bekannt, doch eine empirische Studie uber ihre genaue Grosse und Evolution steht noch aus. Ausgehend von zwei komplementaren bibliometrischen Untersuchungen - mit 50.000 Zitaten und beinahe 3000 Inhaltsangaben aus den Jahren 1962 bis 2008 - wurde nachgewiesen, dass zukunftsweisende Beitrage zwar sowohl aus dem Bereich der Regionalwissenschaft als auch aus dem der Regionalstudien kommen, aber die ‘Konvergenz’ der Ansatze der Regionalwissenschaft und der Regionalstudien weiterhin ein Trugbild bleibt. Cluster Branchencluster Industriestandort Bibliometrie Cruz S. C. S. y Teixeira A. A. C. La evolucion de la literatura de aglomeraciones: un analisis sobre el debate de estudios regionales y ciencia regional, Regional Studies. Aunque la creciente importancia de la literatura sobre aglomeraciones se conoce de modo intuitivo, todavia es necesario un estudio empirico sobre su magnitud precisa y evolucion. En base a dos ejercicios bibliometricos complementarios - que contienen 50.000 citaciones y casi 3000 resumenes, y que van desde 1962 a 2008 - se demostro que aunque las contribuciones importantes proceden tanto de areas de estudios cientificos como regionales, la ‘convergencia’ entre los enfoques de ciencia regional y estudios regionales es todavia una quimera. Aglomeraciones Aglomeraciones industriales Ubicacion industrial Bibliometria.

Keywords: Agglomeration, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citations, Clusters, Complexes, Economic-Geography, Evolution, External Control, Impact Factor, Industrial Clusters, Industrial Clusters, Industrial Location, Innovation, Knowledge Spillovers, Science, Scientific Journals, Space

? Meyer, M., Libaers, D. and Park, J.H. (2011), The emergence of novel science-related fields: Regional or technological patterns? Exploration and exploitation in United Kingdom nanotechnology. *Regional Studies*, **45** (7), 935-959.

Full Text: [2011\Reg Stu45, 935.pdf](2011\Reg%20Stu45,%20935.pdf)

Abstract: Meyer m., Libaers d. and park j.-H. The emergence of novel science-related fields: Regional or technological patterns? Exploration and exploitation in united kingdom nanotechnology, regional studies. An extensive literature addresses the emergence of new technologies in their geographical and cognitive context. Drawing on a spatial innovation systems approach, this issue is explored for a newly emerging area: Nano-science and nanotechnology. This study draws on a multi-method approach to explore the emergence of nanotechnology in the united kingdom, covering bibliometric, patent, and firm-level data. The results point to regional concentrations of scientific and technological activity as well as to a concentration of nanotechnology firms in the well-established ‘science hubs’. However, further inspection of the evidence also hints at the importance of non-local links and networks along technological paths.

Keywords: Agglomeration, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Diversity, Embeddedness, Emerging Technologies, Growth, Innovation, Innovation Systems, Innovation Systems, Literature, Nano-Districts, Nano-Science, Nanodistricts, Nanotechnology, Networking, Patent, Patent Analysis, US South

# Title: Regulation & Governance

Full Journal Title: Regulation & Governance

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Desmarais, B.A. and Hird, J.A. (2014), Public policy’s bibliography: The use of research in US regulatory impact analyses. *Regulation & Governance*, **8** (4), 497-510.

Full Text: [2014\Reg Gov8, 497.pdf](2014/Reg%20Gov8,%20497.pdf)

Abstract: Major US federal regulatory decisions are developed and justified using regulatory impact analyses (RIAs) mandated by executive order. We examine the scientific citation activity in RIAs, a unique effort that we believe holds significant potential for understanding the use of science in policymaking. This paper reports preliminary findings from collecting and examining scientific citations in 104 RIAs from 2008-2012. We present evidence indicating that some agencies make extensive use of science in RIAs, that there is substantial variation in use across agencies, and show variation across journals and disciplines cited by regulatory agencies. Finally, we present analysis showing that regulatory policymakers make greater use of research published in highly cited scholarly journals. We conclude by outlining several future directions for research using these data.

Keywords: Activity, Analyses, Analysis, Bibliography, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Data, Decision-Making, Disciplines, Evidence, From, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, If, Impact, Journals, Knowledge Utilization, Organizations, Potential, Regulatory Agencies, Regulatory Impact Analysis, Regulatory Policy, Research, Scholarly Journals, Science, Scientific Citation, Scientific Expertise, Understanding, US

# Title: Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology

Full Journal Title: [Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6999&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=6ff89f5a3c987d764f6acf23691daf20)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Regul Toxicol Pharm

ISSN: 0273-2300

Issues/Year: 6

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:

Medicine, Legal: Impact Factor

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor181 (2000)

Toxicology: Impact Factor

? Ingber, S.Z., Buser, M.C., Pohl, H.R., Abadin, H.G., Murray, H.E. and Scinicariello, F. (2013), DDT/DDE and breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, **67** (3), 421-433.

Full Text: [2013\Reg Tox Pha67, 421.pdf](2013/Reg%20Tox%20Pha67,%20421.pdf)

Abstract: The biological basis for investigating dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) exposure and breast cancer risk stems from in vitro and animal studies indicating that DDT has estrogenic properties. The objective of this study was to update a meta-analysis from 2004 which found no association between dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE) and breast cancer. We searched PubMed and Web of Science for studies published through June 2012 assessing DDT/DDE exposure and breast cancer. Summary Odds Ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for the prevalence of breast cancer in the highest versus the lowest exposed groups for DDT and DDE. Difference of means of exposure for cases versus controls was analyzed for DDT and DDE. From the 500 studies screened, 46 were included in the meta-analysis. Slightly elevated, but not statistically significant summary ORs were found for DDE (1.05; 95% CI: 0.93-1.18) and DDT (1.02; 95% CI: 0.92-1.13). Lipid adjusted difference of means analysis found a significantly higher DDE concentration in cases versus controls (11.30 ng/g lipid; p = 0.01). No other difference of means analysis found significant relationships. The existing information does not support the hypothesis that exposure to DDT/DDE increases the risk of breast cancer in humans. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Adipose-Tissue Concentrations, African-American, Analysis, Animal Studies, Assessing, Association, Biological, Blood-Levels, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Concentration, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, DDE, DDT, Exposure, Groups, Humans, In Vitro, Information, Intervals, Lipid, Long-Island, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nested Case-Control, New-York, Pesticide Levels, Plasma Organochlorine Levels, Polychlorinated-Biphenyls, Prevalence, Properties, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Serum Organochlorines, Support, Systematic Review, Web of Science

# Title: Rehabilitation

Full Journal Title: Rehabilitation

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rehabilitation

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rehabilitation

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mittag, O. and Jackel, W.H. (2009), Listing of die rehabilitation in the Science Citation Index Expanded. *Rehabilitation*, **48** (1), 1.

Keywords: Citation, Rehabilitation, Science, Science Citation Index

# Title: Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin

Full Journal Title: Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cook, D.W. and Hulett, L. (2004), A multiyear citation analysis of three rehabilitation journals. *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*, **48** (1), 51-53.

Full Text: [2004\Reh Cou Bul48, 51.pdf](2004\Reh%20Cou%20Bul48,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: Using citation analysis, 3 rehabilitation journals were compared on average number of articles published per year, average number of references per article, number of self-citations, and number of times published articles were cited by other journals for the 4-year periods of 1999 through 2002 and 1977 through 1980. These data were then related to establishing journal quality.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Journals, References, Self Citations, Self-Citations

# Title: Rejuvenation Research

Full Journal Title: Rejuvenation Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cadore, E.L., Rodriguez-Manas, L., Sinclair, A. and Izquierdo, M. (2013), Effects of different exercise interventions on risk of falls, gait ability, and balance in physically frail older adults: A systematic review. *Rejuvenation Research*, **16** (2), 105-114.

Full Text: [2013\Rej Res16, 105.pdf](2013/Rej%20Res16,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this review was to recommend training strategies that improve the functional capacity in physically frail older adults based on scientific literature, focusing specially in supervised exercise programs that improved muscle strength, fall risk, balance, and gait ability. Scielo, Science Citation Index, MEDLINE, Scopus, Sport Discus, and ScienceDirect databases were searched from 1990 to 2012. Studies must have mentioned the effects of exercise training on at least one of the following four parameters: Incidence of falls, gait, balance, and lower-body strength. Twenty studies that investigated the effects of multi-component exercise training (10), resistance training (6), endurance training (1), and balance training (3) were included in the present revision. Ten trials investigated the effects of exercise on the incidence of falls in elderly with physical frailty. Seven of them have found a fewer falls incidence after physical training when compared with the control group. Eleven trials investigated the effects of exercise intervention on the gait ability. Six of them showed enhancements in the gait ability. Ten trials investigated the effects of exercise intervention on the balance performance and seven of them demonstrated enhanced balance. Thirteen trials investigated the effects of exercise intervention on the muscle strength and nine of them showed increases in the muscle strength. The multi-component exercise intervention composed by strength, endurance and balance training seems to be the best strategy to improve rate of falls, gait ability, balance, and strength performance in physically frail older adults.

Keywords: Capacity, Citation, Control, Databases, Effects, Elderly, Elderly-Men, Exercise, Functional-Capacity, Geriatric-Patients, Incidence, Intervention, Literature, MEDLINE, Muscle, Muscle Hypertrophy, Performance, Physical, Pre-Frail, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resistance, Resistance Exercise, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Literature, Scopus, Serum Hormones, Sport, Strategy, Strength, Tai-Chi, Training

# Title: Relatorios Cientificos e Tecnicos do IPIMAR Serie Digital

Full Journal Title: Relatorios Cientificos e Tecnicos do IPIMAR Serie Digital

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? dos Santos, A. and Garrido, S. (2003), A bibliometric study of Portuguese plankton literature: A preliminary analysis. *Relatorios Cientificos e Tecnicos do IPIMAR Serie Digital*, **2**, 1-9.

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to identify the general trend on plankton published literature in Portuguese waters over the past two centuries. Paul Langerhans is the author of the earliest papers referring to plankton studies in Portuguese waters in 1880, namely on the Chaetognatha and Apendicularia of Madeira Island. Since then, more than 400 papers were published. The present analysis includes marine, estuarine, rivers, lagoons, and reservoir waters. Almost half of these papers are on marine and 25% on freshwaters. Phyto and zooplankton account for more than 80% of the total number of papers analysed, the remaining referring to marine and brackish ichthyoplankton studies. The data revealed a constant increase in plankton studies over the last century, except for the 1960 and 1970 decades. While in the first decades, scientific papers were centred on morphology and distribution, at present, the research is mainly based on ecological and laboratory studies. According to the results of this study, it seems certain that ecology and laboratory studies will continue to increase. Our database will become available on the Internet, so that it can be useful to future research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Data, Database, Distribution, Ecology, First, General, Internet, Lagoons, Literature, Morphology, Papers, Research, Reservoir, Rivers, Trend, Waters, Zooplankton

# Title: Religion

Full Journal Title: Religion

ISO Abbreviated Title: Religion

JCR Abbreviated Title: Religion

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Engler, S. (2014), Bibliometrics and the study of religion\s. *Religion*, **44** (2), 193-219.

Full Text: [2014\Religion44, 193.pdf](2014/Religion44,%20193.pdf)

Keywords: Arts-And-Humanities, Behavioral-Sciences, Bibliometrics, Citation, Google Scholar, Impact, Indicators, Journals, Research Performance, Si, Social-Sciences, Web

# Title: Remedial and Special Education

Full Journal Title: [Remedial and Special Education](http://rse.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

# Title: Remedial and Special Education

Full Journal Title: [Remedial and Special Education](http://rse.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? McLeskey, J. (2004), Classic articles in special education - Articles that shaped the field, 1960 to 1996. *Remedial and Special Education*, **25** (2), 79-87.

Full Text: [2004\Rem Spe Edu25, 79.pdf](2004\Rem%20Spe%20Edu25,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: There is little consensus regarding which articles have shaped the field of special education and are therefore classics. To begin to address this issue, this article uses an objective, data-based procedure to identify the 50 most frequently cited articles in general special education journals (i.e., Exceptional Children, Remedial and Special Education, and The Journal of Special Education) over the lost 40 years, These articles address the major trends in the field of special education, such as school reform, inclusion, and mainstreaming; families and early childhood education; and assessment and classification of students with disabilities. From among these 50 articles, 10 are subjectively identified as classics that have shaped the field of special education. A rationale is provided for the selection of each of these articles.

Keywords: Attitudes, Behavior, Handicapped-Children, Journals, Learning-Disabilities, Patterns, Programs, Regular Education, School, Students, Teacher Perceptions

# Title: Renal Failure

Full Journal Title: Renal Failure

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, X. and Yuan, W.J. (2012), Timing of initiation of renal replacement therapy in acute kidney injury: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Renal Failure*, **34** (3), 396-402.

Full Text: [2012\Ren Fai34, 396.pdf](2012\Ren%20Fai34,%20396.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of the study is to summarize the effects of timing of initiation of renal replacement therapy (RRT) on mortality. Methods: A systematic search for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and other clinical studies was performed without language restriction in PubMed, Web of Science, and Embase. We estimated pooled relative risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) using fixed effects model or random effects model as appropriate. Heterogeneity, publication bias, and subgroup analyses were conducted. Results: We analyzed the date extracted from 15 studies (3 RCTs, 2 prospective, and 10 retrospective comparative cohort studies) with a total of 2955 patients. Overall, 51.0% (772/1514) patients died in the “early” RRT group compared with 58.0% (836/1441) in the “late” RRT group. The pooled RR was 0.71 (95% CI: 0.59, 0.86), but the heterogeneity existed (p < 0.00001). Subgroup analysis based on modality did not record heterogeneity across trials. In continuous RRT (CRRT) group (n = 607), patients treated with “early” CRRT suggested a significant decrease in mortality compared with those in “late” CRRT group (27.8% vs. 43.0%) and the RR was 0.69 (95% CI: 0.56, 0.84) without evidence of heterogeneity (I-2 = 33%, p = 0.18). In intermittent hemodialysis (IHD) group (n = 115), The RR was 0.26 (95% CI: 0.15, 0.45) without evidence of heterogeneity (I-2 = 0%, p = 0.50). In the mixed group, heterogeneity existed. Conclusion: “Early” CRRT and “early” IHD both could reduce the mortality of patients with acute kidney injury compared with “late” CRRT or IHD.

Keywords: Acute Kidney Injury, Analyses, Analysis, Bias, Cardiac-Surgery, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Critically-Ill Patients, Dialysis, Dysfunction, Effects, Evidence, Failure, Fixed Effects Model, Hemodialysis, Hemofiltration, Heterogeneity, Initiation, Injury, Intervals, Kidney, Meta-Analysis, Model, Mortality, Multicenter, Patients, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Record, Relative Risk, Renal, Renal Replacement Therapy, Replacement Therapy, Review, Risk, Science, Therapy, Timing, Timing of Initiation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Ren Fai34, 472.pdf](2012\Ren%20Fai34,%20472.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To study the trend of clinical and basic research output in the field of nephrology in China during the past 20 years. Methods: The journals listed in the “Urology and Nephrology” category of Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) subject categories were selected. The papers were retrieved by searching the PubMed database. Mainland China (ML), Hong Kong (HK), and Taiwan (TW) were chosen as investigative regions compared with other developed countries. Geographical difference in publications in ML was analyzed. The change between clinical and basic research papers was compared. The accumulated or average impact factor (IF) and the number of papers published in the 10 most impacted journals were calculated to determine the quality of papers. Results: The research output in the field of nephrology in ML developed markedly in the last 7 years (an average annual increase of 54% from 2004); ML exceeded TW and HK since 2008. The research output born in ML was mainly from five cities, for example, Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou, and Hangzhou, which accounted for 72% of the total. Since 2001, clinical research papers increased yearly by 11.55, and the basic research papers increased by 4.55. However, clinical trials were still limited. In 2010, ML had the highest accumulated IF and the lowest average IF. ML had the second highest number of publications in the 10 top-ranking nephrology journals among the three regions. Conclusions: China has made a remarkable progress in the field of nephrology. Clinical researches have promoted the development of nephrology. The quality of research papers in China needs further improvement.

Keywords: China, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Citation, Cities, Clinical, Clinical Research, Clinical Trials, Countries, Database, Development, Epidemiology, Field, Hong Kong, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Improvement, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Mainland China, Needs, Nephrology, Papers, Population, Prevalence, Progress, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Research Output, Risk-Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Publications, Taiwan, Trend, Trials

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Fai36, 1473.pdf](2014/Ren%20Fai36,%201473.pdf)

Abstract: A role for transforming growth factor-beta(1)gene has been suggested in the etiology of IgA nephropathy. However, results have been inconsistent. In this study, a meta-analysis was performed to further clarify the association between transforming growth factor-beta(1)-509C/T gene polymorphism and the susceptibility of IgA nephropathy. PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, CNKI, WanFang, and VIP Data were searched for eligible studies. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals were calculated using a fixed-effects model or random-effects model. A total of eight publications involving 1355 IgA nephropathy patients and 1464 controls met the inclusion and were analyzed. The pooled ORs for the association between TGF-beta(1)gene-509C/T polymorphism and IgA nephropathy risk were not statistically significant under all genetic models (for CT+TT vs. CC: OR = 1.09; 95% CI = 0.92-1.29, p = 0.490; for TT vs. CT+CC: OR = 1.14; 95% CI = 0.94-1.38, p = 0.081; for CC vs. TT: OR = 0.87; 95% CI = 0.69-1.08, p = 0.195; for C allele vs. T allele: OR = 0.92; 95% CI = 0.83-1.03, p = 0.149). In the stratified analysis by ethnicity, results also showed no significant association between TGF-beta(1)Z gene-509C/T polymorphism and IgA nephropathy risk in both European and Asian populations. This meta-analysis does not support the hypothesis that TGF-beta(1) gene-509C/T polymorphism is a risk factor for the development of IgA nephropathy.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Development, Embase, Ethnicity, Etiology, Expression, Fixed Effects Model, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic, Growth, Growth-Factor-Beta-1 Gene, Iga Nephropathy, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Nephropathy, Nov, Patients, Polymorphism, Populations, Progression, Publications, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Support, Susceptibility, Transforming Growth Factor-Beta(1), Web Of Science

# Title: Renewable Energy

Full Journal Title: [Renewable Energy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5766&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=0c7ac2cbd6886ea296ed5f1259e52152)

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JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Celiktas, M.S., Sevgili, T. and Kocar, G. (2009), A snapshot of renewable energy research in Turkey. *Renewable Energy*, **34** (6), 1479-1486.

Full Text: [2009\Ren Ene34, 1479.pdf](2009\Ren%20Ene34,%201479.pdf)

Abstract: The present study was conducted to find out the development trends of the scientific studies in the field of renewable energies in Turkey. All the publications in the ISI Web database were screened using 36 different keywords in title or topics based on the affiliation addresses including the word “Turkey”. A total of 12,197 publications were processed article by article and as a result 1555 papers were found to focus on renewable energies between the years 1980 and 2008 with the contributions of 1605 authors. The results showed that 45.2% was experimental, 34.3% informational studies whereas 20.5% was available system analysis. Number of publications in biomass and conversion system (39.1%) and solar energy systems (20.0%) were dominating. Both number of publications and citations increased in the last decade and more than half of total contributions were published last four years. Results indicated that policy development studies (3.3%) were the weakest among the whole parameters investigated. (c) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affiliation, Affiliation Addresses, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomass, Citations, Conversion, Database, Development, Energy, Exergy Analysis, Experimental, Field, Fuels, ISI, JUN, Lotka Law, Number of Publications, Papers, Plant, Policy, Policy Development, Power, Productivity, Publications, R&D, Renewable Energies, Renewable Energy, Research, Rights, Science, Scientometric, Solar, Solar Energy, Solar Energy Systems, Storage, System Analysis, Systems, Technology, Trends, Turkey

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Full Text: [2011\Ren Ene36, 2529.pdf](2011\Ren%20Ene36,%202529.pdf)

Abstract: An overview is given of research in the major countries of Europe in the area of renewable energies. The analysis used the Scopus (Elsevier) database of scientific literature, calculating bibliometric indices (primary production, average citations per document, percentage variation, SJR, etc.) for the geographical domain of Europe during the period 2002-2007. The aim of the study is to supplement previous works on the subject which have mostly been limited to a particular type of energy without addressing the area as a whole, as well as to expand their methodological approaches in both the data retrieval strategy and the calculation of indices. The results show Europe to be well positioned globally in this scientific field - in production, in citations, and in impact. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indices, Bibliometrics, Biomass, Citations, Europe, Literature, Overview, Primary, Renewable Energy, Research, Research Support, Scopus, Statistics & Numerical Data

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Ene62, 657.pdf](2014/Ren%20Ene62,%20657.pdf)

Abstract: The present study investigates renewable energy analyzing the last twenty years of worldwide scientific production and the dynamics of interest around relevant policies in this direction. Based on a review on the role of knowledge development in technology transitions, we coupled bibliometric and expert debate approaches to provide decision makers with a sound analysis of thematic and regional trends in the field. Results show that the level of activity of researchers in the field of solar energy is somewhat contrasted only by biomass and wind energy. Despite countries being embedded in a global virtual network, geographical differences still arise: while North America and Europe show isomorphism of national communities and a high diversification of vertical foci, emerging research communities (e.g. BRICS countries) reflect market strategies (e.g. China) and the natural environment (e.g. Brazil) with a higher directionality of researches. Our findings provide an overall picture on world-wide development of competences as a relevant variable which policy makers should ideally consider in detail when setting integrated research, industrial and energy policies and strategies. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Bibliometric, Biomass, Brazil, China, Decision, Development, Dynamics, Energy, Energy Policies, Environment, Europe, Field, Global, Knowledge, Management, Market, Natural, Network, North, North America, Policies, Policy, Regional, Renewable Energies, Renewable Energy, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Role, Scientific Production, Sound, Technology, Trends, Vertical, Wind Energy

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Ene66, 696.pdf](2014/Ren%20Ene66,%20696.pdf)

Abstract: This paper characterizes the solar energy literature from 1992 to 2011 using bibliometric techniques based on databases of the Science Citation Index and the Social Science Citation Index. journal articles were the most frequently used document type representing 86.4% (6670) of the records. The pace of publishing in this field increased exponentially over these two decades, with the US accounting for the highest h-index (87) and the most publications (1273), followed by China and India. The US also plays a central role in the collaboration network among the 20 most productive countries, while China and India do not because of their more limited cross-national authorships. The Indian Institute of Technology was the organization with the most records (126), but it has few multinational co-authored articles. In contrast, the Paul Scherrer Institute in Switzerland is central to the collaboration network. The largest number of retrieved journal articles was in the area of energy applications (1059 articles) followed by light absorbing materials (983) and solar cells (420). Energy applications mainly address hydrogen, desalination, air conditioning, drying, heat pumps, biomass, and water splitting, while the light absorbing material mainly cover nano materials, TiO2, semiconductors, thin films, phase change material and so on. This analysis not only identifies global hotspots in solar energy research, but may also influence researchers’ selection of future studies and publications. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Air, Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Biomass, Cells, China, Citation, Collaboration, Conditioning, Databases, Desalination, Energy, Evolution, Field, Global, h Index, h-Index, Hydrogen, India, Influence, Journal, Journal Articles, Literature, Network, Organization, Photocatalysts, Publications, Publishing, Recent, Records, Research, Rights, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Semiconductors, Social Network Analysis, Social Science Citation Index, Solar Cells, Solar Energy, Switzerland, Techniques, Technology, TiO2, US, Water

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Ene68, 733.pdf](2014/Ren%20Ene68,%20733.pdf)

Abstract: An analysis of scientific publications on solar energy was conducted to determine whether public interest in the subject is mirrored by more intense research in the area. To this end, the research published by Spain and Germany, the two EU countries with the highest installed photovoltaic capacity, was analyzed based on Web of Science data. The results show that: solar output has risen substantially; solar research has a greater impact (measured in terms of citations) than publications on other renewables such as wind power; scientific production on solar energy is high in Germany and Spain, which together account for 51% of the total in the EU-27; the pattern of topics researched in the two countries is very similar; and their international collaboration is more intense than the world average and higher than in countries such as the USA, China or Japan. Collaboration between them is likewise intense. The main conclusion is the divergence in Germany and Spain between solar energy demand/output growth, being exponential, and the growth of research papers on the subject, which is linear. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Capacity, China, Citations, Collaboration, Consumption, Data, Energy, Eu, Germany, Growth, Impact, International, International Collaboration, Japan, Papers, Pattern, Photovoltaic, Power, Production, Public, Publications, Renewable Energy, Research, Rights, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Solar Energy, Spain, Spain And Germany, USA, Web of Science, World

# Title: Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews

Full Journal Title: [Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13640321)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2011\Ren Sus Ene Rev15, 3980.pdf](2011\Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev15,%203980.pdf)

Abstract: In a time of unprecedented change in environmental, geopolitical and socio-economic world affairs, the search for new energy materials has become a topic of great relevance. Sodium borohydride, NaBH4, seems to be a promising fuel in the context of the future hydrogen economy. NaBH4 belongs to a class of materials with the highest gravimetric hydrogen densities, which has been discovered in the 1940s by Schlesinger and Brown. In the present paper, the most relevant issues concerning the use of NaBH4 are examined. Its basic properties are summarised and its synthesis methods are described. The general processes of NaBH4 oxidation, hydrolysis, and monitoring are reviewed. A comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the NaBH4 publications in the energy field opens the discussion for current perspectives and future outlook of NaBH4 as an efficient energy/hydrogen carrier. Despite the observed exponential increase in the research on NaBH4 it is clear that further efforts are still necessary for achieving significant overchanges. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alkaline Nabh4 Solution, Analysis, Anode Metallic Electrocatalyst, Au Hollow Nanospheres, B-11 Nmr Measurements, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cobalt-Phosphorus Catalysts, Direct Borohydride Fuel Cells, Electrosynthesis, Energy, Environmental, High-Power Density, Hydrogen Storage Alloy, Hydrolysis, Monitoring, Oxidation, Polymer Electrolyte Membrane, Processes, Pt-Ag Electrodes, Publications, Pulsed-Laser Deposition, Research, Sodium Borohydride, Synthesis

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Full Text: [2013\Ren Sus Ene Rev18, 134.pdf](2013/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev18,%20134.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reviews the scientific production of renewable energies, namely, solar, wind, biomass, hydropower and geothermal, from 1979 to 2009. The production of all the countries in the world is analysed, paying particular attention to renewable energies and research institutions. The production of scientific research for each type of energy is represented on world maps to show the degree of relationship between this research and the resources of these energies. It is observed that biomass is the most studied, both by number of publications, with 56% of the publications on renewable energy, and by geographical distribution. The next in importance by number of publications is solar energy (26%). The countries investigating solar energy, however, are not necessarily those with the greatest availability of this resource. Wind is the third positioned in publication (11%). Wind is being investigated by countries that most have implemented this type of energy production. Hydro and geothermal energies are also investigated by countries with great abundance of this resource. It is observed that research on renewable energy is highly concentrated in a few countries (12 or 14, depending on the energy type), accounting for between 70 and 80% of scientific production. The role of the USA as a leader in research in all renewable energies studies is emphasised. NASA is the leading institution for solar and wind energy, the Chinese Academy of Sciences leads in hydropower and biomass, and the U.S. Geological Survey leads in geothermal energy. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Availability, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomass, Chinese, Distribution, Energy, Geothermal, Geothermal Energy, Hydroelectric Power, Hydropower, Institutions, Multidisciplinary Subject Category, Publication, Publications, Renewable Energies, Renewable Energy, Research, Research Institutions, Resources, Reviews, Rights, Role, Science Database 1997-2008, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Small Hydropower Plants, Solar, Spain, Spanish, Sustainable Energy, USA, Web, Wind, Wind Energy, World

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Full Text: [2013\Ren Sus Ene Rev25, 197.pdf](2013/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev25,%20197.pdf)

Abstract: Modern bioenergy systems have received growing attention for their potential as a substitute for fossil fuels and are strongly promoted in many regions. At the same time large scale industrialized farming in general and intensive energy cropping in particular are increasingly drawing criticism from various stakeholders. Organic farming systems seem to successfully tackle agricultural sustainability questions at least in regard to ecological dimensions. Still, apart from chemical inputs organic systems are as much dependent on non-renewable energy sources as conventional systems. This article deals with the question whether the topics of organic farming (OF) and bioenergy (BE) are at all combined or addressed in alliance within scientific literature. By means of descriptive scientometric measures the present study analyzes OF- and BE-literature retrieved from Thompson Reuters’ Web of Science database in order to generate insights on development, dynamics, structure and distribution of OF/BE-research literature. Despite possible barriers for research in this interdisciplinary sub-field and its current niche character we conclude that research efforts in OF/BE might be expedient and scientifically rewarding. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Agricultural, Agricultural Research, Agricultural Sustainability, Attention, Barriers, Bibliometrics, Bio-Economy, Bioenergy, Biomass, Biomass Energy, Chemical, Conventional, Danish Agriculture, Database, Development, Distribution, Dynamics, Energy, Energy Use, England, Farming, Food-Production, Fossil, Fossil Fuels, Fuels, General, Germany, Greenhouse-Gas Emissions, Innovation, Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Mapping, Niche, Organic, Organic Agriculture, Organic Farming, Potential, Research, Review, Rights, Scale, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientometric, Sources, Stakeholders, Structure, Sustainability, Systems, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Ren Sus Ene Rev28, 82.pdf](2013/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev28,%2082.pdf)

Abstract: Among sustainable and renewable energies, biofuels appear to be the most promising and attractive, and related research has been expanding along with an exceptional growth of scientific knowledge. Based on the Science Citation Index Expanded from the Web of Science, a bibliometric evaluation of research output was carried out to map research activities and tendencies of the global biofuel field. The results indicate that annual output of scientific articles rocketed during the past decade (2003-2012). The United States of America (USA) is leading biofuels research and collaborated mainly with other productive countries (China, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and South Korea). In general, international collaborative publications resulted in more citations than single country publications. Institutional collaborations became increasingly prevalent over time and the 15 most productive institutions of USA tended to collaborate more with each other. Most research publications on biofuels appeared in the journals Biomass and Bioenergy and Bioresource Technology. Furthermore, biofuels research was based on combinations of multi-subject categories including “Energy and fuels”, “Biotechnology and applied microbiology”, “Chemical engineering”, “Environmental sciences” and “Agricultural engineering”. The keyword analysis confirmed the production of biodiesel from microalgae as the mainstream of recent biofuels research. Biorefinery was the most common technology for conversions of biological feedstock and life cycle assessment was the most popular tool of decision support to evaluate the sustainability of biofuel development. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Evaluation, Biodiesel, Bioenergy, Biofuel, Biofuels, Biological, Biomass, Biorefinery, Biorefinery Concept, Canada, Challenges, China, Citation, Citations, Collaborations, Country, Decision, Decision Support, Development, Energy, Evaluation, Field, Fuels, General, Germany, Global, Growth, Institutions, International, Journals, Keyword Analysis, Knowledge, Korea, Life, Life Cycle, Life Cycle Assessment, Life-Cycle Assessment, Mapping, Microalgae, Microalgal Biodiesel, Opportunities, Publications, Recent, Renewable Energies, Research, Research Output, Research Trends, Resources, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Outputs, South Korea, Support, Sustainability, Sustainable, Technology, United Kingdom, United States, USA, Web of Science

Notes: CCountry

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Sus Ene Rev29, 173.pdf](2014/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev29,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: This work describes the features of the contributions made by the Spanish institutions to the specialized literature in the energy field in the period 1957-2012. The source considered has been the Scopus Elsevier database, together with bibliometric analysis techniques. All items provided by Scopus have been taken into account in the analysis (journal papers, conference proceedings, etc.). The results of this work show that the Spanish contribution is more that significant in the light of the obtained data, being the keywords power, energy, system, wind and solar the most used terms. Different aspects of the publications are analyzed, such as publication type, field, language, subcategory and journal type, as well as the keyword occurrence frequency. The contributions are geographically and institutionally broken down, with Madrid and Catalonia the main researching regions. At an international level, Spain mainly works jointly with France, USA, Germany and the United Kingdom. The most active categories in the Energy field are Engineering, Materials Science and Chemistry. It can be stated that the Spanish research enjoys good health and is an important and relevant player in the international scientific scene. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Catalonia, Chemistry, Conference Proceedings, Data, Database, Energy, Engineering, Field, France, Germany, Health, Institutions, International, Journal, Language, Literature, Madrid, Materials, Papers, Power, Publication, Publications, Research, Rights, Science, Scientometric, Scopus, Source, Spain, Techniques, United Kingdom, USA, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Sus Ene Rev30, 715.pdf](2014/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev30,%20715.pdf)

Abstract: Sustainability policy in the early 2000s is based on and therefore influenced by scientific literature on ‘transition’. The importance of this link has inspired the authors to explore the structure of cooperating authors and citation networks in the field. In order to understand ‘transition’ literature, we compare it with an alternative term for change, ‘transformation’, which is also used in the context of socio-technical shifts towards sustainability. We expose the different structures of these fields with an overview of keywords, key references, key authors, and the coherence between references and authors. By analysing co-author and citation networks, we find large differences in these groups of documents. The transition literature is characterised by a large network of directly and indirectly cooperating authors with clear clusters; transformation literature contains smaller author networks. Key transition authors are predominantly Dutch. They repeatedly write together and cite each other’s work. The transition literature is tightly knit with high degrees of internal references and a clearly distinguishable core. Transformation literature has fewer connections between authors and articles. The connecting articles, each with many global citations, form its basis. This analysis can be used as a step to continue the debate on the role of transition and transformation literature in sustainability and renewable energy policy. The transformation literature teaches us that older streams of thought are still relevant and may be used as ‘glue’ for linking change with respect to sustainable energy to wider developments. Rediscovering existing literature in new combinations may lead to promising new views on sustainable energy. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Co-Author, Context, Dutch, Dynamics, Energy, Field, Global, Groups, Innovation, Lead, Literature, Management, Market Transition, Network, Networks, Policy, Politics, References, Renewable Energy, Rights, Role, Scientific Literature, Scientific Network, Social-Structure, Streams, Structure, Sustainability, Sustainability, Sustainable, Term, Transformation, Transition, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Sus Ene Rev32, 140.pdf](2014/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev32,%20140.pdf)

Abstract: Mexico ranks 9th in the world in crude oil reserves, 4th in natural gas reserves in America and it is also highly rich in renewable energy sources (solar, wind, biomasss, hydropower and geothermal). However, the potential of this type of energy has not been fully exploited. Hydropower is the renewable energy source with the highest installed capacity within the country (11,603 MW), while geothermal power capacity (958 MW) makes Mexico to be ranked 4th in the use of this energy worldwide. Wind energy potential is concentrated in five different zones, mainly in the state of Oaxaca, and solar energy has a high potential due to Mexico’s ideal location in the so called Solar Belt. Biomass energy has the highest potential (2635 to 3771 PJ/year) and has been the subject of the highest number of research publications in the country during the last 30 years (1982-2012). Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico has led research publications in hydropower, wind, solar and biomass energy and Institut de Investigaciones Electricas in geothermal energy during this period. According to the General Law for Climate Change the country has set the goal of generating 35% of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2024. This paper presents an overview of the renewable energy options available in Mexico, current status, main positive results to date and future potential. It also analyses barriers hindering improvements and proposes pertinent solutions. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Barriers, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomass, Biomass Energy, Capacity, Climate, Country, Crude Oil, Energy, Geothermal, Geothermal Energy, Heat-Pump System, Hydropower, Law, Location, Mexico, Natural, Natural Gas, Needs, Options, Overview, Potential, Power, Progress, Publications, Renewable Energy, Renewable Energy Research, Renewable Energy Sources, Research, Research Progress, Review, Rights, Science, Scientific Production, Sector, Solar, Solutions, Source, Sources, State, Trends, Wind, World

? Friege, J. and Chappin, E. (2014), Modelling decisions on energy-efficient renovations: A review. *Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews*, **39**, 196-208.

Full Text: [2014\Ren Sus Ene Rev39, 196.pdf](2014/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev39,%20196.pdf)

Abstract: The buildings sector accounts for more than 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Despite the well-known economic viability of many energy-efficient renovation measures which offer great potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and meeting climate protection targets, there is a relatively low level of implementation. We performed a citation network analysis in order to identify papers at the research front and intellectual base on energy-efficient renovation in four areas: technical options, understanding decisions, incentive instruments, and models and simulation. The literature was reviewed in order to understand what is needed to sufficiently increase the number of domestic energy-efficient renovations and to identify potential research gaps. Our findings show that the literature on energy-efficient renovation gained considerable momentum in the last decade, but lacks a deep understanding of the uncertainties surrounding economic aspects and non-economic factors driving renovation decisions of homeowners. The analysis indicates that the (socio-economic) energy saving potential and profitability of energy-efficient renovation measures is lower than generally expected. It is suggested that this can be accounted for by the failure to understand and consider the underpinning influences of energy-consuming behaviour in calculations. Homeowners’ decisions to renovate are shaped by an alliance of economic and non-economic goals. Therefore, existing incentives, typically targeting the economic viability of measures, have brought little success. A deeper understanding of the decisions of homeowners is needed and we suggest that a simulation model which maps the decision-making processes of homeowners may result in refining existing instruments or developing new innovative mechanisms to tackle the situation. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Behaviour, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Network, Citations, Climate, Cocitation Analysis, Consumption, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Developing, Driving, Economic, Emissions, Energy, Energy Efficiency, Existing Residential Buildings, Failure, Global, Greenhouse, Greenhouse Gas, Greenhouse-Gas Emissions, Implementation, Incentive Instruments, Incentives, Instruments, Intellectual Base, Literature, Measures, Mechanisms, Model, Modelling, Models, Network, Network Analysis, Nov, Options, Papers, Policy Measures, Potential, Protection, Refurbishment, Renovation Decision, Research, Research Front, Review, Rights, Sector, Simulation, Simulation Model, Success, Targeting, Uncertainties, Understanding, Viability, Willingness-To-Pay

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Full Text: [2014\Ren Sus Ene Rev39, 1119.pdf](2014/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev39,%201119.pdf)

Abstract: Ultracapacitors have been under development for over two decades and recently have received attention for their commercial applications in products such as hybrid electric vehicles, medical devices, grid energy storage, and personal electronics. Ultracapacitors are attractive for their ability to quickly deliver large quantities of power, making them an ideal complement to battery technology in comprehensive power systems. Recent technical advancements have developed ultracapacitors with performance that is now viable in a variety of commercial applications. This research uses publication, patent and investment data to identify and trace the commercial pathway for this emerging technology. The firms and industries currently developing and commercializing ultracapacitors are identified using affiliation data. To date, ultracapacitor R&D has been primarily performed by large multinational companies with broad energy-based product portfolios and emerging venture-backed capacitor companies. Firms in industries including transportation, consumer electronics, and medical equipment have researched how ultracapacitors can be integrated into power systems. The early stages of ultracapacitor development are compared with Li-ion and NiMH batteries and evidence shows similarities between the early stages of the commercially successful Li-ion battery. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affiliation, Attention, Bibliometrics, Commercialization, Data, Developing, Development, Electric Vehicles, Energy, Equipment, Evidence, Hybrid, Medical, Medical Devices, Medical Equipment, Nov, Patent, Performance, Power, Publication, R&D, Recent, Research, Rights, Storage, Systems, Technology, Transportation, Ultracapacitors

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Full Text: [2015\Ren Sus Ene Rev49, 12.pdf](2015/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev49,%2012.pdf); [2015\Ren Sus Ene Rev-Chen.pdf](file:///D:\Bibliometric%20References\2015\Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev-Chen.pdf); [2015\Ren Sus Ene Rev-Chen1.pdf](2015/Ren%20Sus%20Ene%20Rev-Chen1.pdf)

# Title: Reproductive Biomedicine Online

Full Journal Title: Reproductive Biomedicine Online

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Petersen, C.G., Oliveira, J.B.A., Mauri, A.L., Massaro, F.C., Baruffi, R.L.R., Pontes, A. and Franco, J.G. (2009), Relationship between visualization of meiotic spindle in human oocytes and ICSI outcomes: A meta-analysis. *Reproductive Biomedicine Online*, **18** (2), 235-243.

Full Text: [2009\Rep Bio Onl18, 235.pdf](2009\Rep%20Bio%20Onl18,%20235.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this meta-analysis was to investigate the influence of meiotic spindle visualization in human oocytes on intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) outcomes. Search strategies included on-line Surveys of databases (MEDLINE, EM BASE, Science Citation Index, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register and Ovid). The fixed effect was used for odds ratio. Ten trials fulfilled the inclusion criteria comparing in-vitro and clinical ICSI outcomes with or without visualization of meiotic spindle in fresh and in-vivo matured oocytes. According to the meta-analysis, the results showed statistically significant higher fertilization rate (P < 0.0001) when the meiotic spindle was viewed than when it was not. Moreover, the percentage of pro-nuclear-stage embyros with good morphology (P = 0.003), cleavage rate (P < 0.0001), percentage of day-3 top-quality embryos (P = 0.003) and percentage of embryos that reached the blastocyst stage (P < 0.0001) were statistically significantly better among, embryos derived from oocytes in which meiotic spindle was viewed compared with those in which meiotic spindle was not observed. However, these differences were not observed in the clinical pregnancy or implantation rates. This observation has clinical relevance mainly in countries where there is a legal limit on the number of oocytes to be fertilized. However, additional controlled trials are needed to further confirm these results.

Keywords: 1st Polar Body, Citation, Databases, Embryonic-Development, Fertilization, Human Oocyte, ICSI, Implantation, In-Vitro, Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection, Living Human Oocytes, Location, Matured Human Oocytes, MEDLINE, Meiotic Spindle, Meta-Analysis, Outcomes, Polscope, Science, Science Citation Index, Visualization

? Johnson, M.H., Cohen, J. and Grudzinskas, G. (2012), The uses and abuses of bibliometrics. *Reproductive Biomedicine Online*, **24** (5), 485-486.

Full Text: [2012\Rep Bio Onl24, 485.pdf](2012\Rep%20Bio%20Onl24,%20485.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics

? Krauskopf, E. (2012), The uses and abuses of bibliometrics. *Reproductive Biomedicine Online*, **25** (4), 434.

Full Text: [2012\Rep Bio Onl25, 434.pdf](2012/Rep%20Bio%20Onl25,%20434.pdf)

? Johnson, M.H. (2012), Editors’ response: The uses and abuses of bibliometrics. *Reproductive Biomedicine Online*, **25** (4), 435.

Full Text: [2012\Rep Bio Onl25, 435.pdf](2012/Rep%20Bio%20Onl25,%20435.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Editors

? Parazzini, F., Vigano, P., Candiani, M. and Fedele, L. (2013), Diet and endometriosis risk: A literature review. *Reproductive Biomedicine Online*, **26** (4), 323-336.

Full Text: [2013\Rep Bio Onl26, 323.pdf](2013/Rep%20Bio%20Onl26,%20323.pdf)

Abstract: A connection between dietary factors and endometriosis onset has become a topic of interest mostly due to the observation that physiological and pathological processes of the disease can be influenced by diet. This paper systematically reviews prior publications dealing with this aspect in order to identify potentially modifiable risk factors. Comprehensive searches in the electronic databases MEDLINE, EMBASE and Science Citation Index Expanded were conducted to identify published studies evaluating the association between food intake (nutrients and food groups) and endometriosis. Eleven studies were identified: 10 case-control and one cohort study. Information on diet was collected using food frequency questionnaires in seven studies, while in one study the questionnaire focused on caffeine and alcohol intake. Women with endometriosis seem to consume fewer vegetables and omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and more red meat, coffee and trans fats but these findings could not be consistently replicated. Most data have also been discussed herein in light of the available experimental and animal model results. At present, evidence supporting a significant association between diet and endometriosis is equivocal. Further studies are needed to clarify the role of diet on endometriosis risk and progression. (C) 2013, Reproductive Healthcare Ltd. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol Intake, Animal Model, Association, Breast-Cancer, Caffeine, Case-Control, Citation, Coffee, Cohort, Cohort Study, Dairy-Products, Data, Databases, Diet, Disease, Embase, Endometriosis, Evidence, Experimental, Fat, Fatty-Acids, Food, Groups, Italian Women, Life-Style Factors, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Mild Endometriosis, Model, Nutrients, Nutrition, Observation, Olive Oil, Onset, Oxidative Stress, Pelvic Endometriosis, Progression, Publications, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Review, Reviews, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Topic, Vegetables, Vitamin, Vitamin-D

# Title: Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries, Proceedings

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tarrant, D., Carr, L. and Payne, T. (2008), Releasing the power of digital metadata: examining large networks of co-related publications. *Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries, Proceedings*, **5173**, 172-184.

Abstract: Bibliographic metadata plays a key role in scientific literature, not only to summarise and establish the facts of the publication record, but also to track citations between publications and hence to establish the impact of individual articles within the literature. Commercial secondary publishers have typically taken on the role of rekeying, mining and analysing this huge corpus of linked data, but as the primary literature has moved to the world of the digital repository, this task is now undertaken by new services such as Citeseer, Citebase or Google Scholar. As institutional and subject-based repositories proliferate and Open Access mandates increase, more of the literature will become openly available in well managed data islands containing a much greater amount of detailed bibliometric metadata in formats such as RDF. Through the use of efficient extraction and inference techniques, complex relations between data items can be established. In this paper we explain the importance of the co-relation in enabling new techniques to rate the impact of a paper or author within a large corpus of publications.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation Analysis, Citations, Google Scholar, Impact, Journals, Literature, Publication, Publication Record, Publications, Scientific Literature

? Tonnies, S. and Balke, W.T. (2009), Using semantic technologies in digital libraries: A roadmap to quality evaluation. *Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries, Proceedings*, **5714**, 168-179.

Abstract: In digital libraries semantic techniques are often deployed to reduce the expensive manual overhead for indexing documents, maintaining metadata, or caching for future search. However, using such techniques may cause a decrease in a collection’s quality due to their statistical nature. Since data quality is a major concern in digital libraries, it is important to be able to measure the (loss of) quality of metadata automatically generated by semantic techniques. In this paper we present a user study based on a typical semantic technique used for automatic metadata creation, namely taxonomies of author keywords and tag clouds. We observed experts assessing typical relations between keywords and documents over a small corpus in the field of chemistry. Based on the evaluation of this experiment, we focused on communalities between the experts’ perception and thus draw a first roadmap on how to evaluate semantic techniques by proposing some preliminary metrics.

Keywords: Author Keywords, Chemistry, Digital Libraries, Evaluation, Indexing, Information Quality, Libraries, Metrics, Semantic, Semantic Technologies, Statistical, Taxonomies, Techniques

# Title: Research in Developmental Disabilities

Full Journal Title: [Research in Developmental Disabilities](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/08914222)

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JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Swanson, H.L., Hughes, G. and Nicholes, J. (1988), Characteristics of frequently cited articles in mental-retardation. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **9** (3), 213-227.

Full Text: [1988\Res Dev Dis9, 213.pdf](1988\Res%20Dev%20Dis9,%20213.pdf)

? Scior, K. (2011), Public awareness, attitudes and beliefs regarding intellectual disability: A systematic review. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **32** (6), 2164-2182.

Full Text: [2011\Res Dev Dis32, 2164.pdf](2011\Res%20Dev%20Dis32,%202164.pdf)

Abstract: The general public’s responses to people with intellectual disabilities influence the likely success or failure of policies aimed at increasing their social inclusion. The present paper provides a review of general population based research into awareness, attitudes and beliefs regarding intellectual disability published in English between 1990 and mid-2011. An electronic search using PsycINFO and Web of Science plus a hand search of the literature was completed. Most of the 75 studies identified consisted of descriptive surveys of attitudes. They tend to conclude that age, educational attainment and prior contact with someone with an intellectual disability predict attitudes, while the effect of gender is inconsistent. Eight studies examined lay knowledge about intellectual disability and beliefs about its caUSAtion in a range of cultural contexts. The impact of interventions designed to improve attitudes or awareness was examined by 12 studies. The evidence is limited by the fact that it is mostly based on relatively small unrepresentative samples and cross-sectional designs. It is concluded that overall, high quality research into general population attitudes to intellectual disability is limited. Public knowledge of intellectual disability and caUSAl beliefs are particularly under-researched areas. There is a notable absence of well designed evaluations of efforts to reduce misconceptions about intellectual disability and tackle negative attitudes. Areas for future research are noted, including the need for well designed studies that consider awareness, attitudes and beliefs in relation to stigma theory. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Attitudes, Awareness, Beliefs, Community Integration, Disability, Downs-Syndrome, English, Gender, Hand, Impact, Intellectual Disability, Intergroup Contact Theory, Interventions, Japanese Adults, Key Informant, Knowledge, Lay Knowledge, Learning-Disabilities, Literature, Mental-Retardation, Policies, Psychometric Analysis, Public, Research, Review, Science, Social, Social Distance, Students Attitudes, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theory, Web of Science

? Zeilinger, E.L., Stiehl, K.A.M. and Weber, G. (2013), A systematic review on assessment instruments for dementia in persons with intellectual disabilities. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **34** (11), 3962-3977.

Full Text: [2013\Res Dev Dis34, 3962.pdf](2013/Res%20Dev%20Dis34,%203962.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: This work describes an extensive systematic literature review on assessment instruments for dementia in persons with intellectual disability (ID). Existing instruments for the detection of dementia in persons with ID were collected and described systematically. This allows a direct and quick overview of available tools. Additionally, it contributes to the availability and USAbility of information about these instruments, thus enhancing further developments in this field. Methods: A systematic literature search in five databases (CINAHL, PsycInfo, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science) was conducted. In order to include gray literature an invisible college approach was used. Relevant studies were identified and selected using defined inclusion and exclusion criteria. After the selection process all instruments were coded and classified. It was determined which concepts they assess, whether they were especially developed or adapted for persons with ID, and whether they were designed to assess dementia. The selection of relevant papers, as well as the coding of instruments was done independently by two researchers. Results: In total, 97 records met the search criteria. Out of these, 114 different instruments were extracted. There were 79 instruments to be completed by the person with ID, and 35 informant-based instruments. Additionally, four test batteries were found. Some of these instruments were neither designed for the assessment of dementia, nor for persons with ID. Conclusions: There are a variety of different tools used for the assessment of dementia in ID. Nevertheless, an agreed-upon approach or instrument is missing. Establishing this would improve the quality of assessment in clinical practice, and benefit research. Data collected would become comparable and combinable, and allow research to have more informative value. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alzheimer-Type Dementia, Approach, Assessment, Austria, Availability, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Coding, College, Criteria, Databases, Dementia, Disability, Downs-Syndrome, Education, England, Field, Gray Literature, Information, Instruments, Intellectual Disability, Learning-Disabilities, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Methods, Mini-Mental State, Neuropsychological Assessment, Nov, Older-Adults, Papers, Pas-Add Checklist, Person, Practice, Psychiatric-Disorders, Psychometric Properties, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Re, Records, Rehabilitation, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Screening, Screening Questionnaire, Selection, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Usability, Value, Web of Science, Work

? Wilson, M.C. and Scior, K. (2014), Attitudes towards individuals with disabilities as measured by the Implicit Association Test: A literature review. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **35** (2), 294-321.

Full Text: [2014\Res Dev Dis35, 294.pdf](2014/Res%20Dev%20Dis35,%20294.pdf)

Abstract: Research investigating attitudes towards individuals with disabilities has largely focused on self-reported explicit attitudes. Given that factors such as social desirability may influence explicit attitudes, researchers have developed tools which instead assess less consciously controllable implicit attitudes. Considering research on implicit attitudes thus seems pertinent. A review of studies measuring implicit attitudes towards individuals with physical disabilities (visual, motor or hearing) or intellectual disabilities via the Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998) was carried out. Systematic searches of PsycINFO, CINAHL, EMBASE, ERIC, MEDLINE, PUBMED, Scopus and Web of Science databases identified relevant articles published between January 2000 and September 2012. Seventeen articles (reporting on 18 studies that employed the IAT) were identified. These investigated implicit attitudes towards individuals with; physical disabilities (N= 13), intellectual disabilities (N= 3), both physical and intellectual disabilities (N=1), and ‘unspecified disabilities’ (N=1). Across all studies, moderate to strong negative implicit attitudes were found and there was little to no association between explicit and implicit attitudes. Individuals’ beliefs about the controllability of their future, sensitivity to the concept of disease, and contact with individuals with disabilities appear to be associated with implicit attitudes. A consistent pattern of moderate to strong negative implicit attitudes towards individuals with disabilities was evident. These studies provide a starting point, but methodological issues related to sampling and the employed IATs limit the generalizability of these results. Further research investigating implicit attitudes towards specific disability types, with a wider subject pool are necessary as well as further investigation of factors that contribute to these attitudes. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Association, Attitudes, Concept, Concept of Disease, Contact, Databases, Disability, Disease, Embase, Explicit Attitudes, Health, Implicit Association Test, Implicit Attitudes, Influence, Intellectual Disabilities, Investigation, Issues, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Metaanalysis, Pattern, People, Physical, Physical Disabilities, Physical-Disabilities, Predictive-Validity, Psycinfo, Reporting, Research, Review, Rights, Sampling, Scale, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Social, Social Axioms, Students, Test, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Seron, B.B. and Greguol, M. (2014), Assessment protocols of maximum oxygen consumption in young people with Down syndrome: A review. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **35** (3), 676-685.

Full Text: [2014\Res Dev Dis35, 676.pdf](2014/Res%20Dev%20Dis35,%20676.pdf)

Abstract: Maximum oxygen consumption is considered the gold standard measure of cardiorespiratory fitness. Young people with Down syndrome (DS) present low values of this indicator compared to their peers without disabilities and to young people with an intellectual disability but without DS. The use of reliable and valid assessment methods provides more reliable results for the diagnosis of cardiorespiratory fitness and the response of this variable to exercise. The aim of the present study was to review the literature on the assessment protocols used to measure maximum oxygen consumption in children and adolescents with Down syndrome giving emphasis to the protocols used, the validation process and their feasibility. The search was carried out in eight electronic databases - Scopus, Medline-Pubmed, Web of science, SportDiscus, Cinhal, Academic Search Premier, Scielo, and Lilacs. The inclusion criteria were: (a) articles which assessed VO2peak and/or VO2max (independent of the validation method), (b) samples composed of children and/or adolescents with Down syndrome, (c) participants of up to 20 years old, and (d) studies performed after 1990. Fifteen studies were selected and, of these, 11 measured the VO2peak using tests performed in a laboratory, 2 used field tests and the remaining 2 used both laboratory and field tests. The majority of the selected studies used maximal tests and conducted familiarization sessions. All the studies took into account the clinical conditions that could hamper testing or endanger the individuals. However, a large number of studies used tests which had not been specifically validated for the evaluated population. Finally, the search emphasized the small number of studies which use field tests to evaluate oxygen consumption. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic, Adolescents, Adults, All-Cause, Assessment, Assessment Protocols, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Children, Clinical, Consumption, Criteria, Cross-Validation, Databases, Diagnosis, Disability, Down Syndrome, Exercise, Feasibility, Field, Fitness, Gold, Heart-Rate, Indicator, Literature, Mar, Maximal Oxygen Consumption, Measure, Mental-Retardation, Methods, Oxygen, Physical-Fitness, Population, Protocols, Response, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Search, Shuttle-Run Test, Small, Standard, Syndrome, Testing, Validation, Web of Science, Young People

? Keawutan, P., Bell, K., Davies, P.S.W. and Boyd, R.N. (2014), Systematic review of the relationship between habitual physical activity and motor capacity in children with cerebral palsy. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **35** (6), 1301-1309.

Full Text: [2014\Res Dev Dis35, 1301.pdf](2014/Res%20Dev%20Dis35,%201301.pdf)

Abstract: Habitual physical activity (HPA) has many benefits for general health. Motor capacity in children with cerebral palsy (CP) can impact on their HPA. This study aimed to systematically review the available literature on the relationship between HPA and motor capacity in children with CP aged 3-12 years for all gross motor functional abilities (GMFCS I-V) compared to typically developing children. Five electronic databases (Pubmed, Cochrane, Embase, Cinahl and Web of Science from 1989 to November, 2013) were searched using keywords “children with cerebral palsy”, “physical activity”, “motor capacity” and “motor function” including their synonyms and MesH terms. Studies were included if they (i) were conducted in children with CP aged between 3 and 12 years, (ii) assessed HPA or time spent sedentary, (iii) assessed motor capacity in order to evaluate the relationship between HPA and motor capacity. All articles retrieved were reviewed by two independent reviewers and discussed until they reached consensus. Study quality of reporting was evaluated using the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) criteria. Search results identified 864 articles but after review of the title and abstract only 21 articles warranted closer consideration. Ten articles met the strict inclusion criteria as nine articles did not assess HPA and two were conference abstracts. Study quality assessment (STROBE) found nine articles were good quality (>= 60%) and one was poor quality (55.9%). Participants were mean age 8.4 (SD = 2.1) years (range 2-17 years) and included children at all GMFCS levels (3 studies), while seven studies only recruited GMFCS level I-Ill. HPA measurements were either subjective (Activity Scale for Kids, Dutch Questionnaire of Participation in physical activity and assessment of participation in physical education at school and regular physical activity in leisure time) or objective (StepWatch (R) and ActiGraph (R) 7164). Nine studies found that motor capacity was directly associated with HPA, HPA in children with CP with high functional level (GMFCS I) was higher than those with lower functional levels (GMFCS HI-V); while one study reported no relationship between HPA and GMFCS level (HPA was measured by questionnaire, a potential limitation). Further studies are required to further elucidate HPA levels (active, sedentary behavior) according to objective motor capacity measures, age and gender to inform healthy lifestyle behavior (active/sedentary) in children with CP. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Activity Performance, Adolescents, Age, Aged, Articles, Assessment, Behavior, Benefits, Capacity, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Children, Consensus, Criteria, Databases, Developing, Dutch, Education, Epidemiology, Gender, General, Gross Motor Function, Habitual Physical Activity, Health, Hiv, Impact, Iv, Limitation, Literature, Measures, Motor Capacity, Observational Studies, Participation, Physical, Physical Activity, Physical Education, Potential, Preschool-Children, Quality, Quality Of, Questionnaire, R, Regular, Reporting, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Scale, Science, Search, Study Quality, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

? Ryan, T.A. and Scior, K. (2014), Medical students’ attitudes towards people with intellectual disabilities: A literature review. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **35** (10), 2316-2328.

Full Text: [2014\Res Dev Dis35, 2316.pdf](2014/Res%20Dev%20Dis35,%202316.pdf)

Abstract: The present paper provides a review of research on medical students’ attitudes to people with intellectual disabilities. The attitudes of medical students warrant empirical attention because their future work may determine people with intellectual disabilities’ access to healthcare and exposure to health inequalities. An electronic search of Embase, Ovid MEDLINE(R), PsycINFO, Scopus, and Web of Science was completed to identify papers published up to August 2013. Twenty-four studies were identified, most of which evaluated the effects of pedagogical interventions on students’ attitudes. Results suggested that medical students’ attitudes to people with intellectual disabilities were responsive to interventions. However, the evidence is restricted due to research limitations, including poor measurement, self-selection bias, and the absence of control groups when evaluating interventions. Thus, there is a dearth of high-quality research on this topic, and past findings should be interpreted with caution. Future research directions are provided. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).

Keywords: Access, Access To Healthcare, Article, Attention, Attitudes, Bias, Control, Control Groups, Effects, Evidence, Exposure, Groups, Health, Inequalities, Interventions, License, Literature, Literature Review, Measurement, Medical, Medical Students, Open, Open Access, Open Access Article, Papers, Psycinfo, Research, Responsive, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Students, Topic, Web Of Science, Work

? Seewooruttun, L. and Scior, K. (2014), Interventions aimed at increasing knowledge and improving attitudes towards people with intellectual disabilities among lay people. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, **35** (12), 3482-3495.

Full Text: [2014\Res Dev Dis35, 3482.pdf](2014/Res%20Dev%20Dis35,%203482.pdf)

Abstract: Despite policies aimed at ensuring equal rights and maximising respect and social inclusion for people with intellectual disabilities, in their daily lives many continue to face negative attitudes and discrimination within society. Misconceptions about what it means to have an intellectual disability and about the capabilities of people with intellectual disabilities appear widespread, and may contribute to prejudice and discrimination. This review provides a summary and evaluation of empirical interventions aimed at increasing knowledge and targeting negative attitudes towards this population among lay people of working age. An electronic search using PsycINFO, Web of Science and PubMed identified 22 English language studies published between 1990 and early 2014 that reported a specific intervention with a lay population sample. The majority of studies reported promising outcomes, particularly those aimed at increasing knowledge of intellectual disability through education. Support for the positive influence of contact with people with intellectual disabilities was demonstrated across several interventions. Interventions delivered at least partly by individuals with intellectual disabilities, and educational interventions appear to hold the most promise. The evidence is limited though by the weaknesses of measurement tools employed. Crown Copyright (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Attitudes, Contact, Contact, Developmental-Disabilities, Disability, Disabled Persons Scale, Discrimination, Education, English, Evaluation, Evidence, Health-Care Services, Inclusive Education, Influence, Intellectual Disabilities, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Language, Measurement, Mental-Retardation, Negative, Outcomes, Policies, Population, Positive Behavior Support, Prejudice, Psycinfo, Public-Attitudes, Pubmed, Review, Rights, Science, Social, Society, Stigma, Targeting, Teachers Attitudes, Volunteers Perceptions, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Research Evaluation

Full Journal Title: [Research Evaluation](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/beech/rev;jsessionid=5r5dr0q7o0q9g.victoria)

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Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 1.074, 31/84 (2012) SSCI

? van Raan, A.F.J. (2000), R&D evaluation at the beginning of the new century. *Research Evaluation*, **9** (2), 81-86.

Full Text: [2000\Res Eva9, 81.pdf](2000\Res%20Eva9,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: The assessment of the socioeconomic impact of R&D is a crucial issue on science and technology policy, Following recent discussions in a special working group of the European Union, the main problems are sketched and then limits and opportunities are identified Elements for ‘the wayforward’ in this delicate matter are suggested. One is the application of objective, high-quality evaluation methods; a recent ‘real- life’ example, the application of an advanced bibliometric research performance evaluation and monitoring methodology, particularly designed for new, interdisciplinary, application-oriented research, is discussed.

? Yi, C.G. and Kang, K.B. (2000), Developments of the evaluation system of government-supported research institutes in Korean science and technology. *Research Evaluation*, **9** (3), 158-170.

Full Text: [2000\Res Eva9, 158.pdf](2000\Res%20Eva9,%20158.pdf)

Abstract: The evaluation system of the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) — a leading Korean research institute, which has been operating its evaluation system since 1993, earlier than 19 other government-supported research institutes — is appraised. Desirable directions for the development of ETRI’s evaluation system are suggested. An analytic framework is proposed, comprising evaluation paradigm, basic components of evaluation, supportive components of evaluation and evaluation utilization, and these four main components are subclassified as 14 subcomponents of R&D evaluation. ETRI needs further development in evaluation activities, especially in evaluation purposes and evaluation utilization.

? van Leeuwen, T. and Tijssen, R. (2000), Interdisciplinary dynamics of modern science: Analysis of cross-disciplinary citation flows. *Research Evaluation*, **9** (3), 183-187.

Full Text: [2000\Res Eva9, 183.pdf](2000\Res%20Eva9,%20183.pdf)

Abstract: The references in research papers provide empirical data on knowledge flows within and between scientific disciplines. Many citations refer to papers that are published in scientific journals covering adjacent scientific disciplines. We have used this information source to explore - at the global level - the extent to which disciplines are interrelated through these cross-disciplinary citation links. Irt this paper we describe the main features of the bibliometric methodology. The first results of this study provide new macro-level data on the interdisciplinarity, of modern science and identify a few disciplines, such as meteorology and atmospheric sciences, in which research has become noticeably more interdisciplinary.

Keywords: Collaboration, Impact, Policy

? Salvador, M.R. and Lopez-Martinez, R.E. (2000), Cognitive structure of research: Scientometric mapping in sintered materials. *Research Evaluation*, **9** (3), 189-200.

Full Text: [2000\Res Eva9, 189.pdf](2000\Res%20Eva9,%20189.pdf)

Abstract: Recent changes in international technology have forced a shift in firms’ behaviour focused on information management. Identification of threats and opportunities from analysis of literature and patents has gained great importance. Scientometrics, particularly the construction of science and technology roadmaps, is an important analytical tool for managing thoUSAnds of decrements contained in databases The findings of a scientometric study specifically concerning sintered materials are presented. A cognitive cartography of the published literature between 1996 and 1997 was built applying a co-word method. The results are relevant to research related to sintering in ceramics, crystals, metals and composites.

Keywords: Analysis, Co-Word, Databases, Information Management, Literature, Management, Mapping, Maps, Patents, Research, Roadmaps, Science, Science and Technology, Scientometrics, Technology

Balestri, M.G., Mangiaracina, S. and Nobili, D. (2001), Bibliometric S&T indicators to comply with users’ needs. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (1), 5-12.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 5.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Homogeneous and easy to update scientometric indicators for a wide spectrum of problems were obtained by making use of the bibliographic database Current Contents. The procedures adopted and the major factors which can affect the accuracy of the results are reported and discussed. Case studies are presented concerning: international co-operation, foreign policy, and vocation for industrial settlements, all of which provide examples of how these indicators cart comply with a variety of needs.

Butler, L. (2001), Revisiting bibliometric issues using new empirical data. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (1), 59-65.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 59.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: Using research funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia, the classification of the grant that funded the! research which led to the publication was contrasted with the use of a common proxy, journal set classification. Frequently, the two measures produce very similar results but major differences can occur. Acknowledgments data appear to accurately reflect a funding body’s total research output, but lack the ability to identify, individual funding schemes within such bodies. In contrast to the output funded by long-term grants, publications from research funded on a limited, three-year cycle exhibit a very fast publication turn-around - considerably faster than the often-quoted four years. The accuracy with which researchers report links between publications and the grants from which they emanate is examined.

Lewison, G. (2001), Evaluation of books as research outputs in history of medicine. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (2), 89-95.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 89.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Lists of books about the history of medicine were compiled from book reviews and from the references in papers in the subject taken from the Social Sciences Citation Index. The authors I addresses were sought from papers in this database and thereby some of the books could be attributed to individual countries, such as the UK and the USA, which were to be compared. Counts of citations and of reviews to individual books both showed that the UK was a very strong performer in this subject, and that its standing relatively had increased over the last few decades. This judgement reinforced the results of interviews carried out overseas with senior historians of medicine and gave them extra credibility.

Keywords: Book Reviews, Citations, Credibility, Database, History, History of Medicine, Interviews, Medicine, Papers, Research, Reviews, UK, USA

Lewison, G., Rafferty, A.M. and Traynor, M. (2001), Is nursing research typical of biomedical research? *Research Evaluation*, **10** (2), 97-103.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 97.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%2097.pdf)

Abstract: UK nursing research papers 1988–1995, classified by subject area and funding source, were compared with papers in a medical sub-field, anaesthetics research. By comparison with anaesthetics, nursing research papers are growing rapidly but mainly in subject areas related to the profession of nursing. Very few nursing research papers receive external funding, especially in these inward-looking or ‘endogenous’ subject areas. The esteem with which nursing research papers were held, both by researchers and practitioners, bore no relation to the citation scores of the journals. As nursing research matures, there will be a need to concentrate more on patient-oriented, or ‘exogenous’ research and new funding sources for this will have to be developed.

Notes: UUniversity

Liang, L. and Wu, Y. (2001), Selection of databases, indicators and models for evaluating research performance of Chinese universities. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (2), 105-113.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 105.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: Both report-based and derived databases are currently used in the evaluation exercises of Chinese universities. To examine their respective reliability, the stratification structures of medical universities are compared. SCI, Chinese Scientific and Technical papers and Citations (CSTPC) and Chinese Science Citation Database (CSCD) are all derived databases that are widely used in the evaluation of research performance of Chinese universities. What are the differences among these three databases? How important is the indicator of publication count in comparison with the quality or impact indicators? What mathematical model could better describe the rank-frequency distribution of given evaluation indicators among universities? This paper tries to answer these questions. Extended negative exponential function proves to be an appropriate model to fit the rank-frequency distribution here. A multi-equivalent comprehensive indicator is built and used to rank universities according to their research performance.

Mason, B., Green, E. and Grant, J. (2001), Factors that lead to advances in neonatal intensive care: Comroe and Dripps revisited. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (2), 121-127.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 121.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: To date, the only study of the relative clinical benefits of basic and applied research was carried out in 1976 by Comroe and Dripps. That work is now 25 years old An attempt was made to repeat their methodology as closely as possible. The field of study selected was neonatal intensive care. A questionnaire was used to identify candidates for the top ten advances in the field. Next, a bibliometric search identified the research papers that underpinned the discoveries. These were gathered into a database, which was analysed using accepted bibliometric techniques, specifically to illustrate the relative levels of basic and clinical research at various stages of the advances’ development.

Keywords: Research

Widhalm, C., Topolnik, M., Kopcsa, A., Schiebel, E. and Weber, M. (2001), Evaluating patterns of co-operation: Application of a bibliometric visualisation tool to the Fourth Framework Programme and the Transport Research Programme. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (2), 129-140.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 129.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: Networks of collaboration have been set up within the European Union’s Fourth Framework Programme (FP4) by applying cooccurrence analysis and visualisation in two-dimensional knowledge maps. The focus of the analysis is on the patterns of co-operation and collaboration in research networks within FP4, involving the industrial, research and education sectors of all EU-Member States. The aggregate situation of FP4, and the Transport Research Programme in particular, are examined to identify features within patterns of co-operation of relevance to European research. The methodology is summarised, and potential for future research evaluation within the European Research Area is assessed.

Mason, B., Green, E. and Grant, J. (2001), Factors that lead to advances in neonatal intensive care: Comroe and Dripps revisited. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (2), 121-127.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 121.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: To date, the only study of the relative clinical benefits of basic and applied research was carried out in 1976 by Comroe and Dripps. That work is now 25 years old An attempt was made to repeat their methodology as closely as possible. The field of study selected was neonatal intensive care. A questionnaire was used to identify candidates for the top ten advances in the field. Next, a bibliometric search identified the research papers that underpinned the discoveries. These were gathered into a database, which was analysed using accepted bibliometric techniques, specifically to illustrate the relative levels of basic and clinical research at various stages of the advances’ development.

Webster, B.M. (2001), Polish women in science: A bibliometric analysis of Polish science and its publications, 1980-1999. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (3), 185-194.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 185.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: From Polish articles in the SCI, the level of women’s productivity is compared to the number of Polish women scientists; their disciplines and favoured types of research are determined; their levels of international and domestic co-operation are measured, as are their publications in Polish and foreign languages.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Gender, Research, Researchers, Scientific Productivity, Sex- Differences, Sociology Citation Index

van Leeuwen, T.N., van der Wurff, L.J. and van Raan, A.F.J. (2001), The use of combined bibliometric methods in research funding policy. *Research Evaluation*, **10** (3), 195-201.

Full Text: [2001\Res Eva10, 195.pdf](2001\Res%20Eva10,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: The advantages and disadvantages of bibliometric methods (based on different databases) in research assessment in relation to funding policy are discussed. The main goal of the study is to answer the question raised by two major funding organizations in the Netherlands, whether or not they funded the ‘best’ research in their fields of medical science. On the one hand, our empirical data of these two case studies in medical research clearly show that field-delineation is a major problem in the process of research evaluation, as a basis for funding policy. However, on the other hand, the applied methodology proves the utility of bibliometric instruments in the exploration of fields of science, and particularly in relation to the search for quality in research groups.

Keywords: Sociology Citation Index, Scientific Productivity, Sex-Differences, Gender, Researchers

Laudel, G. (2002), What do we measure by co-authorships? *Research Evaluation*, **11** (1), 3-15.

Full Text: [2002\Res Eva11, 3.pdf](2002\Res%20Eva11,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Interviews with scientists about the content and reward of collaborations, and classification of contributions of co-authors and scientists cited in acknowledgements, identified six types of research collaborations with distinct patterns of rewards; showed that about half of the collaborations are invisible in formal communication channels because they are not rewarded; and showed that about one third of the collaborations are rewarded only by acknowledgements.

Nicolaisen, J. (2002), The scholarliness of published peer reviews: A bibliometric study of book reviews in selected social science fields. *Research Evaluation*, **11** (3), 129-140.

Full Text: [2002\Res Eva11, 129.pdf](2002\Res%20Eva11,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: Book reviews serve a number of important functions in various academic settings, necessitating a high level of scholarship. A scholarly book review describes and characterizes not only the book in question, but also the topic with which it is dealing. It examines whether the book under review provides new knowledge to the field, and how it relates to established theories. Scholarly book reviews consequently reflect-their scholarly qualifications by containing appropriate discussions of related literature. The paper proposes a bibliometric technique for determining the scholarliness of book reviews. The proposed technique rests on central insights gained from related research on scholarly communication, strategic research materials, and genre analysis. Inclusion of bibliographic references is revealed to be a key indicator of scholarship and is therefore implemented as the decisive factor in the following case study of book reviews in six selected social science fields.

Keywords: Information-Science, Communication

Rey-Rocha, J. and Martín-Sempere, M.J. (2002), Geographic information systems for science and technology indicators. *Research Evaluation*, **11** (3), 141-148.

Full Text: [2002\Res Eva11, 141.pdf](2002\Res%20Eva11,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: A new application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to the field of scientometrics and S&T indicators (STI) is here reported. GISSTI (Geographic Information System for S&T indicators) is a system aimed at exploring the possibilities of GIS for managing scientific information and obtaining input and output STI. The main advantages of the system are its capacity for: managing geographically referenced information, automatically calculating statistics and indicators, and graphically, cartographically and interactively displaying them; and for supporting layered views of spatial data, allowing them to overlay different layers of STI, together with other layers of geophysical, environmental and socio-economic data. These characteristics make it particularly useful for the analysis of disciplines with a significant territorial component, such as the environment, earth sciences or natural resources.

Notes: TTopic

Lewison, G., Lipworth, S. and de Francisco, A. (2002), Input indicators from output measures: A bibliometric approach to the estimation of malaria research funding. *Research Evaluation*, **11** (3), 155-163.

Full Text: [2002\Res Eva11, 155.pdf](2002\Res%20Eva11,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: Linking outputs in papers by leading malaria researchers to their budgets gave a global estimate of between US$290 and 333 million for the annual investment in malaria research. Using the acknowledgements, funding sources were determined for one third of the papers, and the fraction of malaria research expenditure attributable to individual leading agencies was estimated This gave good agreement with agencies’ own estimates. Thus output indicators can be used to derive robust input indicators for research, and will give a better idea of global spend than the sum of individual agency budgets. The new method does, however, miss the research that is not covered in the Science Citation Index, much of which will be from developing countries.

? Bonaccorsi, A. and Daraio, C. (2003), A robust nonparametric approach to the analysis of scientific productivity. *Research Evaluation*, **12** (1), 47-69.

Full Text: [2003\Res Eva12, 47.pdf](2003\Res%20Eva12,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: Data on scientific productivity at institutes of the French INSERM and at. biomedical research institutes of the Italian CNR for 1997 were analysed. Available data on human capital input and geographical agglomeration allowed the estimation and comparison of efficiency measures. Nonparametric envelopment techniques were used, and robust nonparametric techniques were applied in this work for the first time for evaluating scientific productivity. They are shown to be useful tools to compute scientific productivity indicators and make institutional comparative analyses. Taking into account a large number of methodological problems, a meaningful and rigorous indirect comparison is made possible. Several possible explanations of the observed differences in productivity are commented on.

Keywords: Analysis, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Data Envelopment Analysis, Dea, Efficiency, Frontier Models, Impact, Indicators, Of-The-Art, Performance-Measures, Productivity, Research, Research Institutes, School-District, Scientific Productivity, Scientometric Indicators, Spillovers

? Aksnes, D.W. (2003), Characteristics of highly cited papers. *Research Evaluation*, **12** (3), 159-170.

Full Text: [2003\Res Eva12, 159.pdf](2003\Res%20Eva12,%20159.pdf)

Abstract: Highly cited articles are very different from ‘ordinary’ cited articles. Typically, they are authored by a large number of scientists, often involving international collaboration. The majority of the papers represent regular journal articles (81%), although review articles (12%) are over-represented compared to the national average. The citation curves of highly cited papers follow a typical pattern of rise and decline. However, different types of citation curves can be identified, reflecting possible differences in the cognitive function of the articles. Highly cited papers typically obtain citations from a large number of different journals and from papers representing both close and remote fields. However, this pattern is not very different from the average distribution for all papers. We discuss how the findings can be explained by introducing a conceptual distinction between quality dynamics and visibility dynamics.

Keywords: Citation Patterns, Scientific Papers, Indicators, Science, Quality

? Grupp, H. (2003), Evolution of a theory in economics: Bibliometric assessment of search theory vis-a-vis game theory. *Research Evaluation*, **12** (3), 205-216.

Full Text: [2003\Res Eva12, 205.pdf](2003\Res%20Eva12,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: Search theory which originated from operations research was first introduced into microeconomics in the 1960s. Typical applications are the commodities’ markets, investment fields or labour markets. Search theory can replace the model of frictionless transactions between purchasers and suppliers and the statement of equilibrium prices. The quest for trade alternatives becomes a fundamental feature on markets if economic decisions have to be made in a climate of uncertainty and without full information. Despite this demand, search theory has not developed so dynamically as comparable theories. This review article defines the potential of search theory in economics, indicates its chronological development and sheds light on some apathy towards search theory. The evaluation is based both on qualitative and quantitative assessments using bibliometric data to measure the research output in time series.

Keywords: Applications, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Assessment, Bibliometric Data, Consumer Search, Development, Economics, Evaluation, Growth, Information, Investment, Knowledge, Model, Operations Research, Price, Research, Research Output, Theory

Grant, J., Green, L. and Mason, B. (2003), Basic research and health: A reassessment of the scientific basis for the support of biomedical science. *Research Evaluation*, **12** (3), 217-224.

Full Text: [2003\Res Eva12, 217.pdf](2003\Res%20Eva12,%20217.pdf)

Abstract: The bibliographic details of research papers underpinning five clinical advances in neonatal intensive care were collated and analysed using applied bibliometric techniques. After a time-lag of about 17 years, between 2% and 21% of research underpinning clinical advances in NIC could be described as basic. This observation is at odds with Comroe and Dripps’ 1976 finding.

Lewison, G., Lipworth, S., Rippon, I., Roe, P. and Cottrell, R. (2003), Geographical equity between outputs of biomedical research grants and research capability as an indicator of the peer-review process for grant applications. *Research Evaluation*, **12** (3), 225-230.

Full Text: [2003\Res Eva12, 225.pdf](2003\Res%20Eva12,%20225.pdf)

Abstract: A function of the known citation impact factor of journals in which papers are published is likely to affect funding decisions by committees of award. A comparison of the goodness of fit between the geographical distributions within a country of the ‘inputs’ to the funding decision and the ‘outputs’. as revealed by the locations of later papers that acknowledge the support of the funding body, can reveal the form of this function. Hence it can describe the decision-making process of a funder - ‘egalitarian’ ‘valuing all papers the same, or ‘elitist’. giving much more weight to papers in highly citedjournals. The analysis has been applied to two sets of UK papers, in cancer research and cardiology, and yields realistic and consistent results for this function for several different funding bodies.

Keywords: Journals

? Glaser, J., Spurling, T.H. and Butler, L. (2004), Intraorganisational evaluation: Are there ‘least evaluable units’. *Research Evaluation*, **13** (1), 19-32.

Full Text: [2004\Res Eva13, 19.pdf](2004\Res%20Eva13,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: An increasing number of universities and research organisations are introducing internal evaluations which are often based on quantitative indicators. However, it is likely that a ‘least evaluable unit’ (LEU) exists in every research organisation, and that below this level many standard quantitative performance indicators no longer provide a valid measure of performance. In this paper, the LEU of a research organisation is identified by analysing retrospective performance evaluations at different levels of aggregation and enhancing their interpretation with the detailed knowledge of the organisation’s senior manager. The main obstacles to further disaggregation below the LEU are that indicators lose their statistical validity because of low numbers of publications and that the performance of subunits cannot be independently measured. The latter phenomenon is heightened at the level of scientists because work roles emerged that further clouded the application of performance measures to individuals.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Evaluation, Indicators, Knowledge, Performance Indicators, Publications, Research, Universities, Validity

Notes: UUniversity

Aksnes, D.W. and Taxt, R.E. (2004), Peer reviews and bibliometric indicators: A comparative study at a Norwegian university. *Research Evaluation*, **13** (1), 33-41.

Full Text: [2004\Res Eva13, 33.pdf](2004\Res%20Eva13,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigates the relationship between bibliometric indicators and the outcomes of peer reviews. Based on a case study of research groups at the University of Bergen, Norway, we examine how various bibliometric indicators correlate with evaluation ratings given by expert committees. The analysis shows positive but relatively weak correlations for all the selected indicators. Particular attention is devoted to the reasons for the discrepancies. We find that shortcomings of the peers’ assessments, of the bibliometric indicators, as well as lack of comparability, can explain why the correlation was not stronger.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Case Study, Citation, Correlations, Evaluation, Exercises, Impact, Indicators, Norway, Outcomes, Peer Reviews, Ratings, Research, University

? Thelwall, M. (2004), Weak benchmarking indicators for formative and semi-evaluative assessment of research. *Research Evaluation*, **13** (1), 63-68.

Full Text: [2004\Res Eva13, 63.pdf](2004\Res%20Eva13,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometric indicators are traditionally split into two types: evaluative and relational. The purpose of the former is to evaluate research-related activities whereas the latter are used to describe or explore research relationships. In practice, however, there are many indicators that are of an assessing nature but do not satisfy the reliability or validity criteria required for use in an evaluative role. The phrase ‘weak bench-marking’ is introduced for this kind, applicable to indicators for which yardstick values can be calculated. Applications include flagging potential causes for concern when benchmark figures are not met and identifying areas of apparent good practice. This can be either in the context of a monitoring role, to assess whether remedial action is needed, or in the context of providing partial evidence as part of a larger formal evaluation.

Keywords: Assessment, Benchmarking, Evaluation, Impact, Indicators, Links, Publications, Reliability, Research, Science, Scientometric, University, Validity, Web

Notes: CCountry

Webster, B.M. (2004), Bibliometric analysis of presence and impact of ethnic minority researchers on science in the UK. *Research Evaluation*, **13** (1), 69-76.

Full Text: [2004\Res Eva13, 69.pdf](2004\Res%20Eva13,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: This paper seeks to establish the degree of presence and potential impact of ethnic minority scientists on UK science. It does this by examining their published outputs (present in SCI). Ethnic minority researchers were identified and classed within seven distinct groups based on their surname. A fractional count of their papers was used to establish which fields they research into, what types of research they conduct (from basic to applied) and what is the potential impact of their work (citations to journal). Key findings suggest that in the last 20 years the proportion of ethnic-authored papers almost doubled, Chinese were the group which contributed most papers, ethnic minorities are best represented in engineering and technology, physics and chemistry and they tend to publish in applied journals with potential impact factor lower than that of nonethnic authors.

Keywords: Name

Hicks, D., Tomizawa, H., Saitoh, Y. and Kobayashi, S. (2004), Bibliometric techniques in the evaluation of federally funded research in the United States. *Research Evaluation*, **13** (2), 78-86.

Full Text: [2004\Res Eva13, 78.pdf](2004\Res%20Eva13,%2078.pdf)

Abstract: Research evaluation in the USA historically tended to rely more heavily on peer review than on bibliometric method, but interest in quantitative methods including bibliometrics appears to be growing. In this paper, we discuss the use of bibliometric techniques of research evaluation by the US federal government over the past decade. Within the past decade, commentators have pointed to something of a rebirth of interest in evaluation along with pressure on agencies to develop quantitative indicators. Evaluation of economic and societal outcomes of research has become a priority. Bibliometric method continues to evolve in response to these needs and therefore often finds application in evaluations of federal agency research.

Yapa, G., de Silva, M.A.T. and de Silva, E.D. (2004), Trends and shifts in Institutional productivity: Natural products chemistry research in Sri Lanka. *Research Evaluation*, **13** (3), 167-174.

Full Text: [2004\Res Eva13, 167.pdf](2004\Res%20Eva13,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of institutional research productivity in nine Sri Lankan research laboratories in the field of natural products chemistry showed a conspicuous rise and fall during 1975 to 1998. One institution was the dominant contributor to this. Scientific impact resulting from intra-departmental collaboration was as strong as that from international collaboration. Changes in the working conditions as well as growing, disparities in research environments resulted in a productivity transposition within a set cultural landscape.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chemistry, Collaboration, Cultural, Field, Impact, International, Landscape, Productivity, Research, Research Productivity, Sri Lanka, Transposition, Working Conditions

Lewison, G., Rippon, I., de Francisco, A. and Lipworth, S. (2004), Outputs and expenditures on health research in eight disease areas using a bibliometric approach, 1996-2001. *Research Evaluation*, **13** (3), 181-188.

Full Text: [2004\Res Eva13, 181.pdf](2004\Res%20Eva13,%20181.pdf)

Abstract: Research outputs were identified and analysed, then multiplied by the estimated cost per paper. The method, developed originally for malaria research, gave a more realistic estimate of global research expenditures than previous attempts based on summation of the research budgets of individual funders. Overall support for the different disease areas varied greatly; cardiovascular and mental health research attracts far more funding than malaria and dengue. In relation to the estimated disease burden in 2001, the highest ratio was for diabetes and lowest for tuberculosis, lower respiratory infections and malaria. These are much lower than the ratios for many common non-communicable diseases. Overall, the US National Institutes of Health and its individual component institutes were the highest spenders, but in some areas the big pharmaceutical companies spent more.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Mental Health, Research, US

? Lewison, G., Rippon, I. and Wooding, S. (2005), Tracking knowledge diffusion through citations. *Research Evaluation*, **14** (1), 5-14.

Full Text: [2005\Res Eva14, 5.pdf](2005\Res%20Eva14,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Citations in the serial literature provide a method of investigating how published biomedical research influences work in other countries, in other subject areas and at different research levels (from clinical to basic). This paper examines four successive generations of papers citing to a set of UK arthritis papers to evaluate its ‘downstream’ influence. The citing papers are progressively more international, less within the arthritis sub-field and on average more basic (not more clinical) in character. Most of these findings can be plausibly attributed to differences in the referencing behaviour of biomedical researchers working at different research levels and in different countries.

Keywords: Author Self-Citations, Biomedical Research, Citations, Diffusion, Literature, Research, Researchers, Sciences

? Bornmann, L. and Daniel, H.D. (2005), Committee peer review at an international research foundation: predictive validity and fairness of selection decisions on post-graduate fellowship applications. *Research Evaluation*, **14** (1), 15-20.

Full Text: [2005\Res Eva14, 15.pdf](2005\Res%20Eva14,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: We investigated committee peer review for awarding long-term fellowships to post-graduate researchers as practised by the Boehringer Ingelheim Fonds (BIF) - a foundation for the promotion of basic research in biomedicine. The most important aspect of our study was to investigate the predictive validity of the procedure, i.e. whether the foundation achieves its aim to select as fellowship recipients the best junior scientists. Our bibliometric analysis shows that this is indeed the case and that the selection procedure is thus highly valid. With regard to fairness of the procedure, we analysed the extent to which the foundation’s Board of Trustees’ practice of reviewing the applications in alphabetic order when making final selection decisions has an influence on the decisions that they make. A statistically significant influence of the postulated bias variable could be observed, but the effect size was small.

Keywords: Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Promotion, Quality, Reliability, Research, Science

Costas, R. and Bordons, M. (2005), Bibliometric indicators at the micro-level: Some results in the area of natural resources at the Spanish CSIC. *Research Evaluation*, **14** (2), 110-120.

Full Text: [2005\Res Eva14, 110.pdf](2005\Res%20Eva14,%20110.pdf)

Abstract: This analysis is based on the international database Science Citation Index and the Spanish database ICYT combined. A total of 3,302 SCI and 1,183 ICYT publications were identified during 1994-2001 for the 333 permanent scientists analysed. The scientific performance of scientists was studied through different indicators related to: activity (SCI and ICYT productivity), expected impact (average impact of publications, percentage of documents in top journals), observed impact (number of citations per document, number of highly cited papers) and publication habits. Only 3% of the scientists did not show any publication in the period. An increase in international productivity is observed while national productivity tends to decrease over time. Research professors (the highest professional category at CSIC) show higher productivity and observed impact than the remaining categories. However, a collective of scientists from different professional categories with a selective publication strategy towards high-quality journals and rewarded with a high number of citations is identified. Main advantages and limitations in obtaining indicators at the micro-level are outlined.

Keywords: Candidates, Determinants, Impact, Level, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Performance, Strategies, University

Esterle, L. (2005), Comparing and evaluating public research organisations: A unique, participatory mechanism in place in France. *Research Evaluation*, **14** (2), 129-135.

Full Text: [2005\Res Eva14, 129.pdf](2005\Res%20Eva14,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: A cooperative mechanism, comprising a representative steering committee, an independent operator and working groups from thematic areas, has constructed indicators suited to the French situation. Demographic analyses, bibliometric indicators of scientific output, measurement of copublications and generation of patents and licenses were used.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Patents, Research

Gomez, I., Bordons, M., Morillo, F. and Fernandez, M.T. (2005), Regionalisation of science and technology data in Spain. *Research Evaluation*, **14** (2), 137-148.

Full Text: [2005\Res Eva14, 137.pdf](2005\Res%20Eva14,%20137.pdf)

Abstract: The scientific and technological performance of the 17 Spanish regions is studied through bibliometric and socio-economic indicators, to identify scientifically or technologically oriented regions, their specialities and characteristics. A descriptive typology of the Spanish regions based on R&D input and output indicators, as well as on social and economic indicators, is presented. The influence of regional policies in research and technological activities is discussed.

Keywords: Bibliometric, EU, Europe, Regions, Research, Spain, Spanish Regions

Grohmann, G. and Stegmann, J. (2005), German medical faculties in the 1990s: On-line bibliometric analysis. *Research Evaluation*, **14** (2), 157-164.

Full Text: [2005\Res Eva14, 157.pdf](2005\Res%20Eva14,%20157.pdf)

Abstract: Data of publication output from 1993 to 2001 and of observed citation impact relating to citing years 1995 to 1999 were retrieved on-line from the German host DIMDI. Expected citation data (for 1995 to 2002) were calculated using the journal impact factors supplied by ISI’s Journal Citation Reports (JCR). For journals not included in the JCR, impact factors were constructed according to the number of citations received from journals indexed in ISI databases. During the investigated timespan a considerable increase in absolute counts of published papers and observed and expected citations and in relative citation rates can be seen. Observed and expected citation rates are highly correlated. Analysis of subfield-normalised citation rates reveals that with time (i) an increasing number of faculties perform above world citation average in an increasing number of subfields, (ii) each faculty moves to a higher level of performance relative to the world standard, and (iii) the differences in citation performance between the faculties become considerably smaller.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Faculty, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Publication

Laudel, G. and Origgi, G. (2006), Introduction to a special issue on the assessment of interdisciplinary research. *Research Evaluation*, **15** (1), 2-4.

Full Text: [2006\Res Eva15, 2.pdf](2006\Res%20Eva15,%202.pdf)

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric Methods, Interdisciplinary, Research

Notes: IInstitute

? Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B. (2007), Evaluation of strategic research programs: The case of Danish environmental research 1993-2002. *Research Evaluation*, **16** (1), 47-57.

Full Text: [2007\Res Eva16, 47.pdf](2007\Res%20Eva16,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: The article reports on the mid-term and final scientometric evaluations of the Danish Strategic Environmental Research Program (SMP), which consisted of 13 virtual research centers from 1993 to 1997, nine of which are studied bibliometrically here. Citations are measured from 1993 to 2002. Central indicators are: center impact factor (CIF), The number of citations received by each center’s Science Citation Index (SCI) articles; and center journal impact factor (JIF), which is a diachronous IF per journal volume publishing a center article. Citation and publication data are obtained from the Thomson-Dialog online version of SCI. Other indicators applied include the weighted Danish and world domain impact from the national science indicators in subject areas selected by the centers. Top-ranked journal volumes used in SNIP in terms of JIF scores were correlated with the corresponding articles’ citation values and vice versa. At the mid-term assessment the Pearson coefficient showed a strong correlation, which weakened at the final evaluation, except for a few high-impact centers.

Keywords: Assessment, Citation, Citations, Correlation, Environmental, Environmental Research, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Publication, Publishing, Research, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Vice

van Leeuwen, T.N., van der Wurff, L.J. and de Craen, A.J.M. (2007), Classification of ‘research letters’ in general medical journals and its consequences in bibliometric research evaluation processes. *Research Evaluation*, **16** (1), 59-63.

Full Text: [2007\Res Eva16, 59.pdf](2007\Res%20Eva16,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the results of classifying document types in various electronic representations of the same scientific literature. Research evaluation assessment procedures at the Leiden University Medical Centre have shown that the classifications of research letters in the highly prolific general medicine journals occurs in various ways, resulting in discrepancies in representation of these documents. These discrepancies create problems, if ‘research letters’ are classified sometimes as articles, or sometimes as letters. and although the representations of these documents in the citation indexes do vary with the original journal, the classification of research letters in the citation indexes follows certain specific guidelines that do right by the specific characteristics of these publications.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Indexes, Classification, Consequences, Evaluation, General, Guidelines, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicine, Paper, Publications, Representation, Research, Research Evaluation

? Van Leeuwen, T.N. (2007), Modelling of bibliometric approaches and importance of output verification in research performance assessment. *Research Evaluation*, **16** (2), 93-105.

Full Text: [2007\Res Eva16, 93.pdf](2007\Res%20Eva16,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a model describing the various possibilities in the application of bibliometric techniques in evaluation processes. The model distinguishes between the goals and functions of a bibliometric analysis, and clearly indicates the limits of the various bibliometric approaches. In the so-called top-down or bottom-up approaches, the importance of verification of publication material is indicated. Another important feature of the paper is the description of the problem of the interpretation of the relationship between on the one hand organizational structures, and on the other hand fields of science, in the light of the two main approaches in bibliometric studies. Finally the paper contains a number of case-study examples of the model described.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometric Techniques, Evaluation, Publication, Research, Research Performance, Science

? Rodriguez, V., Janssens, F., Debackere, K. and De Moor, B. (2007), Material transfer agreements and collaborative publication activity: The case of a biotechnology network. *Research Evaluation*, **16** (2), 123-136.

Full Text: [2007\Res Eva16, 123.pdf](2007\Res%20Eva16,%20123.pdf)

Abstract: Although material transfer agreements may be useful to exchange research materials between laboratories, academics and policymakers have suggested that the trend towards their standardisation might impede the progress of science by constraining one type of research collaboration: the co-publication activity of organisations. For that reason, we examine whether involvement in those agreements affects the pattern of co-publication activity. The construct co-publication activity is thereby operationalised on the basis of a bibliometric approach. The organisations and their collaboration are described with the help of graph theory. According to our interpretation of findings, material transfer agreements might not have interfered in such a way to limit co-publication activity of research organisations in the network.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric, Biotechnology, Collaboration, Graph Theory, Network, Pattern, Publication, Publication Activity, Research, Research Collaboration, Science, Theory, Trend

? Reale, E., Barbara, A. and Costantini, A. (2007), Peer review for the evaluation of academic research: Lessons from the Italian experience. *Research Evaluation*, **16** (3), 216-228.

Full Text: [2007\Res Eva16, 216.pdf](2007\Res%20Eva16,%20216.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the paper is to control the reliability of peer review when evaluating academic research in the Three-Year Research Assessment Exercise developed in Italy. Our analysis covers four disciplinary sectors: chemistry, biology, humanities and economics. The results provide evidence that highlights strengths and weaknesses of peer review for judging the quality of the academic research in different fields of science, vis-a-vis bibliometric indicators. Moreover, some basic features of the evaluation process are discussed, to understand their usefulness for reinforcing the effectiveness of the peers’ final outcome.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Evaluation, Humanities, Impact, Indicators, Italy, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Physics, Quality, Reliability, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Science, Usefulness

Notes: CCountry

? Czarnitzki, D., Glänzel, W. and Hussinger, K. (2007), Patent and publication activities of German professors: An empirical assessment of their co-activity. *Research Evaluation*, **16** (4), 311-319.

Full Text: [2007\Res Eva16, 311.pdf](2007\Res%20Eva16,%20311.pdf)

Abstract: The growing importance of technology-relevant non-publication output of university research has come into the focus of policy-makers’ interest. A fierce debate arose on possible negative consequences of the increasing commercialization of science, as it may come with a reduction in research performance. This paper investigates the relationship between publishing as a measure of scientific output and patenting for German professors active in a range of science fields. We combine bibliometric/technometric indicators and econometric techniques to show that patenting positively correlates with the publication output and quality of patenting researchers.

Keywords: Assessment, Indicators, Innovation, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Research, Research Performance, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientific Output, Technology

Notes: UUniversity, TTopic

? Calero-Medina, C., Lopez-Illescas, C., Visser, M.S. and Moed, H.F. (2008), Important factors when interpreting bibliometric rankings of world universities: An example from oncology. *Research Evaluation*, **17** (1), 71-81.

Full Text: [2008\Res Eva17, 71.pdf](2008\Res%20Eva17,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents bibliometric characteristics of the 386 most frequently publishing world universities and of a (partly overlapping) set of 529 European universities. Rather than presenting a ranking itself, it presents a statistical analysis of ranking data, focusing on more general patterns. It compares US universities with European institutions; countries with a strong concentration of academic research activities among universities with nations showing a more even distribution; a ranking of universities based on indicators calculated for all research fields combined with one compiled for a single field (oncology); general with specialised universities; and rankings based on a single indicator with maps combining social network analysis and a series of indicators. It highlights important factors that should be taken into account in the interpretation of rankings of research universities based on bibliometric indicators. Moreover, it illustrates policy-relevant research questions that may be addressed in secondary analyses of ranking data. In this way, this paper aims at contributing to a public information system on research universities.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Characteristics, Citation, Concentration, Data, Distribution, Field, General, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Institutions, MAR, Nations, Network, Network Analysis, Oncology, Public, Publishing, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Single Indicator, Social, Social Network Analysis, Statistical Analysis, Universities, US, World

Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A. and Di Costa, F. (2008), Assessment of sectoral aggregation distortion in research productivity measurements. *Research Evaluation*, **17** (2), 111-121.

Full Text: [2008\Res Eva17, 111.pdf](2008\Res%20Eva17,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: The reliability and correctness of the results of the assessment of research productivity in universities by means of bibliometric techniques depend on the level of data aggregation used for the analysis by disciplinary area. The variability among the university research fields, the varying prolificacy of the scientific disciplines and the different levels of representativeness by discipline of the journals covered in source databases are the main causes leading to distortions. Such effects can be reduced considerably by using a level of data aggregation by discipline which is as homogeneous and uniform as possible. This study compares the research productivity data of Italian universities at two different levels of aggregation of output and input data, thus showing and assessing the scale of the. distortions that may result.

Keywords: Aggregation, Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Data, Databases, Economics Departments, Impact-Factors, Institutions, Journals, Productivity, Publications, Ranking, Reliability, Research, Research Productivity, Scale, Source, Techniques, Universities, University, US, Variability

? Bornmann, L., Wallon, G. and Ledin, A. (2008), Is the h Index related to (standard) bibliometric measures and to the assessments by peers? An investigation of the h Index by using molecular life sciences data. *Research Evaluation*, **17** (2), 149-156.

Full Text: [2008\Res Eva17, 149.pdf](2008\Res%20Eva17,%20149.pdf)

Abstract: Jorge Hirsch has proposed the h Index as a single-number criterion to evaluate the scientific output of a researcher. Using comprehensive data sets of applicants to the long-term fellowship and young investigator programmes of the European Molecular Biology Organization, we determined the relationship between the h Index and three (standard) bibliometric indicators (number of publications, total citation counts, and average journal impact factor) as well as peer assessments to test the convergent validity of the h Index. The findings indicate that the h Index is a valid indicator for research performance at micro and meso levels. Our results suggest that the It index is a promising rough measurement of the quality of a young scientist’s work as it is judged by internationally renowned scientists.

Keywords: Assessments, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Counts, Convergent Validity, Data, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicator, Indicators, Investigation, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Life, Life Sciences, Long Term, Long-Term, Measurement, Performance, Programmes, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Ranking, Research, Research Performance, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientists, Standard, Tests, Validity, Work

? van Leeuwen, T. (2008), Testing the validity of the Hirsch-Index for research assessment purposes. *Research Evaluation*, **17** (2), 157-160.

Full Text: [2008\Res Eva17, 157.pdf](2008\Res%20Eva17,%20157.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the results of a recent bibliometric study conducted in the Netherlands focusing on the level of the individual researcher, in relation to an academic reward system. In this study, the Hirsch-Index is compared with various bibliometric indicators and other characteristics of researchers, and its usefulness in particularly research assessment procedures is tested. We find a strong bias towards the research field(s) in which a researcher is active, thereby limiting the validity of this indicator for the specific interest of evaluation practices. Further analyses on a sample of scientists of various ages should test the sensitivity of the indicator towards age or length of career.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Assessment, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Characteristics, Evaluation, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Indicator, Indicators, Length, Practices, Procedures, Ranking, Research, Research Assessment, Scientists, Sensitivity, The Netherlands, Validity

Notes: IInstitute

? Mauleon, E., Bordons, M. and Oppenheim, C. (2008), The effect of gender on research staff success in life sciences in the Spanish National Research Council. *Research Evaluation*, **17** (3), 213-225.

Full Text: [2008\Res Eva17, 213.pdf](2008\Res%20Eva17,%20213.pdf)

Abstract: Inter-gender differences in research performance of Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) scientists in the area of biology and biomedicine are analysed by means of bibliometric indicators (SCI, 1996-2000). Productivity, of both men and women increases with scientific category, and inter-gender differences are not found within each category. Women with intermediate levels of seniority (11-20 and 21-30 years of working life) show lower productivity than their male counterparts, a factor which might contribute to explaining the slower promotion observed for female scientists. However, women who entered CSIC in the last 10 years overtake men in productivity, so a more balanced distribution of women by scientific ranks would be expected in the future. The need to improve the nonrmalisation of author names in publications and bibliographic databases and even to develop a ‘digital author identifier’ to make these studies easier is pointed out.

Keywords: Algorithms, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Biology, Citation Counts, Databases, Future, Gender, Indicators, Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Performance, SCI, Sciences, Scientific Productivity, Sex-Differences, Women

? de Granda-Orive, J.I., Villanueva-Serrano, S., Aleixandre-Benavent, R., Valderrama-Zurian, J.C., Alonso-Arroyo, A., Rio, F.G., Ruiz, C.A.J., Reina, S.S. and Albiach, J.M.M. (2009), World-wide collaboration among medical specialties in smoking research: Production, collaboration, visibility and influence. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (1), 3-12.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 3.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%203.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyse the network of scientific collaboration generated by the co-authorship of articles on smoking among different specialties on a world-wide level through the Science Citation Index (SCI) in the period 1999-2003. Material and methods: We selected collaboration articles on smoking research among different specialties listed in the SCI (1999-2003). The underlying network of collaboration among specialties was analysed, comparing production, visibility and centrality. Results: Forty-nine different specialties were identified, of which 47 (96%) had produced articles in collaboration (461 articles). The most productive specialty was Psychiatry-Psychology. The specialties that produced more studies in collaboration with others were Respiratory Medicine and Internal Medicine. Respiratory Medicine, however, was the specialty that received the greatest number of citations. Conclusions: Psychiatry-Psychology was the most productive specialty, while Internal Medicine and Respiratory Medicine produced more articles in collaboration. Respiratory Medicine was the specialty that received the greatest number of citations.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Cooperation, Influence, Listed, Mar, Medical, Methods, Network, Production, Publications, Research, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Collaboration, Smoking, Specialty, Visibility

? Lewison, G. (2009), The percentage of reviews in research output: A simple measure of research esteem. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (1), 25-37.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 25.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: This paper introduces a new and easy-to-determine indicator for research evaluation, namely the percentage of reviews (PR) within a group of papers (articles, notes and reviews). Because reviews are commissioned from, or submitted by, relatively senior researchers, their frequency plausibly provides a measure of the esteem in which a country’s (or institution’s) top researchers are held. We show that, just as with citation indicators, PR has increased with time, and that it varies substantially with major scientific field and by country, but rather less with sub-field and research level within medical research. It correlates quite well with national citation measures although manifesting an Anglophone bias, and also with the propensity of smaller European countries to co-author papers with US researchers. Two worked examples are given to show potential applications of the new indicator.

Keywords: Basic Research, Bias, Bibliometric Techniques, Biomedical-Research, Cancer-Research, Citation, Citation-Index Database, Clinical Guidelines, Co-Author, Correlates, Country, Evaluation, Field, Group, Health Research, Impact, Indicator, Indicators, Journals, Mar, Measure, Medical, Medical Research, National, Papers, Potential, Research, Research Evaluation, Reviews, Science, Sub-Field, Time, US

? Dutt, B., Kumar, S. and Garg, K.C. (2009), Mapping of plant-based medicine research in China and India. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (1), 51-59.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 51.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: An analysis of 2,183 papers published by Chinese researchers and 1,034 papers published by Indian researchers in the field of plant-based medicine during 1990-2004 and indexed by Pub Med indicates that China’s output is more than twice to India’s output. Medical universities and colleges mainly contribute to China’s output, while academic institutions mainly contribute to the Indian Output. The major focus of Chinese researchers was on chemical analysis including chromatographic and spectrometric investigations, followed by oncology/radiation protection. Indian researchers emphasized gastroenteritis/liver diseases and oncology/radiation protection. The investigations were mainly focused on native plants of respective countries. Chinese researchers preferred to publish their work in domestic journals: Indian researchers in journals published from the Western countries. The share of papers in journals covered by SCI for India was higher than that from China. However, the proportion of papers in high impact factor journals for China is higher than for India. Average rate of citation for Chinese and Indian papers was almost the same.

Keywords: Academic, Analysis, Chemical, Chemical Analysis, China, Chinese, Citation, Complementary, Diseases, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, India, Indian, Institutions, Investigations, Journal Impact Measures, Journals, Mar, Medicine, Papers, Physics, Plants, Protection, Pub Med, Research, SCI, Science Research, Scientometrics, Universities, Work

? Abramo, G. and D’Angelo, C.A. (2009), Assessing technical and cost efficiency of research activities: A case study of the Italian university system. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (1), 61-70.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 61.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: This paper employs data envelopment analysis (DEA) to assess both technical and cost efficiency of research activities of the Italian university system. Differently from both peer review and the top-down discipline-invariant bibliographic approaches used elsewhere, a bottom-up bibliometric methodology is applied. Publications are assigned first to authors and then to one of nine scientific and technical university disciplinary areas. Inputs are specified in terms of the numbers of full, associate and assistant professors and outputs as the number of publications, contributions to publications and their scientific impact as variously measured across the disciplines included. DEA is undertaken cross-sectionally using the averages of these inputs and outputs over the period 2001-2003. The results typically shove much variation in the rankings of the disciplinary areas within and across universities, depending on the efficiency indicator employed.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Case Study, Cost, Cost Efficiency, Cost-Efficiency, Data, Data Envelopment, Data Envelopment Analysis, DEA, Disciplines, Efficiency, First, Impact, Impact-Factors, Indicator, Mar, Methodology, Number of Publications, Peer, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Publications, Rankings, Research, Review, Universities, University

? van Leeuwen, T., Hoorens, S. and Grant, J. (2009), Using bibliometrics to support the procurement of NIHR biomedical research centres in England. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (1), 71-82.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 71.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: In 2006 the English Department of Health launched a programme with (sic)450m for the funding of around 10 biomedical research centres over a five-year period, to be within leading clinical and university partnerships, able to demonstrate international excellence and reflect a range of clinical areas. The bespoke process to procure the biomedical research centres resulted in relatively low transaction costs, compared to more traditional routes into funding research centres, and is an example of the use of metrics that could inform the on-going debate in the UK regarding future research assessment exercises.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Clinical, Costs, England, Excellence, Exercises, Funding, International, Mar, Metrics, National Research Performance, Partnerships, Process, Research, Research Assessment, Research Centres, Support, Tools, Transaction, Transaction Costs, UK, University

? D’Onofrio, M.G. (2009), The public CV database of Argentine researchers and the ‘CV-minimum’ Latin-American model of standardization of CV information for R&D evaluation and policy-making. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (2), 95-103.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 95.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: This paper discusses the conceptual and methodological design and objectives of the Standardized and Unified CV Database of the Argentine Scientific and Technological Human Resources (the CVar database) project. This is a public electronic database of researchers’ CVs developed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina. The paper also addresses the main potential uses of this source of information (complementary to more traditional Sources of data such as bibliometrics or patent analysis) for research evaluation, understanding the dynamics of career trajectories, policy-making and network studies. The Argentine case has some defining characteristics which make it different from other Latin-American experiences: the political perspective of the national government oil the project, the inclusion of the main S&T institutions of the Country in its design as a strategy to encourage its further adoption for the academic and scientific community, and the implementation of a specific database design strictly directed to the exploitation of the information and the creation of new indicators (database design used as the ‘basic core’ of a standardized template of a Latin-American CV, from which it will be possible to integrate information coming from different electronic CV databases in the region).

Keywords: Academic, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Databases, Evaluation, Indicators, Industry, Productivity, R&D, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Technology

? Lepori, B. and Probst, C. (2009), Using curricula vitae for mapping scientific fields: A small-scale experience for Swiss communication sciences. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (2), 125-134.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 125.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20125.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents an approach to mapping a scientific field characterised by conceptual, theoretical and methodological pluralism - communication - in a country characterised by diversity at the socio-political and Cultural level: Switzerland. Given the limitations of standard bibliometric analyses in this field, we propose an approach based on a combination of different data sources, including the CVs and publication lists of researchers. Our results show a complex map of the field’s institutional, cognitive and social structures. Our pragmatic approach is based on readily available data from different sources. Selective analysis of CVs based on precise research questions appears to be a strong tool that gives insights into the structures of a field in an efficient way. It seems that this kind of approach is best suited for analysing rather small communities, either geographically or subject-wise, where the elaboration of detailed information is possible.

Keywords: Journals, Positioning Indicators, Research

? Sandstrom, U. (2009), Combining curriculum vitae and bibliometric analysis: mobility, gender and research performance. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (2), 135-142.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 135.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20135.pdf)

Abstract: This paper demonstrates the benefits of combining curriculum vitae studies with advanced bibliometrics. Based on data from 326 CVs within one broad medical subject area we perform a Cluster analysis of CV data. Data reduction produces four different groups of scientists: 1) mobile, 2) immobile, 3) excellent and 4) entrepreneurial. While it is clear that the most mobile and the least mobile researchers represent opposites also in citation performance we should acknowledge that for the large majority, with a low and medium mobility, there is no linear pattern of performance. The paper points at a double process where there are on the one hand selection processes at universities picking out ‘the winners’ and on the other hand self selection processes where researchers enhance their own performance by being mobile.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Careers, Citation, Impact, Indicators, Research, Science, Scientific Productivity, Sex-Differences

? Gorraiz, J., Moed, H. and Schiebel, E. (2009), Introduction to a special issue on performance evaluation. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (3), 175-176.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 175.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: This special issue contains edited and revised papers from the 10th International conference on Science and Technology indicators. held in Vienna in September 2008. Three papers focus on the introduction of new indicators. The impact vitality, the field factor and different types of the 1 index, for different evaluative purposes. Two papers deal with the application of bibliometric methods in the social sciences and humanities (monographs, and a detailed comparison of the publication output an research impact of three European universities) Other topics are studies of the interaction between mobility and scientific performance, the development of research academic careers. and the Influence of different Counting methods of multi-authored publications in the distribution of financing Cow in possible future world licenses. The last paper is a very complete study of some Israeli research institutes from a dynamic perspective.

Keywords: International

? Bornmann, L., Mutz, R., Daniel, H.D., Wallon, G. and Ledin, A. (2009), Are there really two types of h Index variants? A validation study by using molecular life sciences data. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (3), 185-190.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 185.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: Due to the disadvantages of the h Index that have been named since Hirsch’s First publication of the index in 2005 (Hirsch, 2005), a number of variants that are intended to compensate for the weaknesses have been proposed Bornmann et al (2008a, 2009b) tested (1) whether the variants developed are associated with all incremental contribution for evaluation purposes against the h Index, (2) whether there is any need at all for the h Index and its variants besides standard bibliometric measures and (3) which of the h Index and its variants predict peer assessments of scientific performance at best As all results of Bornmann et al (2008a, 2009b) arc based on bibliometric data oil post-doctoral research fellowship recipients of the Boehringer Ingelheim Fonds, it will be Important to test whether the results can be validated using other data sets Therefore, we examined in this study 693 applicants to the Long-Term Fellowship programme of the European Molecular Biology Organization whether the results found by Bornmann et al (2008a, 2009b) can be validated using another data set and further h Index variants All in all, with the findings in this study all results to the h Index and its variants could be validated that are reported in Bornmann et al (2008a, 2009b).

Keywords: Impact, Power, Standard Bibliometric Measures

Notes: UUniversity

? Gorraiz, J., Greil, M., Mayer, W., Reimann, R. and Schiebel, E. (2009), International publication output and research impact in social sciences: Comparison of the Universities of Vienna, Zurich and Oslo. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (3), 221-232.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 221.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20221.pdf)

Abstract: In this study we carried out a bibliometric analysis of the social sciences at three European Universities (Vienna, Zurich, Oslo). The data source for this investigation was the Web of Science SSCI and publications between 2000 and 2006 were included for retrieval. Apart from the analysis of the publication Output, activity and impact, networks of co-authorships, disciplines and references were explored In general the results reveal that overall Oslo outperformed the other two universities which show similar publication activities and outputs Using the University of Oslo as a benchmark should help to outline different strategies (research, publication and cooperation) to enhance the international visibility of the output of the University of Vienna in different fields of the social sciences.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Humanities, International

? Rons, N. and Amez, L. (2009), Impact vitality: An indicator based on citing publications in search of excellent scientists. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (3), 233-241.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 233.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: This paper contributes to the quest for an operational definition of ‘research excellence’ and proposes a translation of the excellence concept into a bibliometric indicator Starting from a textual analysis of funding program calls aimed at individual researchers and from the challenges for an indicator a. this level in particular, a new type of indicator is proposed. The impact vitality indicator (Rons and Amez, 2008) reflects the vitality of the impact of a researcher’s publication Output, based on the change in volume over time of the citing publications. The introduced metric is shown to possess attractive operational characteristics and meets a number of criteria which are desirable where comparing individual researchers. The validity of one of the possible indicator variants is tested using a small dataset of applicants For a senior full-time research fellowship Options for further research involve testing various indicator variants on larger samples linked to different kinds of evaluations.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Chance, Citation, Decision-Making, h-Index, Science

? Sandstrom, U. and Sandstrom, E. (2009), The field factor: Towards a metric for academic institutions. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (3), 243-250.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 243.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20243.pdf)

Abstract: We present a new model for performance-related funding of universities in Sweden. The model is based oil number of papers in international scientific journals, but relies oil an estimation of field-adjusted production per scientific, technological area Author counts are based oil potential authors using the Waring distribution for 34 areas of science (Schubert and Braun, 1992) We apply this model to the Swedish university system and illustrate with the reallocations that Would follow from a complete implementation. Next, we test the accuracy of the method using publication data from six Swedish universities and four Norwegian universities. In conclusion we discuss advantages and drawbacks with the method.

