



LITERATURE REVIEWING WITH RESEARCH TOOLS

Part 1: Systematic Review

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<u>www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009</u> <u>http://scholar.google.com/citations</u>



16th May 2017



All of my presentations are available online at:

https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

Link to this presentation: https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4668232.v1 (Old version)

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Part 1: Systematic Review

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N. (2013). Introduction to the Research Tools mind map. *Research World*, *10*, Article A10.4. Retrieved from https://ssrn.com/abstract=2280007

Abstract

Abstract: "Research Tools" enable researchers to collect, organize, analyze, visualize and publicized research outputs. Dr. Nader has collected over 700 tools that enable students to follow the correct path in research and to ultimately produce high-quality research outputs with more accuracy and efficiency. It is assembled as an interactive Web-based mind map, titled "Research Tools", which is updated periodically. "Research Tools" consists of a hierarchical set of nodes. It has four main nodes: (1) Searching the literature, (2) Writing a paper, (3) Targeting suitable journals, and (4) Enhancing visibility and impact of the research. In this workshop some tools as an example from the part 1 (Searching the literature) will be described. The e-skills learned from the workshop are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.

Keywords: Literature Review, Improve citation, Research impact, Open access, h-index, Research Visibility, Bibliometrics, Systematic literature review

Workshop Series:

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

Boosting your Research Visibility

Do you know "Over 43% of ISI papers have never ever received any citations?" (nature.com/top100, 2014). Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only halfway towards receiving citation in the future. The rest of the journey is dependent on disseminating the publications via proper utilization of the "Research Tools". Proper tools allow the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop series will provide you various techniques on how you can increase the visibility and hence the impact of your research work.

Who should attend?

The workshop is for professors, lecturers, and researchers who have published papers and would like to increase their papers' visibility and citation index. The workshop is applicable for various research disciplines. This workshop series is for UM Staff and UM students only.

Workshop Details & Registration

Speaker: Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD (Research Fellow)

Dr. Bong Yii Bonn, PhD (Research Manager)

Venue: Computer Lab, Level 2, Institute of Research Management & Services

(IPPP

Research Management & Innovation Complex, University of Malaya

Organizer: Centre for research Services (PPP), IPPP, University of Malaya

Time & Date: Kindly refer page 2 of the brochure

Fees: RM 10.00 per Session / Topic

* Direct Bank-In ONLY

Please bank-in to the account :

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WORKSHOP SERIES 5

TOPIC	TIME	DATE	
Search Engine Optimization	9.00 a.m. — 12.00 p.m.	19 April 2017	
Pre/Post Prints Preparation	9.00a.m. — 12.00 p.m.	26 April 2017	
Online Profiles	9.00a.m. — 12.00 p.m.	3 May 2017	
Open Access Repositories	9.00a.m. — 12.00 p.m.	17 May 2017	
Blogging and Online Magazines	9.00a.m. — 12.00 p.m.	24 May 2017	
Academic Social Networking	9.00a.m. — 12.00 p.m.	31 May 2017	
Measuring Research Impact	9.00a.m. — 12.00 p.m.	7 June 2017	

CONTACT US

For further enquiries kindly contact us at:

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Tel: 03-7967 6289 / 6942
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Email: ppp_workshop@um.edu.my
Website: http://umconference.um.edu.my/ws
http://umresearch.um.edu.my

Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10th of September, 2015

	SEPTEMBER 10 th	NOVEMBER 9 th	
AUTHOR	(2015)	(2015)	MISMATCH
NAME	PROFILE	PROFILE	(%)
	VIEWS	VIEW	
Nader Ale Ebrahim	19,821	13,281	67.00
Chaomei Chen	7,760	3,937	50.73
Loet Leydesdorff	4,227	1,758	41.59
Bakthavachalam Elango	2,883	1,756	60.91
Zaida Chinchilla	5,840	1,569	26.87
Mike Thelwall	4,297	1,568	36.49
Lutz Bornmann	3,129	1,439	45.99
Wolfgang Glänzel	3,012	1,301	43.19
Kevin Boyack	3,256	1,135	34.86
Peter Ingwersen	2,335	1,025	43.90

