INTRODUCTION TO LIBRARY PORTAL & PUBLISHING TIPS

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MEDICAL RESOURCE LIBRARIANS

15 AUG 2018
TODAY’S SCHEDULE

1. Know your library
   • Library Facilities
   • Library Resources: Findmore, LINC, etc
   • Library Services for Graduate Students
   • Tools: Proxy bookmarklet, Google Filter, EndNote

2. Publishing Tips & Open Access
   • How to evaluate/choose an appropriate journal to publish in
   • Open Access Publishing
   • Obtain permission to reuse copyrighted material for thesis and/or journal article publishing
   • Scholarbank@NUS
Let’s watch a short video!

http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/c.php?g=145507&p=954765
1. Full-text search from LIBRARY catalogue:
LIBRARY PORTAL: SEARCH

ALL (FINDMORE@NUSL)
- Searches books, Media, eBooks, journal articles, newspaper articles, online thesis & more
- Covers most but not 100% of our articles & E-Resources

BOOKS AND MEDIA (LINC)
- Good for known item search
- Covers books, DVDs, music scores
- Cannot be used for journal or newspaper articles
FINDMORE@NUSL VS LINC
How to read the LIBRARY RECORD (LINC)?

1. **Online access via:**
   - Nature Publishing Group
   - Academic OneFile (1-yr embargo applies)
   - EBSCO (1-yr embargo applies)

2. **Print copies information:**
   - QP141 EJC
   - Medical Library Closed Stacks & Central Library Closed Stacks (Loans Desk)

3. **Select and request the print copy online by clicking the “Request” button on the top:**

4. **Click here for full-text:**

Image credit: National University of Singapore Libraries
2. Full-text search from GOOGLE SCHOLAR:

“Dietary effects on breast-cancer risk in Singapore” by Lee, J; Lee, H.P; Gourley, L; Duffy, S.W; Day, N.E; Estève, J
Sci-Hub

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sci-Hub is a website with over 70 million academic papers and articles available for direct download.[2] It bypasses publisher paywalls by allowing access through educational institution proxies. Sci-Hub stores papers in its own cache to speed up future requests.

Sci-Hub was founded by Kazakhstan graduate student Alexandra Elbakyan in 2011, as a reaction to the high cost of research papers behind paywalls, typically US$30 each when bought on a per-paper basis.

In 2015 academic publisher Elsevier filed a legal complaint in New York City against Sci-Hub alleging copyright infringement, and the subsequent lawsuit led to a loss of the original sci-hub.org domain. Following the first domain loss, Sci-Hub has cycled through a number of domains, some of which have been blocked in certain countries. Sci-Hub has been controversial, lauded by parts of the scientific and academic communities and condemned by a number of publishers.
THE LANCET
Volume 337, Issue 8751, 18 May 1991, Pages 1197-1200

EPIDEMIOLOGY
Dietary effects on breast-cancer risk in Singapore
Prof H.P. Lee MFCM, J. Lee PhD, L. Gourley BSc, S.W. Duffy MSc, Prof N.E. Day PhD, J. Estève PhD

https://doi.org/10.1016/0140-6736(91)92867-2
3. Full-text search from PUBMED:

How empathic are vegan medical professionals compared to others? Leads from a paper-pencil-survey.

Kassier C1,2, Michelsen A3,4, Holer S5, Murthy VS6, Cramer H6

Abstract
The aim of this survey was to examine differences in personality profiles among 198 vegan (n = 64; 32.3%), vegetarian (n = 78; 39.4%) and omnivore (n = 55; 27.8%) medical professionals. Outcomes were motives for the nutritional approaches, WHO QoL-BREF, Big Five SOEP Inventory, Portraits Value Questionnaire, and Empathizing Scale. Regarding motives for particular diets, omnivores rated influence of guardians (p < 0.001), physical health (p = 0.017) and food taste (p = 0.001) as more and love of animals as less important (p < 0.001) than vegans and vegetarians. Vegans and vegetarians consumed less coffee (p = 0.007) and alcohol compared to omnivores (p = 0.017). The duration of adhering to a specific diet was significantly shorter in vegans. Data suggest that vegan medical professionals do not differ from vegetarians or omnivores regarding empathy, values or personality traits. Differences to a related internet sample were observed for a number of outcomes. Given the small sample size and potential selection bias through the specific subpopulation attending a plant-based nutrition conference, further studies are warranted to confirm these results. Particularly, potential reciprocities between empathy and individual nutritional choices deserve further attention.