Keywords: Distributions, Productivity, Science, Scientometric Indicators

Notes: CCountry

? Thijs, B., Zimmerman, E., Bar-Ilan, J. and Glänzel, W. (2009), Israeli research institutes: A dynamic and evaluative perspective. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (3), 251-260.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 251.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20251.pdf)

Abstract: This paper introduces I dynamic perspective oil institutional research performance that call be used for evaluative purposes It combines four principles Importance of national Situation, evolution data; multiple indicators and similar institutes. The perspective is applied to five Israeli research institutes and as such it also follows up earlier Studies of Israel’s changing research landscape First several bibliometric indicators for Israel are presented. Then these institutes were classified according to their research profile and their scores over a publication period of 17 years; are calculated Their quintile rank position compared to European research institutes is presented. We conclude that the Israeli institutes publish papers that attract more citations than the Field average They also tend to publish ill journals with a higher citation Impact than the field But because of their choice of journals it often difficult to reach the citation average set by this journal.

Keywords: Classification, Indicators, Profiles, Science

? Andrade, H.B., López, E.D.R. and Martín, T.B. (2009), Dimensions of scientific collaboration and its contribution to the academic research groups’ scientific quality. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (4), 301-311.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 301.pdf](2009/Res%20Eva18,%20301.pdf)

Abstract: This article analyzes, under several dimensions, whether collaboration contributes to the production of high-quality scientific results. It examines the proportion of scientific quality (measured by impact and relevance) gained by ISI publications considering the presence of a particular form of collaboration. As an application case, this paper offers a micro-level analysis of the academic research groups (ARGs) of a technical university. Results indicate that there are positive and significant benefits in scientific quality received by ARGs as product of international and inter-sector collaboration, and in a broader sense, from the presence of inter-institutional collaboration.

Keywords: Cross-Disciplinary Research, Performance, Authorship, Impact

? Haslam, N. and Laham, S. (2009), Early-career scientific achievement and patterns of authorship: The mixed blessings of publication leadership and collaboration. *Research Evaluation*, **18** (5), 405-410.

Full Text: [2009\Res Eva18, 405.pdf](2009\Res%20Eva18,%20405.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric indices of scientific achievement for a cohort of 85 social psychologists at 10 years post-PhD were correlated with their patterns of authorship (i.e. Their typical number of co-authors and position in the authorship order). Career publication quantity, average journal impact factor, and impact (total citations, h-Index and most-cited article) were associated with having higher proportions of publications with multiple co-authors and lower proportions of solo- and first-authored publications. Curvilinear associations were found, with publication quantity and impact maximized at intermediate levels of first-authorship and multiple-authorship. Within scientific careers there may be an optimal distribution of publication leadership and scientific collaboration.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric, Citations, Cohort, Collaboration, First-Authorship, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Leadership, Manuscripts, Multiple Authorship, Order, Publication, Publications

? Buter, R.K., Noyons, E.C.M. and van Raan, A.F.J. (2010), Identification of converging research areas using publication and citation data. *Research Evaluation*, **19** (1), 19-27.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 19.pdf](2010\Res%20Eva19,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Converging research is the emergence of new interdisciplinary research from fields which showed limited mutual interdisciplinary connections before. We describe three search strategies to identify converging research using data extracted from the WoS, including the social sciences and humanities. The field-to-field references (FFR) strategy uses citations from one journal subject category (JSC), to another; the keyword sets (KWS) strategy tracks the co-occurrence of keywords from different JSCs; and the affiliation patterns (AFP) strategy traces the co-occurrence of fields of research in author affiliations of papers. Resulting publication sets were assessed using data such as journal names, titles of publications, and titles of cited publications. Experts validated nine converging research areas that were detected using the KWS and FFR strategies; none were found with AFT strategy.

Keywords: Author, Citation, Citations, Dynamics, Field, Growth, Interdisciplinarity, Journal, Maps, Nanotechnology, Organs, Papers, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Social Sciences, Strategy, Subject Category

? Larivière, V., Macaluso, B., Archambault, E. and Gingras, Y. (2010), Which scientific elites? On the concentration of research funds, publications and citations. *Research Evaluation*, **19** (1), 45-53.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 45.pdf](2010/Res%20Eva19,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: Using the population of all university professors (N = 13,479) in the province of Quebec, Canada, this article 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 disciplines; social sciences and humanities generally being the most concentrated. The article 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% for all indicators, while about 20% are in the top 10% for at least one of the indicators. The article concludes with a discussion of the causes of these observed differences and formulates a few hypotheses.

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric Indicators, Canada, Citations, Concentration, Funding, Humanities, Indicators, Mar, N, Ortega Hypothesis, Papers, Population, Productivity, Publications, Research, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Social-Sciences, University

? Lewison, G. and Markusova, V. (2010), The evaluation of Russian cancer research. *Research Evaluation*, **19** (2), 129-144.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 129.pdf](2010/Res%20Eva19,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: This article asks two questions first, is there enough cancer research in Russia and does it reflect the health needs of the country? and second, how does its quality or impact compare with world standards’? Cancer is a serious and growing problem in Russia, but the amount of cancer research, based on papers in Journals covered by the Web of Science from 1997 to the present, appears to be inadequate, nor is it well distributed by disease site However it is quite clinical in character and appears to be well regarded on a number of indicators, although insufficiently publicised. A study of the funding acknowledgements on 2009 papers revealed that cancer research in Russia is almost totally dependent on the state, although there is now foreign support through international co-authorship, including some from private-non-profit and commercial sources.

Keywords: Cancer, Cancer Research, Citation, Clinical Guidelines, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Disease, Evaluation, Funding, Impact, International Co-Authorship, Journal Impact Factors, Latin-American, Medical Journals, Papers, Publications, Research, Science, Scientific Output, Standards, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science

? Nederhof, A.J., Tijssen, R.J.W. and Moed, H.F. (2010), Anthony van Raan and bibliometrics. *Research Evaluation*, **19** (3), 158-160.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 158.pdf](2010\Res%20Eva19,%20158.pdf)

Abstract: This issue, inspired by the extensive scientific oeuvre of Anthony van Raan, provides a concise tour de horizon of current research evaluation topics and quantitative studies of science. A historiograph analysis positions key documents, written by Van Raan and other authors, that helped define the present-day field of bibliometrics. A life-cycle output analysis traces phases in the development of CWTS, Anthony’s institute at Leiden University. Other contributions in this issue focus on the long-term importance of a paper’s references as exemplified by landmark scholarly texts and the phenomenon of ‘Sleeping Beauties’. Several papers focus on how the autonomy of institutes and researchers is related to bibliometric research evaluation. High-quality S&T indicators can act as structuring devises in policy debate and collective learning processes. We also learn about the need for statistical tests to distinguish among researchers with a similar h-Index.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, h Index, h-Index, Research, Researchers, Science

? Garfield, E., Pudovkin, A.I. and Paris, S.W. (2010), A bibliometric and historiographic analysis of the work of Tony van Raan: A tribute to a scientometrics pioneer and gatekeeper. *Research Evaluation*, **19** (3), 161-172.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 161.pdf](2010\Res%20Eva19,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: Using the HistCite (TM) software and downloading searches of the Web of Science database we have created a master collection of 1,518 papers that have cited his work and several subset collections showing his impact in the field of scientometrics and research evaluation. Using the percentile rank indexes of his publications we have demonstrated his high impact in that area and have included a table of 14 of his papers in the 95th percentile of papers published in those respective journals. Using Hist Cite we also created several additional historiographs of his work, which clearly shows the main papers and books which have influenced his work involving bibliometrics and fractal analysis.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Journals, Publications, Research, Scientometrics

? Braam, R. and van den Besselaar, P. (2010), Life cycles of research groups: The case of CWTS. *Research Evaluation*, **19** (3), 173-184.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 173.pdf](2010\Res%20Eva19,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: By combining concepts from scientometrics and organisation studies, we hypothesise a basic ‘life cycle’ of organisational research units (institutes, laboratories or groups), if internal and external conditions are stable. Three output indicators enable a comparison of historical patterns with the life-cycle pattern, to reveal basic dynamics and changing conditions. We tested the model for a specific case: the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) at Leiden University. The ‘standard’ life cycle was found from the start of CWTS in the early 1980s until the beginning of this century. Then, a boost of activities indicates the start of a second life cycle, explained by increased demand for performance studies and increased ability of CWTS to deliver standardised products. Recent changes in funding and key membership are expected to start a third cycle with reorientation of CWTS’s activity profile.

Keywords: Research, Scientometrics

? Braun, T., Glänzel, W. and Schubert, A. (2010), On Sleeping Beauties, Princes and other tales of citation distributions ... . *Research Evaluation*, **19** (3), 195-202.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 195.pdf](2010/Res%20Eva19,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: It was demonstrated that the phenomenon of ‘Sleeping Beauties’ in scientific literature is a rather useful and instructive model in studying the mechanisms of scientific information flow. On the basis of the several idiosyncratic behavioral patterns in the citation histories of Sleeping Beauties and Princes a sketchy typology could be drawn. Furthermore, the process of ‘induced citations’ (i.e. citations adopted from the reference list of a subsequent paper) has been studied in detail. It was found that citations, as a rule, are induced by papers published in higher impact factor journals than the original.

? Schmoch, U. and Schubert, T. (2010), Strategic steering of research by new public management in German universities: A looming state-science conflict? *Research Evaluation*, **19** (3), 209-216.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 209.pdf](2010\Res%20Eva19,%20209.pdf)

Abstract: This article investigates whether the recently established new public management reforms in Germany are coherent, that is, do they confront the individual researchers with unambiguously expressed expectations about their task profile? Using a large micro-dataset from four different disciplines, we show that an institutionalised state science conflict may exist, where the state authorities use their powers to push the researchers in a transfer-oriented direction, while the science managers (e.g. deans) urge them instead to cut down transfer and increase publication activities, measured by bibliometric data.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Indicators, Paradox, Performance, Publication, Quality, Research, Researchers, Science

? Pontille, D. and Torny, D. (2010), The controversial policies of journal ratings: Evaluating social sciences and humanities. *Research Evaluation*, **19** (5), 347-360.

Full Text: [2010\Res Eva19, 347.pdf](2010\Res%20Eva19,%20347.pdf)

Abstract: In a growing number of countries, governments and public agencies seek to systematically assess the scientific outputs of their universities and research institutions. Bibliometrics indicators and peer review are regularly used for this purpose, and their advantages and biases are discussed in a wide range of literature. This article examines how three different national organisations produce journal ratings as an alternative assessment tool, which is particularly targeted for social sciences and humanities. After setting out the organisational context in which these journal ratings emerged, the analysis highlights the main steps of their production, the criticism they received after publication, especially from journals, and the changes made during the ensuing revision process. The particular tensions of a tool designed as both a political instrument and a scientific apparatus are also discussed.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometrics, Changes, Citation-Reports, Context, Economics, Humanities, Impact Factors, Indicators, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Literature, Management, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Policies, Public, Publication, Publications, Purpose, Quality, Rankings, Research, Research Performance, Review, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Top, Universities

? Neufeld, J. and von Ins, M. (2011), Informed peer review and uninformed bibliometrics? *Research Evaluation*, **20** (1), 31-46.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 31.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: Recent literature on issues relevant to bibliometric indicator relations and peer review discusses whether bibliometric indicators can predict the success of research grant applications. For example, Van den Besselaar and Leydesdorff (2009) reported a higher average number of publications/citations for the group of approved applicants than for the rejected applicants (section Social and Behavioral Sciences of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research [NOW], MaGW). However, this difference disappears or even reverses when the group of 275 successful applicants was compared only to the best 275 rejected applicants. Given these findings, we have continued our analyses of publication data of applicants for the Emmy Noether-Programme (ENP) provided by the German Research Foundation. First, we compared the group of actual ENP applicants to a sample of potential applicants, which revealed a ‘lack of low performers’ among the actual ENP applicants. Furthermore, we conducted discriminant analyses to predict funding decisions on the basis of several bibliometric indicators.

Keywords: Literature, Reliability, Scientific Excellence

? de Jong, S.P.L., van Arensbergen, P., Daemen, F., van der Meulen, B. and van den Besselaar, P. (2011), Evaluation of research in context: An approach and two cases. *Research Evaluation*, **20** (1), 61-72.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 61.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: Science is increasingly heterogeneous, posing new questions for research evaluation. How can we evaluate the between scientific and societal quality of research, taking into account differences between research fields and between research groups? In this paper we present the findings of two case studies in fields where societal and scholarly output of research are highly intertwined (architecture and law). We analyze the nature of the two fields in terms of research areas and specific aspects of knowledge dynamics. This results in an approach and indicators for contextual research evaluation.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Challenges, Economics, Management, Positioning Indicators, Quality, Science

? Andras, P. (2011), Research: metrics, quality, and management implications. *Research Evaluation*, **20** (2), 90-106.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 90.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: Research evaluation is increasingly important in management decisions in universities. Research metrics provide an objective way to assess the research output of individuals, groups, departments and universities. Such metrics work well as quality assessment tools in the case of normal science research in mature sciences, and also in the case of early stage sciences containing a significant amount of research that is meant to be revolutionary. Revolutionary research in mature sciences and unfashionable revolutionary research in early stage sciences remain mostly invisible to research metrics in the short term. This kind of research may become measurable in the long term if it turns out to be successful and generates a large volume of follow-on research that becomes part of normal science. Pursuing revolutionary research is risky, and this risk is modulated by the availability of an appropriate research workforce and the funding environment. Hype and spin are part of the mechanisms of scientific public opinion, and dealing with these is important in the context of management decisions based on research metrics.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric Indicators, Early-Stage, Environment, Evaluation, Gender-Differences, Impact, Index, Metrics, Nanotechnology, Normal, Publication, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Research Performance, Scholarly Communication, Science

? Kenna, R. and Berche, B. (2011), Normalization of peer-evaluation measures of group research quality across academic disciplines. *Research Evaluation*, **20** (2), 107-116.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 107.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: Peer-evaluation-based measures of group research quality such as the UK’s Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), which do not employ bibliometric analyses, cannot directly avail of such methods to normalize research impact across disciplines. This is seen as a conspicuous flaw of such exercises and calls have been made to find a remedy. Here a simple, systematic solution is proposed based upon a mathematical model for the relationship between research quality and group quantity. This model manifests both the Matthew effect and a phenomenon akin to the Ringelmann effect and reveals the existence of two critical masses for each academic discipline: a lower value, below which groups are vulnerable, and an upper value beyond which the dependency of quality on quantity reduces and plateaus appear when the critical masses are large. A possible normalization procedure is then to pitch these plateaus at similar levels. We examine the consequences of this procedure at RAE for a multitude of academic disciplines, corresponding to a range of critical masses.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Statistical Properties, Chemistry, Exercise, Group-Size, Impact, Indicators, Matthew Effect, Model, Normalization, Peer Evaluation, Performance, Research, Scaling Rules, Science System, Universities

? Nederhof, A.J. (2011), A bibliometric study of productivity and impact of modern language and literature research. *Research Evaluation*, **20** (2), 117-129.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 117.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric evaluation was made of research performance in modern language and linguistics research. Separate analyses were made for language and linguistics and for literature components of each language in the study. The study covered both publications directed at a national or international scholarly output and publications destined for the general public. The latter accounted. for 8-73% of the output, and were particularly important in literature output. Publication and citation behavior differed considerably between language and linguistics on the one hand and literature on the other hand, calling for a tailored design of monitoring studies in both fields. In publications directed at scholars, the national language did not dominate. In literature fields, the language of the object of study was most important, while in language and linguistics, the object language was not always more important than English. The study indicates that both journal articles and book output need to be included in bibliometric evaluation. Citation impact analysis is shown to be informative in bibliometric assessment in this field, especially when a five-year citation window is used.

Keywords: Assessment, Behavioral-Sciences, Bibliometric, Citation, Citation Impact, Citations, Departments Research, Evaluation, Humanities, Impact, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Literature, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Performance, Social-Sciences

? Albarran, P., Ortufno, I. and Ruiz-Castillo, J. (2011), Average-based versus high- and low-impact indicators for the evaluation of scientific distributions. *Research Evaluation*, **20** (4), 325-339.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 325.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: Albarran et al (2009a) introduced a novel methodology for the evaluation of citation distributions using a pair of high- and low-impact measures defined over the set of articles with citations below or above a critical citation level. Albarran et al (2009b) presented the first empirical applications to a situation in which the world citation distribution in 22 scientific fields is partitioned into three geographical areas: the USA, the European Union, and the rest of the world. In this paper, we find that cardinal differences between the results obtained with our high-impact index and the mean citation rate are of a large order of magnitude. When, in addition, the percentage in the top 5% of most cited articles or the percentage of uncited articles are used, there are still important quantitative differences with respect to the high- and low-impact indicators advocated in our approach.

Keywords: Bibliometric Tools, Citation, Citations, Differences, Evaluation, Excellence, Methodology, Quantitative, Research Performance, Scales, Scores, Search, USA

? Rigby, J. (2011), Systematic grant and funding body acknowledgement data for publications: New dimensions and new controversies for research policy and evaluation. *Research Evaluation*, **20** (5), 365-375.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 365.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%20365.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliographic databases are now providing systematic funding acknowledgement data for their indexed publications. This paper considers how such new data might be used for policy purposes and some key issues arising. While provision of such comprehensive data is recent, there is already sufficient data in the Web of Science to examine a controversy in research policy in which funding acknowledgement data is involved, namely the relationship between the count of a paper’s funding sources and its citation impact. Analyses of publications from 2009 from journals Cell and Physical Review Letters suggests understanding of the relationship between impact of a publication and its count of funding sources is not complete and may be more complicated than previously believed. It is proposed that research findings are packaged by researchers into papers in a variety of ways and for a variety of purposes. Individual funding quanta from whatever source are not therefore inputs to papers directly; rather, such funding supports a process that has among its outcomes the production of papers.

Keywords: Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Citation, Citation Impact, Databases, Evaluation, Funding, Gastroenterology Research, Impact, Indicator, Journals, Outcomes, Papers, Paratext, Policy, Process, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Researchers, Resource, Review, Science, Sciences, Systematic, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Schreiber, M., Malesios, C.C. and Psarakis, S. (2011), Categorizing h-Index variants. *Research Evaluation*, **20** (5), 397-409.

Full Text: [2011\Res Eva20, 397.pdf](2011\Res%20Eva20,%20397.pdf)

Abstract: Utilizing the Hirsch Index h and some of its variants for an exploratory factor analysis we discuss whether one of the most important Hirsch-type indices, namely the g-index, comprises information about not only the size of the productive core but also the impact of the papers in the core. We also study the effect of logarithmic and square-root transformation of the data utilized in the factor analysis. To demonstrate our approach we use a real data example analysing the citation records of 26 physicists compiled from the Web of Science.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Factor-Analysis, g Index, g-Index, h Index, h Index Variants, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Information, Level, Monte-Carlo, Papers, Physicists, Purposes, r-Index, Recovery, Sample-Size, Science, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? van Leeuwen, T.N. and Medina, C.C. (2012), Redefining the field of economics: Improving field normalization for the application of bibliometric techniques in the field of economics. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (1), 61-70.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 61.pdf](2012\Res%20Eva21,%2061.pdf)

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 how to field normalize bibliometric indicators. In this article we 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 Reuters. The 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 databases, the outcome of the matching and combining of both sets of publications, and 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: Application, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Indexes, Classification, Core Journals, Data, Database, Databases, Departments, Economics, Effects, Exercises, Field, Field Delineation, Field-Normalization, Impact, Impact Measurement, Indicators, Journal Impact, Labeling, Mar, Multidisciplinary, National Research Performance, Normalization, Outcome, Performance, Publication, Publications, Purpose, Rankings, Research, Research Assessment, Research Performance, Techniques, Thomson-Reuters

? Nederhof, A.J., Van Leeuwen, T.N. and Clancy, P. (2012), Calibration of bibliometric indicators in space exploration research: A comparison of citation impact measurement of the space and ground-based life and physical sciences. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (1), 79-85.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 79.pdf](2012\Res%20Eva21,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: The impact of research in the Space Life and Physical Sciences (SLPS) is compared to that of similar ground-based research over a 20-year period. As SLPS publications are cited initially much lower than similar ones of ground-based research, use of a short-citation window (1-4 years) is detrimental in impact assessment of SLPS in comparison with ground-based research. The citation peak of space research is reached much later than that of ground-based research. During the first 10 years after publication of space research, its field-normalized impact is way behind comparable ground-based research, but it catches up during the next 10 years, although not completely. According to experts, the intermittent character of SLPS research may have contributed to this pattern. Bibliometric indicators should be calibrated to provide optimal monitoring of the citation impact of SLPS research, and of topics that face similar conditions.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Impact, Citation Window, Comparison, Experts, Field, Field-Normalization, First, Impact, Impact Assessment, Indicators, Journals, Life, Mar, Measurement, Monitoring, Pattern, Physical, Physical Sciences, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Space Exploration Research

? Wagner, C.S. and Leydesdorff, L. (2012), An Integrated Impact Indicator: A new definition of ‘Impact’ with policy relevance. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (3), 183-188.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 188.pdf](2012/Res%20Eva21,%20188.pdf)

Abstract: Allocation of research funding, as well as promotion and tenure decisions, are increasingly made using indicators and impact factors drawn from citations to published work. A debate among scientometricians about proper normalization of citation counts has resolved with the creation of an Integrated Impact Indicator (I3) that solves a number of problems found among previously used indicators. The I3 applies non-parametric statistics using percentiles, allowing highly cited papers to be weighted more than less-cited ones. It further allows unbundling of venues (i.e. journals or databases) at the article level. Measures at the article level can be re-aggregated in terms of units of evaluation. At the venue level, the I3 creates a properly weighted alternative to the journal impact factor. I3 has the added advantage of enabling and quantifying classifications such as the six percentile rank classes used by the National Science Board’s Science & Engineering Indicators.

Keywords: Alternative, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, Databases, Evaluation, Excellence, Funding, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicator, Indicators, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Nonparametric Statistics, Normalization, Papers, Percentile, Percentiles, Policy, Promotion, Promotion and Tenure, Rank, Relevance, Research, Research Funding, Science, Statistics, Tenure, Tool, Work

? van Leeuwen, T.N. and Moed, H.F. (2012), Funding decisions, peer review, and scientific excellence in physical sciences, chemistry, and geosciences. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (3), 189-198.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 189.pdf](2012/Res%20Eva21,%20189.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents an analysis of the funding policies of three research councils at the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). The key issue is the extent to which these three councils recognized scientific excellence, and particularly, whether they succeeded in rewarding the grants of the most successful and influential researchers. Data on grant applications provided by NWO for the time period 2000-4 were combined with bibliometric indicators of past research performance of applicants and non-applicants derived from Thomson Reuters’ Web of Science. It is found that the three councils did support scientific excellence, in the following sense. Firstly, they tend to attract research proposals from the better groups in the fields they cover. Secondly, the applicants whose submitted proposals were granted-and the research groups they represent-tend to generate a higher citation impact at their international research fronts than those whose submissions were rejected. Although there are some differences in the outcomes among the three councils, this conclusion is valid for each council. On the other hand, for applicants with more than three granted applications we observed a rather variable pattern: in one council these performed at the same level as researchers whose applications were all rejected; in another council these applicants outperformed the rejected applicants; and in another council the number of applicants with more than three granted applications was very small.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Chemistry, Citation, Funding, Funding Policies, Geosciences, Impact, Indicators, International, Outcomes, Pattern, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Physical, Physical Sciences, Policies, Research, Research Council, Research Fronts, Research Performance, Review, Science, Sciences, Selection, Small, Support, The Netherlands, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science

? Shao, J.F. and Shen, H.Y. (2012), Research assessment and monetary rewards: The overemphasized impact factor in China. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (3), 199-203.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 199.pdf](2012/Res%20Eva21,%20199.pdf)

Abstract: The assessment of quality in scientific research is a complex problem. The use of more objective scientometric indices in research evaluation emerged in the 1960s and 1970s. These scientometric indicators, among which the most common one is probably the journal impact factor (IF), are increasingly employed to evaluate the quality of scientific research performed by individual scientists, research groups, or institutes. In China, the IF is used not only to measure a journal’s scientific influence, but has become increasingly important as a basis for recruitment or promotion, awards of research funding, grants, and authors’ academic advancement. But in fact, the assessment of research mainly based on the IF will cause much academic ‘froth’, so it is necessary for universities and research institutions to reset the academic assessment system in China. In the assessment of scientific research, more research activities, like the organization of conferences and seminars, the coordination of research groups, and the participation to conferences, should be considered.

Keywords: Assessment, Authors, China, Conferences, Coordination, Evaluation, Funding, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Indices, Institutions, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Measure, Organization, Participation, Promotion, Quality, Quality Of, Recruitment, Research, Research Assessment, Research Evaluation, Research Funding, Research Institutions, Science, Scientific Research, Scientometric, Universities

? Tijssen, R.J.W. (2012), Co-authored research publications and strategic analysis of public-private collaboration. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (3), 204-215.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 204.pdf](2012/Res%20Eva21,%20204.pdf)

Abstract: R&D collaboration between industry and universities has been become an academic research topic in its own right. Public private cooperation is high on many policy agenda’s nowadays, especially with regard to science-based technological innovation. Nonetheless, there is still a surprising lack of quantitative data and large-scale systematic measurement. This article presents a series of empirical studies on private-public research cooperation as measured by jointly authored research articles published in international scientific and technical journals. The tens of thoUSAnds of public-private co-publications (PPCs) that appear each year in the open scientific literature contain a wealth of information on research cooperation patterns and trends. The institutional address of each co-authoring researcher and the geographic location of their affiliation, provide data for internationally comparative statistics. These macrolevel studies, introducing aggregate-level PPC statistics for countries and European regions, examine pros and cons of PPC analytics to assess the geography of public-private research cooperation. A critical discussion of selected findings is framed within the evaluative context of European Commission policy reports, which have started to apply PPC-based metrics and performance indicators for strategic analysis of science and innovation systems. The conclusions point out that those applications should take into account the varying PPC propensities of research fields and related industrial sectors. Moreover, PPC data seem more appropriate for examining and understanding cooperation patterns at the level of city agglomerations (NUTS3 regions) within Europe than provinces or other aggregates at the NUTS2 level.

Keywords: Affiliation, Aggregates, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Context, Cooperation, Data, Empirical Studies, Europe, European Commission, Geographic Characteristics, Geography, Indicators, Information, Innovation, Institutional Address, International, International Statistics, Journals, Knowledge Production, Literature, Location, Measurement, Metrics, Open, Performance, Policy, Proximity, Publications, Research, Research-And-Development, Right, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Literature, Spillovers, Statistics, Strategic, Systems, Technological Innovation, Trends, Understanding, Universities, University, University-Industry Collaboration, Wealth

? Zuccala, A. (2012), Quality and influence in literary work: Evaluating the ‘educated imagination’. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (3), 229-241.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 229.pdf](2012/Res%20Eva21,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: We examine literary work as a product of the scholar’s ‘educated imagination’ and review features of this performance culture (i.e. quality, quantity, impact, influence, and importance), which lend themselves to evaluation. Insights are drawn from the research and commentaries of specialists, including scholars of literature and bibliometricians. Peer review, as it is seen in book reviews, plays a critical role in how literary quality is perceived, while citations, from books and journal articles may be used to trace patterns of influence. To evaluate literary work as a whole, we suggest distinguishing between different types of production, vocational and epistemic, and orchestrating data systems that allow for combined measures of quality, scholarly influence, and cultural influence.

Keywords: Book Reviews, Book-Reviews, Citation, Citations, Classification, Cultural, Culture, Data, Evaluation, Humanities, Impact, Intellectual Structure, Journal, Journal Articles, Literary Art, Literature, Peer Review, Performance, Quality, Research, Review, Reviews, Role, Scholarly Research Evaluation, Scholarship, Similarity, Social-Sciences, Systems, Theory and Criticism, Work

? Neufeld, J. and Hornbostel, S. (2012), Funding programmes for young scientists-Do the ‘best’ apply? *Research Evaluation*, **21** (4), 270-279.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 270.pdf](2012/Res%20Eva21,%20270.pdf)

Abstract: Evaluation studies of application-based funding programmes often raise the question of whether the ‘best’ applicants (in terms of ex-ante and ex-post publication performance) are selected for funding. For this reason actual applicants seem to be a well-studied group. However, for a comprehensive appraisal of the applicants group, some details about performance distribution in the group of potential applicants would be valuable. The relative performance of actual applicants (compared to potential applicants) is of interest to funding organizations when developing, rearranging and promoting their funding schemes. The question is: ‘Does a funding scheme attract the “best” young scientists?’ Or are there alternative attractive ways of pursuing a scientific career that influence the choice of potential applicants? In this article we examine that question by using bibliometric methods to compare a sample of applicants for the Emmy Noether Programme (ENP) provided by the German Research Foundation (DFG) with potential applicants (people who actually hold a professorship or are qualified for it (Habilitierte), and who are from the same cohort of postdocs as the ENP applicants, but did not apply for the ENP.

Keywords: Alternative, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Methods, Choice, Citations, Cohort, Developing, DFG, Distribution, Evaluation, Funding, Methods, Performance, Potential, Programmes, Publication, Publication Performance, Research, Research Funding, Research Performance, Young Scientists

? Adam, P., Solans-Domenech, M., Pons, J.M.V., Aymerich, M., Berra, S., Guillamon, I., Sanchez, E. and Permanyer-Miralda, G. (2012), Assessment of the impact of a clinical and health services research call in Catalonia. *Research Evaluation*, **21** (4), 319-328.

Full Text: [2012\Res Eva21, 319.pdf](2012/Res%20Eva21,%20319.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents the ex-post assessment of a program of clinical and health services research and the evaluation of the social impact. The Catalan Agency for Health Information, Assessment, and Quality (CAHIAQ) promotes a biannual open, public, competitive extramural research call to conduct non-commercial clinical and health services research. Its aim is to address local needs of research (knowledge gaps) and to assess the implementation of innovation. Approximately 5.8 million Euros have been allocated to the call. To meet the Agency’s mission, a periodical ‘call for expressions of interest’ and topic prioritization is organized prior to the research call. The awarded projects are submitted to an ex-ante, ongoing, and ex-post assessment. Impact assessment of the research call on advancing knowledge and healthcare decision making is based on the Canadian Academy of Health Sciences framework (Panel on Return on Investment in Health Research, 2009). The methods used include bibliometric analysis, surveys to researchers and decision-makers, and a more in-depth case study of translation pathways. This includes a crossover of cases from 1996 to 2004. Some results are compared against other international health services research calls. The conclusion is that local agencies can significantly contribute to fill knowledge gaps in a specific context. Assessment of the complete research cycle provides opportunities for improving the entire research process (identification of knowledge needs, call for proposals, funding allocation, research completion, subsequent impact). Specifically, assessment of the different types of impact of research development on knowledge generation and decision making closes the evaluation cycle fulfilling the Agency’s mission.

Keywords: Agency, Allocation, Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical-Research, Case Study, Catalonia, Clinical, Clinical and Health Services Research, Competitive, Context, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Development, Disease, Evaluation, Framework, Funding, Funding Agency, Generation, Health, Health Services, Health Services Research, Identification, Impact, Implementation, Informed Decision-Making, Innovation, International, Knowledge, Knowledge-Generation, Local, Methods, Needs, Open, Pathways, Payback, Payback Model, Periodical, Prioritization, Public, Quality, Research, Research Impact Assessment, Risk, Services, Social, Surveys, Technology-Assessment Program, Topic Prioritization, Translation

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A. and Viel, F. (2013), Selecting competent referees to assess research projects proposals: A study of referees’ registers. *Research Evaluation*, **22** (1), 41-51.

Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 41.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: The selection of referees for evaluation of research projects under competitive financing appears particularly critical: the greater the competence of the referee concerning the core topic, the more their judgment is trustworthy and the more the financing of the best proposals is probable. The current work analyses registers of experts used to select referees for the evaluation of research proposals in public programs with competitive funding. The work has the objective to present a methodology to verify the degree of ‘coverage’ of the register compared with the spectrum of competencies necessary for the evaluation of such wide-ranging national programs; and to evaluate the level of scientific performance of the register’s referees in the hard sciences, compared with their national colleagues from the same fields.

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometrics, Competence, Competencies, Competitive, Coverage, Evaluation, Experts, Financing, Funding, Mar, Methodology, Peer-Review, Performance, Public, Referees, Referees’ Registers, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Project Proposal, Sciences, Scientific Performance, Selection, Topic, Work

? Ochsner, M., Hug, S.E. and Daniel, H.D. (2013), Four types of research in the humanities: Setting the stage for research quality criteria in the humanities. *Research Evaluation*, **22** (2), 79-92.

Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 79.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: This study presents humanities scholars’ conceptions of research and subjective notions of quality in the three disciplines German literature studies, English literature studies, and art history, captured using 21 Repertory Grid interviews. We identified three dimensions that structure the scholars’ conceptions of research: quality, time, and success. Further, the results revealed four types of research in the humanities: positively connoted ‘traditional’ research (characterized as individual, discipline-oriented, and ground-breaking research), positively connoted ‘modern’ research (cooperative, interdisciplinary, and socially relevant), negatively connoted ‘traditional’ research (isolated, reproductive, and conservative), and negatively connoted ‘modern’ research (career oriented, epigonal, calculated). In addition, 15 quality criteria for research in the three disciplines German literature studies, English literature studies, and art history were derived from the Repertory Grid interviews.

Keywords: Art, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Analysis, Conservative, Criteria, History, Humanities, Interdisciplinary, Interviews, Journals, Literature, Organizational Knowledge Creation, Psychology, Quality, Quality Criteria, Questionnaire, Repertory Grid, Research, Research Performance, Research Quality, Scientific Output, Social-Sciences, Structure, Tacit Knowledge, Types of Research

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Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 93.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study is to contribute to the development of a systematic management method for interdisciplinary research at an academic research institution level. Specifically, co-citation analysis that is a bibliometric approach focusing on citing-cited relation of publications was applied based on established publication and analytical databases in order to express research competence and interdisciplinary characteristics. By using this method, we conducted case studies of stem cell-related research at four universities and identified research competence as synthesized clusters of publications. Then, we demonstrated a research assessment by proposing and introducing key performance indicators and found that a certain degree of interdisciplinarity and internal collaboration may bring about high research productivity. Furthermore, we applied an established portfolio management framework in a business field and clarified differences in the status of research activities among these universities, suggesting the adequateness of applying the management method to academic research. These results suggest that the proposed research assessment and management approaches can provide strong support to facilitating strategic management for academic interdisciplinary research at academic research institutions.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Assessment, Assessment and Management, Bibliometric, Business, Case Studies, Centers, Characteristics, Citation, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Collaboration, Collaborations, Competence, Databases, Development, Diversity, Field, Framework, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Key Performance Indicators, Management, Maps, Matter, Performance, Performance Indicators, Portfolio Management, Productivity, Publication, Publications, R&D Management, Research, Research Assessment, Research Collaboration, Research Institutions, Research Productivity, Science, Strategic, Strategic Management, Support, Technology, Universities, University

? Aksnes, D.W., Rorstad, K., Piro, F.N. and Sivertsen, G. (2013), Are mobile researchers more productive and cited than non-mobile researchers? A large-scale study of Norwegian scientists. *Research Evaluation*, **22** (4), 215-223.

Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 215.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%20215.pdf)

Abstract: The scientific performance of mobile and non-mobile researchers is analysed using publication and citation indicators in a study of more than 11,000 Norwegian university researchers. Two types of mobility are investigated: change of workplace during the scientific career and mobility from an academic institution granting the highest degree to another work place for the scientific career. The study shows that mobile researchers tend to have slightly higher publication and citation rates than other researchers, but the results are not unambiguous. Regression analyses where demographic characteristics of the researchers were accounted for removed most of the independent effect that mobility may have on publication and citation measures. There is currently a strong science policy focus on the beneficence of research mobility. However, this study indicates that mobility has marginal effects on research performance measured bibliometrically.

Keywords: Analyses, Article, Beneficence, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Rates, Effects, England, Great, Indicators, Information, Measures, Mobile, Mobility, Norway, Performance, Policy, Press, Publication, Rates, Re, Regression, Research, Research Performance, Science, Science Policy, Scientific Performance, Scientists, University, Work

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Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 224.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%20224.pdf)

Abstract: Assessments of research groups by expert panels are commonplace. A conceptual distinction between nationwide evaluations, approaches fitting within a national framework, and approaches fulfilling a national, regional, or local regulatory requirement can be made. Few papers exploit the wealth of the data made available to panels: most analyses and discussions focus on the relation between assessments scores and bibliometric indicators. However, expert panels are expected to take other information such as funding and PhDs into account as well. Using a data set on 52 science research groups that have been evaluated in view of an on-going series of research assessments at the University of Antwerp (Belgium), we build cumulative logistic regression models that explain the assessments of research group quality and productivity. In addition to the discipline, the predictors in the models explaining quality and productivity are group size, h-Index of the group leader, and efficiency in terms of publishing in top journals. Strikingly, the same predictors apply in the model for quality and in the model for productivity.

Keywords: Analyses, Article, Assessments, Belgium, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Criteria, Cumulative, Data, Efficiency, England, Evaluating Research, Expert Panel, Framework, Funding, Great, Group Size, Groups, H Index, H-Index, Indicators, Information, Journals, Local, Logistic Regression, Model, Models, Papers, Peer Review, Performance, Predictors, Press, Productivity, Publishing, Quality, Re, Regional, Regression, Requirement, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Research Productivity, Research Quality, Reviews, Science, Science Research, Size, TCE, University, Wealth

? Neufeld, J., Huber, N. and Wegner, A. (2013), Peer review-based selection decisions in individual research funding, applicants’ publication strategies and performance: The case of the ERC Starting Grants. *Research Evaluation*, **22** (4), 237-247.

Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 237.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%20237.pdf)

Abstract: This article investigates the dependence of funding decisions on past publication performance amongst applicants for the Starting Grants Programme, offered by the European Research Council. Publication data will be contrasted with individual publication strategies generated by an online survey. The empirical results will be discussed against the background of evaluation studies on similar funding schemes for young scientists (Boehringer Ingelheim Fonds; Bornmann and Daniel 2007, Individual Grant for the Advancement of Research Leaders: Melin and Danell 2006, and the Emmy Noether-Programme (ENP): Hornbostel et al. 2009, Neufeld and von Ins 2011]. Most of these studies focus on the respective peer review system by bibliometrically investigating its ability to select the ‘best’ applicants for funding, although they come to different results. However, an overview of the studies reveals that potential differences in the past publication performance between approved and rejected applicants depend not only on selection decisions (or the peer review) but also on further programme-specific factors such as finiteness/openness of the overall budget and the level of self-or ‘pre-selection’ amongst potential applicants. As the European Research Council Starting Grants is a highly prestigious international funding programme for young scientists with demanding eligibility requirements and low acceptance rates, it constitutes a unique case study for further investigating the relationship between peer review-based selection decisions and applicants’ publication performance.

Keywords: Acceptance, Bibliometrics, Budget, Case Study, Data, England, Evaluation, Evaluation Studies, Funding, Germany, Great, Information, International, Online, Online Survey, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Potential, Press, Publication, Publication Performance, Rates, Re, Research, Research Funding, Review, Science, Scientists, Selection, Survey, Young Scientists

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Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 248.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: This article discusses a statistical modelling approach for inferring attributes of ‘frontier research’ in peer-reviewed research proposals submitted to the European Research Council (ERC). The first step briefly revisit the underlying concept, approach, and the defined indicators to proxy aspects of frontier research, which are based on proposal texts as well as scientometric and bibliometric data of ERC grant applications. Based on the set of indicators, the second step models the decision probability of a proposal to be accepted. It compares outcomes between the model and peer review decision, with the goal to determine the influence of different frontier research aspects in the peer review process. In an initial attempt, we demonstrate and discuss in a proof-of-concept approach a data sample of about 10% of all proposals submitted to the ERC for starting grants in the year 2009. It shows the feasibility and usefulness of the modelling approach. Ultimately, the concept is aiming at testing new methods for monitoring the effectiveness of peer review processes, by taking a scientometric perspective of research proposals that reach beyond publication and citation statistics.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Austria, Bibliometric, Citation, Concept, Data, Decision, Discrete Choice Models, Effectiveness, England, Feasibility, First, Grant Proposals, Great, Indicators, Influence, Information, Methods, Model, Modelling, Models, Monitoring, Outcomes, Peer Review, Peer Review Processes, Peer-Review, Peer-Reviewed, Press, Publication, Re, Research, Review, Review Process, Science, Scientometric, Statistical Modelling, Statistics, Testing

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Full Text: [2013\Res Eva22, 285.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva22,%20285.pdf)

Abstract: Development of effective quantitative indicators and methodologies to assess the outcomes of cross-disciplinary collaborative initiatives has the potential to improve scientific program management and scientific output. This article highlights an example of a prospective evaluation that has been developed to monitor and improve progress of the National Cancer Institute Physical Sciences-Oncology Centers (PS-OC) program. Study data, including collaboration information, was captured through progress reports and compiled using the web-based analytic database: Interdisciplinary Team Reporting, Analysis, and Query Resource. Analysis of collaborations was further supported by data from the Thomson Reuters Web of Science database, MEDLINE database, and a web-based survey. Integration of novel and standard data sources was augmented by the development of automated methods to mine investigator pre-award publications, assign investigator disciplines, and distinguish cross-disciplinary publication content. The results highlight increases in cross-disciplinary authorship collaborations from pre- to post-award years among the primary investigators and confirm that a majority of cross-disciplinary collaborations have resulted in publications with cross-disciplinary content that rank in the top third of their field. With these evaluation data, PS-OC Program officials have provided ongoing feedback to participating investigators to improve center productivity and thereby facilitate a more successful initiative. Future analysis will continue to expand these methods and metrics to adapt to new advances in research evaluation and changes in the program.

Keywords: Advances, Analysis, Article, Authorship, Cancer, Changes, Collaboration, Collaborations, Data, Database, Development, Disciplines, England, Evaluation, Evolution, Field, Great, Indicators, Information, Integration, Interdisciplinary, Management, MEDLINE, Methodologies, Methods, Metrics, Nci, Network, Nm, Outcomes, Potential, Press, Primary, Productivity, Progress, Prospective, Publication, Publications, Rank, Re, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Output, Sources, Standard, Survey, Team Science, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Transdisciplinary Research, USA, Web of Science

? Fu, H.Z. and Ho, Y.S. (2014), Top cited articles in adsorption research using Y-index. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (1), 12-20.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 12.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%2012.pdf); [2013\Res Eva-Fu.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva-Fu.pdf); [2013\Res Eva-Fu1.pdf](2013/Res%20Eva-Fu1.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric index called Y-index (j, h) is developed, taking the prominent first author and corresponding author positions into account for evaluation and comparison of scientific productivity. Y-index contained two parameters: publication performance j, which is related to publication quantity, and publication character h, which describes the proportion of corresponding author publications (RP) to first author publications (FP). The top cited articles with at least 100 citations from 1900 to 2012 were selected to examine the Y-index for the evaluation. Y-index and three indicators, number of total publications, FP and RP, were compared. The main contributors of authors, institutions and countries and their contribution characters were revealed by Y-index. Results showed that the topmost authors were more likely to being designated as the corresponding authors, and their contribution characters varied widely. Most institutions and countries had a balance of FP and RP. Y-index that accredits the important collaborators with weighted and comprehensive credit might be a better choice for the evaluation.

Keywords: Adsorption, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Choice, Citations, Classics, Comparison, Criteria, Evaluation, First, H-Index, Index, Indicators, Individuals, Institutions, Journals, Performance, Productivity, Publication, Publication Character, Publication Performance, Publications, Research, Results, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Productivity, Top Cited Articles, Top-Cited, Web of Science, Y-Index

? Mauleon, E., Daraio, C. and Bordons, M. (2014), Exploring gender differences in patenting in Spain. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (1), 62-78.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 62.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%2062.pdf)

Abstract: The under-representation of women in science and technology is a matter of current great concern. Obtaining patent-based indicators by gender is crucial to analyse the situation of women in innovation, identify potential cases of gender inequalities, and support policy measures to promote gender balance. In this article we analyse men and women involvement in Spanish patents applied to the European Patent Office during 1990-2004. At least one female inventor is present in 18% of the patents; female contribution amounts to 9% of the total and 14% of inventors are women. Female involvement is above average in the academic public sector and in specific thematic areas, while the share of women in industry is very low. Female inventors show a stronger trend to collaborate than their male counterparts, as measured through their lower percentage of single-inventor patents and their higher co-inventorship index. Over the 15-year period under analysis, women’s involvement in patenting activity shows an upward trend, especially at universities and in cross-gender teams and the specialization profile of women tends to expand. Main difficulties in the development of patent-based indicators by gender are pointed out and the relevance of indicators to monitor the situation of women in innovation activity is highlighted.

Keywords: Academia, Activity, Analysis, Collaboration, Development, Exploration, Female, Gender, Gender Differences, Index, Indicators, Inequalities, Innovation, Inventors, Life Sciences, Male, Measures, Men, Patent, Patent Based Indicators, Patents, Policy, Policy Measures, Potential, Productivity, Public, Public Sector, Relevance, Science, Science and Technology, Science and Technology Indicators, Scientometrics, Sector, Spain, Support, Technology, Trend, Universities, Women, Women in Science

? Gonzalez-Alcaide, G. (2014), Scientometric portrait of biochemist Santiago Grisolia: publication productivity, collaboration patterns, and citation analysis. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (2), 150-165.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 150.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%20150.pdf)

Abstract: Santiago Grisolia made numerous scientific discoveries and contributions of great relevance to the advancement of biochemistry and molecular biology, particularly in the field of enzymology in the metabolism of nitrogen related to the urea cycle and the impoverishment of pyrimidines. This article analyses, by means of bibliometrics indicators and social network analysis, his professional career, comparing the results obtained with the patterns of scientific activity of other distinguished researchers. The main findings of the study carried out are as follows: the evolution of his scientific productivity shows an initial period in which the growth is slow or moderate, followed by a fast exponential growth phase with a high level of productivity sustained over a long period (from 33 to 72 years old); a wide spectrum of collaborators increased progressively over time; and notable citation levels with a sustained number of citations received, despite a reduction in his scientific productivity over recent years. Some phenomena common to the professional trajectory of other relevant scientific figures have been observed, such as the early start to scientific publication; intervention in different areas of knowledge; frequent publication in multidisciplinary journals as well as in journals specialized in his area of knowledge; the presence, in a majority of cases, in the first or last position in the order of authorships; as well as the high levels of collaboration and citation of a great many of his papers. These patterns may be followed by young scientists or newcomers to achieve scientific excellence.

Keywords: Activity, Analyses, Analysis, Article, Authorship, Bibliometrics, Biochemistry, Biography, Biology, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Evolution, Field, First, Growth, Growth Phase, Indicators, Intervention, Journals, Knowledge, Metabolism, Molecular Biology, Multidisciplinary, Network, Network Analysis, Nitrogen, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Publication Impact, Publication Productivity, Recent, Reduction, Relevance, Santiago Grisolia, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publication, Scientists, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Trajectory, Young Scientists

? Bornmann, L. (2014), How are excellent (highly cited) papers defined in bibliometrics? A quantitative analysis of the literature. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (2), 166-173.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 166.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: As the subject of research excellence has received increasing attention (in science policy) over the past few decades, increasing numbers of bibliometric studies have been published dealing with excellent papers. However, many different methods have been used in these studies to identify excellent papers. The present quantitative analysis of the literature has been carried out to acquire an overview of these methods and an indication of an ‘average’ or ‘most frequent’ bibliometric practice. The search in the Web of Science yielded 321 papers dealing with ‘highly cited’, ‘most cited’, ‘top cited’, and ‘most frequently cited’. Of the 321 papers, 16 could not be used in this study. In around 80% of the papers analyzed in this study, a quantitative definition has been provided to identify excellent papers. With definitions that relate to an absolute number, either a certain number of top cited papers (58%) or papers with a minimum number of citations are selected (17%). Approximately 23% worked with percentile rank classes. Over these papers, there is an arithmetic average of the top 7.6% (arithmetic average) or of the top 3% (median). The top 1% is used most frequently in the papers, followed by the top 10%. With the thresholds presented in this study, in future, it will be possible to identify excellent papers based on an ‘average’ or ‘most frequent’ practice among bibliometricians.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessments, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometrics, Citation Impact, Citations, Distributions, Excellent Papers, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Indication, Indicators, Literature, Methods, Minimum, Most Frequently Cited Papers, Overview, Papers, Percentile, Policy, Practice, Quantitative Analysis, Rank, Research, Science, Science Policy, Thresholds, Top Cited Papers, Top-Cited, Web Of Science

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A. and Di Costa, F. (2014), A new bibliometric approach to assess the scientific specialization of regions. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (2), 183-194.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 183.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%20183.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of the current work is to identify the territorial scientific specializations present in Italy, at the levels of regions and provinces (NUTS2 and NUTS3). To do this, we take a bibliometric approach based on the scientific production of the entire public research system in the hard sciences sphere, for the 5 years 2006-10. In particular, we apply a new index of scientific specialization (Scientific Specialization Index, SSI) that takes account of both the quantity and quality of scientific production achieved by the research institutions of a given territory.

Keywords: Advantage, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Centers, Higher-Education, Impact, Index, Indicators, Institutions, Italy, Nations, Output, Public, Quality, Quality Of, Regional Innovation Systems, Research, Research Institutions, Science Fields, Sciences, Scientific Production, Scientific Specialization Index, Specialization, System, Work, World

? Chavarro, D., Tang, P. and Rafols, I. (2014), Interdisciplinarity and research on local issues: Evidence from a developing country. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (3), 195-209.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 195.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between interdisciplinarity and research pertaining to local issues. Using Colombian publications from 1991 until 2011 in the Web of Science, we investigate the relationship between the degree of interdisciplinarity and the local orientation of the articles. We find that a higher degree of interdisciplinarity in a publication is associated with a greater emphasis on Colombian issues. In particular, our results suggest that research that combines cognitively disparate disciplines, what we refer to as distal interdisciplinarity, tends to be associated with more local focus of research. We discuss the implications of these results in the context of policies aiming to foster the local socio-economic impact of research in developing countries.

Keywords: Articles, Colombian Publications, Context, Country, Developing, Developing Countries, Developing Country, Disciplines, Disparate Disciplines, Evidence, Impact, Interdisciplinarity, Issues, Local, Policies, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Socio-Economic Impact, Web Of Science

? Schneider, J.W. and van Leeuwen, T.N. (2014), Analysing robustness and uncertainty levels of bibliometric performance statistics supporting science policy. A case study evaluating Danish postdoctoral funding. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (4), 285-297.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 285.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%20285.pdf)

Abstract: We present main results from the bibliometric part of a recent evaluation of two different postdoctoral (postdoc)-funding instruments used in Denmark. We scrutinize the results for robustness, stability, and importance, and eventually come out questioning the official conclusions inferred from these results. Acknowledging the deficiencies of non-randomized designs and modelling of such data, we apply matching procedures to establish comparable groups and reduce systematic bias. In the absence of probability sampling, we refrain from using statistical inference. We demonstrate the usefulness of robustness analyses and effect size estimation in non-random, but carefully designed, descriptive studies. We examine whether there is a difference in long-term citation performance between groups of researchers funded by the two instruments and between the postdocs and a control group of researchers that has not received postdoc funding, but are otherwise comparable with the postdoc groups. The results show that all three groups perform well above the database average impact. We conclude that there is no difference in citation performance between the two postdoc groups. There is, however, a difference between the postdoc groups and the control group, but we argue that this difference is ‘trivial’. Our conclusion is different from the official conclusion given in the evaluation rapport, where the Research Council emphasizes the success of their funding programmes and neglects to mention the good performance of the basically tenure-tracked control group.

Keywords: Analyses, Applicants, Bias, Bibliometric, Bootstrap, Case Study, Citation, Control, Data, Database, Denmark, Effect Size, Evaluation, From, Funding, Groups, Impact, Inference, Instruments, Long Term, Long-Term, Matching, Modelling, Non-Experimental Data, Output, Performance, Policy, Postdoc Funding, Procedures, Programmes, Programs, Recent, Research, Researchers, Robustness, Robustness Analyses, Sampling, Science, Science Policy, Scientific Excellence, Significance Tests, Size, Stability, Statistics, Success, Systematic, The Good, Uncertainty

? Bishop, P.R., Huck, S.W., Ownley, B.H., Richards, J.K. and Skolits, G.J. (2014), Impacts of an interdisciplinary research center on participant publication and collaboration patterns: A case study of the National Institute for Mathematical and Biological Synthesis. *Research Evaluation*, **23** (4), 327-340.

Full Text: [2014\Res Eva23, 327.pdf](2014/Res%20Eva23,%20327.pdf)

Abstract: Interdisciplinary research centers are typically viewed as a vehicle for creating opportunities in science where the intricacy of the research problem calls for persistent collaboration across multiple disciplines. This case study analyzed the effects of an interdisciplinary research center on the publication and collaboration behaviors of faculty affiliated with the center. The study also sought to determine through faculty interviews what factors contributed to these effects for participants whose publication and collaboration behaviors were most changed after affiliation. Results of the study indicate that affiliation with the center has a significant positive effect on participant collaboration activities, and a moderate positive effect on publication activities (i.e. publishing in new fields). Factors contributing to success cited by interviewees included organized leadership, a positive atmosphere, breaking into sub-groups, and the ability to collaborate with researchers with whom they would not have interacted outside of the center. This case study may be useful in providing a framework for early evaluation of the effects of interdisciplinary research centers on affiliated participants.

Keywords: Affiliation, Atmosphere, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Citation Analysis, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Disciplinary, Disciplines, Effects, Evaluation, Factors, Faculty, Framework, Group-Performance, Impacts, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Interviews, Journals, Leadership, Networks, Productivity, Publication, Publication Output, Publishing, Research, Research Center, Research Centers, Researchers, Results, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration, Success, Synthesis, Team Science, Vehicle

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? Oromaner, M. (1983), Professional standing and the reception of contributions to economics. *Research in Higher Education*, **19** (3), 351-362.

Full Text: [1983\Res Hig Edu19, 351.pdf](1983\Res%20Hig%20Edu19,%20351.pdf)

Abstract: This study assesses the relationship between selected professional characteristics of authors of articles published in four leading economics journals and the reception (citations) of these articles in subsequently published articles. Both early reception (citations received within 3 years) and total reception (citations received within 9 years) were examined. The three professional characteristics are professional age, rank of department of affiliation, and scientific repute. Articles written by economists with (1) the longest professional age, (2) an affiliation with one of the 19 most highly rated graduate departments, and (3) the greatest scientific repute received the most citations during both the early and total reception periods. The analysis is placed within the framework of the sociology of science.

? Budd, J.M. (1988), A bibliometric analysis of higher-education literature. *Research in Higher Education*, **28** (2), 180-190.

Full Text: [1988\Res Hig Edu25, 180.pdf](1988\Res%20Hig%20Edu25,%20180.pdf)

Abstract: The bibliometric “laws” formulated by Bradford and Lotka have been applied to the literatures of a number of disciplines In this instance, the laws are applied to citations to journals in 569 papers on higher education Bradford’s Law focuses on scatter, that is, the distribution of use of items; Lotka’s Law concentrates on the productivity of authors The conformity of higher education literature, as represented by the database used, is not perfect with the two bibliometric laws, but the results do suggest that the underlying concepts of the laws may weil have applicability to examination of the discipline A further suggestion is that this kind of examination has implications with regard to the means by which scholarship is communicated.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis

? Sweitzer, K. and Volkwein, J.F. (2009), Prestige among graduate and professional schools: Comparing the US news’ graduate school reputation ratings between disciplines. *Research in Higher Education*, **50** (8), 812-836.

Full Text: [2009\Res Hig Edu50, 812.pdf](2009\Res%20Hig%20Edu50,%20812.pdf)

Abstract: Using a conceptual model, this study examines the variables associated with the U.S. News and World Report peer assessment ratings of graduate and professional schools in business, education, engineering, law, and medicine. What are the correlates of prestige among the nation’s leading graduate and professional schools, and are they consistent with prior studies of prestige? Not since the studies of the 1995 National Research Council (NRC) data have scholars examined the correlates of prestige for individual graduate programs, and no study has ever extensively examined the U.S. News graduate ratings. Using available data from U.S. News, as well as institutional websites and ISI Web of Science information, this analysis finds robust relationships between the U.S. News graduate school reputation ratings and the model-relevant indicators, especially enrollment size, admissions test scores, and faculty publications per capita.

Keywords: Education, Graduate Schools, Prestige, Productivity, Professional Schools, Quality, Rankings, Rankings, Ratings, Reputation, Research Universities, Resources, Science, Sociology Departments, US News

? Diem, A. and Wolter, S.C. (2013), The use of bibliometrics to measure research performance in education sciences. *Research in Higher Education*, **54** (1), 86-114.

Full Text: [2013\Res Hig Edu54, 86.pdf](2013/Res%20Hig%20Edu54,%2086.pdf)

Abstract: This paper investigates the fitness-for-purpose and soundness of bibliometric parameters for measuring and elucidating the research performance of individual researchers in the field of education sciences in Switzerland. In order to take into account the specificities of publication practices of researchers in education sciences, the analyses are based on two separate databases: Web of Science and Google Scholar. Both databases show a very unequal distribution of the individual research output, and the indicators used to measure research performance (quantity of publications and citation impact) from the two data sources are highly positively correlated. However, individual characteristics of the researchers, such as age, gender and academic position, that serve to explain the great variance in research performance, can only be identified if the Web of Science is used as a benchmark of research performance. The results indicate that Google Scholar is so inclusive that it impedes a meaningful interpretation of the data. However, the Web of Science inclusion policy for journals is also associated with certain shortcomings that put some researchers at an unjustified disadvantage. Therefore, problems currently exist in regard to both citation databases when used to benchmark individual research performance.

Keywords: Academic Scientists, Age, Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Impact, Data, Databases, Distribution, Education, Education Sciences, Field, Gender, Gender-Differences, Google, Google Scholar, Humanities, Impact, Indicators, Journals, Life-Cycle, Measure, Performance, Policy, Practices, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Output, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science, Science Research, Sciences, Scientific Productivity, Scientometric Methods, Social-Sciences, Sources, Switzerland, Web of Science

# Title: Research in Microbiology

Formerly known as [Annales de l*’*Institut Pasteur. Microbiologie](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=11512&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=3281709&md5=46943e43b9e754a7a83bc479b0e1f94b)

Full Journal Title: [Research in Microbiology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6167&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=3281709&md5=8037fcc228e76804c3a8bf475f6a356d)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0923-2508

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language: English

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Tempest, D. (2008), The development of microbiology and the Institut Pasteur: An historical bibliometric analysis. *Research in Microbiology*, **159** (1), 27-30.

Full Text: [2008\Res Mic159, 27.pdf](2008\Res%20Mic159,%2027.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Development, Microbiology

# Title: Research in Neurology: An International Journal

Full Journal Title: Research in Neurology: An International Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: English

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Gupta, B.M. and Bala, A. (2013), Alzheimer’s disease research in India: A scientometric analysis of publications

Output during 2002-11. *Research in Neurology: An International Journal*, Article ID: 204542.

Full Text: [2013\Res Neu Int J, 204542.pdf](2013/Res%20Neu%20Int%20J,%20204542.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study analyses the research output of India in Alzheimer’s disease research during 2002-11 on several parameters including the growth, rank and global publications share, citation impact, share of international collaborative papers and collaborative partner countries, sub-field wise distribution and productive institutions and author’s contribution and their impact and communication media.

Methods: The Scopus Citation Database has been used to retrieve the data for 10 years (2002- 11) by searching the keywords Alzheimer’s disease research in the combined Title, Abstract and Keywords fields.

Results: India ranks at 16th position (with 900 papers) among top 20 top countries with a global publication share of 1.33% (rising from 0.39% in 2002 to 2.36% during 2011)and an annual average publication growth rate of 31.92% during 2002-11. Its citation impact per paper was 5.81 during 2002-11 (decreasing from 8.85 during 2002-06 to 4.79 during 2007-11). Its international collaborative publications share was 24.00% during 2002-11 (decreasing from 30.09% during 2002-06 to 21.96% during 2007-11).

Conclusions: In view of its low publication productivity and citation impact, India needs to increase both the quantity and quality of research output through increased national funding and by enlarging national and international collaborative research efforts. The government must develop a strategy to respond to the growing need for care from early diagnosis to end of life care the disease patients. The government should declare Alzheimer’s disease as a national priority and sufficient budget should be provided for its care and research in the Five Year Plans of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. There is a need to increase the quantum of research efforts through extra-mural funding of all major Indian science agencies/departments.

Keywords: Alzheimer’s Disease Research, Publications, Scientometrics, India.

# Title: Research in Nursing & Health

Full Journal Title: [Research in Nursing & Health](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/33706/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Res. Nurs. Health

JCR Abbreviated Title: Res Nurs Health

ISSN: 0160-6891

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: John Wiley & Sons Inc

Publisher Address: 605 Third Ave, New York, NY 10158-0012

Subject Categories:

Health Care Sciences & Services: Impact Factor

? Foreman, M.D. and Kirchhoff, K.T. (1987), Accuracy of references in nursing journals. *Research in Nursing & Health*, **10** (3), 177-183.

Full Text: [1987\Res Nur Hea10, 177.pdf](1987\Res%20Nur%20Hea10,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to quantify and classify errors in reference lists of randomly selected, recently published issues of nursing journals (n = 17) and to assess whether these errors prevented retrieval of the cited documents. Randomly selected references, 65 from clinical journals and 47 from non-clinical journals, were compared to the original sources for accuracy. Errors were classified as minor (not preventing retrieval) and major (preventing retrieval). Errors occurred more frequently in references in clinical journals, 38.4% of those reviewed, as compared to 21.3% in of non-clinical journals. Additionally, 4.6% of the clinical references contained major errors, but no major errors were located in references from the non-clinical journals. These findings have implications for all readers.

? Baggs, J.G. (2008), Issues and rules for authors concerning authorship versus acknowledgements, dual publication, self plagiarism, and salami publishing. *Research in Nursing & Health*, **31** (4), 295-297.

Full Text: [2008\Res Nur Hea31, 295.pdf](2008\Res%20Nur%20Hea31,%20295.pdf)

Keywords: Authorship, Plagiarism, Publication, Self-Plagiarism

? Beeckman, D., Van Lancker, A., Van Hecke, A. and Verhaeghe, S. (2014), A systematic review and meta-analysis of incontinence-associated dermatitis, incontinence, and moisture as risk factors for pressure ulcer development. *Research in Nursing & Health*, **37** (3), 204-218.

Full Text: [2014\Res Nur Hea37, 204.pdf](2014/Res%20Nur%20Hea37,%20204.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this analysis was to identify the association between incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD), its most important etiologic factors (incontinence and moisture), and pressure ulcers (PUs). A systematic review and meta-analysis were performed. We searched Medline, Embase, CINAHL, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library for relevant papers dating through March 15, 2013. Fifty-eight studies were included. Measures of relative effect at the univariate level were meta-analyzed. In most studies (86%), a significant association between variables of interest was found, with pooled odds ratios of PUs in univariate models between 1.92 (95% CI 1.54-2.38) for urinary incontinence and 4.99 (95% CI 2.62-9.50) for double incontinence (p<.05). This evidence indicates an association between IAD, its most important etiological factors, and PUs. Methodological issues should be considered when interpreting the results of this review. (c) 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Adjustment Model, Analysis, Assessment Scale, Association, Critically-Ill, Decubitus Ulcer, Double Incontinence, Elderly-Patients, Evidence, Factors, Fecal Incontinence, Hospitalized-Patients, Incontinence, Incontinence-Associated Dermatitis, Issues, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minimum Data Set, Models, Moisture, Nursing-Home Residents, Papers, Periodicals, Pressure, Pressure Ulcer, Pressure Ulcers, Review, Risk, Science, Skin Integrity, Sores, Subepidermal Moisture, Systematic, Systematic Review, Urinary, Urinary Incontinence, Web Of Science

# Title: Research Papers in Education

Full Journal Title: Research Papers in Education

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bates, R. (2002), The impact of educational research: Alternative methodologies and conclusions. *Research Papers in Education*, **17** (4), 403-408.

Full Text: Res Pap Edu17, 403

Abstract: Recent controversy regarding the nature, organization and impact of educational research in the UK (Hargreaves, 1996; 1997; 1999; Hammersley, 1997; Tooley, 1998; Hillage *et al.*, 2000; Ball, 2001) seems to devote little attention to research on the impact of educational research. This paper examines a recent Australian report (*The Impact of Educational Research*, DETYA, 2000) in terms of both its conclusions and its methodologies. It suggests that the impact of educational research on both policy and practice is often complex and indirect rather than linear and straightforward and that the methodologies employed in assessing such impact need to be similarly complex. Moreover, it would appear that this particular research supports Atkinson’s (2000) contention that the ways in which educational research is typically produced and utilized is as part of a complex conversation about a diversity of purposes, effects and judgements rather than a more technically oriented implementation of ‘what works’.

Keywords: Education Research, Australia Research, Research Policy, Research Impact, Research Practice

# Title: Research Policy

Full Journal Title: [Research Policy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00487333); [Research Policy](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/respol)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Res. Policy

JCR Abbreviated Title: Res Policy

ISSN: 0048-7333

Issues/Year: 9

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Management: Impact Factor 1.286, 13/61 (2001); Impact Factor 1.631, 11/65 (2002) SSCI

Planning & Development: Impact Factor 1.286, 3/37 (2001); Impact Factor 1.631, 1/37 (2002) SSCI

Notes: TTopic

Koenig, M.E.D. (1983), A bibliometric analysis of pharmaceutical research. *Research Policy*, **12** (1), 15-36.

Full Text: [1983\Res Pol12, 15.pdf](1983\Res%20Pol12,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines pharmaceutical research from a bibliometric perspective. It finds that there are bibliometric correlates of successful pharmaceutical research, in particular, the number and proportion of star (highly cited) clinical medical articles. The research also reveals that pharmaceutical company research reported in basic biomedical research journals is very highly cited, on a par with NIH supported medical school research. The policy implications of this are discussed. In addition, the pharmaceutical output (approved new drugs)/input (R&D budget) measures developed permit a ranking and characterization of the research performance of 24 major pharmaceutical companies.

? Martin, B.R. and Irvine, J. (1983), Assessing basic research: Some partial indicators of scientific progress in radio astronomy. *Research Policy*, **12** (2), 61-90.

Full Text: [1983\Res Pol12, 61.pdf](1983\Res%20Pol12,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: As the costs of certain types of scientific research have escalated and as growth rates in overall national science budgets have declined, so the need for an explicit science policy has grown more urgent. In order to establish priorities between research groups competing for scarce funds, one of the most important pieces of information needed by science policy-makers is an assessment of those groups’ recent scientific performance. This paper suggests a method for evaluating that performance.

After reviewing the literature on scientific assessment, we argue that, while there are no simple measures of the contributions to scientific knowledge made by scientists, there are a number of ‘partial indicators’ — that is, variables determined partly by the magnitude of the particular contributions, and partly by ‘other factors’. If the partial indicators are to yield reliable results, then the influence of these ‘other factors’ must be minimised. This is the aim of the method of ‘converging partial indicators’ proposed in this paper. We argue that the method overcomes many of the problems encountered in previous work on scientific assessment by incorporating the following elements: (1) the indicators are applied to research groups rather than individual scientists; (2) the indicators based on citations are seen as reflecting the impact, rather than the quality or importance, of the research work; (3) a range of indicators are employed, each of which focusses on different aspects of a group’s performance; (4) the indicators are applied to matched groups, comparing ‘like’ with ‘like’ as far as possible; (5) because of the imperfect or partial nature of the indicators, only in those cases where they yield convergent results can it be assumed that the influence of the ‘other factors’ has been kept relatively small (i.e. The matching of the groups has been largely successful), and that the indicators therefore provide a reasonably reliable estimate of the contribution to scientific progress made by different research groups.

In an empirical study of four radio astronomy observatories, the method of converging partial indicators is tested, and several of the indicators (publications per researcher, citations per paper, numbers of highly cited papers, and peer evaluation) are found to give fairly consistent results. The results are of relevance to two questions: (a) can basic research be assessed? (b) more specifically, can significant differences in the research performance of radio astronomy centres be identified? We would maintain that the evidence presented in this paper is sufficient to justify a positive answer to both these questions, and hence to show that the method of converging partial indicators can yield information useful to science policy-makers.

Notes: highly cited, UUniversity

Moed, H.F., Burger, W.J.M., Frankfort, J.G. and Vanraan, A.F.J. (1985), The use of bibliometric data for the measurement of university research performance. *Research Policy*, **14** (3), 131-149.

Full Text: [1985\Res Pol14, 131.pdf](1985\Res%20Pol14,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we present the results of a study on the potentialities of ‘bibliometric’ (publication and citation) data as tools for university research policy. In this study bibliometric indicators were calculated for all research groups in the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at the University of Leiden. Bibliometric results were discussed with a number of researchers from the two faculties involved.

Our main conclusion is that the use of bibliometric data for evaluation purposes carries a number of problems, both with respect to data collection and handling, and with respect to the interpretation of bibliometric results. However, most of these problems can be overcome. When used properly, bibliometric indicators can provide a ‘monitoring device’ for university research-management and science policy. They enable research policy-makers to ask relevant questions of researchers on their scientific performance, in order to find explanations of the bibliometric results in terms of factors relevant to policy.

Notes: TTopic

Irvine, J., Martin, B.R., Abraham, J. and Peacock, T. (1987), Assessing basic research: Reappraisal and update of an evaluation of four radio astronomy observatories. *Research Policy*, **16** (2-4), 213-227.

Full Text: [1987\Res Pol16, 213.pdf](1987\Res%20Pol16,%20213.pdf)

Abstract: This paper critically reassesses the results of a previous evaluation of the research performance of four radio astronomy observatories over the period 1969–1978, completed by two of the authors in 1980. At the same time, the evaluation is updated by presenting bibliometric (publication and citation) data for the subsequent five-year period 1979–1983. While application of a more developed evaluation methodology is shown not to alter significantly the conclusions arrived at in the earlier study, there is evidence that the relative research performance of the four observatories has changed significantly since 1978.

Collins, P. and Wyatt, S. (1988), Citations in patents to the basic research literature. *Research Policy*, **17** (2), 65-74.

Full Text: [1988\Res Pol17, 65.pdf](1988\Res%20Pol17,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports a bibliometric technique developed in the context of a largely quantitative analysis of national performance in basic research. It exploits the fact that, in some fields, patents contain citations to the basic research literature. This allows one to investigate the impact of that literature on the community of scientists and engineers who write or examine patents, just as conventional citation analysis gives insight to the impact of journal papers on the community of researchers who write papers in journals.

The disciplinary focus of this paper is genetics. We describe the history of patenting in genetics and discuss the methodological and cognitive aspects of studying patent citations, before detailing the results of our analysis of 366 genetics patents in the US patent system granted during 1980–1985.

The technique can be used to address a variety of issues in science and technology policy and in social studies of science. The context of our study led us to focus on its use in evaluation of national performance in basic research. Our results proved to be compatible with those we obtained by other bibliometric techniques.

Notes: TTopic

Narin, F. and Rozek, R.P. (1988), Bibliometric analysis of U.S. pharmaceutical industry research performance. *Research Policy*, **17** (3), 139-154.

Full Text: [1988\Res Pol17, 139.pdf](1988\Res%20Pol17,%20139.pdf)

Abstract: The size, nature, and quality of the publications authored by scientists employed at firms in the U.S. pharmaceutical industry are measured from 1973 through 1982 using the *SCI* and BID-MEDLINE databases. During this period, these industry scientists published over 15,000 papers and 6,000 meeting abstracts (fractional counts). These papers constitute approximately 1.5 percent of all U.S. authored papers in the *SCI* database each year. The nature of the industry’s contribution in the biomedical area is measured on a basic-clinical scale. Industry biomedical papers are, on average, more basic than those published by scientists in major medical schools, hospitals, and clinics; but more clinical than papers published by scientists at major universities. Finally, the quality of the industry biomedical papers is measured in terms of their citations in other scientific papers. The industry papers are more frequently cited than non-NIH U.S. papers, but less frequently cited than NIH-supported papers. This analysis confirms that the U.S. pharmaceutical industry produces quality research and plays an important role in scientific progress.

Frame, J.D. and Narin, F. (1988), The national self-preoccupation of American scientists: An empirical view. *Research Policy*, **17** (4), 203-212.

Full Text: [1988\Res Pol17, 203.pdf](1988\Res%20Pol17,%20203.pdf)

Abstract: Historical factors, coupled with indigenous talent, made the United States the world’s leading scientific power by the end of World War II. In the post-war years, it appears that American scientists may have been overly self-preoccupied, ignoring the research efforts of their foreign colleagues. Today, at a time when: (1) U.S. scientific strength is decreasing in relation to the scientific capacity of the rest of the world; (2) resource constraints are impinging upon U.S. scientific performance; and (3) a ‘shrinking’ earth is leading to increased global interdependency, the question of American self-preoccupation in science acquires special poignancy. The extent of American scientific self-preoccupation is not known precisely. Bibliometric indicators suggest that American scientists may not be inordinately self-preoccupied. Citation counts indicate that American self-references in the scientific literature are not dramatically excessive in view of the large size of the American research effort, and coauthorship counts show a doubling between 1973 and 1984 of the proportion of U.S. scientific papers that have foreign coauthors.

Van Vianen, B.G., Moed, H.F. and Van Raan, A.F.J. (1990), An exploration of the science base of recent technology. *Research Policy*, **19** (1), 61-81.

Full Text: [1990\Res Pol19, 61.pdf](1990\Res%20Pol19,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a first approach to study the science base of recent technological developments. Using the references in U.S. patents given to scientific literature (by patent examiners), we explore the possibility of identifying this science base. These ‘citation linkages’ between science and technology are studied for two datasets: all 1985 U.S. patents (worldwide invented) in the fields of chemical technology and pharmaceuticals; and all Dutch (Netherlands)-invented U.S. patents for all fields of technology, for the period 1982–1985. With this latter dataset, we focus on differences in science-base characteristics between two major technological fields: chemical technology and electrical/electronics technology.

After the analysis of some basic characteristics of the cited scientific literature, first approaches to the development of several types of science-base indicators are presented. The problem of calculation of the activity index for small to medium-sized countries is signalled and a remedy is proposed and applied.

With help of age distributions of patent references to scientific literature and the number of these references per patent, interesting differences between countries have been found. Comparison of the Netherlands and other countries reveals some first indications of the position of the Netherlands in recent chemical technology. We also investigated the distribution of references to journals for different product groups. References are widely spread among journals. No clear field- or product-specific clusters of journals have been identified, although some journals show ‘core-like’ properties. Furthermore, the distribution of the number of references per patent is found to be highly skewed.

We conclude that the analysis of examiner-given references has yielded interesting results, but that the analysis of inventor-given references is a necessary further step in the study of the science base of technological developments.

Notes: TTopic

Gómez, I., Sanz, E. and Méndez, A. (1990), Utility of bibliometric analysis for research policy: A case study of Spanish research in neuroscience. *Research Policy*, **19** (5), 457-466.

Full Text: [1990\Res Pol19, 457.pdf](1990\Res%20Pol19,%20457.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of the Spanish publications devoted to the nervous system, as covered by the database BIOSIS Previews during the years 1983–1986, has been performed. An attempt has been made to obtain bibliometric indicators that enlighten the peculiar features of this research subfield in Spain, and that are able to be used for science policy decisions. From a managerial point of view the main issues approached have shown the differences entangled with a narrow or a broad subfield definition; the uneven research effort distribution inside the country with a sharp contrast among the few active regions and a lack of research in others; the identification of the institutions in which this research is performed, their productivity, dynamics and visibility at international level; and the broad scattering of research teams working in a variety of laboratories inside the institutions. The study concludes that any funding policy aimed at promoting the development of neuroscience has to choose between ‘centres of excellence’ and multiple research points more homogeneously distributed around the country. In any case, a science policy coordinated at different administrative and institutional levels would be desirable to attain the regular development of research lines, thus avoiding disperse and isolated research efforts.

Englisch, H. and Czerwon, H.J. (1990), Quantification of the performance of research units: A simple mathematical model. *Research Policy*, **19** (5), 477-480.

Full Text: [1990\Res Pol19, 477.pdf](1990\Res%20Pol19,%20477.pdf)

Abstract: In the present study a formal model is proposed to quantify the performance of research units. A system of coupled linear equations is derived in which ‘objective’ (bibliometric) indicators as well as peer rating are taken into account, i.e. this approach involves the combined use of several indicators, each reflecting a different aspect of recognition by the scientific community. To overcome the dichotomy of bibliometric measures versus peer review, the weighting factors of peer-rating parameters include in a self-consistent way all other evaluation parameters.

Frumau, C.C.F. (1992), Choices in R&D and business portfolio in the electronics industry: What the bibliometric data show. *Research Policy*, **21** (2), 97-124.

Full Text: [1992\Res Pol21, 97.pdf](1992\Res%20Pol21,%2097.pdf)

Abstract: This article explores the correlations between R&D expenditures, R&D output and business activity, based on bibliometric data. R&D expenditures as percentage of revenue of a diversified company should be analysed in relation to its business portfolio and its generic strategy. The increase in R&D of Japanese companies should therefore also be seen in the light of their shift to the information business (in addition to their well-known emphasis on consumer activities) and the shift from low-cost to differentiation strategies. The R&D portfolio is analysed in terms of patents and articles, which jointly show a high correlation with R&D expenditures. Both the business and R&D activities are allocated to six distinct categories which show a high correlation with each other.

? Gambardella, A. (1992), Competitive advantages from in-house scientific-research - the United-States pharmaceutical-industry in the 1980S. *Research Policy*, **21** (5), 391-407.

Full Text: [1992\Res Pol21, 391.pdf](1992\Res%20Pol21,%20391.pdf)

Abstract: The public nature of science may lead to the simplistic conclusion that firms can at no cost avail of the scientific knowledge generated by academia or other non-profit institutions. This paper offers empirical evidence that in-house scientific research raises the ability of the firms to take advantage of “public” science. Case studies of a few large US drug manufacturers show that firms with better in-house scientific research programs have exploited more effectively outside scientific information. Statistical analysis reinforces this conclusion. Using data on the 14 largest US-based drug manufacturers between 1973 and 1986, I find that company patents are positively correlated with the scientific publications of the firms even after controlling for the scale of R&D.

Keywords: Analysis, Cost, Data, Drug, Evidence, Information, Institutions, Knowledge, Lead, Patents, Public, Publications, Research, Scale, Science, Scientific Information, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, United States, US

Peters, H.P.F. and van Raan, A.F.J. (1993), Co-word-based science maps of chemical engineering. Part I: Representations by direct multidimensional scaling. *Research Policy*, **22** (1), 23-45.

Full Text: [1993\Res Pol22, 23.pdf](1993\Res%20Pol22,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we present the results of the first part of our study on science mapping. We discuss a new approach to co-word analysis in order to solve or to circumvent some of the problems mentioned in the earlier literature. The mapping technique is based on a ‘direct’ application to the word co-occurrence data matrix of multidimensional scaling. The subject area of our co-word mapping approach is chemical engineering. We have chosen this field of scientific research because we found it tempting to bibliometrically map such a large, rather multidisciplinary and economically important field. Furthermore, it is important to assess bibliometric methods and techniques not only for basic research fields, but also for the more applied and engineering fields.

We discuss maps based on three different datasets (top-journals, top-scientists, and a conference). Furthermore, we discuss the differences between maps based on title- and on abstract-words. Moreover, we experiment with different relational indices to obtain optimal contrasts between interesting and not-interesting features. We explore the possibilities to visualize changes over time in one display. An important part of the work is the evaluation of the maps by an extensive expert judgement.

? Peters, H.P.F. and Vanraan, A.F.J. (1993), Co-word-based science maps of chemical-engineering. Part II: Representations by combined clustering and multidimensional-scaling. *Research Policy*, **22** (1), 47-71.

Full Text: [1993\Res Pol22, 47.pdf](1993\Res%20Pol22,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we present the results of the second part of our study on science mapping. We discuss an improvement of co-word analysis based on a combination of a clustering technique applied to the word co-occurrence data matrix and multidimensional scaling of the resulting word-clusters. As in the first of our study, we construct journal-based, author-based, and conference-based co-word maps of chemical engineering. We apply word-similarity analysis to compare these different maps, using the views of the experts (as discussed in part 1) as a frame of reference. Next, we apply word-similarity analysis to compare maps from subsequent periods of time, in order to identify developments over time. An important improvement in the practical applicability of our maps is attained by labelling the co-word clusters with data on journals, classification codes, authors and countries. Finally, we compare our author-based co-word maps with a “hybrid” author-keyword map and with a co-author map. Important developments in chemical engineering are indeed visualized by our mapping techniques. The usefulness of the various types of maps is strongly related with the questions one wants to answer.

Keywords: Classification, Clustering, Co-Author, Co-Occurrence, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Engineering, Journals, Mapping, Scaling, Science, Techniques

Notes: UUniversity

Nederhof, A.J. and van Raan, A.F.J. (1993), A bibliometric analysis of six economics research groups: A comparison with peer review. *Research Policy*, **22** (4), 353-368.

Full Text: [1993\Res Pol22, 353.pdf](1993\Res%20Pol22,%20353.pdf)

Abstract: The research performance of research units in economics has been evaluated by simultaneous efforts of peers and bibliometricians, with extensive interactive comparison of results afterwards. We studied trends in productivity and impact of six economics research groups in the period 1980–1988. These groups participate in a large (above one million pounds) research programme of a national Research Council. Research performance of the groups was compared to the world average by means of the Journal Citation Score method. In order to investigate the influence of one key scientists (the ‘star effect’) we applied a sensitivity analysis to the performance of the research groups by elimination of the papers (and subsequent citations) of one key member. Furthermore, to provide insight into the fields to which a group directs its work, and the fields in which a group has its most important contributions, comparisons were made of publishing and citing journal packets. Similarly, citations to the work of the research groups were analysed for country of origin. We compared the results of the bibliometric part of this study with those of a simultaneous peer review study. The bibliometric study yielded clear and meaningful results, notwithstanding the increasingly applied nature of the research groups. Results from peer review and bibliometric studies appear to be complementary and mutually supportive.

The participants of the bibliometrics-peer review ‘confrontation’ meeting regarded the exercise as most valuable, with lessons for the Research Council both for the future of research programmes and the form of evaluation used for large awards.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Citations, Comparison, Complementary, Country, Country of Origin, Economics, Evaluation, Exercise, Impact, Journal, Origin, Papers, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Productivity, Programmes, Publishing, Research, Research Performance, Review, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Trends, Work, World

? Engelsman, E.C. and Vanraan, A.F.J. (1994), A patent-based cartography of technology. *Research Policy*, **23** (1), 1-26.

Full Text: [1994\Res Pol23, 1.pdf](1994\Res%20Pol23,%201.pdf)

Abstract: We use bibliometric (in particular patent-based) methods and techniques to develop a cartography of technology. Two types of maps are presented: co-word maps and co-classification maps. Both types of maps have been constructed for the entire domain of technology (the macro-level), i.e. The ensemble of all fields of technology in their mutual relations. Time series clearly illustrates the changing relations between the major clusters of technology, and in particular the changing role of fields which act as a “bridge” between clusters, or as a (declining or emerging) centre of technological activities within a specific cluster. Maps visualize relations between fields of technology. In order to have measures of the relative strength of these relations, we develop the concept of affinity between fields. A special feature of our macro-maps concerns the role of Japan in technology. A second hierarchical level is the combination of several fields of technology (meso-level). As an example we constructed a co-word map for the emerging “crossroad” technology optomechatronics based on patents as well as on scientific publications. In this way, optomechatronics is mapped from a technological point of view, and from a research point of view. The third hierarchical level concerns one specific field of technology (micro-level). Co-word maps have been constructed for the technology fields coating and crystal growing, optical equipment, and building materials. An important aspect of the map is the possibility to identify centers of activity within a specifically defined field of technology. These centers of activity may indicate important innovative developments, or they may reflect important markets. Furthermore, we introduce the concept of “technological peripheries”: for a specific technology field one may identify the direct “surroundings”; i.e. The most strongly linked fields. Also, first attempts are made to map the “science and technology interface” by a specific combination of publication and patent data. Our general conclusion is that the mapping methods and techniques presented in this publication already offer a unique way to visualize developments in fields of technology, and within technology as a whole. We emphasize that our technology maps are intended as a support tool, and never as a replacement of experts.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Co-Word, Mapping, Methods, Patent, Patents, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Publications, Techniques, Technology

Leydesdorff, L., Cozzens, S. and Vandenbesselaar, P. (1994), Tracking areas of strategic importance using scientometric journal mappings. *Research Policy*, **23** (2), 217-229.

Full Text: [1994\Res Pol23, 217.pdf](1994\Res%20Pol23,%20217.pdf)

Abstract: In science policy, it is often important to track emerging developments: new fields, fast-changing areas that are the focus of special funding efforts, or areas of growth or decline. This article presents methods to produce literature- based indicators for such areas using journal-to-journal citations. Using case studies of AIDS, superconductivity, and oncogenes, we posit that the inclusion of a new journal can be used as an indicator of structural change if the addition indicates the emergence of a new journal category. Using the cases of robotics and artificial intelligence, we illustrate the development of areas chosen for priority funding. Again using artificial intelligence, we demonstrate the importance of constructing even such simple measures of scientific performance as publication counts using dynamic rather than constant journal sets. Change in performance within a subfield can be systematically distinguished from change in the delineations among subfields over time.

Keywords: Aid, Aids, Case Studies, Cases, Change, Citations, Co-Citations, Development, Dynamic, Emergence, Emerging, Funding, Growth, Indicator, Indicators, Information-Theory, Intelligence, Journal, MAR, Methods, Network, Performance, Policy, Publication, Publication Counts, Robotics, Science, Science Policy, Scientific Performance, Time

Patel, P. and Pavitt, K. (1994), The continuing, widespread (and neglected) importance of improvements in mechanical technologies. *Research Policy*, **23** (5), 533-545.

Full Text: [1994\Res Pol23, 533.pdf](1994\Res%20Pol23,%20533.pdf)

Abstract: Rosenberg’s historical analyses of the varying sources and directions of technological change are confirmed by contemporary bibliometric data, in particular: (1) the growth of science-based technologies developed mainly in the R&D laboratories of large firms; (2) more pervasive improvements in production methods based on mechanical technology. The considerable importance of the latter has persisted well into the late twentieth century, but has been neglected in analysis and policy. Greater attention, in particular, should be paid to: - more refined measures of technological activities than R&D classified by large firms’ principal product groups; - the cumulative and complementary (rather than displacing and competitive) nature of successive ‘technological paradigms’; - the central role of mechanical, instrumentation and software technologies in the decentralised and continuous improvements in products and production methods.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Attention, Bibliometric, Change, Competitive, Complementary, Cumulative, Data, Developed, Firms, Groups, Growth, Innovation, Instrumentation, Methods, Paradigms, Policy, Production, R&D, Role, Science, Software, Sources, Technological Change, Technologies, Technology

Notes: UUniversity

Fransman, M. and Tanaka, S. (1995), Government, globalization, and universities in Japanese biotechnology. *Research Policy*, **24** (1), 13-49.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 13.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is concerned with three questions: What role has the Japanese Government played in strengthening the technological base of Japanese companies through cooperative research in biotechnology? How important are Japanese Universities for Japanese companies involved in biotechnology? How has the Japanese Government responded in the area of biotechnology to the increased ‘globalisation’ (opening) of the Japanese innovation system? All these questions have direct bearing on the renewed debates taking place on the role that Governments should play in attempting to facilitate increased competitiveness and growth.

Jacobsson, S. and Oskarsson, C. (1995), Educational statistics as an indicator of technological activity. *Research Policy*, **24** (1), 127-136.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 127.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to introduce a new indicator of technological activity, educational statistics. A set of important phenomena can be described and analysed with the help of this indicator. These include the diffusion of a new generic technology through an economy and the evolution of the technology base of firms and industries. The usefulness of this indicator is illustrated with a few empirical examples drawing mainly from the electronics field.

Keywords: Diversification Strategy, Entropy Measure

Aldrich, H.E. and Sasaki, T. (1995), R&D consortia in the United States and Japan. *Research Policy*, **24** (2), 301-316.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 301.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20301.pdf)

Abstract: US and Japanese public policy toward inter-organizational arrangements for R&D between competitors has changed over the past few decades, and different national approaches to industrial policy have produced different R&D arrangements in each nation. We focus on Technology Research Associations (TRAs) in Japan that were registered under the 1961 Act on Mining and Manufacturing Industry, and R&D consortia in the US that were registered under the 1984 National Cooperative Research Act. The same questionnaire was administered to 39 consortia managers in the US and 54 in Japan, focusing on issues of governance and administration. We show that consortia in Japan and the US have made very different choices about how they will conduct research. Almost nine out of ten Japanese consortia conduct research in member firms, compared with a little over four out of ten US consortia. Japanese consortia focus on a narrower range of R&D activities than do US consortia, with Japanese consortia completely avoiding university-based R&D. Japanese consortia depend heavily on government funds for their support, whereas US consortia depend mostly on member dues. Unlike the US, national institutional support appears to provide a strong central source for the diffusion of knowledge about the effect of different forms of consortia throughout Japan.

Keywords: Innovation

Quintas, P. and Guy, K. (1995), Collaborative, pre-competitive R&D and the firm. *Research Policy*, **24** (3), 325-348.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 325.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: Governments in many countries have supported programmes of collaborative, pre-competitive R&D in enabling or generic technologies. The paper is based on 6 years of research into the UK Alvey advanced information technology (IT) programme, augmented by research on the Swedish IT4 programme. Our focus is the relationship between pre-competitive, collaborative R&D and wider firm strategies and processes. The underlying premises of the paper are that the benefits of pre-competitive R&D are long-term rather than short-term, systemic rather than discrete, and accessible only through analysis of processes rather than by counting outputs or calculating return on investment. The research provides insights into the strategies and mechanisms of firms’ participation, modes of collaboration, and the processes of technology transfer, knowledge assimilation and application within a firm.

Keywords: Technological Innovation, Public-Policy

Luukkonen, T. (1995), The impacts of research field evaluations on research practice. *Research Policy*, **24** (3), 349-365.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 349.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20349.pdf)

Abstract: This paper surveys the impacts on the direction of research and scientists’ working and publishing habits of a particular type of research policy initiative, research field evaluations commissioned by Research Councils in four Nordic countries. The data are based on interviews with approximately 90 scientists and scholars who had been subject to evaluation. The paper draws attention to differences of impacts between fields according to their type (disciplinary versus hybrid fields). A major finding is that the impacts were minimal. Nevertheless, the evaluated scientists had a positive view of the usefulness of the evaluations. They emphasized the value of the evaluations for the allocation of funds and for ‘keeping science straight’ by internal quality control. The paper highlights that these evaluations had multiple purposes and uses. It finishes with some overall conclusions of the impacts of these evaluations from the point of view of both the Research Councils and the evaluated scientists.

Tripsas, M., Schrader, S. and Sobrero, M. (1995), Discouraging opportunistic behavior in collaborative R&D: A new role for government. *Research Policy*, **24** (3), 367-389.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 367.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20367.pdf)

Abstract: The traditional role attributed to government in collaborative R&D has been one of funding. This paper explores a new role for government in facilitating collaborative R&D, one of discouraging opportunistic behavior. Given the nature of R&D, concerns about opportunistic behavior can serve as a major barrier to the formation and effective operation of collaborative R&D. Using a transaction cost framework, we identify mechanisms by which the government can help to discourage such behavior. Specifically, we examine the Italian Societa di Ricerca program where the government appears to be performing this role.

Our findings demonstrate that not only can government help to control opportunistic behavior in collaborative R&D, but firms recognize and value that role. Overall, Italian firms participating in a Societa di Ricerca valued government assistance in establishing long-term relationships and facilitating networking as much as they valued funding. In addition, whether or not a firm had prior experience in collaborative R&D affected its valuation of government involvement. Firms with prior to experience in collaborations placed less value on government frameworks for cooperation, implying that they had learned to manage some ex-ante considerations on their own. Ex-post opportunism, however, was still a concern, and thus experienced firms continued to value government’s contributions in this area.

Keywords: Joint Ventures, Development Cooperation, Biotechnology Industry, Innovation, Firms, Exchange, Policy, Model

Notes: TTopic

Gómez, I., Fernández, M.T., Zulueta, M.A. and Camí, J. (1995), Analysis of biomedical research in Spain. *Research Policy*, **24** (3), 459-471.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 459.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20459.pdf)

Abstract: Production in Spanish biomedical main-stream science in the years 1986-1989 was studied. A series of bibliometric and socioeconomic indicators were applied to determine the geographical distribution, the institutions involved and the most active centres per speciality using their scientific output, their impact and their basic-clinical type of research. A great heterogeneity was observed between the autonomous communities, with Madrid and Cataluna being in an outstanding position. This bifocal centralization is stronger when the main-stream research output of hospitals is considered in contrast to the more homogenous distribution of hospital care. The consequences of these observations are discussed. The average level of the Spanish research output is basic; clinical papers are mostly published in national journals which are scarcely covered by the database used. This might be the reason for the non-correlation observed between research output per speciality and causes of mortality and morbidity. The indicators for each particular centre are compared with those of the whole of Spain for each speciality in order to find ‘centres of excellence’. The results of Spanish research are published in journals of a similar impact to those used by other European Union countries, although the number of citations received is much smaller, as has already been observed for other disciplines in Spain and peripheral countries.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Spanish Pharmacologists, SCI 1984-89, Publications, Performance, Country, ISI

Notes: MModel

Narin, F. and Breitzman, A. (1995), Inventive productivity. *Research Policy*, **24** (4), 507-519.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 507.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20507.pdf)

Abstract: The 1926 observation by Lotka that the number of highly productive scientists was a relatively small fraction of all scientists has been extended to patented technology. Specifically, Lotka observed that for every 100 scientists who produce one paper there are approximately 100/2(2), or 25, who produce two papers, 100/3(2), or 11, who produce three, etc., with only one scientist in the set who will produce ten papers. An investigation of the number of patents per inventor was carried out for four companies, two American and two Japanese, in the area of semiconductors. For all four cases a Lotka-like distribution was found, with a relatively small number of highly productive inventors with their names on ten or more patents, and a large number of inventors with their names on only one, and a general factor of ten difference in productivity between the most- and the least-productive inventors.

Dalpé, R. and Anderson, F. (1995), National priorities in academic research-strategic research and contracts in renewable energies. *Research Policy*, **24** (4), 563-581.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 563.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20563.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses the implementation of strategic research programs and contracts on the development of solar and bioenergy research in Canada. Since the scientific community and institutions, such as funding agencies and universities, appear to be the two most important actors, each is studied through bibliometric indicators. Patents are added as an indicator of more applied and technology-related activities. By comparing the funds researchers received with their publications in solar and bioenergy, it becomes possible to chart the evolution of their output in order to assess whether or not a reorientation occurred. Strategic research is a good instrument to intensify research, while contracts seem more suitable for reorientation.

Brown, M.A., Curlee, T.R. and Elliott, S.R. (1995), Evaluating technology innovation programs: The use of comparison groups to identify impacts. *Research Policy*, **24** (5), 669-684.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 669.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20669.pdf)

Abstract: This paper discusses the pros and cons of alternative comparison groups for evaluating technology innovation programs, and focuses specifically on the selection of a comparison group for the evaluation of the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Energy-Related Inventions Program (ERIP). The pros and cons of five alternative comparison group options are discussed, including: inventor societies, innovation and incubator centers, patent holders, near-participants, and program referrals. Program referrals are selected as a suitable comparison group for evaluating the Energy-Related Inventions Program. Data collected on ERIP participants and referrals provide strong evidence that ERIP-supported technologies achieved their considerable commercial success, at least in part because of the support provided by the DOE. There are large differences between the program referrals and the ERIP participants in terms of several indicators of commercial success. For example, average dollar sales by ERIP participants are an order of magnitude greater than the program referral group. This paper illustrates that the simultaneous tracking of program participants and a matched comparison group can enhance the evaluation of technology innovation programs by helping to isolate the effects of the government program from the host of other factors that influence the commercialization of inventions.

Keywords: Government

Kostoff, R.N. (1995), Research requirements for research impact assessment. *Research Policy*, **24** (6), 869-882.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 869.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20869.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes research required to advance the state of research impact assessment. Generic research requirements, such as certification, quality, motivation, and review frequency are discussed initially. Then, research requirements for retrospective methods (such as projects Hindsight and TRACES), qualitative methods (such as peer review), and quantitative methods (such as cost-benefit analysis and bibliometrics) are described.

Notes: UUniversity

Herbertz, H. and Müller-Hill, B. (1995), Quality and efficiency of basic research in molecular biology: A bibliometric analysis of thirteen excellent research institutes. *Research Policy*, **24** (6), 959-979.

Full Text: [1995\Res Pol24, 959.pdf](1995\Res%20Pol24,%20959.pdf)

Abstract: We try to assess, in a systematic and objective manner, the research performance of 13 research institutes active in the field of molecular biology. For this purpose we have counted the number of scientific publications and the number of citations received during a five-year period (1980-1984). We use citations per publication as an indicator of quality and costs per citation as an indicator of efficiency of research. Peer review seems to discourage uninteresting, i.e. not cited, research. Grant systems seem to work more efficiently than funding on a permanent institutional basis.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Costs, Funding, Molecular Biology, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Precursor, Protein, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Review, Scientific Cooperation, Scientific Publications

Liker, J.K., Kamath, R.R., Wasti, S.N. and Nagamachi, M. (1996), Supplier involvement in automotive component design: Are there really large US Japan differences? *Research Policy*, **25** (1), 59-89.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 59.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: Typical descriptions of Japanese supplier management portray first-tier suppliers as partners in product development from the early concept stages of design, whereas US first-tier suppliers are provided detailed specifications and blueprints and build to print. This paper examines US/Japan differences in supplier involvement in design based on a 1993 survey of 143 Japanese and 189 US automotive component suppliers. The focus is on the relationships between Japanese component suppliers and their largest Japanese customers and between US component suppliers and their largest US customers. The data indicate US companies have levels of supplier involvement in product development rivaling Japanese companies. In both countries there is a high level of supplier involvement in product development from the early stages of design, particularly among suppliers of major subsystems, This high level of involvement in the design of competitively significant subsystems poses a challenge to the predictions of traditional transaction cost economics, Nor do theories that explain Japanese supplier involvement based on high levels of ‘trust’ provide adequate explanation. Rather, Japanese customers seem to rely on other forms of control - target prices, performance monitoring, competition, and mutual dependence to control suppliers entrusted with the design of complex subsystems. There is evidence that despite the early involvement of suppliers by US companies, they are still weak on some of the underlying business infrastructure and technical processes that contribute to the Japanese automakers’ success.

Keywords: Vertical Integration, Automobile-Industry, Product Development, Transaction, Performance, System, Costs

Eisemon, T.O., Ionescu-Sisesti, I., Davis, C.H. and Gaillard, J. (1996), Reforming Romania’s national research system. *Research Policy*, **25** (1), 107-131.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 107.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: Romania’s attempted transition to a market economy is calling into question the role of its national research system, now in a state of near collapse. This paper analyzes changes in the organization and financing of research in Romania since 1989. Several partial reforms of the R & D system have been implemented, but the system is still neither affordable nor particularly effective. Solutions that provide effective linkages between the research system and new economic and social actors are proving elusive. To develop an internationally competitive market economy, the Government must find ways to encourage private R & D capacity and investment in industrial innovation. Systemic reforms are required to rationalize the public research establishment, establish infrastructure to support technology upgrading in small and medium enterprises, foster competition and accountability within branches of the national research system, and develop policy structures to guide R & D investments in the context of a turbulent transitional market economy.

Keywords: Countries, Science

Rosenfeld, S.A. (1996), Does cooperation enhance competitiveness? Assessing the impacts of inter-firm collaboration. *Research Policy*, **25** (2), 247-263.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 247.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: Collaboration among small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is an emerging approach to industrial competitiveness. Since first noted in western Europe, governments agencies and private foundations have experimented with policies to stimulate and accelerate forms of inter-firm collaboration - commonly called manufacturing networks. The assumption behind such policies is that cooperative behavior will help SMEs firms compete, and therefore the goal is to alter the behavior of enterprises and to facilitate co-operation. These strategies are part of an emerging national effort to stimulate industrial modernization through a variety of interventions. State legislatures and government agencies being asked to invest in network initiatives want to know whether they are meeting their goals and what impacts they are having on their state, regional, and national economies. While investments small in scale, expectations are high. This article draws on two evaluations of network initiatives, one sponsored by a state and one by a private foundation, to discuss issues, methodologies, evidence of impacts, and challenges. The first evaluation requested by for the Oregon Economic Development Department, occurred at an early stage in the process and therefore was limited to the process and early industry responses. The second, requested by the Northwest Area Foundation, was over the 3-year grant period, and also included some measures of change among participating SMEs. Both, however, illustrate the difficulties in trying to attribute ‘bottom line’ changes in a business and economic changes in an economy to relatively small and indirect interventions, and the need for additional research on measures and methodologies.

? Penan, H. (1996), R&D strategy in a techno-economic network: Alzheimer’s disease therapeutic strategies. *Research Policy*, **25** (3), 337-358.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 337.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20337.pdf)

Abstract: The last decades have witnessed the emergence of a plethora of knowledge and empirical analysis in the field of R&D strategy. During this time, the need to effectively allocate scarce resources within an unpredictable and, often, unfriendly scientific and technological environment has been recognized by most major industrial firms. Emerging interests of some practitioners and researchers have focused on the use of value based scientometrics analysis to evaluate the R&D strategies of firms. In this article, we used both articles co-citation analysis and patent co-word analysis to describe R&D strategies in the field of Alzheimer’s disease therapy. A mapping of competitive R&D portfolios is proposed: the representation of the Alzheimer’s disease techno-economic network captures relationships and dependencies between different companies and type of R&D solutions. Companies strategic partnering are partly decoded and main results outline the cumulative and incremental nature of R&D strategy within the network configuration.

Keywords: Articles, Co-Citation, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Cocitation Analysis, Environment, Intellectual Structure, Knowledge, Leximappe, Mapping, Patent, R&D, Researchers, Scientometrics, Solutions

? Leydesdorff, L. and Gauthier, É. (1996), The evaluation of national performance in selected priority areas using scientometric methods. *Research Policy*, **25** (3), 431-450.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 431.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20431.pdf)

Abstract: How effectively can ‘emerging’ science-based technologies be coupled to national R&D systems? Dutch and Canadian priority programs in biotechnology and advanced materials are analyzed in terms of differential increases in scientific output by using scientometric indicators and mappings. Methodological issues about using scientometric methods for science policy evaluations in the case of interdisciplinary and rapidly changing areas of ‘techno-science’ are discussed. The major finding of the paper is that Canadian researchers seem to have used the priority programs as an alternative source of funding, while their Dutch colleagues were able to use these programs to help their specialties grow above the national average, and in accordance with selected priorities. Thus, the results suggest that the national dimension has been more important for explaining differences in performance than the substantive specificity of the two priority areas.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Collaboration, Evaluation, Funding, Indicators, Methods, Patterns, Priority Areas, R&D, Researchers, Science, Scientific Output, Scientometric Indicators

Bondi, H. (1996), Europe in space 1960-1973 - Krige, J., Russo, A. *Research Policy*, **25** (3), 479.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 479.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20479.pdf)

Collins, P. (1996), Research grants: Management and funding - Wood, F.Q., Meek, V.L. *Research Policy*, **25** (3), 479-480.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 479-480.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20479-480.pdf)

Godin, B. (1996), Research and the practice of publication in industries. *Research Policy*, **25** (4), 587-606.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 587.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20587.pdf)

Abstract: Industry publishes relatively few scientific papers. Consequently, it is usually believed that bibliometrics is not very well suited to measure industrial science. The present article tries to assess the usefulness of bibliometrics for measuring industrial scientific activities. 11,814 papers and 84,658 patents originating from 199 multinationals are statistically analyzed in order to understand (1) the importance of industrial publications, (2) the fields of science privileged, (3) the level of science useful to industry, and (4) the science-technology relationships.

Torrisi, S. (1996), New technologies and the firm - Swann, P. *Research Policy*, **25** (4), 666-668.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 666.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20666.pdf)

Santarelli, E. and Piergiovanni, R. (1996), Analyzing literature-based innovation output indicators: The Italian experience. *Research Policy*, **25** (5), 689-711.

Full Text: [R\Res Pol25, 689.pdf](R\Res%20Pol25,%20689.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a study on the product innovations introduced in the Italian market in 1989 and reported in a selected number of trade journals. The analysis of data collected by means of this literature-based counting procedure confirms that R&D oriented industries and large firms do not in Italy have a marked competitive advantage in innovation. The country appears to be instead characterized by a significant presence of consumer goods industries and small firms in innovation. Our data indicate a statistically significant association between trade competitiveness and strength in product innovation, and show the comparatively higher capacity for product innovation of some of the industries in which Italy achieves a positive performance in international trade, Moreover, the presence of spillovers at the regional level from both private and public R&D expenditures proves to be positively correlated with the development of product innovations. Finally, small firms with fewer than 50 employees appear to be more innovative than is usually believed to be the case.

Keywords: Sectoral Patterns, Size, UK

Kumar, N. and Saqib, M. (1996), Firm size, opportunities for adaptation and in-house R&D activity in developing countries: The case of Indian manufacturing. *Research Policy*, **25** (5), 713-722.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 713.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20713.pdf)

Abstract: This paper employs Probit and Tobit models to analyse the determinants of probability of undertaking R&D activity and the intensity of R&D expenditures for a sample of 291 Indian manufacturing firms. The empirical findings suggest that the probability of undertaking R&D increases with the firm size only up to a certain level, while R&D intensity increases with it linearly. Competitive pressures, export-orientation and vertical integration influence the firms’ inclination to undertake R&D favourably. The technology imports-R&D relation is not dominated by either substitution or complementarity. Firms in chemicals and capital goods industries appear to attach greater importance to R&D because of opportunities available to them for adaptation.

Keywords: Technological Effort, Enterprises, Imports, Profitability, Determinants, Innovation, Barriers, Industry

Sternberg, R.G. (1996), Government R&D expenditure and space: Empirical evidence from five industrialized countries. *Research Policy*, **25** (5), 741-758.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 741.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20741.pdf)

Abstract: In all industrialized countries several ministries pursue technology policies, but only in Germany and France are there special ministries for research and technology carrying out explicit technology policy. In the USA, Great Britain and France, in particular, public spending on defense is most relevant technologically. In this study, this kind of unintended technology policy will be referred to as ‘implicit’, Only a minor part of national R&D activity is initiated with regional goals in mind, The major part by far aims for national competitiveness. The central hypothesis of this paper is that government R&D spending generates unintended spatial effects which are far more consequential than the intended ones, This study attempts to explain the phenomenon, The technology policies of the five major industrialized countries (USA, Germany, Japan, France and Great Britain) will be analyzed and the general tendency of governments to spatially ‘cluster’ their R&D assistance will be discussed. The empirical section of this paper focuses on the relationship between government R&D spending and employment in the high-technology sector.

Keywords: United-States, Metropolitan Economies, Technology Policy, Strategies, France, System

Chen, C.F. and Sewell, G. (1996), Strategies for technological development in South Korea and Taiwan: The case of semiconductors. *Research Policy*, **25** (5), 759-783.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 759.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20759.pdf)

Abstract: This article examines the national systems of technological development in South Korea and Taiwan with particular reference to their semiconductor industries. The article looks at the experiences of South Korea and Taiwan in turn, showing how each of their national approaches to technological development has shaped their indigenous semiconductor industries, leading to the emergence of unique characteristics in both countries. From this discussion, a number of similarities and contrasts are identified between the South Korean and Taiwanese semiconductor industries and the potential for the vigorous and continued development of this important sector in each country is assessed on the basis of their current technological capabilities.

Keywords: Electronics Industry, Market, Policy

Lee, M.S., Son, B.H. and Om, K.Y. (1996), Evaluation of national R&D projects in Korea. *Research Policy*, **25** (5), 805-818.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 805.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20805.pdf)

Abstract: The Korean government has invested in national R&D programs since the early 1980s, and evaluation activities ensued. This paper is written (1) to explain the experience of evaluating projects of the national R&D programs, (2) to investigate the specific problems related to the present evaluation system, and (3) to recommend guidelines for future improvement in the evaluation practice.

The Korean experience should be of some reference value to other countries in designing or implementing national R&D project evaluation systems.

Keywords: Innovation Programs, Experience, Impact

Notes: CCountry

Moed, H.F. and Hesselink, F.Th. (1996), The publication output and impact of academic chemistry research in the Netherlands during the 1980s: Bibliometric analyses and policy implications. *Research Policy*, **25** (5), 819-836.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 819.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20819.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a bibliometric assessment of the output and impact of the research activities in the field of chemistry at universities in the Netherlands during the period 1980-1991. It analyses the position of The Netherlands Foundation for Chemical Research (SON), which is a subsidiary of the Netherlands research council NWO. The methodology applied in the study represents a synthesis of ‘classical’ macro indicator studies on the one hand, and bibliometric analyses of research groups and subfields at the micro- or meso-level on the other. We found that academic chemical research in the Netherlands has gained a high impact compared with a world average, and that the chemists tend to publish in high impact journals as well. The highest impact is achieved by papers that were written in collaboration with scientists from groups outside the Netherlands, indicating that the Dutch chemists play an important role in international scientific networks.

There is a significant correlation between a group’s bibliometric impact and the financial support obtained from SON. We discuss several aspects of this correlation in more detail, and draw conclusions with respect to the usefulness of bibliometric analyses and implications for research policy.

Keywords: Research Performance, Indicators

Tanaka, Y. and Hirasawa, R. (1996), Features of policy-making processes in Japan’s Council for Science and Technology. *Research Policy*, **25** (7), 999-1011.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 999.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%20999.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to elucidate the features of the policy-making mechanism of Japan’s Council for Science and Technology (CST) focusing on the policy-making processes of comprehensive recommendations. The CST is the highest decision-making organization in Japan’s science and technology administrative process and the recommendations have a great influence on the direction of national science and technology policy. The main results are as follows: In the CST, the organizations are never static but very flexible. The dynamic creation of deliberating groups occur in accordance with the development of the policy plan. Thereupon, the incessant negotiations between internal groups of the related ministries are very essential, and the policy-making process is achieved in this interactive way among the policy-makers in participating organizations. In this process, the dual-post holdings (DPH) in the vertical direction of the hierarchy can be seen frequently within the CST. This plays an important role in communication and is a very effective method of information transfer and consensus-building in policy formation requiring a high degree of expertise such as science and technology.

Laursen, K. (1996), Horizontal diversification in the Danish national system of innovation: The case of pharmaceuticals. *Research Policy*, **25** (7), 1121-1137.

Full Text: [1996\Res Pol25, 1121.pdf](1996\Res%20Pol25,%201121.pdf)

Abstract: The importance of advanced users in home markets as an inducement to technological innovation is now well recognised, thereby providing an explanation for important parts of international export specialisation. At the theoretical level upstream-downstream interaction has been made the generic micro-foundation of theories of national systems of innovation. However, this paper will argue that user-producer interaction is not the only (country-specific) inducement mechanism to innovation. Rather, the finding of this paper is in line with the proposition that when firms are science-based, linkages tend to be horizontal rather than vertical. The paper mobilises historical and bibliometric methods to trace the long-term development of technology at the Danish pharmaceutical company Novo Nordisk, and its links with the local (particularly university) environment. The paper demonstrates the importance of science-based competencies in moving from natural resource based technologies to those of greater sophistication, thereby influencing trade specialisation of advanced countries.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Company, Competencies, Core Technologies, Corporations, Development, Diversification, Environment, Explanation, Export, Firms, Home, Inducement Mechanisms, Innovation, Interaction, International, Local, Long Term, Long-Term, Markets, Mechanism, Methods, National, National System of Innovation, National Systems of Innovation, Natural, Natural Resource, Pharmaceuticals, Science, Sophistication, Systems, Technical Change, Technological Innovation, Technologies, Technology, Trace, Trade, University, Vertical

Daniels, P.L. (1997), National technology gaps and trade: An empirical study of the influence of globalisation. *Research Policy*, **25** (8), 1189-1207.

Full Text: [1997\Res Pol25, 1189.pdf](1997\Res%20Pol25,%201189.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the hypothesis that economic internationalisation is acting to reduce the importance of national technology ‘gaps’ as determinants of trade patterns and performance. The cross-country analysis uses two approaches to assess the dynamic nature of the relationship between national investment in technological capability (proxied by both R&D activity and human capital) and technology-intensive (TI) trade performance. Natural resource endowment and the changing impact of physical capital formation are also investigated. The study includes approximately 48 nations and is based on data from the mid-1970s to 1990. The empirical evidence from one approach undertaken does not support the globalisation hypothesis as national investment in technology and human capital is shown to have maintained its link to international trade success in TI manufactures over the study period. However, the findings of the alternative approach are ambiguous. A positive association between technology investment catch-up and ongoing TI manufacturing trade performance is evident for the newly industrialised economies (NICs), but the results suggest that an inverse relationship may apply for many of the ‘mature’ Western economies.

Keywords: Intensity

Notes: highly cited

? Katz, J.S. and Martin, B.R. (1997), What is research collaboration? *Research Policy*, **26** (1), 1-18.

Full Text: [1997\Res Pol26, 1.pdf](1997\Res%20Pol26,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Although there have been many previous studies of research collaboration, comparatively little attention has been given to the concept of ‘collaboration’ or to the adequacy of attempting to measure it through co-authorship. In this paper, we distinguish between collaboration at different levels and show that inter-institutional and international collaboration need not necessarily involve inter-individual collaboration. We also show that co-authorship is no more than a partial indicator of collaboration Lastly, we argue for a more symmetrical approach in comparing the costs of collaboration with the undoubted benefits when considering policies towards research collaboration. (C) 1997 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: International Scientific Collaboration, Multiple Authorship, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Cooperation, Patterns, Physics

Narin, F., Hamilton, K.S. and Olivastro, D. (1997), The increasing linkage between US technology and public science. *Research Policy*, **26** (3), 317-330.

Full Text: [1997\Res Pol26, 317.pdf](1997\Res%20Pol26,%20317.pdf)

Abstract: A detailed and systematic examination of the contribution of public science to industrial technology would be useful evidence in arguing the case for governmental support of science. This paper provides such an examination, by tracing the rapidly growing citation linkage between U.S. patents and scientific research papers. Seventy-three percent of the papers cited by U.S. industry patents are public science, authored at academic, governmental, and other public institutions; only 27% are authored by industrial scientists. A strong national component of this citation linkage was found, with each country’s inventors preferentially citing papers authored in their own country, by a factor of between two and four. Particularly rapid growth was found for the dependence of patented technology on U.S. papers. References from U.S. patents to U.S.-authored research papers have tripled over a six-year period, from 17,000 during 1987-1988 to 50,000 during 1993-1994, a period in which the U.S. patent system grew by only 30%. The cited U.S. papers are from the mainstream of modern science; quite basic, in influential journals, authored at top-flight research universities and laboratories, relatively recent, and heavily supported by NIH, NSF, and other public agencies. (C) 1997 Elsevier Science B.V.