Source: Martín-Martín, A., Orduna-Malea, E., Ayllón, J. M., & López-Cózar, E. D. (2016). The counting house, measuring those who count: Presence of Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics and Altmetrics in Google Scholar Citations, ResearcherID, ResearchGate, Mendeley, & Twitter. EC3 Reseach Group: Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica Universidad de Granada and Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (Spain), In Progress,. doi:10.13140/RG.2.1.4814.4402

JANUARY 2017 TOP 100 TECHNOLOGY EXPERTS TO FOLLOW ON TWITTER

Forbes

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

ox Inc.

Mashable

The New Hork Times

WALL STREET JOURNAL







#11) @aleebrahim - Nader Ale Ebrahim (Up from #19)





#12) @wpengine - WP Engine





#13) @wintelkiller - wintelkiller (Down from #11)





#14) @infoworld - InfoWorld (Up from #16)





#15) @ashrafkanjo - Ashraf Kanjo (Down from #13)

Nader Ale Ebrahim



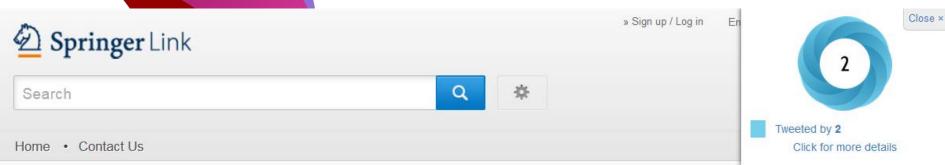
Outline

No.	Topic			
Day 1:				
1	What is a literature review			
2	Some questions that the review of literature can answer			
3	Systematic Review			
4	Checklist for reading a review paper			
5	Narrow the area of research			
6	Review biases			
7	Identifying a Research Problem			
8	Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword			
9	Introduce "Research Tools" Box			
10	Selecting keywords			
11	Finding proper articles			



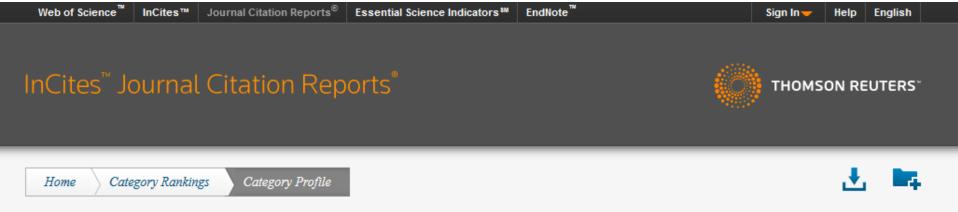


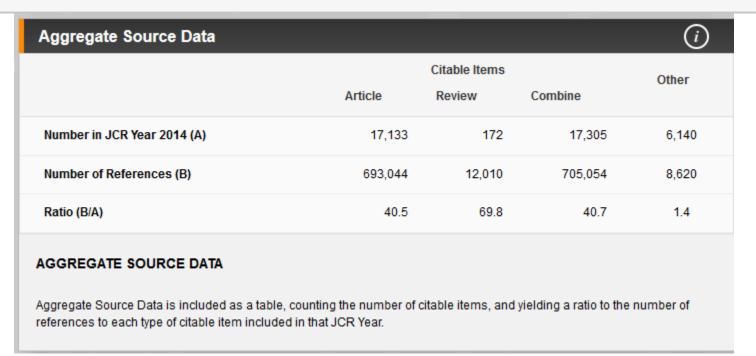
What is the Altmetric donut?





What is the average number of references for writing an article or review paper in "Economics"?