PMID: 29748650 DOI: 10.1038/s41430-017-0007-8
HOW TO USE AVAILABLE TOOL AND LIBRARY CATALOGUE TO FIND FULL-TEXT?

- Search in Google Scholar
- Library proxy bookmarklet

FindMore@NUSL
- Other resources
- Alternatively

LINC
- Only if proxy failed
- Only if FindMore@NUSL failed
GOOGLE SCHOLAR: Find it! @ NUS Libraries
An approach to building the case for nutrition policies to limit trans-fat intake—A Singapore case study

ASL Tan - Health Policy, 2011 - Elsevier

Abstract Objective At present, Singapore health authorities are deliberating nutrition labeling and regulations to reduce trans-fat in the food supply. This paper reviews the case for enacting nutrition policies to reduce population trans-fat intake in Singapore. It further ...

Nutritional epidemiology

W Willett - 2012 - books.google.com

... of Measurement Error Issues in Analysis and Presentation of Dietary Data Genetics in Dietary Analyses Nutrition Monitoring and ... Policy Applications Vitamin A and Lung Cancer wALTER WILLET AND GRAHAM COLDITZ Dietary Fat and Breast ... NUTRITIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY ...
1. Introduction

Ovarian cancer is the second most deadly gynaecological cancer in the world, and the most deadly in North America [1], highlighting the need for primary prevention through modifiable risk factors potentially including the consumption of tea, coffee, and caffeinated soft drinks. Black tea consumption has been suggested to be associated with increased level of estrogen circulation in postmenopausal women [2], while green tea [2–4] and coffee [5] consumption have been suggested to be associated with a decreased risk of ovarian cancer. In the current study, we compare the association between black and green tea consumption for controls, alive at the time of diagnosis, and able to complete an interview. Additionally, all cases except non-melanoma skin incident ovarian tumors (0.1%), excepting the eligible provincial cancer registries, had complete 1505 (59.7%) completed. Controls were randomly selected from the general population.

References


Installing EndNote X8 on PC

Refer to EndNote guide at: http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/endnote

EndNote: Installation

EndNote (EN) is a software for managing references. It can automate the many tedious steps involved in organizing and formatting the references and bibliographies in your academic writing. EndNote Web (ENW) is the web version of EN, with fewer features.

Main  Installation  Creating an EndNote Library  Adding References  Organizing References  Inserting Citations and Bibliography  Collaboration and Sharing

Backing Up  From Databases to EndNote  Moving from Mendeley/Zotero to EndNote  Getting Help  EndNote Output Style

Installing EndNote

For NUS Staff who are using NUS-owned computers/laptops you can install EndNote using the Software Centre that has already been pre-installed on your computers.

Before using the Software Centre to install EndNote, please ensure that:

1. Your computer has to be part of the NUS windows domain.
2. During Windows login prompt, log in using your NUSNET ID.
3. If you are off-campus, please connect using NUS nVPN.

If your NUS-owned computer/laptop does not have Software Centre installed, you can install it by following the instructions listed here.