Notes: CCountry

Rinia, E.J., van Leeuwen, Th.N., van Vuren, H.G. and van Raan, A.F.J. (1998), Comparative analysis of a set of bibliometric indicators and central peer review criteria: Evaluation of condensed matter physics in the Netherlands. *Research Policy*, **27** (1), 95-107.

Full Text: [1998\Res Pol27, 95.pdf](1998\Res%20Pol27,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper first results are presented of a study on the correlation between bibliometric indicators and the outcomes of peer judgements made by expert committees of physics in the Netherlands. As a first step to study these outcomes in more detail, we focus on the results of an evaluation of 56 research programmes in condensed matter physics in the Netherlands, a subfield which accounts for roughly one third of the total of Dutch physics. This set of research programmes is represented by a volume of more than 5000 publications and nearly 50,000 citations. The study shows varying correlations between different bibliometric indicators and the outcomes of a peer evaluation procedure. Also a breakdown of correlations to the level of different peer review criteria has been made. We found that the peer review criterium ‘team’ shows generally the strongest correlation with bibliometric indicators. Correlations prove to be higher for groups which are involved in basic science than for groups which are more application oriented.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicator, Condensed Matter Physics, Peer Review Criteria

Noyons, E.C.M., Luwel, M. and Moed, H.F. (1998), Assessment of Flemish R&D in the field of information technology: A bibliometric evaluation based on publication and patent data, combined with OECD research input statistics. *Research Policy*, **27** (3), 285-300.

Full Text: [1998\Res Pol27, 285.pdf](1998\Res%20Pol27,%20285.pdf)

Abstract: This paper outlines a method to evaluate a geographic region’s performance in a research field. Using bibliometric indicators, an overview is given of Flemish R&D potential in information technology (IT). Flemish IT activity is presented within the context of recent international developments in this field. Both publication, patent data, and OECD input statistics are used in the study. We found that Flanders is quite productive in IT as far as publication activity is concerned. In contrast, the patenting productivity is rather low. Furthermore, the data indicate that Flemish R&D in IT has two strong points: image processing on the patent side, and processing technology on the publication side. Publications in the latter subdomain have an impact which is above world average. (C) 1998 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Research Performance, Bibliometric Evaluation, Information Technology, R&D, Flanders, OECD Input Statistics

Moed, H.F. (1999), Introduction to a special issue on the Fifth International Conference on Science and Technology Indicators. *Research Policy*, **28** (5), 449-450.

Full Text: [1999\Res Pol28, 449.pdf](1999\Res%20Pol28,%20449.pdf)

Bourke, P. and Butler, L. (1999), The efficacy of different modes of funding research: Perspectives from Australian data on the biological sciences. *Research Policy*, **28** (5), 489-499.

Full Text: [1999\Res Pol28, 489.pdf](1999\Res%20Pol28,%20489.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we set out to investigate whether there was variance in the impact of research publications in relation to their mode of funding. We allocated relevant publications to sectors on the basis of the institutions undertaking the research, the duties of the researchers, and the providers of the major source of funding. To undertake a bibliometric analysis, we used the Research Evaluation and Policy Project database containing all Australian ISI-indexed publications since 1981, and a database of publications constructed from the final reports of the recipients of Australian Research Council large grants in the biological sciences. Our results indicate that rather than the mode of funding, the nature of the researcher’s appointment appears to be the most significant determinant of impact. We found that researchers appointed to full-time research positions in the biological sciences, irrespective of their source of funds, achieved higher visibility for their research than did researchers with significant other duties, such as undergraduate teaching or clinical practice.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Funding, Research Appointment, Biological Sciences

Katz, J.S. (1999), The self-similar science system. *Research Policy*, **28** (5), 501-517.

Full Text: [1999\Res Pol28, 501.pdf](1999\Res%20Pol28,%20501.pdf)

Abstract: A system with a self-similar property is scale-independent and statistically exhibits that property at all levels of observation. In addition, a power law describes the distribution of a scale-independent property. Many investigators have observed social activities and structures, particularly in the science system, that are best described by a power-law distribution. However, unlike classical physical power laws that are used in the design of complex technical systems, social power laws are not used to develop social policy. Using the science system as a model social system and peer-reviewed publications and citations to these papers as the data source we will demonstrate the existence of two power law distributions that are then used to predict the existence of two additional power laws. In fact, it will be shown that in four UK sectoral, six OECD national, a regional and the world science systems the Matthew effect can be described by a power-law relationship between publishing size (papers) and recognition (citations). The exponent of this power law is 1.27±0.03, it is constant over time and relatively independent of system size and nationality. The policy implications of these robust self-similar social properties as well as the need to develop scale-independent policy are discussed. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Self-Similar, Power Law, Scale-Independent, Stationary Scientometric Distributions, Law

? Tijssen, R.J.W. and van Wijk, E. (1999), In search of the European Paradox: An international comparison of Europe’s scientific performance and knowledge flows in information and communication technologies research. *Research Policy*, **28** (5), 519-543.

Full Text: [1999\Res Pol28, 519.pdf](1999\Res%20Pol28,%20519.pdf)

Abstract: This article deals with the scientific performance of the European Union (EU) in what is now perhaps the most important enabling technology worldwide: information and communication technologies (ICT). The performance measures are based on the stock and flows of scientific knowledge embodied in research papers published in international scientific and technical journals. Quantitative data derived from these papers are used to examine and compare the performance of the EU science base with the US and Japan-two leading scientific nations in ICT research, and major competitors in ICT industries. These bibliometric indicators characterize and compare these three ICT research bases in terms of research output, international scientific quality, transnational knowledge flows, and domestic and international cooperation patterns. The analysis focuses on the key issue whether or not these data bear evidence of the perceived ‘European Paradox’ which is, among others, characterized by a strong EU public sector science base coupled to a relatively weak R&D performance of EU firms. The findings provide empirical confirmation for the existence of this Paradox in both ICT research domains under investigation: computers and data processing, and telecommunications. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Analysis, Comparison, Confirmation, Data Processing, Elsevier, Engineers, EU, Indicators, Industry, Information and Communication Technologies, Innovations, International Comparison, International Cooperation, Japanese, Journals, Knowledge, Networks, R&D, Research, Research Domains, Research Output, Research Papers, Research-and-Development, Science, Science Base, Scientific Cooperation, Scientific Performance, Technology, US

? Zitt, M., Barré, R., Sigogneau, A. and Laville, F. (1999), Territorial concentration and evolution of science and technology activities in the European Union: A descriptive analysis. *Research Policy*, **28** (5), 545-562.

Full Text: [1999\Res Pol28, 545.pdf](1999\Res%20Pol28,%20545.pdf)

Abstract: This article aims at exploring the geographical patterns of scientific and technological activities across the European regions, and comparing these patterns in order to suggest some hypotheses concerning the spatial relationship between science and technology (S&T). This paper proposes a descriptive account of basic spatial features of European Union (EU) countries for S&T activities, respectively, measured by Science Citation Index (SCI) publications and European Patent Office (EPO) patents. It addresses concentration measures at various levels (regions within EU, within countries, countries within EU) and their evolution during the period 1988-1995, in relation with geographic convergence issues for S&T. These knowledge-based activities appear as much more concentrated than economic activities, but countries’ patterns are quite contrasted in terms of concentration values as well as of territorial coincidences or ‘co-concentrations’ between science and technology. Analysis of short-term evolution of concentration suggests an overall but slow tendency towards geographic homogenization in science, and a more chaotic picture in technology. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Concentration Measures, Convergence, Convergence, Economic, Elsevier, EU, European Union, Evolution, Geographic Concentration, Growth, Indicators, Patent, Patent Statistics, Patents, Publications, R-and-D, SCI, Science, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Spillovers, Technology

McMillan, G.S., Narin, F. and Deeds, D.L. (2000), An analysis of the critical role of public science in innovation: The case of biotechnology. *Research Policy*, **29** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2000\Res Pol29, 1.pdf](2000\Res%20Pol29,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Recent studies have found that the overall US industrial base relies heavily on public science, i.e., knowledge that originates from universities, research institutions, government laboratories, etc. This research effort narrows the focus to examine the public science linkage for an important, relatively new industry: biotechnology. Our results indicate that the biotechnology industry depends on public science much more heavily than other industries. In addition, we found that biotechnology companies rely on public science for very basic scientific research, that there is a strong national bias in the citation patterns, and that biotechnology firms rely on science to a much greater extent than large, diversified pharmaceutical companies do. (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Public Science, Innovation, Patenting, Science References, Transformation, Technology, Firm

Melin, G. (2000), Pragmatism and self-organization: Research collaboration on the individual level. *Research Policy*, **29** (1), 31-40.

Full Text: [2000\Res Pol29, 31.pdf](2000\Res%20Pol29,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: What goes on in the scientific networks and the research teams? What is the collaborative situation like? Why do scientists collaborate? This study focuses on the micro level of research collaboration and investigates the reasons for and effects of collaboration for the individual scientist through a survey and a number of interviews. The interaction within the research team is highlighted, showing the feelings and conditions which encompass the teamwork. The empirical findings are conceptualized in a model where research collaboration is suggested to be understood as dependent on how the reasons, forms and effects respectively vary. The collaborations are characterized by strong pragmatism and a high degree of self-organization. Finally, the science policy implications of this study are discussed. It is suggested that research policy should provide financial and organizational possibilities for the researchers to establish joint ventures and also fund projects on a team or network basis.

Keywords: Research Collaboration, Scientific Networks, Co-Authorships, Bibliometrics, Co-Production, Research Policy

Georghiou, L. and Roessner, D. (2000), Evaluating technology programs: Tools and methods. *Research Policy*, **29** (4-5), 657-678.

Full Text: [2000\Res Pol29, 657.pdf](2000\Res%20Pol29,%20657.pdf)

Abstract: This article reviews the analytical tools, methods, and designs being used to evaluate public programs intended to stimulate technological advance. The review is organized around broad policy categories rather than particular types of policy intervention, because methods used are rarely chosen independent of context. The categories addressed include publicly-supported research conducted in universities and public sector research organizations; evaluations of linkages, especially those programs seeking to promote academic-industrial and public-private partnerships; and the evaluation of diffusion and industrial extension programs. The internal evaluation procedures of science such as peer review and bibliometrics are not covered, nor are methods used to projects and individuals ex ante. Among the conclusion is the observation that evaluation work has had less of an impact in the literature that it deserves, in part because much of the most detailed and valuable work is not easily obtainable. A second conclusion is that program evaluations and performance reviews, which have distinctive objectives, measures, and tools, are becoming entangled, with the lines between the two becoming blurred. Finally, new approaches to measuring the payoffs from research that focus on linkages between knowledge producers and users, and on the characteristics of research networks, appear promising as the limitations of the production function and related methods have become apparent.

Keywords: Technology Programs, Tools, Methods

? Tijssen, R.J.W. (2001), Global and domestic utilization of industrial relevant science: Patent citation analysis of science-technology interactions and knowledge flows. *Research Policy*, **30** (1), 35-54.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 35.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: The development of science-based technologies may draw heavily on codified and tacit outputs from both domestic research bases and foreign sources. Having a view of the scientific underpinnings of these technical innovations and related knowledge diffusion and utilization processes, especially those concerning public-financed basic research, is of major importance to policymakers nowadays. Some of those scientific and technical inputs are pivotal to technical inventions and are acknowledged as such by explicit references (“citations”) to related research papers in the reference List on the corresponding patents. This case study deals with citations to Dutch-authored research papers on USPTO patents granted during the period 1987-1996. Results of the citation analysis reveal several important features of contributions made by the Dutch science base to Dutch-invented and/or foreign-invented patents such as (1) a marked overall increase of patent citations to Dutch research papers, and (2) significant differences between domestic and foreign citation patterns where (3) domestic citation links are dominated by author-inventor self-citations and patents originating from the large R&D-intensive multinational firms such as Philips. These findings provide new empirical evidence that patent citation analysis produces systemic quantitative data providing strategic background information regarding nation-specific and sector-specific factors in domestic and cross-border science-technology linkages and knowledge flows. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 2001, Academic Research, Analysis, Base, Basic Research, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Diffusion, Growth, Indicators, Innovation, Internationalizaton, Knowledge Spillovers, Linkage, Multinational Firms, Patent Citations, Patents, References, Research, Research Papers, Research-and-Development, Science, Science-Technology Linkages, Self Citations, Self-Citations, Statistics, The Netherlands

Lu, Q.W. and Lazonick, W. (2001), The organization of innovation in a transitional economy: Business and government in Chinese electronic publishing. *Research Policy*, **30** (1), 55-77.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 55.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: The national innovation system that emerged in China in the 1990s integrates government science and technology efforts, typically through the intermediation of public research institutes, with the business activities of industrial enterprises. In illustrating the institutional and organizational characteristics of this innovation system, the case study of Founder Group, world leader in pictographic-language electronic publishing systems, demonstrates both the strategic role of the state in the process of change and the increasing importance for economic success of the integration of investment strategy and organizational learning in industrial enteprises that compete for domestic and global markets. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: China, Transition, Science and Technology, Innovation System, Electronics

Fritsch, M. and Lukas, R. (2001), Who cooperates on R&D? *Research Policy*, **30** (2), 297-312.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 297.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20297.pdf)

Abstract: Based on a sample of 1800 German manufacturing enterprises, we analyze the propensity to maintain different forms of R&D cooperation with customers, suppliers, competitors and public research institutions. We find a relatively stable set of characteristics of those enterprises that are engaged in R&D cooperation. According to our results, enterprises that maintain such relationships tend to be relatively large and have a high share of R&D. They are likely to have a ‘Gatekeeper’ who is screening the environment relevant for the innovation activity and are characterized by a relatively high aspiration level of their R&D activities. Industry effects are mainly found with regard to the number of R&D cooperations and are much less pronounced for the propensity to engage at all in cooperative R&D. The interregional differences pertain to the propensity to cooperate as well as to the number of cooperative relationships. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: R&D Cooperation, Innovation, Manufacturing Industries, Innovation, Firms, Perspective, Competition, Duopoly

Rinia, E.J., van Leeuwen, Th.N., van Vuren, H.G. and van Raan, A.F.J. (2001), Influence of interdisciplinarity on peer-review and bibliometric evaluations in physics research. *Research Policy*, **30** (3), 357-361.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 357.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20357.pdf)

Abstract: It is often argued that interdisciplinary research is valued less in both qualitative (peer-review based) as well as in quantitative (bibliometric) assessments. A recent extensive, nation-wide evaluation of all academic physics groups in the Netherlands allowed us to investigate this problem empirically. Therefore, we first developed an operationalization of ‘interdisciplinarity’. On the basis of our findings, we refute the above statement, at least for the field and the country involved. We found that (i) peer judgements do not significantly correlate with the degree of interdisciplinarity; (ii) only elementary bibliometric indicators correlate negatively, but (iii) ‘advanced’ indicators do not correlate with the degree of interdisciplinarity, except a small correlation in the case of large programs. Thus, we found no general evidence for a peer-review bias as well as a bibliometric bias against interdisciplinary research.

Salter, A.J. and Martin, B.R. (2001), The economic benefits of publicly funded basic research: A critical review. *Research Policy*, **30** (3), 509-532.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 509.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20509.pdf)

Abstract: This article critically reviews the literature on the economic benefits of publicly funded basic research. In that literature, three main methodological approaches have been adopted - econometric studies, surveys and case studies. Econometric studies are subject to certain methodological limitations but they suggest that the economic benefits are very substantial. These studies have also highlighted the importance of spillovers and the existence of localisation effects in research. From the literature based on surveys and on case studies, it is clear that, the benefits from public investment in basic research can take a variety of forms. We classify these into six main categories, reviewing the evidence on the nature and extent of each type. The relative importance of these different forms of benefit apparently varies with scientific field, technology and industrial sector. Consequently, no simple model of the economic benefits from basic research is possible. We reconsider the rationale for government funding of basic research, arguing that the traditional ‘market failure’ justification needs to be extended to take account of these different forms of benefit from basic research. The article concludes by identifying some of the policy implications that follow from this review. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Economic Benefits, Basic Research, Government Funding, R-and-D, Industrial-Innovation, University-Research, Academic Research, Technological Innovation, Science, Growth, Policy, Knowledge, Firms

Lee, K. and Lim, C.S. (2001), Technological regimes, catching-up and leapfrogging: Findings from the Korean industries. *Research Policy*, **30** (3), 459-483.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 459.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20459.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the experiences of selected industries in Korea to identify the stylized facts in the process of technological capability building, and thereby, to sort out the conditions for the catching-up to occur. To explain the process, we have built a model of technological and market catching-up. A special attention has been given to the question of whether there has been a case of leapfrogging in any industry in Korea and, if so, what are: the conditions for its incidence. In our framework, we first measure the degree of catching-up in terms of market shares in the world. Then, we focus on catching-up in technological capabilities in explaining the different record and prospects of Korean industries in market catching-up. In the model, technological capability is determined as a function of both technological effort and the existing knowledge base. As determinants of technological effort, we look at the technological regimes of the industries, such as cumulativeness of technical advances, fluidity (predictability) of technological trajectory, and the properties of knowledge base.

Using this model, we explain the different technological evolution of the selected industries in Korea, including the D-RAM, automobile, mobile phone, consumer electronics, personal computer and machine tool industries. We find three different patterns of catching-ups, path-creating catching-up (CDMA mobile phone), path-skipping catching-up (D-RAM and automobile), and path-following catching-up (consumer electronics, personal computers and machine tools). We interpret the first two case of catching-up as ‘leapfrogging.’ Unlike the argument by Perez and Soete [Perez, C., Soete, L., 1988. Catching-up in technology: entry barriers and windows of opportunity. In: Dosi, et al., (Eds.), Technical Change and Economic Theory, Pinter Publishers, London.], we find that important R&D projects, except automobiles where only private R&D was involved, involved both private and public capacities, and that entry was not driven by endogenous generation of knowledge and skills, but by collaboration with foreign companies. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Technological Regimes, Catching-Up, Leapfrogging, Korean Industries

Tchalakov, I. (2001), Innovating in Bulgaria: Two cases in the life of a laboratory before and after 1989. *Research Policy*, **30** (3), 391-402.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 391.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20391.pdf)

Abstract: The paper presents the results from the case study of the Central Laboratory of Optical Storage and Processing of Information. The author attempts to reconstruct the two types of heterogeneous network of human and non-human actors. These networks emerged during the process of innovation of two products of the laboratory - holographic plates for art holography invented in late 1970s, and the rainbow holograms created in early 1990s. The paper analyses the efforts made for arresting the interest of relevant social actors and for ‘taming’ the corresponding non-human agents or their human representatives. In doing so, some typical problems of the socio-economic of innovation are explored - the financing of the innovation, the relationships between the research lab and the public institutions and private firms during the process of innovation. The time lag between the realisation of the two innovations provides a possibility to find out some significant differences in the innovation network in the 1970s’ administrative economy in Bulgaria and the emerging market economy in this country in the early 1990s. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Technology, Innovation, Laboratory

Trajtenberg, M. (2001), Innovation in Israel 1968-1997: A comparative analysis using patent data. *Research Policy*, **30** (3), 363-389.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 363.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: The Israeli high-tech sector is widely regarded as a hotbed of cutting-edge technologies, and as the growth engine of the Israeli economy in the 1990s and beyond. In this paper we present a close-up portrait of innovation in Israel for the past 30 years, with the aid of highly detailed patent data. We use for that purpose ail Israeli patents taken in the US (over 7000), as well as US patents and patents from other countries for comparative purposes. The time path of Israeli patenting reveals big jumps in the mid 1980s and then again in the early 1990s, reflecting underlying ‘shocks’ in policy and in the availability of relevant inputs. Israeli ranks high in terms of patents per capita, compared to the G7, the ‘Asian Tigers’ and a group of countries with similar GDP per capita. Finland is strikingly similar, Taiwan’s patenting has grown extremely fast and is now on par with Israel, South Korea is rapidly closing the gap. The technological composition of Israeli innovations reflects quite well worldwide technological trends, except that Computers and Communications, the fastest growing field in the US, has grown even faster in Israel. The weak side resides in the composition of Israeli assignees, the actual owners of the intellectual property rights: just 35% of Israeli patents were assigned to Israeli corporations, a much lower percentage than in most other countries. Relatively large shares went to foreign assignees, to Universities and the Government, and to private inventors. On the other hand, Israeli patents are of good ‘quality’ in terms of citations received (and getting better over time): US patents command on average more citations, but not in Computers and Communications or in Biotechnology, and Israeli patents are significantly better than those of the reference group of countries. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Patents, Citations, Israeli Economy, High-Tech, Universities, Citations

Rinia, E.J., van Leeuwen, Th.N., van Vuren, H.G. and van Raan, A.F.J. (2001), Influence of interdisciplinarity on peer-review and bibliometric evaluations in physics research. *Research Policy*, **30** (3), 357-361.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 357.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20357.pdf)

Abstract: It is often argued that interdisciplinary research is valued less in both qualitative (peer-review based) as well as in quantitative (bibliometric) assessments. A recent extensive, nation-wide evaluation of all academic physics groups in the Netherlands allowed us to investigate this problem empirically. Therefore, we first developed an operationalization of ‘interdisciplinarity’. On the basis of our findings, we refute the above statement, at least for the field and the country involved. We found that (i) peer judgements do not significantly correlate: with the degree of interdisciplinarity; (ii) only elementary bibliometric indicators correlate negatively, but (iii) ‘advanced’ indicators do not correlate with the degree of interdisciplinarity, except a small correlation in the case of large programs. Thus, we found no general evidence for a peer-review bias as well as a bibliometric bias against interdisciplinary research. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Ballesteros, J.A. and Rico, A.M. (2001), Public financing of cooperative R&D projects in Spain: The Concerted Projects under the National R&D Plan. *Research Policy*, **30** (4), 625-641.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 625.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20625.pdf)

Abstract: This work will analyse the factors which influence decision-making within the Spanish public sector on the financing of precompetitive research projects developed by firms in collaboration with universities and public research organisms. With this objective in mind, an econometric model is proposed that explains simultaneously the concession of aid on behalf of the public sector and the amount of such aid. The estimates carried out indicate, among other results, that the destination of the budgeted funds explains a large part of the public financing received. However, all the evidence would seem to indicate that the funding has not been awarded either in order to significantly favour those firms which most need it, nor to give incentive to high levels of cooperation. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Public Financing of R&D Projects, Cooperation Between Public Research Centers and Firm, Science and Technology Policies, Models With Self-Selection, University-Industry Relationships, Sector Research, Collaboration, Technologies, Innovation, Models

Hicks, D., Breitzman, T., Olivastro, D. and Hamilton, K. (2001), The changing composition of innovative activity in the US: A portrait based on patent analysis. *Research Policy*, **30** (4), 681-703.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 681.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20681.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, patent bibliometrics are used to investigate shifts underway in the American innovation system. Patent indicators point to extraordinarily dynamic innovation in information and health technologies accompanied by a shift in the center of US innovation from the East to the West Coast. Innovating companies are adapting to the demise of large corporate basic research laboratories by using their own research instead. Growth in university patenting is also striking, and universities have become dominant patentees in a few large, economically vibrant cities. The importance of universities to local innovation has also been revealed by the growth in referencing from patents to papers which allows us to see that companies preferentially reference papers from in-state public sector institutions.

Keywprds: Innovation, United States, Patent, University, Local

Hadjimanolis, A. and Dickson, K. (2001), Development of national innovation policy in small developing countries: The case of Cyprus. *Research Policy*, **30** (5), 805-817.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 805.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20805.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses the concept of national innovation policy (NIP) and puts forward arguments supporting the need for a NIP for small developing economies like Cyprus. A brief outline is given of the science/technology infrastructure and current innovation related policies in Cyprus while the attitudes of owners/managers of private manufacturing firms towards these policies, based on a research survey, are examined. The survey reveals an ambivalent attitude towards NIP, which is probably due to unrealistic expectations, as well as, inefficiency in design and implementation of innovation policy measures. Case research confirms these conclusions and highlights the importance of NIP for private firms despite the rhetoric of their managers against it. The formulation of a specific NIP for Cyprus is then considered, from which lessons for other developing countries are drawn. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Cyprus, National Innovation Policy, Small Countries, Capabilities, Perspective, SMEs

Asakawa, K. (2001), Organizational tension in international R&D management: The case of Japanese firms. *Research Policy*, **30** (5), 735-757.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 735.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20735.pdf)

Abstract: Internationalization of R&D has unleashed a considerable degree of tension within multinational corporations. This paper explores the nature of such a tension in the Japanese multinational firms. At first glance, the most obvious tension appeared to be on the autonomy and control issue between the headquarters and overseas laboratories. However, taking perception gaps as the primary manifestation of organizational tension within a firm, we learned that the tension appears to be more salient in information-sharing issues than in autonomy-control issues, and that the local side seems more dissatisfied with the current level of information sharing and granted autonomy than the parent side. Inter-industry and inter-laboratory differences regarding such findings were also examined. Qualitative data revealed that the nature of organizational tension actually evolves along the differing stages (i.e. dis-integration and re-integration) of R&D internationalization. Theoretical implications for network and information-processing perspectives were also discussed in the context of the dynamics of organizational tension. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: R&D Internationalization, Organizational Tension, Perception Gap, Japanese MNCs, Multinational-Corporations, Industrial-Research, Interorganizational Network, Development Laboratories, United-States, Innovation, Globalization, Technology, Communication, Coordination

Kuhlmann, S. (2001), Future governance of innovation policy in Europe: Three scenarios. *Research Policy*, **30** (6), 953-976.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 953.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20953.pdf)

Abstract: In Europe, public research, technology and innovation policies are no longer exclusively in the hands of national authorities: increasingly, national initiatives are supplemented by or even competing with regional innovation policies or transnational programmes, in particular, the activities of the European Union. At the same time, industrial innovation increasingly occurs within international networks. Are we witnessing a change of governance in European innovation policy? Based on a set of hypotheses concerning the co-evolution of ‘political systems’ and ‘innovation systems’ in Europe, the paper speculates about the future governance of innovation policies, trying to pave the ways for empirical analyses. It sketches three scenarios stretching from (1) the idea of an increasingly centralised and dominating European innovation policy arena to (2) the opposite, i.e. a progressive decentralisation and open competition between partly strengthened, partly weakened national or regional innovation systems, and finally to (3) the vision of a centrally ‘mediated’ mixture of competition and co-operation between diverse regional innovation cultures and a related governance structure. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Innovation Policy, Research and Technology Policy, European Integration, Innovation System, Political System, Political Governance, Research-and-Development, Industrial-Research, Multinational-Enterprises, National Systems, Technology, University, Strategies, Firms

Shapira, P., Klein, H. and Kuhlmann, S. (2001), Innovations in European and US innovation policy. *Research Policy*, **30** (6), 869-872.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 869.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%20869.pdf)

Cefis, E. and Orsenigo, L. (2001), The persistence of innovative activities: A cross-countries and cross-sectors comparative analysis. *Research Policy*, **30** (7), 1139-1158.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 1139.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%201139.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines the persistence of innovative activities at the firm level in a comparative perspective. A new data set is used composed of six panel data, one for each of the following countries: France, Germany, Italy, UK, Japan and the USA. For each country, we use data on patent applications to the European Patent Office in the period 1978-1993 by 1200-1400 manufacturing firms. Using a transition probability matrix (TPM) approach, we find evidence for the existence of persistence in innovative activities, although, it is not very high in the aggregate and it declines as time goes by. However, both great innovators and non-innovators have a high probability to remain in their state and persistent innovators originate a disproportionate share of innovative activities. In this sense, persistence in innovative activities is quite strong.

These tendencies apply to all countries considered here, although, clear country-specific properties are observed. Moreover, there is heterogeneity also across industrial and size classification. Intersectoral differences are invariant across countries, suggesting that persistence is (at least partly) a technology-specific variable. Persistence tends to increase with firm size, but the relationship between firms’ size and persistence is strongly-country-specific and it is not a simple one. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Innovation, Persistence, Transition Probability Matrices, Schumpeterian Patterns, Entry, Exit, Selection, Evolution, Dynamics, Growth, Firms

Liu, X.L. and White, S. (2001), Comparing innovation systems: A framework and application to China’s transitional context. *Research Policy*, **30** (7), 1091-1114.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 1091.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%201091.pdf)

Abstract: This paper proposes a generic framework for analyzing innovation systems, anchored around five fundamental activities R&D, implementation, end-use, education, linkage-and focused on the performance implications of a system’s structure and dynamics. Rather than simply describing the role and performance of particular actors, institutions and policies, this approach focuses on system-level characteristics, including the distribution of these activities within the system, the organizational boundaries around them, coordination mechanisms, evolutionary processes, and the effectiveness of the system in introducing, diffusing and exploiting technological innovations. The framework is applied to a comparison of China’s national innovation system under central planning and since reforms, revealing the evolving structure and dynamics of this system and current inconsistencies and perverse incentives that policymakers must address to realize their development goals. More generally, it provides a basis for addressing the implicit assumptions of organizational types, roles and convergence among innovation systems emerging in very different contexts, whether national, regional or industrial. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Innovation System, Fundamental Activities, System-Level Characteristics, Economy, Reform

Autant-Bernard, C. (2001), Science and knowledge flows: Evidence from the French case. *Research Policy*, **30** (7), 1069-1078.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 1069.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%201069.pdf)

Abstract: Public research is often considered as essential in the technological change process. Yet, few studies have been undertaken to measure its real impact on innovation. The objective of this study is therefore to evaluate the presence of public technological externalities. From the results, it appears that public research produces positive effects both directly in increasing innovation level and indirectly in favoring private research. However, these externalities are not widespread. They are geographically localized. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Geography of Innovation, Knowledge Spillovers, University, Research-and-Development, Academic Research, Industrial-Innovation, Empirical-Findings, Biotechnology, Spillovers, University, Growth, Firms

Schimank, U. (2001), Real science: What it is, and what it means by Ziman J. *Research Policy*, **30** (8), 1343-1344.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 1343.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%201343.pdf)

Wen, J. and Kobayashi, S. (2001), Exploring collaborative R&D network: Some new evidence in Japan. *Research Policy*, **30** (8), 1309-1319.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 1309.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%201309.pdf)

Abstract: The growing importance ascribed to science and technology has created new demands on university research to contribute to the solution of social problems. In such background, there is widespread consensus in Japan today that collaborations between Japanese universities and industry should be improved in order to meet the growing expectations in globally competitive marketplace [Sci. Public Policy 26 (2) (1999) 113]. Initially advocated by Monbusho of Japanese government, a number of systems have been established and enforced to encourage collaborative R&D among researchers of universities, industries, and government laboratories. However, there appears to be lack of systematic evidence to enable a proper examination of this subject in Japan so far.

This paper analyzes the latest changes of collaborative R&D network, and attempts at providing some new and unique empirical observations for debates and discussions on this emerging dimension in Japan. It is based on as many as 7029 projects data under ‘Joint-Research with Private Sector’ system of Monbusho. This study shows, the emergence and growth of different modes, and identifies key features in today’s Japanese collaborative R&D network. It provides some observations for reference to policy-makers and researchers in Japan and abroad, and may serve as a foundation for further science and technology (S&T) policy and innovation management research in Japan. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: R&D Network, University-Industry Collaboration, Monbusho of Japan

Bayona, C., Garcia-Marco, T. and Huerta, E. (2001), Firms’ motivations for cooperative R&D: An empirical analysis of Spanish firms. *Research Policy*, **30** (8), 1289-1307.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 1289.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%201289.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyze the motives that have caused industrial firms to cooperate in R&D. There are many theoretical works devoted to the theme but few empirical studies have been carried out with large samples to analyze the factors which determine why firms cooperate in R&D. We first review the reasons offered by the literature to explain technological cooperation, with this allowing us to determine the conceptual framework and to propose some hypotheses. We test these hypotheses with a sample of 1652 Spanish firms that have carried out R&D activities. The results obtained suggest that firms’ motivations for cooperative R&D are the complexity of technology and the fact that innovation is costly and uncertain. We find that in order to undertake cooperative R&D, it is necessary to have certain internal capacities in this area, with our results being supported by the theory of absorptive capacity. However, and by contrast with the results presented in other works, questions related to market access and search for opportunities do not appear to exert an influence over cooperative R&D. Besides, the large sized firms resort more to cooperation, and the reasons for cooperative R&D differ as between large and small sized firms. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Strategic Alliances, R&D Cooperation, Alliance Formation, Sectoral Differences, External Linkages, Innovation, Collaboration, Alliances, Networks, Competition, Modes

Notes: UUniversity

Arocena, R. and Sutz, J. (2001), Changing knowledge production and Latin American universities. *Research Policy*, **30** (8), 1221-1234.

Full Text: [2001\Res Pol30, 1221.pdf](2001\Res%20Pol30,%201221.pdf)

Abstract: This article examines some of the main issues affecting knowledge production in Latin America. The focus is on universitiese up to now. The paper compares changes and continuities because they are the principal regional producers of knowledge up to now. The paper compares changes and continuities concerning academic values and attitudes, governmental policies, university-industry relations and endogenous knowledge generation, analysing also the connection between the ‘structurally unachieved’ National Systems of Innovation (NSI) in Latin America and the social ‘loneliness’ of universities, The article finishes by sketching alternative scenarios for the future interaction between knowledge generation and university transformation. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Latin American Universities, Research Policies, Knowledge Production, University-Industry Relations, National Systems of Innovation

Mustar, P. and Laredo, P. (2002), Innovation and research policy in France (1980-2000) or the disappearance of the Colbertist state. *Research Policy*, **31** (1), 55-72.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 55.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is concerned with the dynamic of intervention by public authorities in the domain of research and innovation. It has a dual objective. On the one hand, it seeks to challenge the stereotyped image of the French system, presented in the literature as completely characterised by the dominant role of a Colbertist state (that is to say an interventionist model which places emphasis on the dominant weight of large civil and defence programmes, on the division between the universities and the CNRS, on the congenital separation between research and firms, on the monopolisation of public support by certain large industrial groups). Evolutionary changes are described, which prove that this classic image is no longer relevant in capturing the current dynamic of the French research and innovation system. On the other hand, this paper seeks to show that this challenge is a consequence of close examination of the relevance of the notion of ‘national policy for research and technology’ itself. Alongside national policy, regional and European policies are emerging, the effects of which are so important that public intervention can no longer be seen only in terms of national policy. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Public Policy, Innovation France, Science and Technology Policy, National System of Innovation

Coriat, B. and Weinstein, O. (2002), Organizations, firms and institutions in the generation of innovation. *Research Policy*, **31** (2), 273-290.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 273.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20273.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to develop the innovation system analysis by bringing together the ‘institutional’ and ‘organizational’ dimensions of the process of innovation at the firm level. The objective is to start elaborating a ‘systemic’ theory of innovation in firms. The paper summons up the contributions and limits of ‘organizational’ and ‘institutional’ approaches to innovation. This preliminary investigation leads to a series of relevant questions. In a second section, an attempt is made to overcome the dichotomy and make progress towards a more exhaustive and better-articulated representation of the innovation process considered at the firm level. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Innovation Systems, Organization Theory, Institutional Economics, Economic History, Theory of the Firm

Ramani, S.V. (2002), Who is interested in biotech? R&D strategies, knowledge base and market sales of Indian biopharmaceutical firms. *Research Policy*, **31** (3), 381-398.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 381.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20381.pdf)

Abstract: This paper addresses three main questions on Indian pharmaceutical firms that have integrated biotechnology in their marketing, production or research activities: (i) What kind of labour stocks of the knowledge base have an impact on market sales? (h) Which components of the R&D strategy are strategic substitutes and which are strategic complements? (iii) What are the distinguishing features of firms that have already integrated biotechnology in their research activities? The paper shows that market sales are an increasing function of qualified labour stocks. Internal R&D and foreign collaborations are strategic substitutes, while patents and publications are strategic complements. Firms that are active in biotechnology research are likely to be younger and implementing more aggressive learning strategies. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: India, Biotechnology, Pharmaceutical Sector, R&D Strategies, Newly Industrializing Country, Productivity Growth, Enterprise Size, Experience, Technology

Hagedoorn, J. (2002), Inter-firm R&D partnerships: An overview of major trends and patterns since 1960. *Research Policy*, **31** (4), 477-492.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 477.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20477.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores 40 years of data on R&D partnerships. These R&D partnerships are examples of inter-firm collaboration or strategic partnering, a topic that has recently attracted attention in both the academic literature and the popular press. The paper presents an analysis of some basic historical trends and sectoral patterns in R&D partnering since 1960. It also provides an overview of some major international (sectoral) patterns in the forming of R&D partnerships within the Triad (North America, Europe and Asia). (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Inter-Firm Collaboration, R&D Partnerships, Sectoral Patterns, Resource-Based View, Organizational Modes, Sectoral Differences, Strategic Alliances, Joint Ventures, Technology, Cooperation, Forms

van Raan, A.F.J. and van Leeuwen, Th.N. (2002), Assessment of the scientific basis of interdisciplinary, applied research: Application of bibliometric methods in Nutrition and Food Research. *Research Policy*, **31** (4), 611-632.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 611.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20611.pdf)

Abstract: We present the results of a study to assess crucial aspects and the strength of the scientific basis of a typically interdisciplinary, applied field: Nutrition and Food Research. Our approach is based on an advanced bibliometric analysis with novel elements to assess the influence and dissemination of research results and to measure interdisciplinarity. In order to adjust the contrast with ‘single-disciplinary’ research assessment, we represent application-oriented research by an interdisciplinary research profile that with a clear distinction between basic and applied research. Application of our approach to support an international audit of the Nutrition and Food Research Institute showed that advanced bibliometric analysis allows assessment beyond conventional academic standards. An important policy-relevant implication, strongly supported by the audit committee, is that realignment of an applied research institute toward a stronger market-orientation should not be at the expense of basic research. Not only is basic research the cradle of future applications, it acts also directly as an institutional visiting card for customers to show scientific thoroughness.

A novel element is a disciplinary breakdown of knowledge dissemination by a research institute based on a field-specific analysis of all publications citing the work of the institute. It reveals the mutual boosting of applied and basic research. Particularly, the analysis of publications citing applied work can be regarded as a novel indicator for potential users of knowledge and with that, new markets. In this context, it is important to compare actors (e.g. countries, institutes) involved in citing publications with those involved in the institute’s international co-operation.

Keywords: Evaluation of Applied Research, Bibliometric Analysis, Knowledge Dissemination, Interdisciplinary Research

Mathews, J.A. (2002), The origins and dynamics of Taiwan’s R&D consortia. *Research Policy*, **31** (4), 633-651.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 633.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20633.pdf)

Abstract: A series of collaborative R&D ventures have emerged in Taiwan, within a quite distinctive institutional framework. Unlike the case of many of the collaborative arrangements between established firms in the US, Europe or Japan, where mutual risk reduction is frequently the driving influence, in the case of Taiwan it is technological learning, upgrading and catch-up industry creation that is the object of the collaborative exercises. The Taiwan R&D alliances were formed hesitantly in the 1980s, but have flourished in the 1990s as institutional forms have been found which encourage firms to cooperate in raising their technological levels. Several alliances could be counted in Taiwan in the late 1990s, bringing together firms, and public sector research institutes, with the added organizational input of trade associations, and catalytic financial assistance from government. The article discusses the evolving organizational architecture of these R&D alliances, utilizing several case studies, and seeks to draw comparisons between these institutional innovations in Taiwan and established collaborative arrangements in the USA, Japan and Europe. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: R&D Consortia, R&D Collaboration, Taiwan, Industrial Upgrading, Technology Diffusion and Adaptation, State-Business Relations, Economic Learning, Institutional Innovation and Evolution, Cooperative Research, United-States, Interfirm Cooperation, Innovation, Japan, Collaboration, Laboratories, Performance, Competition, Patterns

Notes: UUniversity

Llerena, P. (2002), The economics of knowledge production: Funding and structure of university research. *Research Policy*, **31** (4), 654-655.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 654.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20654.pdf)

Sakakibara, M. and Cho, D.S. (2002), Cooperative R&D in Japan and Korea: A comparison of industrial policy. *Research Policy*, **31** (5), 673-692.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 673.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20673.pdf)

Abstract: This article compares and evaluates Japanese and Korean industrial policies aimed at promoting the research activities of firms, with focus on government-sponsored R&D consortia. Korean R&D promotion policies were introduced 2030 years later than Japan. In contrast to the Japanese case, Korean protective industrial policies prolonged and encouraged the duplication of technological capabilities among the major chaebols. Korean R&D consortia did not fully promote R&D cooperation, Knowledge-sharing, or scale economies equivalent to the Japanese level. The organizational and institutional structure which developed under Korean industrial policy became an obstacle to the effective implementation of cooperative RD. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: R&D Consortia, Japan, Korea, Industrial Policy, R&D Promotion, Growth, Productivity, Government, Consortia, Sematech, Benefits

Lockett, A., Murray, G. and Wright, M. (2002), Do UK venture capitalists still have a bias against investment in new technology firms. *Research Policy*, **31** (6), 1009-1030.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 1009.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%201009.pdf)

Abstract: The growing economic and political importance of the ‘New Economy’ throughout 1990s has added greater saliency to both supply and demand sides, policy oriented questions about the availability of venture capital as a catalyst for new or ‘high’ technology-based, early-stage investments. This paper analyses the changing attitudes of UK venture capital firms to investment in technology enterprises. A 1999 survey of 60 UK venture capital firms was structured to be directly comparable to a 1991 study. The main findings demonstrate the increasing importance of technology investments to VC firms, particularly ‘generalists’. Accordingly, the adoption of collaborative strategies to access intellectual capital and complimentary resources via inter-firm networks is particularly important. The authors conclude that despite material improvements a bias is likely to remain against VC firms’ involvement in the earliest (seed and start-up) stages of the technology investment cycle. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Venture Capital, Seed Capital, New Technology-Based Firms, Technology Policy, European-Union, Finance, Markets, Growth, Industry, Buyouts

Tether, B.S. (2002), Who co-operates for innovation, and why: An empirical analysis. *Research Policy*, **31** (6), 947-967.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 947.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20947.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, there has been growing interest in co-operative arrangements for innovation, with some commentators arguing innovation is no longer the province of individual firms, but depends increasingly on collective action. This paper examines the response to the UK’s version of the second European community innovation survey (CIS-2) to investigate the patterns of co-operation between innovating firms and external partners. The analysis shows the relationship between innovation and co-operation is not straightforward. From a subjective (i.e. firm based) perspective, it is clear that most firms still develop their new products, processes and services without forming (formal) co-operative arrangements for innovation with other organisations. However, firms that engage in R&D and that are attempting to introduce higher level innovations, i.e. ‘new to the market’ rather than ‘new to the firm’ innovations-are much more likely to engage in co-operative arrangements for innovation. Consequently, if an objective (i.e. innovation-based) perspective is taken, which weighs innovations by their significance, then it is likely that a significant proportion of high-level innovations are developed through co-operative arrangements, although unfortunately the CIS-2 does not indicate the direct significance of these arrangements to the development of the innovations. In summary, the extent of co-operative arrangements for innovation appears to depend on the type of firms being considered and on what is meant by innovation. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Innovation, CIS-2, Co-Operation, Research-and-Development, Technological Innovation, Cooperation, Networks, Firms

Furman, J.L., Porter, M.E. and Stern, S. (2002), The determinants of national innovative capacity. *Research Policy*, **31** (6), 899-933.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 899.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%20899.pdf)

Abstract: Motivated by differences in innovation intensity across advanced economies, this paper presents an empirical examination of the determinants of country-level production of international patents. We introduce a novel framework based on the concept of national innovative capacity. National innovative capacity is the ability of a country to produce and commercialize a flow of innovative technology over the long term. National innovative capacity depends on the strength of a nation’s common innovation infrastructure (cross-cutting factors which contribute broadly to innovativeness throughout the economy), The environment for innovation in a nation’s industrial clusters, and the strength of linkages between these two, We use this framework to guide an empirical exploration into the determinants of country-level differences in innovation intensity, examining the relationship between international patenting (patenting by foreign countries in United States) and variables associated with the national innovative capacity framework. While there are important measurement issues arising from the use of patent data, the results suggest that the production function for international patents is well-characterized by a small but nuanced set of observable factors. We find that while a great deal of variation across countries is due to differences in the level of inputs devoted to innovation (R&D manpower and spending), an extremely important role is played by factors associated with differences in R&D productivity (policy choices such as the extent of IP protection and openness to international trade, the share of research performed by the academic sector and funded by the private sector, the degree of technological specialization, and each individual country’s knowledge ‘stock’). Further, national innovative capacity influences downstream commercialization, such as achieving a high market share of high-technology export markets. Finally, there has been convergence among OECD countries in terms of the estimated level of innovative capacity over the past quarter century. Journal of Economic Literature classification: technological change (03); technological change: choices and consequences (033); economic growth and aggregate productivity: comparative studies (057). (C) 2002 Published by Elsevier Science B.V.

Keywords: National Innovative Capacity, Endogenous Technological Change, National Innovation Systems, Patents, R&D Productivity, R-and-D, Economic-Growth, D Spillovers, Biotechnology, Productivity, Diffusion, Birth, OECD

Roper, S. and Love, J.H. (2002), Innovation and export performance: Evidence from the UK and German manufacturing plants. *Research Policy*, **31** (7), 1087-1102.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 1087.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%201087.pdf)

Abstract: Using comparable plant-level surveys we demonstrate significant differences between the determinants of export performance among the UK and German manufacturing plants. Product innovation, however measured, has a strong effect on the probability and propensity to export in both countries. Being innovative is positively related to export probability in both countries. In the UK the scale of plants’ innovation activity is also related positively to export propensity. In Germany, however, where levels of innovation intensity are higher but the proportion of sales attributable to new products is lower, there is some evidence of a negative relationship between the scale of innovation activity and export performance.

Significant differences are identified between innovative and non-innovative plants, especially in their absorption of spill-over effects. Innovative UK plants are more effective in their ability to exploit spill-overs from the innovation activities of companies in the same sector. In Germany, by contrast, non-innovators are more likely to absorb regional and supply-chain spill-over effects. Co-location to other innovative firms is generally found to discourage exporting. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Innovation, Exports, Spill-Over Effects, Research-and-Development, Trade Performance, Product Quality, Firms, Determinants, Industries, Location, Dynamics, Networks, Success

Murray, F. (2002), Innovation as co-evolution of scientific and technological networks: exploring tissue engineering. *Research Policy*, **31** (8-9), 1389-1403.

Full Text: [2002\Res Pol31, 1389.pdf](2002\Res%20Pol31,%201389.pdf)

Abstract: The question of exactly how science is commercialized is an important one. While the social structures of ‘science’ and ‘technology’ are distinctive, recent work suggests that scientific and technological ideas in fact co-evolve. This paper addresses the dynamics of such co-evolution: are scientific networks deeply co-mingled with networks through which technology is created and if so how? It does so in a study of an emerging area of biomedicine––tissue engineering. The research is based on a novel methodology that takes advantage of the fact that an idea is often inscribed in both a patent and paper, thus forming a patent–paper pair. Starting with the pair, it is possible to trace the citation network of patents, papers, inventors and authors, combining traditional bibliometric analysis with in-depth interviews to provide new insights. The results show that for this case there exist distinctive scientific and technological networks. Furthermore, while there is evidence of overlap, it is neither co-publishing nor citation as might be predicted from current literature. Rather co-mingling exists through founding, licensing, consulting and advising. This has implications for our understanding of the processes through which spillovers arise, the way in which commercialization and technology transfer should be structured and for recent debates on conflict of interest in biomedicine.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biotechnology, Biotechnology, Citation, Citation Network, Conflict of Interest, Dynamics, Entrepreneurship, Industry, Innovation, Knowledge, Literature, Network, Networks, Patents, Research, Science, Science, Spillovers, Technology, Technology Transfer

Notes: UUniversity

Siegel, D.S., Waldman, D. and Link, A. (2003), Assessing the impact of organizational practices on the relative productivity of university technology transfer offices: An exploratory study. *Research Policy*, **32** (1), 27-48.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 27.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%2027.pdf)

Abstract: We present quantitative and qualitative evidence on the relative productivity of university technology transfer offices (TTOs). Our empirical results suggest that TTO activity is characterized by constant returns to scale and that environmental and institutional factors explain some of the variation in performance. Productivity may also depend on organizational practices. Unfortunately, there are no quantitative measures available on such practices, so we rely on inductive, qualitative methods to identify them. Based on 55 interviews of 98 entrepreneurs, scientists, and administrators at five research universities, we conclude that the most critical organizational factors are faculty reward systems, TTO staffing/compensation practices, and cultural barriers between universities and firms.

Keywords: Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs), University/Industry Technology Transfer (UITT), Stochastic Frontier Estimation (SFE)

? Jiménez-Contreras, E., Anegón, F.D. and López-Cózar, E.D. (2003), The evolution of research activity in Spain - The impact of the National Commission for the Evaluation of Research Activity (CNEAI). *Research Policy*, **32** (1), 123-142.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 123.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%20123.pdf)

Abstract: This article outlines the evolution of international scientific production in Spain over the last 25 years, a period characterised by steady growth in research production. The following stages in this process are identified in accordance with some of the factors that predominated at different times. From 1974 to 1982 production increased due to causes endogenous to the scientific system itself, as scientists brought their work into line with the patterns which characterised research in other industrialised countries. From 1982 to 1991 the prioritisation of R&D by government administrative bodies represented a constant stimulus, implemented through a set of legal measures, investments and the creation of posts for new researchers. From 1989 to the present the creation of the Comision Nacional de Evaluacion de la Actividad Investigadora (National Commission for the Evaluation of Research Activity, CNEAI) and the research incentive system have provided a further stimulus, which has led to the maintenance of, and an increase in, the rate of research production in spite of the net decrease in the monetary value of research grants awarded during the last period analysed. Other special characteristics of Spanish research, such as its dependence on the public sector and its essentially academic nature, are discussed. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical-Research, Cneai, Countries, Evolution, Growth, Health-Sciences, Impact, Journals, Pharmacology, Productivity, Publications, R&D, Research, Research Activity, Research Policy, Research Production, Sci 1984-89, Science, Scientific Assessment, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production, System

Butler, L. (2003), Explaining Australia’s increased share of ISI publications––the effects of a funding formula based on publication counts. *Research Policy*, **32** (1), 143-155.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 143.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%20143.pdf)

Abstract: Australia’s share of publications in the Science Citation Index (SCI) has increased by 25% in the last decade. The worrying aspect associated with this trend is the significant decline in citation impact Australia is achieving relative to other countries. It has dropped from sixth position in a ranking of 11 OECD countries in 1988, to 10th position by 1993, and the distance from ninth place continues to widen.

The increased publication activity came at a time when publication output was expected to decline due to pressures facing the higher education sector, which accounts for over two-thirds of Australian publications. This paper examines possible methodological and contextual explanations of the trends in Australia’s presence in the SCI, and undertakes a detailed comparison of two universities that introduced diverse research management strategies in the late 1980s. The conclusion reached is that the driving force behind the Australian trends appears to lie with the increased culture of evaluation faced by the sector. Significant funds are distributed to universities, and within universities, on the basis of aggregate publication counts, with little attention paid to the impact or quality of that output. In consequence, journal publication productivity has increased significantly in the last decade, but its impact has declined.

Keywords: Australia, Australian, Citation, Comparison, Culture, Distributed, Driving, Education, Evaluation, Force, Funding, Higher Education, Impact, ISI, Journal, Management, Pressures, Productivity, Publication, Publication Activity, Publication Counts, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Ranking, Research, Rights, SCI, Science Citation Index, Sector, Trend, Trends, Universities

Notes: UUniversity

Di Gregorio, D. and Shane, S. (2003), Why do some universities generate more start-ups than others? *Research Policy*, **32** (2), 209-227.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 209.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%20209.pdf)

Abstract: The results of this study provide insight into why some universities generate more new companies to exploit their intellectual property than do others. We compare four different explanations for cross-institutional variation in new firm formation rates from university technology licensing offices (TLOs) over the 1994–1998 period––the availability of venture capital in the university area; the commercial orientation of university research and development; intellectual eminence; and university policies. The results show that intellectual eminence, and the policies of making equity investments in TLO start-ups and maintaining a low inventor’s share of royalties increase new firm formation. The paper discusses the implications of these results for university and public policy.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Technology Transfer, University Intellectual Property

McKelvey, M., Alm, H. and Riccaboni, M. (2003), Does co-location matter for formal knowledge collaboration in the Swedish biotechnology–pharmaceutical sector? *Research Policy*, **32** (3), 483-501.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 483.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%20483.pdf)

Abstract: This article addresses the validity of assumptions about the importance of co-locality for innovation, by analyzing whether or not co-location matters for formal knowledge collaboration in the Swedish biotechnology–pharmaceutical sector, or biotech–pharma sector. The population of Swedish biotech–pharma firms has been defined, based on the three criteria of geographical location, their engagement in active knowledge development, and their specialized knowledge/product focus. The firms’ patterns of regional, national and international collaboration with other firms and with universities is analyzed, as well as the differing collaborative patterns of small versus large firm. In addressing the theoretical questions about the relative importance of co-location for innovation, the article also provides an empirical overview of the Swedish biotech–pharma sector, especially trends over time. This paper thus contributes to the literature by expanding our empirical knowledge about one European biotech–pharma sectoral system, e.g. Sweden, as well as addressing the theoretical question about the relative importance of co-location for formal knowledge collaboration.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals, Innovation Systems, Sweden, Collaboration

Mahmood, I.P. and Singh, J. (2003), Technological dynamism in Asia. *Research Policy*, **32** (6), 1031-1054.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 1031.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%201031.pdf); [2003\Res Pol33, 2.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol33,%202.pdf)

Abstract: We analyze innovation in emerging and newly industrialized economies over the past 30 years, with the emphasis being on Asian economies. We use US patent data to study how the innovative capabilities of Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore have expanded in relation to emerging economies in Asia and Latin America. We then carry out a sector-level analysis of innovation for South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, India and China. We also study the relative importance of foreign multinationals, business groups, individuals, domestic firms and research institutes in innovation. Finally, we study the overall concentration of innovative activity in Asian economies.

Keywords: Innovation, Technology, Patents, Growth, Asia

Notes: UUniversity

Hayashi, T. (2003), Effect of R&D programmes on the formation of university–industry–government networks: Comparative analysis of Japanese R&D programmes. *Research Policy*, **32** (8), 1421-1442.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 1421.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%201421.pdf)

Abstract: Japan has established several R&D programmes since the 1980s aimed at basic and fundamental R&D in response to the criticism of its free-riding on Western basic research. In some of these programmes, the linkages between university, industry and government have been a requirement for formation or selection of projects. In this paper, it is investigated how five Japanese R&D programmes promote inter-sectoral and inter-institutional networks. The result shows that the projects of the Next Generation Programme for pre-competitive research formed few but multiple university–industry–government linkages within each project by designing the complementary relationships among the participants. Linkages between private companies were not much formed except for the projects of the ERATO Programme, in which researchers temporarily leave their own institutes. The funds for more basic research was found to have little effect on the formation of networks within projects but do form the linkages outside the projects.

Keywords: Japanese R&D Programme, University–Industry–Government Linkages, Bibliometric Analysis

Miotti, L. and Sachwald, F. (2003), Co-operative R&D: why and with whom? An integrated framework of analysis. *Research Policy*, **32** (8), 1481-1499.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 1481.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%201481.pdf)

Abstract: Firms use R&D partnerships to access knowledge and build global R&D networks. This article develops an integrated framework to examine the determinants of the choice of partners with which firms co-operate on R&D. This resource-based perspective underscores the interactions between three major questions: why co-operate, who does and with whom? It argues in particular that the choice of partners is dictated by the complementary resources which the latter command. The framework is then expanded to predict the relative efficiency of R&D co-operation with different partners, including suppliers, clients, rivals, academic institutions and foreign firms. The empirical analysis, which is based on responses to France’s version of the second European community innovation survey (CIS-2), strongly supports the overall framework of analysis.

Keywords: Co-operation, R&D Partnerships, Innovation, Resource-Based Theory of the Firm, European R&D Consortia

? Diamond, Jr., A.M. (2003), Edwin Mansfield’s contributions to the economics of technology. *Research Policy*, **32** (9), 1607-1617.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 1607.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%201607.pdf)

Abstract: Edwin Mansfield’s contributions to the economics of technology are summarized from the early 1960s through his death in 1997. Mansfield’s methodology is discussed, as are his contributions on: the diffusion of technical innovation, the effect of firm size on innovation, the role of academic and basic research in increasing innovation and productivity, international technology transfer and the inaccuracy of technological forecasts. The economics profession’s evaluation of the relative importance of Mansfield’s work is presented, using as evidence citation counts of his works collected from the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). Identified as among Mansfield’s most important contributions are his work on the importance of academic research for industrial innovations, his empirical estimation of the rates of diffusion of different innovations, and his estimation of the private and social returns from investments in industrial innovations. Finally, we present Mansfield’s advice on the future of the economics of technology. (C) 2003 Elsevier Science B.V All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Research, Basic Research, Citation, Citation Counts, Diffusion, Elsevier, Evaluation, Firms, Growth, Industrial-Innovation, Innovation, Japan, Mansfield, Market-Structure, Productivity, R&D, R-and-D, Rates, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Technology, Technology Transfer, United-States

Brusoni, S. and Geuna, A. (2003), An international comparison of sectoral knowledge bases: Persistence and integration in the pharmaceutical industry. *Research Policy*, **32** (10), 1897-1912.

Full Text: [2003\Res Pol32, 1897.pdf](2003\Res%20Pol32,%201897.pdf)

Abstract: This paper builds upon and extends existing studies of scientific and technological specialisation by proposing an analytical framework to compare sectoral knowledge bases across countries. It develops the concepts of knowledge persistence and knowledge integration as the relevant dimensions along which knowledge bases can be compared. Persistence is studied by analysing the evolution of specialisation over time. It hints at the cumulative, path dependent nature of learning processes. Integration is studied by analysing the evolution of specialisation across different typologies of research. It hints at the complex, non-linear interdependencies that link the scientific and technological domains. On the strength of an original database encompassing 630,000 peer-reviewed papers published between 1989 and 1996 in I I chemistry and pharmacology-related fields across three types of research (i.e. basic, applied and development), it is argued that countries with high degrees of both persistence and integration (e.g. The US in pharmacology) are the most likely sources of useful research results for EU firms’ innovative efforts in the pharmaceutical sector. Also, some doubts are cast on the existence of a European paradox in pharmaceuticals. (C) 2003 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Knowledge, Specialisation, Integration, European Paradox, Chemistry, Pharmaceuticals, NSI, Science and Technology Indicators, Bibliometric Analysis, Science, Specialization, Performance, Competences, Technology, Innovation, Chemistry, Economics

Jacobsson, S. and Rickne, A. (2004), How large is the Swedish ‘academic’ sector really? A critical analysis of the use of science and technology indicators. *Research Policy*, **33** (9), 1355-1372.

Full Text: [2004\Res Pol33, 1355.pdf](2004\Res%20Pol33,%201355.pdf)

Abstract: Sweden is perceived to be top ranking, and a ‘role model’, in terms of its volume of academic R&D. This perception is based on analyses using two standard indicators. We assess the validity of these and argue that institutional features skew the result in favour of a high ranking. Swedish academic R&D is more appropriately characterised as average, or below average, in terms of input and above average in terms of output. Science policy makers need to acknowledge this and devise policies that strengthen, rather than threaten the functioning of an efficient system.

Keywords: Academic Sector, Bibliometrics, Indicators, R&D, Science and Technology, Sweden

Meyer, M., Pereira, T.S., Persson, O. and Granstrand, O. (2004), The scientometric world of Keith Pavitt: A tribute to his contributions to research policy and patent analysis. *Research Policy*, **33** (9), 1405-1417.

Full Text: [2004\Res Pol33, 1405.pdf](2004\Res%20Pol33,%201405.pdf)

Abstract: Keith Pavitt has made pioneering contributions to the study of science, technology and innovation. This paper aims to examine some of them on the basis of a bibliometric analysis of Keith Pavitt’s work and the impact that he has had. First the paper follows how Pavitt’s publication profile develops over time. Then we trace his most cited works and explore the sets of references in his papers. Author and journal co-citation maps illustrate the intellectual environment associated with Pavitt and the central role Research Policy played in this context. An analysis of the most frequently cited authors in Research Policy and Scientometrics underlines Keith Pavitt’s role as both a shaper of, and a bridge between, science and technology policy and bibliometric analysis.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Co-Citation, Indicators, Innovation, Journal, Keith Pavitt, Patent, Patent Analysis, Publication, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Statistics, Technology

D’Este, P. (2005), How do firms’ knowledge bases affect intra-industry heterogeneity? An analysis of the Spanish pharmaceutical industry. *Research Policy*, **34** (1), 33-45.

Full Text: [2005\Res Pol34, 33.pdf](2005\Res%20Pol34,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims to contribute to the analysis of within industry inter-firm variety. The paper develops two themes: (i) the analysis of intra-industry heterogeneity, and (ii) the extent to which higher performance is associated with the capacity of firms to expand their knowledge base. The main contribution of the paper is empirical, based on a data source consisting of information on documents published in international scientific journals by Spanish pharmaceutical firms. The empirical results support the argument that the firm’s knowledge base is a main driver of persistent heterogeneity within industries. We find systematic variety in terms of how firms articulate their research activities, and positive correlation between firms’ knowledge diversification and performance.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Firm Heterogeneity, Innovation, Journals, Knowledge Base, Knowledge Diversification, Research, Spanish Pharmaceutical Industry

? Adams, J.D., Black, G.C., Clemmons, J.R. and Stephan, P.E. (2005), Scientific teams and institutional collaborations: Evidence from US universities, 1981-1999. *Research Policy*, **34** (3), 259-285.

Full Text: [2005\Res Pol34, 259.pdf](2005/Res%20Pol34,%20259.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores recent trends in the size of scientific teams and in institutional collaborations. The data derive from 2.4 million scientific papers written in 110 top U.S. research universities over the period 1981-1999. The top 110 account for a large share of published basic research conducted in the U.S. during this time.

We measure team size by the number of authors on a scientific paper. Using this measure we find that team size increases by 50% over the 19-year period. We supplement team size with measures of domestic and foreign institutional collaborations, which capture the geographic dispersion of team workers. The time series evidence suggests that the trend towards more geographically dispersed scientific teams accelerates beginning with papers published at the start of the 1990s. This acceleration suggests a sharp decline in the cost of collaboration. Our hypothesis is that the decline is due to the deployment of the National Science Foundation’s NSFNET and its connection to networks in Europe and Japan after 1987.

Using a panel of top university departments we also find that private universities and departments whose scientists have earned prestigious awards participate in larger teams, as do departments that have larger amounts of federal funding. Placement of former graduate students is a key determinant of institutional collaborations, especially collaborations with firms and with foreign scientific institutions. Finally, the evidence suggests that scientific output and influence increase with team size and that influence rises along, with institutional collaborations. Since increasing team size implies an increase in the division of labor, these results suggest that scientific productivity increases with the scientific division of labor. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Science, Research and Development, Collaboration, Teams, Research-And-Development, Of-Labor, Biotechnology, Quality

? Rigby, J. and Edler, J. (2005), Peering inside research networks: Some observations on the effect of the intensity of collaboration on the variability of research quality. *Research Policy*, **34** (6), 784-794.

Full text: [2005\Res Pol34, 784.pdf](2005\Res%20Pol34,%20784.pdf)

Abstract: Although there is some general agreement that increasing levels of collaboration amongst academics produce research papers that receive more citations, and that larger numbers of citations often imply higher quality, the issue of collaboration and its effect upon research output remains a controversial area with a wide range of views of what role collaboration plays and its general implications for quality. This paper re-examines the process of collaboration within research networks. It considers the role of collaboration and its effect on quality by studying the relationship between the level of interaction within research networks (collaboration) and the extent of variability of quality within those research networks. Twenty-two scientific networks from Austria are examined. The findings of the analysis are that increasing levels of collaboration are strongly associated with lower levels of variability of quality within each network. The conclusion is therefore drawn that collaboration at the level of the research network acts upon research quality qua peer review and that this peer review effect is inherent throughout the research process. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Collaboration, Impact, Innovation, Level, Model, Molecular-Biology, Multiple Authorship, Peer Review, Publication, Research, Science

von Wartburg, I., Teichert, T. and Rost, K. (2005), Inventive progress measured by multi-stage patent citation analysis. *Research Policy*, **34** (10), 1591-1607.

Full Text: [2005\Res Pol34, 1591.pdf](2005\Res%20Pol34,%201591.pdf)

Abstract: Studies of technological change constitute a field of growing importance and sophistication. In this paper we contribute to the discussion with a methodological reflection and application of multi-stage patent citation analysis for the measurement of inventive progress. Investigating specific patterns of patent citation data, we conclude that single-stage citation analysis cannot reveal technological paths or lineages. Therefore, one should also make use of indirect citations and bibliographical coupling. To measure aspects of cumulative inventive progress, we develop a ‘shared specialization measure’ of patent families. We relate this measure to an expert rating of the technological value added in the field of variable valve actuation for internal combustion engines. In sum, the study presents promising evidence for multi-stage patent citation analysis in order to explain aspects of technological change.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Combined Cocitation, Exploration, Frequency, Indicators, Innovations, Networks, Patents, Science, Social Network Analysis, Statistics, Technological Change, Technological-Change, Word Analysis

Notes: highly cited

? Wagner, C.S. and Leydesdorff, L. (2005), Network structure, self-organization, and the growth of international collaboration in science. *Research Policy*, **34** (10), 1608-1618.

Full Text: [2005\Res Pol34, 1608.pdf](2005/Res%20Pol34,%201608.pdf)

Abstract: Different approaches have been used to analyse international collaboration in science but none can fully explain its rapid growth. Using international co-authorships, we test the hypothesis that international collaboration is a self-organising network. Applying tools from network analysis, the paper shows that the growth of international co-authorships can be explained based on the organising principle of preferential attachment, although the attachment mechanism deviates from an ideal power-law. Several explanations for the deviation are explored, including that of the influence of institutional constraints on the mechanism of self-organisation. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Scientific Collaboration, Social Network Analysis, Science Policy, Social Systems, Preferential Attachment, Scientific Collaboration, Lotka Law, Patterns, Cooperation, Publication, Authorship, Countries, Evolution, Profiles, Model

? Zhou, P. and Leydesdorff, L. (2006), The emergence of China as a leading nation in science. *Research Policy*, **35** (1), 83-104.

Full Text: [2006\Res Pol35, 83.pdf](2006\Res%20Pol35,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: China has become the fifth leading nation in terms of its share of the world’s scientific publications. The citation rate of papers with a Chinese address for the corresponding author also exhibits exponential growth. More specifically, China has become a major player in critical technologies like nanotechnology. Although it is difficult to delineate nanoscience and nanotechnology, we show that China has recently achieved a position second only to that of the USA. Funding for R&D has been growing exponentially, but since 1997 even more in terms of business expenditure than in terms of government expenditure. It seems that the Chinese government has effectively used the public-sector research potential to boost the knowledge-based economy of the country. Thus, China may be achieving the (“Lisbon”) objectives of the transition to a knowledge-based economy more broadly and rapidly than its western counterparts. Because of the sustained increase in Chinese government funding and the virtually unlimited reservoir of highly skilled human resources, one may expect a continuation of this growth pattern in the near future. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Publications, Citations, World Share, Highly Cited Papers, Nanotechnology, Performance, Journals, Graphs, System, Impact, Korea

? Groot, T. and García-Valderrama, T. (2006), Research quality and efficiency: An analysis of assessments and management issues in Dutch economics and business research programs. *Research Policy*, **35** (9), 1362-1376.

Full Text: [2006\Res Pol35, 1362.pdf](2006\Res%20Pol35,%201362.pdf)

Abstract: Assessments of quality and productivity of academic research programs become more and more important in gaining financial support, in hiring and promoting research staff, and in building academic reputation. Most assessments are based on peer review or on bibliometric information. In this paper we analyze both bibliometric data and peer review assessments of 169 research groups in economics, econometrics and business administration. The evaluations are achieved in two independent rounds in 1995 and in 2001, permitting replication of our study. The purpose of this study is twofold. In the first part we want to see to what degree bibliometric information relates to peer review judgments. The results convey how evaluators weight different output categories in their final overall judgment of academic quality. The results also have practical meaning, since they indicate what the predictive ability of bibliometric data is for future peer review outcomes. In the second part of this study we aim at explaining differences in research output quality and productivity by organizational factors, like size of the research group, composition of staff, sources of research funding and academic discipline. In this part, a composite indicator is used to represent the review committees’ overall assessment. The bibliometric data most strongly related to the peer reviews’ overall assessment are used to construct data envelopment analyses’ efficiency scores as measure of research productivity. The main conclusions from our study are that the number of publications in international top journals is the best predictor of peer review assessment results. Changes in the classification of bibliometric information, as introduced in the second evaluation round, do not alter this conclusion. Size of the research group appears to be the only permanent characteristic associated with research quality and productivity. Size is positively related to research quality but negatively related to research productivity. Larger groups appear to have the potential to improve quality, but as groups become larger, they also experience problems in maintaining the research productivity of the research team’s members. The remaining organizational characteristics appear to be temporarily related to research quality and productivity. In the first evaluation round, research productivity and quality are associated with the discipline variable: research programs in more quantitative areas and characterized by a higher level of paradigm development like econometrics and operations research achieved higher levels of research quality and productivity than programs in more diverse and less quantitative areas like business administration. This relation however is not permanent, since it becomes insignificant in the second evaluation round. Instead, funding relations become more apparent in the second review round. The relative amount of national funding in the research group’s funding becomes positively related to academic quality, whereas the portion of income from committed research is negatively related to academic quality of the programs’ research output. This may have been caused by the increased importance of alternative sources of research funding in the period of the second review.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Discipline, Accounting-Research, Administration, Analysis, Assessment, Assessments, Bibliometric, Building, Business Administration, Characteristics, Classification, Composite, Composition, Data Envelopment Analysis, Determinants, Determinants of Research Efficiency, Development, Economics, Efficiency, Evaluation, Funding, Group, Groups, Hiring, Importance, Income, Indicator, Inference, Information, Journals, Levels, Longitudinal Analysis of Micro-Units of Production, Management, Meaning, Models, Non-Parametric Analysis, Organizational, Outcomes, Output, Paper, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Replication, Research, Research Funding, Research in Economics and Business Administration, Research Productivity, Research Quality, Review, Reviews, Size, Sources, Support, University-Research

? Meyer, M. (2006), Are patenting scientists the better scholars? An exploratory comparison of inventor-authors with their non-inventing peers in nano-science and technology. *Research Policy*, **35** (10), 1646-1662.

Full Text: [2006\Res Pol35, 1646.pdf](2006\Res%20Pol35,%201646.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between scientific publication and patenting activity. More specifically, it examines for the field of nano-science and nano-technology whether researchers who both publish and patent are more productive and more highly cited than their peers who concentrate on scholarly publication in communicating their research results. This study is based on an analysis of the nano-science publications and nano-technology patents of a small set of European countries. While only a very few nano-scientists appear to hold patents in nano-technology, many nano-inventors seem to be actively publishing nano-science research. Overall, the patenting scientists appear to outperform their solely publishing (non-inventing) peers in terms of publication counts and citation frequency. However, a closer examination of the highly active and highly cited nano-authors points to a slightly different situation. While still over-represented among the highly cited authors, inventor-authors appear not to be among the most highly cited authors in that category, with a single notable exception. One policy implication is that, generally speaking, patenting activity does not appear to have an adverse impact on the publication and citation performance of researchers. (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Inventors, Activity, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biotechnology, Citation, Citation Frequency, Comparison, DEC, Entrepreneurial Universities, Examination, Impact, Innovation, Knowledge, Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Networks, Paper, Patent-Publication Trade-Off, Patents, Patterns, Performance, Policy, Public Science, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Research, Research Results, Science-Technology Linkage, Star Scientists, Triple-Helix

? Zucker, L.G., Darby, M.R., Furner, J., Liu, R.C. and Ma, H.Y. (2007), Minerva unbound: Knowledge stocks, knowledge flows and new knowledge production. *Research Policy*, **36** (6), 850-863.

Full Text: [2007\Res Pol36, 850.pdf](2007\Res%20Pol36,%20850.pdf)

Abstract: Regional growth of new knowledge in nanotechnology, as measured by counts of articles and patents in the open-access digital library NanoBank, is shown to be positively affected both by the size of existing regional stocks of recorded knowledge in all scientific fields, and the extent to which tacit knowledge in all fields flows between institutions of different organizational types. The level of federal funding has a large, robust impact on both publication and patenting. The data provide support for the cumulative advantage model of knowledge production, and for ongoing efforts to institutionalize channels through which cross-organizational collaboration may be achieved. (C) 2007 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: 19th-Century Boston, Bibliometrics, Biotechnology, Boundary Spanning, Collaboration, Cultural Entrepreneurship, Economics, Firms, Funding, Growth, Impact, Knowledge, Nanotechnology, Open Access, Organization Type, Patents, Publication, Research-and-Development, Science, Size, Spillovers, Technological Opportunity

Notes: CCountry

? Guan, J.C. and Ma, N. (2007), China’s emerging presence in nanoscience and nanotechnology - A comparative bibliometric study of several nanoscience ‘giants’. *Research Policy*, **36** (6), 880-886.

Full Text: [2007\Res Pol36, 880.pdf](2007\Res%20Pol36,%20880.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims to provide an integrated bibliometric analysis of the knowledge base of nanoscience and nanotechnology in the Chinese research community. For comparative purposes, the results are benchmarked against the findings from four other major nations: France, Germany, Japan, and the USA. It is found that China is productive in nanoscience as far as publication activity is concerned. The analyses of collaboration and institutional patterns enable us to identify the active collaborative networks and productive research institutions among the five countries. Finally, analysis of the citation share and certain surrogate indicators shows that the Chinese scientific community needs to work on improving its research impact. (C) 2007 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, China, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Countries, France, Germany, Impact, Indicators, Interdisciplinarity, Japan, Knowledge, Nanoscience, Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology, Nations, Patterns, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Research, Science, Theil’s Index, USA

? Mogoutov, A. and Kahane, B. (2007), Data search strategy for science and technology emergence: A scalable and evolutionary query for nanotechnology tracking. *Research Policy*, **36** (6), 893-903.

Full Text: [2007\Res Pol36, 893.pdf](2007\Res%20Pol36,%20893.pdf)

Abstract: Nanotechnology, like other emerging technologies that increasingly characterize the dynamic of our era, makes specific demands on datamining to track and interpret efficiently what is happening, through publications and other scientific output. We here propose and describe a strategy based on an automated lexical modular methodology to overcome rapidly evolving content and classification problems, which may otherwise accommodate poor quality of data and expert bias, with potential dire consequences for interpretation. decision and strategy. The proposed methodology is based on an initial nanostring enriched and screened by eight subfields, automatically identified and defined through the journal inter-citation network density displayed in the initial core nanodataset. Relevant keywords linked to each subfield are then tested for their specificity and relevance before being sequentially incorporated to build a modular query. We then, as a first test, compare the database constructed using this methodology for years 2003 and 2005 with those obtained by other approaches previously used to cover and explore the nanotechnology dynamic. Finally, using the inherent transparency, portablity and replicability of our methodology, we offer, in order to help our initial query evolve and develop, a set of evaluation processes for tests by researchers in the nano field, other scientometric teams and intelligence experts involved in decision-making processes. (C) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Classification, Core, Database, Datamining, Decision Making, Emergence, Emergent Technologies, Evaluation, Field, Intelligence, Journal, Methodology, Nanotechnology, Network, Publications, Quality, Relevance, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Output, Technologies, Technology

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A. and Caprasecca, A. (2009), Allocative efficiency in public research funding: Can bibliometrics help? *Research Policy*, **38** (1), 206-215.

Full Text: [2009\Res Pol38, 206.pdf](2009\Res%20Pol38,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: The use of outcome control modes of research evaluation exercises is ever more frequent. They are conceived as tools to stimulate increased levels of research productivity, and to guide choices in allocating components of government research budgets for publicly funded institutions. There are several contributions in the literature that compare the different methodological approaches that policy makers could adopt for these exercises, however the comparisons are limited to only a few disciplines. This work, examining the case of the whole of the “hard sciences” of the Italian academic system, makes a comparison between results obtained from peer review type of evaluations (as adopted by the Ministry of Universities and Research) and those possible from a bibliometric approach (as developed by the authors). The aim is to understand to what extent bibliometric methodology, which is noted as relatively inexpensive, time-saving and exhaustive, can complement and integrate peer review methodology in research evaluation. (C) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Approach, Bibliometrics, Budgets, Citation, Comparison, Control, Developed, Disciplines, Efficiency, Evaluation, Exercises, Funding, Government, Impact-Factors, Indicators, Institutions, Literature, Methodology, Outcome, Peer, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Policy, Productivity, Public, Research, Research Assessment, Research Budgets, Research Evaluation, Research Funding, Research Productivity, Review, Rights, Universities, Universities, Work

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Full Text: [2009\Res Pol38, 306.pdf](2009/Res%20Pol38,%20306.pdf)

Abstract: Collaborative research has been increasingly celebrated by the science community, but the hypothesized positive relationship between research collaboration and research output is more assumed than rigorously tested. In this paper, we identify three methodological gaps in the literature: (a) hierarchical coding based on the ISI Web of Science database causes severe loss of information on local collaboration, (b) the relationship between research collaboration and research output is likely to be confounded by a common latent variable such as a scientist’s ability, and (c) the lack of longitudinal analysis prevents caUSAl inferences from being made. To address these methodological concerns, we constructed a longitudinal dataset of 65 biomedical scientists at a New Zealand university and coded collaboration variables by hand checking each of their publications in a period of 14 years. We found that at article level, both within-university collaboration and international collaboration are positively related to an article’s quality and that, at scientist-year level, only international collaboration is positively related to a scientist’s future research output. (C) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Authorship, Biomedical, Challenges, Citation, Coding, Collaboration, Community, Constructed, Database, Impact, Information, Innovation, International, International Collaboration, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Knowledge, Literature, Local, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Analysis, Longitudinal Study, Mar, New Zealand, Organization, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Output, Rights, Science, Technology, University, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Res Pol38, 1079.pdf](2009\Res%20Pol38,%201079.pdf)

Abstract: There is a large literature on the productivity of universities. Little is known, however, about how different types of leader affect a university’s later performance. To address this, I blend quantitative and qualitative evidence. By constructing a new longitudinal dataset, I find that on average the research quality of a university improves some years after it appoints a president(vice chancellor) who is an accomplished scholar. To try to explain why scholar-leaders might improve the research performance of their institutions, I draw from interview data with 26 heads in universities in the United States and United Kingdom. The findings have policy implications for governments, universities, and a range of research and knowledge-intensive organizations. (C) 2009 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Citation Counts, Departments, Economic-Development, Expert Knowledge, Higher-Education, Impact, Information-Science, Innovation, Leaders, Leadership, Library, Literature, Policy, Ratings, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Research Output, Research Performance, Universities, University

? Ponomariov, B.L. and Boardman, P.C. (2010), Influencing scientists’ collaboration and productivity patterns through new institutions: University research centers and scientific and technical human capital. *Research Policy*, **39** (5), 613-624.

Full Text: [2010\Res Pol39, 613.pdf](2010\Res%20Pol39,%20613.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the effect of university research centers on the productivity and collaboration patterns of university faculty. University research centers are an important subject for policy analysis insofar that they have become the predominant policy response to scientific and technical demands that have not been met by extant institutions, including academic departments, private firms, and government laboratories. Specifically, these centers aim to organize researchers from across the disciplines and sectors which, collectively as a research unit, possess the scientific and technical capacity relevant to scientific and technical goals of the sponsoring agencies. In this paper, we measure the productivity and collaboration patterns of university researchers affiliated with a relatively large-scale and “mature” university research center to discern the effects, if any, of the center mechanism on individual scientists and engineers. Based on an analysis of longitudinal bibliometric data, the results from this case study demonstrate affiliation with the center to be effective at enhancing overall productivity as well as at facilitating cross-discipline, cross-sector, and inter-institutional productivity and collaborations. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Capacity, Careers, Collaboration, Cross-Discipline, Effects, Elsevier, Engineers, Flows, Human, Human Capital, Impact, Industry, Innovation, Longitudinal, Management, Mechanism, Organizations, Peer, Policy, Productivity, Research, Research Collaboration, Researchers, Science and Technology Policy, Technology, University, University Research, University Research Center, University Research Centers

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Full Text: [2010\Res Pol39, 640.pdf](2010\Res%20Pol39,%20640.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines the longitudinal trend of systemness in networked research relations in South Korea using a triple helix (TH) indicator of university-industry-government (UIG) relations. The data were harvested from the Science Citation Index (SCI) and its counterparts in the social sciences (SSCI) and the arts and humanities (A&HCI). The total number of Korean SCI publications has grown rapidly since 1965. However, the TH indicator shows that the network dynamics have varied considerably according to the research policies of the national government. The collaboration patterns, as measured by co-authorship relations in the SCI noticeably increased, with some variation, from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s. However, inter-institutional collaboration in the first decade of the 21st century was negatively influenced by the new national science and technology (S&T) research policies that evaluated domestic scientists and research groups based on their international publication numbers rather than on the level of cooperation among academic, private, and public domains. The results reveal that Korea has failed to boost its national research capacity by neglecting the network effects in science, technology, and industry. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Asia, Capacity, Citation, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Dynamics, Effects, Elsevier, Groups, Humanities, Industry, Information, Innovation Systems, International, Knowledge-Base, Korea, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Analysis, National Research System, National Science, Networks, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Groups, S-And-T, SCI, Science, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, South Korea, SSCI, Technology, Terms, Trend, Trends, Triple Helix, Triple-Helix Dynamics

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Full Text: [2010\Res Pol39, 687.pdf](2010\Res%20Pol39,%20687.pdf)

Abstract: This paper investigates the role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) related knowledge flows for international market shares. Using bibliometric data on scientific publications, we analyse the relationship between the strength of 14 OECD countries in four ICT-related scientific fields and the ability of those countries to maintain and acquire export market shares in the OECD market, across 16 manufacturing industries over the period 1981-2003. We find that domestic and foreign ICT-related scientific knowledge flows have a positive and significant impact on export market shares in ICT industries, while only domestic flows positively affect export shares in non-ICT industries. We also find that small open economies benefit more than other countries from foreign knowledge flows both in ICT and in non-ICT industries. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Communication Technologies, Competitiveness, Dynamics, Elsevier, European Paradox, Export, Export Shares, Growth, ICT, Impact, Information Technology, Innovation, International, International Knowledge Flows, Knowledge, Manufacturing, National Knowledge Flows, Oecd Countries, Positive, Publications, Scientific Publications, Sectoral Patterns, Spillovers, Trade Performance

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Full Text: [2010\Res Pol39, 810.pdf](2010\Res%20Pol39,%20810.pdf)

Abstract: This paper investigates different types of innovations (from radical to incremental) in the pharmaceutical industry by studying bibliometric data of drugs approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), looking at time-to-market aspects, knowledge sources of these innovations, and protection strategies. Scientific knowledge stemming from the public sector is found to be important for all innovations. Nevertheless, radical innovations build on a higher degree on basic research, and they build on a significantly higher share of own prior scientific research than do incremental innovations. Furthermore, each drug is shown to be accompanied by, on average, about 19 journal publications and 23 additional patents. Additional patent filings peak when the commercialization of the drug is in reach. Firms do not differ among the various types of innovations regarding the amount of additional patent filings, but rather with the speed of filing these patents. Finally, this work contributes to the improvement of future econometric analyses that aim to link bibliometric indicators such as patent or publication counts to firm success. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Research, Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometric Indicators, Commercialization, Drug Lifecycle Management, Efficient Capital-Markets, Elsevier, Firm Performance, Indicators, Industrial-Innovation, Industry, Journal, Knowledge, Patent, Patents, Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutical Industry, Publication, Publication Counts, Publications, Radical Innovation, Radical Innovations, Research, Research-and-Development, Scientific Research, Scientific-Research, Sources, Success, Technological Trajectories, Technological-Innovation, Time Lags, United States, United-States

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Full Text: [2011\Res Pol40, 1380.pdf](2011\Res%20Pol40,%201380.pdf)

Abstract: The paper analyses the Italian contribution to the world scientific production, its relative citation impact, its international collaborations and scientific productivity compared with the most productive EU countries over the period 1980-2009. It shows that despite the fact that the level of funding has been dramatically low during the past decades, Italian science has been able to increase its performance up to 2007. Italian science is a “cathedral in the desert”. However, a recent reduction in the level of scientific production, the lagging behind in international scientific collaboration (highly correlated with the relative citation impact) and the great heterogeneity of researchers’ productivity (absence of correlation of number of researchers with quality and quantity of scientific production) may mark the start of a decline of Italian science. The paper concludes that the increased funding must go hand-in-hand with reform of autonomy and governance and calling for a sound system of internal quality control and performance enhancement. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Research, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Impact, Collaboration, Collaborations, Contribution, Control, Enhancement, EU, Funding, Impact, International Collaboration, Italian Science, Locally Weighted Regression, Low, Performance, Productivity, Public Research Organizations, Quality, Quality Control, R&D Policy, Reduction, Researchers, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, University

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Full Text: [2012\Res Pol41, 291.pdf](2012\Res%20Pol41,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: We analyse the national production of academic knowledge in all Iberoamerican and Caribbean countries between 1973 and 2010. We show that the total number of citable scientific publications listed in the Science Citation Index (SCI), The Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) and Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) follow an exponential growth, the same as their national productivity (number of publications per capita). During the last 38 years, Portugal shows the highest growth rate in both indicators. We explore the temporal evolution of the co-authorship patterns within a sample of 12 Iberoamerican countries (responsible for 98% of the total regional publications between 1973 and 2010) with a group of 46 other different nations. We show that the scientific co-authorship among countries follows a power-law and behaves as a self-organizing scale-free network, where each country appears as a node and each co-publication as a link. We develop a mathematical model to study the temporal evolution of co-authorship networks, based on a preferential attachment strategy and we show that the number of co-publications among countries grows quadraticly against time. We empirically determine the quadratic growth constants for 352 different co-authorship networks within the period 1973-2006. We corroborate that the connectivity of Iberoamerican countries with larger scientific networks (hubs) is growing faster than that of other less connected countries. We determine the dates, t(0), at which the co-authorship connectivities trigger the self-organizing scale-free network for each of the 352 cases. We find that the latter follows a normal distribution around year 1981.4 +/- 2.2 and we connect this effect with a brain-drain process generated during the previous decade. We show how the number of co-publications P-k(i)(t) between country k and country i, against the coupling growth-coefficients a(k)(i), follows a power-law mathematical relation. We develop a methodology to use the empirically determined growth constants for each co-authorship network to predict changes in the relative intensity of cooperation among countries and we test its predictions for the period 2007-2010. We finally discuss the implications of our findings on the science and technology policies. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Changes, Citation, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Complex Networks, Connectivity, Cooperation, Country, Distribution, Dynamics, Evolution, Growth, Growth Rate, Humanities, Iberoamerican, Indicators, International Collaboration, Knowledge, Latin-America, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Dynamics, Mar, Mathematical Model, Methodology, Model, Nations, Network, Networks, Normal, Policies, Portugal, Power Law, Predictions, Preferential Attachment, Productivity, Publications, Regional, Rights, SCI, Science, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publications, Self-Organization, Self-Organization, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Strategy, Technology, Temporal

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Full Text: [2012\Res Pol41, 704.pdf](2012\Res%20Pol41,%20704.pdf)

Abstract: We analyze the role of social capital in academic careers. We distinguish between ties with reputed scientists and laboratories (scientific and technical human capital) and ties with influential actors with respect to recruitment/promotion decisions (political capital). We use institution-wise bibliometric indicators to measure separately the two types of capital for a large sample of French and Italian academic physicists between 2000 and 2003/2005. Controlling for scientific productivity, seniority and gender issues, career progress is explained by: the scientist’s affiliation to important public research organizations (scientific and technical human capital - France); his/her social ties with senior members of the discipline, who exercise control over careers (political capital - Italy), and the commitment to work with senior colleagues in his/her own university (political capital - Italy). Significant differences exist between the two countries also with respect to the importance of productivity, seniority, and gender. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Careers, Affiliation, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Careers, Commitment, Control, Countries, Economics, Economics of Science, Exercise, France, Gender, Human, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, Italy, Measure, Networks, Performance, Policy, Productivity, Progress, Public, Research, Research Productivity, Rights, Role, Science, Scientific Careers, Scientific Productivity, Sex-Differences, Social, Social Capital, Systems, Universities, University, Work

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Full Text: [2012\Res Pol41, 1121.pdf](2012\Res%20Pol41,%201121.pdf)

Abstract: Science, technology and innovation have grown in importance over the last 50 years as we have moved towards a more knowledge-intensive society (the ‘knowledge society’). A number of new research fields have emerged in an effort to understand these developments and to offer advice to decision-makers in government, industry and elsewhere. This special issue focuses on studies of three relatively distinct though thematically related research fields (innovation studies, entrepreneurship studies, and science and technology studies). The first three articles use a particular methodology based on analysis of the references cited in the chapters to authoritative ‘handbooks’ to identify the core contributions in the three fields. A fourth article examines the relationship between the core literatures in three fields and how this has evolved over time. Other articles look at the evolution of innovation studies as reflected in highly cited papers, at the development of entrepreneurship as seen by a key ‘insider’, and at the creation of new centres in these fields and the difficulties they face. The last article in this special issue shows how interdisciplinary centres in innovation studies suffer from research assessment systems that are intrinsically biased against interdisciplinary research. This introduction presents a synthesis of the articles in this special issue, discusses similarities and differences between the three fields and their development over time, and considers challenges for policy and governance arising from the research presented here. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Development, Discovery, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Studies, Evolution, First, Governance, Highly Cited Papers, Innovation, Innovation Studies, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Introduction, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Knowledge Society, Methodology, New Scientific Fields, Papers, Policy, References, Research, Research Assessment, Rights, Science, Science and Technology, Science and Technology Studies, Si, Society, Sociology, Synthesis, Systems, Technology

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Full Text: [2012\Res Pol41, 1132.pdf](2012\Res%20Pol41,%201132.pdf)

Abstract: New types of knowledge, and new ways of organising the production of it, may emerge as knowledge producers respond to the challenges posed by a changing society. This paper focuses on the core knowledge of one such emerging field, namely, innovation studies. To explore the knowledge base of the field, a database of references in scholarly surveys of various aspects of innovation, published in “handbooks”, is assembled and a new methodology for analysing the knowledge base of a field with the help of such data is developed. The paper identifies the core contributions to the literature in this area, the most central scholars and important research environments, and analyses - with the help of citations in scholarly journals - how the core literature is used by researchers in different scientific disciplines and cross-disciplinary fields. Based on this information a cluster analysis is used to draw inferences about the structure of the knowledge base on innovation. Finally, the changing character of the field over time is analysed, and possible challenges for its continuing development are discussed. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citations, Cluster, Cluster Analysis, Data, Database, Development, Economics, Field, Handbooks, Information, Innovation, Innovation Studies, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Literature, Methodology, New Scientific Fields, References, Research, Rights, Scholarly Journals, SI, Social-Science, Society, Specialisms, Structure, Surveys

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Full Text: [2012\Res Pol41, 1154.pdf](2012\Res%20Pol41,%201154.pdf)

Abstract: Entrepreneurship research has a long tradition and since the 1980s the field has grown significantly. In this study we identify the ‘knowledge producers’ who have shaped the field over time and their core entrepreneurship research works. A unique database consisting of all references in twelve entrepreneurship ‘handbooks’ (or state-of-the-art books) has been developed. The chapters in these handbooks were written by experts within the field, and it can be assumed that the most frequently cited references represent ‘core knowledge’ with relevance to entrepreneurship research. From our analysis, it appears that entrepreneurship is a rather changeable field of research, closely linked to disciplines such as ‘management studies’ and ‘economics’. Over time, the field has become more formalized with its own core knowledge, research specialities and an increasing number of ‘insider works’. However, it is still based on some fairly old theoretical frameworks imported from mainstream disciplines, although during the last decade we have seen the emergence of a number of new field-specific concepts and theories. We argue that to successfully develop entrepreneurship research in the future, we need to relate new research opportunities to earlier knowledge within the field, which calls for a stronger ‘knowledge-based’ focus. We would also like to see greater integration between the fields of entrepreneurship and innovation studies in the future. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Books, Citations, Database, Discovery, Economics, Entrepreneurship, Experts, Field, Growth, Handbooks, Innovation, Integration, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Knowledge-Based, Management, Market, References, Relevance, Research, Research Field, Rights, Science Policy, SI, Specialities, Spillovers

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Full Text: [2012\Res Pol41, 1219.pdf](2012\Res%20Pol41,%201219.pdf)

Abstract: This article examines the origins and evolution of the field of science policy and innovation studies (SPIS). Like other studies in this Special Issue, it seeks to systematically identify the key intellectual developments in the field over the last 50 years by analysing the publications that have been highly cited by other researchers. The analysis reveals how the emerging field of SPIS drew upon a growing range of disciplines in the late 1950s and 1960s, and how the relationship with these disciplines evolved over time. Around the mid-1980s, substantial parts of SPIS started to coalesce into a more coherent field centred on the adoption of an evolutionary (or neo-Schumpeterian) economics framework, an interactive model of the innovation process, and (a little later) the concept of ‘systems of innovation’ and the resource-based view of the firm. The article concludes with a discussion of whether SPIS is perhaps in the early stages of becoming a discipline. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Decision-Support Systems, Economics, Evolution, False Dichotomy, Field, Framework, Highly Cited Publications, History, Information-Systems, Innovation, Innovation Studies, Intellectual Structure, Key Contributions, Model, Operations Management, Ortega Hypothesis, Policy, Publications, Research Performance, Rights, Science, Science Policy, SI, Systems, Technology

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Full Text: [2012\Res Pol41, 1262.pdf](2012\Res%20Pol41,%201262.pdf)

Abstract: This study provides quantitative evidence on how the use of journal rankings can disadvantage interdisciplinary research in research evaluations. Using publication and citation data, it compares the degree of interdisciplinarity and the research performance of a number of Innovation Studies units with that of leading Business & Management Schools (BMS) in the UK. On the basis of various mappings and metrics, this study shows that: (i) Innovation Studies units are consistently more interdisciplinary in their research than Business & Management Schools; (ii) the top journals in the Association of Business Schools’ rankings span a less diverse set of disciplines than lower-ranked journals; (iii) this results in a more favourable assessment of the performance of Business & Management Schools, which are more disciplinary-focused. This citation-based analysis challenges the journal ranking-based assessment. In short, the investigation illustrates how ostensibly ‘excellence-based’ journal rankings exhibit a systematic bias in favour of mono-disciplinary research. The paper concludes with a discussion of implications of these phenomena, in particular how the bias is likely to affect negatively the evaluation and associated financial resourcing of interdisciplinary research organisations, and may result in researchers becoming more compliant with disciplinary authority over time. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Basic Research, Betweenness, Bias, Bibliometrics, Citation, Comparison, Data, Evaluation, Evidence, Framework, Impact Factor, Indicators, Innovation, Integration, Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Investigation, Journal, Journal Rankings, Journals, Management, Metrics, Performance, Policy, Publication, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Research Assessment, Research Performance, Rights, Science-Citation-Index, SI, Technology, UK

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Full Text: [2013\Res Pol42, 295.pdf](2013/Res%20Pol42,%20295.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, I analyze the ‘best paper’ prizes given by economics and finance journals to the best article published in their journal in a given year. More specifically, I compare the citations received by best paper prize-winning papers to citations received by papers that are awarded runner up prizes and to citations received by non-winning papers. In this way, I evaluate to what extent evaluation outcomes based on peer review correspond to evaluation outcomes based on citation counts. The data show that the paper that gets the ‘best paper’ prize, is rarely the most cited paper; is, in a small majority of cases, cited more than the runner up papers and is, in most cases, cited more than the median paper. I also explore whether characteristics of the prizes or the papers correlate with this difference in outcomes between peer review and citation counts and find there is no easy way to reduce the difference in outcomes between these two evaluation methods (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Quality, Analysis, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Data, Economics, Evaluation, Evaluation Methods, Journal, Journals, Methods, Outcomes, Papers, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance Evaluation, Review, Rights, Small

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Full Text: [2013\Res Pol42, 844.pdf](2013/Res%20Pol42,%20844.pdf)

Abstract: Patent law both imposes a duty on patent applicants to submit relevant prior art to the PTO and assumes that examiners use this information to determine an application’s patentability. In this paper, we examine the validity of these assumptions by studying the use made of applicant-submitted prior art by delving into the actual prosecution process in over a thoUSAnd different cases. We find that patent examiners rarely use applicant-submitted art in their rejections to narrow patents, relying almost exclusively on prior art they find themselves. Our findings have implications for a number of important legal and policy disputes, including initiatives to improve patent quality and the strong presumption of validity the law grants issued patents-a presumption that makes patents more difficult to challenge in court. (C) 2013 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Art, Assumptions, Bibliometrics, Challenge, Citations, Duty, Information, Law, Legal, Office, Patent, Patent Citations, Patent Examination, Patentability, Patents, Pharmaceuticals, Policy, Quality, Validity

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Full Text: [2013\Res Pol42, 886.pdf](2013/Res%20Pol42,%20886.pdf)

Abstract: In this study an analysis of the effects of the different types of durability on the bibliometric performance at the group level is presented. The scientific production during the period of 1991-2000 of a set of 158 Dutch research groups in chemistry is studied considering several bibliometric indicators in the perspective of the durability of the publications in terms of the citations received. Two citation windows have been considered for the analysis of the effect of the enlargement of the citation period, one including the citations received in the same period of publications (1991-2000) and a second one including eight years more (1991-2008). In addition, qualitative indicators provided by a committee of experts who evaluated the research groups have been analyzed in order to study the relationship between qualitative indicators and quantitative measures, in particular these of durability. Results show that production with “normal” durability is the most rewarded both according to bibliometric indicators and qualitative assessments given by experts. We also find that publications with a delayed pattern do not represent a major problem in the assessment of research groups, as those groups with a higher share of this type of publications do not improve their assessment when the citation window is substantially enlarged. Several discussions are presented regarding the importance of durability analysis in the framework of research assessment situations. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Assessments, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Chemistry, Citation, Citations, Durability of Scientific Publications, Dutch, Effects, Enlargement, Experts, Framework, Groups, Indicators, Interdisciplinarity, Literature, Obsolescence, Pattern, Performance, Publications, Qualitative, Research, Research Assessment, Research Evaluation, Research Groups, Results, Rights, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Sleeping Beauties, The Netherlands

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Full Text: [2013\Res Pol42, 1138.pdf](2013/Res%20Pol42,%201138.pdf)

Abstract: A large, and purportedly increasing, number of research fields in modern science require scholars from more than one discipline to understand their puzzling phenomena. In response, many scholars argue that scientific work needs to become more interdisciplinary, and is indeed becoming so. This paper contributes to our understanding of the evolution of interdisciplinary research in new fields. We explore interdisciplinary co-authorship, co-citation and publication patterns in the recently emergent research field of open source innovation during the first ten years of its existence. Utilizing a database containing 306 core publications and over 10,000 associated reference documents, we find that inquiry shifts from interdisciplinary to multidisciplinary research, and from joint puzzle solving to parallel problem solving, within a very few years after the inception of the field. “High-involvement” forms of interdisciplinary exchange decline faster than “low-involvement” forms. The patterns we find in open source research, we argue, may be quite general. We propose that they are driven by changes in task uncertainty and the ability to modularize research, among other factors. Our findings have important implications for individual scholars, research organizations, and research policy. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Co-Author Analysis, Co-Authorship, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Coauthorship, Cocitation, Collaboration, Collective Invention, Database, Evolution, Evolution of Research Fields, Field, First, Forms, General, Innovation, Intellectual Structure, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Knowledge, Multidisciplinary, Needs, Open, Open Source, Open Source Software, Phenomenon-Based Research, Policy, Publication, Publications, Reference, Research, Research Policy, Rights, Science, Source, Specialties, Strategic-Management, Uncertainty, Understanding, Work

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Full Text: [2013\Res Pol42, 1515.pdf](2013/Res%20Pol42,%201515.pdf)

Abstract: The impact of research work is related to a scholar’s reputation and future promotions. Greater research impact not only inspires scholars to continue their research, but also increases the possibility of a larger research budget from sponsors. Given the importance of research impact, this study proposes that utilizing social capital embedded in a social structure is an effective way to achieve more research impact. The contribution of this study is to define six indicators of social capital (degree centrality, closeness centrality, betweenness centrality, prolific co-author count, team exploration, and publishing tenure) and investigate how these indicators interact and affect citations for publications. A total of 137 Information Systems scholars from the Social Science Citation Index database were selected to test the hypothesized relationships. The results show that betweenness centrality plays the most important role in taking advantage of non-redundant resources in a co-authorship network, thereby significantly affecting citations for publications. In addition, we found that prolific co-author count, team exploration, and publishing tenure all have indirect effects on citation count. Specifically, co-authoring with prolific scholars helps researchers develop centralities and, in turn, generate higher numbers of citations. Researchers with longer publishing tenure tend to have higher degree centrality. When they collaborate more with different scholars, they achieve more closeness and betweenness centralities, but risk being distrusted by prolific scholars and losing chances to co-author with them. Finally, implications of findings and recommendations for future research are discussed. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Betweenness Centrality, Budget, Citation, Citations, Co-Author, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Coauthorship Networks, Database, Effects, Electronic Networks, Exploitation, Exploration, Impact, Indicators, Indirect Effects, Information, Knowledge Creation, Management, Modeling Approach, Network, Network Centrality, Networks, Nov, Performance, Publications, Publishing, Recommendations, Reputation, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Impact, Research Work, Researchers, Resources, Rights, Risk, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Collaboration, Social, Social Capital, Social Network Analysis, Social Science Citation Index, Structure, Suppressor Variables, Team Exploration, Tenure, Work

? Aschhoff, B. and Grimpe, C. (2014), Contemporaneous peer effects, career age and the industry involvement of academics in biotechnology. *Research Policy*, **43** (2), 367-381.

Full Text: [2014\Res Pol43, 367.pdf](2014/Res%20Pol43,%20367.pdf)

Abstract: This study explores the role of contemporaneous peer effects in driving an academic’s involvement with industry. Specifically, we examine the influence of workplace peers and personal collaborators and how these effects are moderated by the career age of the scientist. Moreover, we look at situations in which both types of social influence are incongruent and the academic is faced with “dissonance”. Based on survey data of 355 German academics in the field of biotechnology and publication data from the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), we find that the scientist’s involvement with industry increases with the orientation of the scientist’s department toward industry (“localized peer effect”). This effect turns out to be moderated by the scientist’s age, such that the localized peer effect decreases with age and finally turns negative for very senior scientists. Moreover, we find that a scientist’s involvement increases with the industry orientation of the scientist’s co-authors (“personal peer effect”), irrespective of the scientist’s age. In case both types of social influence are incongruent, younger scientists will revert to localized norms while more experienced scientists will orient themselves more toward their personal collaborators. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academics, Age, Biotechnology, Citation, Co-Authors, Data, Driving, Effects, Empirical-Analysis, Field, Firm Performance, Imprinting, Influence, Ivory Tower, Knowledge Transfer, Life Sciences, Mar, Norms, Peer Effects, Publication, Research Collaboration, Rights, Role, SCIE, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientists, Social, Social-Structure, Survey, United-States, University Technology-Transfer, University-Industry Interaction

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Full Text: [2014\Res Pol43, 588.pdf](2014/Res%20Pol43,%20588.pdf)

Abstract: This article considers the role of domestic knowledge capabilities for developing countries and emerging economies, and in particular in the build-up of their national systems of innovation. Using bibliometric methods, we describe the geographic sources of knowledge and the users of Brazilian research in 2005-2009, and analyze the roles of domestic and foreign knowledge bases in it. Our results suggest that increasing reliance on domestic sources of knowledge is a feature of Brazil’s improved science and technology capabilities. The ascendancy of Brazil’s research informs us about the unfolding re-organization of global research, too, underlining nascent South-South knowledge flows, the prevailing relevance of EU research, and the relative decline of US research for Brazilian knowledge creation. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Brazil, Citation, Clusters, Competitiveness, Countries, Developing, Developing Countries, Economy, Emerging Economies, EU, Evolution, Feature, Global, Innovation, Knowledge, Knowledge Flows, Methods, National Absorptive Capacities, National Systems of Innovation, Perspective, Publications, Relevance, Research, Rights, Role, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Production, Sources, Sources of Knowledge, Systems, Technology, US

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Full Text: [2015\Res Pol44, 438.pdf](2015/Res%20Pol44,%20438.pdf)

Abstract: Recruiting overseas alumni as faculty within their Chinese alma mater has become a common phenomenon in Chinese universities. This paper studies how the alumni linkage, the connection between alumni faculty members and their alma mater, influences the individual collaborative behaviour-of returnee scholars. The results show that alumni faculty are inclined to conduct less intra-institutional collaboration than non-alumni faculty, and the impact of alumni linkage on a scholar’s propensity towards international collaboration is not significant. Both results are inconsistent with expectations. The importance of local networking and other factors in Chinese research culture may cause returnee scholars to exhibit such unexpected behaviours in collaborative propensities. Another central finding is that alumni faculty members tend to publish in journals with an average greater impact factor than non-alumni faculty. We therefore argue that alumni linkage has played an important role in bringing about the prosocial behaviour of alumni faculty by strengthening their motivation to pursue quality research, and that the strength of a returnee scholar’s local academic network also has a great impact on their tendency towards high impact research. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: China, Alumni Faculty, Returnee Scholar, Research Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration, Organizational Identification, International Collaboration, Knowledge Diaspora, Brain Circulation, Research Networks, Co-Authorship, Alma-Mater, Impact, Productivity

Notes: CCountry

? Bertocchi, G., Gambardella, A., Jappelli, T., Nappi, C.A. and Peracchi, F. (2015), Bibliometric evaluation vs. informed peer review: Evidence from Italy. *Research Policy*, **44** (2), 451-466.

Full Text: [2015\Res Pol44, 451.pdf](2015/Res%20Pol44,%20451.pdf)

Abstract: A relevant question for the organization of large-scale research assessments is whether bibliometric evaluation and informed peer review yield similar results. In this paper, we draw on the experience of the panel that evaluated Italian research in Economics, Management and Statistics during the national assessment exercise (VQR) relative to the period 2004-2010. We exploit the unique opportunity of studying a sample of 590 journal articles randomly drawn from a population of 5681 journal articles (out of nearly 12,000 journal and non-journal publications), which the panel evaluated both by bibliometric analysis and by informed peer review. In the total sample we find fair to good agreement between informed peer review and bibliometric analysis and absence of statistical bias between the two. We then discuss the nature, implications, and limitations of this correlation. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Assessments, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Evaluation, Business, Correlation, Economics, Evaluation, Evidence, Exercise, Experience, From, Informed Peer Review, Italy, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Management, Mar, Organization, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Population, Publications, Research, Research Assessment, Review, Rights, Science, Statistics, Vqr

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Full Text: [2015\Res Pol44, 467.pdf](2015/Res%20Pol44,%20467.pdf)

Abstract: In this study we evaluate whether a substantial increase in public funding to researchers is associated with a material difference in their productivity. We compare performance measures of researchers who were granted substantial funding against researchers with similar scholarly standing who did not receive such funding. We find that substantial funding is associated with raised researcher performance - though the increase is moderate, is strongly conditional on the quality of the researcher who receives the funding, and is greater in some disciplines than others. Moreover the cost per additional unit of output is such as to raise questions about the usefulness of the funding model. The implication is that public research funding will be more effective in raising research output where selectivity of recipients of funding is strongly conditional on the established track record of researchers. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Canada-Research-Chairs, Cost, Counts, Disciplines, Funding, Funding Allocation For Research, Google Scholar Citations, H-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Impact Bibliometric Measures Of Research Performance, Impact Research, Innovation Strategy, Knowledge Sources, Mar, Measures, Model, Output Research, Performance, Performance Measures, Productivity, Productivity Of Research, Public, Public Research Funding, Quality, Quality Of, Record, Research, Research Funding, Research Output, Researchers, Rights, Science, Selectivity, Support, University, USA, Web, Work

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Full Text: [2015\Res Pol44, 610.pdf](2015/Res%20Pol44,%20610.pdf)

Abstract: A university laboratory is a fundamental unit of scientific production, but optimizing its organizational design is a formidable task for lab heads, who play potentially conflicting roles of manager, educator, and researcher. Drawing on cross-sectional data from a questionnaire survey and bibliometric data on Japanese biology professors, this study investigates task allocation inside laboratories. Results show a general pattern that lab heads play managerial roles and members (e.g., students) are engaged in labor-intensive tasks (e.g., experiment), while revealing a substantial variation among laboratories. Further examining how this variation is related to lab-level scientific productivity, this study finds that productive task allocation differs by context. In particular, results suggest that significant task overlap across status hierarchies is more productive for basic research, and that rigidly separated task allocation is more productive in applied research. However, optimal task allocation, with regard to scientific productivity, might conflict with other goals of academic organizations, particularly training of future scientists. The paper concludes with a discussion of the policy implications of these findings. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Scientists, Allocation, Applied Research, Basic, Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Biology, Context, Cross-Sectional, Data, Design, Experiment, From, General, Innovation, Laboratory, Organizational, Organizational Design, Pattern, Performance, Policy, Productivity, Professors, Questionnaire, Research, Results, Rights, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Productivity, Scientists, Students, Survey, Task Allocation, Training, University, Work

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Full Text: [2015\Res Pol44, 684.pdf](2015/Res%20Pol44,%20684.pdf)

Abstract: The increasing dominance of team science highlights the importance of understanding the effects of team composition on the creativity of research results. In this paper, we analyze the effect of team size, and field and task variety on creativity. Furthermore, we unpack two facets of creativity in science: novelty and impact. We find that increasing team size has an inverted-U shaped relation with novelty. We also find that the size-novelty relationship is largely due to the relation between size and team field or task variety, consistent with the information processing perspective. On the other hand, team size has a continually increasing relation with the likelihood of a high-impact paper. Furthermore, variety does not have a direct effect on impact, net of novelty. This study develops our understanding of team science and highlights the need for a governance approach to scientific work. We also advance the creativity literature by providing an ex ante objective bibliometric measure that distinguishes novelty from impact, and illustrate the distinct team-level drivers of each. We conclude with a discussion of the policy implications of our findings. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Science, Advance, Approach, Authored Papers, Bibliometric, Composition, Creativity, Division Of Labor, Effects, Field, From, Governance, Group-Size, High Impact Paper, Impact, Information, Information Processing, Interdisciplinarity, Knowledge, Literature, Measure, Novelty, Organizations, Performance, Policy, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Results, Rights, Science, Size, Social-Psychology, Statistical Properties, Team Science, Understanding, Work, Work Group Diversity

# Title: Research Program Effectiveness

Full Journal Title: Research Program Effectiveness

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sher, I.H. and Garfield, E. (1966), New tools for improving and evaluating effectiveness of research. *Research Program Effectiveness*, **1965**, 135-146.

Full Text: [1960-80\Res Pro Eff1965, 135.pdf](1960-80\Res%20Pro%20Eff1965,%20135.pdf)

Keywords: Research

# Title: Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport

Full Journal Title: Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Stull, G.A., Christina, R.W. and Quinn, S.A. (1991), Accuracy of references in *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, **62** (3), 245-248.

Keywords: Accuracy, Bibliographic Citations, Bibliography, Citations, Journals, References, Verification

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Keywords: Accuracy, Bibliographic Citation, Comment on, References, Verification

? Cardinal, B.J. and Thomas, J.R. (2005), The 75th Anniversary of *Research Quarterly for Exrercise and Sport*: An analysis of status and contributions. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, **76** (2), S122-S134.

Abstract: In celebration of the 75th anniversary of The Research Quarterly/Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport (RQ/RQES) an analysis was conducted comparing RQ/RQES to numerous other journals in the field with regard to impact factors and citation rates. A series of analyses was conducted from the first publication of RQ/RQES in 1930 through this 75th edition to identify total citations by decade, the top 10 cited papers, top cited papers by decade, the top three papers in 5-year intervals from the 50th anniversary issue in 1980 through 2001, and the outstanding research writing award papers since this award began 23 years ago.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citations, Classification, Ego Orientation, Exercise, Highly Cited Papers, History of Science, Impact Factors, Journals, Kinesiology Journals, Movements, Performance, Physical-Activity, Publication, Research, Students, Task, Time

# Title: Research and Reviews in Parasitology

Full Journal Title: Research and Reviews in Parasitology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Alunda, J. (2002), Research in parasitology in Spain: bibliometric overview and elements to determine its status. *Research and Reviews in Parasitology*, **62** (3-4), 96-107.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Parasitology, Research, Spain

# Title: Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy

Full Journal Title: Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Murad, M.S., Chatterley, T. and Guirguis, L.M. (2014), A meta-narrative review of recorded patient-pharmacist interactions: Exploring biomedical or patient-centered communication? *Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy*, **10** (1), 1-20.