Exercise

Make a sentence including:

"the aim of study"

Find a recent English thesis about:

"Virtual Teams"

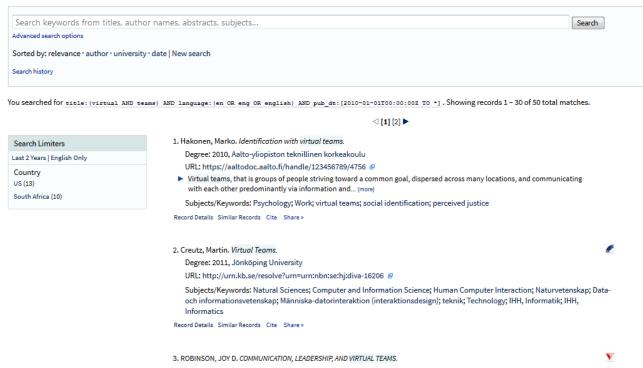
Make a sentence including:

"the aim of study"

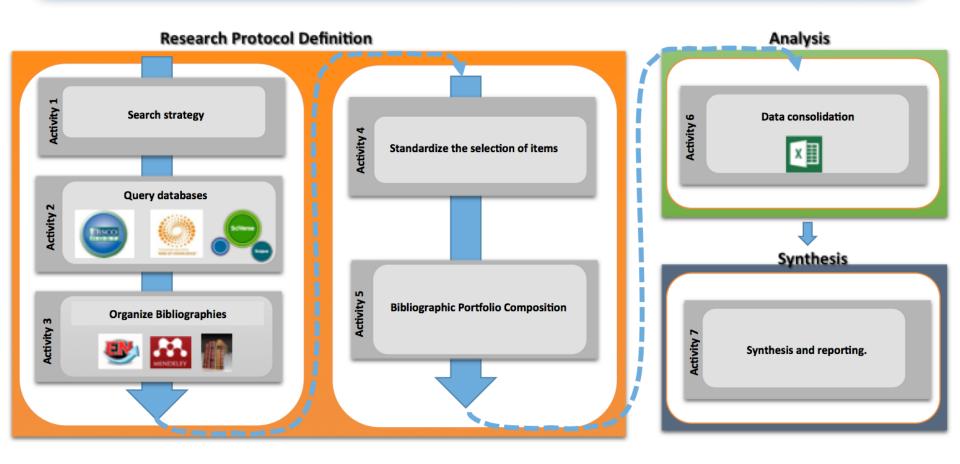
Isfahan, Iran Background and Aims	The aim of study	was determination of the effect of
postmortem macropathologic changes.	The aim of study	is to analyze the pathological data
(NAC) are controversial.	The aim of study	is to compare histological grade and
Federation Objectives and study:	the aim of study	was to compare the efficacy and
Introduction and objectives:	The aim of study	was to evaluate the incidence of
Istanbul, Turkey Objectives:	The aim of study	was to evaluate the effect of acid
has been considered as a futile (1).	The aim of study	was obtaining information concerning
Medical Academy Summary (4 lines):	The aim of study	is to estimate diagnostic values of
medicine, RAKUS, Riga, Latvia	The aim of study	was to compare the effectiveness of

Recent English thesis about: "Virtual Teams"