Installing EndNote using Software Centre:

1. Open up Software Centre in your computer
Publishing Tips and Open Access
Outline

• How to evaluate/choose an appropriate journal to publish in
  • Open Access Publishing
  • Scholarbank@NUS
Decision-making process in deciding on a journal

I. Generate a pool of relevant journals
   - Look at where others have published
   - Refer to ‘similar articles’

II. Filter the pool of journals
   - Define the scope and audience for the manuscript
   - Evaluate the journals

III. Rank the shortlisted journals
   - Journal ranking and impact factors
   - Time taken to publish
   - Funder’s mandates
I. Generate a pool of relevant journals

- **Tap on research network**
  - Look at where your PI or researchers in same field publish in
  - Go through the reference of the manuscript – what are the journals often cited?
  - Consult someone at the journal’s editorial board

- **Check for similar articles**
  - Do an author/topic search and:
    - Look at ‘Cited by’ in Web of Science and Scopus
    - Look at ‘Similar Articles’ in PubMed, Scopus, etc.
II. Filter the pool of journals
   – Define the scope

- Focus / slant
  - Example: Molecular genetics of skin aging

- Research methodology
  - Basic vs clinical vs translational
II. Filter the pool of journals

– Define the **audience**

• Publication type
  – Short communication vs full-length research article, review, letter, editorial, etc.

• Who are your target audience
  – Researchers, practitioners, policy makers, etc.
II. Filter the pool of journals
– Journal evaluation guidelines

• Guidelines to consider:
  – What is the journal’s scope/audience?
  – Is it peer-reviewed?
  – What is the acceptance rate?
  – Where is the journal indexed?
  – Who is the publisher? (consider university presses, professional associations)
  – Is the journal Open Access?

• PhD on Track:
  – An excellent online resource for PhD students
II. Filter the pool of journals
   – Where to obtain information

1. Look at the journal’s website (up-to-date details):
   – Tables of Contents
   – Journal’s scope and introduction
   – Information for Authors (for manuscript preparation)

2. Serials Directory (summarized info):
   – UlrichsWeb
III. Rank the shortlisted journals
– Journal ranking and impact factor

Publish your work in the journal where it will have the most impact!
III. Rank the shortlisted journals – Where to obtain information

- **Journal Citation Reports (JCR):** Information on Journal Impact Factor. The higher the impact factor the more influential the journal is considered to be.

- **Scopus Journal Metrics:** A free listing of journal metrics (i.e. CiteScore, SNIP, SJR) in Scopus database.
### Table comparing JIF, CiteScore, SJR, SNIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Field normalized</th>
<th>What it measures</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>Coverage of journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JIF</td>
<td>JCR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The average citations per document that a title receives over a <strong>two</strong>-year period</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>18,000 journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiteScore</td>
<td>Scopus</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The average citations per document that a title receives over a <strong>three</strong>-year period</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>23,000 journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJR</td>
<td>Scopus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>“Prestige”, dependent on both reputation and subject field</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNIP</td>
<td>Scopus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Contextual citation impact</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why measure research?

Research impact is often measured using popular quantitative tools such as citation counts, the h-index and journal impact factors.

- Measuring the value or impact of research is increasingly important, particularly if the research has been funded with public money.
- Research institutions are able to identify the research strengths as well as the areas for improvement through quantitative analysis of research.
- When competing for funding and career opportunities, researchers may need to produce evidence of their research impact.

Is my research making an impact?

Key Terms

Bibliometrics is the use of quantitative tools to study publications and other written materials.

Citation metrics focus on the statistical patterns and measurements of citations.

Citation analysis can be used as a quantifiable measure of academic output and research impact, which can help in making informed decisions on publication, promotion, and tenure.
III. Rank the shortlisted journals
– Time taken to publish

• What does it entail?
  – How long does it take to be reviewed
  – How long does it take to publish after acceptance

• Why is it important to know?
  – Strict publishing timeline due to graduation or funding requirements

• Check for review process timeline
  – Contact the editor of the journal
  – Search journal homepage

*Does it take too long to publish research?* Powell, 2016, Nature 530: 148-151
III. Rank the shortlisted journals
– Funder’s mandate and Open Access

• Check if funding requirements include clause for Gold/Green Open Access
Outline

• How to evaluate/choose an appropriate journal to publish in
• Open Access Publishing
• Scholarbank@NUS
Open Access

Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

Peter Suber, Director of Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication
Green Open Access

- Articles are first published in subscription journals
- A version of the article is archived in a repository
- Check SHERPA/RoMEO for which version to archive
# SHERPA/RoMEO

## Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

One journal found when searched for: **policy and society**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal:</th>
<th>Policy and Society (ISSN: 1449-4025)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RoMEO:</td>
<td>This is a RoMEO green journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid OA:</td>
<td>A paid open access option is available for this journal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author's Pre-print:</td>
<td>✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author's Post-print:</td>
<td>✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher's Version/PDF:</td>
<td>✗ author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Conditions:
- Authors pre-print on any website, including arXiv and RePEC
- Author's post-print on author's personal website immediately
- Author's post-print on open access repository after an embargo period of between 12 months and 48 months
- Permitted deposit due to Funding Body, Institutional and Governmental policy or mandate may be required to comply with embargo periods of 12 months to 48 months
- Author's post-print may be used to update arXiv and RePEC
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Must link to publisher version with DOI
- Author's post-print must be released with a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives License

### Mandated OA:
- (Awaiting Information)

### Paid Open Access:
- Open Access

### Notes:
- Publisher last reviewed on 03/06/2015

### Copyright:
- Unleashing the power of academic sharing - Sharing Policy - Sharing and Hosting Policy FAQ - Green open access - Journal Embargo Period List (pdf) - Journal Embargo List for UK Authors - A

### Updated:
- 01-May-2015 - Suggest an update for this record

### Link to this page:
- [http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/1449-4025](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/1449-4025)

### Published by:
- Elsevier [Commercial Published] - Green Policies in RoMEO

### Other parties:
1. Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy [Associate Organisation] - Suggest to RoMEO
2. National University of Singapore [Associate Organisation] - Suggest to RoMEO

### Guidance:
- Please see the list of [Publisher Categories in RoMEO](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/1449-4025) for guidance on interpreting the priority of multiple publishers.
### Green Open Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Less expensive than Gold OA</td>
<td>• Archived articles may not be the final published version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maintained by permanent and non-profit institutions, e.g. libraries</td>
<td>• Publisher embargos on articles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of Open Access

- **Visibility**
- **Speed**
- **Cost**
- **Public Enrichment**
- **Improved Education**

*Self-selected or mandated, open access increases citation impact for higher quality research*
Gargouri et al., 2010, PLoS ONE, 5(10): e13636

*The publishing delay in scholarly peer-reviewed journals*
Björka and Solomon, 2013, Journal of Informetrics 7(4): 914-923
More on Open Access

- **Open Access (Publishing)**: Information on open access on Wikipedia
- **Directory of Open Access Journals**: A community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals
- **BioMedCentral-series journals**: A list of open access, peer-reviewed journals in all areas of biology and medicine by BioMedCentral
Outline

• How to evaluate/choose an appropriate journal to publish in
• Open Access Publishing
• Scholarbank@NUS
Why deposit in ScholarBank@NUS

- Searchable in Google Scholar
- More secure and stable
  - Social Science Research Network (SSRN) was acquired by Elsevier in May 2016
- Research social networks are not considered as “Open Access”
  - Elsevier and American Chemical Society (ACS) filed a lawsuit in Germany against ResearchGate in Oct 2017
  - Academia.edu was asked by Elsevier to take down papers in Dec 2013

Copyright compliance and infringement in ResearchGate full-text journal articles.
RESEARCHER unbound Workshops

For more info: https://libportal.nus.edu.sg/frontend/ms/researcher-unbound/about-ru
RESEARCHER unbound Symposium

2 Days of catalytic learning, discovery & exchange

20 Expert speakers & more from the research & publishing community

300 Expected attendees from NUS research community

RESEARCHER unbound SYMPOSIUM
25 & 26 September 2018
LT6, Kent Ridge Campus

Book your seats @ j.mp/RUSym

For more info: https://libportal.nus.edu.sg/frontend/ms/researcher-unbound-symposium-2018/about
QUESTIONS?
CONTACT US

Medical Library
Walk in: Level 5, MD6
Telephone : 65162046
Email: mdlib@nus.edu.sg
www.lib.nus.edu.sg