Full Text: [2014\Res Soc Adm Pha10, 1.pdf](2014/Res%20Soc%20Adm%20Pha10,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Pharmacists worldwide require improved patient-centered communication skills as they transition from a dispensing role to enhanced involvement in patient care. Researchers have studied pharmacist communication through audio and video recordings of patient-pharmacist encounters. A meta-narrative review of research using these recordings will offer insight into the extent of biomedical vs. patient-centered communication in patient-pharmacist exchanges. Objectives: This review aimed to characterize research on patient-pharmacists interactions using audio or video recordings and explore the 1) focus of research questions, 2) study design, 3) data analysis methods, 4) main findings and 5) presence of patient-centered vs. biomedical models of interaction. Methods: Drawing on the principles of meta-narrative systematic review, a literature search was performed to identify studies published in English. No publication date limits were implemented. Key search terms included: “audio recording”, “video recording”, “communication”, “patient counseling”, “patient interaction”, “discourse analysis”, “conversation analysis”, “narrative analysis”, and “content analysis”. The search was conducted in five databases: Medline, Embase, International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA), Web of Science, and Academic Search Complete. Results: Forty-one articles met the inclusion criteria and represent 32 unique collections of patient-pharmacist recordings. The 23 quantitative studies focused on “what” was in the interaction, whereas the 5 qualitative studies characterized specialized pharmacy practice and 13 studies used conversational analysis to describe “how” patients and pharmacists interact. The majority of research described the content of recorded interactions in community pharmacies. Twenty-three studies presented evidence of a biomedical model, whereas 8 studies characterized a patient-centered focus. Conclusions: A developing body of research used recordings to describe the content of patient-pharmacist communication and explore the quality of the interactions, validation of coding tools, impact of an intervention, and patient-pharmacist power asymmetry. Study findings, particularly the identification of biomedical vs. patient-centered communication, were guided by the quantitative, qualitative, or conversational analysis research paradigm. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic, Advice, Analysis, Asymmetry, Audio Recordings, Biomedical, Canada, Care, Coding, Communication, Communication Skills, Community, Community Pharmacies, Consultations, Counter Assistants, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Design, Developing, Environmental, Evidence, Health, Identification, Impact, Interaction, Intervention, Literature, Literature Search, Medication, Medicines, Medline, Methods, Model, Models, New-York, Occupational Health, Outcomes, Paradigm, Park, Patient Care, Patient Centered Care, Patient-Pharmacist Interactions, Patients, Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutical Care, Pharmacist, Pharmacists, Pharmacy, Pharmacy Practice, Power, Practice, Principles, Publication, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Of, Re, Research, Researchers, Results, Review, Rights, Role, Satisfaction, Science, Search, Skills, South, Study Design, Systematic Review, USA, Validation, Video, Video Recordings, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Res Soc Adm Pha11, 136.pdf](2015/Res%20Soc%20Adm%20Pha11,%20136.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Patients in developing countries often prefer to self-medicate via community pharmacies. Pharmacy staff are therefore in a strategic position to optimize the health of the public by providing appropriate advice to patients who self-medicate. Objective: To determine the proportion of pharmacy staff who provide appropriate advice when handling self-medication requests in developing countries. Method: A literature search was undertaken via MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL Plus, Web of Science and International Pharmaceutical Abstracts. Studies that reported on the proportion of pharmacy staff providing appropriate advice when handling self-medication requests in developing countries were included. The appropriateness of advice was determined by each author’s definition in the original studies. Results: Twenty-eight studies met the inclusion criteria. There were variations in methods, scenarios, how the authors reported and defined appropriate advice, and study populations. The proportion of pharmacy staff providing appropriate advice varied widely from 0% to 96%, with a minority providing appropriate advice in 83% of the scenarios performed. Conclusion: There was considerable variation in results, with the majority of studies reporting that inappropriate advice was provided by pharmacy staff when handling self-medication requests in developing countries. Consistent and robust methods are required to provide comparisons across practice settings. There is also a need to identify contributing factors to poor provision of advice for developing intervention strategies for practice improvement. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Appropriate Advice, Authors, City, Community, Community Pharmacies, Community Pharmacy, Criteria, Definition, Developing, Developing Countries, Developing Country, Diarrhea, Embase, Factors, From, Health, Improvement, International, Intervention, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Medline, Methods, Mexico, Over-The-Counter, Patients, Pharmaceutical, Pharmacy, Populations, Position, Practice, Private Pharmacies, Public, Reporting, Results, Review, Rights, Scenarios, Science, Self Medication, Self-Medication, Strategic, Thailand, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Research on Social Work Practice

Full Journal Title: [Research on Social Work Practice](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/sage/j281)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1049-7315

Issues/Year:

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Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pardeck, J.T. (1992), Are social-work journal editorial-boards competent - Some disquieting data with implications for *Research on Social Work Practice*. *Research on Social Work Practice*, **2** (4), 487-496.

Full Text: Res Soc Wor Pra2, 487.pdf

Abstract: This article describes a citation analysis of the journal-article contributions of the editorial board members of selected social work and psyhology journals. Social work editorial board members are cited by other scholars significantly less frequently than psychology journal editortal board members. This conclusion is based on the number of times editorial board members of selected social work and psychology journals were cited in the 1989 volume of the Social Sciences Citation Index. The implications of this finding for research on social work practice are discussed.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Journal, Journal Article, Journals, Practice, Psychology, Research, Social, Volume, Work

? Spivey, C.A. and Wilks, S.E. (2004), Reference list accuracy in social work journals. *Research on Social Work Practice*, **14** (4), 281-286.

Full Text: [2004\Res Soc Wor Pra14, 281.pdf](2004\Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra14,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: This exploratory study investigated the rate of citation errors in the reference lists of five social work journals. High error rates have been found in journals infields such as medicine and psychology but have not yet been investigated in social work journals. A stratified, computer-generated random sample was selected (N = 500, 100 per journal), and each reference was verified against the original work for accuracy in six fields: article title, author name(s), journal title, pagination, volume, and year In examining the total sample of 500 references across the five journals, 206 references (41.2%) contained at least one error. Suggestions for reduction of error rates are discussed, as are suggestions for future study in this area.

Keywords: Accuracy, Citation, Citation Errors, Error, Errors, Journal, Journals, Medicine, N, Psychology, Random Sample, Rates, Reduction, Reference, Reference Accuracy, Reference Errors, Reference Lists, References, Scholarly Writing, Social, Social Work Education, Social Work Journals, Social Work Publishing, Volume, Work

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Full Text: [2006\Res Soc Wor Pra16, 613.pdf](2006\Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra16,%20613.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Bibliometrics is a method of examining scholarly communications. Concerns regarding the use of bibliometrics in general, and the impact factor score (IFS) in particular have been discussed across disciplines including social work. Although there are frequent mentions in the literature of the IFS as an indicator of the impact or quality of scholars’ work, little empirical work has been published regarding the validity of such use. Method: A proportionate, stratified, random sample, of n = 323 articles was selected from 17 Web of Science listed social work journals published during the 1992 to 1994 period. Results: The relationship between journals’ IFSs and the actual impact of articles published in those journals (predictive validity) was r = .41 (short term) and r = .42 (long term). Conclusion: The practice of using the IFS as a proxy indicator of article impact merits significant concern as well as further empirical investigation.

Keywords: Academic, Articles, Assessment, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Career Development, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Decision Making, Editorial-Board Members, Educational Personnel, Faculty, General, Higher Education, Hiring, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor Scores, Indicator, Investigation, Journal Impact, Multiple Authorship, Occupational Tenure, Personnel Promotion, Personnel Selection, Policy Digest, Practice, Predictive Validity, Proxy, Publication, Quality, Random Sample, Reappointment, Science, Scientific Communication, Social, Social Work, Social Work Education, Teacher Tenure, Validity, Web of Science

Notes: TTopic

? Thylor, B., Wylie, E., Dempster, M. and Donnelly, M. (2007), Systematically retrieving research: A case study evaluating seven databases. *Research on Social Work Practice*, **17** (6), 697-706.

Full Text: [2007\Res Soc Wor Pra17, 697.pdf](2007\Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra17,%20697.pdf)

Abstract: Developing the scientific underpinnings of social welfare requires effective and efficient methods of retrieving relevant items from the increasing volume of research. Method: We compared seven databases by running the nearest equivalent search on each. The search topic was chosen for relevance to social work practice with older people. Results: Highest sensitivity was achieved by MEDLINE (52%), Social Sciences Citation Index (46%) and Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) (30%). Highest precision was achieved by AgeInfo (76%), PsycInfo (51 %) and Social Services Abstracts (41 %). Each database retrieved unique relevant articles. Conclusions: Comprehensive searching requires the development of information management skills. The social work profession would benefit from having a dedicated international database with the capability and facilities of major databases such as MEDLINE, CINAHL, and PsycInfo.

Keywords: Case Study, Database, Databases, Development, Facilities, Information, International, Management, Methods, Older People, Practice, Precision, Profession, Relevance, Research, Sensitivity, Social, Social Welfare, Volume, Welfare, Work

? Holden, G., Barker, K., Covert-Vail, L., Rosenberg, G. and Cohen, S.A. (2008), Does Social Work Abstracts work? *Research on Social Work Practice*, **18** (5), 487-499.

Full Text: [2008\Res Soc Wor Pra18, 487.pdf](2008\Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra18,%20487.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The current study seeks to provide estimates of the adequacy of journal coverage in the Social Work Abstracts (SWA) database. Method: A total of 23 journals listed in the Journal Citation Reports social work category during the 1997 to 2005 period were selected for study. Issue-level coverage estimates were obtained for SWA and PsycINFO, the comparison database. Results: Both databases provided less than optimal coverage of social work journals, and SWA performed significantly worse than did PsycINFO. Both databases provided better coverage of National Association of Social Workers (NASW) Press journals than non-NASW Press journals. Conclusion: The results provide evidence of substantial deficits in SWA that merit serious concern.

Keywords: Adequacy, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Care, Citation, Comparison, Concern, Coverage, Database, Databases, Empirically Based Practice, Estimates, Evidence, Evidence-Based Practice, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Listed, Literature Review, Meta-Analysis, Psycinfo, Publication, Social, Social Work, Social Work Journals, Social-Work, SWA, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Work

? Holden, G., Rosenberg, G., Barker, K. and Lioi, J. (2010), Research on social work practice a bibliometric evaluation of the first decade. *Research on Social Work Practice*, **20** (1), 11-20.

Full Text: [2009\Res Soc Wor Pra20, 11.pdf](2009\Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra20,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This article describes a bibliometric analysis of articles appearing in the journal Research on Social Work Practice (RSWP). Method: Descriptive and predictive analyses for the sample of 322 articles are presented. Results: The typical RSWP article was 15 pages long, had two authors and 28 references, and was cited for the first time 2 years after publication. The typical article was cited in two different years and for a total of three times during the publication year and six subsequent years. The overall sample of articles received a total of 1,139 citations during the year of publication and subsequent 6 years. Additional subsample analyses are presented. Conclusion: Articles published during RSWP’s first decade had an impact.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, Editorial-Board, Impact, Journal Editorial, Miami Statement, Multiple Authorship, Practice Evaluation, Productivity, Program Evaluation, Psychology, Publication, Publication, Research, Scholarship, Social Work Journals, Sociology of Science, Web-of-Science

? Hodge, D.R. and Lacasse, J.R. (2011), Evaluating journal quality: Is the h-Index a better measure than impact factors? *Research on Social Work Practice*, **21** (2), 222-230.

Full Text: [2011\Res Soc Wor Pra21, 222.pdf](2011\Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra21,%20222.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study evaluates the utility of a new measure-the h-Index-that may provide a more valid approach to evaluating journal quality in the social work profession. Method: H-Index values are compared with Thomson ISI 5-year impact factors and expert opinion. Results: As hypothesized, the h-Index correlates highly with ISI 5-year impact factors; but exhibits closer agreement with expert opinion, particularly with high familiarity disciplinary journals. Conclusions: This evidence of convergent and discriminatory validity suggests that the h-Index may have some utility in assessing social work journals. Notable advantages of the h-Index include its compatibility with the profession’s applied research culture and its ability to be used with essentially all journals in which social workers publish.

Keywords: Approach, Assessing, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Citation, Correlates, Culture, Evidence, Expert Opinion, Faculty Publication Project, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factors, ISI, Journal, Journal Quality, Journals, Mar, Perceptions, Productivity, Profession, Quality, Research, Science, Scopus, Social, Social Work Journals, Social-Work Journals, Utility, Validity, Web, Work

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Full Text: [2011\Res Soc Wor Pra21, 599.pdf](2011\Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra21,%20599.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This article reports the first estimated h-Index values for social work faculty. Methods: Multiple raters blindly assessed two samples of faculty (1) tenure-track faculty at institutions listed in the U.S. News and World Report top 10 (n = 337) and (2) tenure-track editorial board members of 5 highly ranked social work journals (n = 215). Results: Intraclass correlation coefficients for h-Index values among the multiple raters ranged from .83 to .92, indicating good reliability. For faculty at top 10 institutions, mean estimated h-Index values were 3.97 (SD = 2.87) for assistant professors; 8.59 (SD = 3.72) for associate professors; and 16.14 (SD = 8.35) for full professors. Values for editorial board members were generally similar. Conclusions: These are the first such published data; further research is needed.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Evidence-Based Practice, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Information, Journals, Methods, Productivity, Publication, Quantitative, Research, Science, Scientists

? McFadden, P., Taylor, B.J., Campbell, A. and McQuilkin, J. (2012), Systematically identifying relevant research: Case study on child protection social workers’ resilience. *Research on Social Work Practice*, **22** (6), 626-636.

Full Text: [2012\Res Soc Wor Pra22, 626.pdf](2012/Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra22,%20626.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The development of a consolidated knowledge base for social work requires rigorous approaches to identifying relevant research. Method: The quality of 10 databases and a web search engine were appraised by systematically searching for research articles on resilience and burnout in child protection social workers. Results: Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) had greatest sensitivity, each retrieving more than double than any other database. PsycINFO and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL) had highest precision. Google Scholar had modest sensitivity and good precision in relation to the first 100 items. SSCI, Google Scholar, MEDLINE, and CINAHL retrieved the highest number of hits not retrieved by any other database. Conclusion: A range of databases is required for even modestly comprehensive searching. Advanced database searching methods are being developed but the profession requires greater standardization of terminology to assist in information retrieval.

Keywords: Abstracts, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Burnout, Care, Child, Citation, Database, Databases, Development, Engine, Evidence-Based Practice, First, Google, Google Scholar, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Storage and Retrieval, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, MEDLINE, Methods, Nov, Overlap, Precision, Profession, Protection, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Recall, Research, Resilience, Review Literature As Topic, Reviews, Searches, Sensitivity, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Standardization, Systematic Literature Searching, Terminology, Web, Work

? Martínez, M.A., Cobo, M.J., Herrera, M. and Herrera-Viedma, E. (2015), Analyzing the scientific evolution of social work using science mapping. *Research on Social Work Practice*, **25** (2), 257-277.

Full Text: [2015\Res Soc Wor Pra25, 257.pdf](2015/Res%20Soc%20Wor%20Pra25,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This article reports the first science mapping analysis of the social work field, which shows its conceptual structure and scientific evolution. Methods: Science Mapping Analysis Software Tool, a bibliometric science mapping tool based on co-word analysis and h-index, is applied using a sample of 18,794 research articles published from 1930 to 2012 in 25 main social work journals indexed in the Journal Citation Reports of the Web of Science. Results: Published research social work field concentrated in eight main thematic areas: children, social services, health care, violence, women, HIV/AIDS, social workers, and education. HIV/AIDS and violence have recently attracted the interest of the social word scientific community, while the rest are classical thematic areas that still attract the interest and efforts of the researchers. Conclusion: This conceptual and empirical analysis shows how research themes have evolved in social work.

Keywords: 1st Decade, Analysis, Article, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Care, Children, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Community, Disciplinary Journals, Education, Evolution, Field, First, Foster-Care, From, Google-Scholar, H Index, H-Index, H-Index, Health, Health Care, HIV, AIDS, Information Discovering, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Mapping, Mar, Methods, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Research Themes, Researchers, Results, Science, Science Mapping, Science Mapping Analysis, Scientific Community, Services, Social, Social Work, Social Work Journals, Software, Structure, Thematic Evolution, Tool, Violence, Web, Web Of Science, Women, Work

# Title: Research Strategies

Full Journal Title: [Research Strategies](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=07343310)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0734-3310

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Hovde, K. (2000), Check the citation: Library instruction and student paper bibliographies. *Research Strategies*, **17** (1), 3-9.

Full Text: [2000\Res Str17, 3.pdf](2000\Res%20Str17,%203.pdf)

Abstract: This article investigates the potential value of bibliometric analysis of student research paper bibliographies to assess student behavior in terms of skills and resources addressed in instruction sessions. References from 109 freshman English papers were analyzed to determine the type of work cited, the origin of the citation, and the characteristics of cited journal titles. It is suggested that student paper bibliographies provide a flexible, non-invasive, time-efficient assessment forum for the documentation of student library use.

Keywords: Bibliographies, Student Research Paper, Library Instruction, Bibliometric Analysis

# Title: Research in the Teaching of English

Full Journal Title: Research in the Teaching of English

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shi, L. (2011), Common knowledge, learning, and citation practices in university writing. *Research in the Teaching of English*, **45** (3), 308-334.

Abstract: The present study is based on interviews of students (n=48) and instructors (n=27) from various disciplines in a North American research university and explores participants’ comments on examples of some students’ unacknowledged texts appropriated and drawn from published sources, classroom learning, or unidentified prior reading. Although many participants agreed that sources for some of these appropriated texts should be cited, they were split in their views about others. Chi-Square values on the frequencies of these citation choices suggested complexity and high variability within groups of participants. In explaining their judgments, participants expressed various grounds for citation in relation to the notion of common knowledge, the audience effect, and the role of memory. The study suggests that motivations and considerations that might lead to citing or not citing are not apparent or subject to a consensus among people who share the same expertise, status, or language and cultural background.

Keywords: Citation, Knowledge, Learning, Memory, Plagiarism, Research, Students, University

# Title: Research Technology Management

Full Journal Title: Research Technology Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

(2003), Invisible Advantage: How intangibles are driving business performance. *Research Technology Management*, **46** (1), 62-65.

Full Text: [2003\Res Tec Man46, 62.pdf](2003\Res%20Tec%20Man46,%2062.pdf)

# Title: Research Trends

Full Journal Title: Research Trends

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 2213-4441

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre27, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre27,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre27, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre27,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre27, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre27,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre27, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre27,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre31, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre31,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre31, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre31,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre31, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre31,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre31, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre31,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre31, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre31,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre31, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre31,%201.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Res Tre31, 1.pdf](2012/Res%20Tre31,%201.pdf)

# Title: Researches in Library Science

Full Journal Title: [Researches in Library Science](http://e45.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=TSSS&NaviLink=%e5%9b%be%e4%b9%a6%e9%a6%86%e5%ad%a6%e7%a0%94%e7%a9%b6)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1001-0424

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

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Full Text: [2007\Res Lib Sci4, 71.pdf](2007\Res%20Lib%20Sci4,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometrics is a type of research method used in Library and Information Science, and it plays an important role in constructing the academic system of Library and Information Science. Undergraduate Bibliometric teaching should not be weakened but enhanced. The paper focused on the plan of Bibliometric teaching reform and its practice in Fujian Normal University.

Keywords: Bibliometrics Teaching Reform Undergraduate Teaching

Notes: UUniversity

? Sun, Q.G. (2007), Bibliometric analysis of the research on information literacy education in university libraries. *Researches in Library Science*, **1**, 99-101+85.

Full Text: [2007\Res Lib Sci4, 99.pdf](2007\Res%20Lib%20Sci4,%2099.pdf)

Abstract: Information Literacy as an important function of university libraries has been increasingly acknowledged and studied. With the literature included in VIP Chinese Science & Technology Journal Database as the object of study, bibliometrics as the method of study, and with consideration to the content of these literature, the current status of research on information literacy education carried out by university libraries is analyzed from such aspects as literature growth, author and subjects of literature, etc...

Keywords: University Library Information Literacy VIP Chinese Science & Technology Journal Database Bibliometrics

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Full Text: [2007\Res Lib Sci4, 68.pdf](2007\Res%20Lib%20Sci4,%2068.pdf)

Abstract: By means of bibliometric methods, the papers on OPAC issued in correlative Chinese periodicals are quantitatively analyzed on content in terms of time, space and subject distribution. This paper studies some problems existing in Native country and the development on OPAC is also discussed.

Keywords: OPAC Research Document Content Analysis

# Title: Researches in Medical Education

Full Journal Title: [Researches in Medical Education](http://e45.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=YXJT&NaviLink=%e5%8c%bb%e5%ad%a6%e6%95%99%e8%82%b2%e6%8e%a2%e7%b4%a2)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? He, X.C. and Xiang, Y.B. (2007), Bibliometric analysis of laboratory education in basic medicine. *Researches in Medical Education*, **6** (4), 320-323.

Full Text: [2007\Res Med Edu6, 320.pdf](2007\Res%20Med%20Edu6,%20320.pdf)

Abstract: We searched the papers about laboratory education in China Scientific Journal Database (CSJD) and China Journal Full-text Database (CJFD), and carried out the bibliometric analysis on these papers in order to understand the current status and trend of laboratory education in basic medicine in China, improve the teaching quality and provide reference to the reform and construction of laboratory education in basic medicine.

Keywords: Medicine, Laboratory Course, Bibliometrics

# Title: Respiratory Care

Full Journal Title: Respiratory Care

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Anders, M.E. and Evans, D.P. (2010), Comparison of PUBMED and Google Scholar literature searches. *Respiratory Care*, **55** (5), 578-583.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Literature searches are essential to evidence-based respiratory care. To conduct literature searches, respiratory therapists rely on search engines to retrieve information, but there is a dearth of literature on the comparative efficiencies of search engines for researching clinical questions in respiratory care. OBJECTIVE: To compare PUBMED and Google Scholar search results for clinical topics in respiratory care to that of a benchmark. METHODS: We performed literature searches with PUBMED and Google Scholar, on 3 clinical topics. In PUBMED we used the Clinical Queries search filter. In Google Scholar we used the search filters in the Advanced Scholar Search option. We used the reference list of a related Cochrane Collaboration evidence-based systematic review as the benchmark for each of the search results. We calculated recall (sensitivity) and precision (positive predictive value) with 2 x 2 contingency tables. We compared the results with the chi-square test of independence and Fisher’s exact test. RESULTS: PUBMED and Google Scholar had similar recall for both overall search results (71% vs 69%) and full-text results (43% vs 51%). PUBMED had better precision than Google Scholar for both overall search results (13% vs 0.07%, P < .001) and full-text results (8% vs 0.05%, P < .001). CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest that PUBMED searches with the Clinical Queries filter are more precise than with the Advanced Scholar Search in Google Scholar for respiratory care topics. PUBMED appears to be more practical to conduct efficient, valid searches for informing evidence-based patient-care protocols, for guiding the care of individual patients, and for educational purposes.

Keywords: Care, Cochrane, Cochrane Reviews, Collaboration, Google Scholar, Information, Information Storage and Retrieval, Literature, Medicine, Metaanalyses, Performance, Pubmed, Respiratory, Respiratory Care, Review, Scopus, Sensitivity, Strategies, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Topics, Web-of-Science

? Dasenbrook, E.C., Needham, D.M., Brower, R.G. and Fan, E. (2011), Higher PEEP in patients with acute lung injury: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Respiratory Care*, **56** (5), 568-575.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Studies of ventilation strategies that included higher PEEP in patients with acute lung injury (ALI) or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) have yielded conflicting results. OBJECTIVE: To determine whether higher PEEP during volume-limited and pressure-limited ventilation is associated with 28-day mortality or barotrauma rates in patients with ALI/ARDS. METHODS: We searched MEDLINE, CENTRAL, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, and the bibliographies of retrieved papers to identify randomized controlled trials that compared higher and lower PEEP in adult patients with ALI/ARDS who were already receiving volume-limited or pressure-limited ventilation. Two of us independently abstracted study-level data, including study design, patient characteristics, study methods, intervention, and main results. We pooled the study-level data with a random-effects model, unless heterogeneity was low (I(2) < 50%), in which case we used a fixed-effects model. The primary outcome was 28-day mortality. RESULTS: Four randomized trials (2,360 participants) were evaluated. Higher PEEP had a nonsignificant trend toward lower 28-day mortality (pooled relative risk 0.90, 95% CI 0.79-1.02). There was no difference in barotrauma between the 2 groups (pooled relative risk 1.17, 95% CI 0.90-1.52). Two studies reported an adjusted hospital death rate, and the pooled results of sensitivity analysis with those adjusted rates were identical to those of the unadjusted analysis. CONCLUSIONS: In 4 recent studies that used volume-limited or pressure-limited ventilation in ALI/ARDS patients, higher PEEP was not associated with significantly different short-term mortality or barotrauma. This study does not support the routine use of higher PEEP in patients with ALI/ARDS.

Keywords: Acute, Acute Lung Injury, Adult, Analysis, Definitions, Design, Detecting Clinically Sound, Distress, Embase, End-Expiratory Pressure, Hospital, Injury, Intervention, Mechanical Ventilation, Mechanical Ventilation, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Model, Mortality, Optimal Search Strategies, Outcome, Outcomes, Papers, Primary, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recruitment, Relative Risk, Respiratory, Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Respiratory-Distress-Syndrome, Review, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tidal Volumes, Trend, Web of Science

? Singh, B., Tiwari, A.K., Singh, K., Singh, S.K., Ahmed, A., Erwin, P.J. and Franco, P.M. (2014), beta(2) Agonist for the treatment of acute lung injury: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Respiratory Care*, **59** (2), 288-296.

Full Text: 2014\Res Car59, 288.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The use of beta(2) agonist as an intervention for acute lung injury (ALI) and ARDS patients is controversial, so we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of the published randomized controlled trials of using beta(2) agonists to improve outcomes (mortality and ventilator free days) among patients with ALI/ARDS. METHODS: A comprehensive search of 7 major databases (Ovid MEDLINE In-Process and other non-indexed citations, Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid EMBASE, Ovid Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Ovid Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Web of Science, and Scopus) for randomized controlled trials using beta(2) agonists for ALI from their origin to March 2013 was conducted. The effect size was measured by relative risk for dichotomous outcomes, and mean difference for continuous outcomes, with 95% CI. The statistical heterogeneity between the studies was assessed with the Cochran Q test and I-2 statistic. The heterogeneity of > 50% was considered significant for the analysis. The Cochrane risk of bias tool was used to ascertain the quality of the included studies. RESULTS: Out of 219 studies screened, 3 randomized controlled trials reported mortality and ventilator-free days, in 646 ALL! ARDS subjects. of the 646 subjects, 334 (51.7%) received beta(2) agonist and 312 (48.3%) received placebo. There was no significant decrease in 28-day mortality or hospital mortality in the beta(2)-agonist group: relative risk 1.04, 95% CI 0.50-2.16, and relative risk 1.22, 95% CI 0.95-1.56, respectively. The ventilator-free days and organ-failure-free days were significantly lower for the ALI subjects who received beta(2) agonists: mean difference -2.19 days (95% CI -3.68 to -1.99 d) and mean difference -2.04 days (95% CI -3.74 to -0.35 d), respectively. CONCLUSIONS: In subjects with ALI/ARDS, beta(2) agonists were not only nonbeneficial in improving the survival, but were harmful and increased morbidity (reduced organ-failure-free days and ventilator-free days). The current evidence discourages the use of beta(2) agonist in ALI/ARDS patients. (International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews, http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero, 2012:CRD42012002616.).

Keywords: Acute Lung Injury, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Ali, Almitrine Bismesylate, Analysis, ARDS, Background, Beta(2) Agonist, Beta(2)-Adrenergic Agonists, Bias, Citations, Conclusions, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Database, Databases, Effect Size, Embase, Evidence, Fluid Clearance, Gas-Exchange, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Injury, Intervention, Lung, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Multicenter, Origin, Outcomes, Patients, Placebo, Pulmonary-Edema, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relative Risk, Respiratory-Distress-Syndrome, Review, Risk, Salbutamol, Science, Scopus, Size, Survival, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Ventilator-Free Days, Web of Science

# Title: Respiratory Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Respiratory Medicine](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7138&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=d06e13bae5ba4b5b3c02ba251d179c02)

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ISSN: 0954-6111

Issues/Year: 12

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 1.496, /

Respiratory System: Impact Factor 1.496, /

? Roig, M. and Reid, W.D. (2009), Electrical stimulation and peripheral muscle function in COPD: A systematic review. *Respiratory Medicine*, **103** (4), 485-495.

Full Text: [2009\Res Med103, 485.pdf](2009/Res%20Med103,%20485.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (CCPD) can lead to peripheral muscle atrophy and weakness. Electrical stimulation (ES) is commonly used to improve muscle function and structure. The purpose of this systematic review is to determine the effect of ES on muscle function, muscle size, fibre characteristics and exercise performance in patients with COPD. Methods: A search was performed in seven electronic databases (Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, PUBMED, CINAHL, EMBASE, SPORTDiscus, Web of Science, PEDro). Inclusion criteria were: (1) randomized controlled trials (RCTs), (2) on CCPD patients, (3) investigating a defined protocol of ES applied to the lower extremities, (4) analysing at least one main outcome, (5) full text available. Two reviewers extracted the data and evaluated the methodological quality of the studies using the PEDro scale. Results: The initial search yielded 167 abstracts, of which five RCTs met the inclusion criteria. The mean (SD) methodological quality of the studies was 6.2 +/- 1.3 out of 10. Meta-analyses of three studies showed significant increases in muscle torque and walk distance in the ES groups compared to values in the control, sham or other treatment groups. Measures of muscle size revealed equivocal evidence. Patients with less severe COPD tended to show less improvement. Conclusions: The modest effect sizes after ES, small n, and small number of studies provide weak evidence for the effectiveness of ES to improve lower limb muscle function in COPD patients. Further study should elucidate the optimal parameters for ES protocols and selection criteria for responders and non-responders. (c) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Cochrane, Control, Copd, Databases, Disease, Effectiveness, Electrical Stimulation, Exercise, Exercise Tolerance, Lead, Mechanisms, Methods, Muscle Atrophy, Muscle Dysfunction, Muscle Strength, Myopathy, Neuromuscular Adaptations, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Outcome, Protein-Synthesis, Protocol, Quadriceps Strength, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Review, Science, Skeletal-Muscle, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Unit Recruitment Order, Voluntary, Web of Science

? Stoilkova, A., Janssen, D.J.A. and Wouters, E.F.M. (2013), Educational programmes in COPD management interventions: A systematic review. *Respiratory Medicine*, **107** (11), 1637-1650.

Full Text: [2013\Res Med107, 1637.pdf](2013/Res%20Med107,%201637.pdf)

Abstract: Background: According to practice guidelines, educational programmes for patients with COPD should address several educational topics. Which topics are incorporated in the existing programmes remains unclear. Objectives: To delineate educational topics integrated in current COPD management interventions; and to examine strengths, weaknesses, and methods of delivery of the educational programmes. Data sources: A systematic literature search was performed using MEDLINE/PubMed, Cochrane Central Registry of Controlled Clinical Trials, and Web of Science. The authors of included studies were contacted for additional information. Study selection: Studies that contained educational programmes incorporated in COPD management interventions were included. Data extraction: Data were extracted using a pre-designed data form. The Reach, Efficacy, Adoption, Implementation and Maintenance (RE-AIM) framework was used for evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the programmes. Data synthesis: In total, 81 articles, describing 67 interventions were included. The majority (53.8%) of the studies incorporated 10 or more educational topics. The following topics were frequently addressed: smoking cessation (80.0%); medication (76.9%); exercise (72.3%); breathing strategies (70.8%); exacerbations (69.2%); and stress management (67.7%). Printed material and/or brochure (90.5%) and demonstrations and practice (73.8%), were the predominant tool and method, respectively. Nurses (75.8%), physicians (37.9%) and physiotherapists (34.8%) were the most involved healthcare professionals. Conclusions: Heterogeneity and wide variation in the content and the method of delivery of educational interventions were present. Alignment between educational topics incorporated in the existing programmes and those recommended by the COPD guidelines, involvement of various professionals and combined use of methods should be emphasised. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Authors, Cardiology, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Clinical Trials, Co, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Data, Delivery, Educational Topics, Efficacy, England, Exercise, Extraction, Framework, Guidelines, Implementation, Information, Information Needs Questionnaire, Interventions, Literature, Literature Search, London, Management, Method of Delivery, Methods, Nov, Nurses, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Patient Education, Patient Education, Patient Engagement, Patients, Physicians, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Programmes, Pulmonary Rehabilitation, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rehabilitation Program, Respiratory Health Worker, Review, Rights, Science, Selection, Self-Management, Self-Management, Smoking, Smoking-Cessation, Sources, Stress, Synthesis, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? van Boven, J.F.M., Chavannes, N.H., van der Molen, T., Rutten-van Molken, M.P.M.H., Postnna, M.J. and Vegter, S. (2014), Clinical and economic impact of non-adherence in COPD: A systematic review. *Respiratory Medicine*, **108** (1), 103-113.

Full Text: 2014\Res Med108, 103.pdf

Abstract: Background: Medication for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) has shown to substantially reduce symptoms and slow progression of disease. However, non-adherence to medication is common and associated with worsened clinical and economic outcomes. Objective: The objective of this study was to perform a systematic review of published literature to assess the impact of non-adherence to COPD medication on clinical and economic outcomes. Methods: A search in PubMed and Web of Science databases was conducted of original studies published from database inception to 2012. Studies must report on the association between adherence to COPD medication and outcomes, published in English in peer-reviewed journals and full texts needed to be available. Results: Twelve full articles were included in the review. Most studies were retrospective database studies. Seven studies reported on the association between adherence and clinical outcomes, two on mortality, three on costs, four on quality of life and one on work productivity. Results indicated a clear association between adherence and both clinical and economic outcomes. Evidence from studies revealed increased hospitalizations, mortality, quality of life and loss of productivity among non-adherent patients. Conclusion: This review revealed a clear association between non-adherence to COPD medication and worsened clinical and economic outcomes making non-adherent patients a priority for cost-effective interventions. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adherence, Association, Asthma, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Copd, Cost-Effective, Costs, Database, Databases, Diabetes-Mellitus, Disease, Economic, Economics, English, Evidence, Fluticasone, Health-Status, Hospitalization, Impact, Interventions, Journals, Life, Literature, Medication Adherence, Methods, Mortality, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Outcomes, Patient Adherence, Patients, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Population, Productivity, Progression, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Work

# Title: Respirology

Full Journal Title: Respirology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Respirology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Respirology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tam, W.W.S., Wong, E.L.Y., Wong, F.C.Y. and Hui, D.S.C. (2013), Citation classics: Top 50 cited articles in ‘respiratory system’. *Respirology*, **18** (1), 71-81.

Full Text: [2013\Respirology18, 71.pdf](2013/Respirology18,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: Identifying citation classics in the field is one of the key methodologies used to conduct a systematic evaluation of research performance. The objective of this study was to determine the most frequently cited articles published in journals that are placed under the ‘respiratory system’ subject category (Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Journal Citation Reports) and to compare them with the most frequently cited respiratory-related articles published in any journal, regardless of subject category. The authors utilized the ISI Journal Citation Reports: Science Edition 2010 database in April 2012 to determine the most frequently cited articles by respiratory system subject category and by respiratory-related keywords. The top 50 most-cited articles were identified in each category and evaluated according to various characteristics. The majority of these papers originated from the United States. The median numbers of citations for the top 50 cited articles stratified by respiratory system subject category and respiratory-related keywords were 841.5 and 2701, respectively. Half of the top 50 cited articles identified by respiratory-related keywords were published in general medical or basic science journals, whereas only three out of these were published in journals under the respiratory system subject category in ISI Journal Citation Reports. In summary, respiratory-related articles published in general medical or science journals attracted more citations than those published in the specific respiratory journals.

Keywords: Authors, Cancer Statistics, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Classics, Citations, Classics, Critical-Care Medicine, Cystic-Fibrosis Gene, Database, Evaluation, Evaluation Study, Field, General, Inadequate Antimicrobial Treatment, Innovative Therapies, Institute For Scientific Information, ISI, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Lung-Cancer, Medical, Methodologies, Nitric-Oxide, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Occupational-Medicine, Papers, Performance, Publication, Quality-Of-Life, Research, Research Performance, Respiratory System, Review Literature As Topic, Science, Science Journals, United States

? Ye, W., Hu, Y.J., Zhang, R.F. and Ying, K.J. (2014), Diagnostic value of the soluble triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells-1 in lower respiratory tract infections: A meta-analysis. *Respirology*, **19** (4), 501-507.

Full Text: [2014\Respirology19, 501.pdf](2014/Respirology19,%20501.pdf)

Abstract: The soluble triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells-1 (sTREM-1) is a promising diagnostic marker for many types of infections. A bivariate meta-analysis was performed to evaluate its diagnostic value for lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI). We searched PubMed, Cochrane Library and Web of Science (from January 1966 to August 2013) for all trials assessing diagnostic value of sTREM-1 for LRTI. The pooled sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio(PLR), negative likelihood ratio(NLR), diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), the area under summary receiver operator characteristic (SROC) curve and the Q\* were calculated. Thirteen studies with 1138 patients were included in our meta-analysis. The pooled sensitivity and specificity of sTREM-1 for diagnosis of LRTI was 0.84 and 0.77. The PLR, NLR and DOR were 3.6, 0.21 and 17. The area under SROC curve was 0.88 and the Q\* was 0.82. The univariate meta-regression analysis demonstrated that the assay method for sTREM-1 significantly affected sensitivity for LRTI. The Q\* of sTREM-1 for diagnosis of community-acquired LRTI was 0.82, and the area under SROC curve was 0.88. The Q\* of sTREM-1 in diagnosis of hospital-acquired LRTI was 0.83, and the area under SROC curve was 0.90. The Q\* of sTREM-1 for distinguishing culture-positive LRTI from culture-negative diseases was 0.79, and the area under SROC curve was 0.86. Current evidence suggests that sTREM-1 is an accurate marker of LRTI. The overall diagnostic value of sTREM-1 for LRTI, community-acquired LRTI and hospital-acquired LRTI is similar.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessing, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Test, Diseases, Evidence, Fluid, Infections, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection, Lung, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pleural Effusion, Procalcitonin, Pubmed, Science, Sensitivity, Sepsis, Soluble Triggering Receptor Expressed On Myeloid Cells-1, Specificity, Trem-1, Value, Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia, Web Of Science

? Trisolini, R., Lazzari Agli, L., Tinelli, C., De Silvestri, A., Scotti, V. and Patelli, M. (2015), Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration for diagnosis of sarcoidosis in clinically unselected study populations. *Respirology*, **20** (2), 226-234.

Full Text: [2015\Respirology20, 226.pdf](2015/Respirology20,%20226.pdf)

Abstract: Literature suggests that ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) has excellent performance characteristics for diagnosis of sarcoidosis. However, many authors challenge the external validity of EBUS-TBNA results, as most studies were performed in referral centres by highly experienced investigators, and included populations with very high sarcoidosis prevalence. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to estimate the role of EBUS-TBNA for diagnosis of sarcoidosis in studies enrolling consecutive patients with lymphadenopathy detected at imaging studies, regardless of the suspected underlying clinical aetiology. The Pubmed, Embase, Cinahl, Web of Science and Cochrane Library databases were screened to identify the pertinent literature. Quality of eligible studies was assessed by Quality Assessment, Data Abstraction and Synthesis-2 criteria. Pooled diagnostic yield, sensitivity and specificity were calculated, and a summary receiver operating characteristic curve was constructed. Subgroup analysis was planned to identify possible sources of study heterogeneity. Fourteen studies, collectively involving 2097 patients, fulfilled eligibility criteria. The median prevalence of sarcoidosis was 15%. EBUS-TBNA had a pooled diagnostic yield of 0.79 (standard deviation, 0.24), a pooled sensitivity of 0.84 (95% confidence interval (CI), 0.79-0.88) and a pooled specificity of 1.00 (95% CI, 0.99-1.00). Only subgroup analysis exploring the influence of study design seemed to influence the observed inter-study heterogeneity for sensitivity, retrospective studies showing worst sensitivity than prospective ones. The results of EBUS-TBNA for diagnosis of sarcoidosis in clinically unselected populations are excellent and compare favourably with published results from studies conducted in selected populations. High-quality trials would be needed to evaluate factors possibly explaining the observed heterogeneity in sensitivity.

Keywords: Aetiology, Analysis, Aspiration, Assessment, Authors, Bronchoscopy, Challenge, Characteristics, Clinical, Confidence, Constructed, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Ebus-Tbna, Efficacy, Endobronchial Ultrasound-Guided Transbronchial Needle Aspiration, Experience, Factors, From, Heterogeneity, Imaging, Influence, Interval, Interventional Technique, Italy, Literature, Lymph-Nodes, Mediastinal Lymphadenopathy, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Performance, Populations, Prevalence, Prospective, Pulmonary Sarcoidosis, Quality, R, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Retrospective, Retrospective Studies, Review, Role, Sarcoidosis, Science, Sensitivity, Sources, Specificity, Stage-I, Standard, Study Design, Suspected Sarcoidosis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Validity, Web, Web Of Science, Yield

# Title: Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience

Full Journal Title: Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience

ISO Abbreviated Title: Restor. Neurol. Neurosci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Restor Neurol Neuros

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Language: English

Publisher: IOS Press

Publisher Address: Nieuwe Hemweg 6B, 1013 BG Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Neurosciences: Impact Factor 0.836, 155/197 (2001)

Notes: TTopic

? Berger, E., Leven, F., Pirente, N., Bouillon, B. and Neugebauer, E. (1999), Quality of life after traumatic brain injury: A systematic review of the literature. *Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience*, **14** (2-3), 93-102.

Abstract: In modern industrial countries traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a common sequel after different kinds of accidents especially amongst young male adults. Apart from medical and economic consequences Quality of Life (QoL) after TBI becomes increasingly important in outcome assessment, Besides the classical domains of QoL (physical, psychological, social) cognitive impairments are playing an important role especially for TBI patients.

In 1991 the Meran conference set important standards and formulated basic guidelines for defining and measuring QoL in surgery, but a special index for TBI patients has not yet been developed. Instead, QoL research concentrates on physical, medical, psychological and social problems only.

Based on the existing QoL concept extended by the cognitive aspect it was the aim of this review to give an overview about the recent QoL research in TBI patients since 1991.

Sixteen studies in TBI patients mentioning at least 2 domains of QoL (physical, psychological, social, cognitive) were published since 1991. Five of them considered all 4 domains of QoL. All studies except of one dealt with psychological and social problems. Only half of the studies considered cognitive impairments. Four studies tried to define QoL, but none of them included the cognitive component. There was no consensus regarding the definition and the choice of measurement instrument for QoL after TBI.

This review of 16 studies considering outcome and QoL after TBI confirms that a homogenous and clinically relevant QoL concept for this group of patients is still missing. Further research in TBI patients should include all 4 domains of QoL.

Keywords: Brain Injuries, Quality of Life, Head Injury, Severe Head-Injury, of-Life, Social Support, Follow-up, Surgery, Impact, Scale, Rehabilitation, Outcomes, Coma

? Tai, C.F., Roppolo, J.R. and de Groat, W.C. (2006), Spinal reflex control of micturition after spinal cord injury. *Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience*, **24** (2), 69-78.

Abstract: Purpose: This review summarizes possible spinal reflexes involved in micturition control as well as Current treatments for lower urinary tract dysfunction after spinal cord injury (SCI) in an effort to further promote the development of new treatments for people with SCI. Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted on the MEDLINE database, and on the Web of Science. Results: After SCI normal functions of the lower urinary tract are lost. The detrusor contracts frequently even at a small bladder volume, which results in urinary incontinence. In addition, the hyperactive bladder can not empty well because the urethral sphincter contracts simultaneously with the bladder (detrusor sphincter dyssynergia), which results in a large residual volume of urine. The malfunction of the lower urinary tract after SCI is caused by remaining and newly emerged bladder and urethral sphincter spinal reflexes. Current treatments have either limited Success or troublesome side effects, and many new treatments are under development. Conclusions: In order to restore the functions of the lower urinary tract after SCI, efforts should be directed at re-establishing the coordination between the spinal reflex control of bladder and urethral sphincter using either pharmacological or neurophysiological approaches.

Keywords: Anterior Root Stimulator, Bladder, Control, Detrusor Hyperreflexia, Development, Dorsal Gray Commissure, Electrical Stimulation, External Urethral Sphincter, Incontinence, Injury, Intravaginal Electrical-Stimulation, Literature, Lower Urinary Tract, Methods, Neurogenic Bladder Dysfunction, Normal, Propagated Action-Potentials, Pudendal Nerve, Review, Sacral Nerve-Stimulation, SCI, Science, Spinal Cord Injury, Spinal Reflex, Systematic, Term-Follow-Up, Tract, Urethra, Urethral Sphincter, Urinary Incontinence, Urine, Web of Science

# Title: Resuscitation

Full Journal Title: Resuscitation

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JCR Abbreviated Title: Resuscitation

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Journal Country/Territory: Ireland

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Publisher Address: Customer Relations Manager, Bay 15, Shannon Industrial Estate Co, Clare, Ireland

Subject Categories:

Critical Care Medicine: Impact Factor 1.774, / (2001)

Emergency Medicine: Impact Factor 1.774, / (2001)

? McNeill, G. and Bryden, D. (2013), Do either early warning systems or emergency response teams improve hospital patient survival? A systematic review. *Resuscitation*, **84** (12), 1652-1667.

Full Text: [2013\Resuscitation84, 1652.pdf](2013/Resuscitation84,%201652.pdf)

Abstract: Background: For critical care to be effective it must have a system in place to achieve optimal care for the deteriorating ward patient. Objectives: To systematically review the available literature to assess whether either early warning systems or emergency response teams improve hospital survival. In the event of there being a lack of evidence regarding hospital survival, secondary outcome measures were considered (unplanned ICU admissions, ICU mortality, length of ICU stay, length of hospital stay, cardiac arrest rates). Methods: The Ovid Medline, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, Cochrane library and NHS databases were searched in September 2012 along with non-catalogued resources for papers examining the effect of early warning systems or emergency response teams on hospital survival. Inclusion criteria were original clinical trials and comparative studies in adult inpatients that assessed either an early warning system or emergency response team against any of the predefined outcome measures. Exclusion criteria were previous systematic reviews, non-English abstracts and studies incorporating paediatric data. Studies were arranged in to sections focusing on the following interventions: Early warning systems Single parameter systems -Aggregate weighted scoring systems (AWSS) Emergency response teams -Medical emergency teams -Multidisciplinary outreach services In each section an appraisal of the level of evidence and a recommendation has been made using the SIGN grading system. Results: 43 studies meeting the review criteria were identified and included for analysis. 2 studies assessed single parameter scoring systems and 4 addressed aggregate weighted scoring systems. A total of 20 studies examined medical emergency teams and 22 studies examined multidisciplinary outreach teams. Limitations: The exclusion of non English studies and those including paediatric patients does limit the applicability of this review. Conclusions: Much of the available evidence is of poor quality. It is clear that a ‘whole system’ approach should be adopted and that AWSS appear to be more effective than single parameter systems. The response to deterioration appears most effective when a clinician with critical care skills leads it. The need for service improvement differs between health care systems. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Analysis, Approach, Before-And-After, Cardiac Arrest, Cardiac Arrests, Cardiopulmonary Arrests, Care, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinician, Co, Controlled-Trial, Criteria, Critical Care, Critical Care Outreach, Critical-Care Outreach, Data, Databases, Early Warning Score, Early Warning System, Embase, Emergency, Emergency Response Team, England, Evidence, Health, Health Care, Hospital, Hospital Stay, House, ICU, Improvement, Inpatients, Intensive-Care, Interrupted Time-Series, Interventions, Ireland, Length, Literature, Measures, Medical, Medical Emergency, Medical Emergency Team, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Mortality, Multidisciplinary, Nhs, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Park, Patients, Quality, Rapid Response Team, Rates, Resources, Response, Results, Resuscitation, Review, Reviews, Rights, Risk-Factors, Science, Scoring Systems, Serious Adverse Events, Service, Services, Sign, Survival, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Systems, Web of Science

? Rudolph, S.S., Sorensen, M.K., Svane, C., Hesselfeldt, R. and Steinmetz, J. (2014), Effect of prehospital ultrasound on clinical outcomes of non-trauma patients-A systematic review. *Resuscitation*, **85** (1), 21-30.

Full Text: [2014\Resuscitation85, 21.pdf](2014/Resuscitation85,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Advances in technology have made prehospital ultrasound (US) examination available. Whether US in the prehospital setting can lead to improvement in clinical outcomes is yet unclear. Objective: The aim of this systematic review was to assess whether prehospital US improves clinical outcomes for non-trauma patients. Method: We conducted a systematic review on non-trauma patients who had an US examination performed in the prehospital setting. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the ISI Web of Science and the references of the included studies for additional relevant studies. We then performed a risk of bias analysis and descriptive data analysis. Results: We identified 1707 unique citations and included ten studies with a total of 1068 patients undergoing prehospital US examination. Included publications ranged from case series to non-randomized, descriptive studies, and all showed a high risk of bias. The large heterogeneity between the different studies made further statistical analysis impossible. Conclusion: There are currently no randomized, controlled studies on the use of US for non-trauma patients in the prehospital setting. The included studies were of large heterogeneity and all showed a high risk of bias. We were thus unable to assess the effect of prehospital US on clinical outcomes. However, consistent reports suggested that US may improve patient management with respect to diagnosis, treatment, and hospital referral. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bias, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Data, Data Analysis, Diagnosis, Effect, Embase, Examination, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Improvement, Ireland, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Lead, Management, Medline, Outcomes, Patients, Prehospital, Publications, Randomized, References, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Statistical Analysis, Systematic Review, Technology, Treatment, Ultrasound, US, Web of Science

? Miller, A.C., Rosati, S.F., Suffredini, A.F. and Schrump, D.S. (2014), A systematic review and pooled analysis of CPR-associated cardiovascular and thoracic injuries. *Resuscitation*, **85** (6), 724-731.

Full Text: [2014\Resuscitation85, 724.pdf](2014/Resuscitation85,%20724.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The incidence of thoracic injuries resulting from cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is not well characterized. We describe a case in which a CPR-associated atrial rupture was identified with ultrasound and successfully managed in the intensive care unit with a bedside thoracotomy and atrial repair. We then describe a systematic review with pooled data analysis of CPR-associated cardiovascular, pulmonary, pleural, and thoracic wall injuries. Data sources: PubMed, Scopus, EMBASE, and Web of Science were searched to identify relevant published studies. Unpublished studies were identified by searching the Australian and New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry, World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform, Cochrane Library, ClinicalTrials.gov, Current Controlled Trials, and Google. Study selection: Inclusion criteria for the pooled analysis were any clinical or autopsy study in which (a) patients underwent cardiopulmonary resuscitation, (b) chest compressions were administered either manually or with the assistance of active compression-decompression devices, and (c) autopsy or dedicated imaging assessments were conducted to identify complications. Exclusion criteria for the pooled analysis were pre-clinical studies, case reports and abstracts. Data extraction: Nine-hundred twenty-eight potentially relevant references were identified. Twenty-seven references met inclusion criteria. Data synthesis: A systematic review of the literature is provided with pooled data analysis. Conclusions: The incidence of reported CPR-associated cardiovascular and thoracic wall injuries varies widely. CPR with active compression-decompression devices has a higher reported incidence of cardiopulmonary injuries. Bedside ultrasound may be a useful adjunct to assess and risk-stratify patients to identify serious or life-threatening CPR-associated injuries. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Keywords: 2010 International Consensus, Acd-Cpr, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Analysis, Assessments, Australian, Automated Compression Devices, Autopsy, Basic Life-Support, Cardiac Injury, Cardiopulmonary, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Cardiovascular, Care, Case Reports, Chest Cardiac Massage, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complications, CPR, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Decompression Cardiopulmonary-Resuscitation, Embase, Extraction, Google, Health, Imaging, Incidence, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Ireland, Literature, Major Bleeding Complications, New Zealand, Patients, Pre-Clinical, Pubmed, Pulmonary-Embolism, References, Resuscitation, Review, Right-Ventricular Rupture, Rupture, Science, Scopus, Selection, Sources, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thoracic Injury, Thrombolytic Therapy, Ultrasound, Vascular Injury, Web Of Science, World Health Organization

? Dyson, K., Bray, J., Smith, K., Bernard, S. and Finn, J. (2014), A systematic review of the effect of emergency medical service practitioners’ experience and exposure to out-of-hospital cardiac arrest on patient survival and procedural performance. *Resuscitation*, **85** (9), 1134-1141.

Full Text: [2014\Resuscitation85, 1134.pdf](2014/Resuscitation85,%201134.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objective: Emergency medical service (EMS) practitioners’ experience and exposure to out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) and advanced life support (ALS) procedures could be an important factor in procedural success and patient survival. We systematically reviewed the literature to examine these associations. Methodology: We searched for publications using MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, CENTRAL and Web of Science. We included studies examining any type of EMS practitioner (e.g. paramedics, physicians) and OHCA patients of all ages and aetiologies. Two reviewers independently extracted data. Results: The search identified 1658 citations, of which 11 observational studies of variable quality were included. The majority of studies did not adjust for important confounding factors and reported across different EMS personnel structures. OHCA survival was not consistently associated with various definitions of career experience in three studies, or with previous OHCA exposure in another study. Endotracheal intubation (ETI) was the only ALS procedure examined. Successful ETI placement was associated with the previous number of ETIs performed in four of five studies, but not career experience in three of four studies. Only one study examined OHCA outcome, and reported an increase in survival to hospital discharge when practitioners had high ETI exposure. Conclusions: There is no clear evidence of an association with EMS practitioner career experience or exposure to OHCA cases and ALS procedures, with the exception of exposure to ETI and successful placement. However, most studies in this field had substantial risk of bias. Therefore, further studies are required before any definitive conclusions can be drawn. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 2010 International Consensus, Al, Association, Bias, Cardiac Arrest, Cardiopulmonary-Resuscitation, Cardiovascular Care Science, Citations, Clinical Competence, Compression Depth, Confounding, Data, Discharge, Embase, Emergency, Ems, Endotracheal Intubation, Evidence, Experience, Exposure, Field, Health-Care, Hospital, Intubation, Intubation Success Rates, Ireland, Liaison Committee, Life, Life Support, Literature, Medical, Medline, Methodology, Observational, Observational Studies, Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest, Outcome, Paramedic Experience, Patients, Performance, Personnel, Physicians, Placement, Prehospital Endotracheal Intubation, Procedure, Procedures, Publications, Quality, Results, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Risk, Science, Service, Success, Support, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment Recommendations, Web Of Science

? Hawkes, G.A., Kelleher, J., Ryan, C.A. and Dempsey, E.M. (2014), A review of carbon dioxide monitoring in preterm newborns in the delivery room. *Resuscitation*, **85** (10), 1315-1319.

Full Text: [2014\Resuscitation85, 1315.pdf](2014/Resuscitation85,%201315.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The physiologic adaptation to extra uterine life during the immediate neonatal period is unique. Many newborns require assistance in this adaptive process. Recent evidence now supports titrating oxygen to guide resuscitation but no guidance is provided on utilizing exhaled CO2 measurements. Aim: To review the current evidence relating to the use of CO2 monitoring in preterm newborns in the delivery room. Methods: Search was performed using the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE (1966-2014) and PREMEDLINE, EMBASE (1980-2014), CINAHL (1982-2014), Web of Science (1975-2014) and the Oxford Database of Perinatal Trials. Results: The search revealed 21 articles relating to CO2 detection, either quantitative or qualitative, in the newborn infant. The majority of these were observational studies, eight relating to CO2 detection as a means of confirming correct endotracheal tube placement in the newborn infant. The other indication is for mask ventilation, and there is one randomized control trial and four observational studies of CO2 detection during mask ventilation. The overall recommendation for CO2 detection for both clinical uses in the delivery suite is level B. Discussion: CO2 detection may be of particular benefit for preterm infants in the delivery suite. However there is a need for further research into CO2 detection, in particular capnography, as a means of confirming effective PPV in neonatal resuscitation. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adaptation, Articles, Birth-Weight Infants, Capnography, Capnography, Carbon, Carbon Dioxide, Clinical, Co2, Co2 Detector, Control, Database, Delivery, Detectors, Embase, End Tidal Carbon Dioxide, End-Tidal Co2, Esophageal Intubation, Evidence, Guidance, Indication, Infant, Infants, Intraventricular Hemorrhage, Ireland, Life, Mask Ventilation, Medline, Methods, Monitoring, Neonatal, Neonatal Intensive-Care, Neonatal Resuscitation, Newborn, Newborn Infant, Newborns, Observational, Observational Studies, Oxygen, Placement, Preterm, Preterm Infants, Preterm Newborns, Qualitative, Randomized, Randomized Control Trial, Recent, Research, Results, Resuscitation, Review, Rights, Science, Search, Trial, Tube Placement, Uterine, Ventilation, Web Of Science

? Mockford, C., Fritz, Z., George, R., Court, R., Grove, A., Ben, C., Field, R. and Perkins, G.D. (2015), Do not attempt cardiopulmonary resuscitation (DNACPR) orders: A systematic review the barriers and facilitators of decision-making and implementation. *Resuscitation*, **88**, 99-113.

Full Text: [2015\Resuscitation88, 99.pdf](2015/Resuscitation88,%2099.pdf)

Abstract: Most people who die in hospital do so with a DNACPR order in place, these orders are the focus of considerable debate. Aim: To identify factors, facilitators and barriers involved in DNACPR decision-making and implementation. Methods: All study designs and interventions were eligible for inclusion. Studies were appraised guided by CASP tools. A qualitative analysis was undertaken. Data sources: Included electronic databases: Medline, Embase, ASSIA, Cochrane library, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Web of Science, the King’s Fund Library and scanning reference lists of included studies. Results: Four key themes were identified: Considering the decision - by senior physicians, nursing staff, patients and relatives. Key triggers included older age, co-morbidities, adverse prognostic factors, quality of life and the likelihood of success of CPR. Discussing the decision - levels, and combinations, of physician and nursing skills, patient understanding and family involvement produced various outcomes. Implementing the decision -the lack of clear documentation resulted in a breakdown in communications within health teams. Staff knowledge and support of guidelines and local policies varied. Consequences of a DNACPR decision - inadequate understanding by staff resulted in suboptimal care, and incorrect withdrawal of treatment. Conclusion: Significant variability was identified in DNACPR decision-making and implementation. The evidence base is weak but the absence of evidence does not indicate an absence of good practice. Issues are complex, and dependent on a number of factors. Misunderstandings and poor discussions can be overcome such as with an overall care plan to facilitate discussions and reduce negative impact of DNACPR orders on aspects of patient care. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Barriers, Cardiopulmonary, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Care, Communications, Cpr, Data, Databases, Death, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Discussions, Dnacpr Orders, Dnar Orders, Documentation, Evidence, Experiences, Factors, Family, Guidelines, Health, Hospital, Hospitalized-Patients, Impact, Implementation, Intensive-Care, Interventions, Ireland, Knowledge, Library, Life, Life-Sustaining Treatment, Local, Mar, Medline, Methods, Negative, Nursing, Nursing Staff, Older, Outcomes, Patient, Patient Care, Patients, Physician, Physicians, Policies, Practice, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Psycinfo, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Reference, Reference Lists, Resident Physicians, Results, Resuscitation, Review, Rights, Science, Senior, Sources, Success, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Understanding, Variability, Views, Web, Web Of Science, Withdrawal Of Treatment

# Title: Retrovirology

Full Journal Title: [Retrovirology](http://www.retrovirology.com/articles/browse.asp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jeang, K.T. (2007), Impact factor, h Index, peer comparisons, and Retrovirology: Is it time to individualize citation metrics? *Retrovirology*, **4**, Article Number: 42.

Full Text: [2007\Retrovirology4, 42.pdf](2007\Retrovirology4,%2042.pdf)

Abstract: There is a natural tendency to judge a gift by the attractiveness of its wrapping. In some respect, this reflects current mores of measuring the gravitas of a scientific paper based on the journal cover in which the work appears. Most journals have an impact factor (IF) which some proudly display on their face page. Although historically journal IF has been a convenient quantitative shorthand, has its (mis)use contributed to inaccurate perceptions of the quality of scientific articles? Is now the time that equally convenient but more individually accurate metrics be adopted?

Keywords: Citation, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journals, Metrics, Quality, Quality of, Work

# Title: Review of Agricultural Economics

Full Journal Title: Review of Agricultural Economics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hilmer, C.E. and Lusk, J.L. (2009), Determinants of citations to the agricultural and applied economics association journals. *Review of Agricultural Economics*, **31** (4), 677-694.

Abstract: This paper investigates citations to articles published in the Review of Agricultural Economics and in the American Journal of Agricultural Economics to better understand the impact of articles published in these journals and to evaluate recent policy decisions made by the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association. The biggest factors affecting non-self citations are self-citations and whether the article received at least one citation in the year after publication, suggesting that “advertising” and “signaling” play important roles in the extent to which a paper is cited. Principal papers and comments/replies are associated with significantly fewer citations for both journals.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Dry Holes, Journals, Publication, Quality, Salaries, Self Citations, Self-Citations

# Title: Review of Economics and Statistics

Full Journal Title: [Review of Economics and Statistics](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/00346535.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-6535

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Lovell, M.C. (1983), Data mining. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, **65** (1), 1-12.

Full Text: [1983\Rev Eco Sta65, 1.pdf](1983\Rev%20Eco%20Sta65,%201.pdf)

? Harhoff, D., Narin, F., Scherer, F.M. and Vopel, K. (1999), Citation frequency and the value of patented inventions. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, **81** (3), 511-515.

Full Text: [1999\Rev Eco Sta83, 511.pdf](1999\Rev%20Eco%20Sta83,%20511.pdf)

Abstract: Through a survey, private economic value estimates were obtained on 964 inventions made in the United States and Germany and on which German patent renewal fees were paid to full-term expiration in 1995. A search of subsequent U.S. and German patents yielded counts of citations to those patents. Patents renewed to full-term were significantly more highly cited than patents allowed to expire before their full term. The higher an invention’s economic value estimate was, the more the patent was subsequently cited.

Keywords: Indicators

? Alcacer, J. and Gittelman, M. (2006), Patent citations as a measure of knowledge flows: The influence of examiner citations. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, **88** (4), 774-779.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Eco Sta88, 774.pdf](2006\Rev%20Eco%20Sta88,%20774.pdf)

Abstract: Analysis of patent citations is a core methodology-in the study of knowledge diffusion. However, citations made by patent examiners have not been separately reported, adding unknown noise to the data. We leverage a recent change in the reporting of patent data showing citations added by examiners. The magnitude is high: two-thirds of citations on the average patent are inserted by examiners. Furthermore, 40% of all patents have all citations added by examiners. We analyze the distribution of examiner and inventor citations with respect to self-citation, distance, technology overlap, and vintage. Results indicate that inferences about inventor knowledge using pooled citations may suffer from bias or overinflated significance levels.

Keywords: Citations, Diffusion, Localization, Patent, Patent Citations, Patents, Self-Citation, Spillovers, Technology

# Title: Review of English Studies

Full Journal Title: Review of English Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mendelssohn, M. (2010), Oscar wilde’s plagiarism: The triumph of art over ego. *Review of English Studies*, **61** (249), 319-321.

Keywords: Plagiarism

# Title: Review of General Psychology

Full Journal Title: [Review of General Psychology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7188&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=4867da908d28e9218b5e3a0316507bd5)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Simonton, D.K. (2000), Methodological and theoretical orientation and the long-term disciplinary impact of 54 eminent psychologists. *Review of General Psychology*, **4** (1), 13-24.

Full Text: [2000\Rev Gen Psy4, 13.pdf](2000/Rev%20Gen%20Psy4,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: The long-term influence of 54 highly eminent psychologists was hypothesized to be a function of their methodological and theoretical orientation. Individual differences in impact were gauged via the Social Sciences Citation Index for 1976-1980 and 1986-1990. Orientation was assessed along 6 dimensions: objectivistic versus subjectivistic, quantitative versus qualitative, elementaristic versus holistic, impersonal versus personal, static versus dynamic, and exogenist versus endogenist (R. W. Coan, 1979). Correlation and regression analyses revealed that long-term influence could be predicted by both method and theory measures. Especially significant was the curvilinear backward-J curve between total citations and a general factor defined by all 6 bipolar dimensions. The most influential psychologists tend to take extreme positions on the controversies that have characterized the history of psychology.

? Haggbloom, S.J., Warnick, R., Warnick, J.E., Jones, V.K., Yarbrough, G.L., Russell, T.M., Borecky, C.M., McGahhey, R., Powell, J.L., Beavers, J. and Monte, E. (2002), The 100 most eminent psychologists of the 20th century. *Review of General Psychology*, **6** (2), 139-152.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Gen Psy6, 139.pdf](2002/Rev%20Gen%20Psy6,%20139.pdf)

Abstract: A rank-ordered list was constructed that reports the first 99 of the 100 most eminent psychologists of the 20th century. Eminence was measured by scores on 3 quantitative variables and 3 qualitative variables. The quantitative variables were journal citation frequency, introductory psychology textbook citation frequency, and survey response frequency. The qualitative variables were National Academy of Sciences membership, election as American Psychological Association (APA) president or receipt of the APA Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award, and surname used as an eponym. The qualitative variables were quantified and combined with the other 3 quantitative variables to produce a composite score that was then used to construct a rank-ordered list of the most eminent psychologists of the 20th century.

Keywords: Citations, Textbooks, Eponyms, Counts

? Haggbloom, S.J., Warnick, R., Warnick, J.E., Jones, V.K., Yarbrough, G.L., Russell, T.M., Borecky, C.M., McGahhey, R., Powell, J.L., Beavers, J. and Monte, E. (2003), The 100 most eminent psychologists of the 20th century. (vol 6, pg 139, 2002). *Review of General Psychology*, **7** (1), 37.

Full Text: [2003\Rev Gen Psy7, 37.pdf](2003/Rev%20Gen%20Psy7,%2037.pdf)

# Title: Review of Higher Education

Full Journal Title: Review of Higher Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gasman, M. (2009), Doing Honest Work in College: How to prepare citations, avoid plagiarism, and achieve real academic success. *Review of Higher Education*, **32** (2), 274-275.

# Title: Review of International Organizations

Full Journal Title: Review of International Organizations

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ravallion, M. and Wagstaff, A. (2012), The World Bank’s publication record. *Review of International Organizations*, **7** (4), 343-368.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Int Org7, 343.pdf](2012/Rev%20Int%20Org7,%20343.pdf)

Abstract: The World Bank claims to be a “knowledge bank,” but do its knowledge products influence development thinking, or is the Bank merely a proselytizer? The World Bank is a prolific publisher; for example, it has published more journal articles in economics than any university except Harvard. But what about their impact on development thinking? Using citation data from Google Scholar it is hard to discern more than a negligible impact for a great many Bank publications. However, a sizeable minority of its journal articles and books have been highly cited. Compared to leading research universities and other international institutions, the Bank’s ranking in terms of widely-used citation-based indices is no lower than for its journal article counts. This suggests that the Bank’s research does much more than proselytize.

Keywords: Aid, Assistance, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Data, Development, Economics, Fungibility, Google, Google Scholar, H-Index, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Indices, Institutions, International, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Articles, Journals, Knowledge, Publication, Publication Record, Publications, Ranking, Record, Research, Universities, University, Vietnam, World Bank

# Title: Review of Managerial Science

Full Journal Title: Review of Managerial Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Babl, C., Schiereck, D. and von Flotow, P. (2014), Clean technologies in German economic literature: A bibliometric analysis. *Review of Managerial Science*, **8** (1), 63-88.

Full Text: [2104\Rev Man Sci8, 63.pdf](2104/Rev%20Man%20Sci8,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: Over the past two decades, clean technologies (cleantech) have emerged as an important economic factor with remarkable progress. Fueled by growing concerns about climate change and diminishing fossil fuel resources, governments have put aggressive stimulus packages in place to support emerging technologies that drive cleantech businesses. The industry operates in highly regulated market conditions which in turn raises the question of whether economists have addressed private and public information requirements. To answer this question and to explore the relationship between environmental economics and clean technologies, this paper examines German literature using co-citation analysis methods. Based on the co-citation analysis of 588 documents, our results suggest that researchers have provided a rather small and fragmented set of business knowledge for the cleantech industry. Despite its economic and environmental importance, research on the private use and economic impact of cleantech remains scarce.

Keywords: Alternative Energy, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Business, Citation Analysis, Climate, Climate Change, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Combined Cocitation, Drive, Economic, Economics, Emerging Technologies, Environmental, Environmental Economics, Fossil, Impact, Information, Knowledge, Literature, Market, Methods, Progress, Public, Research, Resources, Science, Small, Support, Sustainability, Sustainable Technologies, Technologies, Word Analysis

? Kraus, S., Filser, M., O’Dwyer, M. and Shaw, E. (2014), Social entrepreneurship: An exploratory citation analysis. *Review of Managerial Science*, **8** (2), 275-292.

Full Text: 2104\Rev Man Sci8, 275.pdf

Abstract: Research on Social Entrepreneurship became a growing field of interest during the past decades. However, as the heterogeneity of investigated topics is rather large the purpose of this contribution is to provide an overview of the current state of research on Social Entrepreneurship. In doing so previous research is structured to identify major contributions and thereby key discussion lines within this field. Based on a bibliometric citation analysis of 129 core papers and 5,228 cited references, five topic clusters are identified within the field of Social Entrepreneurship: 1) Definitions and conceptual approaches, 2) Impetus, 3) Personality, 4) Impact and performance, and 5) Future research agenda. By reflecting the literature of each discussion line, a framework for the advancement of Social Entrepreneurship research is provided.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Research, Field, Framework, Heterogeneity, Impact, Literature, Mar, Papers, Performance, Purpose, References, Research, Research Agenda, Social Entrepreneurship, State, Topic

# Title: Review of Policy Research

Full Journal Title: Review of Policy Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Melkers, J. and Kiopa, A. (2010), The social capital of global ties in science: The added value of international collaboration. *Review of Policy Research*, **27** (4), 389-414.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Pol Res27, 389.pdf](2010\Rev%20Pol%20Res27,%20389.pdf)

Abstract: The globalization of science is demonstrated in the mobility of scientists across national boundaries, the composition of the U.S. scientific workforce, and increased collaboration across national boundaries. While studies based on bibliometric and other data have been useful in identifying trends, collaborative clusters, and other patterns in international collaboration, they do not reveal the social dynamics behind those collaborations. This paper addresses the human and social capital factors that explain whether or not an academic researcher in science and engineering has an international collaborator. Further, through detailed statistical models, the analysis also addresses the factors that differentiate the specific resources derived from those international ties. Results show that non-U.S. citizens are more likely to have close international collaborators, but that a range of factors explain this relationship. Further, results show that U.S. academic faculty mobilize different collaborative resources from international collaborators, versus their domestic collaborators.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Capital, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Embeddedness, Firms, Globalization, Information, International Collaboration, Mobility, Network Structure, Productivity, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration, Self-Organization, Social Capital, Social Networks, View, Work

# Title: Reviews on Advanced Materials Science

Full Journal Title: Reviews on Advanced Materials Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Langdon, T.G. (2012), The current status of bulk nanostructured materials. *Reviews on Advanced Materials Science*, **31** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Adv Mat Sci31, 1.pdf](2012/Rev%20Adv%20Mat%20Sci31,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Although the science of bulk nanostructured materials (BNM) has a relatively short history, extending through only about the last two decades, these materials are becoming of increasing importance in modern Materials Science. By analyzing data from four major scientific journals, it is shown that papers on BNM and associated topics represent almost 50% of the all-time top ten most cited publications.

Keywords: Alloys, Aluminum, Bonding Arb Process, Data, Ductility, History, Journals, Nanocrystalline Materials, Papers, Publications, Refinement, Science, Scientific Journals, Severe Plastic-Deformation, Ultrafine-Grained Materials

# Title: Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries

Full Journal Title: Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Alves, D.C. and Minte-Vera, C.V. (2013), Scientometric analysis of freshwater fisheries in Brazil: Repeating past errors? *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries*, **23** (1), 113-126.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Fis Bio Fis23, 113.pdf](2013/Rev%20Fis%20Bio%20Fis23,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Freshwater fisheries are mainly small-scale activities and occur mostly in developing countries. These fisheries are recognized for its chronic lack of data and incipient knowledge when compared to large-scale fisheries, despite its socioeconomic and food security relevance. Brazil is a good model of small-scale freshwater fisheries country because it shares similar characteristics and shortcomings of many other countries in South America, Africa and Asia, where these activities prevail. This work aims to carry out a broad and comprehensive analysis of the approaches and limitations of Brazilian freshwater fisheries studies through a scientometric analysis. We conducted an exhaustive survey of scientific platforms such as the Web of Knowledge Thomson Reuters (ISI), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Google Scholar and CNPq Lattes Curriculum Vitae Database. We found that the platforms ISI and SciELO were limited for this area of knowledge as they recovered only 47 % of the 186 studies reviewed. Brazilian freshwater fisheries studies were published in 72 journals and were conducted by 234 researchers, with very few specialists. On average the data processing into scientific information took 5 years, and half of the studies were conducted in short time scale (less than 2 years long) mostly by research institutions and universities. The number studies declined since the year 2008, after the creation of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquiculture, which indicate that the fallacy of disregarding scientific knowledge may be permeating decision making agencies as already happen in the past in Brazil. The combination of these factors may cause slow and inefficient decision-making and management based on the best available science. Our results also highlighted the importance of multidisciplinarity in the training of human resources to work in the fishing sector.

Keywords: Africa, Amazon, Analysis, Artisanal Fisheries, Asia, Basin, Brazil, Characteristics, Chronic, Colossoma-Macropomum Cuvier, Country, Data, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Developing, Developing Countries, Errors, Fisheries, Fishing, Floodplain, Food, Freshwater, Google, Google Scholar, Human, Information, Inland Fisheries, Institutions, International Visibility, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Large Neotropical Reservoir, Management, Mar, Model, Multidisciplinarity, Relevance, Research, Research Institutions, Reservoir, Resources, River, Scale, Scielo, Science, Scientific Information, Scientific Productivity, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Sector, Security, Small-Scale Fisheries, South America, Stock Assessment, Stock Assessments, Survey, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Time Scale, Training, Universities, Upper Parana River, Web of Knowledge, Work

# Title: Reviews in Fisheries Science

Full Journal Title: Reviews in Fisheries Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Jarić, I., Cvijanović, G., Knežević-Jarić, J. and Lenhardt, M. (2012), Trends in fisheries science from 2000 to 2009: A bibliometric study. *Reviews in Fisheries Science*, **20** (2), 70-79.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Fis Sci20, 70.pdf](2012/Rev%20Fis%20Sci20,%2070.pdf)

Abstract: The present study applies a bibliometric approach to identify recent patterns and trends in the methods, subjects, and authorships in the literature published in fisheries science (2000-2009). The results indicate that the most frequently studied group of species were Salmonidae, although the interest for these species seems to be diminishing. The studies of the marine habitat and inland habitats, respectively, have revealed a marked increase and decrease in frequency. Genetics represents the most rapidly growing area of research. The model development was the most frequently applied method in fisheries science, although such publications have had a generally lower number of citations. The number of experimental studies was markedly low, but they were also the most frequently cited. The United States was the most productive country over the last decade with a gradually increasing output over the time, but it was surpassed by the total European Union output. An apparent difference in the research output has been recorded between the developed and developing countries. The findings of this study, however, indicate a positive tendency in this direction. A growing rate of publications based on international collaboration was recorded, and such publications also demonstrate a higher number of citations than the single-country publications.

Keywords: Age, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Citations, Collaboration, Conservation-Biology, Countries, Country, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, European Union, Experimental, Fisheries, Fisheries Science, Fishery, Future, Habitat, International, International Collaboration, Literature, Low, Marine, Method, Methods, Model, Model Development, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Output, Science, Species, Trend, Trends, United States, World Fisheries

# Title: Reviews in Medical Virology

Full Journal Title: Reviews in Medical Virology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Moal, V., Zandotti, C. and Colson, P. (2013), Emerging viral diseases in kidney transplant recipients. *Reviews in Medical Virology*, **23** (1), 50-69.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Med Vir23, 50.pdf](2013/Rev%20Med%20Vir23,%2050.pdf)

Abstract: Viruses are the most important cause of infections and a major source of mortality in Kidney Transplant Recipients (KTRs). These patients may acquire viral infections through exogenous routes including community exposure, donor organs, and blood products or by endogenous reactivation of latent viruses. Beside major opportunistic infections due to CMV and EBV and viral hepatitis B and C, several viral diseases have recently emerged in KTRs. New medical practices or technologies, implementation of new diagnostic tools, and improved medical information have contributed to the emergence of these viral diseases in this special population. The purpose of this review is to summarize the current knowledge on emerging viral diseases and newly discovered viruses in KTRs over the last two decades. We identified viruses in the field of KT that had shown the greatest increase in numbers of citations in the NCBI PubMed database. BKV was the most cited in the literature and linked to an emerging disease that represents a great clinical concern in KTRs. HHV-8, PVB19, WNV, JCV, H1N1 influenza virus A, HEV, and GB virus were the main other emerging viruses. Excluding HHV8, newly discovered viruses have been infrequently linked to clinical diseases in KTRs. Nonetheless, pathogenicity can emerge long after the discovery of the caUSAtive agent, as has been the case for BKV. Overall, antiviral treatments are very limited, and reducing immunosuppressive therapy remains the cornerstone of management. Copyright (C) 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Antiviral, Bk Virus, Blood, Citations, Clinical, Community, Database, Discovery, Disease, Diseases, Exposure, Field, Hepatitis, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis-E Virus, HEV, Immunosuppressive Therapy, Implementation, Infections, Influenza, Information, Kaposis-Sarcoma, Kidney, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Medical, Medical Information, Mortality, Parvovirus B19 Infection, Pathogenicity, Patients, Population, Practices, Primary Effusion Lymphoma, Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy, Pubmed, Purpose, Renal-Allograft Recipient, Review, Source, Technologies, Therapy, Transfusion-Transmitted Virus, Viral, Viral Hepatitis, West-Nile-Virus

# Title: Reviews in the Neurosciences

Full Journal Title: Reviews in the Neurosciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van Dijk, K.R.A., Scherder, E.J.A., Scheltens, P. and Sergeant, J.A. (2002), Effects of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) on non-pain related cognitive and behavioural functioning. *Reviews in the Neurosciences*, **13** (3), 257-270.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Neu13, 257.pdf](2002\Rev%20Neu13,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: An extensive search through nine electronic bibliographic databases (PUBMED, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, ERIC, PsychINFO, Psyndex, Cinahl, Biological Abstracts, Rehab-data) was performed in order to review the effects of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) on non-pain related cognitive and behavioural functioning. Eight studies were identified on neglect due to stroke, six studies on Alzheimer’s disease (AD), one study on aging, and two studies on coma due to traumatic brain injury. The results of the various studies revealed that TENS has a variety of effects. These consist of enhancement of. somatosensory functioning, visuo-spatial abilities and postural control in neglect, improved memory, affective behaviour and rest-activity rhythm in AD and acceleration of awakening in coma. Effectiveness of TENS is discussed in relation to various stimulation parameters: duration, frequency, pulse width and intensity. It is argued that aroUSAl may underlie the beneficial influence of TENS in various conditions. Finally, suggestions are offered for future research.

Keywords: Aging, Alzheimer’S Disease, Anterior Cingulate Cortex, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Brain, Cerebral Atrophy, Cochrane, Coma, Control, Databases, Disease, Effectiveness, Frequency, Injury, Locus-Coeruleus, Memory, Neck Muscles, Neglect, Neglect Patients, Probable Alzheimers-Disease, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Raphe Nucleus, Research, Review, Rhythm, Science, Senile Dementia, Spinal Pathways, Stroke, Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation, Traumatic Brain Injury, Web of Science

? Luijpen, M.W., Scherder, E.J.A., Van Someren, E.J.W., Swaab, D.F. and Sergeant, J.A. (2003), Non-pharmacological interventions in cognitively impaired and demented patients: A comparison with cholinesterase inhibitors. *Reviews in the Neurosciences*, **14** (4), 343-368.

Full Text: [2003\Rev Neu14, 343.pdf](2003\Rev%20Neu14,%20343.pdf)

Abstract: The present paper reviews studies examining the effects of non-pharmacological stimulation, i.e. bright light, physical activity and tactile stimulation (touch), on cognition, affective behaviour, and the sleep-wake rhythm of impaired and demented elderly, both in a qualitative (narrative) and quantitative (meta-analytic) manner. An extensive search through eight bibliographic data bases (PUBMED, Web of Science, ERIC, PsychINFO, Psyndex, Cinahl, Biological Abstracts and Rehabdata) was performed up to August 2002. The primary criterion for inclusion in this review was that studies provided sufficient data to calculate effect-sizes. In the qualitative analysis, all three types of stimulation appeared to improve cognitive functioning. Disturbances in behaviour react positively to bright light and tactile stimulation. Bright light was also beneficial to sleep. Tactile stimulation had, moreover, a beneficial influence on the patient-caretaker relationship. A comparison was made with several representative papers published since 1991 on the effects of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors on cognition and behaviour with representative papers on non-pharmacological stimulation interventions. Data indicated that improvements in cognition and affective behaviour by non-pharmacological interventions (d’ = 0.32) and by cholinesterase inhibitors (d’ = 0.31) were of similar effect-size. Possible mechanisms underlying the non-pharmacological stimulation effects are discussed and suggestions offered for future research.

Keywords: Activity Rhythm Disturbances, Alzheimer’S Disease, Analysis, Bibliographic, Bright Light, Bright Light Therapy, Cholinesterase Inhibitors, Cognition, Cognitive Impairment, Computerized Assessment System, Controlled Trial, Dementia, Elderly, Interventions, Mini-Mental-State, Non-Pharmacological Intervention, Non-Pharmacological Interventions, Nursing-Home Residents, Papers, Pharmacological Intervention, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Primary, Pubmed, Quantitative, Research, Review, Rhythm, Science, Severe Alzheimers-Disease, Suprachiasmatic Nucleus, Touch, Vascular Dementia, Web of Science

? Plooij, B., Swaab, D. and Scherder, E. (2011), Autonomic responses to pain in aging and dementia. *Reviews in the Neurosciences*, **22** (5), 583-589.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Neu22, 583.pdf](2011\Rev%20Neu22,%20583.pdf)

Abstract: Increasing age and dementia are accompanied by an increased risk for undertreatment of pain owing to difficulty in assessing pain. Registration of autonomic responses to pain may contribute to a more reliable pain assessment. The aim of this review was to gain more insight into autonomic responses to pain in older persons with and without dementia. Literature searches were performed in the online databases MEDLINE and Web of Science. Seven studies on autonomic responses to pain in older people with or without dementia were included in the review. Autonomic responses to pain are present in older people with and without dementia, although they may be attenuated. Because no distinction could be made between different dementia subtypes based on these studies, predictions of changes in autonomic responses to pain have been made based on neuropathological changes. It can be concluded that autonomic responses to pain are attenuated in older people with and without dementia. Studies to specify the changes in the different autonomic responses for the different dementia subtypes are needed.

Keywords: Aging, Alzheimers-Disease, Assessment, Autonomic Responses, Chronic Back-Pain, Databases, Dementia, Frontotemporal Dementia, Gray-Matter, Hormone Neurons, Insight, Literature, MEDLINE, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Older People, Pain, Pain Assessment, People, Periaqueductal Gray, Pituitary-Adrenal Axis, Review, Risk, Science, Sympathetic Skin-Response, Vascular Dementia, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

# Title: Revija Za Socijalnu Politiku

Full Journal Title: [Revija Za Socijalnu Politiku](http://hrcak.srce.hr/rsp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Švenda-Radeljak, K. (2010), Croatian journal of social policy-fifteen years of continuous publication (1994-2008). *Revija Za Socijalnu Politiku*, **17** (1), 155-170.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Za Soc Pol17, 155.pdf](2010\Rev%20Za%20Soc%20Pol17,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: The paper analyses the characteristics and development of the Croatian Journal of Social Policy during its fifteen years of continuous publication with regard to the following features: the dynamics of publication, the role of the editorial board, the share of specific categories of contributions, authorship and language and the journals presence oil the network. Selected bibliometric indicators and the content analysis method were used for the aforementioned analyses.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Methods, Content Analysis, Croatian Journal of Social Policy, Development, Journals, Publication, Scientific Journal

# Title: Revista de Administracao de Empresas

Full Journal Title: [Revista de Administracao de Empresas](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issuetoc&pid=0034-759020090001&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry, TTopic

? Neto, O.R.D., Riccio, E.L. and Sakata, M.C.G. (2009), Ten years of accounting research in Brazil: Analysis with papers of enanpads from 1996 to 2005. *Revista de Administracao de Empresas*, **49** (1), 62-73.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Adm Emp49, 62.pdf](2009\Rev%20Adm%20Emp49,%2062.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the temporal evolution of scientific accounting research in Brazil and the relationship between as not-motive and positive approaches. In order to do so, this study was based on documental descriptive research of papers submitted at the Annual Meeting of the National Association of the Post-Graduation Programs in Management (ENANPADs), from 1996 to 2005. Bibliometrics (Lotka’s Law) was used to assess the productivity of the authors of the papers. The results are consistent with the results obtained by Fulbier and Sellhorn (2006) in Europe and reveal that authors predominantly adopt a positive approach,few researchers use the two approaches and confirm that Brazilian researchers have a lower productivity in comparison to those who publish in English-language periodicals.

Keywords: Accounting Research, Bibliometric Distributions, Bibliometrics, Enanpad, Normative, Paradigm, Patterns, Periodicals, Positive, Research

# Title: Revista da Associacao Medica Brasileira

Full Journal Title: [Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=0104-4230)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0104-4230

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

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Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Da Rocha, F.F., Fuscaldi, T., Castro, V., Do Carmo, W., Amaral, D. and Correa, H. (2007), Brazilian scientific production in the 40 psychiatric journals with high impact factor in 2006. *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*, **53** (6), 543-546.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Ass Med Bra53, 543.pdf](2007\Rev%20Ass%20Med%20Bra53,%20543.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE. The Brazilian scientific production published in 2006 in the twenty psychiatric Journals with high impact factor (IF) according to the journal of Citation Report (JCR), 2006, was evaluated. METHODS. All articles from 94 journals with an IF higher than the average (n = 40) were selected. We assessed the articles that had at least one author affiliated to a Brazillan institutions as well as those with only Brazilian authors or a first1senior author belonging to a Brazillian Institution. Secondly, the distribution of the author(s) by state was determined RESULTS. Among 7996 articles surveyed 96 (1.20%) had at least one author from a Brazilian institution and in eight, the first senior author belonged to a Brazillian institution, not including the 59 publications that were written only by Brazillan authors. The distribution by state showed Sao Paulo as ranking first with 46 articles (479196) and absolute predominance of the South-Southeast region (98.95%). CONCLUSION. Although, Brazillian publications on psychiatry had demonstrated apparent quantitative and qualitative growth, Scientific production on the subject remains highly concentrated in a few states.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analyses, Distribution, First, Growth, Impact, Impact Factor, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Mental-Health Research, Methods, Psychiatry, Publications, Qualitative, Ranking, Research, Scientific Production, State, Universities

? Bordalo, L.A., Teixeira, T.F.S., Bressan, J. and Murao, D.M. (2011), Bariatric surgery: How and why to supplement. *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*, **57** (1), 113-120.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Ass Med Bra57, 113.pdf](2011/Rev%20Ass%20Med%20Bra57,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Bariatric surgery: how and why to supplement Patients who have undergone bariatric surgery are at increased risk of developing nutritional deficiencies from limited food intake and absorption of different nutrients. A systematic review of several database websites (PUBMED and ISI Web of Science) was conducted from September 1983 to April 2010 to identify literature related to micronutrient deficiencies occurring after bariatric surgery. Keywords used individually or in various combinations in the search were bariatric surgery, obesity, vitamin/mineral deficiencies, protein deficiency, nutrient absorption and nutrient supplementation. Literature suggests that to prevent or treat nutritional deficiencies resulting from anatomical changes due to surgical techniques nutritional supplementation is usually necessary. The success of oral nutritional supplementation to correct or prevent nutritional deficiencies depends on several factors. Thus, to understand how nutrients can be administered is very important for clinical practice. This review aims to provide help for the best selection of nutrients to ensure an adequate replacement of nutrients in patients who have undergone bariatric surgery.

Keywords: Bariatric Surgery, Biliopancreatic Diversion, Bone, Calcium-Absorption, Complications, Deficiency Diseases, Dietary Supplements, Gastric Bypass, Gastric Bypass-Surgery, ISI, Literature, Micronutrient Deficiencies, Morbid-Obesity, Obesity, Oral, Practice, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Secondary Hyperparathyroidism, Success, Surgery, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vitamin-D, Web of Science, Websites, Weight-Loss

? Pires, C.M. and Cavaco, A.M. (2014), Communication between healthcare providers and patients: Review of studies that used the RIAS (Roter Interaction Analysis System) methodology. *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*, **60** (2), 156-172.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Ass Med Bra60, 156.pdf](2014/Rev%20Ass%20Med%20Bra60,%20156.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Systematic review of studies that investigate the communication between patients and health professionals with the application of the RIAS methodology. Methods: Keyword Roter Interaction Analysis System was searched in the following bibliographic resources: Academic Search Complete, Current Contents, ISI Proceedings, PubMed, Elsevier, SpringerLink, Web of Science, RCAAP, Solo and the official RIAS site. Selection period: 2006 to 2011. Studies selected using multicriteria dichotomous analysis and organized according to PRISMA. Results: Identification of 1.262 articles (455 unrepeated). 34 articles were selected for analysis, distributed by the following health professions: family medicine and general practitioners (14), pediatricians (5), nurses (4), geneticists (3), carers of patients with AIDS (2), oncologists (2), surgeons (2), anesthetists (1) and family planning specialists (1). The RIAS is scarcely used and publicized within the scope of healthcare in Portuguese speaking countries. Discussion: Main themes studied include the influence of tiredness, anxiety and professional burnout on communication and the impact of specific training actions on professional activities. The review enabled the identification of the main strengths and weaknesses of synchronous and dyadic verbal communication within the provision of healthcare. Conclusion: Scientific investigation of the communication between health professionals and patients using BIAS has produced concrete results. An improvement is expected in health outcomes through the application of the RIAS.

Keywords: Academic, Aid, Aids, Analysis, Anxiety, Application, Articles, Bias, Bibliographic, Burnout, Communication, Concrete, Distributed, Encounters, Family, Family Medicine, General, Genetic-Counseling Dialogue, Health, Health Care Professionals, Health Outcomes, Health Professionals, Identification, Impact, Improvement, Influence, Informed-Consent, Investigation, Involvement, Isi, Keyword, Leukemia Trials, Medicine, Methodology, Methods, Multicriteria, Nurses, Oral Literacy Demand, Outcomes, Patients, Pediatricians, Physicians Communication, Planning, Practitioners, Proceedings, Professions, Providers, PubMed, Residents, Resources, Results, Review, Ria, Rias, Roter Interaction Analysis System, Science, Scope, Search, Site, Systematic Review, Training, Visits, Web of Science

? Oliveira, M.C.L.A., Martelli, D.R., Quirino, I.G., Colosimo, E.A., Silva, A.C.S.E., Martell, H. and De Oliveira, E.A. (2014), Profile and scientific production of Brazilian Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) researchers in Hematology/Oncology. *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*, **60** (6), 542-547.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Ass Med Bra60, 542.pdf](2014/Rev%20Ass%20Med%20Bra60,%20542.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: several studies have examined the academic production of the researchers at the CNPq, in several areas of knowledge. The aim of this study was to evaluate the scientific production of researchers in Hematology/Oncology who hold scientific productivity grants from the Brazilian Council for Scientific and Technological Development. Methods: the Academic CVs of 28 researchers in Hematology/Oncology with active grants in the three-year period from 2006 to 2008 were included in the analysis. The variables of interest were: institution, researchers’ time after doctorate, tutoring of undergraduate students, masters and PhD degree, scientific production and its impact. Results: from a total of 411 researchers in Medicine, 28 (7%) were identified as being in the area of Hematology/Oncology. There was a slight predominance of males (53.6%) and grant holders in category 1. Three Brazilian states are responsible for approximately 90% of the researchers: sao Paulo (21,75%), Rio de Janeiro (3,11%), and Minas Gerais (2, 7%). During their academic careers, the researchers published 2,655 articles, with a median of 87 articles per researcher (IQR = 52 to 122). 65 and 78% of this total were indexed on the Web of Science and Scopus databases, respectively. The researchers received 14,247 citations on the WoS database with a median of 385 citations per researcher. The average number of citations per article was 8.2. Conclusion: in this investigation, it was noted that researchers in the field of Hematology/Oncology have a relevant scientific output from the point of view of quantity and quality compared to other medical specialties.

Keywords: Academic, Active, Analysis, Article, Articles, Careers, Citations, Database, Databases, Development, Doctorate, Field, From, H-Index, Health Sciences, Hematology, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Investigation, Knowledge, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Oncology, Performance, Phd, Postgraduate Programs In Health, Productivity, Profile, Quality, Researchers, Results, Rio De Janeiro, Science, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publication Indicators, Scopus, Students, Undergraduate, Web, Web Of Science, Wos

# Title: Revista de Biologia Tropical

Full Journal Title: [Revista de Biología Tropical](http://www.biologiatropical.ucr.ac.cr/attachments/volumes/vol58/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Biol. Trop.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Biol Trop

ISSN: 0034-7744

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Journal Country Costa Rica

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Revista de Biologia Tropical

Publisher Address: Universidad de Costa Rica Ciudad Universitaria, San Jose, Costa Rica

Subject Categories:

Biology: Impact Factor

? Monge-Nájera, J. and Díaz, L. (1988), Thirty-five years of Tropical biology: A quantitative history. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **36** (2B), 347-359.

Full Text: [1988\Rev Bio Tro36, 347.pdf](1988\Rev%20Bio%20Tro36,%20347.pdf)

Abstract: Citation índices are unappropriate measures of scientiíic output and impact. For that reason, nonparametric statistics were preferred to analize 35 years of publication on Tropical biology in the Revista de Biología Tropical. The most frequent subjects are animal taxonomy, human biology -including medicine- ecology and animal behavior. Botany papers are less frequent and mainly deal with morphology and taxonomy. Applied studies are not predominant. In that period, only one case ofunethical experimentation with humans was discovered in a paper of Mexican origin. The proportion offoreigninstitutions pu blishing in the journal has increased from 2 3% ( 19 5 3-196 3) to 5O% in the last decade; similarly, the number of studies done in the Neotropics is on the rise. English and Spanish are equally frequent, although English is the basic language of ethology and evolution and Spanish predominantes in papers on animal morphology and parasitology. Most Costa Rican authors publish in Spanish, in contrast with many of their Latín American colleages. In recent years, there is a tendency to publish shorter papers written by more than one au thor. The Revista de Biología Tropical, covered by 18 data bases, accounts for most exchanges and sales in the Universidad de Costa Rica and has worldwide distribution.

? Monge-Nájera, J., Gonzalez, M.I., Rossi, M.R. and Mendez-Estrada, V.H. (2002), Twenty years of lichen cover change in a tropical habitat (Costa Rica) and its relation with air pollution. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **50** (1), 309-319.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Bio Tro50, 309.pdf](2002\Rev%20Bio%20Tro50,%20309.pdf)

Abstract: We report lichen cover change over a 20 years period for the Costa Rican capitol city. Foliaceous lichen cover was measured with a 10 X 10 cm template positioned 1.5 m above ground on the south, east, north and west sides of ten phorophytic trees per station (11 stations) from 1976 through 1997. Results were compared with previous measurements along an urban transect (at three heights above ground) and in a rural station. Lichen cover was correlated with traffic density and varied between stations and years. Mean lichen cover was 23% in 1976, 12% in 1986, 9% in 1990 and 22% in 1997. Most stations suffered a large cover reduction after 1976 but improved after 1990, possibly reflecting improved traffic regulations and elimination of lead (Pb) from gasoline. Cover values by cardinal orientation were: west 17%, east 14%, north 13% and south 12%. Sidewalks of streets with more traffic had lower cover values. In the rural station, cover was lower than expected (possibly because of climate), and was not correlated with height above ground or cardinal orientation, in contrast with temperate regions. In polluted cities human activity should concentrate above the first floor of buildings (particularly in hospitals or schools) because pollution was found to concentrate in the first 2 m above ground.

Keywords: Long Term Change, Bioindication, Lichens, Urban Air Pollution, Cities, Tropical Climate, SO2

? Cortes, J. and Nielsen, V. (2002), Marine sciences at the fiftieth anniversary of the *Revista de Biología Tropical*. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **50** (3-4), 903-907.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Bio Tro50, 903.pdf](2002/Rev%20Bio%20Tro50,%20903.pdf)

Abstract: The first paper published in the Revista de Biologia Tropical (RBT) on anything related to marine science was in 1963. Since then the number of marine-related papers has increased to 637, which represents 27% of the total production of RBT (excluding the Supplements), and 33% since 1979. Most publications are Full Articles on Ecology (135 papers). The marine ecosystem of which there is more publications is the coral reefs (28); and fish is the most studied taxonomic group (165). Almost half of the Supplements are marine related (12). The RBT must continue its efforts to maintain itself as a leading marine science publication in Latin America.

Keywords: Marine Science, Tropical Science, Costa Rica, Latin America

Notes: CCountry

? Lomonte, B. and Ainsworth, S. (2002), Scientific publications from Costa Rica in the Science Citation Index: Bibliometric analysis during 1999-2001. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **50** (3-4), 951-962.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Bio Tro50, 951.pdf](2002\Rev%20Bio%20Tro50,%20951.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyzed the publications of authors from Costa Rican institutions that were included in the Science Citation Index (SCI) during 1999-2001. Out of the 722 references detected, distributed in 328 journals, 90.7% corresponded to original research articles. The total productivity figures showed a moderately increasing trend, both in absolute and population-adjusted terms, in concordance with previous data recorded for the period 1980-1998. The contribution of *Revista de Biología Tropical* to these figures corresponded to 10.0%, 8.9%, and 19.1%, for the years 1999, 2000, and 200 1, respectively, The subject distribution of articles followed a similar pattern to that described for 1980-1998, with a predominance of biomedical (33.3%) and biological (27.5%) sciences, followed by agronomical (15.5%) sciences, chemistry (13.6%), physics (5.0%), geological sciences (3.6%), and mathematics (1.5%). Citation analyses for individual publications (up to July 15, 2002) revealed that only 45.2% of the articles had been cited at least once. The ten most cited references were analyzed, varying from 26 to 114 citations. The average citation per article was 2.60, and the average number of authors per article was 2.92. In agreement with data from 1980-1998, the University of Costa Rica appeared as the institution with highest productivity of SCI publications during 1999-2001, with a contribution of 50.0%. The percentage of publications performed without the participation of foreign co-authors; showed a change in its decreasing trend of 1980-1998, stabilizing near the range of 25-30% during the period 1999-2001.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological, Biomedical, Chemistry, Citation, Citations, Co-Authors, Costa Rica, Data, Distributed, Distribution, Institutions, Journals, Participation, Pattern, Productivity, Publications, Research, SCI, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Trend

? Monge-Nájera, J. and Nielsen, V. (2005), The countries and languages that dominate biological research at the beginning of the 21st century. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **53** (1-2), 283-294.

Full Text: [2005\Rev Bio Tro53, 283.pdf](2005\Rev%20Bio%20Tro53,%20283.pdf)

Abstract: Traditionally, studies of scientific productivity are biased in two ways: they are based on Current Contents, an index centered in British and American journals, and they seldom correct for population size, ignoring the relative effort that each society places in research. We studied national productivity for biology using a more representative index, the Biological Abstracts, and analyzed both total and relative productivity. English dominates biological publications with 87% (no other individual language reaches 2%). If the USA is considered a region by itself, it occupies the First place in per capita production of biology papers, with at least twice the productivity of either Asia or Europe. Canada, Oceania and Latin America occupy an intermediate position, The global output of scientific papers is dominated by Europe, USA, Japan, Canada, China and India. When corrected for population size, the countries with the greatest productivity of biology papers are the Nordic nations, Israel, Switzerland, Netherlands, Australia, Saint Lucia and Montserrat. The predominance of English as the language of biological research found in this study shows a continuation of the trend initiated around the year 1900. The large relative productivity of the USA reflects the importance that American society gives to science as the basis for technological and economic development, but the USA’s share of total scientific output has decreased from 44% in 1983 to 34% in 2002, while there is a greater growth of science in India, Japan and Latin America, among others. The increasing share obtained by China and India may reflect a recent change in attitude towards funding science. The leadership of Nordic nations, Israel, Switzerland, Netherlands and Australia can be explained by cultural attitude. Apparently, a positive trend is emerging in Latin America, where Chile improved its ranking in per capita productivity but Argentina, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Brazil and Cuba fell. Nevertheless, the most productive countries in total number of papers are Brazil, Mexico and Argentina: large countries with a long tradition of funding scientific research.

Keywords: Argentina, Asia, Attitude, Australia, Biological, Biology, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cultural, Development, Economic, Economic Development, Europe, Funding, Growth, Index, India, Israel, Japan, Journals, Languages, Latin America, Leadership, Mexico, Nations, Papers, Population, Productivity, Publications, Ranking, Research, Science, Scientific Output, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Research, Size, Society, Switzerland, Trend, Uruguay, USA

? Monge-Nájera, J. and Anchia, S.M. (2008), Correct use of Spanish when writing biological papers. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **56** (4), 1589-1593.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Bio Tro56, 1589.pdf](2008\Rev%20Bio%20Tro56,%201589.pdf)

Abstract: Correct use of Spanish when writing biological papers. We present a list of the most frequent errors in biological manuscripts written in Spanish, and we explain which are the recommended options. Our article is based on the International Codes of Nomenclature, and the guidelines of the Real Academia de la Lengua and the Council of Science Editors. We group the indications in four categories: lexical errors (e.g. English cognates); spelling (graphic accents, punctuation, font), morphology (use of prepositions) and style (linguistic economy). Rev. Biol. Trop. 56 (4): 1589-1593. Epub 2008 December 12.

Keywords: Bad Translations, Biological, Biology, Correct Use of the Spanish Language, Economy, Errors, Guidelines, Indications, Morphology, Options, Papers, Science, Technical Writing, Writing in Spanish

? Michan, L. and Llorente-Bousquets, J. (2010), Bibliometry of biological systematics in Latin America during the twentieth century in three global databases. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **58** (2), 531-545.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Bio Tro58, 531.pdf](2010\Rev%20Bio%20Tro58,%20531.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometry of biological systematics in Latin America during the twentieth century in three global databases. We present a review of the biological systematic research in Latin America during the twentieth century, applying a bibliometric analysis to the information contained in international databases with the largest number of biological records: Biosis (since 1969), CAB (since 1910) and Science Citation Index (since 1900), to recognize certain patterns and trends regarding the document production. We obtained 19 079 documents and 1 387 journals for Biosis, 14326 and 2537 for CAB, 3257 and 1636 for SCI. of the documents, 54.6% related to new species, 15.3% dealt with morphology, 14.9% keys, 12.5% descriptions, 10.6% cases of synonymies, 6% new genera, 4.9% new geographical. records, 23.6% geographical distribution, 4.2% redescriptions, and 3.6% with new nomenclatural combinations. The regions mentioned were South America with 11.9%, Central America with 4% and America (all) with 2.56%. Nineteen Latin American countries appear, whereas outside this region we found the United States of America with 12.6% of representation and Canada with 3%. Animals (65.6%) were the most studied taxa, which was 1.7 times higher than what was published for plants (37%), 11 times higher than fungi (6%) and nearly 30 times higher than microorganisms (2.3%). Out of the 155 journals that produced 66% of the papers, 76.5% were better represented in Biosis, 21.4% in CAB and 2% in SCI. Twenty-nine journals published 33% of the articles, the maximum number of records obtained was 69% for Biosis, CAB 24% and 6.9% for SCI, three (10.3%) are in biology, 11(37.9%) in botany, 13 (44.8%) zoology, and two (6.9%) paleontology; eight of these journals (27.5%) were published in Latin America and twenty were indexed in the Science Citation Index. In the last two years more journals of the region that publish on taxonomy have been indexed, but their impact factor is still low. However, the impact factor of a number of Latin American journals that published biodiversity increased with time. Countries that are more interested in studying the Latin American biota from the taxonomic point of view are Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Mexico. The most active institutions in this discipline were the Universidade de Sao Paulo, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, and the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro; together they produced 24% of the documents. Rev. Biol. Trop. 58(2): 531-545. Epub 2010 June 02.

Keywords: Argentina, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Biodiversity, Biological, Biology, Biosis, Brazil, CAB, Canada, Citation, Conservation, Databases, Distribution, Fungi, Global, Impact, Impact Factor, International, Issue, Journals, Jun, Latin America, Mexico, Morphology, Production, Research, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, South America, Species, Taxonomy, Trends, United States

? Monge-Nájera, J., Nielsen-Munoz, V. and Azofeifa, A.B. (2010), Determinants of scientific output: An in-depth view of the productivity of tropical botanist and conservationist, Luis Diego Gomez Pignataro. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **58** (4), 1093-1114.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Bio Tro58, 1093.pdf](2010\Rev%20Bio%20Tro58,%201093.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric studies have found that male researchers have their greatest productivity around the age of 40, that female researchers produce less than their male colleagues, that incentives for collaboration are slow to affect productivity and that, just like humans, research institutes become larger, less productive, more expensive to maintain and less able to raise money as they grow old. Almost invariably, these conclusions come from statistical studies of large numbers of European and American scientists, and there are practically no studies about tropical researchers. We present an in-depth analysis of the productivity of an internationally recognized tropical botanist and conservationist, Luis Diego Gomez Pignataro, based on the totality of his published work and on our own knowledge, as co-workers and friends, of the life frame in which that scientific output was produced. His life output departs from the expected pattern in that he had the highest productivity before reaching the expected peak productivity age, and that when he reached it his productivity fell and never recovered. Furthermore, marriage did not produce the expected fall in productivity. A close analysis of his life indicates that in the middle of his career he switched to intense teaching and conservation activities, and this better explains why his output of scientific research articles was low afterwards. This switch may occur in other tropical scientists. Rev. Biol. Trop. 58 (4): 1093-1114. Epub 2010 December 01.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Anatomy, Balanophoraceae, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometry, Central-American Fern, Collaboration, Conservation, Conservation and Science, Constituents, Costa-Rican Ferns, Differences Among Tropical and Temperate Scientists, Exudate, Female, Flavonoids, Humans, Incentives, Knowledge, Life, Male, Pattern, Pleuroderris, Productivity, Research, Science In “Developing Countries”, Scientific Output, Scientific Research, Statistical Studies, Teaching, Tropical, Vegetative Body, Work

? Nielsen-Munoz, V., Azofeifa-Mora, A.B. and Monge-Nájera, J. (2012), Bibliometry of Costa Rica biodiversity studies published in the *Revista de Biologia Tropical/International Journal of Tropical Biology and Conservation* (2000-2010): The content and importance of a leading tropical biology journal in its 60th Anniversary. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **60** (4), 1405-1413.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Bio Tro60, 1405.pdf](2012/Rev%20Bio%20Tro60,%201405.pdf)

Abstract: Central America is recognized as a mega diverse "hot-spot" and one of its smaller countries, Costa Rica, as one of the world’s leaders in the study and conservation of tropical biodiversity. For this study, inspired by the 60th anniversary of the journal Revista de Biologia Tropical, we tabulated all the scientific production on Costa Rican biodiversity published in Revista de Biologia Tropical between 2000 and 2010. Most articles are zoological (62%) and 67% of authors had only one publication in the jounal within that period. A 54% of articles were published in English and 46% in Spanish. A 41% of articles were written in collaboration among Costa Rican institutions and 36% in collaboration with foreign institutions. The Collaboration Index was 2.53 signatures per article. Visibility in American sources was 56% in Google Scholar and 42.66% in the Web of Science, but the real visibility and impact are unknown because these sources exclude the majority of tropical journals. Revista de Biologia Tropical is the main output channel for Costa Rican biology and despite its small size, Costa Rica occupies the 10th. place in productivity among Latin American countries, with productivity and impact levels that compare favorably with larger countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Chile. Rev. Biol. Trop. 60 (4): 1405-1413. Epub 2012 December 01.

Keywords: Esearch Trends, Bibliometry, Biodiversity, Costa Rica, Latin-America

? Monge-Nájera, J. and Ho, Y.S. (2012), Costa Rica publications in the Science Citation Index Expanded: A bibliometric analysis for 1981-2010. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **60** (4), 1649-1661.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Bio Tro60, 1649.pdf](2012/Rev%20Bio%20Tro60,%201649.pdf); [2012\Rev Bio Tro60, 1649-2.pdf](2012/Rev%20Bio%20Tro60,%201649-2.pdf); [2012\Rev Bio Tro-Monge-Nájera-1.pdf](2012/Rev%20Bio%20Tro-Monge-Nájera-1.pdf); [2012\Rev Bio Tro-Monge-Nájera.pdf](2012/Rev%20Bio%20Tro-Monge-Nájera.pdf)

Abstract: Despite of its small size, the Central American country of Costa Rica is internationally recognized as one of the world leaders in conservation and as the Central American leader in science. There have been no recent studies on the country’s scientific production. The objective of this study was to analyze the Costa Rican scientific output as represented in the Science Citation Index Expanded. All documents with “Costa Rica” in the address field from 1981 to 2010 were included (total 6 801 publications). Articles (79%) were more frequent than other types of publication and were mostly in English (83%). Revista de Biologia Tropical published the most articles (17%), followed by Toxicon and Turrialba (2.5%). The New England Journal of Medicine had the highest impact factor (53.484) with nine articles. of 5 343 articles with known institutional address, 63% were internationally collaborative articles (most with the USA) with h Index 91 and citation per publication 18. A total of 81% of all articles were inter-institutionally collaborative articles, led by the Universidad de Costa Rica. This reflects research and education agreements among these countries. Universidad de Costa Rica ranked top one in inter-institutionally collaborative articles, the rank of the total inter-institutionally collaborative articles, and the rank of first author articles and corresponding author articles. Studied subjects and journals in our sample are in agreement with dominant science fields and journals in Costa Rica. Articles with the highest citation were published in New England Journal of Medicine. The largest citation of medical articles reflects the general interest and wider readership of this subject. All corresponding and first authors of the high impact articles were not from Costa Rica. In conclusion, the scientific output of Costa Rican authors is strong in the areas related to conservation but the impact is higher for biomedical articles, and Costa Rican authors need to improve their position within research teams. Rev. Biol. Trop. 60 (4): 1649-1661. Epub 2012 December 01.

Keywords: Amphibian Declines, Analysis, Anniversary, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Biomedical, Cancer, Citation, Citation Per Publication, Conservation, Costa Rica, Country, Education, England, Field, First, General, h Index, h-Index, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Institutional Address, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medicine, Neutralization, Output, Polyvalent Antivenom, Publication, Publications, Rain-Forest, Rank, Recent, Research, Research Trend, SCI-Expanded, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Size, Small, Snake-Venoms, Trends, USA, Web of Science, World

? Monge-Nájera, J., Nielsen-Muñoz, V. and Azofeifa-Mora, A.B. (2013), Subject and authorship of records related to the Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS) in BINABITROP, a comprehensive database about Costa Rican biology. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **61** (2), 493-500.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Bio Tro61, 493.pdf](2013/Rev%20Bio%20Tro61,%20493.pdf)

Abstract: BINABITROP is a bibliographical database of more than 38000 records about the ecosystems and organisms of Costa Rica. In contrast with commercial databases, such as Web of Knowledge and Scopus, which exclude most of the scientific journals published in tropical countries, BINABITROP is a comprehensive record of knowledge on the tropical ecosystems and organisms of Costa Rica. We analyzed its contents in three sites (La Selva, Palo Verde and Las Cruces) and recorded scientific field, taxonomic group and authorship. We found that most records dealt with ecology and systematics, and that most authors published only one article in the study period (1963-2011). Most research was published in four journals: Biotropica, Revista de Biologia Tropical/International Journal of Tropical Biology and Conservation, Zootaxa and Brenesia. This may be the first study of a such a comprehensive database for any case of tropical biology literature.

Keywords: Tropical Field Research, Publications, Articles Per Researcher, Study Subjects, Field Stations

? Monge-Nájera, J. (2014), The invalidity of the Impact Factor as indicator of the impact of Latin American scientific journals. *Revista de Biología Tropical*, **62** (1), 9-13.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Bio Tro62, 9.pdf](2014/Rev%20Bio%20Tro62,%209.pdf)

Abstract: Use of the Impact Factor is currently being discarded in industrialized countries where, to name one case, up to 40% of the articles published in Nature are never cited, despite the high Impact Factor of that journal. However, it is still used in Latin America to evaluate journals and authors, potentially influencing who are given positions and who receives funding. To find out how valid the Impact Factor is for Latin American research, I used the database BlNABITROP to see how much of the relevant literature was used to measure impact. I found that the Science Citation Index (SCI) excluded 96% of the relevant literature when measuring the impact of biological articles about Costa Rica for the studied year (2011). Therefore, the impact of Latin American science is unknown and the Impact Factor should not be used to assess how often a journal, institution or author are cited.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Binabitrop, Biological, Citation, Costa Rica, Database, Funding, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicator, Journal, Journals, Latin America, Latin American Science, Literature, Mar, Measure, Medical Journals, Research, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Citation, Scientific Journals

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Anestesiologia

Full Journal Title: [Revista Brasileira de Anestesiologia](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0034-7094&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Imbelloni, L.E. (2012), Scientific articles’ titles: Thanks for the information contained in your title. *Revista Brasileira de Anestesiologia*, **62** (2), 140.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Bra Ane62, 140.pdf](2012/Rev%20Bra%20Ane62,%20140.pdf)

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo

Full Journal Title: [Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0100-0683&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Barretto, A.G.D.P., Barros, M.G.E. and Sparovek, G. (2008), Bibliometrics, history and geography of Brazilian research on accelerated soil erosion. *Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo*, **32** (6), 2443-2460.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Bra Cie Sol32, 2443.pdf](2008\Rev%20Bra%20Cie%20Sol32,%202443.pdf)

Abstract: Soil science history studies are rare and the Brazilian scientific community has not given substantial attention to this subject yet. The present study focused on the formation of research on accelerated soil erosion in the Brazil from a bibliometric perspective. A comprehensive database of published scientific papers was organized in a relational database and analyzed by SQL queries and GIS tools. These data were used to calculate quantitative indicators and spatial distribution patterns. Results indicate a recent development of research on accelerated soil erosion in Brazil by few institutions and authors in the South and Southeast regions. Moreover, a thematic analysis indicated the agricultural perspective as the main focus of erosion studies, with a great emphasis on the USLE prediction model.

Keywords: Agricultural, Analysis, Attention, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Brazilian, Ceara State, Community, Data, Database, Development, Distribution, Erodibility, Erosion, GIS, History, Indicators, Institutions, Model, Northeastern Brazil, Organic-Carbon Losses, Papers, Prediction, Prediction Model, Rainfall Erosivity, Regions, Relational Database, Research, Runoff, Science, Simulated Rainfall, Soil, Soil Erosion, Spatial Distribution, Surface, Tillage Methods, USLE, Water Erosion, Water-Erosion

? Barretto, A.G.D.P., Lino, J.S. and Sparovek, G. (2009), Bibliometrics in Brazilian research on accelerated soil erosion: Institutions, topics, space and chronology. *Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo*, **33** (6), 1845-1854.

Full Text: Rev Bra Cie Sol33, 1845.pdf

Abstract: Despite the increasing number and diversity of publications related to soil erosion in Brazil and throughout the world, the central questions of this science remain unanswered. The possible reasons for this imbalance highlight the need to reconsider the role of research on soil erosion. Bibliometric studies can provide ample view of the research field, describing perspectives, but research using this approach is scarce in international as well as in Brazilian literature. The objective of this study was to analyze the spatial, temporal, institutional and topical distribution of Brazilian research on accelerated soil erosion based on the organization of articles according to thematic lines and to discuss the depth of the approach to the fundamental issues of erosion in order to establish a bibliometric perspective. For this purpose, 225 articles of Brazilian institutions focused on soil erosion were scanned, registered in a database and classified into five thematic lines. Besides, multi-temporal maps were drawn using GIS tools. Brazilian research on erosion is recent and is characterized by: (a) concentration in few institutions in the southern and southeastern Brazil, (b) focused on two issues, related to the Universal Soil Loss Equation and comparisons of agricultural managements as related to soil loss, with a considerable influence of the consolidation level of the research centers, which have developed research on accelerated soil erosion along these two lines.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Database, GIS, History, Publications, Reflections, Research, Science, Water Erosion

? Thomaz, E.L. (2012), Runoff and sediment transport in a degraded area. *Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo*, **36** (1), 243-252.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Bra Cie Sol36, 243.pdf](2012\Rev%20Bra%20Cie%20Sol36,%20243.pdf)

Abstract: Gully erosion occurs by the combined action of splash, sheetwash and rill-wash (interrill and rill erosion). These erosion processes have a great capacity for both sediment production and sediment transport. The objectives of this experiment were to evaluate hydrological and sediment transport in a degraded area, severely dissected by gullies; to assess the hydraulic flow characteristics and their aggregate transport capacity; and to measure the initial splash erosion rate. In the study area in Guarapuava, State of Parana, Brazil (lat 25 degrees 24’ S; long 51 degrees 24’ W; 1034 m asl), The soil was classified as Cambissolo Humico aluminico, with the following particle-size composition: sand 0.116 kg kg(-1); silt 0.180 kg kg(-1); and clay 0.704 kg kg(-1). The approach of this research was based on microcatchments formed in the ground, to study the hydrological response and sediment transport. A total of eight rill systems were simulated with dry and wet soil. An average rainfall of 33.7 +/- 4.0 mm was produced for 35 to 54 min by a rainfall simulator. The equipment was installed, and a trough was placed at the end of the rill to collect sediments and water. During the simulation, the following variables were measured: time to runoff, time to ponding, time of recession, flow velocity, depth, ratio of the initial splash and grain size. The rainsplash of dry topsoil was more than twice as high as under moist conditions (5 g m(-2) min(-1) and 2 g m(-2) min(-1), respectively). The characteristics of the flow hydraulics indicate transition from laminar to turbulent flow [Re (Reynolds number) 1000-2000]. In addition, it was observed that a flow velocity of 0.12 m s(-1) was the threshold for turbulent flow (Re > 2000), especially at the end of the rainfall simulation. The rill flow tended to be subcritical [Fr (Froude Number) < 1.0]. The variation in hydrological attributes (infiltration and runoff) was lower, while the sediment yield was variable. The erosion in the rill systems was characterized as limited transport, although the degraded area generated an average of 394 g m(-2) of sediment in each simulation.