Open Access Theses and Dissertations



Systematic Review and Bibliometrics: A Step-by-step Guide

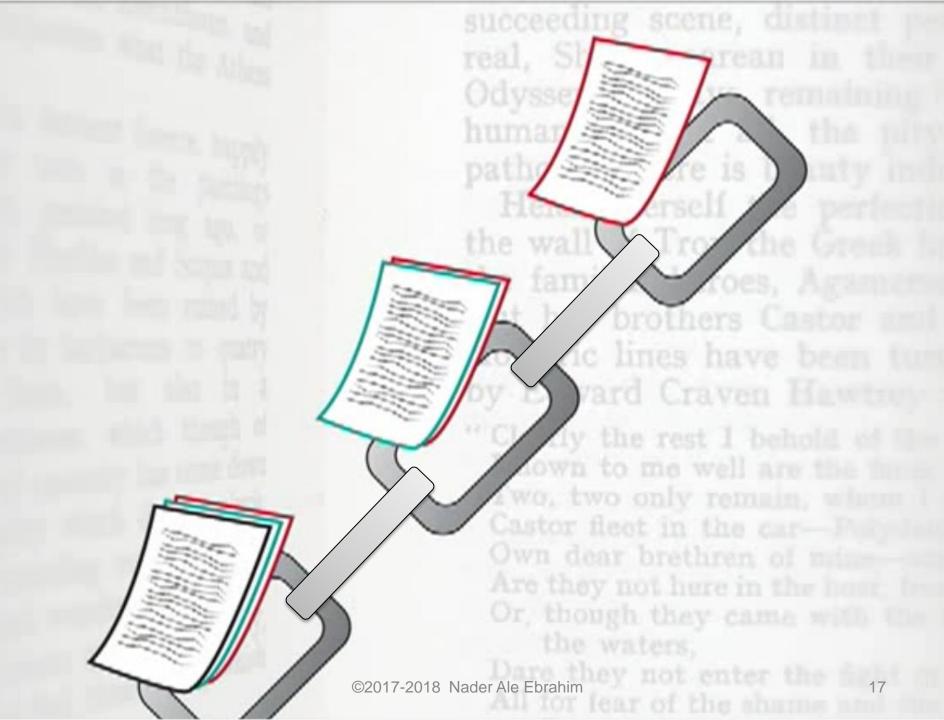


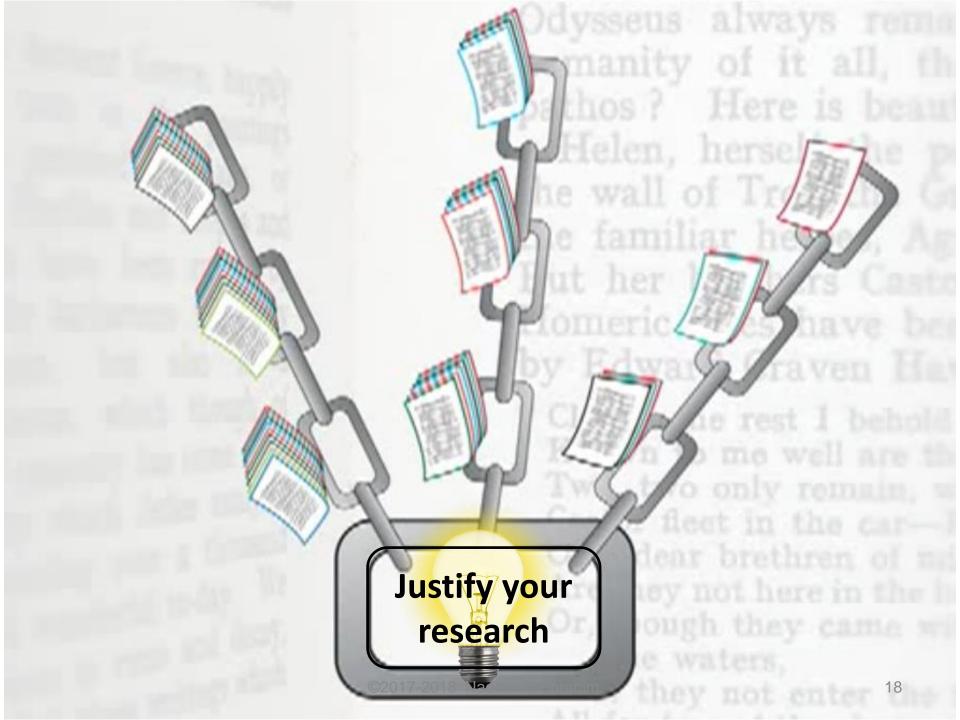
Source: Ferenhof, H. A., & Fernandes, R. F. (2016). *Systematic Review and Bibliometrics: A Step-by-step Guide*. Retrieved from http://diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:768099/FULLTEXT01

What is a Literature Review?

Novice researchers tend to approach the literature review as nothing more than a collection of summaries of papers or an elaborated annotated bibliography of multiple research manuscripts (Webster & Watson, 2002). A meaningful literature review is much more:

- The use of ideas in the literature to justify the particular approach to the topic, the selection of methods, and demonstration that this research contributes something new
- Quality means appropriate breadth and depth, rigor and consistency, clarity and brevity, and effective analysis and synthesis
- Explain how one piece of research builds on another
- Creates a firm foundation for advancing knowledge
- It facilitates theory development, closes areas where a plethora of research exists, and uncovers areas where research is needed
- demonstrate that the proposed research contributes something new to the overall body of knowledge or advances the research field's knowledge-base





The literature review

A literature review ensures that you are at least familiar with the body of research in your field before starting your own investigations. Writing a literature review also provides practice in critical thinking. Once you have applied critical thinking skills to the findings of past researchers, you are in a better position to apply these same skills to your own work.

UNE. 2009. The literature review [Online]. University of New England. Available: http://www.une.edu.au/library/eskillsplus/literature/litreview.php [Accessed 25 January 2010].



critical questions

things to think about when someone has something to say

who

Who said it?

Someone you know? Someone famous? Someone in authority? Should it matter who said it?

what

What did they say?

Did they give facts or opinions? Did they give all the facts? Did they leave something out?

where

Where did they say it?

Was it in public or in private? Did other people have a chance to talk about the other side?

when

When did they say it?

Before, after, or during an important event?

why

Why did they say it?

Did they explain their opinions? Were they trying to make someone look good or bad?

how

How did they say it?

Were they happy, sad, angry, or didn't care? Did they write it or speak it? Could you understand it?



Critical reading

Critical reading is the process of reading that goes beyond just understanding a text. Critical reading involves:

- Carefully considering and evaluating the reading
- Identifying the reading's strengths and implications
- Identifying the reading's weaknesses and flaws
- Looking at the 'big picture' and deciding how the reading fits into the greater academic context (the understandings presented in other books and articles on this topic)

Critical reading

Critical reading often involves asking questions about the reading. In particular, you are examining the strengths and weaknesses of the reading's argument. To do this, you need to consider:

- the reading's background
- its purpose and overall conclusion (claim)
- the evidence used in the reading
- the logical connections between the claim and the evidence
- the reading's balance
- its limitations
- how it relates to other sources and research
- if the reading is based on research, how this research was conducted

Systematic Review 1/2

 A systematic literature review is a means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to a particular research question, or topic area, or phenomenon of interest. Individual studies contributing to a systematic review are called *primary studies; a systematic* review is a form a secondary study.

Systematic Review 2/2

 A systematic review is a <u>literature review</u> focused on a research question that tries to identify, appraise, select and synthesize all high quality research evidence relevant to that question.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic_review

 A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review

Reasons for Performing Systematic Reviews

- To summarise the existing evidence concerning a treatment or technology e.g. to summarise the empirical evidence of the benefits and limitations of a specific agile method.
- To identify any gaps in current research in order to suggest areas for further investigation.
- To provide a framework/background in order to appropriately position new research activities.

However, systematic reviews can also be undertaken to examine the extent to which empirical evidence supports/contradicts theoretical hypotheses, or even to assist the generation of new hypotheses

The Systematic Review Process



Source: Adapted from Kitchenham, B. (2004). <u>Procedures for performing systematic reviews</u>. *Keele, UK, Keele University*, 33(2004), 1-26.

Planning the review

- Identification of the need for a review
- 2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during protocol is to formulate the research question.)



Conducting the review

- 1. Identification of research
- 2. Selection of primary studies
- 3. Study quality assessment
- 4. Data extraction & monitoring
- 5. Data synthesis.





Reporting the review

Reporting the review is a single stage phase.