Keywords: Accelerated Soil-Erosion, and Runoff, Approach, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Brazilian Research, Capacity, Characteristics, Clay, Composition, Equipment, Erodibility, Erosion, Erosion Processes, Experiment, Field Measurement, Flow, Flow Velocity, Hydraulics, Infiltration, Interrill Erosion, Land, Measure, Ontario, Particle Size, Rainfall, Rainfall Simulation, Rainfall Simulator, Rainsplash, Research, Rills, Runoff, Sand, Sediment, Sediment Transport, Sediment Yield, Sediments, Simulated Rain, Simulated Rainfall, Simulation, Size, Soil, Systems, Threshold, Topsoil, Transport, Transport Capacity, Turbulent Flow, Water, Water Erosion

? Telles, T.S., Dechen, S.C.F. and Guimaraes, M.D. (2013), Institutional landmarks in brazilian research on soil erosion: A historical overview. *Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo*, **37** (6), 1431-1440.

Full Text: 2013\Rev Bra Cie Sol37, 1431.pdf

Abstract: The problem of soil erosion in Brazil has been a focus of agricultural scientific research since the 19th century. The aim of this study was to provide a historical overview of the institutional landmarks which gave rise to the first studies in soil erosion and established the foundations of agricultural research in Brazil. The 19th century and beginning of the 20th century saw the founding of a series of institutions in Brazil, such as Botanical Gardens, executive institutions, research institutes, experimental stations, educational institutions of agricultural sciences, as well as the creation and diversification of scientific journals. These entities, each in its own way, served to foster soil erosion research in Brazil. During the Imperial period (1808-1889), discussions focused on soil degradation and conserving the fertility of agricultural land. During the First Republic (1889-1930), with the founding of various educational institutions and consolidation of research on soil degradation conducted by the Agronomic Institute of Campinas in the State of Sao Paulo, studies focused on soil depletion, identification of the major factors causing soil erosion and the measures necessary to control it. During the New State period (1930-1945), many soil conservation practices were developed and disseminated to combat erosion and field trials were set up, mainly to measure soil and water losses induced by hydric erosion. During the Brazilian New Republic (1945-1964), experiments were conducted throughout Brazil, consolidating soil and water conservation as one of the main areas of Soil Science in Brazil. This was followed by scientific conferences on erosion and the institutionalization of post-graduate studies. During the Military Regime (1964-1985), many research and educational institutions were founded, experimental studies intensified, and coincidently, soil erosion reached alarming levels which led to the development of the no-tillage system.

Keywords: 19th Century, Agricultural, Agricultural Sciences, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Conferences, Conservation, Conservation Practices, Control, Costs, Degradation, Development, Erosion, Experimental, Experiments, Fertility, Field, First, Historiography, Identification, Induced, Institutions, Journals, Land Degradation, Losses, Measure, Measures, Military, Overview, Practices, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Scientific Research, Soil, Soil Conservation, Soil Degradation, Soil Erosion, Soil Science, Water, Water Conservation

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Cirurgia Cardiovascular

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Cirurgia Cardiovascular

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ruiz, M.A., Greco, O.T. and Braile, D.M. (2009), Journal impact factor: This editorial, academic and scientific influence. *Revista Brasileira de Cirurgia Cardiovascular*, **24** (3), 273-278.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Bra Cir Car24, 273.pdf](2009\Rev%20Bra%20Cir%20Car24,%20273.pdf)

Abstract: In this report the authors present information on the bibliometric instruments and their importance in measuring the quality of scientific journals and researchers. They in particular the history and deployment of the impact factor of the existing Institute for Scientific Information since 1955. Are presented and discussed the criticism regarding the inadequacy of the impact factor for evaluation of scientific production, misuse and strategies editorial handling of the bibliometric index. It is presented to the new classification CAPES for the journals, based on various criteria and the impact factor and its influence on national scientific and academic life. The authors conclude that, despite all obstacles and discussions, the impact factor of the Institute for Scientific Information is still an useful tool and the only isolation available to assess the scientific and intellectual productivity.

Keywords: Bibliometrics Indicators, Citation Index, Health, Impact Factor, Issue, Medical Journals, Quality, Science, Trends

? Hijazi, E.M. (2010), Is it time to adopt beating-heart coronary artery bypass grafting? A review of literature. *Revista Brasileira de Cirurgia Cardiovascular*, **25** (3), 393-402.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Bra Cir Car25, 393.pdf](2010\Rev%20Bra%20Cir%20Car25,%20393.pdf)

Abstract: Avoiding the morbidity of cardiopulmonary bypass should theoretically reduce the incidence of organ dysfunction and lead to improved patient outcomes. Recently, cardiac mechanical stabilization techniques were developed, facilitating on-pump CABG (OPCAB). The use of CPB may influence the economic outcome, while maintaining quality of care and patient satisfaction. MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (CCTR), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), Science Citation Index (SCI), Current Contents, NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NEED), and International Network of Agencies for Health Technology Assessment (INAHTA) databases were searched from the date of their inception to the end of March 2008, using the search terms off-pump, minimally invasive, beating heart, coronary artery bypass, and their variants. Off-pump revascularization offers a safe, cost-effective alternative to conventional coronary revascularization with cardiopulmonary bypass (CABG) and cardioplegic arrest.

Keywords: Acute-Renal-Failure, Assessment, Atrial-Fibrillation, Brazil, Cardiac Surgical Procedures, Cardiac-Surgery, Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Citation, Coronary Artery Bypass, Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump, Databases, Embase, Extracorporeal Circulation, Grafting, Lead, Literature, MEDLINE, Myocardial Revascularization, Myocardial Revascularization, Off-Pump Techniques, On-Pump, Patient, Pulmonary-Disease, Randomized-Trial, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Transfusion Requirements

? Gregori, F., de Godoy, M.F. and Gregori, F.F. (2012), Proposal of an individual scientometric index with emphasis on ponderation of the effective contribution of the first author: h-fac index. *Revista Brasileira de Cirurgia Cardiovascular*, **27** (3), 370-376.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Bra Cir Car27, 370.pdf](2012/Rev%20Bra%20Cir%20Car27,%20370.pdf)

Abstract: In the individual assessment of a scientific performance, five scientometric indices have been used most: the h-Index, the index g, the h-major index, the contemporary h-Index and the normalized h-Index. We propose an alternative index (“Index h-fac”), which considers positively the participation of the first author and that, by having a dynamic characteristic, continuously monitors his/her performance and is easily adaptable to particular or individual situations from different research groups. Results from the geometric mean between the original h-Index as proposed by Hirsh and a correction factor (“fac”, “first author commitment”) and, in turn, this value is divided by the mean interval (in years) of all studies. The index emphasizes two scores (X and Y). These scores X and Y were obtained by asking to all 83 cardiovascular surgeons from Southern Brazil (Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul) and Specialists, how they realistically estimated, in percentage, their effective contribution in each published paper in which they appeared as first author. of the total, 80 (96.4%) responded. The average obtained was 78.0% and on this basis, the X score was established as 0.75 and the score Y as 0.25. The new index also considers the total number of citations as first author and as co-author, the average number of coauthors per publication and the total number of papers published. Theoretical examples are presented, discussing the main advantages of application. Serial evaluations in real world situations should be instituted to confirm the diagnostic and prognostic utility of this new index.

Keywords: Alternative, Application, Assessment, Authorship and Co-Authorship In Scientific Publications, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Cardiovascular, Citations, Co-Author, Dynamic, First, h Index, h-Index, Index, Indices, Interval, Papers, Participation, Performance, Prognostic, Publication, Research, Rio Grande, Scientific Performance, Scientific Publication Indicators, Scientometric, Systems For Evaluation of Publications, Utility, Value, World

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Entomologia

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Entomologia

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JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0085-5626

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pujol-Luz, J.R., Arantes, L.C. and Constantino, R. (2008), One hundred years of forensic entomology in Brazil (1908-2008). *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia*, **52** (4), 485-492.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Bra Ent52, 485.pdf](2008\Rev%20Bra%20Ent52,%20485.pdf)

Abstract: The history of the development of forensic entomology in Brazil, its current status and perspectives arc reviewed. Those studies in Brazil began in 1908 with the pioneer works conducted by Roquette-Pinto and Oscar Freire, who noted the high diversity of the native Fauna of necrophagous insects and the impossibility of direct application of the methods developed in Europe. In the last two decades, forensic entomology advanced rapidly in Brazil, but there still arc some important limitations, especially in relation to the taxonomy, biology and ecology of necrophagous insects and the lack of interaction between researchers and police investigators. Today there are in Brazil over 20 researchers involved with forensic entomology and tens of police investigators with some training in this field. Guidelines for the development of this field of investigation in Brazil are also presented.

Keywords: Forensic Taphonomy, History, Necrophagous Insects, Insects, Diptera, Carrion, State

Notes: TTrend

? Morrone, J.J. and Guerrero, J.C. (2008), General trends in world biogeographic literature: A preliminary bibliometric analysis. *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia*, **52** (4), 493-499.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Bra Ent52, 493.pdf](2008\Rev%20Bra%20Ent52,%20493.pdf)

Abstract: General trends in world biogeographic literature: A preliminary bibliometric analysis. Records with the search string biogeograph\* were collected from the Science Citation Index (SCI). A total of 3456 records were downloaded for the 1945-2006 period from titles of articles and reviews, and 10,543 records were downloaded for 1991-2006, taking into consideration also abstracts and keywords. Temporal trends of publications, geographical and institutional distribution of the research output, authorship, and core journals were evaluated. There were as many as 122 countries carrying out biogeographic research; in the most recent period. USA is the top producing country, followed by the United Kingdom, Australia. France, Germany, Spain, and Canada. There were 17,493 authors contributing to the field. During 1991-2006 there were 4098 organizations with authors involved in biogeographic research; institutions with higher number of papers are the Natural History Museum (United Kingdom). The University of California, Berkeley (USA), The Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle (France). The Universidad Nacional Autonoma do Mexico (Mexico). The American Museum of Natural History (USA) and the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia). Research articles are spread over a variety of journals. with the Journal of Biogeography, Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, Molecular Ecology, and Biological Journal of the Linnean Society being the core journals. From 28,759 keywords retrieved those with the highest frequency were evolution. phylogeny. diversity. mitochondrial DNA, pattern(s), systematics, and population(s). We conclude that publications on biogeography have increased substantially during the last),cars, especially since 1998. The preferred journal for biogeographic papers is the Journal of Biogeography. Most frequent keywords seem to indicate that biogeography fits well within both evolutionary biology and ecology, with molecular biology and phylogenetics being important factors that drive their current development.

Keywords: American, Analysis, Australia, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biogeography, Biology, California, Canada, Citation, Country, Development, Distribution, Diversity, DNA, Drive, Ecology, Evolution, Field, France, Germany, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Literature, Mexico, Mitochondrial DNA, Molecular, Molecular Biology, Papers, Publications, Records, Research, Reviews, Russia, Russian, SCI, Science Citation Index, Spain, Trends, United Kingdom, USA, World

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia-Brazilian Journal of Pharmacognosy

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia-Brazilian Journal of Pharmacognosy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Melo, J.G., Santos, A.G., de Amorim, E.L.C., do Nascimento, S.C. and de Albuquerque, U.P. (2011), Phytochemical and pharmacological notes of plants indicated to treat tumors in Brazil. *Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia-Brazilian Journal of Pharmacognosy*, **21** (4), 744-753.

Full Text: [2011\Bra J Pha21, 744.pdf](2011\Bra%20J%20Pha21,%20744.pdf)

Abstract: The plants used in traditional medicine have been considered an important source of molecules with pharmacological activity, including antitumor. The aim of this study was to present a pharmacological description and the phytochemical components related to antitumor activity of thirty plants commonly cited in Brazil to treat tumors as well as offering an overview of approaches that are necessary for the development of herbal medicines from these resources. In the search for studies with these plants, five database were used (SciELO, Scirus, Scopus, Biological Abstracts and Web of Science), with the following keywords: tumor and Species and cancer. We consider all the scientific synonyms of species available in the Tropicos (R) database (http://www.tropicos.org/). We surveyed papers from the period between 1980 and 2008. Twnety one species (70%) have at least one evaluation of a class of molecule or metabolite isolated against a pharmacological model. Most species (60%) has in vivo studies. of the thirty plant species, two stood out for having pharmacological studies in vitro, in vivo and clinical with positive results: Chelidonium majus L., Papaveraceae, and Aloe arborescens Mill., Xanthorrhoeaceae. Although there is generally a good activity of species presented here, there is a need for further studies in order to evaluate the possibility of developing some byproduct.

Keywords: Brazil, Cancer, Capsaicin-Induced Apoptosis, Cell-Cycle Arrest, Chelidonium-Majus l., Development, Ethnopharmacology, Evaluation, Factor-Kappa-B, In Vivo, In-Vitro, Medicinal Plants, Medicine, Mitochondrial Death Pathway, Model, Overview, Pancreatic-Cancer Cells, Papers, Plant, Plants, Prostate Carcinoma-Cells, Scielo, Science, Scopus, Solanum-Nigrum l., Solid Ehrlich Tumor, Traditional, Web of Science

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Coury, H.J.C.G., Moreira, R.F.C. and Dias, N.B. (2009), Evaluation of the effectiveness of workplace exercise in controlling neck, shoulder and low back pain: A systematic review. *Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia*, **13** (6), 461-479.

Abstract: Background: Musculoskeletal disorders have been recognized as a worldwide health problem. One of the measures for controlling these disorders is workplace exercise, either at the workstation or in a separate environment within the company. However, there is controversy regarding the effectiveness and means of applying these interventions. Objectives: To assess and provide evidence of the effectiveness of workplace exercise in controlling musculoskeletal pain. Methods: The following databases were searched: PUBMED, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane, PEDro and Web of Science. Two independent reviewers selected the elegible studies. Possible disagreements were solved by consensus. All randomized controlled clinical trials that evaluated exercise interventions in the workplace musculoskeletal pain relief were included. The PEDro scale (range=0-10 points) was used to rate the quality of the studies included in this review. Results and Conclusions: The electronic search yielded a total of 8680 references published in English. At the end of the selection process, 18 studies were included. Strong evidence was found to support the effectiveness of physical exercise in controlling neck pain among workers who performed sedentary tasks in offices or administrative environments, while moderate evidence was found for low back pain relief among healthcare and industrial workers who performed heavy physical tasks. These positive results were reported when the training periods were longer than 10 weeks, the exercises were performed against some type of resistance and the sessions were supervised. None of the studies evaluating sedentary workers reported positive results for controlling musculoskeletal shoulder pain. Further randomized controlled trials are needed to comparatively evaluate, among other aspects, the effects of light and heavy training for shoulder pain relief.

Keywords: Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Controlled Clinical Trials, Controlled Clinical-Trials, Controlled Intervention Trial, Databases, Effectiveness, Environment, Ergonomics, Evaluation, Exercise, Health, Interventions, MEDLINE, Methods, Musculoskeletal Symptoms, Office Workers, Pain, Physical-Activity Programs, Points, Prevention, Pubmed, Quality Assessment, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resistance, Review, Science, Secondary Prevention, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Trapezius Muscle, Web of Science, Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorder, Workplace

? Carvalho, C.R.F., Paisani, D.M. and Lunardi, A.C. (2011), Incentive spirometry in major surgeries: A systematic review. *Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia*, **15** (5), 343-350.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Bra Fis15, 343.pdf](2011\Rev%20Bra%20Fis15,%20343.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To conduct a systematic review to evaluate the evidence of the use of incentive spirometry (IS) for the prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications and for the recovery of pulmonary function in patients undergoing abdominal, cardiac and thoracic surgeries. Methods: Searches were performed in the following databases: MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, PEDro and Scopus to select randomized controlled trials in which IS was used in the pre- and/or post-operative period in order to prevent postoperative pulmonary complications and/or recover lung function after abdominal, cardiac and thoracic surgery. Two reviewers independently assessed all studies. In addition, the study quality was assessed using the PEDro scale. Results: Thirty studies were included (14 abdominal, 13 cardiac and 3 thoracic surgery; n= 3,370 patients). In the analysis of the methodological quality, studies achieved a PEDro average score of 5.6, 4.7 and 4.8 points in abdominal, cardiac and thoracic surgeries, respectively. Five studies (3 abdominal, 1 cardiac and 1 thoracic surgery) compared the effect of the IS with a control group (no intervention) and no difference was detected in the evaluated outcomes. Conclusion: There was no evidence to support the use of incentive spirometry in the management of surgical patients. Despite this, the use of incentive spirometry remains widely used without standardization in clinical practice.

Keywords: Analysis, Artery-Bypass-Surgery, Breathing Exercise, Cardiac-Surgery, Complications, Conservative Therapy, Control, Databases, Deep-Breathing Exercises, Incentive Spirometry, Intervention, Management, MEDLINE, Methods, Outcomes, Patients, Physical Therapy, Points, Positive Airway Pressure, Postoperative Care, Postoperative Complication, Postoperative Pulmonary Complications, Practice, Preoperative Evaluation, Prevention, Pulmonary Complications, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recovery, Respiratory Care, Review, Risk Patients, Science, Scopus, Surgery, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Upper Abdominal-Surgery, Web of Science

? Sturmer, G., Viero, C.C.M., Silveira, M.N., Lukrafka, J.L. and Plentz, R.D.M. (2013), Profile and scientific output analysis of physical therapy researchers with research productivity fellowship from the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development. *Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia*, **17** (1), 41-48.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Bra Fis17, 41.pdf](2013/Rev%20Bra%20Fis17,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To describe the profile and the scientific output of physical therapists researchers holding a research productivity fellowship (PQ) from the Brazilian National Council of Scientific and Technological Development (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico-CNPq). Method: This is a cross-sectional study, which has evaluated the Lattes Curriculum of all PQ physiotherapy researchers registered at CNPq holding a research productivity fellowship in the period of 2010. The variables analyzed were: gender, geographic and institutional distribution, duration since doctorate defense, research productivity fellowship level, scientific output until 2010 and the H Index in Scopus (R) and ISI databases. Results: A total of 55 PQ from the CNPq were identified in the area of knowledge of Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy, being 81.8% from the Southeast region of Brazil. They were predominantly female (61.8%), with research productivity fellowship level PQ2 (74.5%), and with average time since doctorate defense of 10.1 (+/- 4.1) years. A total of 2.381 articles were published, with average of 42.5 (+/- 18.9) articles/researcher. The average of articles published after doctorate defense was 39.40 (+/- 18.9) articles/researchers with a mean output of 4.2 (+/- 2.0) articles/year. We found 304 articles indexed in the Scopus (R) database with 2.463 citations, and 222 articles indexed in the Web of Science with 1.805 citations. The articles were published in 481 journals, being 244 (50.7%) of them listed on JCR-web. The researchers presented a median 5 of the H Index in the Scopus (R) database, and a median 3 in ISI. Conclusion: The scientific output of the researchers with research productivity fellowship in the field of physical therapy stands out in their indicators, since the figures are very promising for a relatively young area and as it can be observed by the amount of published articles and citations obtained by the national and international research community.

Keywords: Analysis, Brazil, Citations, Community, Database, Databases, Defense, Distribution, Duration, Fellowship, Female, Field, Gender, h Index, h-Index, Index, Indicators, International, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Physical, Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy, Productivity, Published Articles, R, Region, Research, Research Productivity, Results, Science, Scientific Output, Scopus, Therapy, Web of Science

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Fruticultura

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Fruticultura

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

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Publisher:

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Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Frausin, G., Lima, R.B.S., Hidalgo, A.D., Maas, P. and Pohlit, A.M. (2014), Plants of the annonaceae traditionally used as antimalarials: A review. *Revista Brasileira de Fruticultura*, **36** (1), 315-337.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Bra Fru36, 315.pdf](2014/Rev%20Bra%20Fru36,%20315.pdf)

Abstract: Species of the Annonaceae family are used all over the tropics in traditional medicine in tropical regions for the treatment of malaria and other illnesses. Phytochemical studies of this family have revealed chemical components which could offer new alternatives for the treatment and control of malaria. Searches in scientific reference sites (SciFinder Scholar, Scielo, PubMed, ScienceDirect and ISI Web of Science) and a bibliographic literature search for species of Annonaceae used traditionally to treat malaria and fever were carried out. This family contains 2,100 species in 123 genera. We encountered 113 articles reporting medicinal use of one or more species of this family including 63 species in 27 genera with uses as antimalarials and febrifuges. Even though the same species of Annonaceae are used by diverse ethnic groups, different plant parts are often chosen for applications, and diverse methods of preparation and treatment are used. The ethanol extracts of Polyalthia debilis and Xylopia aromatica proved to be quite active against Plasmodium falciparum in vitro (median inhibition concentration, IC50 < 1.5 mu g/mL). Intraperitoneal injection of Annickia chlorantha aqueous extracts (cited as Enantia chlorantha) cleared chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium yoelii nigeriensis from the blood of mice in a dose-dependant manner. More phytochemical profiles of Annonaceous species are required; especially information on the more commonly distributed antimalarial compounds in this family.

Keywords: Active Constituents, Alkaloids, Alternatives, Antiplasmodial Activity, Articles, Bibliographic, Blood, Chemical, Coast, Concentration, Control, Cytotoxicity, Distributed, Dopaminergic-Neurons, Efficacy, Ethanol, Ethnic Groups, Family, Fever, Groups, In Vitro, Information, Inhibition, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Literature, Literature Search, Malaria, Malaria, Medicinal-Plants, Medicine, Methods, Mice, Plant, Plants, Plasmodium Falciparum, Plasmodium Yoelii Nigeriensis, Preparation, Profiles, Pubmed, Reference, Remedies, Reporting, Review, Science, Si, Species, Traditional Medicine, Treatment, Tropical, Tropical Regions, Web Of Science

# Title: RBGN-Revista Brasileira de Gestao de Negocios

Full Journal Title: RBGN-Revista Brasileira de Gestao de Negocios

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Campos, H.M., Parellada, F.S. and Palma, Y. (2012), Mapping the intellectual structure of entrepreneurship research: Revisiting the invisible college. *RBGN-Revista Brasileira de Gestao de Negocios*, **14** (42), 41-58.

Full Text: [2012\RBGN14, 41.pdf](2012/RBGN14,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: Along with entrepreneurship’s continuing emergence among the management sciences, there is an ongoing debate about what the field is or should be. In this regard, to have a better understanding of the development of this research field, it is useful to understand the scientific structure. This study uses bibliometric techniques and cluster analyses to present an empirically grounded picture of the entrepreneurship research. This research analyzes the 1,112 full-length papers published in the FER Proceedings between 1981 and 2009, and the 378 articles published in the Journal of Business Venturing between 2000 and 2010. Both forums are considered representative in the exchange of entrepreneurial thought. The results indicate that entrepreneurship research published in these forums is characterized by varied themes that are not necessarily connected. Rather, they reflect the disciplinary training and lens of their authors; and considerable dynamism and change in key research themes over time. Hopefully, the results presented here provide abundant opportunities for identifying insightful, influential, and creative research topics in the entrepreneurship field.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Cluster, Cocitation Analysis, College, Development, Entrepreneurship, Field, Firm, Forum, Forum, Invisible College, Journal, Management, Mapping, Papers, Research, Scholars, Sciences, Structure, Techniques, Topics, Training, Understanding

? Ferreira, M.A.S.P., Pinto, C.S.F., Serra, F.A.R. and Santos, J.C. (2013), A bibliometric study of John Dunning’s contribution to international business research. *Rbgn-Revista Brasileira de Gestao de Negocios*, **15** (46), 56-75.

Full Text: [2013\RBGN15, 56.pdf](2013/RBGN15,%2056.pdf)

Abstract: This article offers a review of John Dunning’s contribution to international business (IB) research, so as to assess the impact of Dunning and of the Eclectic paradigm on this discipline. The contribution of Dunning and of the Eclectic paradigm - usually referred to as OLI - are a core reference to current international business research, namely for studying location decisions, foreign investment, entry modes and internationalization, and for the multinational enterprise theory. First, we review the conceptual foundations of Dunning’s academic contribution. Second, methodologically, we carry out a bibliometric study of articles published in 14 respected academic business magazines over a period of 31 years, between 1980 and 2010. A sample of 697 published articles that refer to Dunning’s work supports the analysis of citations and co-citations matrixes and of relevant themes, allowing us to verify the influence of Dunning’s work on the international business and Management disciplines. This study allowed us to identify the network of connections between Dunning’s Eclectic paradigm and a variety of international business theories, concepts and authors, as well as with the main subjects studied in the discipline. We observed the connections to the transaction costs theory, resource-based view, industrial organization and evolutionary theory. This study also contributes to scholars’ better understanding of the development of the discipline and of the structure of knowledge within connections between theories and authors. Through their contributions, scholars such as John Dunning leave their imprint on the way in which disciplines and knowledge evolve. Dunning’s work, in the Eclectic paradigm, systematized three conditions that guide the internationalization of companies - and is now a reference for entrepreneurial activities, scholars and research.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Business, Citations, Co-Citations, Competitive Advantage, Contribution, Costs, Development, Eclectic Paradigm, Eclectic Paradigm, Firm, Foreign Direct-Investment, Ib, Impact, Influence, Intellectual Structure, International, International Business, Internationalization, John Dunning, Knowledge, Location, Management, Market Failure, Multinational-Enterprise, Network, Oli, Organization, Paradigm, Published Articles, Reference, Research, Resource-Based View, Review, Structure, Theory, Top Management Journals, Transaction Costs, Understanding, Work

? Zanievicz, M., Beuren, I.M., dos Santos, P.S.A. and Kloeppel, N.R. (2013), Costing Methods: meta-analysis of articles presented in the Brazilian Congress of Costs over the 1994-2010 period. *Rbgn-Revista Brasileira de Gestao de Negocios*, **15** (49), 601-616.

Full Text: [2013\RBGN15, 601.pdf](2013/RBGN15,%20601.pdf)

Abstract: There are many bibliometrics studies that refer to costing methods. However, this research is scattered over the analyzed period, the place of publication and the publishing of the studies analyzed, as well as the longitudinal cut established, amongst other methodological design issues. The goal of this study is to compile and complement bibliometrics studies presented as to Activity Based Costing, Target and Kaizen Costing, Theory of Constraints and of Unity of Effort Production, using the first 17 editions of the Brazilian Congress of Costs (Congresso Brasileiro de Custos/CBC) as a database. Similarly to the methodological path of previous bibliometrics studies on the subject, a descriptive research was carried out alongside a quantitative approach, using the meta-analysis and the content analysis techniques. Results show that there is no regular distribution in articles published over the years, and that Activity Based Costing was the most researched, followed by the Theory of Constraints, and, finally, by Target Costing, Kaizen and Unity of Effort Production together. Results also indicate that books are still the main source of references for costing methods studies. The nature of the research approached practical and theoretical aspects; however, research focused on the various costing methods that made up the sample did not relate with each other.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Approach, Article, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Brazilian Congress of Costs, Business, Content Analysis, Costing Methods, Costs, Database, Design, Distribution, Economics, First, Issues, Longitudinal, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, N, Production, Publication, Publishing, References, Regular, Research, Results, Sao, Sao-Paulo, Source, Techniques, Theoretical, Theory

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Medicina do Esporte

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Medicina do Esporte

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Araujo, C.G.S. and Sardinha, A. (2011), h-Index of the citing articles: A contribution to the evaluation of scientific production of experienced researchers. *Revista Brasileira de Medicina do Esporte*, **17** (5), 358-362.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Bra Med Esp17, 358.pdf](2011\Rev%20Bra%20Med%20Esp17,%20358.pdf)

Abstract: Background: there has been an increasing interest and need in evaluating the quality of scientific papers written by researchers. Therefore, the most important measurements used are the number of citations, the average number of citations per article published in indexed journals and the H-Index. Those bibliometric indicators present, however, limitations when assessing the potential impact of the publications of a given researcher, particularly among the most productive ones. Objective: To propose and to demonstrate the use of a new scienciometric strategy - the H-Index of the citing articles -, that allows better discrimination of the impact of a given researcher to the body of knowledge in the respective research area. Methods: Research data - Web of Science - from 13 of the most productive Brazilian PhD researchers in the field of exercise and sports sciences were analyzed, including: number of publications, number of citations, average number of citations per article, H-Index and the proposed H-Index of citing articles (the H-Index extracted from the ranking of articles that cited the papers published by a given researcher). Data from four other researchers - Brazilian and foreign - were used as reference for comparisons. Results: The researcher’s H-Index and the H-Index of the citing articles were associated (r=.92; p>.01). However, when the six most productive authors with H-Index above 7 were analyzed, the association between the two indexes dissapeared (r=.35; p=.49). Conclusions: The H-Index of the citing articles can be useful to discriminate the scientific production of authors with a high number of published papers. It is suggested that this algorithm should be adopted by Brazilian and foreign financing and scientific production evaluation agencies.

Keywords: Academy-Of-Sciences, Area, Articles, Association, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Citations, Citations, Dimension, Discrimination, Editors, Evaluation, Exercise, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indexes, Indicators, Interest, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, Output, Papers, Publication, Publications, Qualis, Quality, Ranking, Research, Researchers, Science, Sciences, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Sports, Strategy, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Oftalmologia

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Oftalmologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Reis, L.M., da Silva, R.E. and Rodrigues, F.W. (2013), Mitochondrial DNA influences in primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) under a scientometric insight. *Revista Brasileira de Oftalmologia*, **72** (5), 301-306.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Bra Oft72, 301.pdf](2013/Rev%20Bra%20Oft72,%20301.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Primary open angle glaucoma is a neurodegenerative disease of the optic nerve that represents one of the main causes of blindness worldwide. Familial aspects have been implicated in the development of the disease and proved in several studies. In this article, we present a systematic review of works about primary open angle glaucoma and mitochondrial DNA and a statistic analyses under a scientometric insight. Methods: Bibliographic research of the works on mitochondrial DNA and primary open angle glaucoma was made accessing the site Scopus. Then, search with the keywords “mitochondrial DNA” and “glaucoma” in all fields for publications between 1992 and august of 2012 was performed. Finally, we did the statistics and scientometric analyses with the main data, such as: authors who published articles on mitochondrial DNA and glaucoma; journals that had publications about the issue; Centers of Research, Universities and countries where most of the studies on glaucoma and mitochondrial DNA were made. Results: We identified that these articles have increased in the last few years, though yet confined, mostly, to some centers of research and concentrated in selected groups of researchers in ophthalmology of developed countries. In Brazil, we do not have any article published about the issue, yet. Conclusion: These studies are extremely important to the elucidation of the genetic causes of glaucoma and for the development of new therapies aiming not only the reduction of the intraocular pressure.

Keywords: Analyses, Authors, Bibliographic, Brazil, Causes of Blindness, Data, Development, Disease, Dna, Genetic, Genetics, Groups, Haplogroups, Journals, Longevity, Methods, Mitochondrial Dna, Mtdna, Neurodegenerative Disease, Open, Ophthalmology, Population, Pressure, Primary, Primary Open Angle Glaucoma, Publications, Published Articles, Reduction, Research, Results, Review, Scientometric, Scopus, Site, Statistics, Systematic Review, Universities

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria

Full Journal Title: [Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=1516-4446&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Palma, B.D., Tiba, P.A., Machado, R.B., Tufik, S. and Suchecki, D. (2007), Immune outcomes of sleep disorders: the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, a is as a modulatory factor. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **29**, S33-S38.

Abstract: Objective: To review the literature on the interaction between sleep and the immune system. Method: A search on Web of Science and PUBMED database including the keywords sleep, sleep deprivation, stress, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, immune system, and autoimmune diseases. Results: On Web of Science, 588 publications were retrieved, 61 references, more significant and closer to our objective, were used, including original articles and review papers. Conclusion: Sleep deprivation and immune system exert a bidirectional influence on each other Since sleep deprivation is considered a stressor, inasmuch as it induces elevation of cortisol or corticosterone levels in humans and rodents, respectively, and given the well-known immunosuppressive effect of glucocorticoids, we propose that increased activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis is a major mediator of the immune alterations observed in patients with insomnia or in sleep deprived subjects.

Keywords: Acth, Chronic Insomnia, Corticosterone, Corticotropin-Releasing Hormone, Cortisol, Cortisol Secretion, Deprivation, Humans, Insomnia, Literature, Outcomes, Papers, Publications, Rat, Receptors, Reduces Spontaneous Waking, Review, Science, Sleep Disorders, Stress, System, Web of Science

? Berger, W., Portella, C.M., Fontenelle, L.F., Kinrys, G. and Mendlowicz, M.V. (2007), Antipsychotics, anticonvulsants, antiadrenergics and other drugs: what to do when posttraumatic stress disorder does not respond to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors? *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **29**, S61-S65.

Abstract: Objectives: In this narrative review, we aimed to describe different pharmacological strategies for the treatment of patients with post-traumatic stress disorder who display different levels of intolerance, resistance, refractoriness, or who are unable to take to antidepressants, especially serotonin reuptake inhibitors. Method: We searched the ISI Web of Science and the PUBMED for original studies focusing in the treatment of PTSD in different clinical scenarios. Results: Preliminary evidence pointed towards the efficacy of drugs such as risperidone, olanzapine, lamotrigine and prazosin as strategies to be employed in the above mentioned clinical scenarios. The choice of a specific “second line” drug should take into account not only symptoms, but also pattern of comorbidities, previous response to other treatments, pharmacological interactions, side-effects, and patient’s physical conditions. Conclusions: Future randomized controlled trials should be performed in order to unveil which drugs should be prescribed in the absence of adequate treatment and response to serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

Keywords: Adjunctive Risperidone Treatment, Antidepressants, Childhood Abuse, Chronic Ptsd, Clozapine Treatment, Combat Veterans, Disorder, Double-Blind, Drug, Drugs, Efficacy, ISI, Nightmares, Open Trial, Open-Label, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Psychotic Symptoms, Ptsd, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Resistance, Review, Risperidone, Science, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Stress, Symptoms, Treatment, Web of Science

? Tavares, H., Miguel, E.C., Mari, J.D., Rohde, L.A., Mercadante, M.T. and Bressan, R.A. (2007), Bibliometrics and visibility of the Brazilian psychiatry. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **29** (2), 99.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Bra Psi29, 99.pdf](2007\Rev%20Bra%20Psi29,%2099.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Psychiatry, Visibility

Notes: CCountry

? Razzouk, D., Zorzetto, R., Dubugras, M.T., Gerolin, J. and Mari, J.D. (2007), Leading countries in mental health research in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **29** (2), 118-122.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Bra Psi29, 118.pdf](2007\Rev%20Bra%20Psi29,%20118.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The prevalence and burden of mental disorders have been growing in Latin-American and the Caribbean countries and research is an important tool for changing this scenario. The objective of this paper is to describe the development of mental health research in Latin American and the Caribbean countries from 1995 to 2005. Method: The indicators of productivity were based on the, S, Essential Science Indicators database. We compared the number of papers and citations, as well as the number of citations per paper between 1995 and 2005 for each country ranked in the Essential Science Indicators. Result: Eleven Latin American countries were ranked in the ISI database and six of them demonstrated a higher level of development in mental health research: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. Mexico produced the largest number of papers, while Brazil showed a larger number of citations per paper Conclusion: Mental health research is still incipient in Latin American and the Caribbean countries, and many challenges remain to be overcome. Also, it is necessary to establish the research priorities, to allocate more funding, and to improve researchers training in research method and design.

Keywords: Brazil, Citations, Essential Science Indicators, Gap, ISI, Journals, Mental Health, Middle-Income Countries, Period, Psychiatry, Publications, Research

? Zuardi, A.W. (2008), Cannabidiol: From an inactive cannabinoid to a drug with wide spectrum of action. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **30** (3), 271-280.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this review is to describe the historical development of research on cannabidiol. Method: This review was carried out on reports drawn from MEDLINE, Web of Science and SciELO. Discussion: After the elucidation of the chemical structure of cannabidiol in 1963, the initial studies showed that cannabidiol was unable to mimic the effects of Cannabis. In the 1970’s the number of publications on cannabidiol reached a first peak, having the research focused mainly on the interaction with delta9-THC and its antiepileptic and sedative effects. The following two decades showed lower degree of interest, and the potential therapeutic properties of cannabidiol investigated were mainly the anxiolytic, antipsychotic and on motor diseases effects. The last five years have shown a remarkable increase in publications on cannabidiol mainly stimulated by the discovery of its anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative and neuroprotective effects. These studies have suggested a wide range of possible therapeutic effects of cannabidiol on several conditions, including Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, cerebral ischemia, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, other inflammatory diseases, nausea and cancer Conclusion: In the last 45 years it has been possible to demonstrate that CBD has a wide range of pharmacological effects, many of which being of great therapeutic interest, but still waiting to be confirmed by clinical trials.

Keywords: Alzheimer’S Disease, Antiinflammatory Activity, Arthritis, Binocular Depth Inversion, Cancer, Cannabidiol, Cannabinoids, Cannabis, Clinical Trials, Constituent Cannabidiol, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Development, Diabetes, Disease, Drug, Elevated Plus-Maze, History, In-Vivo, Interest, Ischemia, Lithium-Paired Context, Non-Psychoactive Component, Parkinson’S Disease, Pharmacological Interaction, Plant Cannabinoids, Publications, Research, Review, Scielo, Science, Therapeutic Uses, Web of Science

? Coelho, F.G.D., Santos-Galduroz, R.F., Gobbi, S. and Stella, F. (2009), Systematized physical activity and cognitive performance in elderly with Alzheimer’s dementia: A systematic review. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **31** (2), 163-170.

Abstract: Objective: Despite the growing evidence of the benefits of physical exercise for cognition, there is a controversy about the systematic practice of physical activity in patients with Alzheimer’s disease. Therefore, the objective of this study was to procedure a systematic review of studies that analyzed the effect of systematized physical activity on cognitive performance in elderly individuals with Alzheimer’s disease. Method: We conducted a search in PsycINFO, Biological Abstracts, MEDLINE, Web of Science, Physical Education and SPORTDiscus Index from 1990 to 2008, using the following keywords: “physical activity”, “physical therapy”, “exercise”, “fitness”,”aerobic”, “strength”, “intervention”, “cognition”, “cognitive performance”, “Alzheimer’s disease”, “Alzheimer’s dementia”, “Alzheimer’s”, and cross-references of selected articles. Results: There were found eight studies that met inclusion criteria adopted for the present work. These studies showed that systematized physical activity contributed to at least improve temporarily some cognitive functions of patients with Alzheimer’s disease, particularly, attention, executive functions and language. Conclusion: Unable to establish a protocol of recommendations about the type and intensity of systematized physical activity required to produce benefits in cognitive functioning. However, the practice of regular systematized physical activity appears to contribute to the preservation or improvement of cognitive functions in patients with Alzheimer’s disease.

Keywords: Aged, Alzheimer’S Disease, Attention, Brain-Function, Cognition, Communication, Dementia, Disease, Education, Elderly, Exercise, Impairment, Intervention, Metaanalysis, Older-Adults, Physical Activity, Physical Exercise, Practice, Program, Protocol, Rehabilitation, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Solowij, N. and Pesa, N. (2010), Cognitive abnormalities and cannabis use. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **32**, S31-S40.

Abstract: Objective Evidence that cannabis use impairs cognitive function in humans has been accumulating in recent decades The purpose of this overview is to update knowledge in this area with new findings from the most recent literature Method: Literature searches were conducted using the Web of Science database up to February 2010 The terms searched were “cannabi” or “marijuana”; and “cogniti” or “memory” or “attention” or “executive function” and human studies were reviewed preferentially over the animal literature Discussion: Cannabis use impairs memory attention, inhibitory control, executive functions and decision making, both during the period of acute intoxication and beyond, persisting for hours, days, weeks or more after the last use of cannabis Pharmacological challenge studies in humans are elucidating the nature and neural substrates of cognitive changes associated with various cannabinoids. Long-term or beau cannabis use appears to result in longer-lasting cognitive abnormalities and possibly structural brain alterations Greater adverse cognitive effects are associated with cannabis use commencing in early adolescence Conclusion: The endogenous cannabinoid system is involved in regulatory neural mechanisms that modulate processes underlying a range of cognitive functions that are impaired by cannabis Deficits in human users most likely therefore reflect neuroadaptations and altered Auctioning of the endogenous cannabinoid system.

Keywords: Acute, Acute Oral Delta(9)-Tetrahydrocannabinol, Adolescent Marijuana Users, Adult Rats, Attention, Brain, Cannabinoids, Cannabis, Cognition, Cognitive Function, Control, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol Thc, Hippocampal Morphology, Human, Humans, Knowledge, Literature, Memory, Neurobehavioral Manifestations, Overview, Physiological Processes, Drug Effects, Science, Selective Attention, Short-Term-Memory, Spatial Working-Memory, Web of Science, Young-Adults

? Mantovani, C., Migon, M.N., Alheira, F.V. and Del-Ben, C.M. (2010), Management of the violent or agitated patient. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **32**, S96-S103.

Abstract: Objective: To review current data about the management of agitated or aggressive patients. Method: Through a search of databases (PUBMED and Web of Science), empirical articles and reviews about pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions for the management of agitation and for violence were identified. Results: The non-pharmacological management of agitation/aggression encompasses the organization of space and appropriateness of behavior and attitudes of health professionals. The main goal of pharmacological management is rapid tranquilization aimed at reducing symptoms of agitation and aggression, without the induction of deep or prolonged sedation, keeping the patient calm, but completely or partially responsive. Polypharmacy should be avoided, and doses of medications should be as small as possible, adjusted according to clinical need. Intramuscular administration of medication should be considered as a last resort and the options for the use of antipsychotics and benzodiazepines are described and commented. The physical management by means of mechanical restraint may be necessary in violent situations where there is risk to the patient or staff and must meet strict criteria. Conclusion: Procedures must be carefully implemented to avoid physical and emotional complications for patients and staff.

Keywords: Aggression, Antipsychotics, Databases, Double-Blind, Emergency Medicine, Haloperidol Plus Promethazine, Interventions, Intramuscular Haloperidol, Lorazepam, Management, Medication, Olanzapine, Pharmacological Processes, Psychiatric Emergency-Rooms, Psychomotor Agitation, Psychotic Agitation, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rapid Tranquilization, Review, Risk, Science, Seclusion, Symptoms, Violence, Web of Science

? Gerolin, J., Bressan, R.A., Pietrobon, R. and Mari, J.D. (2010), Ten-year growth in the scientific production of Brazilian Psychiatry: The impact of the new evaluation policies. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **32** (1), 6-10.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Bra Psi32, 6.pdf](2010\Rev%20Bra%20Psi32,%206.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Developed by the Ministry of Education, the Qualis evaluation criteria have strongly impacted the scientific production of Post-Graduation Programs. A new set of more stringent criteria has been proposed for Qualis. Our aim was to evaluate the impact of the new Qualis criteria on the scientific production of Post-Graduation Programs in psychiatry over the last 10 years. Method: We extracted data from annual reports published between 1998 and 2008, and compared performance measured in terms of the old Qualis rating criteria and the new set of criteria. Results: There was a 25% increase in the number of Information Science Institute-indexed articles in the second five-year period, which rose from 1,213 to 1,518. While, according to the old Qualis criteria, 84% of the Information Science Institute production would have been classified as highly-rated (IF > 1), only 17% of the papers were classified as highly-rated (A1) according to the new Qualis rating criteria. Most papers (65%) were assigned to intermediate categories (13 1 and 132) with an IF < 2.29. Discussion: All psychiatric Post-Graduation Programs have increased their production, but by favoring quality over quantity, the new rules have proved to be more useful for discriminating among the scientific production.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometrics, Developing Countries, Evaluation, Growth, Impact, Mental Health, Mental-Health Research, Psychiatry, Psychiatry, Statistics & Numerical Data, Publishing, Statistics & Numerical Data, Science, Scientific Production

? Forlenza, O.V., Diniz, B.S., Teixeira, A.L., Stella, F. and Gattaz, W. (2013), Mild cognitive impairment (part 2): Biological markers for diagnosis and prediction of dementia in Alzheimer’s disease. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **35** (3), 284-294.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Bra Psi35, 284.pdf](2013/Rev%20Bra%20Psi35,%20284.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To present a critical review of publications reporting on the rationale and clinical implications of the use of biomarkers for the early diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease (AD). Methods: We conducted a systematic search of the PubMed and Web of Science electronic databases, limited to articles published in English between 1999 and 2012, and based on the following terms: mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer’s disease OR dementia, biomarkers. We retrieved 1,130 articles, of which 175 were reviews. Overall, 955 original articles were eligible. Results: The following points were considered relevant for the present review: a) rationale for biomarkers research in AD and mild cognitive impairment (MCI); b) usefulness of distinct biomarkers for the diagnosis and prediction of AD; c) the role of multimodality biomarkers for the diagnosis and prediction of AD; d) the role of biomarkers in clinical trials of patients with AD and MCI; and e) current limitations to the widespread use of biomarkers in research and clinical settings. Conclusion: Different biomarkers are useful for the early diagnosis and prediction of AD in at-risk subjects. Nonetheless, important methodological limitations need to be overcome for widespread use of biomarkers in research and clinical settings.

Keywords: Ad, Alzheimer’s Disease, Amyloid-Beta Protein, Antidepressant-Free Patients, Beta-Amyloid Burden, Biological, Biomarkers, Cerebrospinal-Fluid Biomarkers, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Csf Phosphorylated Tau, Databases, Dementia, Diagnosis, Disease, Early Diagnosis, Increased Plasma-Levels, Late-Life Depression, Methods, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Neuroimaging, Neurotrophic Factor, Patients, Pittsburgh Compound-B, Prediction, Publications, Pubmed, Reporting, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Role, Science, Task-Force Consensus, Tau Protein, Voxel-Based Morphometry, Web of Science

? Levitan, M.N., Chagas, M.H., Linares, I.M., Crippa, J.A., Terra, M.B., Giglio, A.T., Cordeiro, J.L.C., Garcia, G.J., Hasan, R., Andrada, N.C. and Nardi, A.E. (2013), Brazilian Medical Association guidelines for the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of panic disorder. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, **35** (4), 406-415.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Bra Psi35, 406.pdf](2013/Rev%20Bra%20Psi35,%20406.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To present the most relevant findings regarding the Brazilian Medical Association guidelines for the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of panic disorder. Methods: We used the methodology proposed by the Brazilian Medical Association for the Diretrizes Project. The MEDLINE (PubMed), Scopus, Web of Science, and LILACS online databases were queried for articles published from 1980 to 2012. Searchable questions were structured using the PICO format (acronym for “patient” [or population], “intervention” [or exposure], “comparison” [or control], and “outcome”). Results: We present data on clinical manifestations and implications of panic disorder and its association with depression, drug abuse, dependence and anxiety disorders. in addition, discussions were held on the main psychiatric and clinical differential diagnoses. Conclusions: The guidelines are proposed to serve as a reference for the general practitioner and specialist to assist in and facilitate the diagnosis of panic disorder.

Keywords: Abuse, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Association, Clinical, Data, Databases, Depression, Diagnosis, Differential Diagnosis, Drug, Drug Abuse, General, Genome Scan, Guidelines, Heart-Rate-Variability, Life Events, Medical, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Myocardial-Infarction, National Comorbidity Survey, Naturalistic Follow-Up, Nondepressed Patients, Online, Panic Disorder, Pubmed, Reference, Referred Children, Results, Science, Scopus, Severity Scale, Web of Science

# Title: Revista Brasileira de Reumatologia

Full Journal Title: Revista Brasileira de Reumatologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shiratori, A.P., Iop, R.D., Borges, N.G., Domenech, S.C. and Gevaerd, M.D. (2014), Evaluation protocols of hand grip strength in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis: A systematic review. *Revista Brasileira de Reumatologia*, **54** (2), 140-147.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Bra Reu54, 140.pdf](2014/Rev%20Bra%20Reu54,%20140.pdf)

Abstract: Hand grip strength is a useful measurement for individuals with rheumatoid arthritis, since this disease is often associated with functional anomalies of the hands and a consequent reduction in muscular strength. Thus, the standardization of the test protocol is important in relation to make reproducible and reliable studies. The aim of this systematic review was to verify the parameters associated with the measurement of the hand grip strength in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis. The review was carried out according to the recommendations of PRISMA, based on the databases of the Web of Science and the Journals Website of the Brazilian governmental agency CAPES. The following inclusion criteria were established: articles whose themes involved dynamometry to measure the hand grip in adult patients with rheumatoid arthritis, published in English between 1990 and 2012. The articles were selected by two independent reviewers. Initially, 628 articles were identified, and in the final review only 40 were included in the qualitative synthesis, that is, those in which the main tool used to evaluate the hand grip strength was the Jamar. In relation to the hand grip strength parameters feedback type, hand dominance, repetitions, contraction intensity, acquisition time and rest period many data are imprecise and were not detailed in the method description. It is clear that there is a need for the standardization of a protocol which establishes the type of dynamometer and the parameters to be evaluated and also takes into consideration the clinical conditions of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. (C) 2014 Elsevier Editora Ltda. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Adults, Arthritis, Articles, Clinical, Contraction, Criteria, Data, Databases, Disability, Disease, Dynamometry, English, Evaluation, Exercise Program, Handgrip Strength, Health-Assessment Questionnaire, Intensity, Journals, Measure, Measurement, Measurement Parameters, Patients, Performance, Pinch Strength, Protocol, Protocols, Qualitative, Recommendations, Reduction, Reliability, Responsiveness, Review, Reviewers, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rights, Science, Span, Standardization, Strength, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Validity, Web of Science

# Title: Revista Caatinga

Full Journal Title: Revista Caatinga

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Silva, S.L.D.E., Gualberto, S.A., Macedo, G.E.L., da Silveira, T.C. and da Silva, D.C. (2012), Medicinal plants used by the Lacos Community (Tanhacu/Bahia) and Found in the National Forest Contendas do Sincora. *Revista Caatinga*, **25** (3), 130-136.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Caa25, 130.pdf](2012/Rev%20Caa25,%20130.pdf)

Abstract: Given the pressure on biodiversity, due to its use in an unsustainable way, particularly in the Caatinga biome, and the need to restore the popular knowledge, is that this paper was developed in order to conduct a survey of medicinal plants used by the community of Lacos, Tanhacu, in the state of Bahia. and identify, among these, those species that are found in the National Forest Contendas Sincora, the city of Contention Sincora, Bahia. The data collecting was done through interviews, having as a tool the use of questionnaires. The vegetal species mentioned by the community and found in the Conservation Unit were collected and sent for identification. The community were cited 92 species of plants used for medicinal purposes, of which only 10.9% were found in the conservation area and, among them, the species Bidens pilosa, known as “carrapicho de agulha”, was the most cited (52.4%), followed by Amburana cearensis (27.7%), popularly known as “umburana macho”. The paper showed that target community of the study uses many medicinal plants to treat their illnesses, however, few species were found in the National Forest Contendas do Sincora.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Caatinga, Community, Conservation, Conservation-Unit, Data, Identification, Interviews, Knowledge, Medicinal Plants, Plants, Pressure, Questionnaires, Species, State, Survey

# Title: Revista Chilena de Cirugia

Full Journal Title: Revista Chilena de Cirugáa

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Moraga, C.J., Cartes-Velasquez, R., Manterola, D.C. and Urrutia, V.S. (2012), Analysis of scientific publications by Chilean surgeons. *Revista Chilena de Cirugía*, **64** (5), 447-451.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Chi Cir64, 447.pdf](2012/Rev%20Chi%20Cir64,%20447.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The number and quality of publications is an indirect measure of the capacity of an individual, institution or country to generate knowledge. Aim: To assess the number of publications of Chilean surgeons, registered in the Institute for Scientific Knowledge (ISI). Material and Methods: A search was conducted in the ISI platform for publications generated by Chilean surgeons in the last ten years. The number of publications and citations, the journals in which the publications appeared and nationality of coauthors, were analyzed. Results: Three hundred and eighty papers were identified. of these, 333 (88%) were published in the period 2006-2010. The papers were cited in 1.946 opportunities (impact factor of 5.12 and h-Index of 21). Thirty three percent of papers were published in Revista Chilena de Cirugia, 8% in Obesity Surgery and 4% in the World Journal of Surgery. Thirty four percent of papers came from the University of Chile, 21% from Catholic University and 8% from Universidad de la Frontera. Conclusions: The number of publications of Chilean surgeons is experiencing an increase in the last years.

Keywords: Bibliometrics [MeSH], Capacity, Chile, Citations, Country, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, ISI, ISI Web of Knowledge, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Measure, Operative [MeSH], Papers, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Publications, Scientific Publications, Surgery, Surgery [MeSH], Surgical Procedures, University

? Cartes-Velasquez, R., Moraga, J., Aravena, P. and Manterola, C. (2012), Impact and visibility of *Revista Chilena de Cirugía* after its indexing on SciELO and ISI databases. Bibliometric analysis. *Revista Chilena de Cirugía*, **64** (6), 511-515.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Chi Cir64, 511.pdf](2012/Rev%20Chi%20Cir64,%20511.pdf)

Abstract: Impact and visibility of Revista Chilena de Cirugia after its indexing on SciELO and ISI databases. Bibliometric analysis Aim: To characterize the international visibility and impact of Revista Chilena de Cirugia (RCC) after its indexing on SciELO (2006) and ISI (2009) databases. Methods: Search on WOK platform of Thomson-Reuters for IST citations to RCC articles in the pre-indexing (1992-2005), SciELO indexing (2006-2008) and ISI indexing (2009-2011) periods. Analyzed variables were: total number and anual average of cites to RCC, RCC articles cited and ISI citer articles to RCC; authors, journals and institutions who cite RCC and its international or national origin, and triennial cites. Results: Anual average of ISI cites for pre-indexing, SciELO indexing and ISI indexing periods were 16.9; 58.3 y 164.7, respectively; meanwhile the international origin of articles that cite RCC in the authors-institutions/publication level for each period were 8.6%/32.4%; 8.5%/38.3%; and 25.8%/33.6%, respectively; triennial cites for each period were 3, 12 and 34. Publications with more cites to RCC were Rev Med Chile, RCC, World J Surg and Cir Esp, meanwhile in authors-institutions level we saw a concentration on Universidad de Chile, Pontificia Universidad Catolica and Universidad de La Frontera. Conclusion: SciELO and ISI indexing has brougth an increase of its impact (cites) and international visibility, although it persists a strong endogamic citation pattern that should be fixed in order to achieve a good international level.

Keywords: “Bibliometrics”[Mesh], “Surgery” [Subheading], “Surgical Procedures, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chile, Citation, Citations, Concentration, Databases, Impact, Indexing, Institutions, International, ISI, Journals, Operative”[Mesh], Origin, Pattern, Publications, Scielo, Search, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Visibility

? Moraga, J., Burgos, M.E., Manterola, C., Sanhueza, A., Cartes-Velasquez, R. and Urrutia, S. (2013), Validation of a scale for assessing methodological quality of therapy studies. Pilot study. *Revista Chilena de Cirugia*, **65** (3), 222-227.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Chi Cir65, 222.pdf](2013/Rev%20Chi%20Cir65,%20222.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The methodological quality (MQ) is a complex multidimensional concept that assesses multiple items as design, methodology and analysis. There are few tools to assess MQ of studies in the field of therapy and these are also partially validated. The aim of this study is to determine the intra and inter observer reliability of the MINCIR scale for assess MQ of therapy articles. Methods: Study of validation scales. Was calculate sample size considering confidence level of 95%, accuracy of 2 points and standard deviation of 4.95, which gives 21 articles, select by simple random probabilistic sampling with Stata 10.0. Was determined intra and inter observer reliability of the scale and each one of its domains using intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). Results: The ICC for interobserver reliability was 0.9. The ICC observed for the domains one, two and three was 0.97, 0.88 and 0.64 respectively. The ICC observed for intraobserver reliability was 0.99. The ICC observed for the domains one, two and three were 1; 1 and 0.91 respectively. Conclusion: Interobserver and intraobserver reliability for the MINCIR scale to assess MQ of therapy articles were determined.

Keywords: “Bibliometrics” [MeSH], ”Reproducibility of Results” [MeSH], Accuracy, Analysis, Assessing, Confidence, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Design, Epidemiology, Field, Methodology, Methods, Methods [MeSH], Multidimensional, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recommendations, Reliability, Results, Sample Size, Sampling, Scale, Scales, Size, Standard, Stata, Statement, Therapy, Therapy Studies, Validation

? Aravena, P., Cartes-Velásquez, R. and Manterola, C. (2013), Productivity and methodological quality of clinical articles in oral and maxillofacial surgery in Chile. Period 2001-2012. *Revista Chilena de Cirugia*, **65** (5), 382-388.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Chi Cir65, 382.pdf](2013/Rev%20Chi%20Cir65,%20382.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Until now, there are no reports of quantity and quality of publications in oral and maxillofacial surgery (OMFS) conducted in Chile, which is why the aim of this study is to determine the productivity and methodological quality (MQ) of OMFS clinical articles in Chile in the period 2001-2012. Material and Methods: Bibliometric study. A systematic search in MEDLINE, Science Citation Index Expanded (Web of Science-ISI) and SciELO was conducted. Only clinical items related to OMFS made by Chilean authors were selected. Journal name, publication year, primary Chilean institution affiliated and specialty area were registered. Those articles related to surgical therapy were evaluated according to Sackett’s level of evidence and MINCIR-therapy scale for MQ. Results are presented using descriptive statistics. Results: 68 articles were selected. Growth was observed in the number of publications, from 3 (4.4%) in 2002 to 8 (11.7%) in 2012, showing a peak (13 articles) in 2009. The most productive institution was Universidad de Chile (n = 20). Majority of items are cases of surgical pathology. 91.2% of the articles observed had a type 4 level of evidence. The MQ average of analyzed articles was 9.9 +/- 4.0 points, verifying only 4 items of good MQ (18 or more points). Conclusion: OMFS scientific production in Chile has increased during the last decade. However, the amount of articles of good level of evidence is low and MQ is poor.

Keywords: “Bibliometrics” [Mesh], ”Evidence-Based Medicine” [Mesh], ”Oral Surgical Procedures” [Mesh], ”Surgery,Oral” [Mesh], Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Chile, Cirugia, Citation, Clinical, Evidence, Impact, Journal, Journals, MEDLINE, Methods, Oral, Pathology, Primary, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Publications, Results, Scale, Scielo, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Production, Specialty, Statement, Statistics, Surgery, Therapy, Trials

# Title: Revista Chilena de Historia Natural

Full Journal Title: [Revista Chilena de Historia Natural](http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0716-078X&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0716-078X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jaksic, F.M. and Santelices, B. (1991), Does anybody read the chilean ecologists. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, **64** (1), 13-18.

Full Text: 1991\Rev Chi His Nat64, 13.pdf

Abstract: Using two case studies, one of a terrestrial ecologist and one of a marine ecologist, this study assesses the bibliographic impact being made by Chilean ecologists. Results indicate a yearly average of 18-19 citations made by other researchers (allocitations), frequently foreign, over a 10-year period, Besides their intrinsic quality, the most cited paper are in English and published in journals of international prestige. The least cited papers are in Spanish, published in local journal or in proceedings of local congresses. Publishing in English in local journals or in proceedings of international congresses does not increase the number of citations. Several papers are being cited even 10 year after their publication date, and their temporal pattern of citation varies according to the experimental or theoretical nature of those contributions

Keywords: Allocitations, Autocitations, Bibliographic Impact, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, English, Epistemometrics, Impact, Journal, Journals, Publication, Spanish, Temporal

? Rau, J.R. (2007), h-Index (2000-2004) of the most cited environmental researchers based at Chilean institutions. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, **80** (3), 381-383.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Chi His Nat80, 381.pdf](2007\Rev%20Chi%20His%20Nat80,%20381.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Fair, h Index, h-Index, Institutions, Ranking, Scientists

? Rau, J.R. (2007), Revista Chilena de Historia Natural h-Index: 2000-2004 quinquennium. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, **80** (3), 385-386.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Chi His Nat80, 385.pdf](2007\Rev%20Chi%20His%20Nat80,%20385.pdf)

Keywords: Fair, h Index, h-Index, Impact Factors, Ranking, Scientists

? Molina-Montenegro, M.A. and Gianoli, E. (2010), The I-index, a new estimator of the impact of scientific productivity: Ecologists from Chile as study case. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, **83** (2), 219-227.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Chi His Nat83, 219.pdf](2010\Rev%20Chi%20His%20Nat83,%20219.pdf)

Abstract: Hirsch proposed in 2005 the h-Index, which integrates in a single number the impact of scientific output of a researcher, considering both the quantity of published articles and the citations received. It has been demonstrated that the number of coauthors in an article and the frequency of self-citations of the researcher may affect the scientific indices In this study we propose a new indicator of the impact of scientific output the I-index, which is based on the h-Index, correcting for the number of coauthors of each article and the proportion of silo-citations of the researcher In addition, we introduce the index’s standardization by scientific age (time in years since the first publication, Is-mdex) We evaluated the variation of Index with chronological age (age classes). geographical location (Santiago vs Regions) and gender of researchers We also evaluated how these patterns vary if only the top ten of each age class are considered, and if the Is-index is used The sample group consisted of 120 researchers in ecological sciences (sensu lato) Results show that older researchers have significantly higher I-index values and that this difference is greater when the top tell group is considered. Researchers from Santiago have higher l-index values than those from regions However, the opposite trend is found when the top ten young researchers are considered Although no difference between male and female researchers was detected when the whole data set is considered. The top ten male researchers have greater I-mdex values Standardization of the I-index for scientific age changes the upper ranking of scientific output. The proposed index has the advantage of being an indicator that i) better reflects the individual contribution of a researcher. ii) it is not feasible to manipulate it via self-citations, in) It is not an integer number allowing a more precise discrimination. and iv) the standardized version allows the comparison of the research output mu pact of scientists of different ages. We propose to Include the I-mdex in assessments for academic jobs, promotions and prizes.

Keywords: Articles, Author, Chile, Citations, Coauthors, Collaboration, Contribution, h Index, h-Index, h-Index, I Index, Indicators, Pay, Publication, Research, Research Output, Researchers, Scientific Age, Scientific Output, Scientific Productivity, Self Citations, Self-Citations, Trend

Notes: CCountry

George-Nascimento, M. (2010), An assessment of the bibliometric indices I and Is of Molina-Montenegro & Gianoli applied to researchers in ecological sciences in Chile. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, **83** (2), 229-235.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Chi His Nat83, 229.pdf](2010\Rev%20Chi%20His%20Nat83,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: The interest in measuring the scientific output has led to an increasing number of indices being proposed In this commentary I critically examine the indices I and Is proposed by Molina-Montenegro & Gianoli (2010: in this issue). and the criteria employed by these authors to incorporate or exclude scientists from their database of Chilean researchers in ecology I also assess the statistical relationship between the indices of scientific output I, Is and Hirsch’s h, and the primary variables that compose them To do that I use correlation and linear regression analyses Results show that the 1 index is highly associated to the number of co-authors, and keeps a high positive and significant correlation with the I: index, after adjusting by logo of the number of alocitations and the number of self-citations. This suggests that the number of co-authors and self-citations are not important. predictors of the differences between h and I. In contrast, the Is index decreases with scientific age, which would be an undesirable outcome, and a result of dividing the I index by the scientific age I suggest that inspecting residuals of the regression between the log(10) of the number of alocitations and the scientific age is a simple and straightforward way to assess whether a scientist should be promoted, hired or awarded.

Keywords: Ecology, h Index, I Index, I-S Index, Scientific Age

? Rau, J.R. (2011), Does the production of ISI papers by Chilean ecologists (sensu lato) fit Lotka’s (1926) law? *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, **84** (2), 213-216.

Full Text: 2011\Rev Chi His Nat84, 213.pdf

Abstract: Recently, two new bibliometric indicators were proposed to gauge the productivity of ISI papers and applied to a sample of 120 Chilean ecologists (sensu lato). The purpose of these indexes was to make a correction of the h-Index for the number of coauthors and the number of self-citations as well as to a scientific age-standardization of that index. However, an analysis of residuals from the regression of the logarithm of the number of alocitations (correlated with the h-Index) showed little effect of both, the number of coauthors and of self-citations and showed that the examination of the residuals is a more robust bibliometric indicator. Nevertheless, in this comment I use that database and, through a log-log regression analysis and the use of the LOTKA computer program, I show that Chilean ecologists do not follow the scientometric law of Lotka (1926), which postulates that only a minority of authors produces most of the articles published in a particular subject area.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, h Index, h-Index, Index, Indexes, Lotka Computer Program, Papers, Power, Quadratic Law, Scientific Productivity, Scientometrics

# Title: Revista Chilena de Infectología

Full Journal Title: [Revista Chilena de Infectología](http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0716-1018&lng=es&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Chilena Infectol

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vermund, S.H. and Acuna, G. (2005), Regional journals in medicine and public health: A look to the future upon the indexing of the *Revista Chilena de Infectología*. *Revista Chilena de Infectología*, **22** (1), 11-20.

Full Text: [2005\Rev Chi Inf22, 11.pdf](2005\Rev%20Chi%20Inf22,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Revista Chilena de Infectologia has recently been accepted for index listing in the Index Medicus via the MEDLINE data base. This breakthrough prompts reflection on the nature of regionally focused subspecialty journals and what such a listing means for better dissemination of scientific and medical discoveries reported in such journals. There is a conscientious global effort at present to better represent regional journals in indexing systems and to make access easier for persons in less wealthy nations to medical and public health information via the internet. These trends are reviewed and discussed in the context of Chile’s national medical and public health literature.

Keywords: Access, Breakthrough, Context, Data, Data Base, Health, Health Information, Index, Indexing, Information, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medicine, MEDLINE, Nations, Public, Public Health, Reflection, Regional, Systems, Trends

# Title: Revista de Cercetare si Interventie Sociala

Full Journal Title: Revista de Cercetare si Interventie Sociala

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jaba, E. and Morosanu, A. (2012), Research concerns regarding survey interviewer characteristics: A bibliometric analysis. *Revista de Cercetare si Interventie Sociala*, **39**, 7-16.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Cer Int Soc39, 7.pdf](2012/Rev%20Cer%20Int%20Soc39,%207.pdf)

Abstract: This paper evaluates the factors on which depends the appearance in literature of the articles that treats the survey interviewer characteristics topic. For this purpose we do a bibliometric analysis. Our research is based on 234 articles which were published during 1949-2010, which approaches the topic of the survey interviewer characteristics and which can be find in the online articles databases. We aim to estimate the association of factors that can influence the appearance of an article on this topic in prestigious journals and to evaluate the influence of those factors. In the data analysis we used data association analysis and logit regression model. Data were processed in the statistical programs R. The results of statistical analyses have shown that, for the analyzed articles, the time period when the articles had been elaborated and the geographical area where the author is from are factors influencing the publication of the studied articles in a prestigious journal.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Continent, Data, Data Analysis, Data Association, Databases, Journal, Journals, Literature, Logit Regression Model, Model, Publication, Published Articles, Purpose, R, Regression, Regression Model, Research, Statistical Analyses, Survey, Survey Interviewer Characteristics, Time Period, Topic

# Title: Revista de Chimie

Full Journal Title: Revista de Chimie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-7752

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Balaban, A.T. (2000), The set up of the founded Centre for Science Policy and Scientometrisc of the Ministry of National Education (CENAPOSS). *Revista de Chimie*, **51** (1), 5-7.

Abstract: The newly founded Centre for Science Policy and Scientometrics of the Ministry of National Education purchased the Science Citation Index (SCI) for the period 1981-1999 in printed version and on CD-ROM from the European representative of the Institute for Scientific Information, based on a grant financed by a World Bank loan. The aims of the above Centre are presented, and the various intended uses of the SCI are discussed. The paper contains a brief bibliography listing the author’s papers in the field of science policy and scientometrics.

Keywords: Bibliography, Citation, Citation Index, Field, Institute For Scientific Information, Papers, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Policy, Scientific Information, Scientometrics

? Frangopol, P.T. (2005), The Hirsch Index - a new scientometric indicator for the evaluation of the results of a scientific researcher. *Revista de Chimie*, **56** (12), 1279-1281

Keywords: Evaluation, Ranking

# Title: Revista Clínica Española

Full Journal Title: Revista Clínica Española

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Clin. Esp.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Clin Esp

ISSN: 0014-2565

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Spain

Language: English

Publisher: Idepsa

Publisher Address: Principe de Vergara, 112, 1 F, G-28002 Madrid, Spain

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Batlle-Gualda, E., Larraz, P.T., Pons, R.N. and Laserna, C.G. (1998), Investigation in Rheumatology. Analysis of Spanish documents published during 1990-1996 in nine foreign specialty journals. *Revista Clínica Española*, **198** (9), 587-595.

Abstract: Background. A relevant increase in the Spanish biomedical production has occurred in the last few years. The magnitude, evolution and characteristics of the Spanish scientific production in Rheumatology is here analyzed through the published papers in foreign specialty journals. Methods. Location in Spanish documents published from 1990 to 1996 in nine foreign rheumatology journals of great visibility in MEDLINE. Classification of documents according to type of publication, specialty of authors and type of design. Estimation of bibliometric and collaboration indicators. Analysis of their evolution and comparison with data published for 1987. Results. The number of Spanish documents from 1990 to 1996 doubled and from 1987 to 1996 tripled, with a 54% increase for the four journals with more visibility. In 1996, the Spanish documents reached 5% of the total of published documents in several journals. From 1990 to 1996 original papers increased almost four times more than letters, the analytical studies increased almost eight times more than descriptive studies, and the mean expected impact factor of the originals multiplied by 1.6. The published documents by Spanish rheumatologists had a more favorable profile -higher ratios for originals: letters, analytical studies: descriptive studies- than publications performed by other specialists in this area. The number of authors by document (median) increased from 5 to 6 during the analyzed period. Seventy-two percent of documents was signed by more than one departament and 75% by only one institution. Conclusions. A relevant increase has occurred in the number and quality Spanish documents published in the rheumatology area during the last ten years. To note a lack of collaboration between different institutions and few analytical studies of great complexity: cohort studies and controlled clinical trials.

Keywords: Scientific Information, Bibliometry, Rheumatology, Statistics, Science-Citation-Index, Medical-Scientific Activity, Bibliometric Indicators, Clinical Research, Biomedicine, Articles, Statistics, Designs

? Caridad, I.G., Munoz, M.T.F., Gangas, M.B. and Ariza, E.M. (2004), Spanish scientific output in Medicine in the years 1994-1999. *Revista Clínica Española*, **204** (2), 75-88.

Abstract: Objectives. A study through bibliometric indicators of the 1994-1999 Spanish international medical scietific output is presented. Method. The international bibliographic databases Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index were used as data source. Results. The Spanish production in Health Sciences rose in the period studied to 53,878 documents, distributed between Basic Medicine (54016), Clinical Medicine (53%) and Social Medicine (2.7%). Among the Spanish communities with greater production Madrid (31%) and Catalonia (29%) pointed out, followed by Andalusia (12%) and Valencia (9%). The principal institutional sectors involved in research were hospitals (51%) and university (44%). An important increase in the publications from foundations and companies was observed. The disciplines of Biochemistry/Molecular biology, Internal/General medicine and Pharmacology/Pharmacy pointed out by their high production. With regard to the centers of greater production its increase during the period studied, the clinical or basic character of research and the average impact factor of their documents shown to detect <<centers of excellence>>. Conclusions. The analysis carried out shows the growth of clinical and social Medicine, makes possible to identify the principal actors in Health Sciences, detect centers of excellence in the disciplines, and analyze the specialization of Spain in the European context. The publications are more abundant in the journals of the first quartile of each specialty.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Biology, Clinical, Context, Data, Databases, Distributed, First, Growth, Hospitals, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, International, Journals, Medical, Medicine, Publications, Research, Science Citation Index, Scientific Output, Social, Source, Spain, Specialty, University

? Caballero-Villarraso, J., Marquez-Calderon, S. and Villegas-Portero, R. (2007), Applications of proteomic techniques in clinical practice: Present situation and perspectives. *Revista Clínica Española*, **207** (7), 344-347.

Full Text: 2007\Rev Cli Esp207, 344.pdf

Abstract: Study of the human proteome has given rise to the appearance of abundant and increasing scientific literature. This has resulted in the proposal to use proteomic techniques in the management of some diseases and the suggestion of its future use in clinical laboratories. In order to identify which proteomic techniques are being used or may be used in the near future in the clinical practice, a survey was made to experts in proteomics and the bibliometric study was done. Concordance between this study and a survey was observed. However, in general, standardized uses of proteomic techniques in the current clinical practice were not found. In regards to possible applications in the short-middle term, the experts have different opinions, from those who mention specific techniques (coinciding with the most repeated aspects of the bibliometric study) to those who think that its use in a near future is unlikely.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Diseases, Experts, General, Human, Literature, Management, Opinions, Practice, Proteomics, Scientific Literature, Survey, Techniques, Term

? Puerta, J.L., Martín-Moreno, J.M., Bravo, S. and Gutiérrez-Fuentes, J.A. (2011), Evaluation of the research performed in Spanish hospitals. *Revista Clínica Española*, **211** (4), 169-178.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Cli Esp211, 169.pdf](2011\Rev%20Cli%20Esp211,%20169.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: No study that analyzes how the investigators who work in the Spanish hospitals perceived and evaluate the current research system has been performed. This work, carried out by the Scientific Forum of the Lilly Foundation, aims to improve the level of information on the research activity performed in the hospitals. Subjects and methods: By means of a “self-administered” interview made up of 34 items and aimed at physicians and other research professionals who work in the Spanish hospitals (272 surveyed), 3 questions were analyzed: a) general situation of biomedical research in Spain; b) administration of available resources: need for better resources, and c) evaluation and giving priority to biomedical research. Results: The use of the data has shown strengths in the system such as the initiatives to promote research through contracts with FIS and post-residency (7.6/10 points); the beneficial effects of research and care quality (7.3/10); or support of the pharmaceutical industry through the sponsoring of clinical trials (6.9/10). However, it has also shown that there are some weaknesses in the organization of the centers, as for example, those referring to the differentiated allocation of the care cost of the research activity (5.1/10); to the coordination between them and the health care centers (2.8/10); to the integration and organization among care, teaching and research (3.6/10); and to decide the priorities (5.2/10) and evaluation (5.2/10) of the research activities. Furthermore, the value of the research as a fundamental activity of the hospitals is emphasized (4.7/10). Conclusions: The investigators surveyed consider that biomedical research in recent decades in the hospital setting has significantly improved and has had a positive effect in the number of publications. The subjects surveyed consider that research should have greater institutional support and recognition, and a more translational orientation, which would be translated into better quality of life of the citizens and registry of patents. (C) 2010 Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Biomedical Research, Biomedicine, Evaluation, Health-Sciences, Perception, Researchers, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Production, Spanish Hospitals

? Rodes, J. (2011), Perception of the physicians regarding the scientific policy in health sciences in Spain. *Revista Clínica Española*, **211** (4), 192-193.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Cli Esp211, 192.pdf](2011\Rev%20Cli%20Esp211,%20192.pdf)

? Aznar, J. and Guerrero, E. (2011), Analysis of the h-Index and proposal of a new bibliometric index: The global index. *Revista Clínica Española*, **211** (5), 251-256.

Full Text: 2011\Rev Cli Esp211, 251.pdf

Abstract: The evaluation of the research quality of individuals and institutions is essential for the appropriate use of resources, hiring of staff or the awarding of prizes and recognitions. Bibliometric indicators are especially used for this purpose. The most widely used among them is the impact factor. A new indicator has been introduced recently, the so-called h-Index, which is growing in popularity for the evaluation of the quantity and quality of research using a single digit. However; although the h-Index is useful, it has its limitations. In this paper, we refer specifically to these limits, stressing that, in our opinion, it is not completely suitable to assess the research quality of professionals who compete in any area. In this respect, we are proposing a new bibliographical index, which we have called the global index. Since it uses information from six bibliometric indicators, we consider that this index is more suitable for comparing the scientific quality of the researchers. (C) 2010 Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Global Factor, h-Index, Impact Factor, Information, Journals, Ranking, Research, Science, Scientists

# Title: Revista de Dialectologia y Tradiciones Populares

Full Journal Title: Revista de Dialectologia y Tradiciones Populares

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-7981

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Medina, F.X. and Sanchez, R. (2002), The last decade of anthropological journals in Spain (1990-2000): An evaluation. *Revista de Dialectologia y Tradiciones Populares*, **57** (1), 11-28.

Abstract: The authors analyze the characteristics of the anthropology journals in Spain in the last decade of the 20th century; they also discuss the situation, problems and survival conditions of these journals as well as the appearance of new ones, in addition, they reflect on the topic covered and avoided in accordance with the trends of the times.

Keywords: Anthropology, Authors, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Evaluation, Journals, Last Decade of the 20th Century, Spain, Survival, Trends

? Carretero Perez, A. (2002), Anales-del-Museo-del-Pueblo-Espanol and Anales-del-Museo-Nacional-de-Antropologia. Bibliometric approach. *Revista de Dialectologia y Tradiciones Populares*, **57** (1), 207-218.

Abstract: The author presents a preliminary bibliometric discussion of the journal Anales, originally published by the National Museum of the Spanish people and in recent years by the National Museum of Anthropology after the incorporation of the former museum into the latter. Though at the service of this museum, Anales is open to contributions form outside, which address an increasingly wide range of topics as importance of the journal for Spanish researchers grows.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Approach, Ethnological Heritage, Incorporation, Journal, National Museum of Anthropology, National Museum of the Spanish People, National Museum of Ethnology, Open, Service, Spanish, Spanish Ethnography

# Title: Revista de Educacion

Full Journal Title: Revista de Educacion

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Villaverde, M.N. and Ruiz, M.J.B.C. (2012), Analysis of the prevalence of environmental education for sustainable development in Spanish scientific journals. *Revista de Educacion*, **358**, 583-597.

Full Text: 2012\Rev Edu358, 583.pdf

Abstract: This study focuses on analyzing the prevalence of environmental education for sustainable development in eight of the main scientific journals on education published in Spain between 2001 and 2010. In doing so, the study seeks to offer a diachronic view of scientific productivity in this sphere, to conduct a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data obtained and, lastly, to produce information that could be used by the scientific community interested in this movement in education. A two-stage approach was applied to the research process. In the first stage of the study, all the issues and articles of the selected scientific journals were reviewed in order to identify the articles focussing on environmental education and sustainable development. Afterwards, the research process applied a scientometric analysis for the quantitative analysis, which enabled a differentiated diachronic view of the published articles to be taken. The use of this method to quantify the analyzable bibliographic information made it possible to identify the main research groups working with environmental education in Spanish universities. Subsequently, in a second qualitative phase, the study focussed on analyzing text content, obtaining information about the topics of interest and the trends displayed by the different lines of work. The results made it possible to detect the productivity of environmental education for sustainable development in the outlined scientific sphere as well as the shortcomings and weaknesses that ought to be addressed. In the light of the study’s findings, it may be said that this sphere is firmly established in the academic community, with a maturity that consolidates it as a line of research in several Spanish universities. In terms of weaknesses, the study detected a lack of dissemination of experience in good practices and a lack of empirical and applied research, a pursuit that the authors think should be encouraged.

Keywords: Analysis, Applied Research, Approach, Authors, Bibliographic, Community, Content Analysis, Data, Development, Education, Environmental, Environmental Education, Experience, First, Good Practices, Groups, Information, Journals, Movement, Practices, Prevalence, Productivity, Published Articles, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Research, Scientific Journals, Scientific Productivity, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Spain, Spanish Universities, Sustainable, Sustainable Development, Trends, Universities, Work

# Title: Revista de Enfermería

Full Journal Title: Revista de Enfermería

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Enferm

ISSN: 0210-5020

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bou, J.E. (1996), Bibliometric study of articles published in 3 Spanish reviews from 1991 to 1993. *Revista de Enfermería*, **19** (218), 33-40.

Keywords: Reviews

# Title: Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP

Full Journal Title: [Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0080-6234&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Esc Enferm USP

ISSN: 0080-6234

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Figueiredo, R.M., Zem-Mascarenhas, S.H., Napoleao, A.A., Bueno de Camargo, A. and Galera, S.A.F. (2006), Characterization of knowledge production on the patient care system in Brazil. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, **40** (2), 299-303.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Esc Enf USP40, 299.pdf](2006\Rev%20Esc%20Enf%20USP40,%20299.pdf)

Abstract: This is a bibliographical study that has as its aim characterizing the Brazilian scientific production on the “Patient Care System” and visualizing its trends. A retrospective bibliogra-phical study (1990-2002) was carried out taking into consideration the items: date, title of the journal, type of research and approach of the publication. Production average was 13.4 publications/year and articles were distributed among 23 journals, with a majority of them dealing with hospitals (63.2%). Cardiology was the theme of 17.6% of the articles, and 78.6% of them were focused on the implementation, development and evaluation of SAE models. NANDA taxonomy was men-tioned in 40.2% of the production, and Wanda Horta in 40.5%. There are still some blanks in this area of knowledge, but the increasing availability of the scientific production on this subject may help professionals in the implementation of the patient care system.

Keywords: Approach, Availability, Care, Development, Distributed, Evaluation, Hospitals, Implementation, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Models, Patient Care, Publication, Research, Scientific Production, Taxonomy, Trends

? Reveles, A.G. and Takahashi, R.T. (2007), Health education to ostomy patients: A bibliometrics study. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, **41** (2), 245-250.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Esc Enf USP41, 245.pdf](2007/Rev%20Esc%20Enf%20USP41,%20245.pdf)

Abstract: This study has as its objective to identify the scientific studies dealing with the orientation to patients submitted to ostomy published between 1970 to 2004 and to classify them according to quantity, chronology of publication, authors’ function, source, kind of study, topic, origin and key words by using the bibliometrics methodology. A total of 27 publications were collected in the DEDALUS databank, in the LILACS and MEDLINE databases and from a professor of the University of Sao Paulo’s Nursing School (EEUSP, which is a national reference in ostomy in Brazil). of these, 19 were written by Brazilians and 8 by non-Brazilians; most were written by nurses and enterostomal therapists. Dissertations, theses, orientation manuals, books and articles were found. The origin of the material was academia, laboratories and hospitals. The 1990s concentrated the largest number of studies in this thematic area. All of them have the purpose of elevating patients’ self-esteem in order to make them feel that, even with an ostomy, they can have a normal life. Thus the study concludes that the nurse, as an educator for the ostomy patient, should be acquainted with those publications to improve the assistance he, she provides.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Databases, Health Education., Hospitals, MEDLINE, Methodology, Nursing, Origin, Ostomy, Publication, Publications, University

? Favero, L., Pagliuca, L.M.F. and Lacerda, M.R. (2013), Transpersonal caring in nursing: An analysis grounded in a conceptual model. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, **47** (2), 489-494.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Esc Enf USP47, 489.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esc%20Enf%20USP47,%20489.pdf)

Abstract: This theoretical study aimed to analyze the attributes, antecedents, and consequences of the transpersonal caring concept through using the Concepts Analysis Model. For this purpose, books published based on Jean Watson’s theory in Portuguese and English from 1979 to 2012 were listed. Fulfilled inclusion criteria, only six literary works remained. The time of care and intention to be in relationship were the most cited antecedents. The most present attributes were intersubjectivity and relationships among those ones involved in the process. With regard to consequences, the most present element was the fact that the transpersonal caring provides restoration/reconstitution (healing). The study allowed noting tiny changes in the concept definition over the years and publications of theory. Thus, analyzing the attributes, antecedents, and consequences of concept provided its better understanding and comprehension of its importance in the Human Caring Theory proposed by American theorist.

Keywords: Analysis, Care, Caring, Changes, Concept Formation, Concepts, Conceptual Model, Criteria, Healing, Model, Models,Nursing, Nursing, Nursing Care, Nursing Theory, Publications, Purpose, Theoretical, Theoretical Study, Theory, Understanding, Watsons Theory

? Severo, I.M., Almeida, M.D., Kuchenbecker, R., Vieira, D.F.V.B., Weschenfelder, M.E., Pinto, L.R.C., Klein, C., Siqueira, A.P.D. and Panato, B.P. (2014), Risk factors for falls in hospitalized adult patients: An integrative review. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, **48** (3), 537-551.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esc Enf USP48, 537.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esc%20Enf%20USP48,%20537.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Identifying risk factors for the occurrence of falls in hospitalized adult patients. Method: Integrative review carried out in the databases of LILACS, SciELO, ME-DLINE and Web of Science, including articles published between 1989 and 2012. Results: Seventy-one articles were included in the final sample. Risk factors for falls presented in this review were related to patients (intrinsic), the hospital setting and the working process of health professionals, especially in nursing (extrinsic). Conclusion: The systematic screening of risk factors for falls was identified as a contributing factor to the reduction of this injury, helping the non-occurrence of this event that, despite being preventable, can have serious consequences including death.

Keywords: Accidental Falls, Acute-Care Hospitals, Adult, Articles, Assessment Tools, Clinical-Practice Algorithms, Cognitive Impairment, Databases, Death, Elderly-Patients, Extrinsic, Falls, Health, Health Professionals, Hospital, Hospitalization, Injury, Inpatient Rehabilitation, Inpatients, Integrative, Intrinsic, Medication Management, Medline, Nursing, Nursing Care, Older-Adults, Patient Safety, Patients, Prevention Program, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Scielo, Science, Screening, Systematic, Web Of Science

? de Freitas, P., Marques, S.R., Alves, T.B., Takahashi, J. and Kimura, A.F. (2014), Changes in physiological and behavioral parameters of preterm infants undergoing body hygiene: A systematic review. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, **48**, 178-183.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esc Enf USP48, 178.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esc%20Enf%20USP48,%20178.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To verify the effect of bathing on the body temperature of preterm infants (PTI). Method: Systematic review conducted in the following bibliographic electronic sources: Biblioteca Virtual em Saude/Lilacs (BVS), Cumulated Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, PubMed, SCOPUS and Web of Science, using a combination of search terms, keywords and free terms. The review question was adjusted to the PICO acronym (Patient/population, Intervention, Control/comparative intervention, Outcome). The selected publications were evaluated according to levels of evidence and grades of recommendation for efficacy/effectiveness studies, as established by the Joanna Briggs Institute. Results: Eight hundred and twenty four (824) publications were identified and four studies met the inclusion criteria, of which three analyzed the effect of sponge baths and the effect of immersion baths. Conclusion: Sponge baths showed a statistically significant drop in body temperature, while in immersion baths the body temperature remained stable, although they studied late preterm infants.

Keywords: Bathing, Bibliographic, Complications, Criteria, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Hygiene, Immersion, Infants, Intervention, Literature, Newborn, Nursing, Outcome, Oxygen-Saturation, Preterm, Preterm Infants, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Si, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temperature, Vital Signs, Web, Web of Science

? Schveitzer, M.C. and Zoboli, E.L.C.P. (2014), Role of complementary therapies in the understanding of primary healthcare professionals: A systematic review. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, **48**, 184-191.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esc Enf USP48, 184.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esc%20Enf%20USP48,%20184.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To identify the understanding of the healthcare professionals in relation to the role of complementary therapies in primary health care. Method: Systematic review by way of the following information sources: PubMed, CINAHL, PeriEnf, AMED, EMBASE, Web of Science, Psicoinfo and Psicodoc, using the keyword Primary Health Care alone, and associated with the following keywords: Medicinal Plants, Herbal Medicine, Homeopathy, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Acupuncture, Anthroposophical Medicine. Results: Twenty-two studies from 1986 to 2011 were included. We identified three styles of practice: conventional medicine, complementary therapies and integrative medicine. Positioning professional practices within these three styles may facilitate discussion of concepts of health care, enhancing the health care provided as a result. Conclusions: The work process in primary care presents difficulties for conducting integrative and holistic health care, but this practice has been introduced over time by professionals who integrate conventional medicine and complementary therapies, concerned with the care and well-being of patients.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Alternative Medicine, Attitudes, Cam, Care, Chinese, Clinician, Complementary, Conventional, Embase, From, General-Practitioners, Health, Health Care, Holistic, Holistic Health, Information, Integrative, Medicine, Nurses Perceptions, Patients, Physicians, Plants, Practice, Practices, Prescribing Patterns, Primary, Primary Care, Primary Health, Primary Health Care, Pubmed, Results, Review, Role, Science, Settings, Si, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traditional, Understanding, Web, Web of Science, Well-Being, Work

? Blanc, G., Meier, M.J., Stocco, J.G.D., Roehrs, H., Crozeta, K. and Barbosa, D.A. (2015), Effectiveness of enteral nutritional therapy in the healing process of pressure ulcers: A systematic review. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da Usp*, **49** (1), 150-159.

Full Text: [2015\Rev Esc Enf USP49, 150.pdf](2015/Rev%20Esc%20Enf%20USP49,%20150.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of enteral nutritional therapy (ENT) in the healing process of pressure ulcers (PU) in adults and the elderly. Method: A systematic review whose studies were identified through the databases of Cochrane, MEDLINE/PubMed, SciELO, LILACS, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, and manual searches. It included randomized clinical trials (RCTs) without delimiting the period or language of publication, which addressed adults and elderly patients with pressure ulcers in a comparative treatment of enteral nutritional therapy and placebo or between enteral nutritional therapy with different compositions and dosages. Results: We included ten studies that considered different interventions. It resulted in more pressure ulcers healed in the groups that received the intervention. The included studies were heterogeneous with regard to patients, the type of intervention, the sample and the follow-up period, all of which made meta-analysis impossible. Conclusion: Although the enteral nutritional therapy demonstrates a promotion of pressure ulcer healing, sufficient evidence to confirm the hypothesis was not found.

Keywords: Adults, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Databases, Effectiveness, Elderly, Embase, Enteral, Evidence, Follow-Up, Groups, Healing, Intervention, Interventions, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nutrition Therapy, Patients, Placebo, Pressure, Pressure Ulcer, Pressure Ulcers, Promotion, Pu, Publication, Randomized, Results, Review, Scielo, Science, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, The Elderly, Therapy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science, Wound Healing

# Title: Revista Española de Anestesiología y Reanimación

Full Journal Title: Revista Española de Anestesiología y Reanimación

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Esp Anestesiol Reanim

ISSN: 0034-9356

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Figueredo, E. and Munoz Blanco, F. (2002), Evaluation and evolution of the scientific production by Spanish anesthesiology departments. *Revista Española de Anestesiología y Reanimación*, **49** (6), 306-313.

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To count the scientific publications coming from Spanish departments of anesthesiology and rank them by productivity using various bibliometric tools. To examine the evolution of productivity between 1992 and 2001. METHOD: Abstracts of articles from Spanish anesthesiology departments were located on MEDLINE. Hospital departments were ranked by productivity based on number of publications. Other classifications were established based on the international impact of articles measured by “net” impact factor (IF) of the journals and “relative” IF (according to the category assigned by Journal Citation Reports [JCR]). The evolution of scientific productivity was analyzed by five-years periods. RESULTS: We located 644 entries for articles published in Spanish journals and 182 for articles in journals outside Spain. Ten departments of anesthesiology produced 68% of the articles in non-Spanish journals. Hospital Clinic i Provincial in Barcelona was the most productive (55 publications, 27 in foreign journals). Hospital del Mar published articles in journals with the highest IF (mean 2.63). When IF results were adjusted by JCR category, Hospital Clinic i Provincial had the best quantitative and qualitative indexes. Hospital Torrecardenas had the best evolution in scientific productivity in the last five years. CONCLUSION: The scientific productivity of Spanish anesthesiology departments has evolved favorably over the past 10 years, led by Hospital Clinic i Provincial.

Keywords: Anesthesiology, Barcelona, Bibliometric, Evolution, Impact, Impact Factor, International, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Objectives, Productivity, Publications, Qualitative, Rank, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publications, Spain, Spanish Journals

# Title: Revista Espanola de Cardiologia

Full Journal Title: [Revista Española de Cardiología](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/18855857)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Esp. Cardiol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Esp Cardiol

ISSN: 0300-8932

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Spain

Language: English

Publisher: Ediciones Doyma S/L

Publisher Address: Trav de Gracia 17-21, 08021 Barcelona, Spain

Subject Categories:

Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems: Impact Factor 0.700, / (2001)

Notes: CCountry

? Haba Ejarque, J., Osca Lluch, J., Munoz, J. and Lopez, S. (1999), The publication of cardiology books in Spain. A bibliometric approach. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **52** (4), 261-268.

Full Text: [1999\Rev Esp Car52, 261.pdf](1999\Rev%20Esp%20Car52,%20261.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and objectives: We analyze spanish production of cardiology books published in spain and put together in the database isbn between 1988 and 1997. Material and methods: For every book various things are considered: Author, year of publication, isbn classification, language, place published and publishers were analyzed. Results: There are 565 books analyzed which are classified in the database under 27 different classes. The principal class is “General pathology. Clinical medicine. Therapeutics”, With 346 books. The places in which most books were published was barcelona (46.90%) and madrid (38.41%). The publishing houses were the ones which published more books (64.07%). 79.46 Per cent of the books were originally written in spanish, with at 20.54 Per cent which were translated into by other languages. The ones that were translated were principally english (78.45%) and german (14.66%). Conclusions: These results confirm the tendency observed in other projects and indicate the increase of spanish publications on cardiology, this is observed over the years. Although, in the years 1996 and 1997 we observe a slight decrease, that we will have to continue analysing with posterior studies to this one; To see if it is an isolated fact or a tendency to the diminution of the production of books published in our country, as a consequence of the evolution of works in other type of supports.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Classification, Country, Database, Evolution, Languages, Medicine, Methods, Pathology, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Spain

? Zulueta, M.A. and Bordons, M. (1999), Spanish scientific production in cardiovascular research through the Science Citation Index (1990-1996). *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **52** (10), 751-764.

Full Text: [1999\Rev Esp Car52, 751.pdf](1999\Rev%20Esp%20Car52,%20751.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and objectives. A bibliometric analysis of the Spanish scientific production in the Cardiovascular research area constitutes a useful approach to the study of the scientific activity conducted in the field. The most relevant aspects of the research and their evolution over time are analysed. Material and methods. Publications covered by the Science Citation Index database under the heading “cardiovascular system” during the years 1990-1996 and signed by at least one Spanish address were studied. The distribution of the scientific production by geographic areas and institutional sectors was analysed and the most productive centers were identified. Results. During these years, the scientific production in Cardiovascular research showed a growing rate of 83%, slightly lower than that of Biomedicine in Spain. A total of 1,434 documents were analysed (3% of the biomedical production), with 24% of meeting-abstracts. Although the production was concentrated in Madrid (33%) and Cataluna (30%), Cantabria and Navarra emerged when the values were normalised according to either R&D expenditures or population data. The most productive institutional sectors were Hospitals (86%) and Universities (22%). The most productive centres were identified, as well as their growth rate, their activity index and the average impact factor of the journals used. More than 50% of the documents were performed in collaboration among different centres. International collaboration showed an upward trend (from 16% to 21%). Conclusions. Spanish Cardiovascular research showed an increasing international visibility over the studied period, as shown by the growing number of publications in the Science Citation Index database, the up-rising trend towards high-impact-factor journals, and the ever-growing collaboration of Spanish authors with foreign partners.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical, Cardiovascular, Collaboration, Data, Database, Distribution, Evolution, Expenditures, Field, Growth, Growth Rate, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, International, Journals, Methods, Population, Publications, Research, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production, Trend, Visibility

? Bordons, M. and Zulueta, M.A. (1999), Evaluation of scientific activity through bibliometric indicators. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **52** (10), 790-800.

Full Text: [1999\Rev Esp Car52, 790.pdf](1999\Rev%20Esp%20Car52,%20790.pdf)

Abstract: The scope of bibliometric studies is the treatment and quantitative analysis of scientific publications. They belong to the so-called ‘social studies of science’, and science policy constitutes one of its main applied fields. These studies efficiently complement the opinions and judgements of experts, thus providing objective and useful tools for evaluating the results of scientific activity.

Nevertheless, given the impact that these evaluations have on the assignment of funding for research and even on the professional career of investigators, it becomes essential to know in detail the characteristics of bibliometric indicators and the limitations of their use.

The Science Citation Index database is one of the most employed. In the case of biomedical research it is useful to analyze the most internationally visible scientific production, since it satisfactorily covers biomedical journals; however, clinical research with local interest published in Spanish journals is not included in that database.

Widely employed bibliometric indicators are those measuring scientific activity through the number of publications, those based on the citations received by published studies and, in between them, the impact of journals. The impact factor is an indicator very used in bibliometric studies; though occasionally a high impact factor is assumed to reflect high quality, this indicator specifically measures visibility and diffusion of the works published by these journals rather than their scientific quality.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Biomedicine, Science-Citation-Index, Basic Research, Biomedicine

? Bordons, M. and Zulueta, M.A. (2002), Interdisciplinarity of Spanish cardiovascular research teams. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **55** (9), 900-912.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Esp Car55, 900.pdf](2002\Rev%20Esp%20Car55,%20900.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. The incidence of interdisciplinarity (ID) in Spanish cardiovascular research teams was analyzed and scientists’ opinions about interdisciplinary relationships were examined. Methods. The data analyzed were obtained in a survey sent in 1999 to a sample of 310 researchers. They were selected using bibliometric techniques and, or for being research project leaders in recent years. Results. The response rate was 61%. Data were obtained from 130 research teams located mainly in Madrid and Catalonia. Teams doing clinical research (81%) and those working in hospitals (64%) predominated. Different facets of the interdisciplinary nature of the teams were analyzed: scientist training, team composition, behavior patterns, collaboration, and publication and reading habits. A high ID was observed in the area: more than 70% of the teams are interdisciplinary according to the training of scientists, around 80% make use of knowledge or techniques from other disciplines, and around 90% read and publish in journals outside their own disciplines. Basic research teams had a higher ID than clinical ones. A total of 37 highly interdisciplinary teams were identified. These teams had a greater tendency towards collaboration. Conclusions. Interdisciplinary reading and publishing habits were the norm among Spanish researchers, even in single-discipline groups. The scattered,, nature of teams, their high rate of external collaborations, and the multidisciplinary context of centers enhance interdisciplinary relationships. Administrative barriers do not seem to be a major obstacle to establishing interdisciplinary contacts.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Biomedical-Research, Cardiovascular Diseases, Cardiovascular Research, Cardiovascular System, Collaboration, FIS, Hospitals, Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary Relationships, Journals, Knowledge, Publication, Publishing, Questionnaires, Research, Research Personnel, Research Projects, Science, Survey, Training

? Benavent, R.A., Zurian, J.C.V., Gomez, M.C., Miguel-Dasit, A., Melendez, R.S. and Molina, C.N. (2004), National and international impact factor of *Revista Española de Cardiología*. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **57** (12), 1241-1244.

Full Text: [2004\Rev Esp Car57, 1241.pdf](2004\Rev%20Esp%20Car57,%201241.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to present the bibliometric indicators for REVISTA ESPAÑOLA DE CARDIOLOGlA that were obtained from the,Potential impact factor of Spanish medical journals in 2001, study financed by the Spanish Ministerio de Educacion, Cultura y Deporte. Citations to REVISTA ESPAÑOLA DE CARDIOLOGIA, its national and international impact factor, and its immediacy index were calculated with methods similar to those used by the Institute for Scientific Information. National indicators were based only on citations from 87 Spanish journals considered source journals, whereas international indicators were calculated on the basis of citations from both national journals and foreign source journals in the Science Citation Index. REVISTA ESPAÑOLA DE CARDIOLOGIA obtained a national impact factor of 0.719 and an international impact factor of 0.837, placing it at the head of the ranking of Spanish medical journals.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Consumption, Immediacy Index, Impact Factor, Information, Institute for Scientific Information, Journals, Medical Journals, Quality, Revista Española de Cardiologia, Science Citation Index, Scientific Activity, Spanish Medical Journals

? Valderas, J.M., Mendivil, J., Parada, A., Losada-Yanez, M. and Alonso, J. (2006), Development of a geographic filter for PubMed to identify studies performed in Spain. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **59** (12), 1244-1251.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Esp Car59, 1244.pdf](2006\Rev%20Esp%20Car59,%201244.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and objectives. The increasing size of the PubMed (MEDLINE) database has made it necessary to develop specific tools for information retrieval (i.e., filters). The current configuration of the Limits option in PubMed does not enable searches to be limited according to geographic criteria. Our objectives, therefore, were a) to develop a geographic filter for the retrieval from PubMed of studies performed in the Spanish population, and b) to assess its performance. Methods. A second-generation filter was constructed by reviewing previous strategies. It involved the selection of three types of record that included: a) the term Spain in different languages; b) Spanish place names (i.e., mainly those of autonomous regions and provinces), and c) acronyms for health services in autonomous regions. The performance of the filter (i.e., its sensitivity and specificity) was assessed in a representative sample (i.e., clinical trials indexed in PubMed under the MeSH term Myocardial Infarction) by comparison with the results of a manual search (the gold standard). In addition, the filter’s performance was also evaluated by comparing it with a simple search for the term Spain[ad]. Results. Use of the filter retrieved 74 (98.7%) of the relevant references. The sensitivity (88.1%) was higher than that of the simple search strategy (45.8%), and excellent specificity (100%) was achieved in both cases. Conclusions. A geographic filter has been developed for identifying studies in PubMed that involve the Spanish population.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Articles, Bibliographic Standards, Bibliometrics, Biomedicine, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Comparison, Current, Databases, DEC, Evidence-Based Medicine, Filter, Gold, Health, Health Services, Impact, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Retrieval Standards, Information Storage Standards, Information Systems, Information-Retrieval Technology, Languages, Made, MEDLINE, Organizational Affiliation, Performance, Population, Publication Standards, Publications, Quality, Selection, Sensitivity, Sensitivity and Specificity, Size, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production, Specificity, Standard, Strategies, Strategy, Tools

? Camí, J. (2007), Notes on the bibliometric context of *Revista Española de Cardiología*. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **60** (2), 101-103.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Esp Car60, 101.pdf](2007\Rev%20Esp%20Car60,%20101.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric

? Heras, M., Avanzas, P., Bayes-Genis, A., de Isla, L.P. and Sanchis, J. (2010), Annual summary 2010: Bibliometric data, activities, and new production of the journal. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **63** (12), 1501-1509.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Car63, 1501.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Car63,%201501.pdf)

Keywords: Annual Scientific Sessions, Cardiology Working Group, Disease, Hypertension, Management, Official Report, Pulmonary-Circulation, Revista Espanola, Right Heart, Spanish Society

? Benavent, R.A., Arroyo, A.A., Sanchez, M.A., Pizarro, M.B., Heras, M., Alcalde, G.G., Miguel, C.M., Molina, C.N., Cogollos, L.C., Zurian, J.C.V., Gasco, F.J.C., Martinez, V.B., Taboada, M.J.S., Celemin, L.P., Perez-Villacastin, J., Fillat, A.C., Roman, A.V., Zaldumbide, E.L. and Cabedo, S.M. (2011), Evolution and scientific impact of research grants from the Spanish society of cardiology and Spanish heart foundation (2000-2006). *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **64** (10), 904-915.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Car64, 904.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Car64,%20904.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and objectives: The Sociedad Espanola de Cardiologia (Spanish Society of Cardiology) every year awards grants to finance research in the field of cardiovascular diseases. The aim of this study is to identify the impact of these investments during the period 2000-2006 from the subsequently published articles in scientific journals. Methods: Using the identifying data of each project as search terms, all articles that resulted from these grants were located in the Spanish Indice Medico Espanol and Indice Bibliografico Espanol en Ciencias de la Salud databases, and in Science Citation Index-Expanded and Scopus. Descriptive statistical analysis of these articles included type of grant, number and amount awarded per year, and the recipient’s sex and institutional affiliation. Results: The Sociedad Espanola de Cardiologia awarded (sic)3 270 877 to 207 recipients, an average annual total of (sic)467 268. We identified 231 publications that resulted from 123 (59.42%) of these grants. The average number of articles per grant awarded was 1.12, and 1.9 when taking into account only the awards that led to publication. Conclusions: During the period 2000 to 2006, the Sociedad Espanola de Cardiologia/Fundacion Espanola del Corazon (Spanish Heart Foundation) provided about 500 000 per year to fund research grants, thereby contributing to the fight against cardiovascular diseases. Almost 60% of grants have led to publications, 73% of which were published in international journals, and 91.34% in national or international journals with an impact factor in the Journal Citation Reports. Full English text available from: www.revespcardiol.org (C) 2011 Sociedad Espanola de Cardiologia. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Medicine, Affiliation, Analysis, Cardiology, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Diseases, Cardiovascular Research, Citation, Databases, Disease, English, Evolution, Faculty, Gender, Impact, Impact Factor, Institutes-of-Health, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Methods, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Reports, Research, Research Grants, Science, Scientific Production, Scopus, Sex, Spanish Society of Cardiology, Statistical, Students, Subsequent Publications, Trends

Notes: CCountry

? Mendez-Vasquez, R.I., Sunen-Pinyol, E., Cervello, R. and Cami, J. (2012), Identification and bibliometric characterization of research groups in the cardio-cerebrovascular field, Spain 1996-2004. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, **65** (7), 642-650.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Car65, 642.pdf](2012/Rev%20Esp%20Car65,%20642.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and objectives: The abundance of macro-level studies on scientific production in the field of biomedicine in Spain only serves to highlight the scarcity of micro-level studies reporting on the activity of research groups-the basic units of the science and technology system. This lack of information may well be explained by the ambiguity inherent in the “research group” concept and by the existence of synonymous and homonymous bibliographic signatures that confuse the correspondence between these and the real authors. The aim of this study is to describe bibliographic production in cardio-cerebrovascular research and identify research groups active in the field. Methods: Using Thomson-Reuters’ National Citation Report for Spain database and the National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings thesaurus, we defined the field of cardio-cerebrovascular research and identified research groups through coauthorship analysis supported by the opinions of an expert. Groups were described in terms of bibliometric indicators of activity and visibility. Results: Ninety-three groups made up of 772 different authors were identified from an initial subset of 6540 publications on cardio-cerebrovascular research. The groups we identified came mainly from the healthcare sector and the universities and were mostly located in the autonomous regions of Catalonia and the Community of Madrid. The scientific production attributable to the groups presented indicators of visibility above the mean for biomedicine. Conclusions: Collaboration between the healthcare sector and the universities dominated cardio-cerebrovascular research, although international collaboration rates were poor, standing at levels below the mean for biomedicine. (C) 2012 Sociedad Espanola de Cardiologia. Published by Elsevier Espana, S. L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Author-Name Disambiguation, Authors, Autonomous, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomedicine, Cardio-Cerebrovascular, Characterization, Citation, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Analysis, Collaboration, Database, Field, Index, Indicators, Information, International, International Collaboration, Medicine, Methods, Micro-Level Studies, Networks, Opinions, Productivity, Publications, Rates, Reporting, Research, Research Groups, Rights, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Production, Sector, Size, Spain, Teams, Technology, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, Visibility

? Alonso-Arroyo, A., Aleixandre-Benavent, R., Vidal-Infer, A., Anguita-Sanchez, M., Chorro-Gasco, F.J., Bolanos-Pizarro, M., Castello-Cogollos, L., Navarro-Molina, C. and Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. (2014), Subsequent full publication of abstracts presented in the annual meetings of the Spanish society of cardiology. *Revista Espanola de Cardiologia*, **67** (1), 15-21.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Car67, 15.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Car67,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and objectives: The Spanish Society of Cardiology holds an annual national meeting with a large number of presentations but the number of full-text publications resulting from these presentations and the journals accepting these manuscripts is unknown. This study aimed to identify the full-text publication rate of accepted abstracts and to analyze the bibliometric features of subsequent publications. Methods: We randomly selected a sample of 300 oral presentations at the meetings of the Spanish Society of Cardiology in 2002, 2005 and 2008. Subsequent publications were identified through the Science Citation Index-Expanded, Scopus, Indice Medico Espanol, and Indice Bibliografico Espanol en Ciencias de la Salud. Results: of 300 abstracts, 115 resulted in 147 full publications, representing a publication rate of 38.33%. The meeting with the highest publication rate (43%) was held in 2005. The subject category with the highest number of publications was Pediatric Cardiology/Congenital Heart Disease (58.8%). Time to full publication was usually 2 years (30.61%). Articles were published in 57 journals. The journals publishing the highest number of articles were Revista Espanola de Cardiologia (n=55; 37.41%) and the European Heart Journal (n=8; 5.44%). Conclusions: The high percentage of articles published in the upper half of journals listed in Journal Citation Reports under the category of cardiac and cardiovascular system (83%) can be taken as an objective quality indicator of the results presented at these meetings. However, more than 60% of the abstracts did not result in full publications, thus depriving the scientific community of potentially interesting results. (C) 2013 Sociedad Espanola de Cardiologia. Published by Elsevier Espana, S. L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Australia, Bibliometric, Cardiology, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular System, Citation, Community, Disease, European Congress, Fate, Impact, Indexed Journals, Indicator, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Meetings, Methods, Oral, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Radiology, Rates, Results, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Scientific Community, Scopus, Spanish Society of Cardiology, Subsequent Publications, Time

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Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Car67, 837.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Car67,%20837.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and objectives: We aimed to determine the frequency of use and accessibility over time of electronic citations in Revista Espanola de Cardiologia and 3 other Spanish biomedical journals, and to identify the factors that influence the accessibility and retrievability of these links. Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive study was performed of all the references in articles published in the first issue of each even year from 2002 to 2012 in selected journals. Data were collected on the journal, publication, references, and links. The variables analyzed were the percentage of articles with at least 1 electronic citation, the percentage of electronic citations with respect to the total number of citations in the full sample, and the percentages of link accessibility and retrievability. Results: We included 377 articles, of which 73 (19.4%; 95% confidence interval, 15.2%-23.5%) had at least 1 electronic citation, and a total of 7077 references, of which 164 (2.3%; 95% confidence interval, 2.0%-2.7%) were electronic citations. Revista Espanola de Cardiologia had 17 (15.2%) and 38 (1.3%), respectively. Use of electronic citations significantly increased over time (linear tendency, P < .001); 58 (35.4%; 95% confidence interval, 27.7%-43.0%), links were accessible, and information was retrieved in 55 cases (51.9%; 95% confidence interval, 41.9%-61.9%). Accessibility significantly decreased over time (linear tendency, P < .001); 45 electronic citations (27.5%; 95% confidence interval, 20.3%-34.6%) had complete additional information. Retrievability was significantly associated with the amount of additional information (linear tendency, P < .001). Conclusions: Electronic citations are increasingly used in some Spanish biomedical journals. Access to electronic citations is lost over time, and the probability of its retrieval is associated with the existence of additional information. (C) 2014 Sociedad Espanola de Cardiologia. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accessibility, Articles, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Complete, Confidence, Cross-Sectional, Data, Descriptive Study, Electronic Citations, First, From, Health, Impact, Influence, Information, Internet References, Interval, Journal, Journals, Longevity, Medical Journals, Methods, P, Productivity, Publication, Quality, References, Resource, Results, Rights, Spain, Spanish Emergency Physicians, Web

# Title: Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica

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? Alcain, M. and San Millan, M. (1993), Use and trends of the bibliometric techniques in social sciences and humanities on an international level. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **16** (1), 30-41.

Full Text: 1993\Rev Esp Doc Cie16, 30.pdf

Abstract: The results presented previously (M.D. Alcain, A. Mata, 1990), are placed in an international context in order to study the trends and characteristics in other countries and in that way to be able to compare the results with those obtained earlier. The documents were obtained from the main international databases, and cover e.g. library and information science-documentation as well as social and human sciences. The study covers the period 1981-1990. Scientific production, geographic origin, chronological evolution, thematic orientation are analyzed. Results are compared among the different disciplines. The studies published in journals specializing in library and information science-documentation are analyzed in greater detail. Since a large part of those studies are oriented towards productivity of authors and journals, and concerning the state of the art of one particular discipline or area, there exists a great dispersion among the publications. The results also show that there exist differences among the various disciplines studied.

Keywords: Art, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Characteristics, Context, Databases, Dispersion, Evolution, Human, Humanities, Information, International, Journals, Origin, Productivity, Publications, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, State, Techniques, Trends

? Lamus, J. (1996), Evaluation of the rank command as a tool for the bibliometric analysis. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **19** (2), 163-187.

Full Text: [1996\Rev Esp Doc Cie19, 163.pdf](1996\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie19,%20163.pdf)

Abstract: The paper describes the techniques used in the evaluation of the rank command available in the Dialog System, as a tool for bibliometric analysis to be applied to the patent documents in the area of horizontal drilling, of the World Patent Index database. This command can show statistical trends from the search results, which were analyzed during 1980-1994. Fields were selected according to the type of information required; countries, companies and researchers with the major R&D efforts in the horizontal drilling technology; and the most cited patent was analyzed. The analysis of selected fields indicates the possibility of combining and ordering alphabetically and decreasingly the partial results of the rank command. Likewise, it is possible to obtain the desired records in a continuous manner and to work at the same time with two of the options mentioned. With regard to some of the limitations, this command can be only applied to certain fields of the database and not to two fields simultaneously.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Database, Evaluation, Information, Options, Patent, Rank, Records, Techniques, Technology, Trends, Work

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Full Text: [1999\Rev Esp Doc Cie22, 174.pdf](1999\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie22,%20174.pdf)

Notes: CCountry

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Full Text: [2002\Rev Esp Doc Cie25, 151.pdf](2002\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie25,%20151.pdf)

Abstract: Twenty-two science and technology indicators from twenty countries, compiled by RICyT were used in an exploratory data analysis about the performance of the countries of the region in the field of agriculture. Caribbean countries exhibit better performance compared with the rest. Results suggest the idea of widening the scope of such analysis for a larger time span.