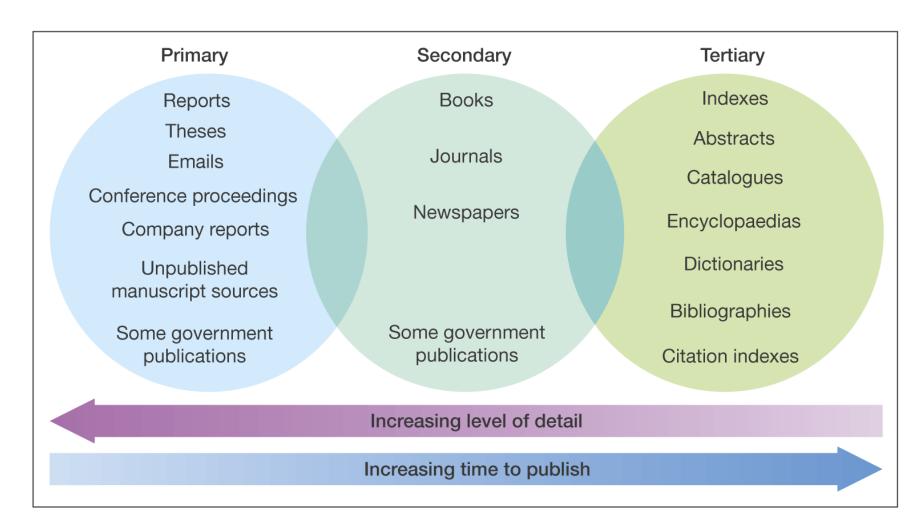


Checklist for reading a review paper

- What are the review's objectives?
- What sources were searched to identify primary studies? Were there any restrictions?
- What were the inclusion/exclusion criteria and how were they applied?
- What criteria were used to assess the quality of primary studies and how were they applied?
- How were the data extracted from the primary studies?
- How were the data synthesised? How were differences between studies investigated? How were the data combined? Was it reasonable to combine the studies? Do the conclusions flow from the evidence?

Checklist for reading a review paper-From a more general viewpoint

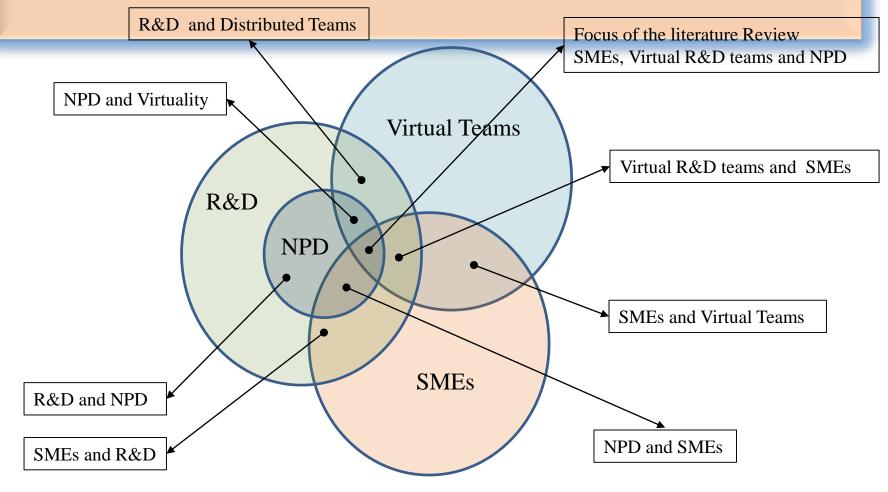
- Can you find an important question, which the review addressed?
- Was a thorough search done of the appropriate databases and were other potentially important sources explored?
- Was methodological quality assessed and the trials weighted accordingly?
- How sensitive are the results to the way that the review has been done?
- Have numerical results been interpreted with common sense and due regard to the broader aspects of the problem?



Literature sources available

Source: Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.