Keywords: Agriculture, American, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Caribbean, Data, Data Analysis, Exploratory Data Analysis, Field, Indicators, Latin American, Performance, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Output, Scope, Technology, Time

? Sanz, E., Castro, F., Povedano, E., Hernández, A., Martín, C., Morillo-Velarde, J., García-Zorita, C., de la Nuez, J. and Fuentes, M. (2002), A citation index of Spanish humanities journals to study the scientific activity of researchers in these disciplines. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **25** (4), 443-454.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Esp Doc Cie25, 443.pdf](2002\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie25,%20443.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric studies based on the analysis of citations have proved interesting in the evaluation of scientific activity from different perspectives. Their use, however, depends on access to data on the bibliography referenced by authors in their papers, information that is rarely included in databases. In fact, the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) is the only institution whose databases contain the bibliographic references cited in the papers indexed (Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts & Humanities Citation Index) and their coverage of scientific literature published outside Anglo-Saxon countries is limited, particularly in the area of humanities. For this reason, a multidisciplinary group at Madrid’s Carlos III University undertook a pilot project designed to create a citation index of Spanish humanities journals, specifically in the area of History, to analyse a number of aspects relating to scientific activity in this discipline, such as the authors and sources most often cited, typology of the documentation used, obsolescence of the information or their knowledge of languages. These issues were analysed based on nearly 25.000 bibliographic references cited in papers published by selected Spanish history journals in 1997 and 1998.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Bibliography, Citation, Citations, Coverage, Data, Databases, Documentation, Evaluation, History, Humanities, Index, Information, Institute for Scientific Information, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Languages, Literature, Multidisciplinary, Obsolescence, Papers, Pilot, Science Citation Index, Scientific Literature, Sources

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Full Text: [2002\Rev Esp Doc Cie25, 455.pdf](2002\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie25,%20455.pdf)

Abstract: Results of research on Social Sciences and Humanities are published in a wide variety of document types and have a more restricted scope than those derived from research in Natural and Experimental Sciences. Therefore, building up bibliometric indicators, useful for the analysis and evaluation of that type of research as well as for establishing comparative studies at the international level, becomes a hard task. Our study constitutes one of the first attempts to explore the research carried out on Social Sciences and Humanities in Argentina during a ten-year period (1990-2000). The indicators employed, based on counting publications covered by the Social Sciences Citation Index and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index databases, reveal publication habits, the most commonly used journals and the most productive disciplines of Argentinian researchers. An increasing number of publications along the studied period is noteworthy. Results indicate the absence of a collaboration pattern in the field of Humanities, as compared to the higher cooperation rate in the area of Social Sciences, particularly due to international collaborations.

Keywords: Analysis, Argentina, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Building, Collaboration, Cooperation, Databases, Evaluation, Field, First, Indicators, International, Journals, Pattern, Publication, Publications, Research, Scientific Output, Scope, SSCI, Visibility

? Jorge, R. and Ruiz, J. (2004), Cuban scientific output in the Spanish bibliography of science and technology 1995-2001. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **27** (4), 469-481.

Full Text: [2004\Rev Esp Doc Cie27, 469.pdf](2004\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie27,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: The present work is a bibliometric analysis about the Cuban scientific output in the Spanish bibliography of science and technology. The registers were obtained from the Spanish Index of science and technology (ICYT), CD-ROM version, comprised in the period from 1995 to 2001, whenever a Cuban institution is identified in the affiliation. The bibliometric indicators used in the study were the annual scientific production of the researchers, the co-authorship index, and the inter-institutional cooperation. Total count was used in the analysis of the individual productivity. A total of 958 articles with Cuban authors were published in 103 Spanish serials. The average number of authors per article was 3,62, with an increasing trend. Half of the most productive authors is from the Food Industry Research Institute (IIIA). Spanish authors participated in 73% of the international co-operations with Cuba. A study about the Spanish medical index (IME) and the Spanish Index of social sciences and humanities (ISOC) is necessary to have a general overview of the Cuban scientific production in the Spanish literature in science and technology, medicine and society.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, CD-ROM, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Cooperation, General, Humanities, IME, Index, Indicators, International, Literature, Medical, Medicine, Productivity, Science, Science and Technology, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Serials, Social, Social Sciences, Society, Technology, Trend, Version, Work

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Full Text: [2005\Rev Esp Doc Cie28, 206.pdf](2005\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie28,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is an inquiry into the productivity on multicultural education using a list of documents retrieved from two databases of Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Philadelphia, Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts & Humanities Citation Index during the period 1956 to 2003. Scientometrics indicators relative to longitudinal production, authors and institutional productivity, journal and citations patterns are offered, which allowed a description of the international production in this educational field and to establish evaluative inferences.

Keywords: Citations, Databases, Education, Field, Indicators, Institute for Scientific Information, International, ISI, Journal, Longitudinal, Productivity, Scientometrics

? Reyes-Barragán, M., Guerrero-Bote, V. and Moya-Anegón, F. (2006), International visibility of research in Extremadura region (1990-2002). *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **29** (4), 525-550.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Esp Doc Cie29, 525.pdf](2006\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie29,%20525.pdf)

Abstract: An overview is given of research in the Extremadura Autonomous Community (EAC) on the basis of the study of different parameters in different thematic domains. To this end, an analysis is made of the intensity of technological research and development (R&D) on the one hand, and of the scientific output in the period 1990-2002, using the ISI databases. Socioeconomic and bibliometric indicators are used to show the relationship between the resources invested in R&D and the results obtained, and the positioning of the EAC in different geographical contexts. The EAC is found to follow patterns of behaviour and trends that are similar to those of other geographical domains, and with a quite acceptable level of return on investment in R&D.

Keywords: Analysis, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Databases, Development, Indicators, ISI, Research, Research and Development, Scientific Output, Trends, Visibility

? De Filippo, D., Morillo, F. and Fernández, M.T. (2008), Indicators of scientific collaboration between CSIC and Latin America through international databases. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **31** (1), 66-84.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 66.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%2066.pdf)

Abstract: This work is based on the analysis of scientific collaboration between the Spanish Research Council (CSIC) and Latin America, in order to study the thematic cooperation and the development of scientific networks. The analysis is significant since CSIC is the Spanish institution with the highest co-authorship with Latin America. Results show that the use of WoS instead of CD ROM increases by 22% the region’s visibility, due to the inclusion of new Chemistry and Materials Science journals. Universities are the main contributors to the relationship between CSIC and Latin America and a strong cooperation in the Physics and Chemistry areas is observed. Activity and impact indicators show that Physics is the strongest point in the CSIC-Latin America collaboration. Network analysis by area shows the institutional connections in each one of them and their different structure. Through citation analysis, a positive relationship between impact and number of participating countries can be detected, revealing the importance of collaboration.

Keywords: Advantages, Analysis, Authored Papers, Bibliometric Indicators, CD, CD-ROM, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Cooperation, CSIC, Databases, Development, Impact, Indicators, International, Journals, Latin America, Networks, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Structure, Visibility, Web of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 169.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%20169.pdf)

Keywords: 1974-2006, Dentistry, Productivity and Citation Indicators, Research, Science Citation Index, Scientometric, Scientometrics Study, Spain

Notes: UUniversity

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Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 190.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%20190.pdf)

Abstract: This article shows the result of an original bibliometric study on the area of Graphic Expression in Engineering, which is present in Spanish Universities with engineering studies. It has two objectives: firstly, to guide lecturers who have yet to publish articles in ISI databases, indicating the principal categories of journals where other lecturers in the same area have published articles, as well as the categories of cited journals, that is, the source of information. Secondly, it aims to show to the University Authorities the limited situation of the area in Spain, in order that these Authorities give more support to the area.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Databases, Engineering, Engineering Graphics, Expression, Impact Factors, Information, ISI, Journals, Source, Spain, Support, Tomography, Universities

? Costas, R. and Bordons, M. (2008), Development of a thematic filter for the bibliometric delimitation on interdisciplinary area: The case of Marine Science. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **31** (2), 261-272.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 261.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%20261.pdf)

Abstract: In this methodological note, the recall and precision of a mixed thematic filter developed for the delimitation of the Marine Science area by means of specialised journals and keywords is analysed, and its efficiency is compared with a delimitation based only on scientific journals. The scientific production of Marine Science in Spain during 1994-2004 as covered by SCI, SSCI & AHCI is analysed. A high precision (96%) but a very low recall (close to 30%) is obtained by the delimitation strategy based only on scientific journals. The mixed filter presents a lower precision (69%) but a higher recall (around 75%). The journal-based delimitation provides an incomplete view of the area in which high-impact documents published in journals of other disciplines are ignored. The interest of developing advanced filters for the delimitation of scientific areas and the importance of expert opinions in order to obtain a balance between precision and recall are stressed.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Developing, Efficiency, Information Retrieval, Interdisciplinary, Journals, Marine Science, Opinions, Output, Precision, Recall, SCI, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Spain, SSCI, Subfields, Subject Classification, Thematic Delimitation

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Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 327.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%20327.pdf)

Abstract: The inclusion of a single affiliation address-in MEDLINE bibliographic records is a well-known important limitation for the use of this database for bibliometric purposes. This paper provides quantitative data regarding the effects of this limitation on the quantity and impact of the scientific production of a Spanish region measured via MEDLINE. It is estimated that 1/3 of the papers produced by this region cannot be identified in this database because the region does not appear in the affiliation address. Moreover, the impact of the region, tends to be undervalued since these collaborative papers are published in “better” journals and receive more citations than many other publications.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation-Index, Citations, Collaboration, Coverage, Data, Database, Databases, Health Sciences, IME, Impact, Information, Institutional Address, Journals, Limitation, MEDLINE, Overlapping, Papers, Publications, Records, Scientific Production, Singularity, Web of Science

? Alcaide, G.G., Gómez, M.C., Zurián, J.C.V. and Benavent, R.A. (2008), Scientific literature by Spanish authors on the analysis of citations and impact factor in Biomedicine (1981-2005). *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **31** (3), 344-365.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 344.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%20344.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses the development of Spanish research literature in the field of citation analysis and impact factor (IF) in biomedicine over the period 1981-2005. Bibliometric methods and social network analysis were used to examine papers indexed in the Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), MEDLINE, Indice Medico Espanol (IME) and Indice de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (ISOC) databases. 184 papers were identified, 79.89% of which were original research articles. Only four of these papers had been published before the 1990s. The mid 1990s saw a remarkable increase in the number of papers published (8-14 papers/year) with the highest productivity being reached from 2002 onwards (14-25 papers/year). The IME and SCI-Expanded/SSCI databases were those recording the largest numbers of papers, both in absolute (67.93% and 40.76 respectively) and singularity terms (42.39% and 21.74% respectively). The detected papers were published in 76 Biomedical and Documentation journals (82.06% and 15.22% respectively). The most productive authors were identified along with the main co-authorships and institutional collaboration networks operating in the field. These results are related to the importance of impact factor at both national and international level.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomedicine, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Databases, Development, Field, IME, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, International, Journals, Limitations, Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Papers, Productivity, Quality, Research, Sciences, Scientific Publications, Singularity, Social, Social Network Analysis, Spain, SSCI

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Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 591.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%20591.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to analyse the scientific production of Catalonian universities over the period 2000-2004. Scientific activity, visibility, impact, research potential, citations, self-citations, regional and international collaboration indices are provided for each university. The empirical evidence shows a stratified university system exists, with no clear specializations in research activity. A diagram is presented to show the collaboration of Catalan universities with international institutions. As a whole, they prefer to collaborate with institutions in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy, and obtain better visibility when publishing with English-speaking authors.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric Indicators, Catalonia, Citations, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, France, Germany, Impact, International Collaboration, Italy, Publishing, Research, Research Activity, Research Outputs, Research Performance, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Production, System, United Kingdom, United States, Universities, University, Visibility

Notes: TTopic

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Full Text: [2008\Rev Esp Doc Cie31, 639.pdf](2008\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie31,%20639.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports a bibliometric analysis of a bibliography of works on the pendulum. Indicators of scientific activity were determined, including number of publications, author productivity, and collaborations. In addition, the percentages of works in the different majority languages (French, Latin, Italian, English and German) were calculated. The results show that: a) the growth of the number of works in the analysed period was exponential; b) author productivity did not follow Lotka’s law; c) the number of signing authors per work is very low (index 1.1); c) French retained its linguistic hegemony for almost the entire period examined (1629-1885); d) Latin, which was very powerfully represented until the end of the 18(th) century, disappeared in the 19(th) century, coinciding with the spectacular growth of English and German. The change in the languages employed in these works is analysed with respect to the historical contexts of the corresponding countries.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Author Productivity, Authors, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Change, Collaboration in Publication, Collaborations, French, Growth, Index, Languages, Languages of Publication, Law, Majority, Number of Publications, Number of Signing Authors per Work, Pendulum, Productivity, Publications, Respect, Work

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Full Text: [2009\Rev Esp Doc Cie32, 51.pdf](2009\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie32,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: This work analyses bow Spanish university scholars are adopting The use of the Internet, focusing on the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. The web visibility of the works published by the university scholars was examined, and a comparison made of the observed gender pattern with, that apparent in bibliometric studies. The publications of 289 of the university’s associate professors That appeared in 2006 were examined, as was their possession -or not- of a personal Web page, and whether the academic repository of the university (Complutense F Prints) Contained at least one of their works. The number of scholars with a personal page was very low; those of the Social Sciences and Humanities were better represented. Women scholars were more poorly represented than men in this respect. Also, the amount of work?, deposited in the E-Prints repository was found to be very low. No differences were seen between men and women with respect to visibility.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometrics, Gender, Gender Studies, Indicators, Internet, Professors, Publications, University, Visibility, Web, Webometrics

? Bordons, M., Sancho, R., Morillo, F. and Gómez, I. (2010), Scientific activity profile of Spanish universities in four thematic areas: A multifactor analysis. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (1), 9-33.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 9.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%209.pdf)

Abstract: The activity of Spanish universities was analysed in terms of input data, scientific output, structural factors and regional development data, with the aim of exploring relationships between these variables. Special interest was paid to the different behaviour of universities with regard to their areas of activity, focusing on, Chemistry, Engineering Social Sciences and Human Sciences. Differences were detected in publication and collaboration patterns depending on the area of activity. The influence of factors such as the size and age of universities on their performance was examined, as was the effect of their degree of specialisation and the level of industrial development of their environment.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Chemistry, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Environment, Indicators, Publication, Research Institutes, Research Performance, Scientific Output, Spanish Universities, Subject Specialisation, Universities, University

? Valcárcel, J.V., Devís-Devís, J., Villamón, M. and Peiró-Velert, C. (2010), Scientific cooperation in the field of physical activity and sport science in Spain. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (1), 90-105.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 90.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines scientific cooperation through co-authorship patterns in a sample of Spanish academic Physical Activity and Sport Science (PASS) journals. It also examines the main research groups and disciplines of the multidisciplinary PASS field. The frequency and percentage of jointly authored articles, and the number of authors per paper, were analysed. Cooperative network analysis was performed for the most productive authors to identify research groups, and the group density was calculated to reveal group cohesion. Production. was also analysed by discipline. Single-authored publications were fewer than co-authored publications in most of the journals and disciplines examined. The average number of authors per article was 2.5. Fifteen research groups were identified, the lager ones being the most productive and less cohesive. Cooperation with foreign researchers was modest and mostly limited to South American authors. Teaching and training theory were the most productive disciplines. The results highlight the trend towards cooperation that has been observed over recent years, in PASS, but cooperation in terms of the number of co-authors per article remains rather low, as does the number of research groups identified.

Keywords: 20th-Century, Articles, Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Groups, Journals, Network Analysis, Patterns, Physical Activity and Sport Science, Publications, Research, Research Groups, Researchers, Scholarly Communication, Science, Scientific Cooperation, Spain, Theory, Training, Trends

? Campanario, J.M. and Candelario, A. (2010), The influence of self citations in the increase of impact factor in Social Sciences journals. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (2), 185-200.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 185.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: In this work we study the effect of journal self citations in the increase of impact factor of journals indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index from 1998 to 2007. Two sets of journals are studied: 63 journals in which the impact factor increased after four successive decreases and 23 journals in which the impact factor increased in at least six successive years during the period studied. The main variable is the percentage of journal self citations that contribute to impact factor No proof was found of widespread manipulation of the impact factor as a result of the high level of use of self citations in journals.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Decisions, Editors, Impact Factor, Index, Journals, Labeled Editorial Material, Sciences, Self Citations, Self-Citations

? Dorta-González, P. and Dorta-González, M.I. (2010), Bibliometric indicator based on the *h-Index*. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (2), 225-245.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 225.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%20225.pdf)

Abstract: The h Index has become one of the most widely used bibliometric indicators for estimating the success of researchers and predicting the impact of their work in the future. This is mainly due to its simplicity, since it is a single indicator that combines production and impact, and can easily be determined by any researcher It also eliminates the bias caused by the long tail of citation distribution. However, this indicator has limitations, in that it jails to discriminate between researchers with different publishing habits and, as a result, it penalizes those with a more selective output characterized by a relatively low number of frequently cited documents, as opposed to authors with a high number of publications. This paper proposes a solution that would take into consideration the citations of those publications with a high probability of increasing the future h Index values.

Keywords: h-Index, Citation Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Scholarly Evaluation, Scientific-Research

? Ardanuy, J., Quintana, L. and Urbano, C. (2010), International presence of studies on Catalan literature in the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (2), 298-309.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 298.pdf](2010/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%20298.pdf)

Abstract: This paper shows various thematic and bibliometric characteristics of studies on Catalan. literature, visible internationally through the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The study was performed primarily by retrieving records from this database, based on a list of major literary authors. The results reveal a low coverage of Catalan literature studies, suggesting poor international visibility for this discipline, as well as a preponderance of articles in Spanish. Furthermore some results from prior studies are confirmed, concerning type of authorship (and degree of co-authorship) and the most analyzed periods and works.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Humanities, Catalan Literature, A&HCI

? Gonzalez-Alcaide, G. (2010), Authorship, collaboration and citation patterns of biomedical journals published in Spain and included in Journal Citation Reports (2003-2007). *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (3), 397-427.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 397.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%20397.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of Spanish biomedical journals indexed in the Journal Citation Reports database between 2003 and 2007 was carried out. 12.335 papers were analysed, 86.4% published in eleven Spanish language journals and 13.59% published in five English language journals. The great majority of Spanish language journals are official publications of Spanish medical societies which represent for their members an important channel for scholarly communication. The Spanish language journals revealed a notable number of Spanish research groups (n = 525), 85.8% of published papers caine from health care institutions, and the prevalent type of collaboration was domestic and regional. Furthermore, the study reveals that higher levels of citation are associated with papers published by the aforementioned research groups, those having a greater degree of collaboration, and those that had at least one woman participating. On the other hand, English language journals are focused on basic research and only publish articles or reviews. Their productivity rate is lower; but they have a higher level of international participation and outstanding citation rates. 87.62% of papers from these journals were published by researchers from academic institutions. Collaboration on the international level ranges between 16% and 22% of the total.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedicine, Citation, Citation Indicators, Impact Factor, Journal, Neurological Journals, Publications, Research, Scholarly Journals, Scientific Collaboration, Spain

? Fernández-Quijada, D. (2010), The profile of Spanish journals in the field of communication (2007-2008). *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (4), 553-581.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 553.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%20553.pdf)

Abstract: The evolution of parameters for scholarly publications and of academic requirements in Spain has resulted in changes to scholarly journals, among others, those in the field of communication sciences. This article characterizes the core Spanish communication journals according to variables such as the number of published articles, language, author institution and collaboration networks, and citation patterns during 2007-2008. By applying bibliometric techniques and social network analysis, a profile showing similarities and differences among the journals is obtained, as well as a profile of the overall system.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Business, Changes, Citation, Citation Patterns, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Communication, Communication Studies, Electronic-Media, Evolution, Field, Journals, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Scholarly Journals, Scholarly Production, Sciences, Social, Social Network Analysis, Spain, Spanish Journals, Techniques

? Maz-Machado, A., Torralbo-Rodríguez, M., Vallejo-Ruiz, M. and Bracho-López, R. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of scholarly production from the University of Malaga in the Social Sciences Citation Index (1998-2007). *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **33** (4), 582-599.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 582.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%20582.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis was performed of the scholarly production of the University of Malaga published during 1998-2007 in journals indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (as accessed through the Web of Science). This paper examines productivity and chronological distribution, national and international collaboration, scientific production by departments, and the journals in which articles were published. The results reveal a slight increase in productivity, as well as a slightly higher level of co-authorship (2.85) than the average for social sciences in Spain, along with a good level of collaboration with national and foreign academic institutions.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Distribution, Institutions, International, Journals, Productivity, Scholarly and Bibliographic Production, Scholarly Production, Science, Sciences, Scientific Production, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Spain, University, University of Malaga, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Rev Esp Doc Cie33, 624.pdf](2010\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie33,%20624.pdf)

Abstract: The article presents an analysis of the scholarly output of female professors in the field of Health Science in the Autonomous Region of Valencia from 2003 to 2007, through bibliometric techniques and the application of a gender variable. The work attempted to identify how many women became large producers of scholarly articles compared to those who did not reach the same levels of productivity and impact. A total of 3,739 articles were retrieved during this period and the gender of all authors with more than 2 articles was identified. of these authors 2,774 (60.41%) were male and 1,818 (39.59%) were female. Focusing solely on large producers, the percentage of women publishing more than 10 papers was reduced to 26.72%. As regards to scientific collaboration, it is significant to note that women are included in all clusters of at least 10 authors and in some cases their presence is comparable with that of men. Although women’s participation is lower than men’s in all areas of knowledge, it is noteworthy that in Health Sciences the difference is not as great as in other technical areas. Women’s contribution to the scientific field is increasing, suggesting the possibility of a significant improvement in gender parity in the coining years.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Female, Field, Gender, Gender Analysis, Health Science, Impact, Improvement, Knowledge, Male, Men, Papers, Parity, Participation, Productivity, Publishing, Scholarly Collaboration, Scholarly Output, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Techniques, University, Valencian Community, Women, Work

Notes: CCountry

? Torres-Salinas, D., Muñoz-Muñoz, A.M. and Jiménez-Contreras, E. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of the situation of female researchers in the fields of social sciences and law in Spain. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **34** (1), 11-28.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 11.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a bibliometric study analyzing the productivity and citations of female researchers in the fields of social sciences and law in Spain, within the context of Spanish scientific journals. The study was based on the rankings of researcher included in the Indice de Impact de las Revistas Espanolas de Ciencias Sociales (INRECS) and Indice de Impacto de las Revistas Espanolas de Ciencias Juridicas (INRECJ). Eleven different scientific disciplines were analyzed and the final sample consisted of 3,370 researchers, of whom 30% were women. To study gender differences four variables were selected and analyzed: number of papers, number of citations, number of international citations and citation average. The results show that women in the 11 areas studied have both a lower productivity and a lower number of citations. On the other hand, in some areas women do receive a greater number of international citations and in almost all areas achieve higher citation averages. However the presence of women in the rankings and among the Spanish research elite is still small.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Gender, Gender Studies, Law, Patterns, Scientific Productivity, Sex-Differences, Social Sciences, Women, Women Researchers

? López-Berna, S., Papí-Gálvez, N. and Martín-Llaguno, M. (2011), Scientific productivity in Spain concerning communications-related professions between 1971 and 2009. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **34** (2), 212-231.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 212.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%20212.pdf)

Abstract: In light of European Convergence, communications degrees offered in Spain are now based on the acquisition of competencies required for professional practice. This has created the need for a thorough analysis of professional profiles related to the fields of Advertising and Public Relations, Journalism, and Audiovisual Communication. This work purports to identify existing research studies focused on this subject. For this study we have carried out a systematic review of articles, books and doctoral theses dealing with communications-related professions that have been indexed in the databases of ISOC, ISBN and TESEO from the 1970s through 2009. We have extracted bibliometric indicators and adopted the evaluation criteria utilized by CNEAI (Spanish National Commission for the Evaluation of Research Activity) and ANECA (National Agency for Quality Assessment and Accreditation of Spain). The results appear to indicate that the signing of the Bologna Declaration has drawn more attention to communications-related professions. Journalism has been the profession most specifically studied. The majority of studies across the board do not meet the quality criteria set by the evaluation agencies. Overall, we observe that there is an obvious need to improve both the quantity and quality of related research, as well as to strengthen the training of researchers in social research methodology.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Communication, Communication Research, Databases, Doctoral Theses, Evaluation, Evaluation of Research Activity, Methodology, Practice, Productivity, Professional, Professional Practice, Quality, Research, Researchers, Review, Scholarly Journals, Scientific Productivity, Social, Spain, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, University Education

? Cardoso, M.M.T.D. (2011), Peer Review of scholarly journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences: Reported editorial policies and practices. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **34** (2), 141-164.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 141.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: The main objective of this article is an analysis of editorial practices and policies concerning peer review from 79 international scientific journals in Arts and Humanities and Social Sciences, based on statements found on these journals’ own Web sites. The information sources used to identify and select each journal were the databases of Web of Science, in particular Arts & Humanities Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index. The analysis checked 30 parameters structured in a Data Collection Sheet (DCS), which were taken from the revised assessment criteria proposed by Delgado and others (2007). In general, these journals have a low average of reported informational parameters. of all the journals that make up the Humanities’ area, informational parameters about peer review editorial practices mentioned average 5.6%. As for the 58 journals comprising the Social Sciences, their average for the cited parameters was 9.7%. We conclude this study by providing a range of measures for their improvement and further alignment with the patterns of scholarly communication.

Keywords: Analysis, Arts, Assessment, Biomedical Publication, Call, Citation, Communication, Databases, Editorial Policies, Humanities, Information, International-Congress, Journal, Journals, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Policies, Review, Scholarly Communication, Scholarly Journals, Science, Sciences, Social Science, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Web of Science

? Pino-Díaz, J., Jiménez-Contreras, E., Ruíz-Baños, R. and Bailón-Moreno, R. (2011), Evaluation of techno-scientific networks: A Spanish network on protected areas, according to the Web of Science. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica*, **34** (3), 301-333.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 301.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%20301.pdf)

Abstract: Relationships of co-occurrence between keywords, researchers and journals in the professional literature of a given domain can be analyzed and mapped to discover their nodes, subnets, and strategic research areas. A strategic and dynamic analysis was done of the Spanish Research Network on Protected Areas from 1981 to 2005, as identified by the Web of Science. This analysis has resulted in a Strategic Diagram and a Strategic Knowledge Map of Techno-scientific Network or CERT Map, lists of researchers and journals of strategic importance, and a table analyzing the activity of the subnets. The techno-scientific network is well-structured, with twenty-two strategic subnets. Network analysis using KDD techniques and engineering and knowledge mapping provides top grade support for strategic decision-making in science policy and the evaluation of science and technology.

Keywords: Acidification, Analysis, Cert Maps, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Evaluation, Information Mapping, Journals, KDD, Knowledge, Knowledge Discovery in Database, Knowledge Managemen, Knowledge Mapping, Literature, Mapping, Mapping Strategic Research Networks, Network, Network Analysis, Policy, Professional, Research, Researchers, Rotected Areas, National Parks, Science, Science and Technology, Science Policy, Scientific and Technological Evaluation, Scientific and Technological Networks, Strategic Knowledge Maps of Techno-Scientific Network, Web of Science

? Jiménez-Contreras, E., Robinson-García, N. and Cabezas-Clavijo, Á. (2011), Productivity and impact of Spanish researchers: Reference thresholds within scientific areas. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **34** (4), 505-525.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 505.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%20505.pdf)

Abstract: Reference thresholds for the scientific production and impact of internationally visible Spanish research within the areas defined by the Spanish National Agency for Evaluation and Prospective (ANEP) are presented. These percentile reference tables are constructed from the population of researchers who applied for a project within the 2007 National R & D Plan (n = 3.356) and are to be used as benchmarks, permitting comparisons between researchers’ bibliometric behavior and mean performance in their respective scientific disciplines. Data relating to mean production, impact and visibility for each ANEP area is also presented. The internationalization process of these areas between 2000 and 2006 is discussed, with special emphasis on the Social Sciences. Finally, we recommend these reference thresholds be used by funding agencies and research institutions as instruments of evaluation in their selection processes.

Keywords: Anep, Behavior, Benchmarking, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Methods, Constructed, Evaluation, Funding, Impact, Index, Indicators, Information-Science, Institutions, Internationalization, Journals, Performance, Population, Productivity, Ranking, Reference, Reference Thresholds, Research, Research Institutions, Research Performance Assessment, Science, Scientific Areas, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Social Sciences, Spain, Spain, Thresholds, Universities, Visibility

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Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 526.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%20526.pdf)

Abstract: The goal of this work is to analyse the production of reviews published between 2007 and 2009 in the scholarly journals in the Social Sciences and Humanities contained in the ISOC database. Different aspects were analysed: time pattern, journals, authorship and author affiliation. Also examined were the books reviewed, by publication type, language, authorship, publisher and time lag between the books’ publication and the appearance of the reviews. The results concerning the reviews show a constant reduction in their production and a large number concentrated in the humanities. Authors are mostly Spaniards and university lecturers, who publish alone and have a very low level of productivity. There is also a high level of endogamy among those authors who are members of editorial boards. The results concerning the reviewed books reveal that few titles were reviewed more than once, there are a large number of monographs, mostly in Spanish, and there is a long time lag between a book’s publication and the appearance of its review.

Keywords: Affiliation, American, Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Books, Database, Humanities, Journals, Pattern, Productivity, Publication, Reduction, Review, Reviews, Scholarly Journals, Scientific Output, Social Sciences, Spain, University, Work

? Morillo, F. and Aparicio, J. (2011), Characteristics and disparities among sub-specialities: A case study of biotechnology research teams. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **34** (4), 563-580.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 563.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%20563.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this work is the study of the characteristics and disparities among the existing sub-specialities within interdisciplinary categories, putting forward the need to identify and assess each one separately. The Web of Science (WoS) databases were examined for the years 2003-2006, in order to explore the possible differences between biotechnology research teams in Madrid according to their specialization profile. This Spanish region has the highest output in biotechnology (27 %), a category that interacts with other disciplines, such as microbiology, biochemistry and food science. For this reason, the study of teams includes, in a second analysis, not just the documents in this category, but also publications of the team leaders, regardless of their discipline. With these data, the influence of the specialization on the teams’ characteristics, collaboration patterns and impact is discussed. Three typologies are identified according to sub-specialities: a) CORE teams (publishing 50 % or more in biotechnology); b) BASIC teams (publishing in biochemistry and other basic disciplines); and c) MEDIUM teams (publishing in food science and other less basic disciplines). By means of statistical tests, significant differences in output and impact were found among them. The article concludes that these disparities should be taken into account when assessing categories of interdisciplinary research such as biotechnology.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Case Study, Characteristics, Citation Impact, Collaboration, Core, Data, Databases, Disparities, Food, Impact, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Media, Microbiology, Performance, Publication Activity, Publications, Publishing, Region, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Teams, Research-and-Development, Science, Scientific-Research, Spanish-Council, Sub-Specialities, Web of Science, Work

Notes: CCountry

? Carrera-Gallissa, E. and Capdevilà, X. (2011), Textile-related research in Spain: A case study applying micro bibliometric indicators. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **34** (4), 581-596.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Doc Cie34, 581.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie34,%20581.pdf)

Abstract: The study examines the h-Index of textile researchers in Spain and, for the first time, provides information, on the range of values of this index in the area of textile-related knowledge. This paper reports on a study of 10 scientific production indicators for Spanish textile researchers over the period 1955-2009. The population studied consisted of 73 researchers affiliated with 6 different institutions. Textile investigators represent a heterogeneous community, since they come from different areas of knowledge. The h-Index studied presents a positive correlation, ranging between intense and notable, with the number of publications, publications by year, number of citations, citations per year, number of citations received by the most cited publication. The correlation is significant but negative concerning the percentage of authors’ non-cited publications. The Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientficas (CSIC) has higher levels than the other institutions for the following indicators: h-Index, number of publications, citations, citation per year, maximum number of citations. The Instituto Tecnologico Textil de Alcoy (AITEX) has the highest levels for the following indicators: h-Index per year of activity and percentage of non-cited publications. Finally, a relation is shown between the h-Index and three (latent) factors that explain the other indicators and provide three dimensions of the h-Index.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics Indicators, Case Study, Citation, Citations, Community, Correlation, CSIC, First, h Index, h-Index, Index, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Journals, Knowledge, Population, Publication, Publications, Research, Scientific Production, Spain, Textile Researchers

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 9.pdf](2012\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%209.pdf)

Abstract: An overview is provided of CSIC’s research performance in the context of Spain, through a study of its scholarly production in the Web of Science database, complemented with ICYT and ISOC, during the period 2004-2009. The eight scientific and technical areas in which CSIC’s centers are organised differ as to their national or international research orientation, their basic or applied nature, the degree of their collaboration and the size of their research teams; all of which influences each area’s publication and citation practices as well as its WoS-based productivity. The specific features of the different areas must be thoroughly understood in order to expound on and interpret properly the results of studies dealing with research evaluation.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Collaboration, Context, Csic, Database, Databases, Evaluation, Humanities, Indicators, Institutional Assessment, International, Multidisciplinary, National-Research-Council, Performance, Policy, Practices, Productivity, Publication, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Scholarly Production, Science, Scientific Activity, Scientific Areas, Search, Size, Social-Sciences, Spain, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Universities, Web of Science, Web of Science (WOS)

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 94.pdf](2012\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%2094.pdf)

Abstract: The process of scientific internationalization in Spain is based on an analysis of the growth of scientific publications and the evolution of international collaboration in Spanish scientific papers indexed in the Science Citation Index-Expanded database between 1980 and 2007. The article examines science policies in Spain together with the investments in economic and human resources devoted to research, and their effects on the internationalization process. Scholarly research in Spain has become increasingly international over the last three decades. The main features of this process have been a linear growth of productivity in terms of the number of papers published per year; a progressive growth -with a dramatic increase in the 2000’s- of internationally coauthored papers, with a notable focus on European countries, although the United States remains Spain’s main collaborator country; and the hegemony of the English language for scientific publications.

Keywords: Analysis, Authorship, Bibliometric Map, Biomedicine, Citation, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Countries, Country, Database, Economic, Effects, Evolution, Gift Authorship, Growth, Human, Impact, Information, International, International Collaboration, Internationalization, Papers, Policies, Productivity, Publications, Research, Resources, Science, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Policy, Scientific Publications, Spain, Spain, Technology, United States

? Ayala-Gascón, M., Aleixandre-Benavent, R. and Gandía-Balaguer, A. (2012), Scientific activity indicators of outstanding researchers: Scieniometric portrait of Eduardo Primo Yufera, former president of CSIC (The Spanish National Research Council). *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **35** (2), 209-237.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 209.pdf](2012\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%20209.pdf)

Abstract: Eduardo Primo Yufera was the founder of the Institute of Agrochemicals and Food Technology (IATA-CSIC) and was its director until being appointed president of the Spanish National Research Council. He is considered both patron and promoter of the fields of food science and technology and chemical ecology in Spain, as well as pioneer of the innovation system model (R+D+i). Throughout his long research career; which lasted 65 years, he published 291 scientific papers, with an average of 4.48 papers per year of these, 89.3% were in collaboration with others: a total of 161 different coauthors. His efforts to disseminate science led him to create the Revista de Agroquimica y Tecnologia de los Alimentos in 1961. A total of 50% of his scientific production was featured in this journal but his work was also published in more than 50 national and international scientific journals, of which 36 are included in the journal Citation Report. Those with the highest impact factors are journal of Organic Chemistry, Planta and Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, which feature in the first quartile in their respective subject areas. The 86 articles listed in SCI-Expanded have received a total of 482 citations. This study highlights his scientific activity, using bibliometric indicators of productivity, collaboration and the scientific impact of his publications.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biography, Chemical, Chemistry, Citation, Citations, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, CSIC, Ecology, Eduardo Primo Yufera, Feature, First, Food, Highest Impact, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, Innovation, Innovation System, Institutional Collaboration, International, Journal, Journals, Model, Outstanding Researchers, Papers, Patterns, Productivity, Publications, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Impact, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Scientiometrics, Scientometric Portrait, Spain, Technology, Work

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 262.pdf](2012\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%20262.pdf)

Abstract: We present a bibliometric study of research articles on mathematics education, as well as an analyst’s of networks of collaboration in the same, based on a sample of Spanish journals published during the period 1999-2008. For this purpose we analyzed 774 articles published in the eight most representative Spanish journals in the field. The results show compliance with scientometric laws and patterns, as well as verifying the low level of scientific collaboration among researchers in the area, as well as among institutions.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Compliance, Education, Field, Institutions, Journals, Laws, Low, Mathematics, Mathematics Education, Networks, Publications, Purpose, Research, Scholarly Journals, Sciences, Scientific Collaboration, Scientometric, Spanish Journals

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 361.pdf](2012\Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: The evaluation of university teaching staff has advanced notably since the approval and development of the LOU (Law of Universities). In this paper we present a critical panorama of the complex system of evaluation, with special attention to research and to the academic fields of Economics and Law. Furthermore, improvements are suggested for increasing the efficiency and transparency of the system. The evaluation of faculty members is fundamental for improving the quality of the Spanish University System. It is also pertinent for making distinctions among members of the community, in an approach towards horizontal promotion through productivity measurements. While this is a polemic topic in the public sector, it is not insurmountable. Data reveal that after the evaluations of the initial years, a serious reflection has begun for improving the system. Specifically, there are suggestions for reducing ‘red tape’ and increasing the transparency and neutrality of the system.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric Indicators, Community, Development, Economics, Efficiency, Evaluation, Faculty, Journals, Law, Productivity, Promotion, Public, Public Sector, Quality, Quality Of, Reference, Reflection, Research, Scopus, Sector, Teaching, Transparency, Universities, University

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 433.pdf](2012/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%20433.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyses the production and supervision of doctoral theses on advertising in Spanish universities. Universities with Faculties of Communication or Information Science have been included, as have any others that had theses on advertising and in which the supervisor figures expressly. We worked with 260 doctoral dissertations from the period ranging the creation of the BA in Advertising in Spain in 1971 until 2010. Bibliometric techniques were applied for performing the different analyses. During the study we focussed on the evolution of the annual production of doctoral theses, the distribution of production among the universities, and also among the faculties or departments responsible for doctoral theses. Finally, we analysed the scholarly production of the supervisors themselves, as well as the levels of collaboration or cooperation during the supervision. A total of two hundred and fourteen supervisors were studied; twenty-five theses had more than one supervisor.

Keywords: Advertising, Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Communication, Cooperation, Distribution, Doctoral Theses, Evolution, Scholarly Production, Science, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish Universities, Supervision of Doctoral Theses, Techniques, Universities

? Torres-Salinas, D. and Jiménez-Contreras, E. (2012), Towards bibliometric units in universities: Model and functions. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **35** (3), 469-480.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 469.pdf](2012/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, bibliometric indicators have been firmly established as a tool for research management and decision-making in the context of scientific policy. Spanish universities represent one sector that has seen significant growth in the use of indicators. These institutions now find themselves in an ever more competitive environment and therefore have a greater need to have knowledge of the performance of their researchers. Against this background, this paper presents a proposal for the creation of Bibliometric Units in Spanish universities and attempts specifically to illustrate both the model and functions of these units based on three pillars: control of information sources related to research, preparing reports, and advice/training. In addition to the theoretical proposal we present different examples from the universities of Navarra and Granada. The text concludes that such units could represent an important opportunity for jobs in the field of Information Science.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Unit, Competitive, Context, Control, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Environment, Field, Functions, Growth, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Knowledge, Management, Model, Performance, Policy, Recent, Research, Research Management, Science, Scientific Information Systems, Scientific Policy, Sector, Sources, Spanish Universities, Universities, University

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Esp Doc Cie35, 615.pdf](2012/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie35,%20615.pdf)

Abstract: The absence of books and book chapters in the Web of Science Citation Indexes (SCI, SSCI and A& HCI) has always been considered an important flaw but the Thomson Reuters Book Citation Index’ database was finally available in October of 2010 indexing 29,618 books and 379,082 book chapters. The Book Citation Index opens a new window of opportunities for analyzing Humanities and Social Sciences from a bibliometric point of view. The main objective of this article is to analyze different impact indicators referred to the scientific publishers included in the Book Citation Index for the Social Sciences and Humanities fields during 2006-2011. This way we construct what we have called the ` Book Publishers Citation Reports’. For this, we present a total of 19 rankings according to the different disciplines in Humanities & Arts and Social Sciences & Law with six indicators for scientific publishers.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric, Book Citation Index, Books, Citation, Citation Analysis, Database, HCI, Humanities, Impact, Indexing, Indicators, Journal Citation Reports, Monographs, Publisher, Publishers, Rankings, Research Evaluation, SCI, Science, Scientific Communication, Social Sciences, SSCI, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, e001.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20e001.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to demonstrate the usefulness of the HJ-Biplot in bibliometric studies. It is a simple and intuitive display, similar to a scatterplot, but capturing the multivariate covariance structures between bibliometric indicators. Their interpretation does not require specialized statistical knowledge, but merely to know how to interpret the length of a vector, the angle between two vectors and the distance between two points. With this aim, an analysis has been performed of the scientific output of CSIC’s own centres as well as of joint centres during the period 2006-2009, in relation to a series of indicators based on impact and collaboration. Biplot methods are graphical representations of multivariate data. Using HJ-Biplot it is possible to interpret simultaneously the position of the centres, represented by dots; indicators, represented by vectors; and the relationships between them. The position of the centres in the context of their area as well as within the overall CSIC is analysed and those centres with a unique behaviour are identified. We conclude that the Humanities and Social Sciences, and Food Science and Technology are the areas with a greater homogeneous pattern in the performance of their centres, while Physics and Agriculture, are more heterogeneous.

Keywords: 48 Countries, Agriculture, Analysis, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Context, Csic, Data, HJ-Biplot, Humanities, Impact, Indicators, Inspection, Knowledge, Length, Methods, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, Pattern, Performance, Period 1981-1992, Physics, Publication Patterns, Research Collaboration, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Output, Social Sciences, Technology, Trends

? Ibáñez, A., Bielza, C. and Larrañaga, P. (2013), Analysis of scientific activity in Spanish public universities in the area of computer science. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **36** (1), Article Number: e002.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, e002.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20e002.pdf)

Abstract: The increasing competition among scientific organizations for limited resources requires researchers to publish quality papers, causing the development of tools to establish the most influential institutions. This bibliometric analysis characterizes research activity of Spanish universities and their academic staff in the area of computer sciences, identifying both their strengths and weaknesses nationwide. The analysis is also performed by autonomous regions, public universities, subject areas and professional standing. Thanks to this analysis a comprehensive overview of the current situation in the area of computer sciences is achieved.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Autonomous, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Analysis, Competition, Computer Science, Criteria, Development, Google-Scholar, Indicators, Institutions, Journals, Papers, Performance, Professors, Public, Quality, Research, Research Output, Resources, Science, Sciences, Scopus, Spain, Spanish Universities, Successive h-Indexes, Universities

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, e003.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20e003.pdf)

Abstract: The future of scientific journals in Latin America is uncertain. The inability to calculate bibliometric indicators to classify and homologate journals according to globally-used quartiles reduces journal visibility. For instance, Colombian journals classified in the National Bibliographic Database Publindex (BBNP) under categories A1, A2, B and C, have low rates of indexing in international databases, such as Web of Science or Scopus, thus limiting the estimation of bibliometric indicators for comparison at an international level. In this case study, articles published between 2003 and 2007 were taken from 211 journals selected from the BBNP-2008. Using Google Scholar, Publish or Perish software and the Scopus database, impact and productivity indicators were quantified and compared creating a regional ranking (Q1-Q4). They were subsequently homologated internationally with the Scimago Journal Ranking (SJR). The h Index proved the best indicator to generate the ranking of 170 Colombian journals based on quartiles (Q1-Q4) able to be homologated with SJR quartiles. We propose this methodology for classifying and homologating Latin American journals that are not indexed internationally, as a useful tool for publishers, publishing houses, information agencies and public policy decision-makers concerning education, science and technology, both regionally and globally.

Keywords: Academic Journals, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Case Study, Citation Impact, Colombia, Comparison, Database, Databases, Education, Google, Google Scholar, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indexing, Indicator, Indicators, Information, International, International Visibility, Journal, Journals, Latin America, Medical Journals, Methodology, Policies, Policy, Productivity, Public, Public Policy, Publishing, Rank, Ranking, Rates, Regional, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Journals, Scopus, SJR, Software, Technology, Visibility, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, en002.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20en002.pdf)

Abstract: Despite being a relatively recent phenomenon, e-books have been subject to various changes: in technology, in the development of reading devices, and in various scientific and commercial practices. All these changes ranging from the purely terminological to the technical and conceptual are reflected in the scientific collections of different databases. Therefore, a diachronic analysis of this production will permit detection of the transformations produced, as well as the contextualization of this phenomenon from a scientific, social and cultural point of view. This leads to a combination of different tools that allow textual and bibliometric analysis and that produce results that can be extrapolated to similar studies.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Conceptual Analysis, Cultural, Databases, Development, Ebooks, Practices, Reading, Recent, Scientific Production, Social, Technology, Terminological Analysis

? Pastor-Ruiz, F., Torrado-Morales, S., Gil-Felipe, J.I. and Lorenzo-Escolar, N. (2013), Analysis of the publications used by teaching and research staff of the faculties of Fine Arts in Spain. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **36** (3), Article Number: en009.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, en009.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20en009.pdf)

Abstract: Researchers in Fine Arts regularly maintain that the criteria for quality assessment of scientific production employed by the national rating agencies (CNEAI and ANECA) do not conform to the dissemination habits of existing research in this area. Complaints are directed mainly towards the different forms of creative production, but also towards the regular contributions that are carried by the journals. In this paper we analyze the journals used by the teaching and research staff of fourteen Spanish faculties of Fine Arts between 1977 and 2010. The identification of 1,355 professors and researchers active in these areas led to the retrieval of their articles published in journals indexed by the databases Dialnet, ISOC and Art Bibliographies Modern. The results obtained have been contrasted with the evidence relating to the quality offered by the platform “Spanish Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities” (RESH). We conclude by confirming the low rate of publication in regular journals by researchers in Fine Arts; the thematic dispersion through publication in related areas such as history, literature or philosophy; and the mismatch between the journals most used by teachers of fine arts and those that meet a greater number of quality criteria.

Keywords: Art Bibliographies Modern, Assessment, Bibliographies, Cneai, Complaints, Criteria, Databases, Dialnet, Dispersion, Evidence, Fine Arts, Forms, History, Identification, Isoc, Journal, Journals, Literature, Philosophy, Professors, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Criteria, Regular, Research, Researchers, Scientific Production, Social Sciences, Spain, Teaching

? Rios-Hilario, A.B. and Travieso-Rodriguez, C. (2013), Study of the *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*: Comparative analysis between periods 1989-1999 and 2000-2010. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **36** (3), Article Number: en011.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, en011.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20en011.pdf)

Abstract: Former research on articles published in the Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica has been updated in the current study, which focusses on the decade 2000-2010. In order to facilitate comparison between both studies, the same methodological assumptions were employed, based on the categorization of research methods. Results show a significant increase of research articles during this period, a considerable presence of bibliometric studies and the continuing use of similar techniques for data collection and analysis. Furthermore, the consolidation in recent years of Library and Information Science as a scientific field has been detected.

Keywords: 2000-2010, Analysis, Assumptions, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Collection, Comparison, Data, Data Collection, Field, Information, Library and Information Science, Methods, Recent, Research, Research Methods, Results, Revista Espanola De Documentacion Cientifica, Science, Techniques

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, e022.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20e022.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present a bibliometric analysis in the field of operations management, specifically the issue that relates operational flexibility with business performance during the period 1981-2011. The analysis applies indicators concerning both activity (quantification of authors, journals or Lotka’s Law) and relationships (citations by author, journal co-citation between authors and co-word analysis) using the Web of Science’s Social Sciences Citation Index as a data source. The results provided by the activity indicators show that it is a relatively recent field of study, which verifies compliance with the Lotka’s Law, and where the most productive authors and journals do not necessarily coincide with the most cited ones. The co-citation analysis has identified authors of reference in the field. Finally, the co-word analysis has allowed the identification of the research topics comprising the area of study and classified into widely developed issues, specialized peripheral issues, peripheral underdeveloped issues, and emerging subject matters. These are the most relevant, in that they identify important current issues that are still poorly developed.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Techniques, Business, Citation, Citations, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Cocitation, Compliance, Data, Field, Flexibility, Identification, Indicators, Issues, Journal, Journals, Law, Lotka’S Law, Management, Performance, Purpose, Quantification, Recent, Reference, Research, Sciences, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Source, Techniques

? Serrano-López, A.E., Martín-Moreno, C. and Sanz-Casado, E. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of the influence of Genetics on rare diseases from the Pubmed and SCI databases (2000-2009). *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **36** (4), Article Number: e024.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, e024.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20e024.pdf)

Abstract: This work focuses on the bibliometric analysis of journal articles published about two rare diseases that produce mental and behavioural disorders: Rett Syndrome and CADASIL, during the period 2000-2009. Furthermore, although Rett mainly affects females and the causes of both diseases are very different, they have in common that both are genetic disorders. To carry out the analysis we used two databases, Medline and SCI - each with its advantages and biases but complementary to each other - together with a multidimensional analysis methodology in order to determine the relationship between output about these rare diseases and the advances in the field of Genetics. The results show a clear difference in research patterns for the two diseases, but a convergence on a common factor, genetic influence, although this is more pronounced in the Rett syndrome. Finally it concludes that the great milestones in the field of genetics, both specific (mutations in genes that cause disease) and general (the human genome sequencing), significantly affect the scientific activity surrounding these rare diseases.

Keywords: Activity, Advances, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Complementary, Databases, Disease, Diseases, Field, General, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Disorders, Genetics, Human, Influence, Journal, Journal Articles, Medline, Methodology, Multidimensional, Rare Diseases, Research, SCI, Sequencing, Syndrome, Work

? Robinson-García, N., Rodríguez-Sánchez, R., García, J.A., Torres-Salinas, D. and Fdez-Valdivia, J. (2013), Network analysis of Spanish universities according to their journal publication profile in scientific areas. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **36** (4), Article Number: e027.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Esp Doc Cie36, e027.pdf](2013/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie36,%20e027.pdf)

Abstract: This study presents a descriptive analysis of Spanish universities according to their journal publication profile in five scientific domains during 2007-2011. Two universities have a similar journal publication profile, if they publish in a high number of common journals. This idea led to the possibility of mapping universities and thus offering an enriched view of the Spanish higher education system. In order to do so, we analysed the areas of Social Sciences, Exact Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Life Sciences, and Health Sciences. We also used the centrality indicator of social network analysis to identify those universities with a greater role in each area; that is, with a higher number of direct connections with the rest of the universities. Finally, the application of this methodology within the context of scientific policy is discussed, for searching for potential scientific partners.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Context, Education, Engineering, Higher Education, Indicator, Journal, Journals, Mapping, Methodology, Network, Network Analysis, Policy, Potential, Publication, Role, Sciences, Scientific Policy, Social, Social Network Analysis, Social Sciences, Spanish Universities, Technology, Universities

? Lagar-Barbosa, M.P., Escalona-Fernández, M.I. and Pulgarín, A. (2014), Analysis of interdisciplinarity in chemical engineering in Spanish Universities. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (1), Article Number: e029.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e029.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e029.pdf)

Abstract: An analysis is made of interdisciplinarity in the chemical engineering (CE) field. It includes a detailed description of the occurrence of papers and journals in each of the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) categories in order to gain insight into the structure of knowledge in CE research, its patterns and associated trends. Bibliometric methods are used to analyse the multi-assignment of papers and/or journals to the various JCR categories. The total of journals (598) is distributed among 115 categories, with 54% of them (324) and 56% of the documents assigned to more than one category. The results of a co-occurrence analysis of the data corresponding to the different categories are mapped using the Visualization of Similarities (VOS) technique. The co-occurrences are plotted on a two-dimensional representation revealing the distinct clusters formed by their proximities. The result was 13 clusters. The categories that stand out as most central and most interconnected were “Engineering, Chemical”, “Chemistry, Physical”, and “Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology”. No relationship was found between the co-authorship index and multi-assignment into categories. The 14 categories selected as the most productive represented, in 2006, 39.7% of the journals in the JCR’s 1st quartile.

Keywords: Academic Disciplines, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Ce, Chemical, Chemical Engineering, Citation, Co-Authorship, Co-Occurrence Analysis, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Data, Distributed, Engineering, Field, Index, Information-Science, Interdisciplinarity, JCR, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Citation Reports Categories, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, Multi-Assignment, Papers, Representation, Research, Spanish Universities, Structure, Trends, Universities, Visualization, Visualization of Similarities

? Sanchez-Vigil, J.M., Marcos-Recio, J.C. and Olivera-Zaldua, M. (2014), Doctoral theses on photography in Spanish universities. Analysis of production and supervision (1976-2012). *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (1), Article Number: e034.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e034.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e034.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses the production and supervision of doctoral theses on photography in Spanish universities, i.e., in all centres where courses related to this subject matter are taught. The period of study runs from 1976 until 2012, and we have applied bibliometric techniques to conduct this analysis. We have used as the main source of information the Teseo database of the Ministry of Education, whose information has been contrasted and completed with the Dialnet virtual library, the Cisne catalogue, the Network of University Libraries and the Centro Virtual Cervantes. In all, 275 theses were identified, of which 39 had been co-directed. The results describe the quantification, the topic, the distribution by universities, centres and departments, and the number of directors and co-directors. By way of contextualization, there is an introduction into the incorporation of photography into official and university studies.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Database, Dialnet, Direction of Doctoral Theses, Distribution, Doctoral Theses, Education, Information, Libraries, Network, Photographic Documentation, Photography, Quantification, Scientific Production, Source, Spanish Universities, Techniques, Topic, Universities, University

? Torres-Salinas, D., Martín-Martín, A. and Fuente-Gutiérrez, E. (2014), Analysis of the coverage of the Data Citation Index - Thomson Reuters: Disciplines, document types and repositories. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (1), Article Number: e036.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e036.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e036.pdf)

Abstract: In the past years, the movement of data sharing has been enjoying great popularity. Within this context, Thomson Reuters launched at the end of 2012 a new product inside the Web of Knowledge family: the Data Citation Index. The aim of this new database is to enable discovery and access, from a single place, to data from a variety of data repositories from different subject areas and from around the world. In short note we present some results from the analysis of the Data Citation Index. Specifically, we address the following issues: discipline coverage, data types present in the database and repositories that were included at the time of the study.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Citation, Citation Indexes, Context, Coverage, Data, Data Sharing, Database, Databases, Disciplines, Discovery, Family, Issues, Knowledge, Movement, Open Access, Research Data, Scientific Communication, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science, World

? Torres-Casadó, G., Villamón, M., Bolaños-Pizarro, M. and Aleixandre-Benavent, R. (2014), Scientific impact of articles about the therapeutical application of Oriental body-mind practices (2006-2010). *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (2), Article Number: e042.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e042.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e042.pdf)

Abstract: Global research on mind-body therapies is analysed, by focussing on scholarly articles on three Eastern disciplines (yoga, tai chi and qi gong) and three procedures (meditation, breathing exercises and relaxation). The bibliographic research was done using the Scopus database. The search was limited to the biomedical areas and to the years 2006-2010. We have analysed 2,363 articles published by 959 different journals. They were written by 6,583 authors from 2,162 institutions in 65 countries. Indicators of scientific productivity and impact were calculated for institutions, countries and subject areas, and the collaboration between authors and institutions was also determined. We have observed a progressive increase of publications, especially on yoga and meditation, particularly from universities in the US, India and China with a marked concentration in the areas of internal medicine, mental health and oncology.

Keywords: Alternative Medicine, Application, Articles, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, China, Chinese Medicine, Collaboration, Complementary, Concentration, Database, Disciplines, Exercises, Health, Identification, Impact, India, Indicators, Institutions, Internal Medicine, Journal-Citation-Reports, Journals, Medicine, Meditation, Mental Health, Mind-Body Therapies, Oncology, Performance, Practices, Procedures, Productivity, Publications, Qi Gong, Relaxation, Research, Scientific Impact, Scientific Productivity, Scopus, Scopus Database, Tai Chi, Tai Chi, Universities, US, Web, Yoga, Yoga

? Escobar-Pérez, B., García-Meca, E. and Larrán-Jorge, M. (2014), Factors influencing research productivity in the field of accounting in Spain: The opinions of professors of accounting (2nd part). *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (2), Article Number: e047.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e047.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e047.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is the second part of an article, the first part of which was published in REDC, 2013, no 3. The aim of this paper is to analyse the opinion of academics in the field of accounting about their research productivity and the factors that could explain the differences with respect to other areas. It is a cross-sectional study of the population of members of ASEPUC by means of surveys. The results show that the causes of the differences in research productivity are explained as: problems for delimiting the research in accounting, a lack of motivation due to rejected papers and non-compensated efforts, sparse incentives for researching, and a lack of methodological training, as well as the amount of time needed for dedication to teaching activities. Tenure, professional position, productivity and university size all influence the opinion concerning scientific productivity in accounting.

Keywords: Academics, Accounting, Article, Bibliometric Analysis, Cneai, Factors, Faculty, Field, First, Gender, Governance, Higher-Education, Impact, Incentives, Influence, Motivation, Opinion Surveys, Opinions, Papers, Population, Productivity, Professors, Research, Research Productivity, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Size, Social-Sciences, Spain, Surveys, Teaching, Training, Universities, University

? Velez-Cuartas, G., Gomez-Florez, H., Usuga-Ciro, A. and Velez-Trujillo, M. (2014), Diversity and recognition of academic production in Colombia’s research evaluation systems. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (3), Article Number: e056.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e056.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e056.pdf)

Abstract: This article reviews both those products resulting from research processes in the 6 best ranked universities in Colombia according to international rankings, and documents from the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation. Exploratory network analyses and descriptive statistics are used to analyse the institutions’ documents with respect to their research production goals and performance evaluations. The international discussion about what should and what should not be measured in order to determine the impact of scholarly and scientific research is shown not to take into account many forms of new knowledge production, resulting in such products remaining invisible.

Keywords: Academic Communication, Analyses, Article, Colombia, Communication Of Research, Diversity, Documents, Evaluation, Forms, From, Impact, Innovation, Institutional Documentation, Institutions, International, Journals, Knowledge, Measurement Systems, Network, Network Analysis, Performance, Rankings, Research, Research Evaluation, Reviews, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Scientometrics, Social-Sciences, Statistics, Systems, Technology, Universities

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Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e058.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e058.pdf)

Abstract: This research consists of a statistical analysis of Cuban educational publications indexed in WoS and Scopus during the period 2003-2012. By means of a normalization procedure, keywords are classified according to the general categories of the ERIC thesaurus. The resulting data matrix comprised a total of 286 observations with 42 variables (41 general categories from the thesaurus plus the year of publication). Using various indicators, a characterization of the set of publications is produced. Productivity over time shows a tendency for growth, with irregularities that are explained hypothetically. A multivariate statistical analysis enables the classification of the reported investigations, as well as the identification of underlying patterns which are useful for characterizing similar publications of a greater visibility.

Keywords: Analysis, Characterization, Classification, Cuba, Data, Education Research, From, General, Growth, Identification, Indicators, Investigations, Matrix, Multivariate, Normalization, Observations, Procedure, Productivity, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Scientific Publications, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Scopus, Statistical Analysis, Visibility, Web Of Science, Wos

? Alcaide, G.G. and Ferri, J.G. (2014), Scientific collaboration: main research lines and future challenges. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (4), Article Number: e062.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e062.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e062.pdf)

Abstract: The construction of knowledge is a collaborative process that has seen a dramatic growth over recent decades, since almost all research activities now involve increasing numbers of researchers, institutions, disciplines and countries. The present study provides a bibliographic review of the literature on research collaboration and identifies pioneering work on the topic, the types of studies undertaken and the variables analyzed. Several approaches are discussed: the “classical” approach, based on bibliometric indicators, which has taken on a new dimension with Social Network Analysis; and quantitative and qualitative approaches, which attempt to investigate the motivations and dynamics of collaborative work. The study of scientific collaboration has been undertaken using a variety of methodologies from different disciplinary perspectives. This was made evident at the Congress “Scientific collaboration: a multidisciplinary approach” held at University of Valencia in November 2013, which brought together leading experts on the subject from around Spain. This special issue of Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica contains ten selected papers presented at that event. We conclude this introductory paper by examining the main challenges that research into scientific collaboration should explore.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Review, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Collaborative Research, Collaborative Work, Construction, Disciplines, Dynamics, Experts, From, Growth, Indicators, Institutions, Invisible College, Knowledge, Literature, Methodologies, Multidisciplinary, Multiple Authorship, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Papers, Perspectives, Productivity, Qualitative, Recent, Research, Research Collaboration, Researchers, Review, Revista Espanola De Documentacion Cientifica, Science And Technology, Science-And-Technology, Scientific Collaboration, Self-Organization, Social Network Analysis, Spain, Topic, University, Work

? De Filippo, D., Marugan, S. and Sanz-Casado, E. (2014), Profile of scientific collaboration within the Spanish higher education system. Analysis of publications in the Web of Science (2002-2011). *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (4), Article Number: e067.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e067.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e067.pdf)

Abstract: This article analyzes inter-university collaboration within the Spanish higher education system based on the study of publications appearing in the Web of Science between 2002 and 2011. Data related to the annual research output of 81 public and private universities are shown, with a focus on collaborative institutional networks in six broad areas: Experimental Sciences; Engineering and Computer Sciences; Life Sciences; Medicine and Pharmacy; Social Sciences; Arts and Humanities. Through the visualization of co-authored works, the main institutions in each area are identified. The results show that the Spanish university system has produced 299,887 documents in 10 years with an increase of 200% between 2002 and 2011. Experimental Sciences was the area with the largest number of publications with almost 40% of the total. Collaboration profiles show that the university system changed from a model in which authorship from a single institution was the norm, to one in which international collaboration is the most prevalent.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Authorship, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Data, Documents, Education, Engineering, From, Higher Education, Humanities, Institutions, Inter-University Collaboration, International, International Collaboration, Medicine, Model, Networks, Pharmacy, Profile, Profiles, Public, Public And Private Universities, Publications, Ranking, Research, Research Output, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science, Sciences, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Productivity, Social Sciences, Spanish University System, Universities, Universities, University, Visibility, Visualization, Web, Web Of Science

? Ortoll, E., Canals, A., Garcia, M. and Cobarsi, J. (2014), Main parameters for the study of scientific collaboration in big science. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **37** (4), Article Number: e069.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Esp Doc Cie37, e069.pdf](2014/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie37,%20e069.pdf)

Abstract: In several scientific disciplines research has shifted from experiments of a reduced scale to large and complex collaborations. Many recent scientific achievements like the human genome sequencing or the discovery of the Higgs boson have taken place within the “big science” paradigm. The study of scientific collaboration needs to take into account all the diverse factors that have an influence on it. In the case of big science experiments, some of those aspects are particularly important: number of institutions involved, cultural differences, diversity of spaces and infrastructures or the conceptualization of research problems. By considering these specific factors we present a set of parameters for the analysis of scientific collaboration in big science projects. The utility of these parameters is illustrated through a comparative study of two large big science projects: the ATLAS experiment and the Human Genome Project.

Keywords: Analysis, Atlas, Big Science, Biology, Challenges, Collaboration, Collaborations, Comparative Study, Cross-Disciplinary, Cultural, Disciplines, Discovery, Diversity, Experiment, Experiments, Factors, From, History, Human, Human-Genome, Influence, Institutions, Large Experiments, Large-Scale Research, Needs, Network, Paradigm, Productivity, Project, Recent, Research, Scale, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Infrastructure, Scientific Networks, Scientific Organization, Scientometrics, Sequencing, Utility

? Torres-Salinas, D. and Jiménez-Contreras, E. (2015), The Cajal effect: Bibliometric analysis of the Ramon y Cajal program at the University of Granada. *Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica*, **38** (1), Article Number: e075.

Full Text: [2015\Rev Esp Doc Cie38, e075.pdf](2015/Rev%20Esp%20Doc%20Cie38,%20e075.pdf)

Abstract: We analyze the contribution of the Ramon y Cajal Program to the scientific output of the University of Granada. We present the situation of Ramon y Cajal researchers at the University of Granada within the national context and analyze their output and impact according to the Web of Science. The results show that 79 % of the Ramon y Cajal researchers obtained permanent positions at the University of Granada. Although representing only 4 % of the research staff, they submitted 10% of papers. They produce an average of 2.29 articles per year compared with an average of 0.66 articles per year produced by the rest of the University’s PhD staff. Ramon y Cajal researchers publish in higher impact journals and have higher citation averages. Finally, we conclude thet fewer teaching responsibilities and the rigorous evaluation process of the Ramon y Cajal Program, are factors that determine the best performance of this reserch collective.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Context, Contribution, Evaluation, Factors, Impact, Journals, Papers, Performance, Permanent, Phd, Ramon Y Cajal Programme, Research, Researchers, Responsibilities, Science, Scientific Output, Scientific Policy, Spain, Teaching, University, University Of Granada, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Revista Espanola de Drogodependencias

Full Journal Title: Revista Española de Drogodependencias

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Valderrama Zurian, J.C. and Gisbert Tio, A. (1994), Bibliometrical approach of publications about addictive substances. *Revista Española de Drogodependencias*, **19** (4), 287-296.

# Title: Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas

Full Journal Title: Revista Espanola de Enfermedades Digestivas

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Esp. Enferm. Dig.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Esp Enferm Dig

ISSN: 1130-0108

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Spain

Language: English

Publisher: Editorial Garsi

Publisher Address: Juan Bravo, 46, 28006 Madrid, Spain

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology: Impact Factor 0.384, 41/45 (2000)

? Lopez-Cozar, E.D., Ruiz-Perez, R. and Jimenez-Contreras, E. (1999), Editorial quality, diffusion and bibliometric indicators of the *Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas*. *Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas*, **91** (1), 17-32.

Full Text: Rev Esp Enf Dig91, 17.pdf

Abstract: AIM: to evaluate the editorial quality, diffusion, relevance of the scientific content, and the publication practices of the specialised journal Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas.

MATERIALS and METHODS: We checked 136 parameters based on ISO standards, the recommendations of scientific and editorial organisations, and studies of scientific editing and international publishing practices for biomedical journals. Diffusion was calculated using national and international databases, specialised libraries in Spain, and Internet sources. The analysis of the scientific content and publication practices was based on bibliometric indicators for the journal, authorship, and contributions. The sample for this study comprised six alternate issues of volume number 88 (1996), The last issue of this volume, and the first issue of volume 89 (1997). The samples used for the bibtiometric analysis varied depending on the characteristics of specific indicators and the availability of information.

RESULTS: the overall mean value for compliance with standards was 46.1%, while the real mean was calculated at 72.21%. The editorial procedures at the journal are similar to those of analogous international journals. The Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas is included in international databases of biomedical journals, and in the interdisciplinary international database SCI. It was found to be present in 70% of the medical libraries of Spanish universities, and in 73% of the hospital libraries studied. Bibliometric indicators showed co-authorship to be 5.5%; the origin of the authors grouped by province and by type of institutional affiliations showed 27.8% of all authors to be from Madrid, and that more were affiliated with general hospitals than with university hospitals. The mean delay between initial receipt of a manuscript and its publication was 300 days. Cocitation analysis gave the journal a central position amongst the 38 Spanish biomedical journals considered representative of the field. The journal’s impact factor for 1996 was 0.260.

CONCLUSIONS: the Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas is a high-quality vehicle of research results, and has acceptable internal editorial procedures. The journal is widely distributed, though its visibility on the Internet should be improved. Co-authorship is similar to that seen in other medical journals. Steps should be taken to make this journal better known within Spain, and to reduce the delay between the initial receipt and the final publication of manuscripts. Its impact factor is increasing steadily.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authorship, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Compliance, Database, Diffusion, Editorial Quality, First, Hospital, Hospitals, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information, Informative Abstracts, Interdisciplinary, International, Internet, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicina-Clinica, Origin, Procedures, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Recommendations, Relevance, Research, Research Results, Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas, SCI, Sciences, Scientific Journal Evaluation, Scientific Journals, Spain, Standards, Standards, Structured Abstracts, Universities, University, Visibility

Notes: MModel

? Nebril, B.A., Moure, A.F. and Freijoso, C.G. (2000), Original articles published in Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas (1993-1998): Authorship, interval between acceptance and publication, and bibliographic references. *Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas*, **92** (9), 580-585.

Full Text: 2000\Rev Esp Enf Dig92, 580.pdf

Abstract: AIM: to study changes in authorship, interval between acceptance and publication, and bibliographic references of original articles published in Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas (REED) between 1993 and 1998.

METHODS: this was a descriptive retrospective study of 359 original research articles published in REED between 1993 and 1998. The variables assessed were: number of authors (author/article index), interval between acceptance of the manuscript and publication in the journal, and degree of obsolescence of articles based on the age of the references cited (Burton-Kleber and Price indexes).

RESULTS: the author/article index was 6.1, and increased from 5.9 in 1993 to 6.5 in 1998. The interval between acceptance and publication increased from 251 days to 436 days in this period (p < 0.0001). English was the language of publication used most commonly, followed by Spanish (10.7%). Citations to Spanish references decreased from 12.5% in 1993 to 8.7% in 1998. The half-life of articles was 7 years, and Price index was 41.5%.

CONCLUSIONS: REED’s bibliometric characteristics are similar to those of other national journals, but this study shows changes in bibliographic indicators from 1993 to 1998: increases in the number of authors per article, the interval to publication, the use of foreign references and the degree of obsolescence.

Keywords: Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas, Authorship, Periodicals, Publishing, Spain, Gastroenterology, Bibliography, Bibliometrics, Medicina-Clinica, Journals, Consumption, Information, Number

Notes: TTopic

Tutosaus, J.D., Oller, J.D., Blazquez, I.G., Conde, S.M. and Mendez, S.M. (2001), International scientific production in digestive laparoscopic surgery. *Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas*, **93** (7), 452-458.

Full Text: [2001\Rev Esp Enf Dig93, 452.pdf](2001\Rev%20Esp%20Enf%20Dig93,%20452.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to obtain data on research in laparoscopic digestive surgery over the period of 1991 to 1996.

Material and methods: we used MEDLINE and the Science Citation Index to obtain general data on production. For more specific data (contents, etc.) we used random samples with a confidence level of 99%.

Results: there were 4825 publications on laparoscopic digestive surgery and 4.085 on other specialties: of these, articles represented 85% and editorials and letters 15%. University hospitals published 40% of this production. The producing countries were USA (45%), France (8.2%), United Kingdom (7.9%) and Germany (7.5%). The publishing countries were USA (41%), Germany (15.3%), United Kingdom (9.7%) and France (6.7%). The publication with the largest influence was the New England Journal of Medicine with a total Impact Factor of 589; the British Journal of Surgery with a factor of 436, Archives of Surgery with 343, American Journal of Surgery with 336 and Annals of Surgery with 302; the mean relative Impact Factor was 1.886. Method was involved in 756 retrospective studies, 275 prospective studies and 43 random clinical trials; the rest were not series. The majority of contents are on techniques and instruments, indications and general reflections. The most researched anatomical region was the gall bladder, followed by the bile ducts and the colon. The differences had a ‘z’ > 1.645, that is to say, p < 0.05, and so considered statistically significant.

Conclusions: the largest production and publication takes place in the USA and the journal with the greatest influence is the New England. Important studies on method are extremely scarce, random clinical trials representing only 1%.

Keywords: Research, Publication, Bibliometrics, Laparoscopic Surgery, Video-Surgery, Science-Citation-Index, Bibliometric Indicators, Health, Biomedicine

? Trapero-Marugan, M., Gisbert, J.P. and Pajares, J.M. (2006), Spanish scientific output on *Helicobacter pylori*. A study through MEDLINE. *Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas*, **98** (4), 255-259.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Esp Enf Dig98, 255.pdf](2006\Rev%20Esp%20Enf%20Dig98,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: to analyze scientific output from Spanish hospitals in relation to Helicobacter pylori infection. Methods: papers collected from the MEDLINE database between January 1988 and December 2003 were selected. Our search strategy was: ‘Helicobacter pylori’ [MeSH] and ((Spain [AD] OR Espana [AD] OR Spanien [AD] OR Espagne [AD] OR Espanha [AD]) OR (Spanish [LA]) OR Spain). The following was analyzed: geographic area, Spanish or foreign publication, topic, and year of publication. Output and impact bibliometric markers were evaluated. Results: in all, 691 papers were identified, of which 241 were excluded. Number of papers went from 2 in 1988 to 47 in 2002 and 13 in 2003. There were more reports in Spanish versus foreign journals (58 vs. 42%). In the first 5 years the areas with greater output were associated with diagnosis and microbiology (33 and 20%), whereas therapy was the predominating subject during the last 5 years (27%). Original papers were most common among publications (69%). Hospitals with highest output included La Princesa (24%) and Ramon y Cajal (17.6%) in Madrid, and Parc Tauli in Barcelona (6.4%). Mean impact factor progressively increased from 1.826 in 1988 to 2.142 in 2002 and 2.493 in 2003. Conclusions: the production and impact of documents published by Spanish scientists regarding H. pylori infection considerably increased during the past two decades.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Biomedicine, Diagnosis, Helicobacter, Helicobacter Pylori, Hospitals, Impact, Impact Factor, Infection, Journals, Microbiology, Output, Production, Publication, Publications, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Information, Scientific Output, Spain, Strategy, Therapy

? Martinez-Ramos, D., Miralles-Tena, J.M., Cuesta, M.A., Escrig-Sos, J., van der Peet, D., Hoashi, J.S. and Salvador-Sanchis, J.L. (2011), Laparoscopy versus open surgery for advanced and resectable gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *Revista Española de Enfermedades Digestivas*, **103** (3), 133-141.

Abstract: Background: there are few studies in the literature comparing laparoscopic versus open Gastrectomy, predominantly for advanced gastric cancer (AGC). Most of the available studies and meta-analysis compare both approaches in the early gastric cancer. The meta-analysis, here presented, compares the clinical outcomes between these two procedures for AGC. Objectives: to evaluate the current status of both partial and total laparoscopic gastrectomy (LG), with regard to its short and long-term outcomes by comparing it to conventional open gastrectomy (OG) for AGC. Data sources and review methods: original articles published in English language from January 1991 to October 2009 were searched in the MEDLINE, Embase, Current Contents, Science Citation Index databases and Cochrane Controlled Trials Register. All articles comparing LG and OG for AGC were included, and those comparing outcomes only for early gastric cancer (EGC) were excluded. Clinical appraisal and data extraction were conducted independently by 3 reviewers. Statistical analysis was carried out following the DerSimonian-Laird random effects model. Results: out of 2,344 studies, 7 studies were selected. One prospective randomized controlled trial, one comparative prospective study and five comparative retrospective studies were analyzed. These studies include a total of 452 patients with gastric cancer, 174 patients in the LG and 278 in the OG. The analyzed result variables were operative time, operative blood loss, hospital postoperative stay, number of dissected lymph nodes and cancer-related mortality risk. Compared to OG, LG was a longer procedure: weighted mean difference (WMD) 44 minutes; 95% confidence interval (Cl) 20 to 69; I-squared = 91.6%, but was associated with a lower blood loss (WMD -122 cc; 95% CI -208 to -37; I-squared = 90.8%); this was more significant for hospital operative stay (WMD -6.2 days; 95% CI -9.4 to -2.8; I-squared = 67.8%). Moreover there were no significant differences between the two groups concerning the number of dissected lymph nodes (WMD -1.57; 95% CI -3.41 to 0.26; I-squared = 8.3) and no significant differences for cancer-related mortality risk (adjusted for 60 months of follow-up) although there was a tendency toward a protective effect for LG (Odds Ratio 0.53; 95% CI 0.23 to 1.22; I-squared 41%). Conclusion: laparoscopic total and partial gastrectomy for AGC is associated with a longer operative time but lower blood loss and shorter postoperative hospital stay. Moreover there were similar outcomes between both approaches in terms of number of dissected lymph nodes and long-term follow-up (survival).

Keywords: Advanced Gastric Cancer Surgery, Cancer, Citation, Databases, Laparoscopic Gastrectomy, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Open Gastrectomy, Outcomes, Review, Science Citation Index

# Title: Revista Española de Financiacion y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting

Full Journal Title: [Revista Espanola de Financiacion y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting](http://www.aeca.es/pub/refc/sumariosi.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0210-2412

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Moya, S. and Prior, D. (2008), Who publish in Spanish accounting jornals? A bibliometric analysis 1996-2005. *Revista Española de Financiacion y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting*, **37** (138), 353-374.

Full Text: [2008\Spa J Fin Acc37, 353.pdf](2008\Spa%20J%20Fin%20Acc37,%20353.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reviews, for the period 1996-2005, the accounting scientific production published in Spanish journals. The objective is to determine who publishes and where, what is the quality of research and the factors that determine the research activity. The conclusion is accounting academics keep a reasonable level of research production, however their level of productivity is relative when the impact factors as quality indicators are taken into account. We detect an important degree of concentration in journals belonging to the accounting area, as well as some institutional factor associated to university departments of the authors and to the doctorate programs developed in such departments. The collaboration index shows a change in trend, being orientated to the increase of team work.

Keywords: Accounting Journals, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Concentration, Impact, Impact Factors, Index, Indicators, Journals, Productivity, Quality, Quality Indicators, Quality of, Research, Reviews, Scientific Production, Spanish Journals, Spanish Scientific Production, Trend, University, Work

? Mora, A. and Gonzalo, J.A. (2008), The REFC in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). *Revista Española de Financiacion y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting*, **37** (139), 399-402.

Full Text: Spa J Fin Acc37, 399.pdf

Keywords: Citation, SSCI

? Moya, S. and Prior, D. (2008), Who publishes in Spanish accounting journals? A bibliometric analysis 1996-2005 (vol 37, pg 353, 2008). *Revista Española de Financiacion y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting*, **37** (139), 402.

Full Text: 2008\Spa J Fin Acc37, 402.pdf

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Journals

? Salas, O.A. and Sobrevias, E.O. (2011), Retrospective analysis of the *Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting* (1985-2011): Authors, subjects, citations and quality perception. *Revista Española de Financiacion y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting*, **40** (152), 673-695.

Full Text: [2011\Spa J Fin Acc40, 673.pdf](2011\Spa%20J%20Fin%20Acc40,%20673.pdf)

Abstract: Following the international tradition of the main academic journals this work presents a retrospective study after the publishing of the 150 issue of Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting. The analysis aims to describe a portrait about the authors who have contributed and their institutions. The subjects studied, the references, the most cited articles and the quality perception of this journal among Spanish accounting and finance academics. This work continues the study done after the publishing of the 100 issue.

Keywords: Academics, Accounting, Analysis, Articles, Auditing, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Perception, Publishing, Quality

# Title: Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociologicas

Full Journal Title: Revista Espanola de Investigaciones Sociologicas

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0212-6982

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Alcaide, G.G., Calatayud, V.A., Zurian, J.C.V. and Benavent, R.A. (2009), Participation of women and co-authorship networks in Spanish sociology journals. *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociologicas*, **126**, 153-166.

Abstract: Women participation in Spanish sociological journals is analysed during the period 2001-2005, by means of bibliometrics and Social Network Analysis. There is a predominance of men (75,08% of authors) compare to women (24,92%), despite the fact that there is a majority of women ending University studies. This inequality starts to be perceived from the beginning of their research and professional development and it intensifies with time. As a result, only a reduced number of women reach the highest positions in the academicals rankings, which correspond to authors-with the highest productivity. Related to that, it has been observed, a phenomenon of bottleneck, according to it as the number of women writers reduces, the productivity threshold increases. There must be studied in depth the barriers that make difficult the development of a professional course among women and to carry out a diachronic monitoring of the professional occupation and their contribution to papers.

Keywords: Author’s Networks, Authors, Barriers, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Contribution, Course, Depth, Development, Gender, Gender Analysis, Inequality, Investigation, Journals, Majority, Men, Monitoring, Networks, Occupation, Papers, Participation, Productivity, Professional, Professional Development, Rankings, Research, Sociology, Spanish, Time, University, Women

# Title: Revista Española de Medicina Nuclear

Full Journal Title: Revista Espanola de Medicina Nuclear

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0212-6982

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Arias Navalón, J.A., Pardo Pardo, C. and Ruibal Morell, A. (2002), The *Spanish Journal of Nuclear Medicine*: from 1991 to 2000. *Revista Española de Medicina Nuclear*, **21** (3), 157-162.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To describe the articles published in “Revista Española de Medicina Nuclear” (REMN) from 1991 through 2000. MATERIAL and METHODS: Five hundred and forty-two articles (originals, reviews, editorials, letters, clinical notes and images of interest) published in REMN during the past 10 years (1991-2000) were gathered. The following variables were assessed: topic, procedure, type of article, number of authors, Spanish region affiliation, country, number of pages and number of references. The results for the five year periods 1991-1995 and 1996-2000 were also presented. RESULTS: Excluding the editorial contributions, the most dealt with topic was the osteoarticular system (14.9%), followed by the heart (14.2%), endocrinology (12.1%), gastroenterology (11.3%) and neurology (10,3%). One hundred and thirty articles were linked to oncology. Madrid (23.7%), Catalonia (22.5%), Andalucia (10.6%) and Aragon (10.1%) were the Spanish regions that made the most contributions. Conventional planar scintigraphic studies were the most used procedure (49.1%), followed by SPECT (16.6%). The countries that were represented most were Spain and Cuba, with 410 and 36 works, respectively. The global trend underwent little change in the above variables in the decade. The pages/paper index was 6.1±1.7 for original papers and 6.5±4.3 for reviews. The authors/paper index was 6.3±2.3 for original papers and 2.7±2.1 for reviews. The references/paper index was 21.9±11.4 for original papers and 3±1.1 39.6 for reviews. These three indexes increased in all sections between the periods 1991-1995 and 1996-2000. CONCLUSIONS: This survey shows subtle qualitative changes throughout the period analyzed. A quantitative increase in the scientific production in the REMN seems to exist. However, many factors must be considered in the final evaluation of these results and this remains beyond the scope of this descriptive work.

Keywords: Affiliation, Changes, Clinical, Country, Evaluation, Gastroenterology, Global Trend, Heart, Index, Methods, Neurology, Oncology, Papers, Procedure, Qualitative, Reviews, Scientific Production, Scope, Spain, Spanish Regions, Spect, Survey, Trend, Work

Notes: JJournal

? Vinardell, M.P. and Macías, J.M.F. (2007), Twenty-five years of the *Spanish Journal of Nuclear Medicine*. Bibliometric study. *Revista Española de Medicina Nuclear*, **26** (6), 345-353.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Esp Med Nuc26, 345.pdf](2007\Rev%20Esp%20Med%20Nuc26,%20345.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To analyze the scientific content of the Revista Española de Medicina Nuclear (REMN) after twenty-five years of publication. Material and methods. From 1.181 published articles it has been extracted: name and surnames of the first author, Hospital and Autonomous Region, year of publication, topic of the study and section of the journal. The following information has been obtained: n% of publications and original articles for author, Hospital, Autonomous Community and Country, globally and per period. For the introduction and analysis of the information the programs Access and Excel have been used. Results. The original articles constitute 40 % (473/1181) of the publications being the section Original that of major content from the beginning except in the period 1987-91 where Special Collaborations were published for the most part. The topics more frequently treated were oncology (11.4%) cardiology (10.7%), osteoarticular (9.8%) and radioimmunoassays (8.9 %). The oncological topics have occupied the interest of the majority of the publications in the last decade, emphasizing in the last five years the studies with technology PET Have been published 146 manuscripts proceeding from 24 foreign, principally Spanish-speaking countries and preferably original articles (83/146). With relation to the Spanish articles we observe that the regions of Madrid and Cataluna are the most productive (47%) from the beginning of the REMN being the Hospitals Lozano Blesa of Zaragoza, Bellvitge and Clinic of Barcelona the centers with more published articles. Conclusions. After twenty-five years, the REMN has been consolidated as scientific journal of reference in the Nuclear Medicine specially in Spanish language. The incorporation in MEDLINE/Index Medicus supposed an increase in the original published manuscripts.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Barcelona, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Cardiology, Community, Content, First, Foreign, Incorporation, Indicators, Information, Journal, Language, Majority, Methods, Nuclear Medicine, Oncology, Periodicals, PET, Publication, Publications, Reference, Regions, Scientific Activity, Scientific Journal, Spanish, Spanish Language, Spanish Speaking, Technology

# Title: Revista Espanola de Medicina Nuclear e Imagen Molecular

Full Journal Title: Revista Espanola de Medicina Nuclear e Imagen Molecular

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Duran-Ferreras, A., Sabate-Diaz, J. and Espigares-Jimenez, M. (2014), Presence of *Nuclear Medicine in the Spanish Journals of Internal Medicine* and other specialties (2000-2009). *Revista Espanola de Medicina Nuclear e Imagen Molecular*, **33** (5), 264-267.

Full Text: 2014\Rev Esp Med Nuc Ima Mol33, 264.pdf

Abstract: Objective: This article aims to provide a quantitative and qualitative description of the publications on Nuclear Medicine (NM) in journals from other disciplines, between 2000 and 2009. Material and methods: A retrospective descriptive study was carried out including the years 2000-2009 in three internal medicine journals (IM) and in three related specialty journals (RS). The criteria used are that some of the authors were located professionally in a Service, Unit or Central MN and/or that the title of the article or at least its content made a reference to some specific aspect of NM. Date of publication, the magazine section, thematic, data of the authors, province and referral hospital were collected. Results: A total of 186 articles were found, 81 in IM journals and 105 in RS. The IM journal articles came from 43 different hospitals. Vall d’Hebron (Barcelona, Spain) was the hospital with the largest volume. Twenty-four provinces were identified, Barcelona and Madrid standing out among them with 20 and 17 articles, respectively. In the RS journals, 59 hospitals/centers had participated, Vall d’Hebron standing out with 51 articles. There were 9 foreign articles. The articles were distributed into 19 provinces, Barcelona and Madrid standing out with 32 papers and 20 papers, respectively. Conclusions: There are at least twice as many articles in the RS Journals than in the IM ones. “Original” articles are the most frequent. The Clinical and Translational Oncology journal in RS and Medicina Clinica in IM stand out with the highest number of articles. No specific topic prevailed. (C) 2013 Elsevier Espana, S.L.U. and SEMNIM. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Article, Articles, Authors, Barcelona, Bibliometric Study, Criteria, Data, Descriptive Study, Disciplines, Distributed, From, Hospital, Hospitals, Internal Medicine, Isotopes, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Madrid, Medicine, Methods, Mn, Nm, Oncology, Papers, Pet, Publication, Publications, Qualitative, Reference, Results, Rights, Rs, Scintigraphy, Spain, Spanish Journals, Specialty, Topic, Volume

# Title: Revista Espanola de Pedagogia

Full Journal Title: Revista Espanola de Pedagogia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fernández-Cano, A. (2011), Spanish educational production in the Social Science Citation Index (1998-2009). II. *Revista Espanola de Pedagogia*, **69** (250), 427-443.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Esp Ped69, 427.pdf](2011\Rev%20Esp%20Ped69,%20427.pdf)

Abstract: Spanish educational production in the Social Science Citation Index (1998-2009). II This replication study reviewed scientometrically the Spanish production about educational research Indexed at the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) Thomson Reuters (the former Institute for Scientific Information of Philadelphia) database during the 1998-2009 period. It examines the productivity according to thematic areas, diachronically, by support journals, institutions and researchers. It is also given indicators of longitudinal citation and the top-ten studies are recognized. A content analysis on the retrieved key words indicates the general topics more investigated. Finally, the profound changes in the Spanish production of educational research in the last years are discussed and it is set out recommendations for continuous improvement of the field.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Citation, Content Analysis, Educational Research, Journals, Productivity, Recommendations, Research, Researchers, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Information, Scientometrics Indicators, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index Database, Spain, SSCI, Thomson Reuters, Topics

# Title: Revista Española de Quimioterapia

Full Journal Title: Revista Espanola de Quimioterapia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Esp. Salud Publica

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0214-3429

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Sieres, E.G. (2007), Analysis of the continuity, circulation and productivity of the *Revista Española de Quimioterapia*. *Revista Española de Quimioterapia*, **20** (2), 182-192.

Abstract: The primary objective of this study was to compare some of the bibliometric indicators of the continuity, circulation and productivity of the Revista Española de Quimioterapia up to 2003 with other spanish journals of Pharmacy and Pharmacology. This was done by reviewing periodicals directories, such as the ISSN (International Standard Serial Number/Numero Internacional Normalizado de Publicaciones Seriadas) and ULRICH’S (Periodicals Directory), as well as the CDU (Classification Universal Decimal), national and international databases including IME (Indice Medico Espanol), ICYT (Indice Espanol de Ciencia y Tecnologia), IPA (International Pharmaceutical Abstracts), SCI Expanded (Science Citation Index Expanded), MEDLINE (Index Medicus), EMBASE (Excerpta Medica), BIOSIS PREVIEWS, ANALYTICAL ABSTRACTS, FSTA (Food Science and Technology Abstracts), SCIFINDER SCHOLAR and CHEMISTRY CITATION INDEX. According to the results, the Revista Española de Quimioterapia, in publication for 15 years, is widely distributed and has a good rating among other scientific journals of the same discipline.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Chemistry, Citation, Citation Indexes, Citation-Index, Databases, Distributed, IME, Index, Indexes, Indicators, International, Journals, MEDLINE, Periodicals, Primary, Productivity, Publication, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scientific Journals

Notes: JJournal

? Alarcon, D.C. (2010), Impact factor and quality of scientific publications on microbiology: The example of the *Spanish Journal of Chemotherapy*. *Revista Española de Quimioterapia*, **23** (3), 135-143.

Abstract: Introduction. The impact factor of a journal is the quantitative analysis of the number of citations obtained during a specific period of time. This currently is the standard tool to measure the quality of the publication and a way to evaluate the research trajectory of a scientist. Methods. Search for bibliometric indicators: Journal Citation Reports, SCImago Journal Rank and Potencial Impact Factor for the Spanish Medical Journals of the Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion Lopez Pinero (IHCD). To identify criteria of editorial quality, of visibility and of spreading by reviewing databases such as the Online Regional Information System for Scholarly Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (LATINDEX), SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online), DIALNET and the Collective Periodical Publications Catalogue of Spanish Healthcare Science Libraries, known as C17. Results. For the first time, the Spanish Journal of Chemotherapy appears in the 2009 edition of JCR, previously by joined the two spanish journals Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases and International Microbiology, both ranked at a lower position. While calculating factors of national and international impact of the five publications included in the category of Pharmacology and Pharmacy as part of the project initiated by the IHCD, the Spanish Journal of Chemotherapy showed the best results. Conclusions. The Spanish Journal of Chemotherapy obtained good results in analysed bibliometric indicators, positioning it at the top of the ranking of Spanish medical journals. A good spreading helped to maintain visibility on the publication in the editorial field.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Information Science, Impact Factor, Indicators

# Title: Revista Española de Salud Pública

Full Journal Title: [Revista Espanola de Salud Publica](http://scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=1135-5727&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Esp. Salud Publica

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1135-5727

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

Pérez Andrés, C., Estrada Lorenzo, J.M., Villar Álvarez, F. and Rebollo Rodríguez, M.J. (2002), Bibliometric study of the original articles published in the *Revista Española de Salud Pública* (1991-2000). I. General indicators. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **76** (6), 659-672.

Full Text: [2002\Rev Esp Sal Pub76, 659.pdf](2002\Rev%20Esp%20Sal%20Pub76,%20659.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: For some time, the most of reports have been being disseminated by way of scientific journals, bibliometric studies therefore being fundamental to the characterization and evaluation thereof. The purpose of this study is that of characterizing the Revista Española de Salud Publica based on the original articles published therein throughout the 1991-2000 period. METHODS: Original articles published in the Revista Española de Salud Publica throughout the 1991-2000 period, all inclusive. A study has been made of the following variables: number of original articles, collaboration index or number of signing authors per study, productivity index, geographical spread and main subject. RESULTS: Throughout the 1991-2000 period, 290 original studies (52.3%) of a total of 555 studies were published. The number of originals averaged 29 originals/year A 4.5 degree of collaboration was found to exist for this journal (number signing authors/number originals) for the period under study. The annual of originals by Autonomous Community reveals in the Autonomous Community of Madrid (20.7%), Autonomous Community of Valencia (16.4%), Andalusia (16.1%) and Catalunya (10.0%) have published studies every year throughout the ten-year period under study. The most prevalent subject of all was that related to “Communicable disease” (86 originals), Primary Health Care” (34) and “Environmental pollution” (21). CONCLUSIONS: Generally speaking, it apparently follows that the Revista Española de Salud Publica continues to fall within the output-related indicators of other Spanish and foreign journals and that it has also evolved in keeping with the trend proper of scientific output in the biomedical field. Although “Communicable diseases” are not the main cause of mortality, they continue being the main subject more frequently studied.

Keywords: Background, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Biomedical, Characterization, Collaboration, Evaluation, Field, Index, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Methods, Mortality, Productivity, Purpose, Revista Española De Salud Publica, Scientific Journals, Scientific Output, Trend

Estrada Lorenzo, J.M., Villar Álvarez, F., Pérez Andrés, C. and Rebollo Rodríguez, M.J. (2003), Bibliometric study of the original articles published in the Revista Española de Salud Pública (1991-2000). Part Two: Authors, their Institutions and Geographical Areas. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **77** (3), 333-346.

Full Text: [2003\Rev Esp Sal Pub77, 333.pdf](2003\Rev%20Esp%20Sal%20Pub77,%20333.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: When characterizing a scientific journal from the bibliometric standpoint, it is of importance to know how many authors were involved in the studies published as well as the geographical areas where these authors are located and the type of institutions by which they are employed. The aim of this article is that of analyzing the geographical spread of these authors and the institutions by which they are employed, as well as its evolution as regards the original articles published in the Revista Española de Salud Publica throughout the 1991-2000 period. METHODS: of the original articles published in the Revista Española de Salud Publica throughout the studied ten-year period, a calculation has been made as to the total number of authors, the number of occasional authors (authors having published solely one article), transitivity index, the ratio between the number of male and female authors, the productivity of the authors and their institutions and the spread of authors and the institutions by which they are employed by Autonomous Communities. RESULTS: of the original articles published in the Revista Española de Salud Publica throughout the 1991-2000 period, a total of 1, 052 different authors were involved, 1,000 of whom were Spanish and 52 foreigners. The ratio of male authors to female authors for the period in question was 1.29. The Autonomous Communities from which the largest number of authors came were Community of Madrid (16.3%), Andalusia (13.4%) and the Community of Valencia (12.5%). The institutions by which the authors are employed are located most often in Community of Madrid (16.5%), in Community of Valencia (11.3%) and Andalusia and Catalonia (10.5%). A total of 37.6% of the authors work at centers devoted to health care, followed by authors who work at Universities (26.3%). On calculating the spread of the type of institution by Autonomous Communities, in the Community of Madrid and in the Community of Valencia and Andalusia, the most frequent institution is that of the primary care centers (50%, 43.3% and 28.6% respectively); and in Catalonia the specialized care centers (42.9%). CONCLUSIONS: The Revista Española de Salud Publica is a scientific journal well known in the whole spanish territory and in the Latinoamerican countries. The productivity of the authors publishing in this journal, the productivity of their institutions where they work and that of Autonomous Regions where they belong to, is similar to other magazines. The productivity of the authors is greater when we look at other public health magazines or other countries.

? Andres, C.P., Lopez-Cozar, E.D. and Contreras, E.J. (2006), The Spanish journal of public health included in the social science citation index of Thomson Scientific. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **80** (4), 293-302

Full Text: 2006\Rev Esp Sal Pub80, 293.pdf

Keywords: Citation, Citation Index, Journal, Public Health, Science Citation Index

? López-Cózar, E.D., Ruiz-Pérez, R. and Jiménez-Contreras, E. (2006), MEDLINE criteria for scientific journals selection. Methodology and indicators. Application to Spanish medical journals paying special attention to public health. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **80** (5), 521-551.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Esp Sal Pub80, 521.pdf](2006\Rev%20Esp%20Sal%20Pub80,%20521.pdf)

Abstract: Due to the strict selection process applied to its indexed journals, MEDLINE is the most prestigious database in the Health and medicine field. The aim of this paper is both to analyze its selection criteria and translate into indicators that can be applied to Spanish medical journals willing to enter the Index Medicus. Analysis samples and methodology to apply obtained from the five groups of criteria considered by MEDLINE (namely, Scope and coverage, Quality of contents, Quality of editorial work, Production quality and Audience) are proposed. A list of qualitative and quantitative indicators related to the five groups of criteria used by MEDLINE is presented; namely journal scientific output in the national and international context of the discipline, citation, analysis of the editorial committees, the editorial process and the peer-review system, indicators on compliance with the Vancouver guidelines, journal layout and informational. quality, attractiveness, audience, journal visibility and interest as regards MEDLINE goals.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Bibliometria, Bibliometric Indicators, Biomedicine, Compliance, Databases, Errors, Groups, Guidelines, Health, Impact, Indicators, Information, Medical, Medical Journals, MEDLINE, Methodology, Metodologia, Output, Paper, Peer Review, Periodicals, Periodicals [Publication Type], Process, Public Health, Qualitative, Quality, Science-Citation, Scientific Output, Selection, Spain, Spain, Visibility

Notes: CCountry

? Ascanio, A.D. and Puime, A.O. (2007), Publications on primary care evaluation in Spain after twenty years of reform (1984-2004). Thematic and bibliometric analysis. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **81** (2), 131-145.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Esp Sal Pub81, 131.pdf](2007\Rev%20Esp%20Sal%20Pub81,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: In view of the widespread opinion as to the lack of data for evaluating the results of the Primary Care reform which began in Spain in 1984, the conducting of a thematic and bibliometric, analysis for the published evaluation studies is posed. The documents published within the 1984-2004 time period, located by means of systematic bibliographic search both in biomedical journals and in theses, reports or books on any of the components of Primary Care included within the proposed thematic classification and referred to scopes broader than one single healthcare center. Three complimentary search strategies were used: electronic databases, manual review of indexes and reference work quote-based searches. A total of 684 documents met the criteria for inclusion: 85% having been taken, from biomedical journals, 12.3% having been doctoral theses, and 2.6% reports of books. Documents were located in 49 different journals (29 foreign), Atencion Primaria (52.7%) being the journal having provided the largest number of articles. A total 12.7% of the articles were published in journals indexed in the SCI, and 8.6% in foreign journals. In 32% of the studies, the first author was working at a reformed healthcare center. Two-thirds of the evaluations revolved around the analysis of the process; the topics most often evaluated having been related to healthcare spending (pharmacy), The system organization(emergencies) and professional satisfaction. Broad-based documentation is provided with evaluations of primary care in Spain. Studies have been focused more on the evaluation of the process than on that of the results. Research in this field requires including studies not published in journals (theses and reports).

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliographic Search, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Books, Classification, Databases, Doctoral Theses, Documentation, Evaluation, Evaluation Studies, Field, Health, Health Care, Health Care Reform, Indexes, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Primary, Primary Care, Professional, Publications, Research, SCI, Search Strategies, Spain, System

? Leon-Sarmiento, F.E., Bayona-Prieto, J. and Leon-S, M. (2007), Concepts, confusions and contradictions on the impact factor in Colombia. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **81** (2), 147-154.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Esp Sal Pub81, 147.pdf](2007\Rev%20Esp%20Sal%20Pub81,%20147.pdf)

Abstract: Latin American scientists are making tremendous efforts to conduct good-quality research worthy of being published internationally. However, Colciencias, an entity created to support this research in Colombia, introduced scienciometric evaluations which had been re-evaluated elsewhere some time ago, based on measurements of aspects such, as the ill-termed “impact factor”. Even more serious is that the aforementioned government office is unaware that measures are based on debated mathematical principles, placing Colombian science at imminent risk of suffering from an academic yatrogeny of irreparable consequences. Therefore, an urgent restructuring of the way in Which Colombia’s scientific production is to be evaluated is thus mandatory before these measures have a negative impact thereon.

Keywords: “Impact Factor”, Bibliometric, Biometrics, Colombia, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Journals, Research, Science, Scientific Production, Spanish

Notes: JJournal

? Álvarez, F.V., Lorenzo, J.M.E., Andres, C.P. and Rodriguez, M.J. (2007), Bibliometric study of the original articles published in *Revista Española de Salud Pública* (1991-2000). Part III: Reference analysis. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **81** (3), 247-259.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Esp Sal Pub81, 247.pdf](2007\Rev%20Esp%20Sal%20Pub81,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The advancement of knowledge is based on the results of previously conducted research studies, which are reflected in the reference sources listed in a scientific article. This study is aimed at studying the scientific information used in the Revista Espanola de Salud Publica based on the references cited in the original articles published during the 1991-2000 period. Methods: The data regarding the year and where published, document type, language and country in which published was taken from the reference sources listed in the 290 original articles published, the obsolescence, Price and,isolation indexes being calculated, and the Bradford core distribution being established according to the source journals. The self-citing rate was also calculated. Results: A total of 7,465 references were cited in the Reference section of the 290 original articles. An average of 25.7 references were cited per article. The Price index was 40.7. The scientific articles showed an obsolescence index of 5, the books and book chapters having an index of 6. A total 50.6% of the citations were from studies published in Spanish. The isolation index of the references was 48.1. The first Bradford core is comprised of 10 journals, the first four of which are Spanish. The self-citing rate was 3.8%. Conclusions: The information consumption of the original articles published in the Revista Espanola de Salud Publica show parameters similar to those of other Spanish health sciences journals for those same years, and the parameters regarding which this Journal differs from other Spanish health sciences journals seem to, be justified by those particular aspects unique to public health, which does not fall within the patterns inherent to the clinical disciplines.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic References, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Books, Citations, Clinica, Consumption, Core, Health, Health Sciences, Indexes, Indicators, Information, Journals, Knowledge, Methodology, Obsolescence, Periodicals, Public Health, Research, Revista Espanola De Salud Publica, Sciences, Scientific Information, Spain, Spanish Medical Journals

? Ascanio, L.C. and Puime, O. (2007), Publications regarding the evaluation of primary care in Spain during thirty years of reform (1984-2004). Thematic and bibliometric analysis (vol 81, pg 131, 2007). *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, **81** (4), 425.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Esp Sal Pub81, 425.pdf](2007\Rev%20Esp%20Sal%20Pub81,%20425.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Evaluation, Primary Care, Publications

# Title: Revista de Estudios Sociales

Full Journal Title: [Revista de Estudios Sociales](http://res.uniandes.edu.co/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Orozco, L.A. and Chavarro, D.A. (2010), Robert K. Merton (1910-2003). Science as Institution. *Revista de Estudios Sociales*, **37**, 143-162.

Full Text: 2010\Rev Est Soc37, 143.pdf

Abstract: This article is a tribute to one of the most important thinkers of scientific activity. In it we present those elements we consider indispensable for the analysis of certified knowledge as the central concept of the relationship between the institution of science and society. We seek to propose elements to discuss the Mertonian paradigm of science in the light of the questions and visions raised by the philosophy, history and sociology of science. In the first two sections we present a description of the institutional form conceived by Merton to certify scientific knowledge and bring about its usefulness, focusing on the details of the framework it provides on the methods of science which validate its acceptance. In the two final sections we approach the Mertonian vision of social structure of scientific production and its relationship to politics, where scientometrics rises as a discipline. We close with a discussion of the criticisms to Merton’s theses and the contribution this author has made to the sociology of science.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Author, Contribution, History, Institution of Science, Light, Politics of Science and Techhnology, Production, Science, Scienteometrics, Scientometrics, Sociology of Science, Use of Science

# Title: Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias

Full Journal Title: [Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias](http://bdigital.uncu.edu.ar/fichas.php?idobjeto=78)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Notes: CCountry

? Rojas-Sola, J.I. and Antonio-Gomez, C.D. (2010), Bybliometric analysis of Argentinean scientific publications in the agriculture, multidisciplinary subject category in Web of Science database (1997-2009). *Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias*, **42** (2), 71-83.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Fac Cie Agr42, 71.pdf](2010\Rev%20Fac%20Cie%20Agr42,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to characterize the subject area of Agriculture, Multidisciplinary in Argentina, reviewing at institutional level, the work done by researchers at institutions in Argentina and published in international journals with impact factor among 1997 and 2009, through the Web of Science database. In the context of Latin America, 7795 have been published works of all types and 7622 article or review in 49 journals, and at the level of Argentina have been found 531 articles or reviews published in 31 journals, mostly in English (80.23 %), but also in Spanish (15.25%) and Portuguese (4.33%). Moreover, the institutions have been analyzed from the point of view quantitative and qualitative through various bibliometric indicators, such as Weighted and Relative Impact Factor and the ratio number of citations compared to the number of documents, finding that among the most productive institutions include the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research by the number of documents, and the Center for Research and Development in Food Cryotechnology by the Weighted Impact Factor and the ratio citations against documents, showing a little international collaboration.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agriculture Multidisciplinary, Analysis, Argentina, Argentinean Scientific Publications, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citations, Collaboration, Context, Database, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicators, Institutions, International, Journals, Latin America, Performance, Publications, Published Works, Purpose, Qualitative, Research, Review, Reviews, SCI, Science, Scientific Publications, Spanish, Statistical Properties, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas

Full Journal Title: Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Medicas

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Fac Cien Med Univ Nac Cordoba

ISSN: 0014-6722

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Camps, D., Recuero, Y., Samar, M.E. and Avila, R.E. (2005), Bibliometric analysis of doctorate thesis on the health sciences area: First part, odontology. *Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas*, **62** (3), 53-56.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The purpose of the following study was to describe trends in the use of information by dentistry thesists and their research topics in Medical Education, Ethics and History. MATERIAL and METHODS: of a total of 290 doctorate thesis of the Dentistry Faculty made from 1965 to 2002, were identified: 3 theses on Medical Education and 1 on Ethics. On these, bibliographic quotations from periodic and non periodic publications, as well as quotations from doctorate thesis and congress acts were analyzed. In addition the antiquity of these was analyzed considering a period of five years between the date of accomplishment of the thesis and the one of the used bibliographical quotation. RESULTS: The total of analyzed quotations was of 492, presenting an average of 123 quotations per thesis. 62 per cent of the quotations corresponded to non periodic publications, 37 per cent to periodic publications and 2 per cent to quotations from doctorate thesis and congress acts. In regard of the antiquity of the quotations, 42 per cent was smaller to 5 years and 58 per cent was greater than that period of time. CONCLUSION: We concluded the doctorate thesis represent the highest degree of scientific and academic expression, and constitute a rich and valuable source of data. The analysis of these theses is very important because it provides information about the trends and innovations on the on the areas of Medical Education, Ethics and History. It would be (very) useful to extend the bibliometric analysis towards other thematic areas, generating a reference for future research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Data, Dentistry, Expression, First, Health, Health Sciences, Information, Methods, Publications, Purpose, Research, Sciences, Source, Trends

# Title: Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana

Full Journal Title: [Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana](http://redalyc.uaemex.mx/redalyc/src/inicio/HomRevRed.jsp?iCveEntRev=610)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0187-7380

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Notes: CCountry, TTopic

? Bravo-Vinaja, A. and Sanz-Casado, E. (2008), Bibliometric analysis of the Mexican scientific production in agricultural sciences during the years 1983-2002. *Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana*, **31** (3), 187-194.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Fit Mex31, 187.pdf](2008\Rev%20Fit%20Mex31,%20187.pdf)

Abstract: In this research the Mexican scientific production in agricultural sciences is characterized, by means or bibliometric indicators, from the production included in several databases: Agricola, Agris, Cab Abstracts, Tropag & Rural, Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). In the first four databases, only the address of the corresponding author was available, who usually is the first author. The indicators used here allow to characterize the evolution of articles published in journals, the national contribution by states and by institutions and sectors, the languages in which the articles are published, the collaboration between authors and the coauthorship index. The scientific production during the evaluated period ascended to 15 736 journal articles. Two states, the Federal District and the State of Mexico, published more than half of articles thus showing a high concentration of the national scientific research. The institutions that published more articles were public universities and institutes or research centers. The languages in which more journal articles were published were English and Spanish. The average rate of articles signed in coauthorship was of 87.62 %. The coauthorship index increased from 2.47 authors per article in 1983 to 4.08 in 2002.

Keywords: Agricultural, Agricultural Sciences, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Concentration, Databases, Evolution, First, Impact, Index, Indicators, Institutions, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Languages, Mexico, Public, Reproduction, Research, Researchers, SCI, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Technology, Universities

# Title: Revista Gaúcha de Enfermagem

Full Journal Title: Revista Gaúcha de Enfermagem

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Gaucha Enferm

ISSN: 0102-6933

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Lopes, C.H.A.F., Chagas, N.R. and Jorge, M.S.B. (2007), The bioethics principle of autonomy in health professional’s perspective. *Revista Gaúcha de Enfermagem*, **28** (2), 266-273.

Abstract: This study aimed at analyzing health professionals’ understanding of the bioethics principle of autonomy, including issues that involve its utilization. Documents from 13 journals indexed in Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS), published between 2000 and 2004, were analyzed. Results were discussed based on content and category analysis. The following categories emerged: autonomy as a bioethical principle per se, autonomy as rescuing the human person in technical-scientific advancement processes, and autonomy as an instrument for reflection and action. It was concluded that bioethics aids the reflection on professional practices, overcoming the individualism generated by progress, stimulating inter-personal relationships, and defending rights that ensure human dignity.

Keywords: AIDS, Analysis, Autonomy, Bioethics, Health, Health Professionals, Human, Journals, Person, Practices, Reflection, Rights, Understanding, Utilization

# Title: Revista Geologica de Chile

Full Journal Title: Revista Geologica de Chile

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0716-0208

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Urbizagastegui, R. and Cortes, M.T. (1998), Bibliographic citation analysis in the *Revista Geologica de Chile*. *Revista Geologica de Chile*, **25** (2), 265-272.

Abstract: The present study analyzes the bibliographic citations done by specialists who have published their research papers in the *Revista Geologica de Chile* from 1995 to 1996. It identifies the periodical publications most frequently cited, applies the Bradford’s law, and presents the selection of the nucleus of geology journals with a high citation frequency.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Bradford’s Law, Citation Analysis, *Revista Geologica de Chile*

# Title: Revista Iberoamericana de Diagnostico y Evaluacion-e Avaliacao Psicologica

Full Journal Title: Revista Iberoamericana de Diagnostico y Evaluacion-e Avaliacao Psicologica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

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ISSN:

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Subject Categories:

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? Tejero-Acevedo, R. and Gonzalez-Trijueque, D. (2013), Parental Alienation (PA) phenomenon and its forensic implications in the civil courts in Spain. *Revista Iberoamericana de Diagnostico y Evaluacion-e Avaliacao Psicologica*, **2** (36), 183-208.

Full Text: 2013\Rev Ibe Dia Eva- Ava Psi2, 183.pdf

Abstract: This paper reviews the course of phenomenon called Parental Alienation (PA) and controversy it has generated, describing known data about its nosological entity, assessment, clinical course or treatment. It analyzes the legal and forensic implications on the basis of case law that it has been generated. Is conducted a bibliometric study, which analyzes judgments issued by appellate civil courts in Spain during 2010 and 2011 (N = 58). PA was credited in 17.2% of judgments, and led to the presence of forensic reports in 89.7%. All of judgments (100%) were related to custody proceedings, in which the mother was figure most accused as alienating (65.5%), followed by the father (32.5%), and were applied different forms of treatment. It reflects on the need to improve knowledge of the phenomenon more effectively to assist the lawyer.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Case Law, Case-Law, Child Custody, Children, Clinical, Course, Courts, Custody, Data, Dsm-V, Forensic, Forensic Psychology, Forms, Knowledge, Law, Legal, Mother, N, Parental Alienation, Reviews, Spain, Treatment

# Title: Revista Iberoamericana de Micologia

Full Journal Title: Revista Iberoamericana de Micologia

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Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Quindos, G. (2009), Confusing the confused: thoughts on impact factor, h(irsch) index, Q value, and other cofactors that influence the researcher’s happiness. *Revista Iberoamericana de Micologia*, **26** (2), 97-102.

Abstract: Background: The need to evaluate curricula for sponsorship for research projects or professional promotion, has led to the search for tools that allow an objective valuation. However, the total number papers published, or citations of articles of a particular author, or the impact factor of the journal where they are published are inadequate indicators for the evaluation of the quality and. productivity of researchers. The h Index, proposed by Hirsch, categorises the papers according to the number of citations per article. This tool appears to lack the limitations of other bibliometric tools but is less useful for non English-speaking authors. Aims: To propose and debate the usefulness of the existing bibliometric indicators and tools for the evaluation and categorization of researchers and scientific journals. Methods: Search for papers on bibliometric tools. Results: There are some hot spots in the debate on the national and international evaluation of researchers’ productivity and quality of scientific journals. Opinions on impact factors and h Index have been discussed. The positive discrimination, using the Q value, is proposed as an alternative for the evaluation of Spanish and Iberoamerican researchers. Conclusions: It is very important de-mystify the importance of bibliometric indicators. The impact factor is useful for evaluating journals from the same scientific area but not for the evaluation of researchers’ curricula. For the comparison of curricula from two or more researchers, we must use the It index or the proposed Q value. The latter allows positive discrimination of the task for Spanish and Iberoamerican researchers. (C) 2009 Revista Iberoamericana de Micologia. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citations, Evaluation, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, ISI Web of Science, Journals, Output, Q Value, Quality, Research, Scimago, Scopus

# Title: Revista Ingenieria e Investigacion

Full Journal Title: Revista Ingenieria e Investigacion

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hernandez, C.N.J., Dominguez, O.F.C. and Restrepo, L.A.M. (2009), Biological and intelligent manufacturing: Human life-skills applied to technological development. *Revista Ingenieria e Investigacion*, **29** (2), 127-134.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Ing Inv29, 127.pdf](2009\Rev%20Ing%20Inv29,%20127.pdf); [2009\Rev Ing Inv29, 127-1.pdf](2009\Rev%20Ing%20Inv29,%20127-1.pdf)

Abstract: Highly competitive settings, characterised by development being promoting by the predominance of knowledge, means that multidisciplinary approaches must be adopted for dealing with specific problems. Indeed, techniques and tools have been created by imitating human beings’ behaviour and applying them to productive and technological contexts to increase efficiency and enable a quick response. This paper deals with this topic and presents the results of scientometric- and technological surveillance-based research for revealing life sciences’ impact on technological development and its management. It was found that such impact has been mainly reflected in producing concepts and applications for topics such as intelligent manufacturing, biological manufacturing systems and holonic and bionic manufacturing, thereby providing manufacturing and information management with human attributes such as adaptation, self-learning, flexibility and the ability to evolve. It may thus be concluded that technological factor management has been strengthened, based on fields such as biology, thereby leading to direct outcomes regarding production.

Keywords: Benchmarking Suppliers, Biological Manufacturing System, Design, Enterprises, Generation, Genetic Algorithm, Impact, Intelligent Manufacturing, Knowledge, Product Coding System, Relationship Management-System, Research, Scienciometrics, Self-Organization, Supplier Rating System, Technological Development, Technology Management

# Title: Revista do Instituto de Medicina Tropical de Sao Paulo

Full Journal Title: Revista do Instituto de Medicina Tropical de Sao Paulo

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., Park, J., Huamani, C., Gascon, J. and Ramos, J.M. (2012), Scientific authorships and collaboration network analysis on Chagas disease: Papers indexed in Pubmed (1940-2009). *Revista do Instituto de Medicina Tropical de Sao Paulo*, **54** (4), 219-228.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Ins Med Tro Sao Pau54, 219.pdf](2012/Rev%20Ins%20Med%20Tro%20Sao%20Pau54,%20219.pdf)

Abstract: Chagas disease is a chronic, tropical, parasitic disease, endemic throughout Latin America. The large-scale migration of populations has increased the geographic distribution of the disease and cases have been observed in many other countries around the world. To strengthen the critical mass of knowledge generated in different countries, it is essential to promote cooperative and translational research initiatives. We analyzed authorship of scientific documents on Chagas disease indexed in the MEDLINE database from 1940 to 2009. Bibliometrics was used to analyze the evolution of collaboration patterns. A Social Network Analysis was carried out to identify the main research groups in the area by applying clustering methods. We then analyzed 13,989 papers produced by 21,350 authors. Collaboration among authors dramatically increased over the study period, reaching an average of 6.2 authors per paper in the last five-year period. Applying a threshold of collaboration of five or more papers signed in co-authorship, we identified 148 consolidated research groups made up of 1,750 authors. The Chagas disease network identified constitutes a “small world,” characterized by a high degree of clustering and a notably high number of Brazilian researchers.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Benznidazole, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Chagas Disease, Chronic, Clustering, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Cooperative Behavior, Database, Disease, Distribution, Evolution, Health, Invisible College, Knowledge, Latin America, Methods, Migration, Network, Network Analysis, Papers, Populations, Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Areas, Research Groups, Threshold, Translational Research, Transmission, Tropical, Tropical-Medicine, Trypanosoma-Cruzi Infection, World

? Huamani, C., Romani, F., Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., Mejia, M.O., Ramos, J.M., Espinoza, M. and Cabezas, C. (2014), South American collaboration in scientific publications on Leishmaniasis: Bibliometric analysis in Scopus (2000-2011). *Revista do Instituto de Medicina Tropical de Sao Paulo*, **56** (5), 381-390.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Ins Med Tro Sao Pau56, 381.pdf](2014/Rev%20Ins%20Med%20Tro%20Sao%20Pau56,%20381.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Evaluate the production and the research collaborative network on Leishmaniasis in South America. Methods: A bibliometric research was carried out using SCOPUS database. The analysis unit was original research articles published from 2000 to 2011, that dealt with leishmaniasis and that included at least one South American author. The following items were obtained for each article: journal name, language, year of publication, number of authors, institutions, countries, and others variables. Results: 3,174 articles were published, 2,272 of them were original articles. 1,160 different institutional signatures, 58 different countries and 398 scientific journals were identified. Brazil was the country with more articles (60.7%) and Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) had 18% of Brazilian production, which is the South American nucleus of the major scientific network in Leishmaniasis. Conclusions: South American scientific production on Leishmaniasis published in journals indexed in SCOPUS is focused on Brazilian research activity. It is necessary to strengthen the collaboration networks. The first step is to identify the institutions with higher production, in order to perform collaborative research according to the priorities of each country.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Article, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Research, Biomedical Research, Brazil, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Collaborative Research, Community Networks, Country, Database, First, From, Health, Institutions, International Collaboration, Journal, Journals, Language, Leishmania, Leishmaniasis, Methods, Neglected Diseases, Network, Networks, Publication, Publications, Research, Results, Scientific Journals, Scientific Network, Scientific Production, Scopus, South America

# Title: Revista Internacional de Medicina y Ciencias de la Actividad Fisica y del Deporte

Full Journal Title: Revista Internacional de Medicina y Ciencias de la Actividad Fisica y del Deporte

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Perrino Peña, M. and Vicente Pedraz, M. (2012), Conceptions of sport and physical education in the citius, altius, fortius journal. *Revista Internacional de Medicina y Ciencias de la Actividad Fisica y del Deporte*, **12** (45), 66-82.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Int Med Cie Act Fis Dep12, 66.pdf](2012\Rev%20Int%20Med%20Cie%20Act%20Fis%20Dep12,%2066.pdf)

Abstract: This article discusses the magazine’s editorial career Citius, Altius, Fortius: sports studies (1959-1976). Based on a previous bibliometric and thematic approach, offering a broad view of the epistemological orientation of the magazine, discusses the concepts of sport and physical education more relevant Spanish collaborators. The methodology is qualitative. This descriptive techniques were used, comparative and content analysis of the results has been inferred the underlying ideology of the magazine. As a fundamental aspect of the study, highlights the loyalties and conceptual disagreements in relation to dominant discourses of the period. This aspect highlights the ideological struggle that keeps the ruling class with the promoters of the publication who, belonging to that class, seem to encourage conceptual change as well as some opening ideological understanding of sport and physical education.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Content Analysis, Dissent, Education, Ideology, Journal, Loyalties, Mar, Methodology, Physical, Physical Education, Publication, Qualitative, Sport, Techniques, Understanding

? Martínez-Morilla, J.A., Ruiz-Caballero, J.A., Brito-Ojeda, E. and Navarro-Valdivielso, M.E. (2012), Scientific output on cardiology and sport: Ranking of journals (2010) and excellence. *Revista Internacional de Medicina y Ciencias de la Actividad Fisica y del Deporte*, **12** (46), 299-312.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Int Med Cie Act Fis Dep12, 299.pdf](2012/Rev%20Int%20Med%20Cie%20Act%20Fis%20Dep12,%20299.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose has been to search through databases SportDiscus, Embase, Pubmed, Scopus and Web of Science, in 2010. Placing the document search as referring to the production lines. We searched with the terms cardi(star) and sport(star) (truncated) in the fields: title, abstract, keywords and document types of the mentioned databases. Statistical analysis was done by incorporating the data to a spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel 2010. The results allow discussing the opportunity to publish research in journals with higher quality and dissemination, and those in which your article may be cited according to indicators: FI, SJR and index h, used in citation analysis. The most commonly used language in the communication on the items of study is English. One third of the journals are open access, as opposed to payment. In addition to such consultation are complementary databases, unable to ignore any of them.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Bibliometrics Indicators, Cardiology, Citation, Citation Analysis, Communication, Complementary, Consultation, Data, Databases, Embase, Excellence, Google Scholar, Impact Factor, Index, Index h, Indicators, Journals, Open, Open Access, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Ranking, Research, Science, Science Production, Scopus, Scopus, SJR, Spain, Sport, Sportdiscus, Statistical Analysis, Web, Web of Science

? Fernandez-Revelles, A.B. (2014), ABFR-Index: Correlation between “soccer” scientific production and ranking. *Revista Internacional de Medicina y Ciencias de la Actividad Fisica y del Deporte*, **14** (56), 705-718.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Int Med Cie Act Fis Dep14, 705.pdf](2014/Rev%20Int%20Med%20Cie%20Act%20Fis%20Dep14,%20705.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Society asks for solutions to science to get return on investment in research. Objective: To analyze the relationship between the ranking of a bibliometric indicator, scientific production of “soccer” topic, and the ranking of an indicator of the influence of the results of research on this topic in society, soccer rankings. Results: Moderately significant direct correlation between ranking WoS publications 2010 and FIFA ranking 2010 with an r(s) =.520, p =.000, R-2=.238. ABFR-Index =.575 remains positive and moderately significant. Conclusions: There is a direct influence on society of the results of research on the “soccer” topic. Therefore ABFR-Index will be in future a reference to interpret the relationship and influences between the scientific world and society.

Keywords: Basketball Rank, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Correlation, Google Scholar, H-Index, H-Index, Impact, Indicator, Influence, Physical-Activity, Production, Publications, Ranking, Rankings, Reference, Research, Researchers, Results, Science, Scientific Performance, Scientific Production, Scopus, Soccer Rank, Society, Solutions, Spearman Rank, Sport Science, Sports Sciences, Thoughts, Topic, World, Wos

# Title: Revista de Investigacion Clinica

Full Journal Title: Revista de Investigacion Clinica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-8376

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lopez Jimenez, F. and Borovoy, B. (1997), Methodologies of clinical research in the *Revista de Investigacion Clinica* for the past 20 years. *Revista de Investigacion Clinica*, **49** (2), 129-134.

Abstract: Objective. To characterize the clinical research methods published in the Revista de Investigacion Clinica for the past 20 years. Design. Comparative study of methods used in the RIC articles published in 3-years periods representing three decades (1972-74, 1982-84, 1992-94). Results. Out of 273 original papers, 218 (80%) were of clinical research. There was an increased percentage of longitudinal vs cross-sectional studies, with cohort and randomized clinical trials showing the largest increase. The total number of research manuscripts also increased. Conclusion. The clinical research methods of the papers in the RIC have shown an increased rate of designs with a higher scientific value.

Keywords: Clinical, Clinical Research, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Cross-Sectional Studies, Longitudinal, Methods, Papers, Randomized, Research, Value

? Bracho Riquelme, R.L., Pescador Salas, N. and Reyes Romero, M.A. (1997), Bibliometric repercussions of adopting English as the language of publication. *Revista de Investigacion Clinica*, **49** (5), 369-372.

Abstract: Objective. To determine the effect that the change from French to English had on the impact of the Annales de I’Institut Pasteur. Teoretical reference. The Pasteur Institute journals have a prestige of over 100 years of existence and eight Nobel Prize winners in Physiology and Medicine. Changes through time on the impact of these journals can be monitored as they are included in databases of the ISI (Institute for Scientific Information). Methods. A year by year analysis from 1974 to 1992 was done using simple regression between percentage of articles published in English and: a) their impact factor; b) their ranking among journals of the same field. Results. The determination coefficient (r2) between the percentage in English and the impact factor was 0.108;and that between percentage in English and the journal’s rank in similar publications was 0.178 for the Ann Microbiol, 0.045 for the Ann Immunol and 0.122 for the Ann Virol. Conclusions. The change of language did not increase the impact factor of the French journals.

Keywords: Periodicals, Statistics and Numerical Data, Bibliometrics, French, English

# Title: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem

Full Journal Title: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Merighi, M.A.B., Goncalves, R. and Ferreira, F.C. (2007), Bibliometric study on nursing theses and dissertations employing a phenomenological approach: Tendency and perspectives. *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem*, **15** (4), 645-650.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Lat-Ame Enf15, 645.pdf](2007/Rev%20Lat-Ame%20Enf15,%20645.pdf)

Abstract: This study aimed to analyze the scientific production of nursing dissertations and theses with a phenomenological approach published from 1981 to 2002. A descriptive, retrospective and bibliometric research was carried out. The material analysis, which is part of the database of the catalogue “Information on Nursing Research and Researchers”, resulted in 217 studies, 71,9% from the master’s course and 28,1% from the doctoral course. Among the obtained results, it stands out that the theoretical-philosophical reference chosen to support the data discussion found in investigations has not been used emphatically. There is a need to discuss the unveiled data, through the subjects’ discourse, in the light of the philosophical reference framework mentioned in the research trajectory.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Bibliometry, Database, Nursing, Phenomenology, Research, Scientific Production

? Pedro, I.C.D.S., Galvao, C.M., Rocha, S.M.M. and Nascimento, L.C. (2008), Social support and families of children with cancer: An integrative review. *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem*, **16** (3), 477-483.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Lat-Ame Enf16, 477.pdf](2008/Rev%20Lat-Ame%20Enf16,%20477.pdf)

Abstract: This study aimed to search available evidences in literature about social support to families of children with cancer. An integrative review was elaborated and the articles were searched in PUBMED, Web of Science, CINAHL, PsycINFO and LILACS, using the key words: social support, cancer, child and family, between 1996 and 2006. Fifteen articles were selected and the analysis of these publications allowed for the identification of three themes: social support and the trajectory of cancer, social support to healthy siblings and social support to fathers and mothers of children with cancer. Data indicated a lack of consensus among researchers about the use of the term social support and that there is a need for greater methodological rigor in the conduction of these studies. Acknowledging the clients’ support needs is important to plan nursing care and guide research development, whose results can be used in practice.

Keywords: Analysis, Cancer, Child, Children, Development, Families, Family, Integrative Review, Literature, Mothers, Neoplasms, Nursing, Parents, Pediatric Nursing, Practice, Publications, Research, Researchers, Review, Science, Social, Social Support, Trajectory, Web

? Morais, H.C.C., Soares, A.M.D., Oliveira, A.R.D., Carvalho, C.M.D., da Silva, M.J. and de Araujo, T.L. (2012), Burden and modifications in life from the perspective of caregivers for patients after stroke. *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem*, **20** (5), 944-953.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Lat-Ame Enf20, 944.pdf](2012/Rev%20Lat-Ame%20Enf20,%20944.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to analyze the impact that caring has on a member of the family caring for a patient after a cerebrovascular accident, correlating life modifications and mental suffering with the perceived burden. Method: a cross-sectional, quantitative study, undertaken in January-April 2010 in Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil. Result: 61 individuals were investigated, monitored by three hospitals’ Home Care Program. Data collection was through interviews for identifying life changes, and through the application of three scales for investigating perceived burden, mental state and mental suffering. Respectively these were the Caregiver Burden Scale (CBS), The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Self Reported Questionnaire (SRQ). The majority of the carers were female, married, and the children of the stroke patients. The average age was 48.2 years (+/-12.4). The most-cited life modifications referred to the daily routine, to leisure activities, and to exhaustion or tiredness. Regarding burden, the dimensions of General tension, Isolation and Disappointment stood out. It was ascertained that overload was more severe when the carer presented more symptoms of psychological distress, in the absence of a secondary carer, and when the principal carers reported perceiving changes in their bodies and health. Conclusion: an association between burden and the carer’s mental state was not observed. Understanding the care, through analysis of the burden and of the knowledge of the biopsychosocial situation will provide support for the nurse’s work in reducing the overload for family caregivers.

Keywords: Accident, Age, Analysis, Application, Association, Bodies, Brazil, Burden, Care, Caregivers, Caring, Cerebrovascular Accident, Changes, Children, Collection, Data Collection, Dementia, Distress, Examination, Exhaustion, Family, Female, Health, Hospitals, Impact, Interviews, Knowledge, Leisure Activities, Life, Nursing, Outcomes, Patients, Psychological Distress, Rehabilitation, Scale, Scales, State, Stroke, Suffering, Support, Survivors, Symptoms, Work

? da Mata, L.R.F., da Silva, A.C., Pereira, M.D. and de Carvalho, E.C. (2014), Telephone follow-up of patients after radical prostatectomy: A systematic review. *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem*, **22** (2), 337-345.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Lat-Ame Enf22, 337.pdf](2014/Rev%20Lat-Ame%20Enf22,%20337.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to assess and summarize the best scientific evidence from randomized controlled clinical trials about telephone follow-up of patients after radical prostatectomy, based on information about how the phone calls are made and the clinical and psychological effects for the individuals who received this intervention. Method: the search was undertaken in the electronic databases Medline, Web of Science, Embase, Cinahl, Lilacs and Cochrane. Among the 368 references found, five were selected. Results: two studies tested interventions focused on psychological support and three tested interventions focused on the physical effects of treatment. The psychoeducative intervention to manage the uncertainty about the disease and the treatment revealed statistically significant evidences and reduced the level of uncertainty and anguish it causes. Conclusion: the beneficial effects of telephone follow-up could be determined, as a useful tool for the monitoring of post-prostatectomy patients.

Keywords: Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Databases, Disease, Effects, Evidence, Follow-Up, Health Education, Information, Intervention, Interventions, Medline, Monitoring, Patient Discharge, Patients, Physical, Prostatectomy, Psychological, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, References, Results, Review, Science, Scientific Evidence, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Telephone, Treatment, Uncertainty, Web Of Science

? Pott, F.S., Meier, M.J., Stocco, J.G.D., Crozeta, K. and Ribas, J.D. (2014), The effectiveness of hydrocolloid dressings versus other dressings in the healing of pressure ulcers in adults and older adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem*, **22** (3), 511-520.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Lat-Ame Enf22, 511.pdf](2014/Rev%20Lat-Ame%20Enf22,%20511.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to evaluate the effectiveness of hydrocolloids in the healing of pressure ulcers in adult and older adult patients. Method: systematic review with meta-analysis, based on the recommendations of the Cochrane Handbook. The search was undertaken in the databases: Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online, Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS), Cochrane Database, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Web of Science and the Scientific Electronic Library Online. Results: 646 primary studies were identified, 69 were evaluated and nine were selected, referring to the use of the hydrocolloid dressing in healing; of these, four studies allowed meta-analysis. There was no statistically significant difference between the hydrocolloid group and the foams group (p value=0.84; Odds Ratio 1.06, CI 95% 0.61-1.86). A slight superiority of the polyurethane dressings was observed in relation to the hydrocolloid dressings. Conclusion: the evidence is not sufficient to affirm whether the efficacy of hydrocolloid dressings is superior to that of other dressings. It is suggested that clinical randomized trials be undertaken so as to ascertain the efficacy of this intervention in the healing of pressure ulcers, in relation to other treatments.

Keywords: Adult, Analysis, Bandages, Hydrocolloid, Clinical, Cost, Database, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Evidence, Healing, Health, Intervention, Leg Ulcers, Literature, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nursing, Odds Ratio, Ointment, Patients, Polyurethane, Pressure, Pressure Ulcer, Pressure Ulcers, Primary, Randomized, Recommendations, Results, Review, Science, Sciences, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Wound Healing

# Title: Revista Latinoamericana de Investigacion en Matematica Educativa-Relime

Full Journal Title: Revista Latinoamericana de Investigacion en Matematica Educativa-Relime

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cantoral, R. (2009), Relime in ISI Web: Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). *Revista Latinoamericana de Investigacion en Matematica Educativa-Relime*, **12** (1), 5-6

Keywords: Citation, Science, Science Citation Index

# Title: Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia

Full Journal Title: [Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia](http://pepsic.bvs-psi.org.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0120-0534&lng=pt&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-978X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Leon, R. (1982), Latin-American psychoanalysts and the diffusion of their works in the *Journal Internat Zeitschrift fur Psychoanalyse*: A bibliometric study. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **14** (2), 171-182.

Full Text: [1982\Rev Lat Psi14, 171.pdf](1982\Rev%20Lat%20Psi14,%20171.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Diffusion, Latin American

Notes: CCountry

? Vidal, E.Q., Linares, M.J.P., Vera, J.A. and Sanchez, M.V. (1990), Contributions to the study of Cuban psychology and psychiatry: A bibliometric analysis of the Revista del Hospital Psiquiatrico de la Habana. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **22** (3), 343-356.

Full Text: 1990\Rev Lat Psi22, 343.pdf

Keywords: Cuban Psychology and Psychiatry, Bibliometry, Journals

? Lopez, W.L. and Calvache, O. (1998), Psychology in the Spanish language: 30 years of the *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **30** (3), 401-427.

Full Text: [1998\Rev Lat Psi30, 401.pdf](1998\Rev%20Lat%20Psi30,%20401.pdf)

Abstract: A detailed bibliometric analysis is presented of the Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia (Latin American Journal of Psychology) that includes a representative sample of the scientific production of psychology in the Spanish-speaking world. A data base was constructed with information from ail the 30 volumens of the journal (1969-1998). The total number of published articles (671) was analyzed, and also the total number of bibliographic references (16.669). From each article the main variables investigated were the author(s), institution, areas of research, methodology, and type of references. A summary of the conclusions indicates that: (1) in the early decades there was a tendency for single authors, while in the last decade(1989-1998) the tendency was for multiple authors; (2) the most productive authors were R. Ardila (Colombia), L. Bravo-Valdivieso (Chile), and R. Bayes(Spain), usually working in specific thematic areas; (3) the field with more articles published was social psychology; (4) countries with more publications were Colombia, the USA, Mexico, Argentina, and Spain: (5) the most productive institution was the National Autonomous University of Mexico. UNAM; (6) the most frequent type of work was empirical research; (7) the author most referred to was Skinner, followed by Eysenck. Piaget, Ardila, and Diaz-Guerrero, without auto references; (8) the most referred to book was Science and Human Behavior (Skinner), followed by Psicologia drl Aprendizaje (Ardila): (9) the most influencial journals were Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia, and American Psychologist. Finally, the analysis of this complex amount of variables and indicators shows that the Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia is the main and most influencial psychological journal in the Spanish language. The indexes of international participation, thematic amplitude. methodological rigor and flexibility, etc. are indications of this importance

Keywords: Bibliographic References, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, History of Psychology, Journals, Latin America, Research, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish, Spanish-Language Psychology

? Agudelo, D., Breton-Lopez, J. and Buela-Casal, G. (2003), Comparative analysis of Health Psychology journals published in Spanish. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **35** (3), 359-377.

Full Text: [2003\Rev Lat Psi35, 359.pdf](2003\Rev%20Lat%20Psi35,%20359.pdf)

Abstract: A comparative analysis of four journals about Health Pyschology published in Spanish (Revista Internacional de Psicologia Clinica y de la Salud, International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology; Clinica y Salud; Salud Mental; and Psicologia y Salud) is presented. The journals are compared according to the methodology used in their published articles Moreover, it is offered the proportions of works depending on whether they are theoretical, descriptive by surveys, descriptive by observation, qualitative, experimental, quasi- experimental, single case studies, ex post facto or instrumental studies. The analysis indicates that there is a clear predominance of the theoretical studies, as a consequence, it. is the most extended methodology used in the four journals, while descriptive by observation designs and those of qualitative nature are the ones that have a less representation on analyzed journals. In addition to this, several final reflections about methodological uses am presented

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Comparison Among Journals, Depressed-Patients, Health Psychology, Long-Term Potentiation, Memory-Systems, Mental-Health, Methodologies, Mexico-City, Neurobiological Mechanisms, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Psychiatric-Patients, Risk Eating Behaviors, Spanish Journals of Psychology, Synaptic Plasticity

? Vera-Villarroel, P. and Mustaca, A. (2006), Empirically supported psychological treatments in Chile and Argentina. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **38** (3), 551-565.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Lat Psi38, 551.pdf](2006\Rev%20Lat%20Psi38,%20551.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric revision of the researches based on Clinical. Psychology evidences published on six psychological journals between 1990-2002 and 2005: Terapia Psicologica, Revista Chilena de Psicologia, Psykhe (Chileans), and Interdisciplinaria, Revista Argentina de Clinica Psicologica and Investigaciones en Psicologia (argentines) was investigated. The results were evaluated based on the frequency of the articles, orientation and efficiency criteria for treatments with empiric support established by Chambles & Hollond (1998) and by Seligman (1995). Scarce publications were found about empiric researches on clinical psychology in both countries. Also, most of them agree with the international tendency related with the predominance of the cognitive- behavioral approach, although none of them reunites all the requirements of efficiency established by Chambles & Hollond (1998) and by Seligman (1995). Some incipient data seem to indicate that these results will be modified in the future.

Keywords: Argentina, Behavioral, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Investigation, Chile, Chilean and Argentinian Psychology Journals, Clinical, Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention, Efficiency, Empirically Supported Treatments in Psychology, Modified, Orientation, Psychological, Psychology, Psychotherapy, Publications, Requirements, Support

? Villalobos-Galvis, F. and Puertas-Campanario, R. (2007), Impact of three Iberian-American journals of psychology in Spain. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **39** (3), 593-608.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Lat Psi38, 593.pdf](2007\Rev%20Lat%20Psi38,%20593.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this research was to identify the impact factor of three Iberian-American journals on several Spanish journals, through a bibliometric study. The study considered 20 journals that were multidisciplinary or represented any area of Psychology. The chosen journals were edited in Spanish, registered in Spain or in the Journal of Citation Reports, are currently edited and started their publication at least in 2001, the last issue of the year was edited before the deadline, had ISSN, were edited in paper and were available at a established date. The data showed the high impact of IJCHP and an absence of reciprocal interactions among the chosen journals. The internationality index, from which the RLAP and IJCHP stand out., and the relevance of the impact index are discussed.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Citation, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Internationality, Journals, Latinoamericana-de-Psicologia, Publication, Relevance, Research, Scientific Diffusion, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish

? Martinez, A.T.G., Bote, V.G., Quesada, B.V. and Moya-Anegon, F. (2008), Psychology in the Map of Science in Ibero America. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **40** (3), 409-424.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Lat Psi40, 409.pdf](2008\Rev%20Lat%20Psi40,%20409.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study is to compare the scientific representation of Psychology in the different Latin-American countries. We use a methodology of subject categories cocitation (JCR-Thomson. Cia, Subject Category Listing) which facilitates the representation of the scientific activity, the resulting maps permit us to focus on the Psychology Area, whose representation will serve as information base for the analysis of the discipline in each country scope, with international visibility. This is an empirical view of the underlying structure in the Psychology in the countries studied and this is interesting since the majority of scientists have an intuitive idea of this structure which may or may not correspond to reality. Nevertheless our representation show an objective global view based on the Scientist formal communication behavior. With this model an objective comparison of the Psychology research in the eight most important Latin-American countries is carried out.

Keywords: Algorithm, Categories, Cocitation, Domains, Information, Journal Cocitation Analysis, Latin American Psychology, Methodology, Model, Paradigms, Pathfinder Networks, Psychology, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Spain, Visibility, Web of Knowledge

? Gutierrez, G., Perez-Acosta, A.M. and Plata-Caviedes, T. (2009), Historical development of a scientific publication: Forty years of Latin American Journal of Psychology. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **41** (3), 413-428.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Lat Psi41, 413.pdf](2009\Rev%20Lat%20Psi41,%20413.pdf)

Abstract: The Latin American Journal Psychology (RLP) was founded in 1969. In this article we present the historical context of psychology in Latin America when RLP was founded. An analysis of the main editorial characteristics is presented, including editorial board, peer review, financial aspects and distribution, structure, special volumes, types of articles published, authors’ origin, and areas of psychology The influence of RLP on the development of other journals in Latin America and Spain is examined. The role of RLP on the development of psychology in these regions is also discussed. It is argued that RLP has been one of the main editorial enterprises dedicated to the presentation of research production in psychology in Latin America, and has introduced several areas of psychology, unknown to the academic communities in the region.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometry, History of Psychology, Journals, Latin America, Latin American Journal of Psychology, Latinoamericana-de-Psicologia, Peer Review, Publication, Research, Scientific Publication, Scientometrics, Spain

? Vera-Villarroel, P., López-López, W., Lillo, S. and Silva, L.M. (2011), Scientific production in Latin american psychology: An analysis of research in different countries. *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **43** (1), 95-104.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Lat Psi43, 95.pdf](2011\Rev%20Lat%20Psi43,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: Science production is one of the critical factors for country development. In Latin America, science development indicators in terms of publications and impact are traditionally far from the standards in countries with further scientific and technological development. These indicators, both in general and in Psychology, were evaluated in this study, through an analysis of Latin-American productivity of scientific articles between 1996 and 2008 in Scopus and Web of Science databases. Macro-trends that guided the development of science and Psychology in countries and institutions were identified, as the scientific impact of the publications. Results suggest that Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Colombia have the best indicators in terms of production and impact, both in science and Psychology. Chile, Argentina and Brazil are the most productive countries per million inhabitants.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Ibero-America, Internationality, Journals, Latinamerica, Psychology, Science, Scienciometrics, Standards, Web

? Olivas-Avila, J.A., Musi-Lechuga, B., Quevedo-Blasco, R. and Luna-Hernandez, J.R. (2012), Internationality Index of iberoamerican Psychology journals contained in Journal Citation Reports (2011). *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia*, **44** (3), 175-183.

Full Text: 2012\Rev Lat Psi44, 175.pdf

Abstract: The inclusion of scientific journals to the world wide-recognized Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) (Thomson Reuters currently) and specifically in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) has attracted interest on the dynamic circumstances regarding research activities described in iberoamerican psychology journals. Such interest has led to structural changes in the formal criteria of the evaluation processes of scientific journals which are aimed at achieving high-quality standards. Therefore, the aim of this research is to measure the Internationality Index of the 19 iberoamerican psychology journals included in Journal Citation Reports 2011. Results show an increasing diversity that the scores in the internationality index point to a growing diversity of the editorial board and a greater diversity of articles by authors from different countries in each journal, even in collaboration. Finally, journals have been progressively acquired more diverse diffusion strategies and languages of publication, highlighting English as the common discursive form of science.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Citation, Collaboration, Criteria, Diffusion, Diversity, Doctoral Programs, Dynamic, Evaluation, Health Psychology, Iberoamerican Journals, Index, Institute For Scientific Information, Internationality, Internationality Index, ISI, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Languages, Measure, Productivity, Psychology, Psychology Journals, Publication, Publications, Quality Mention, Research, Results, Science, Scientific Journals, Standards, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web, World

# Title: Revista Medica de Chile

Full Journal Title: [Revista Medica de Chile](http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0034-9887&lng=es&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Rev. Medica Chile

JCR Abbrev. Title: Rev Med Chile

ISSN: 0034-9887

Issues/Year: 12

Language: Spanish

Journal Country/Territory: Chile

Publisher: Soc Medica Santiago

Publisher Address: Bernarda Morin 488 Providencia, Casilla 168 Correo 55, Santiago 9, Chile

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor 0.444 95/107 (2008)

? Krauskopf, M. (1997), A scientometric radiography of *Revista Médica de Chile*. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **125** (7), 775-780.

Full Text: 1997\Rev Med Chi125, 775.pdf

Abstract: In the context of a festschrift to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Revista Medica de Chile, a ‘radiography’ of the journal has been depicted using several scientometric indicators. Among the mainstream journals in the category of Medicine, General & Internal and taking into account the wide editorial coverage and the language of the publication that fulfills the need for the required social appropriation of science that the country requires, the Revista Medica de Chile portrays healthy and quite relevant. Among the articles published between 1981 and 1995, some concerning public health have reached, particularly, and impact which surpasses their mean expected citation rate.

Keywords: History of Medicine, 19th and 20th Cent, Medical Journalism, Scientometrics, Education, Medical

Notes: UUniversity

? Montes, G.S. (2000), Distribution of financial resources according to productivity in the Hospital de Clinicas Medical Research Laboratories, University of Sao Paulo School of Medicine (Brazil). *Revista Médica de Chile*, **128** (4), 431-436.

Full Text: 2000\Rev Med Chi128, 431.pdf

Abstract: A challenge that research managers have to face is how to ‘reallocate’ agency budgets in order to bring them in line with the results of performance reviews. Research policies must develop a strategic plan describing their goals, devise yardsticks to measure their progress, and tie that performance to allocate research funds with some degree of priority. Though Brazil already has a substantial presence in world’s science, scientific enterprise must be used to strengthen it. The first step should be to raise standards in Brazilian science by concentrating the resources on supporting excellence. A strategy to judge biomedical research productivity should include tactics to disclose whether the resulting publications have appeared in ideas on performance measurements was conducted at the Laboratories of Medical Research (Clinical Hospital, University of Sao Paulo School of Medicine). These Laboratories of Medical Research proportion of biomedical research at the country’s largest University. This article illustrates that confidence in fairness and consistency with which funds are now being allocated has helped to improve productivity, thus showing that this strategy is fruitful.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Information Systems, Research Support, Science Policy, Impact Factor

? Munoz, S.R. and Bangdiwala, S.I. (2001), The use of state of the art statistical methodology in biomedical research: the example of methodology for interim analyses in clinical trials. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **129** (9), 983-988.

Full Text: 2001\Rev Med Chi129, 983.pdf

Abstract: Background: Clintcal research stresses the need for evidence as a basis for. setting research agendas. The extent to which current clinical research Involves recent advances in biostatistics is not well known Aim. This manuscript focuses on the use of interim analyses accumulating data in clinical trials. Material and Methods: A PubMed scai-cb was conducted for tbe period 1990-2000. Keywords used included ‘interim analysis’, alpha-spending function’ and ‘early termination’, after subsetting to randomised controlled trials (RCT), that were ‘multicenter’ since these particular studies are more likely to have external monitoring boards conducting interim analyses. Studies were grouped by clinical discipline and also by journals of high or low impact index. Results: Thirteen thoUSAnd two hundred eighty two articles with both ‘RCT’ and ‘multicenter’ were found. of these, the ‘interim analysis’ keyword yielded 879 articles, of which only 163 (19%) studies reported their methodology. The Percentages varied by clinical discipline and by journal type, A 25% random sample of the articles were further reviewed to investigate the appropriateness of the interim analysis methods used. Discussion: Recent articles In the medical literature attempt to make the interim analysis methods more accessible to clinicians. However, further training of statisticians involved in clinical trials is needed as well (Rev Med Chile 2001; 129: 983-8).

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Meta-Analysis, Research Design, Statistics

Notes: JJournal

? Tapia, L., Torrente, M. and Posada, C. (2002), Authorship in the *Chilean Journal of Otorhinolaryngology* and *Head and Neck Surgery*. Analysis of three decades. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **130** (7), 773-778.

Full Text: 2002\Rev Med Chi130, 773.pdf

Abstract: Background: The number of authors of scientific papers has increased significantly in the last decade. The increasing complexity of medical research belt also vicious practices are possible causes of this trend. Aim: To analyze the number of authors and type of papers published in the Chilean Journal of Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery in the last three decades, Material and methods: A review of all manuscripts published between 1970 and 1999. The number of authors and the type of paper was registered. Results: File hundred nineteen papers were reviewed. The mean member of authors per paper increased from 1.9 to 3 (p <0.001). Research reports decreased from 79 to 61% and the number of review articles and case reports increased. No multicentric work was published in the period. Conclusions: A significant Increase in the number of authors per manuscript was observed in this review.

Keywords: Case Reports, Complexity, Medical, Medical Research, Methods, Papers, Practices, Research, Review, Trend, Work

? Jacard, M., Herskovic, V., Hernandez, I. and Reyes, H. (2002), An analysis of authorship in articles published in *Revista Médica de Chile*. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **130** (12), 1391-1398.

Full Text: 2002\Rev Med Chi130, 1391.pdf

Abstract: Background: Multiauthorship and unjust fiecl authorship have been documented in journals with wide international circulation but this has not been thoroughly studied in journals from developing countries. Revista Medica de Chile is published in Spanish and it contains about 40% of the clinical and biomedical manuscripts generated by Chilean authors. Objectives: To evaluate temporal trends in the number of authors per article in Rev Meet Chile and authors’ compliance with the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria of authorship (updated 2001). Design: A retrospective analysis of the number of authorsper article between 1969 and 2000; and a prospective survey applying a contribution checklist to authors of manuscripts published in the year 2000. “Justffied authorship” was assigned to whom self-declared contributions to: 1) conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article, or critically reviewed it; and 3) approved version. “Partial authorship- to wbom lacked one of those 3 criteria. “Unjustified authorship” was assigned to whom participated only in data collection, or in diagnostic/therapeutic procedures, or in the statistical analysis, or in combinations lacking the main descriptors required for justified authorship. Results: The number of authors in research articles increased in the last decade: From 3.9±1.6 (mean±SD) in 1969 and 4.9±2.0 in 1989 to 5.7±2.5\* in 1994, 5.2±2.6\* in 1999 and 5.4±2.2\* in 2000 (7) < 0.05 compared to previous years). In contrast, it remained stable in case reports (4.1±1.9) and in reviews, public health or medical education articles (3.3±1.8). Among 921 authors surveyed (90%, of authors hi the year 2000), 51.2% qualified for “justified authorship”, 42-3% for “partial authorship” and only 6.4% for “unjustified autborsbip”. Conclusions: In a medical journal from a developing country, muiltiauthorship has increased mildly in. research articles. Most participants complied fully or partially with the ICMJE criteria of authorship, Creditable authorship can be improved by continuous education and a critical attitude by the authors, readers, reviewers and editors.

Keywords: Analysis, Attitude, Authorship, Biomedical, Case Reports, Chile, Clinical, Collection, Compliance, Conception, Country, Criteria, Data, Data Collection, Design, Developing, Developing Countries, Developing Country, Education, Health, International, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Education, Procedures, Prospective, Public, Public Health, Research, Retrospective Analysis, Reviews, Statistical Analysis, Survey, Temporal, Trends, Version

? Zarate, V. and Cerda, J. (2007), Strengths and weaknesses of the impact factor of scientific journals. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **135** (11), 1474-1478.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Med Chi135, 1474.pdf](2007\Rev%20Med%20Chi135,%201474.pdf)

Abstract: The impact factor is a bibliometric tool used to estimate the importance for scientfic journals. It is calculated and published annually for journals indexed by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and is a reflax of the average number of citations that each Journal receives during a certain period of time. Since its creation it has been used as criteria in several decision-making processes such as buying journals subscriptions and submitting articles for publication. Operating under the hypothesis “the greater the impact factor the greater the quality of a journal”, it has been subject of numerous controversies, especially due to certain biases around its calculation. The present article describes the Impact Factor and analyses the most important aspects in relation to its calculation, strengths. limitations and common errors on its application (Rev Med Chile 2007; 135: 1474-78).

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Chile, Citations, Decision Making, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Institute For Scientific Information, ISI, Journals, Medical Journals, Publication, Quality, Scientific Information, Scientific Journals

? Jaramillo, E.R., Lechat, M.B., Lang, M.K., Yuraidini, C.V., Gallardo, M.O., Becker, S.T., Campos, N.H., Perez, I.A., Castro, L.R. and Sotomayor, M.A. (2008), Plagiarism. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **136** (5), 653-658.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Med Chi136, 653.pdf](2008/Rev%20Med%20Chi136,%20653.pdf)

Abstract: Plagiarism is defined as the intellectual fraud in which an individual attempts to unduly appropriate, for his/her own benefit, the knowledge, ideas or discoveries of someone else. It is not uncommon in academic settings where research is conducted and a creative work is carried out. Due to the dismal consequences of plagiarism, cautionary measures and sanctions are required to avoid it. This paper is intended to warn and promote a discussion about plagiarism. The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chile and its ethics committee believe that a fight against these type of actions will contribute to prevent their detrimental effects on the moral and intellectual Patrimony of our society (Rev Med Chile 2008: 136: 653-8).

Keywords: Ethics, Plagiarism, Practice Guidelines (Publication Type), Scientific, Missconduct, Ethics, Journals

? Krauskopf, M. and Krauskopf, E. (2008), A scientometric view of *Revista Médica de Chile*. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **136** (8), 1065-1072.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Med Chi136, 1065.pdf](2008\Rev%20Med%20Chi136,%201065.pdf)

Abstract: Background: During the last decade Revista Medica de Chile increased its visibility, measured on citations and impact factor. Aim: To perform a scientometric analysis to assess the performance of Revista Medica de Chile. Material and methods: Thomson’s-ISI Web of Science and Journal Citation Reports (JCR) were consulted for performance indicators of Revista Medica de Chile and Latin American journals whose subject is General and Internal Medicine. We also report the h-Index of the journal, which infers quality linked to the quantity of the output. Results: According to the h-Index, Revista Medica de Chile ranks 4 among the 36 journals indexed and published by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. The top ten articles published by Revista Medica de Chile and the institutions with the higher contribution to the journal, were identified using citations. In the Latin American region, Brazil relevantly increased its scientific output. However, Argentina, Chile and Mexico maintain a plateau during the last decade. Conclusions: Revista Medica de Chile increased notoriously its performance. Its contribution to the Chilean scientific community dedicated to Medicine appears to be of central value (Rev Med Chile 2008; 136: 1065-72).

Keywords: Abstracting and Indexing as Topic, American, Analysis, Anniversary, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Citation, Citations, Community, Contribution, Countries, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Institutions, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journalism, Medical, Journals, Latin American, Methods, Mexico, Performance, Periodicals as Topic, Quality, Science, Scientific Output, Scientometric, Value, Visibility, Web of Science

? Reyes, H. (2009), Plagiarism in scientific publications. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **137** (1), 7-9.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Med Chi137, 7.pdf](2009\Rev%20Med%20Chi137,%207.pdf)

Abstract: Similar to what occurs in literature, art and other human endeavours, every scientific report is based in previous work done by others. The new paper should observations or thinking that has been previously proposed or published by others, should be acknowledge properly in the text and in the references. Plagiarism is identified when the authors of a scientific report use ideas or text that belong to others and present them as original, the previous source is concealed or it is referred to in a different context. The authors of a paper that contains plagiarism have the intention to mislead the readers, pretending to be the original authors of an idea that was expressed previously by others, or to be the owners of results shown by them. Plagiarism is a dishonest behaviour and, when discovered, may have dangerous consequences because the editors of the journal may publish a notice of retraction that will be inserted by MEDLINE in both papers; the plagiarized and the plagiarizer, to be noticed by everyone who accesses to either of them in the Internet (Rev Med Chile 2009; 137: 7-9).

Keywords: Ethics, Manuscripts, Plagiarism, Ethics

? Arriola-Quiroz, I. and Portocarrero, S.S. (2010), Depression in medical students: A bibliometric approach. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **138** (3), 388-389.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Med Chi138, 388.pdf](2010\Rev%20Med%20Chi138,%20388.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Distress, Medical

? Reyes, H., Bustos-Gonzalez, A., Andresen, M. and Palma, J. (2013), *Revista Medica de Chile* in the year 2012. *Revista Médica de Chile*, **141** (8), 1049-1056.

Full Text: 2013\Rev Med Chi141, 1049.pdf

Abstract: During the year 2012, 539 manuscripts were submitted to this journal, following an increasing trend in the recent decade. Rejection rate was 33%. This higher number of submissions demanded a larger number and wider scope of external reviews, retarding the editorial process. The mean time lapse from reception to acceptance (or rejection) was 6.3 months (range 2-14) and from acceptance to publication 5.3 months (range 3-7). Research articles were 43.9% of published manuscripts and the remaining articles were Reviews, Special Articles, Case Reports, articles on Medical Ethics, Medical Education, Evidence Based Medicine, Public Health, History of Medicine, Letters to the Editor and others. Thirty seven published manuscripts (14.6%) came from foreign countries and 9 of them were published with full text in English. The 2012 Impact Factor was 0.360, showing little variation from previous years, locating the journal in the upper part of quartil 4 in the ISI-JCR category “Medicine, General and Internal”, while the SCImago Journal & Country Rank locates the Revista in quartil 2 of its category “Medicine (miscellaneous)”. In contrast with the low citation rate, the number of visits to the open access electronic version in www.scielo.cl averages over 3 million visits per year, illustrating that the interest among readers outnumbers the country’s expectable readership. Only 22% of articles declared to have received financial help from entities external to the institution where the work was performed, coming mainly from Chilean Governmental competitive funds. The aim of Revista Medina de Chile is to provide readers and authors a valuable source of information about current relevant topics in general and internal medicine, progress in related specialties and updates in basic sciences, rendering them available to Health professionals in Chile and worldwide, following international standards of ethical and scientific quality in medical publications.

Keywords: Acceptance, Access, Articles, Authors, Chile, Citation, Competitive, Country, Education, Ethical, Ethics, Evidence, General, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Internal Medicine, International, Journal, Journalism, Journals, Medical, Medical Publications, Medicine, Open, Open Access, Periodicals, Progress, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Quality, Recent, Rejection, Rejection Rate, Rendering, Research, Reviews, Sciences, Scientometrics, Scimago, Scope, Source, Standards, Trend, Version, Work, Writing

# Title: Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad

Full Journal Title: Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Michan, L. and Morrone, J.J. (2008), Impact factor for the *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad* at the Science Citation Index in 2007. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, **79** (2), 539-540.

Abstract: The Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad, previously known as Anales del Instituto de Biologia de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, has been incorporated to the Web of Science. Its impact factor for 2007 is 0.327, which results relatively high compared to other Latin American journals publishing articles on biodiversity.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Citation, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Science, Science Citation Index, Web of Science

? Michan, L. (2009), Systematics’ Latin American Journals and institutionalization. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, **80** (1), 105-117.

Abstract: I undertook bibliographic analysis of 11 185 systematic papers from 414 Latin American journals from 1976 to 2006. I present results From journals’ general production, Country of publishing, and disciplines. I identify the most productive journals, their characteristics, development, and details regarding temporal, regional and topical (Cocus and taxa) coverage. Results are discussed in terms of how they contributed to the institutionalization of the field.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Coverage, Development, Field, Journals, Papers, Periodica Database, Publishing, Science Analysis, Taxonomy, Taxonomy, Temporal

# Title: Revista Mexicana de Ingenieria Quimica

Full Journal Title: [Revista Mexicana de Ingeniería Química](http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=1665-2738&lng=es&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1665-2738

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 Mexican scientific publications in the category engineering, chemical from the Web of Science data base (1997-2008). *Revista Mexicana de Ingeniería Química*, **9** (3), 231-240.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Mex Ing Qui9, 231.pdf](2010\Rev%20Mex%20Ing%20Qui9,%20231.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to characterize the area of Engineering, Chemical at Mexico. So, it has been reviewed at the institutional level, through the database Web of Science (WoS), work on Engineering, Chemical conducted by researchers in Mexican institutions and published in international journals with impact factor between 1997 and 2008. It the Latin American context, where work has been published rate 6,183 article or review in 119 journals, and in Mexico were found 1,302 articles in 87 journals published mostly in English (96.08%), but in Spanish (3.69%) and French (0.23%). On the other hand, we have analyzed the Universities and Research Centers from the point of view quantitative and qualitative, through some bibliometric indicators as the Weighted Impact Factor, Relative Impact Factor and the ratio between the number of citations compared to the number of documents. Thus, among the five most productive institutions stressed the Mexican Petroleum Institute by the number of documents and the National Autonomous University of Mexico for the ratio between quotes against documents and for the Weighted Impact Factor.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citations, Context, Database, Engineering Chemical, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Institutions, International, Journals, Mexico, Purpose, Qualitative, Review, Spanish, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Revista Mexicana de Psicologia

Full Journal Title: Revista Mexicana de Psicologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0185-6073

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Breton-Lopez, J. and Buela-Casal, G. (2003), Comparative analysis of clinical psychology journals published in Spanish. *Revista Mexicana de Psicologia*, **20** (1), 141-155.

Abstract: The study compared five clinical psychology journals published in Spanish. Comparison mainly used methodological features. Analyses included: theoretical, descriptive (survey), descriptive (observation), qualitative, experimental, quasi-experimental, single case studies, and ex post facto or instrumental. Analyses revealed few qualitative and descriptive (observational) studies as well as a high proportion of articles related to specific theoretical approaches such as the case of the Argentine Journal of Clinical Psychology and the International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology. Descriptive studies through surveys predominated in Advances in Latin American Clinical Psychology and Clinics & Health. The largest proportion of quasiexperimental trials appeared in the Journal of Psychopathology and Clinical Psychology. Final considerations are proposed regarding methodological applications.

Keywords: Journal-Publishing, Bibliometric Analysis, Spanish, Clinical Psychology, Methods

? Buela-Casal, G., Carretero-Dios, H. and de los Santos-Roig, M. (2003), Bibliometric analysis of Latin-American psychological journals with an impact factor. *Revista Mexicana de Psicologia*, **20** (2), 315-326.

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of two Latin-American psychological journals with an impact factor (Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia and Revista Mexicana de Psicologia) is presented. A descriptive survey is made through the analysis of the total number of articles published during 2001 and 2002. Some of the indexes provided by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), such as total quotations per year, immediate index, impact factor, and weighted impact factor, as well as others proposed by these authors. Also, the average number of authors per article in these journals was analyzed, as well as their productivity throughout the time period comprised. Results show a high similarity between both journals.

Keywords: Weighted Impact Factor, Bibliometric Analysis, Latin-American Psychological Journals, Self-Concept, Old-Age, Reflexivity-Impulsivity, Psychometric Properties, Mexican, Behavior, Children, Health, Consciousness, Personality

? Navarrete-Cortes, J., Quevedo-Blasco, R., Chaichio-Moreno, J.A., Rios, C. and Buela-Casal, G. (2009), Quantitative analysis by country of psychological material published in journals in the Web of Science. *Revista Mexicana de Psicologia*, **26** (2), 131-143.

Full Text: 2009\Rev Mex Psi26, 131.pdf

Abstract: Study aims to establish a map according to scientific production of psychology magazines through article examination of material Published in psychological categories in the Web of Science by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). A total of 470 magazines and 108 741 articles: 103 552 originals, and 5 186 revised, were analyzed using Bibliometric Quantitative Indexes (number of articles, amount of authors, productivity, Interannual Average Variation Rate and Relative Effort Average Index) and socio-economics (number of documents per person/Gross Domestic Product [GDP] of country) Most productive countries in published articles were: USA, England, Canada and Germany. Mexico takes first place for Latin-American Spanish speaking countries. Most productive in articles per author: USA, RUSSIA and England. Worldwide, Europe (55%) and USA (33%) produce 90 percent.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Country Ranking, Criteria, Descriptive Study Through Document Analysis, Germany, Impact Factors, Indicators, Internationality, ISI, Quantitative Bibliometric Indexes, Reflections, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Selection, Spain, Spanish Universities, University Professors, Web of Science

? Quevedo-Blasco, R. (2013), Ibero-American Psychology Journals Indexed in the Journal Citation Reports 2011. *Revista Mexicana de Psicologia*, **30** (1), 1-10.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Mex Psi30, 1.pdf](2013/Rev%20Mex%20Psi30,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The descriptive study analyzed articles and reviews of Ibero-American journals in Psychology in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR), 2011. Analysis of 19 journals through both indicators of Web of Science (WoS): h-Index, g-index (calculated using the information in the WoS), average citations per item, total citations, years indexing the journals, the JCR: Impact Factor (IF) of 2011 with subsequent course, IF the last 5 years, and immediacy index (2011). Number of countries represented by authors and country of origin of the journals were included. The European Journal of Psychology of Education showed the highest h and g indexes. of 36.84% of all Ibero-American journals, the first was the Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia, followed by the Revista Mexicana de Psicologia.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Country, Country of Origin, Course, Data-Base, Doctoral Programs, First, g Index, g-Index, Google Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Immediacy Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indexing, Indicators, Information, International, Internationality Index, JCR, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Origin, Periodical, Publication, Quality Mention, Reviews, Science, Sexual-Behavior, Spanish Public Universities, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Revista Mvz Córdoba

Full Journal Title: [Revista Mvz Cordoba](http://apps.unicordoba.edu.co/revistas/revistamvz/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Carreño, L.M., Poutou-Piñales, R.A., Mattar, S. and Gonzalez, M. (2009), Bibliometric activity indicators for the *Journal Mvz Córdoba* 1994-2008. *Revista Mvz Córdoba*, **14** (1), 1531-1543.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Mvz Cor14, 1531.pdf](2009\Rev%20Mvz%20Cor14,%201531.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To analyze the bibliometric behavior of the journal MVZ-Cordoba and to identify indicators to facilitate decisions that may improve the quality of the publication. Materials and methods. Volumes 1 to 13 consisted of 49.2% original articles, 17.4% thesis abstracts, 17.7% other documents, 8.9% reviews, 4.3% clinical cases, 1.3% opinion articles, 1.0% brief communications and 0.3% institutional articles, for a total of 305 manuscripts by 915 authors citing 4881 references. Indices of collaboration (IC), productivity (IP), Price (IO), aging, insularity (IA) and self-citation (SCR) were calculated; the percentage, distribution and type of articles, the number of authors and the average number of references were also evaluated. Results. The IC, IP, IO, IA and SCR general indices were 3.0, 2.18, 30.3, 7.67 and 8.9% respectively. Burton-Kebler analysis showed an annual aging between 90.5 and 95.1%; loss of currency was 4.93 to 9.52%. Conclusions. The Journal has shown an increasing quality which it is corroborated by its international indexation. In order to maintain increasing quality, the age of the references, the SCR and the IA should be regulated; the Price index and the half life should be increased; bibliometric measurements should be increased in frequency; and monitoring should be established for the bibliometric indexes that are generated through Indexing of the journal MVZ Codoba.

Keywords: Aging, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Colaboration Index, Collaboration, Colombia, Impact Factor, Indicators, Insularity Index, Journal, Limitations, Manuscripts, Price Index, Productivity Index, Publication, Research, Self-Citation

# Title: Revista de Metalurgia

Full Journal Title: Revista de Metalurgia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-8570

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 Spanish scientific publications in the subject Metallurgy & Metallurgical Engineering in Web of Science database (1997-2008). *Revista de Metalurgia*, **46** (6), 555-562.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Met46, 555.pdf](2010\Rev%20Met46,%20555.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Ceramics, Publications, Science, Scientific Publications, Web of Science

# Title: Revista de Neurologia

Full Journal Title: Revista de Neurologia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Neurologia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Neurologia

ISSN: 0210-0010

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Spain

Language: English

Publisher: Revista de Neurologia

Publisher Address: C/O Cesar Viguera, Editor, Apdo 94121, 08080 Barcelona, Spain

Subject Categories:

Clinical Neurology: Impact Factor 0.256, 123/137 (2000)

? Lopez-Cozar, E.D. (1997), Incidence of the standardization of scientific journals in the transferral and evaluation of scientific information. *Revista de Neurologia*, **25** (148), 1942-1946.

Abstract: Introduction and objective. I analyze the repercussions of standardization of scientific publications in general, and of journals in particular, on the processes of scientific information transfer, diffusion and evaluation. Development. Standardization facilitates the work of all agents in the primary (authors, publishers and readers) and secondary communication systems (librarians, information scientifics). Compliance with standards influences the presence of journal in bibliographic databases and de quality of bibliometric studies. Standardization thus has repercussions in the evaluation of science

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Studies, Citation Analysis, Diffusion, Documentation, Errors, Evaluation, Journal, Journals, Library, Periodicals, Publishing, Scientific Information, Scientific Journals, Scientific Publications, Spain, Spanish, Standards

Notes: TTopic

? de Dios, J.G. and Moya, M. (1999), The neuropediatry and the other pediatric subspecialities: Analysis by means of bibliometry. *Revista de Neurologia*, **28** (5), 463-471.

Abstract: Introduction. There is no detailed information on the scientific production in neuropediatrics (NP) in Spain, and we studied this problem by means of a model of bibliometric analysis.

Material and methods. Retrospective study of all the articles published in the main pediatric Spanish journal (An Esp Pediatr) over a 13 years period (1984-96). Quantitative and qualitative bibliometric indicators of the articles over NP were performed.

Results. NP is the subject matter in 7.8% (n = 235) of all the articles published in An Esp Pediatr, the fifth subspeciality in productivity. The main type of articles in NP are Clinical notes (55.3%), double than Originals (29.8%). It is important the absolute productivity of two hospitals (La Paz and Sant Joan de Deu), and the relative productivity of others (Xeral de Galicia, Valdecilla, Ramon y Cajal, etc.). The median of authors (5) and the references (15) per article are similar than other biomedical publications. The essential authorship of the scientific activity in NP fall on hospitals, with poor authorship on University and Health Care Centers. Two unfavorable bibliometric indicators in the articles of NP are: 1. Excessive use of English references (insularity index = 9.54%), and 2. The low statistical accessibility in Original articles (1.81), lower than greater part of the pediatric subspecialities.

Conclusions. NP have a significant quantitative importance in pediatric journals, with some bibliometric indicators that it is suitable to improve: low percentage of Originals with low statistical accessibility, and low insularity index.

Keywords: Bibliometry, Neuropediatrics, Scientific Production, Medical-Scientific Activity, Science-Citation-Index, Life Sciences, Indicators, Biomedicine, Journals, Health, Consumption, Information, Impact

? de Dios, J.G. (2005), Neonatal neurology decision-making starting from systematic reviews of cochrane collaboration. *Revista de Neurologia*, **40** (8), 453-459.

Abstract: Introduction. Cochrane Collaboration (CC) provides growing and readily accessible resource to help that decision-making care is based on detailed, critical, and current reviews of the best available evidence. There are many clinical questions for which there is no good evidence on which to base clinical practice. Aim. To analyse the bibliometric characteristics of the systematic reviews (SR) about neonatal neurology published in Neonatal CC. Materials and methods. Bibliometric analysis of The Cochrane Database Systematic Reviews in Neonatal CC, Issue 1, 2004 (n = 169 SR). The dependent variable registered in each SR was subject area of study (mainly neurology subject area) and the rest of variables were considered independent: authors (number and country), dates (late review and update), characteristics of included clinical trials (number and type), characteristics of the newborns included (number and gestacional age), reviewer’s conclusions and potential conflicts of interest. Results. Neurology was the third most important subject area in Neonatal CC (13 SR), after the subject area of respiratory (73 SR) and gastroenterology-nutrition (26 RS). We identified three selective clusters of secondary investigation in neonatal neurology SR: intraventricular haemorrhage (4 SR), perinatal asphyxia (4 SR) and opiate withdrawal syndrome (2 SR). The number of clinical trials (median 4), patients (median 193), update (46%), sufficient conclusion (54%) and potential conflicts of interest (8%) in each SR is similar to the rest of SR in Neonatal CC; the only difference we found is less preterm infants (15%) in this SR. All the SR are about interventions for the treatment or prevention of diseases, and we don’t found any review about diagnostic tests. Conclusions. At the moment, the neonatal neurology SR published in Neonatal CC are infrequent and almost half of them the reviewer’s conclusions are insufficient for inferring probable effects in clinical practice. Many therapies in neonatal neurology persist without supportive evidence, and some common therapies may actually be harmful, and these are the conclusions found in SR about intraventricular haemorrhage. We detected no SR about important neuropediatric themes in neonatal period: hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, periventricular leukomalacia, neonatal seizures, hypotonia, etc.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Evidence-Based Decision-Making, Evidence-Based Medicine, Evidence-Based Medicine, Future, Neonatal Neurology, Systematic Reviews

? de Dios, J.G. and Balaguer-Santamaria, J.A. (2006), What can we expect of collaborative review groups of Cochrane Collaboration in neuropaediatrics? *Revista de Neurologia*, **43** (10), 589-597.

Full Text: 2006\Rev Neu43, 589.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. Cochrane Collaboration (CC) contains detailed, critical and up-to-date systematic reviews (SR) of the best scientific evidence available. Aim. To analyse the bibliometric characteristics of the SR related to paediatric neurology published in the 50 Collaborative Review Groups (CRG) of the CC. Materials and methods. Bibliometric analysis of the Database of Systematic Reviews in Cochrane Library, Issue 2, 2005 (n = 2.231 SR). The variables recorded were: number of SR and protocols in any CRG, authors and clusters of secondary research, dates (late review and update), type of study, critical review of the SR and conclusions. Results. Nine published SR about neuropaediatrics: the Epilepsy Group (24 SR), The Neuromuscular Disease Group (16), The Neonatal Group (16), The Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems Group (10), The Pain, Palliative Care and Supportive Care Group (4), The Movement Disorders Group (3), The Injuries Group (3), The Infections Disease Group (3) and the Acute Respiratory Infections Group (2). The three main thematic areas were treatment of epilepsy (pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic), neonatal neurology (mainly intraventricular haemorrhage and perinatal asphyxia) and miscellanea (autism spectrum disorder headache, cerebral palsy, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Bell’s palsy and bacterial meningitis). All the SR were about treatment interventions. Conclusions. Paediatric neurology SR are infrequent (3.6% of the 2.231 SR published in CC), and helps an evidence-based decision-making in a few areas: pharmacologic treatment of epilepsy, management of intraventricular haemorrhage of preterm infants and bacterial meningitis. Many therapies in paediatric neurology persist with no supporting evidence, and we detected no SR about important neurological issues in childhood as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, mental retardation and hypotonia.

Keywords: Analysis, Andalusia-Epilepsy, Autism, Autistic Spectrum Disorders, Bibliometric, Cerebral Palsy, Characteristics, Childhood, Clinical Trials, Clusters, Cochrane Collaboration, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Diagnostic-Tests, Disorders, Epilepsy, Epilepsy-Society Guide, Evidence-Based Decision-Making, Evidence-Based Medicine, Groups, Headache, Hyperactivity, Infants, Interventions, Management, Mental, Mental Retardation, Methods, Neurology, Paediatric Neurology, Paper-Based Journals, Partial Seizures, Refractory Epilepsy, Research, Retardation, Review, Reviews, Systematic Reviews, Systematic Reviews, Therapy 2005, Treatment

? de Dios, J.G., Sempere, A.P. and Aleixandre-Benavent, R. (2007), Biomedical publications in Spain on debate (I): State of neurological journals. *Revista de Neurologia*, **44** (1), 32-42.

Abstract: Introduction. Bibliometric studies belong to the so-called ‘social studies of science’, and science policy constitutes one of its main applied fields, providing objective and useful tools for evaluating the results of scientific activity. Neurological sciences are very important in the bibliometric map of Spain about biomedicine and health sciences, from a quantitative (second thematic area in productivity, only after biology-biochemical) and a qualitative (high health costs and morbimortality) point of view. Development. In Spain we can found about 360 biomedical journals, 18 of them related to the area of neurological sciences. In 2005, only 17 biomedical Spanish journals were in the Science Citation Index database, three of them in the field of neurosciences: Neurologia (impact factor: 0.57), Revista de Neurologia (0.39) and Neurocirugia (0.23), and these journals have also very good Latindex criteria about formal aspects. But it is important to mention that the impact factor specifically measures visibility and diffusion of the works published by these journals rather than their scientific quality. We search the answer to some questions about the present and future of biomedical journals in general and neurological journals in particular: paper or electronic publication? free access or open access?, scientific journal or scientific article?, English or Spanish publication? Conclusions. The Acuerdo de Buenos Aires is an initiative to promote scientific neurological papers of high quality in Spanish. The current status of neurological journals in the bibliometric context of our country is good and open to the advantages of electronic and free access.

Keywords: Access, Activity, Anales-Espanoles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Journals, Biomedicine, Cochrane Collaboration, Costs, Current, Decision-Making, Diffusion, English, General, Health, Health Costs, Health Sciences, Health-Sciences, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journals, Neurological Sciences, Paper, Pediatric Subspecialities, Policy, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Qualitative, Quality, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Policy, Science-Citation-Index, Science-Policy, Sciences, Social, Spain, Spanish Scientific Production, Systematic Reviews, Tools, Visibility

? Vilalta-Franch, J., Garre-Olmo, J., Lopez-PoUSA, S., Coll-De Tuero, G. and Monserrat-Vila, S. (2007), Telemedicine and dementia: A need for the 21st century. *Revista de Neurologia*, **44** (9), 556-561.

Full Text: 2007\Rev Neu44, 556.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. The ongoing process of information and communication technologies in health services implies a change in the conception, organization and management of these services. Telemedicine is a working method that allows health professionals to explore and/or treat a patient from an off-site location. In this review we provide a historical background on telemedicine, the evolution of its bibliornetric impact, and its application for people with dementia. Development. Telemedicine’s applications have been developed in order to provide greater availability and easier access to healthcare to underserved people. The bibliometric.study of telemedicine literature shows an increase in the number of bibliographic references related to telemedicine since 1995. During the last,few years in Spain the research and development of telemedicine programs have increased significantly and at present there are telemedicine programs in all regions of the country. Although some of the needs of the patients with dementia may be unsuitable for communication and information technologies, their application could offer an added value to health services. This technology does not attempt to replace face-to face medical consultations but rather to prevent some difftculties this kind of patients can present and improve their quality of life. Conclusions. Dementia could be an appropriate field in order to implement some telemedicine programs that may improve patient medical care, and reduce medical and management expenses for social and healthcare services.

Keywords: Access, Access To Healthcare, Accuracy, Alzheimer Disease, Application, Availability, Care, Change, Communication, Conception, Country, Dementia, Depression, Developed, Development, Diagnosis, Disability, Evolution, Experience, Field, Health, Health Professionals, Health Services, Healthcare, Impact, Information, Information and Communication, Information and Communication Technology, Intervention, Life, Literature, Location, Management, Medical, Medical Care, Needs, Organization, Patients, Primary-Care, Process, Professionals, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Life, References, Regions, Remote Consultation, Research, Research and Development, Review, Services, Social, Spain, System, Technologies, Technology, Telehealth, Telemedicine, Value

? eixandre-Benavent, R., onso-Arroyo, A., Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., de Dios, J.G., Sempere, A.P. and Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. (2007), Gender analysis of papers published in Revista de Neurologia (2002-2006). *Revista de Neurologia*, **45** (3), 137-143.

Abstract: Introduction. There is an ongoing interest in the society in promoting gender equality and in women integration in research activities. The purpose of this work is to identify from a gender perspective the bibliometric characteristics of articles published in Revista de Neurologia journal during the 2002-2006 period. Materials and methods. Records were obtained from Science Citation Index database of ISI-Thomson platform. The,following indicators were determined, disaggregated by gender: year of publication, type of document, number and order of signatures, number of collaborators, signature, papers index and in the institutional and geographical level. Results. 4527 authors were identified, 2614 (57.74%) men and 1913 (42.,26%) women. The highest women’s participation took place in original articles (39.01% of signatures). 44.5% of authors with one published article were women, while ‘big women producers’ (those with more than 9 articles) only were 16.67%. A greater productivity in men and a greater rate of collaboration in women has been detected. Conclusions. Scientific activity studies disaggregated by gender give an essential information in order to establish the basis of a scientific policy for promoting the woman as researcher. The evolution in the number of female authors in Revista de Neurologia journal does not present an aiming growth to reach the parity in the next years. A low presence of women in positions of high productivity has been detected, whose causes should be identified.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical Publications, Citation, Citation Index, Collaboration, Database, Discrimination, Evolution, Gender, Gender Analysis, Growth, Impact Factor, Indicators, Integration, Journal, Journals, Medicine, Methods, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Research, Revista De Neurologia, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Journals, Scientific Policy, Scientists, Spain, Women

? Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., onso-Arroyo, A., de Dios, J.G., Sempere, A.P., Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. and eixandre-Benavent, R. (2008), Coauthorship networks and institutional collaboration in Revista de Neurologia. *Revista de Neurologia*, **46** (11), 642-651.

Abstract: Introduction. Scientific cooperation is essential for the advance of science. Bibliometrics and social network analysis offer evaluation indicates to analyse collaboration in scientific papers. The aim of this study is to characterize scientific collaboration patterns in Revista de Neurologia between 2002 and 2006. Materials and methods. Coauthorships and institutional relationships of papers published in Revista de Neurologia have been identified. Collaboration Index, the most productive author’s and institutional collaboration patterns and the types of institutional collaboration patterns and the types of institutional collaborations have been quantified. Also, it has been constructed the coauthorship networks and the institutional collaboration network. Networks have been identified and represented using Access and Pajek software tools. Results. The Collaboration Index was 4.01, 56.54% of papers involved institutional collaboration. The collaboration between institutions of the same country prevails (52.7%), followed by collaborations between departments, services or units of the same institution (40.47%) and international collaboration (6.83%). 45 coauthorship networks involving 149 investigators with a high intensity of collaboration and a large institutional network involved 80 centres were observed. Conclusions. Revista de Neurologia covers scientific production of a high number of research groups. It has been observed a positive evolution in the collaborative patterns over the time. Nevertheless, it is essential to encourage inter-regional and international collaboration patterns over the time. Nevertheless, it is essential to encourage inter-regional and international collaboration.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Publications, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Networks, Collaboration, Evaluation, Evolution, Institutional Collaboration, International Collaboration, Journals, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Papers, Research, Revista De Neurologia, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Production, Social Network Analysis, Software, Spain, Tools

? Dorta-Contreras, A.J., Arencibia-Jorge, R., Martí-Lahera, Y. and Araujo-Ruiz, J.A. (2008), Productivity and visibility of Cuban neuroscientists: Bibliometric study of the period 2001-2005. *Revista de Neurologia*, **47** (7), 355-360.

Full Text: [2008\Rev Neu47, 355.pdf](2008\Rev%20Neu47,%20355.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. Neurosciences hate an important place inside the scientific development of Ibero American countries, and particularly in Cuba. The objective of the current work is to analyze the productivity and visibility of Cuban neuroscientists ill the period 2001-2005, and the value of h Index as evaluation tool. Materials and methods. Web of Science and Scopus were the databases used as information sources. The 24 Cuban neuroscientists in Web of Science were identified, and their scientific production in Scopus (vas retrieved. For each author; in each database, the following indicators were calculated: total number of published authors, total number of cited articles, proportion of cited articles, total number of citations received, average of citations received by article, and H Index. Results. Some variations in the calculated indicators were observed in Scopus with respect to Web of Science. The wide coverage of this database exerted influence oil the increment of. scientist’s productivity, as well as oil the increment of H Index values. Conclusions. The possible incorporation of citation analysis, as well as other indicators derived, hi the processes of evaluation card analysis of the scientific activity was considered, in order to evaluate the advances in the Neurosciences field. [REV NEUROL 2008: 47: 355-60].

Keywords: Advances, American, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Coverage, Cuba, Database, Databases, Development, Evaluation, Field, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Incorporation, Index, Indicators, Influence, Information, Journals, Methods, Neurosciences, Production, Productivity, Revista-de-Neurologia, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Scientific-Research, Scopus, Sources, Spain, Successive h-Indexes, Tool, Value, Values, Visibility, Web, Web of Science, Work

Notes: JJournal

? de Dios, J.G., Valderrama-Zurian, J.C., Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., Sempere, A.P., Bolanos-Pizarro, M. and Aleixandre-Benavent, R. (2009), Approximation to the impact of Biomedical Journals in Neurological Sciences: Study of bibliometric indicators in the Journal Citation Reports-Science Citation Index 2006. *Revista de Neurologia*, **48** (3), 117-128.

Full Text: 2009\Rev Neu48, 117.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. Neurological sciences form a multidisciplinary field that produces a wide range of scientific journals. The aim of this study was to perform a scientometric analysis of neurological science journals in the 2006 Journal Citation Reports-Science Citation Index (JCR-SCI) edition. Materials and methods. We stud), The three areas dedicated to neurological sciences (Neurosciences, Clinical Neurology and Neuroimaging) in the 2006 JCR-SCI edition. Bibliometric indicators used are: journals, articles, citations, impact factor (IF), immediacy index, half life and journals with the greatest IF in each speciality. We also perform a special analysis of Spanish neurological journals in JCR-SCI. Results. In the area of Neurosciences we find a total of 200 journals, 27,157 articles, 1,109,784 citations and an average IF of 2,446, the greatest IF belonging to Annu Rev Neurosci (28,533) and Nat Rev Neurosci (23,054); Spanish journals: Neurocirugia and Acta Esp Psiquiatr The area of Clinical Neurology contains 147 journals, 18,114 articles, 540,364 citations and an average IF of 1,848, the greatest IF belonging to Lancet Neurol (9,479) and Ann Neurol (8,051); Spanish journals: Neurologia and Rev Neurol. The area of Neuroimaging contains 13 journals, 1,747 articles, 49,210 citations and an average IF of 1,298, the greatest IF belonging to Neuroimage (5,559) and Hum Brain Mapp (4,888). Conclusions. We found out a broad representation of neurological journals front the 6,166 journals included in the 2006 JCR-SCI edition. Bibliometric characteristics differ in accordance to the clinical (Clinical Neurology) or experimental (Neurosciences) nature of the area. Even though bibliometric indicators for the four Spanish neurological journals have gradually improve over the previous 5 years, they are still proportionally ranked low in JCR-SCI. Due to significant limitations observed in the IF, we suggest conducting its analysis from a multidimensional bibliometric perspective, and always within its contextual research area. [REV NEUROL 2009; 48: 117-28].

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Journals, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Experimental, Field, Half-Life, Health-Sciences, Immediacy Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Journals, Life, Map, Methods, Multidimensional, Multidisciplinary, Neurological, Neurological Sciences, Neurology, Neurosciences, Quality, Representation, Research, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Spain, Spanish, Spanish Journals, Spanish Scientific Production

? Inigo, J. and Iriarte, J. (2011), Evolution of the literature on clinical neurology in Spain, France, Italy and Germany over the period 2000-2009. *Revista de Neurologia*, **53** (10), 591-599.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Neu53, 591.pdf](2011\Rev%20Neu53,%20591.pdf)

Abstract: Aim. This study analyzes the productivity and visibility of Spanish publications in the area of clinical neurology in the period 2000-2009 and compared with those for Italy, France and Germany. Materials and methods. We used the database Web of Science. The analysis (annual and in five-year) was restricted to the citable documents (original articles, reviews and proceedings papers). Bibliometric indicators used were the number of publications, citations received by publications and Hirsch’s h-Index. We also assessed the slope of the annual growth rate (b), The number of publications by language and the international collaboration. Results. In the period 2000-2009 there were 46,114 publications in neurology clinic of which 6,998 were Spanish publications (h = 75), 11,629 in Italy (h = 101), French 9,745 (h = 102) and 20,143 in Germany (h = 124). The rate of increase in the total number of publications in Spain (b = 15) was lower than that observed in Italy (b = 65), Germany (b = 61) or France (b = 34). In the case of publications in English, the growth rate was higher for Spain (b = 37) than for France (b = 36) but lower than for Germany (b = 54) and Italy (b = 65). Conclusions. Although the total number of publications and the observed increase are lower in Spain compared to Italy, France or Germany, the Spanish publications in Clinical Neurology shows good trend indicators with regard to publications in English and international collaboration. This improvement was associated with greater visibility as showed by the five-year analysis of citations received by Spanish publications.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Biomedical Publications, Citations, Collaboration, Comparison Between Countries, English, Evolution, France, French, Germany, Growth, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch’s h Index, Hirschs h-Index, Impact Factor, International Collaboration, Italy, Journals, Literature, Papers, Productivity, Publications, Publications in Neurology, Quality, Science, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Publication, Spain, Trend, Visibility, Web, Web of Science

? de Dios, J.G., Alonso-Arroyo, A., Sempere, A.P., Castello-Cogollos, L., Bolanos-Pizarro, M., Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. and Aleixandre-Benavent, R. (2013), Productivity and impact of Spanish research into multiple sclerosis (1996-2010). *Revista de Neurologia*, **56** (8), 409-419.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Neu56, 409.pdf](2013/Rev%20Neu56,%20409.pdf)

Abstract: Productivity and impact of Spanish research into multiple sclerosis (1996-2010) Aims. To quantify by means of bibliometric indicators the scientific productivity of Spanish researchers and institutions that publish on multiple sclerosis in national and international journals during the period 1996-2010, and to determine their impact. Materials and methods. Papers under study were obtained from Web of Science and Scopus international databases, as well as IBECS and IME national databases, applying specific search profiles in each. Results. 1613 articles were published in 460 journals, of which 71 were Spanish and 389 non Spanish, being the most productive Revista de Neurologic, (n = 204), Multiple Sclerosis (n = 102) and Neurology (n = 97). The articles have been published mostly in English (71.92%) and Spanish (27.40%), participating 4728 authors from 1224 different institutions. The 67.08% of the papers have been cited at least once, but 32.92% have not received citations. The mean number of citations per paper was 12.47 +/- 28.42. The most cited journals have been Neurology (n = 1821), followed by Multiple Sclerosis (n = 1124) and Journal of Neuroimmunology (n = 890). Conclusions. The number of papers has increased steadily from 1996 to 2010, confirming the consolidation and growth of Spanish research in multiple sclerosis, whose results are published in a Revista de Neurologic and Multiple Sclerosis. We emphasize the growing internationalization of the Spanish research on the disease, but it is worrying that a third of the papers has not been cited.

Keywords: 27th Congress, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Biomedical Publications, Citations, Collaboration, Databases, Disease, European Committee, Growth, Ime, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, International, Internationalization, Journal, Journals, Materials, Methods, Multiple Sclerosis, Neurological Journals, Papers, Productivity, Profiles, Rare Diseases, Research, Results, Science, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Journals, Scientific Productivity, Scopus, Spain, Web of Science

? Fernandez-Fernandez, E.M., Pardo-De la Vega, R., Amigo-Bello, C. and Solis-Sanchez, G. (2013), Comparison of bibliometric indicators for neuropaediatrics in *Revista de Neurologia* and *Anales de Pediatria* over one decade. *Revista de Neurologia*, **57** (1), 9-16.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Neu57, 9.pdf](2013/Rev%20Neu57,%209.pdf)

Abstract: Aim. Bibliometric analysis of neuropaediatrics articles published in Revista de Neurologia and Anales de Pediatria between 2000 and 2009. Materials and methods. We selected neuropaediatrics articles published in two journal during the last decade (n =1,085). We investigated authorship, topic and bibliography, to calculate indices of isolation, Price, collaboration, productivity, transience and self-citations. Analyze citations received by Web of Knowledge (WOK): articles cited, sometimes cited and h-Index. Results. 1,085 articles were analyzed, 255 published in Anales de Pediatria (9.4% of the total in that period) and 830 in Revista de Neurologia (21.7% total). The collaboration index was 4.3. The 89.7% of the authors were medical care (96% hospital staff, 0,8% of primary care staff and 2.9% of both). The 11.9% of the articles were collaborative between regions and the 26% came from foreign centers. The originals were 29.8% (80.8% descriptive observational studies, analytical 18.3% and 0.8% clinical trials). The most frequent topics were paroxysmal disorders (15.9%) and developmental, learning and behavioral disorders (15%). The average number of citations per article was 27.6, with an isolation rate of 13.4% and a Price index of 41.7%. The profile of the articles published in both journals is different, finding significant differences in almost all parameters analyzed. According WOK, the 255 items of Anales de Pediatria have received 40 citations and h-Index of 3 and the 830 Revista de Neurologia 2,234 citations with h-Index of 13. Conclusions. There are differences in the pediatric neurology publications between the two magazines with more international projection of Revista de Neurologia.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Care, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Collaboration, Comparison, h Index, h-Index, Hospital, Index, Indicators, Indices, International, International Projection, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Learning, Materials, Medical, Medical Care, Methods, Neurology, Observational, Observational Studies, Pediatric, Primary, Primary Care, Productivity, Projection, Publications, Results, Revista De Neurologia, Self-Citations, Topic, Web of Knowledge

# Title: Revista de Nutrição-Brazilian Journal of Nutrition

Full Journal Title: [Revista de Nutricao-Brazilian Journal of Nutrition](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=1415-5273&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor, /

? Tomas-Castera, V., Sanz-Valero, J. and Wanden-Berghe, C. (2010), Bibliometric study of the scientific production of the *Revista de Nutricao* through the SciELO network (2001 to 2007). *Revista de Nutrição-Brazilian Journal of Nutrition*, **23** (5), 791-799.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Nut-Bra J Nut23, 791.pdf](2010\Rev%20Nut-Bra%20J%20Nut23,%20791.pdf)

Abstract: Objetive This study made a bibliometric analysis of the scientific production and information production and consumption of the Revista de Nutricao as a scientific journal in the field of the health sciences, between 2001 and 2007. Methods This is a descriptive, cross-sectional study on the scientific activity and information production published by the Revista de Nutricao, through the SciELO network in the abovementioned period. Results The journal published a total of 368 papers, of which 241 (65.49%) were original articles, and the productivity index was 2.38. Eighty-five institutions were represented by these papers. The main language is Portuguese, with 349 articles (94.84%). There were 1574 keywords, of which 1135 (72.11%) corresponded to DeCS or MeSH descriptors, and 102 articles (27.72%) with all keywords being equivalent to descriptors. Study of the keywords revealed a clear community trend. The median obsolescence of the references cited by Revista de Nutricao is 11 and the Price Index is 11.69%. The percentage of self-citations is 2.08. Conclusion In general, the Revista de Nutricao is a publication of international level that remains within the bibliometric indicators of the health sciences journals published in Latin American countries. The journal has an excellent equivalence between keywords and health sciences descriptors (DeCS). The obsolescence of its references was somewhat high but this changed in 2006 and 2007, the last years covered by this study.

Keywords: Acess To Information, Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Community, Consumption, Field, General, Health, Health Sciences, Hospitalaria, Index, Indicators, Information, Institutions, International, Journal, Journal Article, Journals, Medical Subject Headings, Network, Obsolescence, Papers, Period 2001-2005, Productivity, Publication, References, Scielo, Sciences, Scientific Journal, Scientific Production, Self-Citations, Trend

? Bezerra, I.N., Monteiro, L.S., Araujo, M.C., Pereira, R.A., Yokoo, E.M. and Sichieri, R. (2012), Procedures for estimating the weight and volume of selected foods reported in cooking units by the National Dietary Survey of 2008-2009. *Revista de Nutricao-Brazilian Journal of Nutrition*, **25** (5), 645-655.

Full Text: [2012\Rev Nut-Bra J Nut25, 645.pdf](2012/Rev%20Nut-Bra%20J%20Nut25,%20645.pdf)

Abstract: Objective The present study described the methods used for estimating the weight and volume of the most consumed foods in Brazil reported in cooking units and presented suggestions that improve the assessment of food consumption reported in dietary surveys in Brazil. Methods Data from the National Dietary Survey of 2008-2009 were used for describing the rates of measurements reported for the five most commonly consumed items in Brazil (rice, beans, coffee, bread and beef steak), illustrating the construction of the database used in National Dietary Survey and discussing the main difficulties found in the process. Results Around 11,800 units of measurement associated with approximately 2,000 foods/preparations were cited. The serving spoon was the most cited measure for rice (57%); ladle for beans (80%); coffee cup for coffee (36%); unit for bread (88%), and unit for beef steak (54%). Misleading and incompatible measurements and those that can hardly be estimated were cited and a standard unit of measurement was used for estimating the amount consumed in these situations. Conclusion Procedures were used for minimizing measurement errors when estimating quantities of foods consumed reported by the National Dietary Survey. Efforts to improve the quantification of food intake in national surveys are justified since the standardization of the measures reported in dietary surveys enables national and international comparisons and helps to develop recommendations and guidelines on food and nutrition.

Keywords: Assessment, Brazil, Construction, Consumption, Data Collection, Database, Diet Records, Errors, Food, Food Consumption, Guidelines, International, Measure, Measurement, Methods, Nutrition, Quantification, Rates, Recommendations, Rice, Standard, Standardization, Surveys, Volume

# Title: Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica-Pan American Journal of Public Health

Full Journal Title: [Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica](http://www.scielosp.org/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=1020-4989&lng=en&nrm=iso)-Pan American Journal of Public Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1020-4989

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor, /

Notes: TTopic

? Macias-Chapula, C.A. (2005), Toward a model of communications in public health in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública*, **18** (6), 427-438.

Full Text: [2005\Rev Pan Sal Pub18, 427.pdf](2005\Rev%20Pan%20Sal%20Pub18,%20427.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. So far, there have been no bibliometric or scientometric studies that make it possible to examine, with quantitative, retrospective, and comprehensive criteria, the scientific output on public health in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Further, the weakness of the existing information systems makes it impossible to examine the relevance, quality, and impact of this scientific output, with a view to evaluating it in terms of societal needs and existing patterns of scientific communication. This article presents the results of a bibliographic analysis of the scientific output in the area of public health in Latin America and the Caribbean. The ultimate goal of the analysis is to build a model of scientific communication in this field, to help researchers, managers, and others working in the area of public health to make decisions and choose actions to take. Methods. We conducted a literature review in order to identify the distribution of publications on public health that were produced by LAC researchers and published in each of the LAC countries from 1980 through 2002. The review used the Literatura Latino-Americana e do Caribe em Saude Publica (LILACS-SP) (Latin American and Caribbean Literature on Public Health) bibliographic database. That database is operated by the Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information (BIREME), which is in Sao Paulo, Brazil. We processed the LILACS-SP data using two software packages, Microsoft Excel and Bibexcel, to obtain indicators of the scientific output, the type of document, the language, the number of authors for each publication, the thematic content, and the participating institutions. For the 1980-2002 period, there were 97 605 publications registered, from a total of 37 LAC countries. Results. For the analysis presented in this article, we limited the sample to the 8 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that had at least 3 000 documents each registered in the LILACS-SP database over the 1980-2002 study period. In descending order of the number of publications registered, the 8 nations were: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela. Those 8 countries were responsible for 83 054 publications (85.10% of the total of 97 605 registered documents produced by the 37 LAC countries). of those 83 054 publications from the 8 countries, 56 253 of them (67.73%) were articles published in scientific journals and 24 488 were monographs (29.48%). The proportion of works produced by two or more coauthors was relatively high (56.48%). The 56 253 articles appeared in a total of 929 different journals. of the 929 journals, 91 of them published at least 150 articles over the study period. In descending order, LAC journals with the largest number of articles on public health were: *Revista de Saúde Pública* (Brazil); Cadernos de Saude Publica (Brazil); Revista Medica de Chile; Archivos Latinoamericanos de Nutricion (Venezuela); and Salud Publica de Mexico. The 91 journals that published at least 150 articles represented 29 different specialties. The most common of the specialties for the 91 journals were general medicine (18 journals) and pediatrics (10 journals). In descending order, the populations that the publications dealt with primarily were human beings in general, females, males, and adults; and, in descending order, a relatively small number of publications dealt with pregnant women and middle-aged or elderly persons. The topics most often covered in the publications were risk factors, health policy, and primary health care, as well as family doctors in the case of Cuba. Conclusions. This research produced a preliminary model of communications in public health in LAC countries that will hopefully help lay the groundwork for further research to develop a model of scientific communication in LAC nations.

Keywords: Adults, AIDS Literature, Analysis, Argentina, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Cancer, Caribbean, Caribbean Region, Chile, China, Colombia, Communication, Distribution, Elderly, Elderly Persons, Family, Field, General, Goal, Health, Health Care, Health Policy, Human, Impact, India, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Language, Latin America, Literature Review, Mexico, Model, Output, Pediatrics, Periodicals, Policy, Pregnant, Primary Health Care, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Quality, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Scientific Communication, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Software, Subject Content, Venezuela, Women

? Carrasco-Portino, M., Vives-Cases, C., Gil-Gonzalez, D. and varez-Dardet, C. (2007), What do we know about men who abuse their female partner? A systematic review. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública*, **22** (1), 55-63.

Full Text: 2007\Rev Pan Sal Pub22, 55.pdf

Abstract: Objectives. To analyze articles published in scientific journals from 2000 to 2005 that specifically focus on men who abuse their female partner, and to identify characteristics that the quantitative empirical studies have in common. Methods. A systematic review of articles published from January 2000 to June 2005 on the topic of men who abuse their female partner was conducted by searching the following databases: EconLit, EMBASE, Eric, Francis, Indice MEdico Espanol, ISI Web of Knowledge (Web of Science and Current Contents), MEDLINE, Psicodoc, PsycInfo, and Sociological Abstracts. Results. of the 944 studies identified, victim-specific articles were eliminated, and 61 (6.5%) were analyzed. of these, violence-related journals had published 34 (55.7%); medical sciences journals had published only 4 (6.6%). North American institutions had published 47 of the 61 articles (77.0%), most of which were from the United States of America (70.5%), and only 1 article (1.6%) came from Latin America (Puerto Rico). of the 29 articles that employed quantitative analysis, 19 (65.5%) examined the etiology of and risk factors related to domestic violence, and 10 (34.5%) focused on interventions geared toward the aggressor. Conclusions. Few scientific studies were found that tackled the causes of violence against the female partner, and those that did used epidemiological methods that fell short of quantifying the causes of partner violence. Studies that approach the issue from a curative angle do not provide enough evidence on the effectiveness of programs aimed at abusers. No articles were found in public health journals. The absence of scientific literature on this topic could be impeding informed policy-making and hindering efforts to put more effective intervention programs in place.

Keywords: Alcohol, Analysis, Battered Women, Batterer Intervention Programs, Completion, Consequences, Databases, Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence, Effectiveness, Etiology, Intervention, Interventions, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Latin America, Literature, Medical, Men, Methods, Perpetrators, Policy Making, Public Health, Puerto Rico, Quantitative, Review, Review Literature, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Sciences, Select Group, Spouse Abuse, Systematic, Systematic Review, Typologies, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science, Women, Work

Notes: CCountry

? Ortiz, A.P., Calo, W.A., Suárez-Balseiro, C., Maura-Sardo, M. and Suárez, E. (2009), Bibliometric assessment of cancer research in Puerto Rico, 1903-2005. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública*, **25** (4), 353-361.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Pan Sal Pub25, 353.pdf](2009\Rev%20Pan%20Sal%20Pub25,%20353.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. The analysis of scientific production in Puerto Rico is largely unexplored. The main aim of this study is to present the characteristics and trends of cancer publications in Puerto Rico’s biomedical journals and their relationship with the island’s cancer mortality. Methods. A PubMed and a hard-copy search were performed to retrieve cancer-related articles published in the Puerto Rico Health Sciences Journal and the Boletin de la Asociacion Medica de Puerto Rico from 1903 to 2005. Bibliometric indicators studied included the number of authors and references by article, first author’s institutional affiliation and country, document type, and language. The study type and tumor classification were also recorded. Cancer proportional mortality (M%) in Puerto Rico and the proportion of cancer-related articles (P%) published were also evaluated. The annual percent change (APC) was estimated to assess trends. Results. A total of 369 articles were retrieved. The institutions with the majority of publications were universities (39.6%), English was the predominant publication language (72.1%), and the principal document type was original papers (69.6%). Epidemiologic studies were the dominant study type (62.1%), and the most studied cancers were digestive (15.4%) and gynecologic (9.6%). Although the P% has increased since 1913 (APC = 1.2%), The M% increased at a faster pace (APC = 2.7%). Conclusions. Although a growth in the number of cancer publications is observed in these journals, it does not parallel the increase in proportional mortality. A better understanding of the cancer publications in Puerto Rico is essential to establish priorities, define future areas of research, and develop cancer control strategies.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Cancer, Citation Analysis, Collaboration, Disparities, European-Union, Health, Indicators, International Scientific Cooperation, Journals, Medical-Research, Mortality, Policy, Productivity, Publications, Puerto Rico, Research, Sciences, Scientific Production, Trends

? Sisa, I., Espinel, M., Fornasini, M. and Mantilla, G. (2011), Scientific output in the health sciences in Ecuador. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica-Pan American Journal of Public Health*, **30** (4), 388-392.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Pan Sal Pub30, 388.pdf](2011\Rev%20Pan%20Sal%20Pub30,%20388.pdf)

Abstract: This cross-sectional study describes the characteristics and trends of health sciences-related studies published in Ecuador from 1999-2009. Its objective is to contribute to the design and implementation of a research and development policy whose work is centered on the country’s health priorities. Bibliometric indicators of production applied to publications in health sciences in Ecuador were used for the analysis. The publications were from the LILACS and MEDLINE databases. It was found that 625 articles were published from 1999-2009, primarily in the clinical-surgical areas (60%), followed by epidemiology (17.4%), basic sciences (14.1%), and health systems (8.5%). Only 4.3% and 7.2% of the production in this period was related to the primary causes of morbidity and mortality, respectively. It was found that private institutions generated more health research than public institutions, and hospitals (public, private, and mixed) produced a higher percentage than universities. The analysis showed that there was limited scientific production in health sciences in Ecuador during the study period, with a slight increase in the last two years that may be due in part to greater investment in research and development by the National Secretariat of Science and Technology (SENACYT). Investment increased from 0.20% to 0.44% of gross domestic product between 2006 and 2009.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Research, Cross-Sectional Study, Databases, Design, Development, Ecuador, Epidemiology, Health, Health Priorities, Health Sciences, Health Systems, Hospitals, Indicators, Institutions, Latin-America, MEDLINE, Morbidity, Mortality, Policy, Primary, Priorities, Publications, Research, Research and Development, Science, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Technology, Trends, Universities

? Vagenas, P., Lama, J.R., Ludford, K.T., Gonzales, P., Sanchez, J. and Altice, F.L. (2013), A systematic review of alcohol use and sexual risk-taking in Latin America. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica-Pan American Journal of Public Health*, **34** (4), 267-274.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Pan Sal Pub34, 267.pdf](2013/Rev%20Pan%20Sal%20Pub34,%20267.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To provide an account of published literature on the association between alcohol use and sexual risk-taking, focusing on Latin America. Methods. A search of MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, LILACS, and Cochrane data-bases identified 561 unique articles. After excluding those that were not directly relevant, 30 studies were retained for review. Results. Twenty-seven studies showed direct or indirect associations between alcohol abuse and unprotected/risky sex. Three studies, however, showed no association between these variables, suggesting that the public health message of safer sex may have been effective. Conclusions. Further research is needed to identify factors and behaviors that could be modified to reduce the association between alcohol use disorders and risky sexual behavior.

Keywords: Abuse, Adolescents, Aid, Aids, Alcohol, Alcohol Use, Alcohol-Related Disorders, Alcoholic Intoxication, Alcoholism, Association, Behavior, Brazil, Consumption, CT, Databases, DC, Drug-Use, Environmental, Health, High-School-Students, HIV, Latin America, Lima, Literature, Medline, Methods, Modified, Occupational Health, Organization, P, Peru, Public, Public Health, Research, Results, Review, Science, Sex, Sexual Behavior, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, South America, Systematic Review, Unsafe Sex, Usa, Washington, Web of Science, Workers, Young-Adults

? Sanz-Valero, J., Castera, V.T. and Wanden-Berghe, C. (2014), Bibliometric study of scientific output published by the *Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica*/*Pan American Journal of Public Health* from 1997-2012. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica-Pan American Journal of Public Health*, **35** (2), 81-88.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Pan Sal Pub35, 81.pdf](2014/Rev%20Pan%20Sal%20Pub35,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To characterize the scientific output of the Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health (RPSP) as a scientific publication of reference in the public health sector in the Americas. Methods. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted based on the articles published in the RPSP from 1997-2012. Bibliometric indicators of productivity (documents published, languages, authorship, and indices of productivity and collaboration); impact (impact factor according to the SciELO Network, Journal Citation Report and SCImago); key words; and bibliographic references, their structure (document type and main nucleus of Bradford) and degree of obsolescence (Burton and Kebler half-life, and Price index), were analyzed. Results. A total of 2 815 articles with a median of 3 authors and 2 institutions per article were published. The percentage of original research articles increased in 2008-2012 compared to 2003-2007 and 1997-2002 (P < 0.001). The predominant language was Spanish, displaced by English in the last 5 years. A total of 88.76% of the key words referred to the Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCS) and had a public health and community orientation related to the Americas. The Burton and Kebler half-life of bibliographic references was 8 years, although it decreased to 5 years in 2012. The Price index was 20.47% and the nucleus of Bradford was made up of 20 mainstream journals. The percentage of self-citation was low (2.07%). Conclusions. The RPSP is an international publication with bibliometric indicators similar to those of the most representative Latin American health science journals, with improvements in the recent years studied that lead it to fully meet international publishing criteria.

Keywords: Access To Information, Article, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Community, Criteria, Documents, English, Half-Life, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Indices, Institutions, International, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Citation Report, Journals, Language, Languages, Lead, Medical Subject Headings, Methods, Network, Obsolescence, P, Price, Productivity, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publishing, Recent, Reference, References, Research, Results, Scielo, Scielo-Network, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Publication, Scimago, Sector, Self-Citation, Spanish Journals, Structure

? da Silva, A.C.L.G., Coelho, E.B.S. and Moretti-Pires, R.O. (2014), What we know about men who commit violence against their intimate partners: A systematic review. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica-Pan American Journal of Public Health*, **35** (4), 278-283.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Pan Sal Pub35, 278.pdf](2014/Rev%20Pan%20Sal%20Pub35,%20278.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To analyze the profile of men who commit violence against their female intimate partners. Methods. A systematic review of the international literature published between 2000 and 2010 was conducted in the LILACS, MEDLINE, and SciELO databases. The search retrieved 3 452 articles, 33 of which were selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The selected articles were analyzed for bibliometric data and socioeconomic characteristics of the men accused of committing violence against their partners. Results. Most articles were published between 2000 and 2010, in English, based on data reported by the victims. Some variables were associated with domestic violence, such as educational attainment and employment status of the offender. These variables did not include the duration of the relationships. Conclusions. There is a significant gap in literature regarding the study of motivations and conditioning factors behind perpetrators of domestic violence. Investigating these factors is important in order to establish measures against this type of violence.

Keywords: Aggression, Articles, Bangladesh, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Brazil, Characteristics, Conditioning, Criteria, Data, Databases, Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence, Duration, Employment, English, Female, International, Literature, Measures, Medline, Men, Methods, Perpetration, Physical Violence, Prevalence, Profile, Results, Review, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Scielo, Spouse Abuse, Systematic, Systematic Review, Violence, Violence Against Women, Women

? Aguilera, S.L.V.U., Moyses, S.T. and Moyses, S.J. (2014), Road safety measures and their effects on traffic injuries: A systematic review. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica-Pan American Journal of Public Health*, **36** (4), 257-265.

Full Text: 2014\Rev Pan Sal Pub36, 257.pdf

Abstract: Objective. To identify and summarize the findings of studies describing interventions aimed at reducing road traffic injuries. Methods. An integrative systematic review without meta-analysis was performed. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) were used to synthesize the findings of the articles reviewed. The keywords “traffic accidents”, “review” and “public policy” were used in isolation or combined with boolean operator “And” to search PubMed, Web of Science, SciELO, and LILACS for the period between 2006 and 2011. Results. Twenty-two studies were included in the systematic review. Of these, two described engineering strategies, two described other road safety policies, three described education strategies, and 15 described law enforcement policies. Law enforcement had the most effective immediate results. Engineering strategies proved important to promote a safe environment. Finally, education strategies had an informative role and served to support other strategies, but did not seem sufficient to promote cultural changes regarding road safety. Conclusions. Law enforcement seems to be the most effective strategy to change the behavior of drivers, especially regarding speed limits and drinking and driving.

Keywords: Accidents, Articles, Behavior, Changes, Crash Fatalities, Cultural, Drivers, Driving, Education, Effects, Enforcement, Engineering, Environment, Evaluation, Health, Impact, Integrative, Intervention, Interventions, Law, Law Enforcement, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Points System, Policies, Policy, Public Policies, Pubmed, Results, Review, Road, Role, Safety, Scielo, Science, Strategy, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Time-Series, Traffic, United-States, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Revista Portuguesa de Pneumologia

Full Journal Title: Revista Portuguesa de Pneumologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Donato, H. (2008), The *Portuguese Pulmonology Journal* on the Science Citation Index. *Revista Portuguesa de Pneumologia*, **14** (6), 725-726

Keywords: Citation, Science, Science Citation Index

# Title: Revista de Psicodidactica

Full Journal Title: [Revista de Psicodidactica](http://www.ehu.es/ojs/index.php/psicodidactica/issue/archive)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Buela-Casal, G. (2010), Scientific journal impact indexes and indicators for measuring researchers’ performance. *Revista de Psicodidactica*, **15** (1), 3-19.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Psi15, 3.pdf](2010\Rev%20Psi15,%203.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the most relevant indicators for measuring the output, productivity and impact of researchers. The advantages and disadvantages of the most important indicators are analysed: impact of journals factor, impact of papers factor, weighted impact factor, accumulated impact factor, author impact factor, number of papers with impact factor, immediacy index, h Index, internationality index, accumulated citation index, citations per paper index, citations per year index, etc. The indicators are classified in accordance with journal, papers, productivity, output and impact, etc. Finally, the paper offers some thoughts regarding the use of the different indexes.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Internationality, Internationality Index, Journal, Journals, Productivity, Programs, Psychology Journals, Quality, Researchers, Scientific Output, Spain

? Mintegi, L., Esnaola, I., Diaz, M. and Goni, A. (2011), Fifteen years (1996-2010) of the *Revista de Psicodidactica*/*Journal of Psychodidactics*. *Revista de Psicodidactica*, **16** (1), 3-17.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Psi16, 3.pdf](2011\Rev%20Psi16,%203.pdf)

Abstract: This paper offers an overview of the development of the Revista de Psicodidactica/Journal of Psychodidactis since its creation in 1996 to the year 2010. With the exception of the year 2004, in which only one issue was published, the journal has been published regularly every six months, making a total of 29 issues. This paper provides bibliometric data about the authors whose work has featured in the journal, the origin (university and region/country) of the papers published and the fields of knowledge and themes dealt with. The number of papers focusing on different psychopedagogic areas varies widely, probably as a reflection of the unequal development of research in the different fields. Also, when the data from the three five-year periods (the initial period, the maintenance period and the period of transformation) are compared, a clear development becomes apparent: at first, the journal was a regional publication, featuring mainly authors from the immediate environment; over recent years, however, it has become a publication which features a growing number of external authors and which complies with the requisites established by journal quality assessment agencies. Analysing this trajectory enables us both to determine the journal’s identifying characteristics and to establish future objectives.

Keywords: Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Data, Development, Environment, First, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Quality, Knowledge, Origin, Papers, Publication, Quality, Recent, Reflection, Regional, Research, Research Assessment, Revista de Psicodidactica, Journal of Psychodidactics, Scientific Publication, Trajectory, Transformation, University, Work

# Title: Revista de Psicologia del Deporte

Full Journal Title: Revista de Psicologia del Deporte

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ibarzabal, F.A., Dominguez, J.D.A. and Benitez, R.T. (2010), A bibliometric analysis of the “*Revista de Psicologia del Deporte*” (1992-2009). *Revista de Psicologia del Deporte*, **19** (2), 231-245.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Psi Dep19, 231.pdf](2010\Rev%20Psi%20Dep19,%20231.pdf)

Abstract: Revista de Psicologia del Deporte (The Journal of Sport Psychology) is analysed from a bibliometric point of view from 1992-2009. With 36 issues, 297 papers and 223 different authors as primary signatories, there is an average of 2.53 authors. As a lead author, the most productive is Dr. E. Garces de Los Fayos, with a collaboration index of 73.879i of the papers. The University of Valencia is the most productive, followed by the Autonomous University of Barcelona. The references are updated on average every 8.5 years and the Price index is 33.99%. Lastly, the most articles have been published about football, with 11.5%, followed by basketball with 6.62% and rennis with 3.48%.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Journal, Lead, Psychology, Review, Sport

# Title: Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica

Full Journal Title: [Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica](http://www.hcnet.usp.br/ipq/revista/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mululo, S.C.C., de Menezes, G.B., Fontenelle, L. and Versiani, M. (2009), Cognitive behavioral-therapies, cognitive therapies and behavioral strategies for the treatment of social anxiety disorder. *Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica*, **36** (6), 221-228.

Full Text: [2009\Rev Psi Cli36, 221.pdf](2009/Rev%20Psi%20Cli36,%20221.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Patients with social anxiety disorder (SAD) exhibit distinctive patterns of response to different types of cognitive and/or behavioral treatment. Therefore, it is imperative to assess the best techniques used for the treatment of this disorder. Objective: The aim of this paper is to perform a systematic review of controlled studies that evaluated the efficacy of cognitive and/or behavioral techniques on the treatment of SAD. Method: A systematic analysis of randomized clinical trials indexed in the following databases was made: PUBMED/MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, LILACS, ISI Web of Science, and related articles. Results: No consensus on the efficacy of associating cognitive and behavioral therapies was found. Novel techniques (such as virtual reality, by-computer homework, and self therapy with therapeutic assistance) were found to be as effective as standard cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT). The association of CBT with the avoidance of safety behaviors, as well as with social skills training was associated with an additional advantage. As for behavioral therapy, focus training and exposure therapy were considered to be the most effective techniques. Further, individual treatment was more effective than group therapy, and weekly sessions were associated with better results than those occurring at least every other week. Discussion: Both cognitive and behavioral (standard and innovative) therapies are effective for treating social phobia.

Keywords: Analysis, Anxiety, Applied Relaxation, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Cognitive Behavioral Therapies, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Cognitive Therapies, Comorbidity, Controlled Studies, Databases, Disorder, Efficacy, Exposure, Exposure In-Vivo, Fear, Group Therapy, Help, ISI, Phobia, Randomized Clinical Trials, Randomized Controlled Clinical Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Review, Sad, Safety, Safety Behaviors, Science, Social, Social Anxiety, Social Anxiety Disorder, Social Phobia, Social Skills Training, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Training, Treatment, Virtual Reality, Web of Science

? Passarela, C.D., Mendes, D.D. and Mari, J.D. (2010), A systematic review to study the efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy for sexually abused children and adolescents with posttraumatic stress disorder. *Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica*, **37** (2), 63-68.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Psi Cli37, 63.pdf](2010/Rev%20Psi%20Cli37,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), one of the possible consequences of sexual abuse of children and adolescents, may be found in about 40% to 50% of the cases. Objective: Conduct a systematic review of studies investigating the use of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for the treatment of sexually abused children and adolescents with PTSD. Methods: A search for randomized clinical trials that evaluated PTSD in children and adolescents from 1980 to February 1, 2006 was conducted in the following databases: MEDLINE, EMBASE, LILACS, PsycLIT, PsycINFO, Cochrane Depression, Anxiety and Neurosis Group Database of Trials, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Science Citation Index (SciSearch), and PILOTS. References in all clinical trials selected were hand-searched. Results: of the 43 studies initially selected, only three met inclusion criteria. The following comparisons were found in the studies: CBT to treat child and family member versus no treatment (waiting list); CBT to treat only child, only parents, or both versus community care; and trauma-focused CBT versus child-centered therapy (CCT). Results for CBT treatment of PTSD were better than no treatment (waiting list) (p < 0.05), community care (p < 0.01) and CCT (p < 0.01). The comparison of child-only CBT and family CBT (parents or caretakers and children) did not reveal any significant differences in efficacy, and both showed significant improvement of symptoms. A meta-analysis was conducted to compare the efficacy of CBT (child-only and family) versus no treatment (waiting list and community care) in the remission of patients who completed treatment. Remission rates in treatment and control groups were 60% and 20%, and this difference in favor of CBT was statistically significant (RR = 0.51; 95% CI 0.29-0.88; p = 0.02). No controlled studies were found that compared CBT and pharmacotherapy. Discussion: Treatment with CBT reduces PTSD symptoms in sexually abused children and adolescents, with no differences between therapy with only the victim or with the victim and a family member. No studies compared CBT and pharmacotherapy or the efficacy of combined treatments.

Keywords: Adolescents, Children, Citation, Clinical Trials, Comparison, Criteria, Database, Databases, Depression, Disclosure, Disorder, Female Victims, Girls, Groups, Health, Meta-Analysis, Outcomes, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Preschool-Children, Psychotherapy, PTSD, PTSD Symptoms, Randomized Clinical Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sexual Abuse, Stress, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment

? Passarela, C.D., Mendes, D.D. and Mari, J.D. (2010), A systematic review to study the efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy for sexually abused children and adolescents with posttraumatic stress disorder. *Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica*, **37** (2), 69-73.

Full Text: [2010\Rev Psi Cli37, 69.pdf](2010/Rev%20Psi%20Cli37,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), one of the possible consequences of sexual abuse of children and adolescents, may be found in about 40% to 50% of the cases. Objective: Conduct a systematic review of studies investigating the use of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for the treatment of sexually abused children and adolescents with PTSD. Methods: A search for randomized clinical trials that evaluated PTSD in children and adolescents from 1980 to February 1, 2006 was conducted in the following databases: MEDLINE, EMBASE, LILACS, PsycLIT, PsycINFO, Cochrane Depression, Anxiety and Neurosis Group Database of Trials, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Science Citation Index (SciSearch), and PILOTS. References in all clinical trials selected were hand-searched. Results: of the 43 studies initially selected, only three met inclusion criteria. The following comparisons were found in the studies: CBT to treat child and family member versus no treatment (waiting list); CBT to treat only child, only parents, or both versus community care; and trauma-focused CBT versus child-centered therapy (CCT). Results for CBT treatment of PTSD were better than no treatment (waiting list) (p < 0.05), community care (p < 0.01) and CCT (p < 0.01). The comparison of child-only CBT and family CBT (parents or caretakers and children) did not reveal any significant differences in efficacy, and both showed significant improvement of symptoms. A meta-analysis was conducted to compare the efficacy of CBT (child-only and family) versus no treatment (waiting list and community care) in the remission of patients who completed treatment. Remission rates in treatment and control groups were 60% and 20%, and this difference in favor of CBT was statistically significant (RR = 0.51; 95% CI 0.29-0.88; p = 0.02). No controlled studies were found that compared CBT and pharmacotherapy. Discussion: Treatment with CBT reduces PTSD symptoms in sexually abused children and adolescents, with no differences between therapy with only the victim or with the victim and a family member. No studies compared CBT and pharmacotherapy or the efficacy of combined treatments.

Keywords: Adolescents, Children, Citation, Clinical Trials, Comparison, Criteria, Database, Databases, Depression, Disclosure, Disorder, Female Victims, Girls, Groups, Health, Meta-Analysis, Outcomes, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Preschool-Children, Psychotherapy, PTSD, PTSD Symptoms, Randomized Clinical Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sexual Abuse, Stress, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment

? Nishioka, S.A., Perin, E.A., Sampaio, A.S., Cordeiro, Q., Cappi, C., Mastrorosa, R.S., Morais, I.A., Reis, V.N.D., do Rosario, M.C. and Hounie, A.G. (2011), The role of the VNTR functional polymorphism of the promoter region of the MAOA gene on psychiatric disorders. *Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica*, **38** (1), 34-42.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Psi Cli38, 34.pdf](2011/Rev%20Psi%20Cli38,%2034.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: A functional variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) polymorphism of the promoter region of the monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) gene has been described and many studies have investigated the association of this polymorphism with human behaviors, as well as with several psychiatric disorders. Objective: This study aimed to review the literature on the role of the VNTR functional polymorphism of the promoter region of the MAOA gene on the modulation of human behavior for the development of psychiatric disorders. Method: Searches on the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and PsycInfo databases were performed including works from January 1998 to June 2009. The words used were: “MAOA and human behavior” and “MAOA and psychiatry”. Results: Several studies were found (N = 3,873). After the selection process, 109 papers were included in the review. There was found an association of MAOA low activity alleles with antisocial personality disorder, conduct disorder, ADHD, pathological gambling, and substance abuse. High activity alleles were associated with neuroticism, anorexia nervosa and depression and anxiety disorders. There was no association between the MAOA polymorphisms and bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. Discussion: The main findings, summarized in this paper, support a role of MAOA VNTR polymorphism in some psychiatric disorders although some divergences were found due to methodological difficulties in genetic studies. In general, the studies associated the low activity alleles with impulsivity and aggressive behavior (“hyperactive behaviors”), and the high activity alleles of the gene with “hypoactive behaviors”, such as depression and anxiety, which demonstrates a modulation of the MAOA enzyme in “hyperactive” and “hypoactive” disorders.

Keywords: Adhd, Anorexia Nervosa, Antisocial, Antisocial Personality-Disorder, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Association Analysis, Behavior, Bipolar Affective-Disorder, Bipolar Disorder, Databases, Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Depression, Depression and Anxiety, Development, Disorder, Functional, Functional Polymorphism, Genetic, Han Chinese Males, Human, Literature, Major Depressive Disorder, Maoa, Monoamine Oxidase, Monoamine-Oxidase-A, No Association, Papers, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Psychiatric Disorders, Review, Schizophrenia, Science, Suicidal-Behavior, System Serotonergic Responsivity, Vntr, Web of Science

? Ceppi, B. and Benvenuti, M. (2011), Functional analysis of self-injurious behaviors. *Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica*, **38** (6), 247-253.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Psi Cli38, 247.pdf](2011\Rev%20Psi%20Cli38,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To present and analyze studies that sought to describe how self-injurious behavior (SIB) is functionally related to environment changes. This description has been called functional analysis and makes it possible, by means of experimental strategies, to determine which environmental changes are relevant to the maintenance of SIB. Method: Forty-six empirical articles published between 1991 and 2010 were found in the review based on studies indexed in the Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts & Humanities Citation Index databases. We analyzed, in more detail, 25 applied articles that have used empirical methods of functional analysis and treatments for SIB. Results: The literature reviewed shows that the SIB may depend on presentation of attention, avoidance (or escape) of demands, or do not depend on any external source of stimulation. These results shed new light on the basic behavioral principles that can contribute to the maintenance of SIB: positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, or automatic reinforcement. Discussion: It is pointed out the necessity of functional analysis of SIB to base treatments that reduce this behavior. Finally, we argue that behavioral interventions can be put into health programs.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Attention, Automatic Reinforcement, Behavior, Behavior Analysis, Changes, Citation, Contingent, Databases, Differential Reinforcement, Environment, Environmental, Escape Behavior, Experimental, Functional Analysis, Health, Humanities, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Maintained Destructive Behavior, Methods, Noncontingent Reinforcement, Presentation, Principles, Protective Equipment, Reinforcement, Review, Schedules, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Self-Injurious Behavior, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Source

? Romano-Silva, M.A., Correa, H., Oliveira, M.C.L., Quirino, I.G., Colosimo, E.A., Martelli, D.R., Duarte, M.G., Lima, L.S., Silva, A.C.S.E., Martelli, H. and Oliveira, E.A. (2013), Profile and analysis of scientific production of Brazilian researchers in Clinical Neurosciences. *Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica*, **40** (2), 53-58.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Psi Cli40, 53.pdf](2013/Rev%20Psi%20Cli40,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several studies have examined the scientific production of National Counsel of Technological and Scientific Development (CNPq) researchers in various areas of knowledge. However, specific data about the main Brazilian researchers in Neurosciences are scarce. Objective: Evaluate the scientific production of researchers in the field of Neurosciences who receives productivity grant from the CNPq. Methods: The Lattes Curriculum of 58 researchers with active grants in the years from 2006 to 2008 were included in the analysis. The variables of interest were: gender, affiliation, human resources training, and scientific production. Grants categories/levels were classified according to CNPq database. Results: There was predominance of grants level 1 (55.2%). Researchers published 6,526 articles (median of 90). of these, 61% were indexed in the ISI database. There was no significant difference between the categories regarding the number of articles (P = 0.12). The median h-Index was 10.5 and the median m-index was 0.77. There was no significant difference in m-index between the categories (P = 0.28). Discussion: Strategies to qualitatively improve the scientific output possibly can be enhanced by the knowledge of the profile of researchers in the field of Neurosciences.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Data, Database, Field, Gap, Gender, H Index, H-Index, Health Research, Human, Impact Factor, International Visibility, ISI, Isi Database, Knowledge, Latin-America, Methods, Neurosciences, P, Productivity, Psiquiatria, Psychiatric Journals, Publications, Researcher Performance Evaluation Systems, Researchers, Resources, Results, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Training

# Title: Revista de Psiquiatria y Salud Mental

Full Journal Title: Revista de Psiquiatría y Salud Mental

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1888-9891

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Darbà, J., Minoves, A., Rojo, E., Jimenez, F. and Rejas, J. (2011), Efficacy of Second-Generation-Antipsychotics in the treatment of negative symptoms of schizophrenia: A meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. *Revista de Psiquiatría y Salud Mental*, **4** (3), 126-143.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Psi Sal Men4, 126.pdf](2011\Rev%20Psi%20Sal%20Men4,%20126.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To determine whether second-generation-antipsychotics (SGAs) are effective for negative symptoms treatment in schizophrenia. Methods: Two meta-analyses were carried out using placebo or haloperidol as comparators. The search included the following databases: Pubmed, The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Proquest Health and Medical Complete, Science Citation Index Expanded, and Current Contents Connect. The outcome measure used was the change in negative symptoms, choosing a standardized statistic (Cohen’s d) to synthesize the data. Results: In the placebo-controlled meta-analysis, the effect sizes (Cohen’s d) obtained for amisulpride, haloperidol, olanzapine, quetiapine, risperidone and ziprasidone were 0.52, 0.34, 0.43, 0.36, 0.40 and 0.46, respectively, favoring active treatment against placebo (P < 0.001 in all cases). The haloperidol-controlled meta-analysis only showed a statistically significant trend favoring antipsychotics over haloperidol (Cohen’s d = 0.15). Conclusions: Most antipsychotics (amisulpride, haloperidol, olanzapine, quetiapine, risperidone and ziprasidone) are effective in the treatment of negative symptoms. Amisulpride and ziprasidone showed higher effect sizes. (C) 2010 SEP y SEPB. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 160 Mg, Day, Acute Exacerbation, Antipsychotics, Citation, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Databases, Double-Blind Trial, Efficacy, Haloperidol, Health, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Multicenter, Negative Symptoms, Olanzapine, Outcome, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Randomized Clinical Trials, Risperidone, Schizoaffective Disorder, Schizophrenia, Science, Science Citation Index, Second-Generation-Antipsychotics, Symptoms, Treatment, Trend, Ziprasidone, Zotepine

# Title: Revista de Salud Pública (Bogotá, Colombia)

Full Journal Title: Revista de Salud Pública (Bogotá, Colombia)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Salud Publica (Bogota)

ISSN: 0124-0064

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nelson, A.G. and De la Hoz-Restrepo, F. (2006), Scientific production in health science in Colombia, 1993-2003. *Revista de Salud Pública (Bogotá, Colombia)*, **8** (1), 25-37.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Analysing scientific production related to health research between 1993 to 2003 in Colombia to generate information allowing a more focused investment in public health research. METHODS: Bibliometric indicators were used to analyse scientific production registered in MEDLINE and LILACS. Trends in the number of publications per year were analysed, as well as publications per research area, research centres and journal characteristics. RESULTS: Health research production in Colombia is mainly published in international journals. Most published papers are linked to basic biomedical research overshadowing other areas of health research such as clinical or public health research. Universities are the main entities producing knowledge re health and their participation has increased during the last few years. CONCLUSIONS: Colombian health research production has increased during the last few years as shown by the increased numbers of Colombian papers in MEDLINE and LILACS during the period being studied. However, this production is still lower than that of other Latin American countries having similar socioeconomic and demographic conditions.