Narrow down the area of research

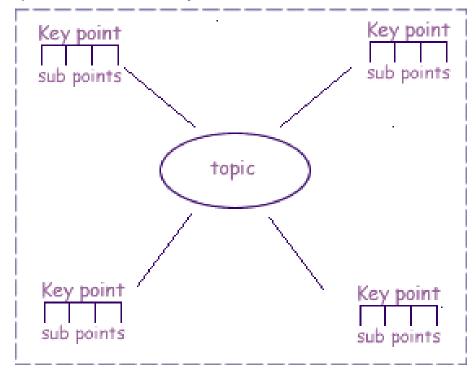


Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). <u>Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review</u>. [Review]. Scientific Research and Essay, 4(13), 1575–1590.

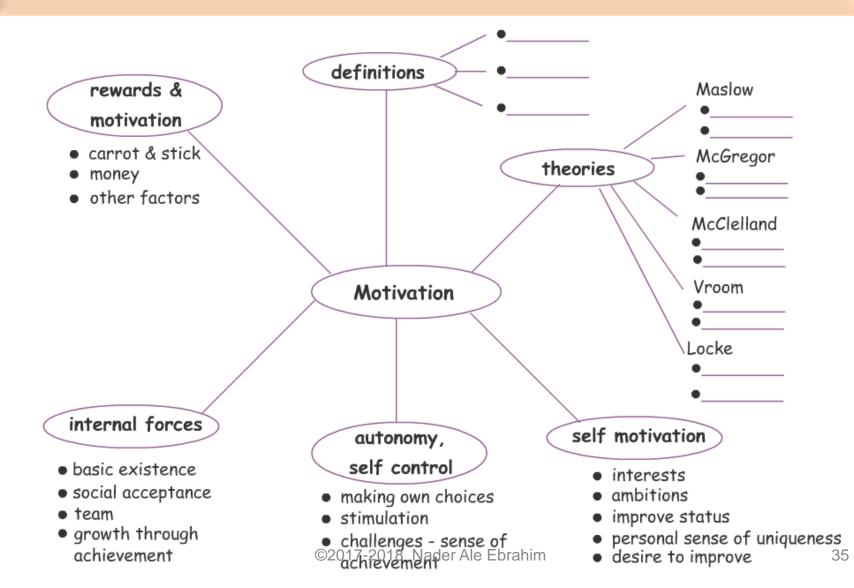
Structure & planning your writing - MindMaps

MindMaps are a visual map to link and organise key concepts of your research. They also show links and relationships between ideas. Sometimes it is a good idea to number key ideas in the order that you are going to place them in your literature review.

Example



Example of a MindMap



A Literature Map, Hierarchical Design

Study Abroad Programs

Literature Map

The Need for Teaching Programs to Be Culturally Responsive

Bennet, 1995; Eastman & Smith, 1991; Grant, 1994; Noel, 1995

Possible Improvements

Martin & Rohrlich, 1991 Stachowski, 1991

Attitudes Toward Study Abroad

King & Young, 1994

Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers

Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995; Mahan & Stachowski, 1991 Personal Insights of

Preservice Teachers

U.S.