Keywords: Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Characteristics, Clinical, Colombia, Health, Health Research, Indicators, Information, International, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, MEDLINE, Methods, Papers, Participation, Public, Public Health, Public Health Research, Publications, Research, Research Centres, Science, Scientific Production

# Title: Revista de Saude Publica

Full Journal Title: [Revista de Saúde Pública](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0034-8910&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0034-8910

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fuentes, I.M. and Gil, R.R. (2003), Mercury and health in the dental practice. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **37** (2), 266-272.

Full Text: [2003\Rev Sau Pub37, 266.pdf](2003\Rev%20Sau%20Pub37,%20266.pdf)

Abstract: Mercury is a heavy metal widely used by man. It is considered very toxic causing conditions in the central nervous system, behavior disturbances, and renal and sexual disorders. For a century, mercury has been used in the dental practice for its capacity of joining metals (amalgamate), its low cost and its rapid fixing in dental pieces repair. Currently, there is much controversy about the safety of dental amalgams and it has been demonstrated it poses occupational risks to dental practitioners and their assistants. The objective of this study is review aspects related to metallic mercury toxicity for personnel involved in the dental practice and patients with dental amalgams. Routes of mercury exposure in dentistry, occupational risks and measures to prevent mercury poisoning are presented here. A literature review was conducted mostly on data from Biological Abstracts and the Science Citation Index for the period between 1990 and 2000.

Keywords: Agents, Amalgam Fillings, Citation, Dental Amalgam, Dental Assistants, Dentists, Exposure, Humans, Impact, Inorganic Mercury, Literature, Literature Review, Mercurio Toxicity, Methylmercury, Occupational Exposure, Occupational Health, Occupational Risk, Preventive Dentristy, Rats, Review, Science Citation Index, Vapor, Workers

? Gollogly, L. and Momen, H. (2006), Ethical dilemmas in scientific publication: Pitfalls and solutions for editors. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40** (S), 24-29.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 24.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%2024.pdf)

Abstract: Editors of scientific journals need to be conversant with the mechanisms by which scientific misconduct is amplified by publication practices. This paper provides definitions, ways to document the extent of the problem, and examples of editorial attempts to counter fraud. Fabrication, falsification, duplication, ghost authorship, gift authorship, lack of ethics approval, non-disclosure, ‘salami’ publication, conflicts of interest, auto-citation, duplicate submission, duplicate publications, and plagiarism are common problems. Editorial misconduct includes failure to observe due process, undue delay in reaching decisions and communicating these to authors, inappropriate review procedures, and confounding a journal’s content with its advertising or promotional potential. Editors also can be admonished by their peers for failure to investigate suspected misconduct, failure to retract when indicated, and failure to abide voluntarily by the six main sources of relevant international guidelines on research, its reporting and editorial practice. Editors are in a good position to promulgate reasonable standards of practice, and can start by using consensus guidelines on publication ethics to state explicitly how their journals function. Reviewers, editors, authors and readers all then have a better chance to understand, and abide by, the rules of publishing.

Keywords: Authorship, Editorial Policies, Editors, Expression, Gift Authorship, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Publications, Ethics, Research, Scientific Journals, Scientific Misconduct, Scientific Publication

? Victora, C.G. and Moreira, C.B. (2006), North-South relations in scientific publications: Editorial racism? *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40** (1), 36-42.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 36.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%2036.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to comment on the possible existence of editorial prejudice among the editors of scientific journals form Northern countries against Southern authors. We highlight that a study using bibliometric methods documented an important imbalance in terms of the international scientific production of health researchers from high-income countries (the ‘North’) and those from low and middle-income countries (the ‘South’). In a survey of Brazilian researchers, three in every four blamed this imbalance, at least in part, on prejudice among international editors. This is supported by the fact that a very small percentage of editorial board members of international journals come from the South. Although prejudice can explain part of the imbalance, there are also specific measures that may increase the likelihood of a paper from the South being accepted in international journals. These include the need to invest in the quality of the written text, and to show empathy with editors and readers, emphasizing the contribution of the manuscript to the international literature. Finally, we discuss whether research carried out in the South should be published in national or international journals, and suggest that there are at least six dimensions to this choice. These include language and target audience; type of contribution to knowledge; generalizability; citation index; speed of publication; and open access. The rapid growth in the number of Brazilian contributions to the international health literature shows that editorial prejudice, although often present, can be effectively offset by research with solid methodology and good-quality presentation.

Keywords: Access, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Brazil, Children, Editorial Policies, Empathy, Epidemiology, Growth, Health, Index, Infants, Journals, Knowledge, Language, Low, Methodology, Methods, Paper, Production, Public Health, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Quality, Racism, Research, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, SI, Speed, Survey

? Porta, M., Fernandez, E. and Puigdomenech, E. (2006), Book citations: Influence of epidemiologic thought in the academic community. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40** (1), 50-56.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 50.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%2050.pdf)

Abstract: Whilst their ‘death’ has often been certified, books remain highly important to most professions and academic disciplines. Analyses of citations received by epidemiologic texts may complement other views on epidemiology. The objective was to assess the number of citations received by some books of epidemiology and public health, as a first step towards studying the influence of epidemiological thought and thinking in academia. For this purpose, Institute for Scientific Information/Thomson Scientific - Web of Science/Web of Knowledgedatabase was consulted, in May 2006. The book by Rothman & Greenland appeared to have received the highest number of citations overall (over 8,000) and per year. The books by Kleinbaum et al, and by Breslow & Day received around 5,000 citations. In terms of citations per year the book by Sackett et al ranks 3rd, and the one by Rose, 4th of those included in this preliminary study. Other books which were influential in the classrooms collected comparatively less citations. Results offer a rich picture of the academic influences and trends of epidemiologic methods and reasoning on public health, clinical medicine and the other health, life and social sciences. They may contribute to assess epidemiologists’ efforts to demarcate epidemiology and to assert epistemic authority, and to analyze some historical influences of economic, social and political forces on epidemiological research.

Keywords: Citations, Clinical, Community, Death, Economic, Epidemiologic Methods, Epidemiology, First, Health, Life, Medicine, Methods, Professions, Public, Public Health, Purpose, Reasoning, Research, Sciences, SI, Social, Social and Political, Social Sciences, Trends

? Coutinho, M. and Lucatelli, M. (2006), Scientific production in nutrition and the public perception of hunger and eating in Brazil. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40** (S), 86-92.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 86.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%2086.pdf)

Abstract: There is a contradiction between the perceptions held by different sectors of the Establishment with regard to the questions of hunger and nutrition in Brazil. On the one hand, the flagship of the present Brazilian government’s social policy is the “Fome Zero” program. This program is based on the notion that the condition of hunger is socially relevant in this country. On the other hand, the scientific community in the field of nutrition has, through epidemiological studies, highlighted obesity as one of the most serious public health problems in Brazil. The reason why the public perception is dissociated from the production of knowledge on this subject has old roots that are related to the difficulties in institutionalizing science in Brazil. This has been reflected in a relative lack of legitimacy for scientific discourse. The new factor in this situation is the attainment of greater international visibility by the scientific community in nutritional de epidemiology. The future of the practical application of the results from nutritional epidemiology research in Brazil depends on the dynamics of the political agenda regarding hunger and nutrition, and of the sectors associated with this. The objective of this study was to explore this situation by means of analyzing scientometric data on the scientific production, historical data and documents relating to discourse about hunger.

Keywords: Agenda, Application, Brazil, Brazilian, Community, Countries, Country, Data, Discourse, Disease, Dynamics, Epidemiology, Field, Government Programs, Health, Health Transition, Historical Data, Hunger, International, Knowledge, Legitimacy, Notion, Nutrition, Nutrition Programmes, Obesity, Objective, Perception, Perceptions, Policy, Production, Public, Public Health, Public Perception, Research, Science, Science in Brazil, Scientific Production, Scientometric, SI, Social, Social Policy, Visibility

? Razzouk, D., Zorzetto, R., Dubugras, M.T., Gerolin, J. and Mari, J.D. (2006), Mental health and psychiatry research in Brazil: Scientific production from 1999 to 2003. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40** (S), 93-100.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 93.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To assess the extent of mental health scientific production in Brazil from 1999 to 2003, and to identify the nature of the publications generated, their sources of finance and the ways of publicly disseminating the research findings. METHODS: Searches for publications were conducted in the MEDLINE and PsychInfo databases for the period 1999-2003. A semi-structured questionnaire developed by an international team was applied to 626 mental health researchers, covering each interviewee’s educational background, research experience, access to funding sources, public impact and research priorities. The sample was composed by 626 mental health researchers identified from 792 publications indexed on MEDLINE and PsychInfo databases for the period above, and from a list of reviewers of Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria. RESULTS: In Brazil, 792 publications were produced by 525 authors between 1999 and 2003 (441 indexed in MEDLINE and 398 in the ISI database). The main topics were: depression (29.1%), substance misuse (14.6%), psychoses (10%), childhood disorders (7%) and dementia (6.7%). Among the 626 Brazilian mental health researchers, 329 answered the questionnaire. CONCLUSIONS: There were steadily increasing numbers of Brazilian articles on mental health published in foreign journals from 1999 to 2003: the number of articles in MEDLINE tripled and it doubled in the ISI database. The content of these articles corresponded to the priorities within mental health, but there is a need for better interlinking between researchers and mental health policymakers.

Keywords: Access, Authors, Bibliography,National, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Database, Databases, Dementia, Funding, Health, Impact, Information Science, ISI, ISI Database, Journals, MEDLINE, Mental Disorders, Mental Health, Middle-Income Countries, Psychiatry, Publications, Research, Research Support, Scientific Production, SI

? Santana, V.S. (2006), Workers’ health in Brazil: Graduate research. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40** (1), 101-111.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 101.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%20101.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To study trends of dissertation and thesis production in workers’ health in Brazil. METHODS: Observation units were dissertations and theses developed by Brazilian researchers in national and foreign graduate programs. Theses and dissertations were identified in previously compiled works, LILACS and Capes database. Search keywords were workers’ health, ergonomics, occupational hygiene, toxicology, and occupational health. RESULTS: There were identified 1,025 documents. of them, seven were published before 1970, 31 were published in 1970s, 121 in 1980s, 533 in 1990s, and 333 between 2000 and 2004. An exponential growth of studies during the study period was observed with a corresponding factor approximately equal to 4 in each decade. The majority of studies addresses major public health issues like musculoskeletal diseases, mental health, and occupational risks for health workers. It was noticeable the small number of studies on unemployment, occupational cancer, and primary sector and construction industry workers, known as a risk group for fatal work-related injuries. CONCLUSIONS: The growth of public and collective health graduate programs was a major factor for increasing research on workers’ health in Brazil in recent years. Despite increasing academic studies in this area of knowledge there are some persisting gaps persist that need to be narrowed in the near future.

Keywords: Brazil, Cancer, Construction, Construction Industry, Database, Diseases, Graduate, Growth, Health, Hygiene, Knowledge, Mental Health, Methods, Occupational, Occupational Health, Primary, Public, Public Health, Research, Risk, Risks, Sector, SI, Small, Toxicology, Trends

Notes: CCounrty

? Pereira, J.C.R. (2006), *Revista de Saúde Pública*: Forty years of Brazilian scientific production. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40**, 148-159.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 148.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%20148.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To recognize the characteristics and path taken by the through analysis of the scientific production it has published over the period from 1967 to 2005. METHODS: Scientometric methods were used to analyze reference data on the articles published in the Revista, retrieved from the databases ISI/Thomson Scientific (Web of Science), National Library of Medicine (PubMed) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO). RESULTS: The Revista is the only Brazilian publication in the field of public health that is indexed by ISI/Thomson Scientific. It is prominent as a medium for publishing Brazilian scientific production in public health and is displaying a geometric increase in publication and citation, with annual rates of 4.4% and 12.7%, respectively. The mean number of authors per paper has risen from 2 to 3.5 over recent years. Although original research articles predominate, the numbers of reviews, multicenter studies, clinical trials and validation studies have been increasing. The number of articles published in foreign languages has also increased, accounting for 13% of the total, and the leading countries originating these are the UK, USA, Argentina and Mexico. The number and diversity of journals citing the Journal has been increasing, many of which are non-Brazilian. Authorship per author shows good fit to Lotka’s Law, but the parameters suggest greater concentration and less dispersion than would be expected. Among the fields of interest of published papers, the following topics account for more than 50% of the total volume: infectious-parasitic diseases and vectors; health promotion, policies and administration; and epidemiology, surveillance and disease control. CONCLUSIONS: The Revista shows great dynamism, without signs of abating or reaching a plateau any time soon. There are signs of progressively increasing complexity in the studies published, and more multidisciplinary work. The Revista seems to be widening its outreach and recognition, while remaining faithful to the field of public health in Brazil.

Keywords: Administration, Analysis, Argentina, Authors, Brazil, Characteristics, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complexity, Concentration, Control, Data, Databases, Disease, Diseases, Dispersion, Diversity, Epidemiology, Field, Health, Health Promotion, Journals, Languages, Methods, Mexico, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Periodicals, History, Periodicals,Trends, Policies, Promotion, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publishing, Pubmed, Rates, Reference, Research, Reviews, Scielo, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Si, Surveillance, UK, USA, Validation, Volume, Web of Science, Work

Notes: TTopic

? Mari, J.D., Bressan, R.A., Almeida-Filho, N., Gerolin, J., Sharan, P. and Saxena, S. (2006), Mental health research in Brazil: Policies, infrastructure, financing and human resources. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **40** (1), 161-169.

Full Text: [2006\Rev Sau Pub40, 161.pdf](2006\Rev%20Sau%20Pub40,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this descriptive study was to map mental health research in Brazil, providing an over-view of infrastructure, financing and policies mental health research. As part of the Atlas-Research Project, a WHO initiative to map mental health research in selected low and middle-income countries, this study was carried out between 1998 and 2002. Data collection strategies included evaluation of governmental documents and sites and questionnaires sent to key professionals for providing information about the Brazilian mental health research infrastructure. In the year 2002, the total budget for Health Research was US$101 million, of which US$3.4 million (3.4) was available for Mental Health Research. The main funding sources for mental health research were found to be the Sao Paulo State Funding Agency (FAPESP, 53.2%) and the Ministry of Education (CAPES, 30.2%). The rate of doctors is 1.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the rate of psychiatrists is 2.7 per 100,000 inhabitants estimated 2000 census. In 2002, there were 53 postgraduate courses directed to mental health training in Brazil (43 in psychology, six in psychiatry, three in psychobiology and one in psychiatric nursing), with 1,775 students being trained in Brazil and 67 overseas. There were nine programs including psychiatry, neuropsychiatry, psychobiology and mental health, seven of them implemented in Southern states. During the five-year period, 186 students got a doctoral degree (37 per year) and 637 articles were published in Institute for Scientic Information (ISI)-indexed journals. The investment channeled towards postgraduate and human resource education programs, by means of grants and other forms of research support, has secured the country a modest but continuous insertion in the international knowledge production in the mental health area.

Keywords: Bibliography,National, Bibliometrics, Health Policy, Mental Health, Reasearch Support, Reasearch Support Organization & Administration, Reasearch Support Trends, Statistics & Numerical Data

? Kritski, A.L., Villa, T.S., Trajman, A., Lapa E Silva, J.R., Medronho, R.A. and Ruffino-Netto, A. (2007), Two decades of research on tuberculosis in Brazil: State of the art of scientific publications. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **41** (S1), 9-14.

Full Text: [2007\Rev Sau Pub41, 9.pdf](2007\Rev%20Sau%20Pub41,%209.pdf)

Abstract: The trends of scientific articles about tuberculosis in Brazil published between 1986 and 2006 were analyzed. This analysis included Capes database-indexed dissertations and theses and papers indexed in MEDLINE and SciELO. Papers containing the word “tuberculosis” and authors affiliated to Brazilian institutions were included in the assessment. The analysis showed initially case report and review publications, and later it shifted to original articles on science, technology and innovation. These changes may reflect the strengthening of scientific research activities and new attitudes regarding tuberculosis research objectives in academic institutions in recent years. Although many theses used qualitative methodology, few qualitative publications were found, possibly because of the quantitative orientation of many journals. Qualitative versus quantitative research and education versus research-oriented publications are discussed, together with public policies and strategies to include research as a tool to control diseases. The use of the same methodology is suggested to assess the trends in research on other neglected diseases.

Keywords: Analysis, Art, Assessment, Attitudes, Brazil, Case Report, Changes, Control, Diseases, Education, Innovation, Institutions, Journals, Methodology, Papers, Policies, Public, Publications, Qualitative, Research, Review, SCIELO, Science, Scientific Research, State, Technology, Trends, Tuberculosis

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Full Text: [2010\Rev Sau Pub44, 877.pdf](2010\Rev%20Sau%20Pub44,%20877.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To develop a search filter in order to retrieve scientific publications on physical activity from Brazilian academic institutions. METHODS: The academic search filter consisted of the descriptor “exercise” associated through the term AND, to the names of the respective academic institutions, which were connected by the term OR. The MEDLINE search was performed with PubMed on 11/16/2008. The institutions were selected according to the classification from the Coordenacao de Aperfeicoamento de Pessoal de Nivel Superior (CAPES) for interuniversity agreements. RESULTS: A total of 407 references were retrieved, corresponding to about 0.9% of all articles about physical activity and 0.5% of the Brazilian academic publications indexed in MEDLINE on the search date. When compared with the manual search undertaken, the search filter (descriptor + institutional filter) showed a sensitivity of 99% and a specificity of 100%. CONCLUSIONS: The institutional search filter showed high sensitivity and specificity, and is applicable to other areas of knowledge in health sciences. It is desirable that every Brazilian academic institution establish its “standard name/brand” in order to efficiently retrieve their scientific literature.

Keywords: Activity, Articles, Bibliography As Topic, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Exercise, Impact, Information Storage and Retrieval, Literature, MEDLINE, Motor Activity, Publications, Publications for Science Diffusion, PUBMED, References, Sciences, Scientific Publications, Spain

? Pereira, J.C.R. and Bronhara, B. (2011), h-Index of collective health professors in Brazil. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **45** (3), 599-606.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Sau Pub45, 599.pdf](2011\Rev%20Sau%20Pub45,%20599.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To estimate reference values and the hierarchy function of professors engaged in Collective Health in Brazil by analyzing the distribution of the h-Index. METHODS: From the Portal da Coordenacao de Aperfeicoamento de Pessoal de Nivel Superior (Portal of Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel), 934 authors were identified in 2008, of whom 819 were analyzed. The h-Index of each professor was obtained through the Web of Science using search algorithms controlling for namesakes and alternative spellings of their names. For each Brazilian region and for the country as a whole, we adjusted an exponential probability density function to provide the population parameters and rate of decline by region. Ranking measures were identified using the complement of the cumulative probability function and the hierarchy function among authors according to the h-Index by region. RESULTS: Among the professors analyzed, 29.8% had no citation record in Web of Science (h=0). The mean h for the country was 3.1, and the region with greatest mean was the southern region (h=4.7). The median h for the country was 3.1, and the greatest median was for the southern region (3.2). Standardizing populations to one hundred, the first rank in the country was h=16, but stratification by region shows that, within the northeastern, southeastern and southern regions, a greater value is necessary for achieving the first rank. In the southern region, the index needed to achieve the first rank was h=24. CONCLUSIONS: Most of the Brazilian Collective Health authors, if assessed on the basis of the Web of Science h-Index, did not exceed h=5. Regional differences exist, with the southeastern and northeastern regions being similar and the southern region being outstanding.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship and Co-Authorship in Scientific Publications, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Citation, Education, h-Index, Public Health, Ranking, Researcher Performance Evaluation Systems, Sciences, Scientific Publication Indicators, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Sau Pub46, 808.pdf](2012/Rev%20Sau%20Pub46,%20808.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To describe the prevalence of illicit drug consumption among adolescents and the motives that led these adolescents to try them. METHODS: Cross-sectional study with 2,499 adolescents aged 17 years, based on a cohort called EPITeen, which was started in 2003/2004 with adolescents born in 1990 who studied in public and private schools of the city of Porto, Portugal. A new assessment was carried out in 2007/2008: 1,716 adolescents (79.5%) were recovered and 783 new participants were evaluated. Information about social and demographic characteristics, family and personal history of diseases and behaviours were obtained through self-administered structured questionnaires. The chi-square test was used to test the associations. The statistical analysis was performed in the program SPSS (R) version 17. RESULTS: of the adolescents, 14.6% had tried drugs at least once in their lives. The most tried illicit drug was cannabis (12.5%), followed by alcohol together with cannabis (5.5%) and tranquilizers (1.7%). The most cited reason for trying drugs was curiosity (77.5%). Friends were the most frequently cited form of obtaining drugs and the school was seen by 24.2% of the adolescents as a place where it was possible to buy cannabis. CONCLUSIONS: The results support the need to intervene at an early age and suggest that this intervention should be integrated with strategies targeted at other risk behaviors, particularly in schools.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescents, Age, Aged, Alcohol, Analysis, Assessment, Behavior, Behavior, Cannabis, Characteristics, Chi-Square, Cohort, Consumption, Cross-Sectional Studies, Diseases, Drug, Drug-Use, Drugs, Family, History, Intervention, Methods, Portugal, Prevalence, Public, Questionnaires, R, Risk, Risk Behaviors, Sample, Social, Statistical Analysis, Students, Substance-Related Disorders,Epidemiology, Support, Version

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Full Text: [2012\Rev Sau Pub46, 886.pdf](2012/Rev%20Sau%20Pub46,%20886.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To analyze factors associated with the use of stimulants by truck drivers to stay awake. METHODS: A survey with 854 drivers was carried out at eight truck stops (seven gas stations and one border patrol post) located at five cities in the State of Rio Grande do Sul (Southern Brazil) in 2006. The outcome “amphetamine use” was categorized as “yes” or “no”. Poisson regression analysis with robust variance was conducted in order to select the variables that would be included in the model, which was composed of variables regarding socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, information on the profession and on alcohol consumption. RESULTS: Amphetamine use to stay awake was reported by 12.4% of the truck drivers, either in isolation or in combination with other substances (coffee, guarana powder, energy drinks, snorted cocaine). Amphetamine was the most cited substance by those who consumed something to stay awake. The consumption of alcoholic drinks was mentioned by more than 70% of the interviewees; among those who drink, 45.1% reported that they use alcohol at least once a week. Amphetamine use was associated with younger age groups, wage increase, longer trips, and alcohol use. CONCLUSIONS: The increase in the truck drivers’ wages implies increased workloads. This produces physical and emotional stress, which makes the truck drivers search for a temporary solution in the consumption of stimulants. The reduction in the abusive consumption of alcohol and in the illicit use of substances like amphetamines by professional drivers depends not only on policies addressing prevention and treatment for drug abuse, but also on integrated policies ensuring better working and health conditions to the truck drivers.

Keywords: Abuse, Accidents, Age, Alcohol, Alcohol Use, Amphetamine, Analysis, Brazil, Characteristics, Cities, Cocaine, Consumption, Drug, Drug Abuse, Drug-Use, Energy, Habits, Health, Health Surveys, Information, Men’S Health, Methods, Model, Occupational Health, Occupational Risks, Outcome, Physical, Policies, Prevention, Profession, Reduction, Regression, Regression Analysis, Rio Grande, Risk Behaviors, Sao-Paulo, Sleep, Solution, State, Stress, Survey, Temporary, Transportation, Treatment, Vulnerability, Work

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Sau Pub47, 231.pdf](2013/Rev%20Sau%20Pub47,%20231.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Analyze the use of the h-Index as a measure of the bibliometric impact of Brazilian researchers’ scientific publications. METHODS: The scientific production of Brazilian CNPq 1-A researchers in the areas of public health, immunology and medicine were compared. The mean h-Index of the groups of researchers in each area were estimated and nonparametric Kruskal Wallis test and multiple comparisons Behrens-Fisher test were used to compare the differences. RESULTS: The h-Index means were higher in the area of Immunology than in Public Health and Medicine when the Web of Science base was used. However, this difference disappears when the comparison is made using Scopus or Google Scholar. CONCLUSIONS: The emergence of Google Scholar brings a new level to discussions on the measure of the bibliometric impact of scientific publications. Areas with strong professional components, in which knowledge is produced and must also be published in the native language, vis-a-vis its dissemination to the international community, necessarily have a standard of scientific publications and citations different from areas exclusively or predominantly academic and they are best captured by Google Scholar.

Keywords: Academy, Alternatives, Article, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Citations, Community, Comparison, Databases, Bibliographic, Environmental, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, h Index, h-Index, Health, Impact, International, Knowledge, Language, Measure, Medicine, Methods, Occupational Health, Public, Public Health, Publications, Revista, Sao-Paulo, Science, Sciences, Scientific Production, Scientific Publication Indicators, Scientific Publications, Scientists, Scopus, Sources, Standard, Web of Science

? Silva, A.E.R., Menezes, A.M.B., Demarco, F.F., Vargas-Ferreira, F. and Peres, M.A. (2013), Obesity and dental caries: Systematic review. *Revista de Saúde Pública*, **47** (4), 799-812.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Sau Pub47, 799.pdf](2013/Rev%20Sau%20Pub47,%20799.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Identifying, through a systematic literature review, evidence of a possible association between obesity and dental caries. METHODS: A search of articles published between 2005 and January 2012 was performed in the Medline/PubMed, LILACS and Web of Science databases. The quality of scientific evidence of the selected articles was assessed by the items proposed for observational studies in the Downs & Black instrument. RESULTS: Initially, 537 references were found; after checking the titles and abstracts by two independent researchers, twenty-eight articles were selected for complete reading. Ten of them that assessed the primary and/or permanent dentition observed a positive association between obesity and dental caries and one study found an inverse association. According to the Downs & Black classification, thirteen articles with good scientific evidence were found. CONCLUSIONS: The present review did not find sufficient evidence regarding the association between obesity and dental caries, and it did not clarify the possible role of diet and other possible effect modifiers on this association.

Keywords: Adolescents, Association, Body-Mass Index, Caries, Childhood Obesity, Classification, Complete, Conclusions, Databases, Dental Caries,Epidemiology, Diet, Evidence, Instrument, Life-Style Factors, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Oral-Health, Permanent, Prevalence, Primary, Quality, Quality Of, Reading, References, Review, Role, Science, Scientific Evidence, Socioeconomic-Status, Swedish Children, Systematic Review, Us Children, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Sau Pub47, 824.pdf](2013/Rev%20Sau%20Pub47,%20824.pdf)

Abstract: “Experiencimetrics” is proposed as a measure of researchers’ academic experience, to complement the existing measure, scientometrics, when evaluating expertise in research. The article is partly based on the author’s scientific output, and explores the possibilities of analyzing impact from a qualitative perspective. A synthesis is produced, with possible implications for this analysis, highlighting some options for evaluating the impact of research and articles which are not limited to counting author’s citations in order to calculate the impact factor.

Keywords: Analysis, Brazil, Citations, Environment, Experience, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Measure, Options, Periodicals As Topic, Qualitative, Research, Research Personnel, Researcher Performance Evaluation Systems, Sao-Paulo, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Publication Indicators, Scientometrics, Synthesis

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Sau Pub47, 834.pdf](2013/Rev%20Sau%20Pub47,%20834.pdf)

Abstract: It is hoped that the knowledge produced by scientific research turns into concrete benefits (material or non-material). Bibliometrics, with its various indexes, became the reference of scientific evaluation as an “objective” measure of scientific impact. In Brazil, the evaluation system focused on CAPES has been of great importance for the development of postgraduate studies and research; however changes are necessary, among others, to its bibliometric approach. If we consider the area of health, the challenge of the Unified Health System (SUS) implies the search for scientifically sound alternatives, regarding questions ranging from diagnosis, cure and prevention of a variety of problems, to the organization of a macro-structure capable of giving broad and equal access to the resources required for improving the health of the population. The solutions require expertise and creativity on the part of the researchers and the expected products must include, but are not limited to scientific publications.

Keywords: Access, Alternatives, Approach, Assessing, Benefits, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Challenge, Changes, Concrete, Creativity, Development, Diagnosis, Evaluation, Health, Health System, Impact, Knowledge, Measure, Organization, Periodicals As Topic, Population, Prevention, Publications, Reference, Research, Researcher Performance Evaluation Systems, Resources, Science, Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Scientific Impact, Scientific Publication Indicators, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Solutions, Sound

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Full Text: [2013\Rev Sau Pub47, 1159.pdf](2013/Rev%20Sau%20Pub47,%201159.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To analyze the influence of conditional cash transfer programs on diet and nutrition outcomes among beneficiary families in Brazil. METHODS: A systematic review of literature was carried out with original evaluation studies conducted in Brazil, including all types of clinical trials and observational studies. The search was conducted in PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and LILACS databases for papers published since 1990. The studies were analyzed according to the program evaluated, participants, study design, location, principal conclusions, confounding factors and methodological limitations. They were classified according to outcomes (nutritional status, dietary intake and food security) and level of evidence for the association with conditional cash transfer programs (adequacy or plausibility). RESULTS: We found 1,412 non-duplicated papers. Fifteen met the eligibility criteria and twelve evaluated the Bolsa Familia program. Five plausibility studies and two adequacy analyses indicated a positive influence of conditional cash transfer programs on nutritional status of the beneficiary children. The conditional cash transfer programs influence on dietary intake was analyzed in one population-based adequacy study and three cross-sectionals plausibility researches in different municipalities. All of them indicated that beneficiaries had higher food intake than non-beneficiaries. The three cross-sectional plausibility analyses suggest a positive influence of conditional cash transfer programs on the food security of the beneficiaries. The main methodological limitations found were using cross-sectional analysis and difficulties in data collection, small sample sizes and limitations of the instruments used. CONCLUSIONS: The few studies found indicated a positive association between Brazilian conditional cash transfer programs and improvements in the recipients’ diet and nutrition. Greater efforts to widen and qualify evaluations are needed in order to assess more comprehensively the impact of conditional cash transfer programs in Brazil.

Keywords: Adequacy, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bolsa Familia Program, Brazil, Challenges, Childhood, Children, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Collection, Conclusions, Confounding, Criteria, Data, Data Collection, Databases, Design, Diet, Evaluation, Evaluation Studies, Evidence, Families, Food, Food Consumption, Food Security, Government Programs, Impact, Income, Influence, Instruments, Literature, Location, Methods, Nutrition, Nutritional Epidemiology, Nutritional Status, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Papers, Population Based, Population-Based, Poverty, Public-Health, Pubmed, Review, Review Of Literature, Science, Scopus, Security, Small, Study Design, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Rev Sau Pub48, 170.pdf](2014/Rev%20Sau%20Pub48,%20170.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To undertake a meta-synthesis of the literature on the main concepts and practices related to permanent education in health. METHODS: A bibliographical search was conducted for original articles in the PubMed, Web of Science, LILACS, IBECS and SciELO databases, using the following search terms: “public health professional education”, “permanent education”, “continuing education”, “permanent education health”. Of the 590 articles identified, after applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 48 were selected for further analysis, grouped according to the criteria of key elements, and then underwent meta-synthesis. RESULTS: The 48 original publications were classified according to four thematic units of key elements: 1) concepts, 2) strategies and difficulties, 3) public policies and 4) educational institutions. Three main conceptions of permanent education in health were found: problem-focused and team work, directly related to continuing education and education that takes place throughout life. The main strategies for executing permanent education in health are discussion, maintaining an open space for permanent education, and permanent education clusters. The most limiting factor is mainly related to directly or indirect management. Another highlight is the requirement for implementation and maintenance of public policies, and the availability of financial and human resources. The educational institutions need to combine education and service aiming to form critical-reflexive graduates. CONCLUSIONS: The coordination between health and education is based as much on the actions of health services as on management and educational institutions. Thus, it becomes a challenge to implement the teaching-learning processes that are supported by critical-reflexive actions. It is necessary to carry out proposals for permanent education in health involving the participation of health professionals, teachers and educational institutions.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Availability, Challenge, Conclusions, Coordination, Criteria, Databases, Education, Education,Continuing, Education,Professional, Education,Public Health Professional, Espirito-Santo, Health, Health Professionals, Health Services, Human, Implementation, Institutions, Life, Literature, Management, Metasynthesis, Methods, Nurses, Open, Participation, Permanent, Policies, Practices, Primary-Care, Professionals, Project, Proposal, Public, Public Health, Publications, Pubmed, Requirement, Resources, Review, Scielo, Science, Service, Services, Strategy, Web Of Science, Work, Workers, Workforce

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Full Text: [2014\Rev Sau Pub48, 357.pdf](2014/Rev%20Sau%20Pub48,%20357.pdf)

Abstract: A detailed review was conducted of the literature on models evaluating the effectiveness of integrated and coordinated care networks for the older population. The search made use of the following bibliographic databases: Pubmed, The Cochrane Library, LILACS, Web of Science, Scopus and SciELO. Twelve articles on five different models were included for discussion. Analysis of the literature showed that the services provided were based on primary care, including services within the home. Service users relied on the integration of primary and hospital care, day centers and in-home and social services. Care plans and case management were key elements in care continuity. This approach was shown to be effective in the studies, reducing the need for hospital care, which resulted in savings for the system. There was reduced prevalence of functional loss and improved satisfaction and quality of life on the part of service users and their families. The analysis reinforced the need for change in the approach to health care for older adults and the integration and coordination of services is an efficient way of initiating this change.

Keywords: All-Inclusive Care, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Care, Case Management, Case-Management, Community, Comprehensive Health Care, Coordination, Databases, Effectiveness, Families, Frail Elderly, Geriatric Care, Guided Care, Health, Health Care, Health Services For The Aged, Hospital, Hospital Care, Integration, Intervention, Life, Literature, Management, Models, Network, Networks, People, Population, Prevalence, Primary, Primary Care, Program, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Health Care, Quality Of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Satisfaction, Scielo, Science, Scopus, Service, Services, Social, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Rev Sau Pub48, 541.pdf](2014/Rev%20Sau%20Pub48,%20541.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To characterize the integration of phytotherapy in primary health care in Brazil. METHODS: Journal articles and theses and dissertations were searched for in the following databases: SciELO, Lilacs, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and Theses Portal Capes, between January 1988 and March 2013. We analyzed 53 original studies on actions, programs, acceptance and use of phytotherapy and medicinal plants in the Brazilian Unified Health System. Bibliometric data, characteristics of the actions/programs, places and subjects involved and type and focus of the selected studies were analyzed. RESULTS: Between 2003 and 2013, there was an increase in publications in different areas of knowledge, compared with the 1990-2002 period. The objectives and actions of programs involving the integration of phytotherapy into primary health care varied: including other treatment options, reduce costs, reviving traditional knowledge, preserving biodiversity, promoting social development and stimulating inter-sectorial actions. CONCLUSIONS: Over the past 25 years, there was a small increase in scientific production on actions/programs developed in primary care. Including phytotherapy in primary care services encourages interaction between health care users and professionals. It also contributes to the socialization of scientific research and the development of a critical vision about the use of phytotherapy and plant medicine, not only on the part of professionals but also of the population.

Keywords: Acceptance, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Biodiversity, Brazil, Capes, Care, Cascavel, Characteristics, Conclusions, Costs, Data, Databases, Development, Health, Health Care, Health Services, Health System, Integration, Interaction, Journal, Journal Articles, Knowledge, Medicinal Plants, Medicinal-Plants, Medicine, Methods, Options, Parana, Phytotherapy, Phytotherapy,Utilization, Plant, Plants, Plants,Medicinal, Population, Primary, Primary Care, Primary Health, Primary Health Care, Professionals, Program, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Review, Scielo, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Scopus, Services, Small, Social, State, System, Theses, Traditional Knowledge, Treatment, Web Of Science

? Esteves, T.M.B., Daumas, R.P., de Oliveira, M.I.C., de Andrade, C.A.D. and Leite, I.C. (2014), Factors associated to breastfeeding in the first hour of life: Systematic review. *Revista de Saude Publica*, **48** (4), 697-708.

Full Text: [2014\Rev Sau Pub48, 697.pdf](2014/Rev%20Sau%20Pub48,%20697.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To identify independent risk factors for non-breastfeeding within the first hour of life. METHODS: A systematic review of Medline, LILACS, Scopus, and Web of Science electronic databases, till August 30, 2013, was performed without restrictions on language or date of publishing. Studies that used regression models and provided adjusted measures of association were included. Studies in which the regression model was not specified or those based on specific populations regarding age or the presence of morbidities were excluded. RESULTS: The search resulted in 155 articles, from which 18 met the inclusion criteria. These were conducted in Asia (9), Africa (5), and South America (4), between 1999 and 2013. The prevalence of breastfeeding within the first hour of life ranged from 11.4%, in a province of Saudi Arabia, to 83.3% in Sri Lanka. Cesarean delivery was the most consistent risk factor for non-breastfeeding within the first hour of life. “Low family income”, “maternal age less than 25 years”, “low maternal education”, “no prenatal visit”, “home delivery”, “no prenatal guidance on breastfeeding” and “preterm birth” were reported as risk factors in at least two studies. CONCLUSIONS: Besides the hospital routines, indicators for low socioeconomic status and poor access to health services were also identified as independent risk factors for non-breastfeeding within the first hour of life. Policies to promote breastfeeding, appropriate to each context, should aim to reduce inequalities in health.

Keywords: Access, Africa, Age, Articles, Asia, Association, Breast Feeding, Breastfeeding, Cesarean, Cesarean Delivery, Conclusions, Context, Criteria, Databases, Delivery, Determinants, Epidemiologic Studies, Factors, Family, First, From, Guidance, Health, Health Services, Hospital, Hospital Practices, Independent Risk Factors, Indicators, Inequalities, Inequalities In Health, Infant, Infant,Newborn, Language, Life, Maternal, Measures, Medline, Methods, Model, Models, Neonatal-Mortality, Ovarian-Cancer, Populations, Postpartum Period, Prenatal, Prevalence, Publishing, Regression, Regression Model, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Saudi Arabia, Science, Scopus, Secondary Data-Analysis, Services, Socioeconomic Status, South America, Sri Lanka, Systematic, Systematic Review, Till, Timely Initiation, Web Of Science

# Title: Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical

Full Journal Title: Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ramos, J.M., González-Alcaide, G., Gascón, J. and Gutiérrez, F. (2011), Mapping of Chagas disease research: Analysis of publications in the period between 1940 and 2009. *Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical*, **44** (6), 708-716.

Full Text: [2011\Rev Soc Bra Med Tro44, 708.pdf](2011\Rev%20Soc%20Bra%20Med%20Tro44,%20708.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Publications are often used as a measure of success in research work. Chagas disease occurs in Central and Southern America. However, during the past years, the disease has been occurring outside Latin America due to migration from endemic zones. This article describes a bibliometric review of the literature on Chagas disease research Indexed in PubMed during a 70-year period. Methods: MEDLINE was used via the PubMed online service of the U. S. National Library of Medicine from 1940 to 2009. The search strategy was: Chagas disease [MeSH] OR Trypanosoma cruzi [MeSH]. Results: A total of 13,989 references were retrieved. The number of publications increased steadily over time from 1,361 (1940-1969) to 5,430 (20002009) (coefficient of determination for linear fit, R(2)=0.910). Eight journals contained 25% of the Chagas disease literature. of the publications, 64.2% came from endemic countries. Brazil was the predominant country (37%), followed by the United States (17.6%) and Argentina (14%). The ranking in production changed when the number of publications was normalized by estimated cases of Chagas disease (Panama and Uruguay), population (Argentina and Uruguay), and gross domestic product (Bolivia and Brazil). Conclusions: Several Latin American countries, where the prevalence of T. cruzi infection was not very high, were the main producers of the Chagas disease literature, after adjusting for economic and population indexes. The countries with more estimated cases of Chagas disease produced less research on Chagas disease than some developed countries.

Keywords: American Trypanosomiasis, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Review, Bibliometry, Brazil, Chagas Disease, Countries, Disease, Indexes, Infection, Journals, Latin America, Latin American, Literature, Mapping, MEDLINE, Methods, Migration, Parasitology, Prevalence, Publications, Pubmed, Ranking, Research, Research Productivity, Research Work, Review, S, Scientific Production, Spain, Strategy, Success, Tropical-Medicine, Trypanosoma Cruzi, Trypanosoma-Cruzi Infection, United States

? Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., Huamani, C., Park, J. and Ramos, J.M. (2013), Evolution of coauthorship networks: Worldwide scientific production on leishmaniasis. *Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical*, **46** (6), 719-727.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Soc Bra Med Tro46, 719.pdf](2013/Rev%20Soc%20Bra%20Med%20Tro46,%20719.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Collaboration is one of the defining features of contemporary scientific research, and it is particularly important with regard to neglected diseases that primarily affect developing countries. Methods: The present study has identified publications on leishmaniasis in the Medline database from 1945 to 2010, analyzing them according to bibliometric indicators and statistics from social network analysis. Examining aspects such as scientific production, diachronic evolution, and collaboration and configuration of the research groups in the field, we have considered the different types of Leishmania studied and the institutional affiliation and nationality of the authors. Results: Seven-hundred and thirty-five authors participate in 154 prominent research clusters or groups. Although the most predominant and consolidated collaborations are characterized by members from the same country studying the same type of Leishmania, there are also notable links between authors from different countries or who study different clinical strains of the disease. Brazil took the lead in this research, with numerous Brazilian researchers heading different clusters in the center of the collaboration network. Investigators from the USA, India, and European countries, such as France, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Italy, also stand out within the network. Conclusions: Research should be fostered in countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Sudan, and Ethiopia, where there is a high prevalence of different forms of the disease but limited research development with reference authors integrated into the collaboration networks.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Authors, Bangladesh, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Clinical, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Collaborations, Country, Database, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Disease, Diseases, Ethiopia, Evolution, Field, Forms, France, Groups, India, Indicators, Italy, Lead, Leishmania, Medline, Methods, Nepal, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Prevalence, Publications, Reference, Research, Results, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Social, Social Network Analysis, Spain, Statistics, United Kingdom, USA

# Title: Revue de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Reparatrice de l Appareil Moteur

Full Journal Title: Revue de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Reparatrice de l Appareil Moteur

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0035-1040

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dumontier, C., Nizard, R. and Sautet, A. (2001), Impact factor: Do we have to choose between the impact factor and the Revue de Chirurgie Orthopedique? *Revue de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Reparatrice de l Appareil Moteur*, **87** (2), 115-128.

Abstract: It is common practice to evaluate the scientific value of a candidate for a university or hospital position using the mean of the impact factors of the journals he/she has published in, This shows that the true composition and true meaning of the impact factor are not sufficiently understood. The impact factor was invented in the 60s to help librarians choose the most read journals. The impact factor provides an accurate definition of the distribution of a journal, but in no case the quality of its publications. Moreover, the impact factor has many technical limitations that are detailed in this article. This strongly limits the accuracy of the impact factor to compare between journals of different specialties. There is no correlation between the scientific value of a single author and the impact factor of the journals he/she has published in. Eugene Garfield, the inventor of the impact factor, has emphasized that it should not be used to judge the scientific value of a candidate.

Keywords: Impact Factor, Scientific Publications, Bibliometric Index, Medical Journals, Citations, Science, Indicators, English

# Title: Revue Économique

Full Journal Title: Revue Economique

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Koen, V. (1986), The French production of economic knowledge: A bibliometric analysis. *Revue Économique*, **37** (1), 117-136.

Full Text: [1986\Rev Eco37, 117.pdf](1986\Rev%20Eco37,%20117.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis

# Title: Revue Française d’Allergologie et d’Immunologie Clinique

Full Journal Title: [Revue Francaise d Allergologie et d Immunologie Clinique](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6659&_auth=y&_acct=C000010279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1187928&md5=683a16a76de6d92f23c7896cf48ff582)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rev. Fr. Allergol. Immunol. Clin.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rev Fr Allergol

ISSN: 0335-7457

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country France

Language: French

Publisher: Editions Scientifiques Medicales Elsevier

Publisher Address: 23 Rue Linois, 75724 Paris, France

Subject Categories:

Allergy: Impact Factor 0.325, 14/15 (2004)

Notes: TTopic

Chen, S.R., Chiu, W.T. and Ho, Y.S. (2005), Asthma in children: Mapping the literature by bibliometric analysis. *Revue Française d’Allergologie et d’Immunologie Clinique*, **45** (6), 442-446.

Full Text: [2005\Rev Fra dAl dIm Cli45, 442.pdf](2005\Rev%20Fra%20dAl%20dIm%20Cli45,%20442.pdf)

Abstract: Aim. - To evaluate the publication output associated with research on asthma in children. Methods. - The data encompassed the period from 1991 to 2002 and were extracted from the Science Citation Index online version. Selected documents included ‘asthmatic children’ and ‘asthma children’ as a part of its title, abstract, or keyword from. Parameters analyzed included language, type of document, page count, publication output, country of publication, authorship, publication pattern, and the most frequently cited paper. Results. - The yearly publications have increased from 1991 to 2002. The seven industrialized countries have high productivity in this research field. English was the dominant language, and four or five authors were the moot common number of co-author. The US was the world leader and dominated most of the publications, followed by the UK. Conclusions. - The most important functions of scientific publications are to communicate and exchange research findings and results. The results of the study not only offer a comprehensive picture of asthma in children by bibliometric research, but also demonstrate the performance of research workers, institutions, and even countries. (c) 2005 Elsevier SAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asthma, Asthmatic, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Research, Cancer, Childhood Asthma, Children, Citation, Co-Author, Country, Data, Exchange, Field, Functions, Impact, Institutions, Language, Literature, Mapping, Pattern, Performance, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Research, Rights, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publications, Scientometrics, UK, US, Version, World

# Title: Revue Francaise de Sociologie

Full Journal Title: Revue Francaise de Sociologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mosbah-Natanson, S. (2011), Sociology as a “fashion”? Editorial uses of the “sociology” label late nineteenth-century France. *Revue Francaise de Sociologie*, **52** (1), 103-??.

Abstract: Taking off from statements made by major sociologists at the end of the nineteenth century regarding a sociology “fashion” in France, the article applies a bibliometric method to ascertain whether such a “fashion” existed, understanding sociology first as a matter of editing and publication. A corpus of over 400 printed works published between 1841 and 1925, all with the word “sociology” in the title, reveals a spectacular rise in number of occurrences of the “sociology” label around 1900. While most of the authors involved partook of a scientific and intellectual movement involving “sociology” and the social sciences, the fact that there was no scientific monopoly on the term sociology made possible non-scholarly - in most cases ideologically motivated - uses of the term. The sociology “fashion”, then inheres in the interaction between these two phenomena and may therefore be considered an episode in sociology’s cultural history.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, History, Publication

# Title: Revue des Maladies Respiratoires

Full Journal Title: Revue des Maladies Respiratoires

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0761-8425

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Similowski, T. and Derenne, J. (1996), Bibliometrics of biomedical journals: Addendum. *Revue des Maladies Respiratoires*, **13** (2), 197-198.

? Similowski, T. (2001), Three challenges for the journal. *Revue des Maladies Respiratoires*, **18** (1), 11-15

Keywords: Journal

? Hoppin, Jr., F.G. (2003), How I review an original scientific paper? *Revue des Maladies Respiratoires*, **20** (5), 671-678.

Keywords: Medical-Research, Quality

# Title: Revue de Medecine Interne

Full Journal Title: Revue de Medecine Interne

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lefevre, J.H., Faron, M., Drouin, S.J., Glanard, A., Chartier-Kastler, E., Parc, Y. and Roupret, M. (2013), Objective evaluation and comparison of the scientific publication from the departments of the Assistance publique-Hopitaux de Paris: Analysis of the SIGAPS score. *Revue de Medecine Interne*, **34** (6), 342-348.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Med Int34, 342.pdf](2013/Rev%20Med%20Int34,%20342.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. - To analyze the results of the bibliometric system (SIGAPS score) of scientific publications in the Assistance publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP) and to compare the scientific production among the various medical and surgical specialties of the academic hospitals of Paris. Methods. - All the publications imported from Pubmed between 2006 and 2008 were included. The following data were taken into account and analysed: the hospital department of origin, the number of articles published, the number of full-time physicians, the SIGAPS score. Results. - Thirty-eight thoUSAnd, seven hundred and nine publications were included. The departments were consisted of 747 full-time practitioners 5719 (1895 Professors [33.1%], 2772 Assistant Professors [48.4%] and 1052 fellows [18.4%]). The average number of full-time practitioner by department was 7.7 +/- 6.7 (range 1-69). The average total number of articles published in a department was 51.8 +/- 49.4 (range 1-453). The average SIGAPS score was more important in medicine than in surgery (621.2 +/- 670.1 vs. 401 +/- 382.2; P = 0.01) but not the average number of article per practitioner (8.1 +/- 8.3 vs. 6.6 +/- 6.2; P = 0.0797). The mean number of publication by full-time practitioner was 7.9 +/- 7.8 (1-45), or an average of 2.7 +/- 2.6 for each full-time practitioner each year. Conclusion. - Academic hospitals in Paris have a reasonably scientific output but with a mean of 2.7 articles per, full-time practitioner per year. No major differences between medical and surgical disciplines were observed. (C) 2012 Societe nationale francaise de medecine interne (SNFMI). Publie par Elsevier Masson SAS. Tous droits reserves.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Hospital, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Comparison, Data, Evaluation, Hospital, Hospital Department, Hospitals, Impact Factor, Index, Indexing, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Origin, P, Physicians, Publication, Publications, Results, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Publication, Scientific Publications, Surgery

# Title: Revue de Synthese

Full Journal Title: Revue de Synthèse

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gingras, Y. (2013), A bibliometrical analysis of Majorana’s scientific legacy. *Revue de Synthèse*, **134** (1), 75-87.

Full Text: [2013\Rev Syn134, 75.pdf](2013/Rev%20Syn134,%2075.pdf)

Abstract: This article analyzes the reception of Ettore Majorana’s articles by tracing all the references made to them since the beginning of the 1930s. This methodology allows me to show that Ettore Majorana’s 1937 piece on spin-1/2 particles was largely rediscovered during the 1960s, but also to identify the people who actively promoted Majorana’s work, which has loomed larger in scientific debates since the 1970s. Analyzing co-citations, this article shows the conceptual network in which Majorana’s work fits.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrical Analysis, Citations, Co-Citations, Conceptual Networks, Majorana, MAR, Methodology, Network, Particles, References, Work

# Title: Rheumatology

Full Journal Title: [Rheumatology](http://rheumatology.oxfordjournals.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rheumatology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rheumatology

ISSN: 1462-0324

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Oxford Univ Press

Publisher Address: Great Clarendon St, Oxford OX2 6DP, England

Subject Categories:

Rheumatology: Impact Factor 3.026, 4/22 (2000)

Notes: TTopic

? Ruiz, M.T., Alvarez-Dardet, C., Vela, P. and Pascual, E. (1991), Study designs and statistical methods in rheumatological journals: An international comparison. *Rheumatology*, **30**, 352-355.

Abstract: In order to determine the characteristics of papers published in therheumatological literature, we have conducted a survey of the seven leadingrheumatological journals published in 1987; 1107 original papers have beenreviewed and classified according to study design, statistical techniques, and country of origin. Almost half of the published papers were clinicaldescriptive studies without inferential power; both authors and editorsshould reflect whether the impact of these studies on the knowledge of readers justifies their frequency. Analytical research was representedmainly by randomized clinical trials (15.6%), and case control studies(14.2%). Cohort studies represented 5.4% and this seems a low figure in aspecialty in need of more aetiological research. Almost half of the papersoriginated from the USA or the UK; journals edited in these countriespublished papers mainly from the same country. English language journalsfrom other countries published a larger percentage of papers from othercountries, including many non-English speaking nations. Bibliometricstudies are desirable to evaluate trends in publication.

Notes: TTopic

Lewison, G. and Devey, M.E. (1999), Bibliometric methods for the evaluation of arthritis research. *Rheumatology*, **38** (1), 13-20.

Full Text: [1999\Rheumatology38, 13.pdf](1999\Rheumatology38,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: This study uses bibliometric methods to evaluate the magnitude and quality of publications in arthritis research in the UK and compare this with that of other countries. Arthritis research was defined by publication in a specialist journal or by specific title key words or address. Outputs from 13 countries between 1988 and 1995 were analysed by number, research level (from clinical to basic) and potential impact on other researchers (from low to high). The UK has a strong presence in arthritis research and the highest relative commitment of all the countries studied. UK output was more clinical than that of other countries, except Spain, and was of relatively high impact. A second study examined UK arthritis papers supported by different funding sources, including government, private-non-profit and industry. papers with funding acknowledgements were of significantly higher impact and less clinical than those without. The Arthritis Research Campaign was the leading funder in the UK with high-impact papers which, over the 8 yr period, have become more clinical than those supported by other funding sources, except hospital trusts.

Keywords: Arthritis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Clinical, Commitment, Evaluation, Funding, Hospital, Impact, Journal, Methods, Papers, Potential, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Publications, Research, Sources, Spain, UK

van Haselen, R.A. (1999), Research on complementary medicine in rheumatic diseases: The need for better quality studies and reproduction of claimed positive results. *Rheumatology*, **38** (5), 387-390.

Full Text: [1999\Rheumatology38, 387.pdf](1999\Rheumatology38,%20387.pdf)

Wooding, S., Hanney, S., Buxton, M. and Grant, J. (2005), Payback arising from research funding: evaluation of the Arthritis Research Campaign. *Rheumatology*, **44** (9), 1145-1156.

Full Text: [2005\Rheumatology44, 1145.pdf](2005\Rheumatology44,%201145.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Using a structured evaluation framework to systematically review and document the outputs and outcomes of research funded by the Arthritis Research Campaign in the early 1990s. To illustrate the strengths and weaknesses of different modes of research funding. Methods. The payback framework was applied to 16 case studies of research grants funded in the early 1990s. Case study methodology included bibliometric analysis, literature and archival document review and key informant interviews. Results. A range of research paybacks was identified from the 16 research grants. The payback included 302 peer-reviewed papers, postgraduate training and career development, including 28 PhD, MDs, research informing recommendations in clinical guidelines, improved quality of life for people with RA and the reduction of the likelihood of recurrent miscarriage for women with antiphospholipid syndrome. The payback arising from project grants appeared to be similar to that arising from other modes of funding that were better resourced. Conclusions. There is a wide diversity of research payback. Short focused project grants seem to provide value for money.

Keywords: Arthritis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Development, Evaluation, Health, Impact, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Funding, Research Payback, Returns from Research

? Westlake, S.L., Colebatch, A.N., Baird, J., Kiely, P., Quinn, M., Choy, E., Ostor, A.J.K. and Edwards, C.J. (2010), The effect of methotrexate on cardiovascular disease in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: A systematic literature review. *Rheumatology*, **49** (2), 295-307.

Full Text: [2010\Rheumatology49, 295.pdf](2010\Rheumatology49,%20295.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Patients with RA have an increased prevalence of cardiovascular disease (CVD). This is due to traditional risk factors and the effects of chronic inflammation. MTX is the first-choice DMARD in RA. We performed a systematic literature review to determine whether MTX affects the risk of CVD in patients with RA. Methods. We searched MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane database, database of abstracts of reviews of effects, health technology assessment and Science Citation Index from 1980 to 2008. Conference proceedings (British Society of Rheumatology, ACR and EULAR) were searched from 2005 to 2008. Papers were included if they assessed the relationship between MTX use and CVD in patients with RA. Two reviewers independently assessed each title and abstract for relevance and quality. Results. A total of 2420 abstracts were identified, of which 18 fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Two studies assessed the relationship between MTX use and CVD mortality, one demonstrated a significant reduction in CVD mortality and the second a trend towards reduction. Five studies considered all-cause CVD morbidity. Four demonstrated a significant reduction in CVD morbidity and the fifth a trend towards reduction. MTX use in the year prior to the development of RA decreased the risk of CVD for 3-4 years. Four studies considered myocardial infarction, one demonstrated a decreased risk and three a trend towards decreased risk with MTX use. Conclusion. The current evidence suggests that MTX use is associated with a reduced risk of CVD events in patients with RA. This suggests that reducing the inflammation in RA using MTX not only improves disease-specific outcomes but may also reduce collateral damage such as atherosclerosis.

Keywords: Abstract, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Assessment, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular Disease, Citation, Congestive-Heart-Failure, Database, Inflammation, Insulin-Resistance, Long-Term, Low-Dose Methotrexate, MEDLINE, Methotrexate, Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, Mortality, Pulse Methotrexate, Review, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Risk Factors, Risk-Factor, Science Citation Index, Systematic Literature Review

? Westlake, S.L., Colebatch, A.N., Baird, J., Curzen, N., Kiely, P., Quinn, M., Choy, E., Ostor, A.J.K. and Edwards, C.J. (2011), Tumour necrosis factor antagonists and the risk of cardiovascular disease in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: A systematic literature review. *Rheumatology*, **50** (3), 518-531.

Full Text: [2011\Rheumatology50, 518.pdf](2011\Rheumatology50,%20518.pdf)

Abstract: Methods. We searched for studies of adults with RA treated with TNF antagonists where cardiovascular outcomes were recorded using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Database, Database of Abstracts and Reviews of Effects, Health Technology Appraisal, Science Citation Index and Clinical Evidence from 1989 to 2010. Conference proceedings for the British Society of Rheumatology, ACR and EULAR between 2005 and 2009 were hand searched. Two reviewers assessed abstracts for inclusion and then quality of selected papers was assessed. Results. A total of 1840 abstracts were identified and 20 articles were suitable for inclusion. Information was obtained on the effect of TNF antagonists on overall CVD events, myocardial infarction, strokes and heart failure. Conclusion. In many studies, TNF antagonists appear to reduce the likelihood of CVD in individuals with RA. Reassuringly, there does not appear to be an increased risk of cardiac failure. However, the reduction in CVD is not as consistently seen as with studies of MTX.

Keywords: Anti-Tnf Therapy, Antirheumatic Drug-Use, Arthritis, Biologics-Register, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Chimeric Monoclonal-Antibody, Citation, Congestive-Heart-Failure, Disease, Double-Blind, Events, Factor-Alpha, Failure, Heart, Heart Failure, Infarction, Inflammation and Systematic Literature Review, Insulin-Resistance, Literature, Literature Review, Mar, MEDLINE, Myocardial Infarction, Myocardial-Infarction, Necrosis, Outcomes, Papers, Patients, Quality, Quality of, Reduction, Review, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Tumour Necrosis Factor Antagonists

? Cheng, T. and Zhang, G.Y. (2013), Worldwide research productivity in the field of rheumatology from 1996 to 2010: A bibliometric analysis. *Rheumatology*, **52** (9), 1630-1634.

Full Text: [2013\Rheumatology52, 1630.pdf](2013/Rheumatology52,%201630.pdf)

Abstract: Methods. Articles published in 39 rheumatology journals from 1996 to 2010 were screened using the Scopus database. The number of articles, citations, Hirsch indices (h-indices) and international collaborations were determined for countries or regions. Publication activity was adjusted for the top 35 countries categorized by population size and gross domestic product (GDP). Results. A total of 43 808 articles were identified. The time trend of the number of articles showed an increase of 2.95-fold between 1996 and 2010. Western Europe and northern America were the most productive world areas, producing 52.4% and 23.1% of the available literature, respectively. The USA published the most articles, followed by the UK and Germany. The USA, the UK and the Netherlands had the highest h-indices (169, 137 and 117, respectively) and ranked about the same when total citations were used. However, Ireland had the highest average citations per article (48.33), followed by Denmark (40.19) and the Netherlands (39.86). Positive associations between the total number of publications/citations and population/GDP were observed (P < 0.01). Scandinavian countries ranked the highest after adjusting for population and GDP. Conclusion. The USA and Western Europe clearly dominate the production of scientific publications in rheumatology. However, some smaller European countries have high scientific output relative to their size.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Article, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Citations, Collaborations, Countries, Database, Denmark, England, Europe, Field, GDP, Germany, Great, Gross Domestic Product, h-Index, Hirsch, Indices, International, Ireland, Journals, Literature, Methods, P, Population, Population Size, Press, Prevalence, Productivity, Publication, Publication Activity, Publication Output, Publications, R, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Results, Rheumatology, Scientific Output, Scientific Publications, Scopus, Shanghai, Size, The Netherlands, Time Trend, Trend, UK, USA, World

? Matcham, F., Rayner, L., Steer, S. and Hotopf, M. (2013), The prevalence of depression in rheumatoid arthritis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Rheumatology*, **52** (12), 2136-2148.

Full Text: [2013\Rheumatology52, 2136.pdf](2013/Rheumatology52,%202136.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. There is substantial uncertainty regarding the prevalence of depression in RA. We conducted a systematic review aiming to describe the prevalence of depression in RA. Methods. Web of Science, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Embase, MEDLINE and PubMed were searched for cross-sectional studies reporting a prevalence estimate for depression in adult RA patients. Studies were reviewed in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines and a meta-analysis was performed. Results. A total of 72 studies, including 13 189 patients, were eligible for inclusion in the review. Forty-three methods of defining depression were reported. Meta-analyses revealed the prevalence of major depressive disorder to be 16.8% (95% CI 10%, 24%). According to the PHQ-9, the prevalence of depression was 38.8% (95% CI 34%, 43%), and prevalence levels according to the HADS with thresholds of 8 and 11 were 34.2% (95% CI 25%, 44%) and 14.8% (95% CI 12%, 18%), respectively. The main influence on depression prevalence was the mean age of the sample. Conclusion. Depression is highly prevalent in RA and associated with poorer RA outcomes. This suggests that optimal care of RA patients may include the detection and management of depression.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Anxiety, Arthritis, Care, Cross-Sectional Studies, Depression, Disease, Disorders, Guidelines, Had, Health, Influence, Inventory, Low Socioeconomic-Status, Major Depressive Disorder, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcomes, Patients, Prevalence, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Reporting, Results, Review, Reviews, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Scale, Science, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Thresholds, Uncertainty, Version, Web of Science, Women

? Centelles, P.V., Sanchez-Sanchez, M., Costa-Bouzas, J., Seoane-Romero, J.M., Seoane, J. and Takkouche, B. (2014), Neurological adverse events related to lip biopsy in patients suspicious for Sjögren’s syndrome: A systematic review and prevalence meta-analysis. *Rheumatology*, **53** (7), 1208-1214.

Full Text: [2014\Rheumatology53, 1208.pdf](2014/Rheumatology53,%201208.pdf)

Abstract: Methods. We performed a systematic review and prevalence meta-analysis using the search strategy [(salivary gland biopsy OR labial biopsy OR lip biopsy) AND (Sjogren)] in the MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science Conference Proceedings Citation Index databases. Studies were selected if they included original data for minor salivary gland biopsy, sample size, exposure of interest (technique description), number of complications and number of affected patients. The prevalence of total and permanent neurological adverse effects was calculated. Both fixed-effects and random-effects pooled estimates were assessed. Heterogeneity was calculated using an adaptation of the DerSimonian and Laird Q test. Results. Sixteen articles were selected for the study. In the minimally invasive group (n = 3), the pooled prevalence of total adverse events is almost four times higher than that in the linear incision group (n = 12) (4.73% vs 1.20%). In contrast, the pooled prevalence of the permanent or potentially permanent neurological adverse events is 8.5 times lower in the minimally invasive technique group than in the studies using linear incisions (0.17% vs 1.45%). Conclusion. With the limitations intrinsic to the potential biases in the studies included in this meta-analysis, we conclude that the minimally invasive lip biopsy technique for SS diagnosis induces fewer permanent neurological complications than conventional approaches with large linear incisions in the lower lip.

Keywords: Adaptation, Adverse Effects, Adverse Events, Articles, Biopsy, Citation, Classification Criteria, Cohort, Complications, Complications, Conference, Conventional, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Performance, Disease, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Events, Exposure, Heterogeneity, Intrinsic, Invasive, Labial Biopsy, Lip Biopsy, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minor, Minor Salivary Gland, Neural Damage, Neurological, Patients, Permanent, Potential, Prevalence, Proceedings, Results, Retrospective Analysis, Review, Salivary-Gland Biopsy, Sample Size, Science, Search Strategy, Size, Sjogren’S Syndrome, Ss, Statement, Strategy, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

? Zhao, S.Z., Duffield, S.J., Moots, R.J. and Goodson, N.J. (2014), Systematic review of association between vitamin D levels and susceptibility and disease activity of ankylosing spondylitis. *Rheumatology*, **53** (9), 1595-1603.

Full Text: [2014\Rheumatology53, 1595.pdf](2014/Rheumatology53,%201595.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Vitamin D appears to have significant effects on both innate and acquired immunity and deficiency may be associated with both susceptibility and disease severity in some autoimmune conditions. There has been little focus on the potential immunomodulatory role of vitamin D in AS. This study systematically reviews the evidence for an association between vitamin D deficiency and disease susceptibility and severity in AS. Methods. A systematic review was conducted using Medline, EMBASE, Web of Science and conference abstracts of the European League Against Rheumatism (2002-13), British Society for Rheumatology (1993-2013) and ACR (2006-13). Results. Fifteen original articles and five conference abstracts met the criteria for inclusion. All were cross-sectional in design. Seven of 11 studies identified lower concentrations of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OHD) in AS patients compared with healthy controls. A significant inverse correlation between 25OHD and disease activity was observed in 5 of 11 studies. The majority of studies that failed to demonstrate significant findings used inappropriate statistical methods. Conclusion. Cross-sectional studies using appropriate statistical analyses have highlighted that AS is associated with lower vitamin D concentrations. Within groups of AS patients there is some evidence that low vitamin D concentrations are associated with higher disease activity. However, there are insufficient published data to support an immunomodulatory role for vitamin D in AS. Further study with a longitudinal design is required to understand whether optimizing vitamin D in AS has potential as a disease-modifying intervention.

Keywords: 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D, 25-Hydoxyvitamin D, Activity, Analyses, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Anti-Tnf, Articles, Association, Axial Spondyloarthritis, Correlation, Criteria, Cross-Sectional, D Metabolites, Data, Deficiency, Design, Disease, Disease Activity, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Groups, Immunity, Immunomodulatory, Innate, Intervention, Longitudinal, Medline, Methods, Patients, Potential, Results, Review, Reviews, Rheumatoid-Arthritis Patients, Role, Science, Serum-Levels, Statistical Analyses, Support, Susceptibility, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vitamin, Vitamin D, Vitamin D Deficiency, Web Of Science

? Ratz, T., Dean, L.E., Atzeni, F., Reeks, C., Macfarlane, G.J. and Macfarlane, T.V. (2015), A possible link between ankylosing spondylitis and periodontitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Rheumatology*, **54** (3), 500-510.

Full Text: [2015\Rheumatology54, 500.pdf](2015/Rheumatology54,%20500.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. The aim of this study was to examine the link between AS and periodontitis. Methods. Medline, Embase, AMED, CINAHL, Web of Science and Google Scholar were searched to identify eligible studies that were selected and reviewed independently by at least two authors. Results. Six case-control studies were included in the review. Study size ranged from 90 to 40 926 participants. The prevalence of periodontitis ranged from 38% to 88% in AS patients and from 26% to 71% in controls. As there was low-level heterogeneity (I-2 = 13%), using fixed effects analysis the overall pooled estimate of the odds ratios for periodontitis was 1.85 (95% CI 1.72, 1.98). There was no evidence of publication bias. Conclusion. The results led to the need for a further large study with sufficient statistical power to detect the desired effect size, taking into account potential confounding factors and using validated measures of AS and periodontitis.

Keywords: Aggressive Periodontitis, Analysis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Association, Authors, Bias, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confounding, Definitions, Dental, Disease-Activity, Effect Size, Effects, Epidemiology, Evidence, Factors, From, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Mar, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Parameters, Patients, Periodontitis, Population, Potential, Power, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Results, Review, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Risk, Science, Severity, Size, Statistical Power, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Rheumatology International

Full Journal Title: [Rheumatology International](http://www.springerlink.com/content/101577/?p=5fdbcbb7654b47afb1be9a032374aefa&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

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Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? McVeigh, J.G., McGaughey, H., Hall, M. and Kane, P. (2008), The effectiveness of hydrotherapy in the management of fibromyalgia syndrome: A systematic review. *Rheumatology International*, **29** (2), 119-130.

Full Text: [2009\Rhe Int29, 119.pdf](2009\Rhe%20Int29,%20119.pdf)

Abstract: Hydrotherapy is often used in the treatment of fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS), however there has been limited evaluation of its effectiveness. The aim of this systematic review was therefore to examine the effectiveness of hydrotherapy in the management of FMS. AMED, BNI, CINAHL, The Cochrane Library, EMBASE, MEDLINE, ProQuest, PUBMED, Science Direct and Web of Science were searched (1990-July 2006). Key words used ‘fibromyalgia’ and ‘hydrotherapy’, ‘balneotherapy’, ‘aqua therapy’, ‘pool therapy’, ‘water therapy’, ‘swimming’, ‘hydrogalvanic’, ‘spa therapy’, ‘physiotherapy’, ‘physical therapy’ and ‘rehabilitation’. Searches were supplemented with hand searches of selected journals. Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) were assessed for methodological quality using the van Tulder scale. Ten RCTs met the inclusion criteria. Mean methodological quality was 4.5/9 on the van Tulder scale. Positive outcomes were reported for pain, health-status and tender point count. There is strong evidence for the use of hydrotherapy in the management of FMS.

Keywords: Balneotherapy, Clinical-Trial, Cochrane, Dead-Sea, Education, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Fibromyalgia, Hand, Health Status, Hydrotherapy, Journals, Low-Back-Pain, Management, MEDLINE, Outcomes, Pain, Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy, Pool Exercise, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rehabilitation, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science, Women

? Toya, S.P. and Tzelepis, G.E. (2009), The many faces of scleroderma sine scleroderma: A literature review focusing on cardiopulmonary complications. *Rheumatology International*, **29** (8), 861-868.

Full Text: [2009\Rhe Int29, 861.pdf](2009\Rhe%20Int29,%20861.pdf)

Abstract: Scleroderma sine scleroderma (ssSSc) is an occult form of systemic sclerosis that may cause diagnostic difficulties due to the absence of skin involvement. Delays in the diagnosis of ssSSc means lost opportunites to address and treat the often lethal involvement of internal organs such as the lungs and heart. In this systemic review we collected all published cases of ssSSc using EMBASE, MEDLINE, PUBMED, and Web of Science from 1950 to present. Our purpose was to describe the range and frequency of the clinical manifestations of ssSSc. A total of 108 published cases of ssSSc were analyzed. Lung involvement was present in 66% of cases. Peripheral vascular system involvement was present in all patients whereas gastrointestinal manifestations were present in 82% of the cases. Overall the clinical presentation is subtle and heightened clinical awareness is required to facilitate prompt recognition and treatment.

Keywords: Autoantibodies, Awareness, Connective-Tissue Disease, Diagnosis, Embase, Frequency, Gastrointestinal, Interstitial Lung Disease, Involvement, Literature, Literature Review, Lung-Disease, MEDLINE, Myocardial Fibrosis, Nonspecific Interstitial Pneumonia, Presenting Feature, Progressive Systemic-Sclerosis, Pubmed, Pulmonary-Fibrosis, Raynaud Phenomenon, Raynaud’s, Renal Crisis, Review, Science, Scleroderma Sine Scleroderma, Skin Involvement, Systemic Sclerosis, Treatment, Web of Science

? Schoffel, N., Mache, S., Quarcoo, D., Scutaru, C., Vitzthum, K., Groneberg, D.A. and Spallek, M. (2010), Rheumatoid arthritis: Scientific development from a critical point of view. *Rheumatology International*, **30** (4), 505-513.

Full Text: [2010\Rhe Int30, 505.pdf](2010\Rhe%20Int30,%20505.pdf)

Abstract: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is classified as a chronic, progressive, systemic autoimmune disorder leading to inflammation, stiffness, defective position and destruction of joints. Finally a complete loss of mobility and functioning can be the result. The fraction of disability varies strongly, for example, a systematic review shows a 50% disability in a period from first occurrence to disability from 4.5 to 22 years. Scientific efforts focused strongly on therapeutic and diagnostic methods during recent years. So far, there is no scientometric approach of the topic rheumatoid arthritis available although there is an increased need to evaluate quality and quantity of scientific research. Density-equalizing algorithms, scientometric methods and large scale data analysis were applied to evaluate the quality and quantity of scientific efforts in the field of rheumatoid arthritis. Data were gained from Pubmed and ISI-Web. During the period 1901-2007, 78,128 items were published by 129 countries including the USA, UK and Germany being the most productive suppliers, representing 45.7% of all publications. Another 23 countries published more than 100 items. In terms of international cooperation the USA proved to be the most successful partner. “Arthritis and Rheumatism”, “Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases” and the “Journal of Rheumatology” are the most prolific journals. The current study is the first analysis of “rheumatoid arthritis” research activities and output. Our analysis revealed single areas of interest, the most prolific journals, authors and institutions dealing with the topic. Nevertheless, statements concerning the scientific quality should be considered critical due to a bias according to self-citation and co-authorship.

Keywords: Association, Autoimmune Disorder, Care, Citation, Co-Authorship, Diseases, Disorder, Impact Factor, Journals, Productivity Loss, Publications, Research, Review, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Scientometrics, Self-Citation, Self-Citation Bias, Sick Leave, Systematic Review, Topic, UK, USA, Work

? Kalichman, L. (2010), Massage therapy for fibromyalgia symptoms. *Rheumatology International*, **30** (9), 1151-1157.

Full Text: [2010\Rhe Int30, 1151.pdf](2010\Rhe%20Int30,%201151.pdf)

Abstract: Massage therapy is widely used by patients with fibromyalgia seeking symptom relief. We performed a review of all available studies with an emphasis on randomized controlled trials to determine whether massage therapy can be a viable treatment of fibromyalgia symptoms. Extensive narrative review. PUBMED, PsychInfo, CINAHL, PEDro, ISI Web of Science, and Google Scholar databases (inception-December 2009) were searched for the key words “massage”, “massotherapy”, “self-massage”, “soft tissue manipulation”, “soft tissue mobilization”, “complementary medicine”, “fibromyalgia” “fibrositis”, and “myofascial pain”. No language restrictions were imposed. The reference lists of all articles retrieved in full were also searched. The effects of massage on fibromyalgia symptoms have been examined in two single-arm studies and six randomized controlled trials. All reviewed studies showed short-term benefits of massage, and only one single-arm study demonstrated long-term benefits. All reviewed studies had methodological problems. The existing literature provides modest support for use of massage therapy in treating fibromyalgia. Additional rigorous research is needed in order to establish massage therapy as a safe and effective intervention for fibromyalgia. In massage therapy of fibromyalgia, we suggest that massage will be painless, its intensity should be increased gradually from session to session, in accordance with patient’s symptoms; and the sessions should be performed at least 1-2 times a week.

Keywords: Connective-Tissue Massage, Databases, Depression, Fibromyalgia, Google Scholar, Intervention, ISI, Literature, Low-Back-Pain, Massage, Pain, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Science, Symptoms, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Sharif, P.S., Abdollahi, M. and Larijani, B. (2011), Current, new and future treatments of osteoporosis. *Rheumatology International*, **31** (3), 289-300.

Full Text: [2011\Rhe Int31, 289.pdf](2011\Rhe%20Int31,%20289.pdf)

Abstract: Osteoporosis as a common chronic disease is challenging human health. Although different therapeutic options are routinely used for prevention/treatment of osteoporosis, their side effects and benefits are under question. Increasing our knowledge about signaling pathways in bone and osteocytes as well as osteoblasts and osteoclasts will help us in designing new therapeutic modalities for osteoporosis. In the present study, all new therapeutic measures of osteoporosis have been reviewed. For this purpose, search engines like PUBMED, Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar were searched and all relevant articles were found. The study was limited to the year 1998-2010. Bisphosphonates are the cornerstone of osteoporosis treatment, but there are not enough relevant studies that investigated their equivalencies in comparison with each other or the other medications. Therefore, medication selection is empirical and subjective. Furthermore, no eminent study has compared certain combinations. There are new hopes for treatment of osteoporosis, which are more specific with less harm. Our results show that new and emerging therapies are more potent and target specified which more individualize osteoporosis treatment; however, more investigations on their safety and efficacy in comparison with current medications are highly recommended.

Keywords: Bone, Bone Formation, Bone Resorption, Bone-Mineral Density, Cathepsin-K Inhibitor, Chronic Disease, Disease, Efficacy, Google Scholar, Healthy PostmenopaUSAl Women, Human, Knowledge, L-Carnitine Fumarate, Marrow Stromal Cells, Medication, Metaphyseal Trabecular Bone, New Therapies, Osteoporosis, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduces Osteocyte Expression, Safety, Science, Scopus, Treatment, Vertebral Fracture Risk, Vitamin-D Supplementation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Rhe Int31, 1275.pdf](2011\Rhe%20Int31,%201275.pdf)

Abstract: Familial Mediterranean fever (FMF) is a common hereditary autoinflammatory disorder characterized by recurrent febrile attacks and polyserositis. The MEditerranean FeVer (MEFV) gene missense mutations altering the structure and function of pyrin protein play a significant role in the pathophysiology of the disease. Mutated pyrin is associated with the loss of delicate control of the inflammatory pathways, which results in a prolonged or augmented inflammation that predisposes these patients and carriers of the MEFV mutation to a pro-inflammatory state. This increased inflammation might lead to susceptibility to vascular comorbidities in FMF patients and even in carriers. In this review, we aim to discuss the vascular comorbidities seen in FMF patients. For this purpose, a thorough search was done in Web sites such as Pubmed, Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar, and the most relevant articles and case reports were evaluated. It seems that various vasculitides and the emerging problem of atherosclerosis have increasingly been recognized in these patients and, on the other hand, cardiac amyloidosis appears as a rare but devastating complication of FMF. Future studies will shed light on the unknown aspects of the emerging vascular problems in patients with FMF.

Keywords: Aa Amyloidosis, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Amyloidosis, Atherosclerosis, Behcets-Disease, Case Reports, Comorbidities, Control, Disease, Disorder, Familial Mediterranean Fever, Fever, Google Scholar, Hand, Henoch-Schonlein Purpura, Increased Risk, Inflammation, Intima-Media Thickness, Lead, Mefv Mutations, Patients, Polyarteritis-Nodosa, Renal Amyloidosis, Review, Science, Scopus, Subclinical Inflammation, Susceptibility, Vasculitis, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Rhe Int31, 1409.pdf](2011\Rhe%20Int31,%201409.pdf)

Abstract: Review articles comprehensively covering a specific topic are crucial for successful research and academic projects. Most editors consider review articles for special and regular issues of journals. Writing a review requires deep knowledge and understanding of a Weld. The aim of this review is to analyze the main steps in writing a narrative biomedical review and to consider points that may increase the chances of success. We performed a comprehensive search through MEDLINE, EMBASE, Scopus, and Web of Science using the following keywords: review of the literature, narrative review, title, abstract, authorship, ethics, peer review, research methods, medical writing, scientific writing, and writing standards. Opinions expressed in the review are also based on personal experience as authors, peer reviewers, and editors.

Keywords: Abstract, Abstracts, Authors, Authorship, Biomedical, Diseases, Embase, Ethics, Familial Mediterranean Fever, Impact, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical Writing, MEDLINE, Narrative Review, Of-the-Literature, Peer Review, Peer Reviewers, Peer-Review, Platelets, Points, Research, Research Methods, Review, Review Articles, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Science, Scopus, Standards, Success, Title, Web of Science, Writing

? Chen, M., Zhao, M.H. and Kallenberg, C.G.M. (2011), The impact factor of rheumatology journals: An analysis of 2008 and the recent 10 years. *Rheumatology International*, **31** (12), 1611-1615.

Full Text: [2011\Rhe Int31, 1611.pdf](2011\Rhe%20Int31,%201611.pdf)

Abstract: Despite various weaknesses, the impact factor (IF) is still used as an important indictor for scientific quality in specific subject categories. In the current study, the IFs of rheumatology journals over the past 10 years were serially analyzed and compared with that from other fields. For the past 10 years (1999-2008), The IFs published by the Institute for Scientific Information in the Science Citation Index-Journal Citation Report were analyzed. For the majority of rheumatology journals, the IF shows a gradually increasing trend. The mean and median level of increase of IF from 1999 to 2008 is 233.9 and 66.5%, respectively. The increase in IF from 1999 or the first year with IF documentation to that in 2008 was higher for European journals than for the USA journals. The aggregate IF and the median IF of rheumatology journals remained within the top 30% and top 15% in clinical medical and all the scientific categories, respectively. Over the past 10 years, rheumatology journals showed a general increase in IF and rheumatology remained a leading discipline. For journals in the English language, those from Europe had an even higher increase than those from USA.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Clinical Medicine, Documentation, English, Europe, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Medical, Quality, Rheumatology, Science, Scientific Information, Trend, USA

? Trang, G., Steele, R., Baron, M. and Hudson, M. (2012), Corticosteroids and the risk of scleroderma renal crisis: A systematic review. *Rheumatology International*, **32** (3), 645-653.

Full Text: [2012\Rhe Int32, 645.pdf](2012\Rhe%20Int32,%20645.pdf)

Abstract: Scleroderma renal crisis (SRC) has been associated with the use of corticosteroids (CS) in retrospective studies. Using an evidence-based approach, we undertook a systematic review of the literature to identify prospective studies in which scleroderma patients were administered CS to ascertain the risk of SRC in those patients. A comprehensive search was conducted using MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science. All original prospective clinical studies were eligible if they enrolled SSc patients newly treated with CS. Selected studies were reviewed, and data extraction was systematically performed for the dose and duration of the CS intervention as well as the occurrence of SRC. Twenty-six studies with a total of 500 SSc patients commencing new CS therapy were included in the systematic review. Ten definite cases of SRC, equivalent to a rate of 2%, were identified. In the subset of early diffuse patients, the rate of SRC was 4%. All 10 definite cases of SRC occurred in patients who received medium- to high-dose CS therapy. Seven cases occurred in the setting of stem cell transplant. CS are associated with SRC, although this may be due to confounding by disease severity and/or co-intervention. Great caution must continue to be exerted when initiating such therapy, especially in high doses and in the early diffuse subset of SSc patients.

Keywords: Anti-Thymocyte Globulin, Approach, Bronchoalveolar Lavage, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Confounding, Corticosteroids, Crisis, Data, Dexamethasone Pulse Therapy, Disease, Dose Immunosuppressive Therapy, Duration, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Extraction, High Dose, Interstitial Lung-Disease, Intervention, Intravenous Cyclophosphamide, Literature, Long-Term Outcomes, Mar, MEDLINE, Mycophenolate-Mofetil, Patients, Phase-I-II, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Renal, Retrospective Studies, Review, Risk, Science, Scleroderma, Scleroderma Renal Crisis, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplant, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Systematic Review, Systemic Sclerosis, Therapy, Web of Science

? Bornmann, L., Marx, W., Gasparyan, A.Y. and Kitas, G. (2012), Diversity, value and limitations of the journal impact factor and alternative metrics. *Rheumatology International*, **32** (7), 1861-1867.

Full Text: [2012\Rhe Int32, 1861.pdf](2012/Rhe%20Int32,%201861.pdf)

Abstract: The highly popular journal impact factor (JIF) is an average measure of citations within 1 year after the publication of a journal as a whole within the two preceding years. It is widely used as a proxy of a journal’s quality and scientific prestige. This article discusses misuses of JIF to assess impact of separate journal articles and the effect of several manuscript versions on JIF. It also presents some newer alternative journal metrics such as SCImago Journal Rank and the h-Index and analyses examples of their application in several subject categories.

Keywords: Alternative, Analyses, Angewandte-Chemie, Application, Articles, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Journals, Citation-Index, Citations, Diversity, Editors, h Index, h-Index, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Articles, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Measure, Metrics, Periodicals As Topic, Prestige, Publication, Quality, Rheumatology, Science, Scimago, Value

? Gasparyan, A.Y., Ayvazyan, L. and Kitas, G.D. (2013), Authorship problems in scholarly journals: Considerations for authors, peer reviewers and editors. *Rheumatology International*, **33** (2), 277-284.

Full Text: [2013\Rhe Int33, 277.pdf](2013/Rhe%20Int33,%20277.pdf)

Abstract: Authorship problems in scholarly journals shake the foundations of research, diminish scientific quality of papers and devalue records of citation tracking services. The ‘Publish or Perish’ mantra is thought to drive some instances of unfair, honorary authorship, particularly in countries of emerging scientific power. Though causes of honorary, gift, guest and ghost authorship are still ill-defined, it is possible to avoid some of these instances by improving awareness of what constitutes authorship and by adhering to the editorial policies of learned associations. This paper overviews common cases of inappropriate authorship and suggests options to solve related problems by authors, reviewers and editors of scholarly journals.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Authorship, Biomedical Journals, Citation, Contributorship, Credit, Drive, Editorial Policies, Equal Contributions, Ghost Authorship, Honorary, Honorary Authorship, Journals, Options, Papers, Periodicals As Topic, Policies, Power, Prevalence, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Records, Research, Research Performance, Research Standards, Scholarly Journals, Services

? Jamshidi, A.R., Gharibdoost, F., Nadji, A., Nikou, M., Habibi, G., Mardani, A. and Ghaemi, M. (2013), Presentation of psoriatic arthritis in the literature: A twenty-year bibliometric evaluation. *Rheumatology International*, **33** (2), 361-367.

Full Text: [2013\Rhe Int33, 361.pdf](2013/Rhe%20Int33,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: Psoriatic arthritis is an inflammatory arthritis disabling patients with psoriasis. Bibliometric studies are tools for evaluating scientific productions in different countries, universities as well as publications related to a special topic. We aimed to perform a scientometric study to evaluate articles published under “Psoriatic arthritis” topic and also attempted to compare publications of different authors, countries, universities, and journals related to this topic. Study was performed on all articles published between 1989 and 2009. The ISI Web of Science was our main source. Two key words, “Psoriatic arthritis” and “Psoriatic arthropathy,” were used to conduct search. Original articles were subject of further evaluation. A whole number of 3,727 article was result of our search. From this number, 1,961 (52.6 %) were original articles. Whole original articles were cited 38,613 times with average citations per item of 19.69. Gladman DD was the most popular author in this field. Articles were mostly in English (91.3 %). USA was the leading country in producing article under this topic with 463 (23.6 %) publications. University of Toronto was the first rank institution while publishing 125 (6.4 %) articles. More than half of articles were published under “Rheumatology” subject. “Journal of Rheumatology,” “Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases,” and “Arthritis and Rheumatism” were three journals with highest number of articles on this topic. There has been growing interest in psoriatic arthritis subject during these two decades. Between countries, institutions and journals; USA, university of Toronto, “Journal of Rheumatology,” “Annals of The Rheumatic Diseases,” and “Arthritis and Rheumatism” have special contributions to body of literature published under this topic, respectively.

Keywords: Arthritis, Articles, Attempted, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Evaluation, Bibliometric Studies, Citations, Country, Death, Diagnosis, Evaluation, Field, First, Indicators, Institutions, ISI, Journals, Literature, Mortality, Original Articles, Patients, Psoriasis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Rank, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Science, Scientometric, Source, Topic, Universities, University, USA, View, Web, Web of Science

? Gerber, A., Groneberg, D.A., Klingelhofer, D. and Bundschuh, M. (2013), Gout: A critical analysis of scientific development. *Rheumatology International*, **33** (11), 2743-2750.

Full Text: [2013\Rhe Int33, 2743.pdf](2013/Rhe%20Int33,%202743.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, scientific efforts on the topic “gout” have focused on pathogenetic aspects. This has opened new strategies of anti-inflammatory therapy and has improved urate-lowering therapy. So far, a scientometric analysis of the topic “gout” has not been generated despite an increased need for it in times of modified evaluation criteria for academic personnel and a subsequent tendency to co-authorship and author self-citation. The study aims to evaluate quality and quantity of scientific research dealing with the topic “gout” and to contribute to distinguish relevant research output. The current study uses scientometric methods and large-scale data analysis to evaluate quality and quantity of scientific efforts in the field of “gout.” Data were gained from PubMed and ISI-Web. In the last 22 years (1990-2012), 4,424 items were published by 71 countries, of which the USA have been the most productive supplier with 32 % of all publications, followed in considerable distance by the United Kingdom, Japan, Spain and Germany, respectively. The USA have established their position as center of international cooperation. The most prolific journals in the field of gout were “Arthritis and Rheumatism,” “Annals of the Rheumatic diseases” and the “Journal of Rheumatology.” Our analysis specifies the most productive authors and institutions engaged with the topic, the most successful international and national cooperation and the most prolific journals and subject areas. Nevertheless, scientometric indicators, such as h-Index, citation rate and impact factor, commonly used for assessment of scientific quality, should be seen critically due to distortion by bias of self-citation and co-authorship.

Keywords: 3rd National-Health, Analysis, Assessment, Authors, Bias, Citation, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Cooperation, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Development, Escisit, Evaluation, Evidence Based Recommendations, Field, Germany, Gout, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Inflammasome, Institutions, International, International Cooperation, Japan, Journals, Methods, Modified, Nov, Nutrition Examination Survey, Personnel, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Recent, Research, Research Output, Scientific Research, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Self-Citation, Spain, Task-Force, Therapy, Topic, United Kingdom, USA

? Li, J., Wu, S., Wang, M.R., Wang, T.T., Li, B.K. and Zhu, J.M. (2014), Potential roles of nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 2 in the pathogenesis of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Rheumatology International*, **34** (10), 1339-1344.

Full Text: [2014\Rhe Int34, 1339.pdf](2014/Rhe%20Int34,%201339.pdf)

Abstract: Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 2 (NOD2) is one of the most prominent member of the NOD-like receptors protein family that functions as intracellular pattern recognition receptors. Numerous studies have suggested the importance of NOD2 in defensing against microbial infections, regulation of the inflammatory process. It is shown that NOD2 contributes to the pathogenesis of various autoimmune and chronic inflammatory diseases, such as Crohn’s disease, rheumatoid arthritis. The aim of this study is to summarize our current understandings of NOD2 function and the role of NOD2 in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). The following databases were searched: Pubmed, EMBASE and Web of Science for English-language sources, using the terms “lupus,” “systemic lupus erythematosus,” ‘‘SLE,” “immunity,” “inflammatory” and “NOD2.” Emerging data evidences that NOD2 has important biological effects in autoimmunity and inflammatory and might take part in the pathogenesis of SLE. Studies exploring the relationship between NOD2 and SLE are very limited. Whether NOD2 could be a potentially valuable therapeutic target for treatment for SLE, more understanding of the mechanism of NOD2 is needed in the future in SLE.

Keywords: Arthritis, Autoimmunity, Biological, Chromosome 16q12, Chronic, Crohn’S Disease, Crohns-Disease, Data, Databases, Dendritic Cells, Disease, Diseases, Effects, Embase, Epithelial-Cells, Family, Function, Functions, Immune, Infections, Inflammatory Disease, Innate Immune-Responses, Lrr Proteins, Lupus Erythematosus, Mechanism, Microbial, Multiplex Families, Nod2, Pathogenesis, Pattern, Pattern Recognition, Peptidoglycan Recognition, Protein, Regulation, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Role, Science, Sle, Sources, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Target, Toll-Like Receptors, Treatment, Understanding, Web Of Science

# Title: Rhinology

Full Journal Title: Rhinology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Rhinology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rhinology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Gane, S. (2010), What we don’t know about olfaction Part 1: from nostril to receptor. *Rhinology*, **48** (2), 131-138.

Abstract: The sense of smell is still mysterious in many ways, despite the advances of the past few years. This review gives a broad overview of the state of the field by examining each step of the process of signal transduction from odorant to brain. Each subject section was searched individually in PUBMED, ISI Web of Science and Google Scholar as well as materials known to the author. The results are sequentially presented in order of anatomical progression of the signal. The review finds many surprising and interesting theories, facts and methods worthy of further research.

Keywords: Activation, Author, Brain, Crystal-Structure, Epithelium, Functional Expression, Gene-Expression, Google Scholar, ISI, Molecular-Basis, Mouse, Neuron Olfactory Mucosa, Odorant Receptor, Odorant-Binding-Protein, Olfaction Disorders, Olfactory Perception, Olfactory Receptor, Olfactory Tract, Overview, Progression, Protein-Coupled-Receptors, Research, Review, Science, Smell, Specificity, Theories, Web of Science

? Merkle, J., Kohlhas, L., Zadoyan, G., Mosges, R. and Hellmich, M. (2014), Rhinomanometric reference intervals for normal total nasal airflow resistance. *Rhinology*, **52** (4), 292-299.

Full Text: 2014\Rhinology52, 292.pdf

Abstract: Background: Reference intervals (Rls) or mean values for normal total nasal airflow resistance are essential for the diagnosis of nasal obstruction. Data relating to nasal airflow are not standardised, and valid and reliable Rls do not exist for the time being. This meta-analysis aimed to determine such “standard”95%-Rls. Methodology: Research of related literature listed in Medline, Embase, Cochrane, and Web of Science databases. Results: Airflow resistance data were gathered from 38 studies using active anterior rhinomanometry at a differential pressure of 150Pa to examine patients under congested and decongested mucosal conditions. In the meta-analysis overall values and Rls for normal total nasal airflow resistance under congested nasal mucosal conditions were calculated for all subjects at 0.25Pa/ cm(3)/s (95%-RI 0.10-0.40Pa/cm(3)/s), adults regardless of gender at 0.25Pa/cm(3)/s (95%-RI 0.12-0.38Pa/cm(3)/s), men at 0.24Pa/cm(3)/s (95%-RI 0.09-0.39Pa/cm(3)/s), and women at 0.26Pa/cm(3)/s (95%-RI 0.08-0.44Pa/cm(3)/s). Asian, African and Caucasian ethnic groups exhibited rising airflow resistance mean values: 0.23Pa/cm(3)/s (95%-RI 0.08-0.39Pa/cm(3)/s), 0.25Pa/cm(3)/s (95%-RI 0.11-0.38Pa/cm(3)/s) and 0.26Pa/cm(3)/s (95%-RI 0.13-0.38Pa/cm(3)/s), respectively. Lower overall mean values resulted under decongested nasal mucosal conditions. Conclusion:The reference intervals and mean values ascertained in this meta-analysis improve the diagnosis of nasal obstruction and may represent a useful supplement in existing guidelines for the standardisation of rhinomanometric measurements.

Keywords: Active, Active Anterior Rhinomanometry, Age-Related-Changes, Asian, Caucasian, Children, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Ethnic Groups, From, Gender, Groups, Guidelines, Inspiratory Flow, Intervals, Literature, Medline, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Mucosal, Nasal Patency, Nasal Resistance, Normal, Normal Values, Obstruction, Patency, Patients, Population, Pressure, Reference, Research, Resistance, Results, Rhinomanometry, Science, Values, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Women

# Title: Risk Analysis

(Risk Anal.)

Full Journal Title: Risk Analysis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Haas, C.N. (1999), Conditional dose-response relationships for microorganisms: Development and application. *Risk Analysis*, **22** (3), 455-463.

Full Text: [1999\Ris Ana22, 455.pdf](1999\Ris%20Ana22,%20455.pdf)

Keywords: Quantitative Risk Assessment, Drinking-Water, Poisson, Cryptosporidium, Distributions, Models

# Title: Robotics and Autonomous Systems

Full Journal Title: Robotics and Autonomous Systems

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Yan, T.F., Cempini, M., Oddo, C.M. and Vitiello, N. (2015), Review of assistive strategies in powered lower-limb orthoses and exoskeletons. *Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, **64**, 120-136.

Full Text: [2015\Rob Aut Sys64, 120.pdf](2015/Rob%20Aut%20Sys64,%20120.pdf)

Abstract: Starting from the early research in the 1960s, especially in the last two decades, orthoses and exoskeletons have been significantly developed. They are designed in different architectures to assist their users’ movements. The research literature has been more prolific on lower-limb devices: a main reason is that they address a basic but fundamental motion task, walking. Leg exoskeletons are simpler to design, compared to upper-limb counterparts, but still have particular cognitive and physical requirements from the emerging human-robot interaction systems. In the state of the art, different control strategies and approaches can be easily found: it is still a challenge to develop an assistive strategy which makes the exoskeleton supply efficient and natural assistance. So, this paper aims to provide a systematic overview of the assistive strategies utilized by active locomotion-augmentation orthoses and exoskeletons. Based on the literature collected from Web of Science and Scopus, we have studied the main robotic devices with a focus on the way they are controlled to deliver assistance; the relevant validations are as well investigated, in particular experimentations with human in the loop. Finally current trends and major challenges in the development of an assistive strategy are concluded and discussed. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Active, Art, Assistance, Assistive Strategies, Basic, Challenge, Cognitive, Control, Design, Development, Exoskeletons, Foot Orthoses, From, Gait, Human, Interaction, Italy, Literature, Lower Limb, Lower-Extremity Exoskeleton, Lower-Limb, Natural, Orthoses, Overview, Paraplegic Patients, Physical, Powered, Research, Review, Rights, Robotic Ankle Exoskeleton, Science, Scopus, Spinal-Cord-Injury, State, State-Of-The-Art, Strategy, Suit Hal, Systematic, Systems, Trends, Walking, Walking Support, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Rofo-Fortschritte Auf dem Gebiet der Rontgenstrahlen und der Bildgebenden Verfahren

Full Journal Title: Rofo-Fortschritte Auf dem Gebiet der Rontgenstrahlen und der Bildgebenden Verfahren

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Golder, W. (1998), The impact factor: A critical analysis. *Rofo-Fortschritte Auf dem Gebiet der Rontgenstrahlen und der Bildgebenden Verfahren*, **169** (3), 220-226.

Abstract: The impact factor, provided by the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia (PA), has become the most important evaluation tool for scientific research and academic work. It is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations to the source items published in the journal during the previous two years. In market research, the impact factor provides quantitative evidence for editors and publishers for positioning their journals in relation to the competition. Despite its popularity, the parameter should be used with careful attention to the many phenomena that influence citation rates. The correlation between the citation frequency of a certain article and the impact factor of the journal in which it is published is questionable, A few articles have many citations and the rest are sparsely cited or not at all. Citation impact is more a measure of utility than of scientific value. Authors’ selection of references is subject to biases unrelated to quality. Moreover, there is a tremendous bias towards English language journals compared with those in other languages. Finally, different specialties exhibit different ranges of peak impact. The impact factor favours research areas that promote many short-term studies. Conversely, a tendency to treat clinical investigations as less important is created.

Keywords: Academic Analysis Attention Bias Bibliometrics Citation Citation Frequency Citations Clinical Competition Correlation Current Evaluation Impact Impact Factor Institute for Scientific Information Investigations Journal Journals Language Languages Philadelphia Quality Reference Research Science Scientometrics Selection Source Source Journal Tool Utility

? Hoeffel, C. and Fornes, P. (1999), The impact factor: A critical analysis - Comment. *Rofo-Fortschritte Auf dem Gebiet der Rontgenstrahlen und der Bildgebenden Verfahren*, **170** (6), 615.

# Title: Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting

Full Journal Title: [Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting](http://www.ipe.ro/rjef_ListViewContent.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1582-6163

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor:

? Cheng, A.C. and Chen, C.Y. (2008), The technology forecasting of new materials: The example of nanosized ceramic powders. *Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting*, **9** (4), 88-110.

Full Text: [2008\Rom J Eco For9, 88.pdf](2008\Rom%20J%20Eco%20For9,%2088.pdf)

Abstract: New materials have been recognized as significant drivers for corporate growth and profitability in today’s fast changing environments. The nanosized ceramic powders played important parts in new materials field nowadays. However, little has been done in discussing the technology forecasting for the new materials development. Accordingly, this study applied the growth curve method to investigate the technology performances of nanosized ceramic powders. We adopted the bibliometric analysis through El database and trademark office (USPTO) database to gain the useful data for this work. The effort resulted in nanosized ceramic powders were all in the initial growth periods of technological life cycles. The technology performances of nanosized ceramic powders through the El and USPTO databases were similar and verified by each other. and there were parts of substitutions between traditional and nanosized ceramic powders. The bibliometric analysis was proposed as the simple and efficient tools to link the science and technology activities, and to obtain quantitative and historical data for helping researchers in technology forecasting, especially in rare historical data available fields, such as the new materials fields.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Corporate, Cycles, Data, Database, Databases, Development, Diffusion, Effort, EL, Field, Forecasting, Growth, Historical Data, Life, Model, Nanosized, New Materials, Profitability, Science, Science and Technology, Substitution, Technology, Technology Forecasting, Work

# Title: Romanian Reports in Physics

Full Journal Title: Romanian Reports in Physics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Urumov, V. and Gjurchinovski, A. (2013), Balkan countries presence in science citation index and Scopus in the fields of physics and chemistry. *Romanian Reports in Physics*, **65** (4), 1567-1578.

Full Text: [2013\Rom Rep Phy65, 1567.pdf](2013/Rom%20Rep%20Phy65,%201567.pdf)

Abstract: We examine the research output from the Balkan Countries in the fields of physics and chemistry registered in the databases of Science Citation Index and SCOPUS for the years 1996-2010. Over the years, the relative contribution from the area has increased on average by approximately 50% and represents around 4% of the world overall production. However, the diversity of the Balkan region is also reflected in the performance of individual countries. Although each of them shows growth in the last decade in absolute terms, relative downturn is evident in several cases. Data are provided about cooperation among Balkan countries.

Keywords: Article, Balkan Countries, Chemistry, Citation, Cooperation, Countries, Databases, Diversity, Fields, Growth, Performance, Physics, Physics and Chemistry Publications, Region, Research, Research Output, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics, Scopus, Sector, World

# Title: Romantisme

Full Journal Title: Romantisme

ISO Abbreviated Title: Romantisme

JCR Abbreviated Title: Romantisme

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Rosa, G., Trzepizur, S. and Vaillant, A. (1993), The people of the poets - Bibliometric study of French popular poetry from 1870 to 1880. *Romantisme*, **23** (80), 21-55.

Keywords: Bibliometric, French

# Title: Rozhledy v Chirurgii

Full Journal Title: Rozhledy v Chirurgii

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Rozhl Chir

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Novák, K. (2003), The present and future of Czech medical journals--discussion. *Rozhledy v Chirurgii*, **82** (8), 441.

Keywords: Medical

# Title: Rural and Remote Health

Full Journal Title: Rural and Remote Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1445-6354

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? McLean, R., Mendis, K., Harris, B. and Canalese, J. (2007), Retrospective bibliometric review of rural health research: Australia’s contribution and other trends. *Rural and Remote Health*, **7** (4), Article Number: 767.

Full Text: [2007\Rur Rem Hea7, 767.pdf](2007/Rur%20Rem%20Hea7,%20767.pdf)

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: The health of half of the world’s 6 billion people and of the 6 million Australians living in rural and remote communities is demonstrably poorer than that of their metropolitan counterparts. As the existence of the discrete specialty of rural health (RH) is gaining acceptability worldwide, publications about RH issues are increasing in prevalence. We undertook a bibliometric analysis of Australian rural research trends and compared these with international RH research output, and analyzed how Australian RH research has been addressing the National Health Priority Areas (NHPAs) during this period. METHODS: MEDLINE-listed publications from 1990 to 2005 relating to rural health or rural health services were downloaded using PubMed and written to a Microsoft Access database using specially developed software. Analysis was performed to determine the country of origin of the authors, frequency of journals, publication types and how publications addressed Australian NHPAs. RESULTS: We retrieved 20 913 rural health publications of which 1442 (6.8%) were from Australia. Analysis from 1990 and 2005 showed total world yearly publications increased from 410 to 1207, while the respective contribution from Australia increased from 17 (4.1%) to 198 (16.4%). Canadian and USA contributions increased respectively from 10 (2.4%) to 110 (9.1%) and 131 (32%) to 298 (24.7%). The top five journals that published RH articles were Journal of Rural Health (JRH; 453), Australian Journal of Rural Health (AJRH; 417), Medical Journal of Australia (MJA; 192), Social Science Medicine (191) and Lancet (171). The Australian journals with the largest number of RH publications were AJRH (374), MJA (177), Australian Family Physician (101), Rural Remote Health (55) and Journal of Telemedicine Telecare (54). The most frequent publication type was the journal article in all three countries. Australian publications comprised journal articles (85.1%), letters (9.1%), reviews (5.6%), editorials (4.7%) and clinical trials (2.9%). Australia had the lowest proportion of clinical trials of the three countries. of the total 1290 Australian publications, 317 (25%) addressed the NHPAs. of these, 118 (37.2%) addressed mental health, 54 (17%) cancer, 41 (12.9%) cardiovascular disease, 37(11.7%) injury prevention, 35(11%) diabetes and 15 (4.7%) arthritis and musculoskeletal conditions. DISCUSSION: Australia’s contribution to the international RH literature is increasing, both in terms of the relative numerical contribution and the prominence of selected Australian journals as the destination for articles on RH topics. of dedicated RH journals, AJRH is now almost as frequently used by authors as JRH. However the general journals Lancet, BMJ and MJA were also among the most frequent publishers of RH articles. Telemedicine and general practice journals (Australian Family Physician & Canadian Family Physician) were also among the top journals that published RH articles, which highlights the increasingly prominent role played by information and communication technologies in the delivery of rural health care in general practice settings. The most frequent NHPA addressed by the RH publications in Australia was mental health. However only approximately 1% of total Australian health publications from 1990 to 2005 addressed RH. There is still a pressing need for more RH research, particularly in health priority areas.

Keywords: Acceptability, Access, Analysis, Arthritis, Australia, Australian, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Care, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Communication, Contribution, Country, Country of Origin, Database, Delivery, Diabetes, Disease, Family, General, General Practice, Health, Health Care, Health Research, Health Services, Information, Information and Communication, Injury, Injury Prevention, International, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Articles, Journals, Literature, Living, Mental Health, Methods, Origin, Practice, Prevalence, Prevention, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Review, Reviews, RH, Role, Rural, Rural Health, Services, Software, Specialty, Technologies, Trends, USA, World

? Campbell, N., McAllister, L. and Eley, D. (2012), The influence of motivation in recruitment and retention of rural and remote allied health professionals: A literature review. *Rural and Remote Health*, **12** (3), Article Number: 1900.

Full Text: [2012\Rur Rem Hea12, 1900.pdf](2012/Rur%20Rem%20Hea12,%201900.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Recruitment and retention of allied health professionals (AHPs) to remote and rural Australia is challenging and correlates with poorer health status of remote and rural residents. While much has been written about the recruitment and retention problem, this study took a new approach by reviewing the literature describing the motivation of AHPs to work in remote and rural areas and then analyzing the findings from the perspective of motivation theory using Herzberg’s extrinsic and intrinsic classification. Intrinsic motivation incentives are known to contribute to job satisfaction and come from within the individual, for example the pleasure derived from autonomy or challenge at work. In contrast, extrinsic motivation incentives are provided by the job and include such factors as salary and professional development provisions. Extrinsic incentives are important because they prevent job dissatisfaction. Job satisfaction has been shown to be linked with increased retention. Method: Thirty-five articles, including 26 from Australia, met the inclusion criteria. The key findings related to motivation from each article are outlined and the results classified into the extrinsic-intrinsic framework. The incentives are then further analyzed as having a positive or a negative influence. Results: In total, 38 different incentives were described a total of 246 times. of the total, almost half (n=115) comprised extrinsic incentives with a negative influence, with poor access to professional development, professional isolation and insufficient supervision the most frequently reported. Rural lifestyle and diverse caseloads were the most frequently mentioned positive extrinsic incentives, while autonomy and community connectedness were the most cited positive intrinsic incentives. Negative intrinsic incentives were mentioned least frequently (n=18); however, of these, feeling overwhelmed and that your work was not valued by the community were the most commonly reported. Conclusions: The results demonstrate the significant burden of extrinsic incentives with a negative influence that are perceived by AHPs in remote and rural areas. The high turnover rate of AHPs in remote and rural areas is likely to be, in part, due to the job dissatisfaction from these disincentives. More positive intrinsic incentives were reported than negative. This suggests the potential for intrinsic incentives, known to contribute to job satisfaction, to be mediating the extrinsic disincentives. The policy implications of this work include the importance of addressing extrinsic disincentives. Simultaneously, the existing intrinsic incentives need to be nurtured and developed. Organizations that implement strategies to enhance both extrinsic and intrinsic motivation incentives are more likely to successfully address their AHP workforce shortage.

Keywords: Access, AHP, Allied Health Professional, Approach, Australia, Australia, Autonomy, Burden, Challenge, Classification, Community, Correlates, Criteria, Development, Education, Extrinsic, Framework, Health, Health Professionals, Health Status, Incentives, Influence, Intrinsic, Intrinsic Job-Satisfaction, Intrinsic Motivation, Job Satisfaction, Literature, Literature Review, Motivation, Nursing Workforce, Perceptions, Physiotherapy, Policy, Potential, Prevent, Recruitment, Remote and Rural Workforce, Results, Retention, Review, Rewards, Rural, Rural Areas, Salary, Satisfaction, Theory, Turnover, Work

? Godwin, D.M., Hoang, H., Crocombe, L.A. and Bell, E. (2014), Dental practitioner rural work movements: A systematic review. *Rural and Remote Health*, **14** (3), Article Number: 2825.

Full Text: [2014\Rur Rem Hea14, 2825.pdf](2014/Rur%20Rem%20Hea14,%202825.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: There is a globally observed unequal distribution of dental and other health practitioners between urban and rural areas in OECD countries. Dental practitioners provide important primary healthcare services to rural populations. Workforce shortages and stability issues in underserved areas can have negative effects on rural communities. Strategies used to fix the dental practitioner workforce maldistribution need to be investigated. Method: The study had primary focus on Australia and included relevant international literature. Databases used were PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Informit, Web of Science, Scopus and Summon. Search terms included dental practitioner, rural, remote, retention, recruitment and strategies. Results: Sixteen articles met the inclusion criteria. The articles described a total of eight different positive factors and 12 negative factors towards rural practice. The positive factors related to the nature of the type of clinical work being a ‘challenge’, close social and professional support networks, enjoyment of rural lifestyle and successful integration into the rural community. The negative factors mentioned included social and professional isolation, workload and type of clinical work, access to further education opportunities, access to facilities, education for children and job opportunities for a partner, and inability to integrate into the rural community. The articles that analysed recruitment incentives described three strategies currently used to influence recruitment, all of which were financial or contractual in nature. Articles mentioning retention factors described seven long-term retention motivators; of these, six of them were personal reasons. The most commonly mentioned motivational factor for recruitment and retention of the rural dental practitioner workforce was the effect of prior rural exposure for dental practitioners. Conclusions: The results of this review indicate that the most important influences on rural dental practitioner workforce recruitment and retention were a combination of financial reimbursement and personal reasons. There was also a large influence of rural medical workforce research on untested assumptions and drivers of the rural dental practitioner workforce. The high recruitment rate compared with the low retention rate indicates that current strategies were not effective in addressing rural dental practitioner workforce shortages in the long term.

Keywords: Access, Articles, Assumptions, Australia, Challenge, Children, Clinical, Community, Criteria, Databases, Dental Practitioner, Distribution, Education, Effects, Experience, Exposure, Facilities, Health, Incentives, Influence, Integration, International, Issues, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Medical, Motivation, Networks, Nursing, Oral Health, Oral-Health Workforce, Partner, Policy, Populations, Practice, Primary, Professionals, Pubmed, Recruitment, Recruitment, Reimbursement, Remote Areas, Research, Results, Retention, Retention, Review, Rural, Rural Areas, Rural Communities, Rural Community, Rural Workforce, Science, Scopus, Search, Services, Shortages, Social, Stability, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Urban, Web Of Science, Western-Australia, Work, Workload

# Title: Russian Chemical Bulletin

Full Journal Title: [Russian Chemical Bulletin](http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/1066-5285); [Russian Chemical Bulletin](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/klu/rucb)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1066-5285

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Zibareva, I.V. (2012), Chemistry databases of the scientific and technical network STN International. *Russian Chemical Bulletin*, **61** (3), 682-722.

Full Text: [2012\Rus Che Bul61, 682.pdf](2012/Rus%20Che%20Bul61,%20682.pdf)

Abstract: Chemistry databases of the largest international scientific and technical information network, STN International, are characterized in detail. The searching and analytical facilities of STN International and their use in chemical research are considered.

Keywords: Angewandte-Chemie, Bibliographic Databases, Chemical, Chemical-Abstracts-Service, Chemistry Databases, Databases, Facilities, Information, International, Mar, Markush Structure Storage, Network, Online Statistical Techniques, Patent Search Tools, Patents, Registry-System, Research, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific and Technical Information, Spectroscopic Information-System, STN International, Substance-Related Statistics

? Zibareva, I.V. and Parmon, V.N. (2013), Identification of “hot spots” of the science of catalysis: Bibliometric and thematic analysis of nowaday reviews and monographs. *Russian Chemical Bulletin*, **62** (10), 2266-2278.

Full Text: [2013\Rus Che Bul62, 2266.pdf](2013/Rus%20Che%20Bul62,%202266.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric and thematic analyses were performed for more than 11 thousand reviews and monographs in catalysis registered in the Chemical Abstracts Plus database on the SciFinder platform from April, 2011, to December, 2012, with the aim to elucidate the hot spots of this area. The identified spots include photo- and electrocatalysis; stereoselective (bio-) catalysis; catalytic functionalization of organic compounds; catalysis by nanostructured, in particular, graphene-based materials; catalytic production of biofuel; and application of catalysis in novel energy technologies.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Biofuel, Catalysis, Chemical Abstracts Plus Database On The Scifinder Platform, Database, Energy, Monographs, Organic, Organic Compounds, Reviews, Science, Technologies, Thematic Analysis

# Title: Russian Journal of General Chemistry

Full Journal Title: Russian Journal of General Chemistry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Korzhavykh, E.A. (2012), Scientometric assessment of the progress of innovative pharmacy in Russia. *Russian Journal of General Chemistry*, **82** (3), 527-534.

Full Text: [2012\Rus J Gen Che82, 527.pdf](2012\Rus%20J%20Gen%20Che82,%20527.pdf)

Abstract: The importance and potential of scientometric assessment of the progress of innovative pharmacy is discussed. Scientometric publications analyzing and forecasting new domestic drug R&D in historical perspective and in contemporary Russia are considered. The role of systemic informational analysis of science as a new methodic tool for research metrics is described.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Drug, Forecasting, Historical Perspective, Mar, Metrics, Pharmacy, Potential, Progress, Publications, R&D, Research, Role, Russia, Science, Scientometric