Programs

Cockrell, Placier, Cockrell & Middleton, 1999; Goodwin, 1997; Kea & Bacon, 1999

Predominantly English Speaking Cultures

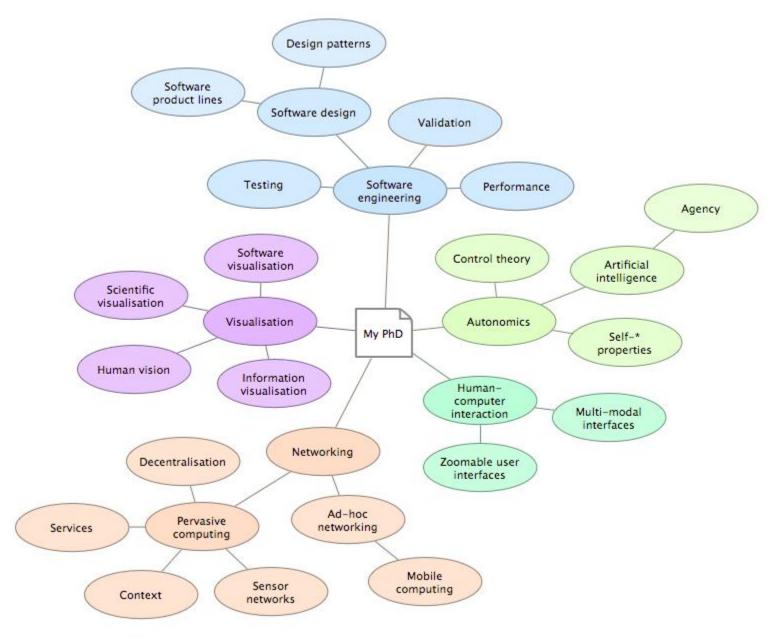
Mahan & Stachowski, 1990; Quinn, Barr, McKay, Jarchow, & Powell, 1995; Vall & Tennison, 1992 Need for Further Study: Non-English Speaking Cultures

Question: Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers? Conventional Programs

Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & Smolen, 1995; Rodriguez & Sjostrom, 1995; Vavrus, 1994 Cross-Cultural Programs

Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990; Larke, Wiseman, & Bradley, 1990

A Literature Map, Circular Design Need for Further Study: Non-English Speaking Cultures Question: "Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers?" Study Abroad U.S. Programs **Programs** Personal Insights of Preservice Personal Insights of Teachers (Cockrell, Placier, Preservice Teachers Cockrell, & Milleton, 1999) (Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995) Attitudes Toward Conventional Programs Study Abroad (Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & (King & Young, 1994) Smolen, 1995) Predominantly English Speaking Cultures Cross-Cultural Programs (Mahan & Stachowski, 1990) (Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990)



Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map

Review biases

- Read outdated version of a paper/book
- Reading but not writing
- Read unlinked papers (detect as much of the relevant literature as possible)
- Read before planning (defining a review protocol that specifies the research question being addressed)
- Start reading with few resources
- Language bias
- Publication bias
- Read everything
- Not keeping bibliographical information

Identifying a Research Problem

Researchers begin a study by identifying a research problem that they need to address. They write about this "problem" in the opening passages of their study and, in effect, give you as a reader the rationale for why the study is important and why you need to read their study.

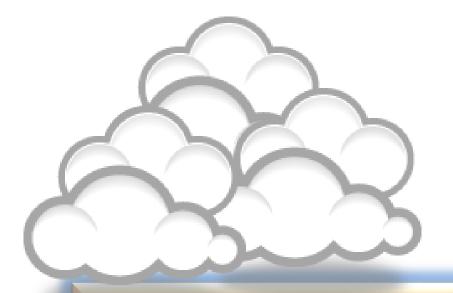
Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.

Reviewing the Literature

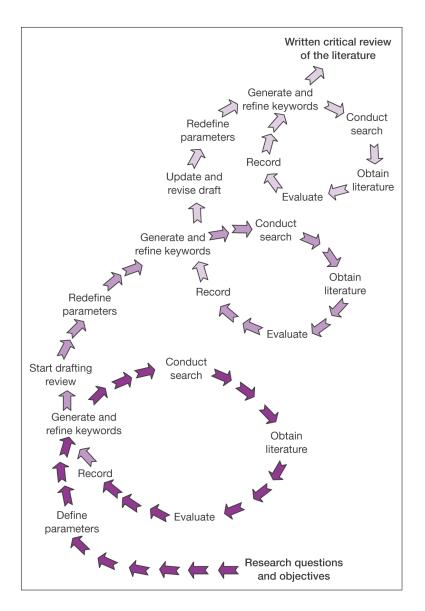
With so much information available, searching and locating good literature on your topic can be challenging. Five steps will provide a sense of how researchers proceed in reviewing the literature are:

- 1. Identify key terms to use in your search for literature.
- 2. Locate literature about a topic by consulting several types of materials and databases, including those available at an academic library and on the Internet.
- 3. Critically evaluate and select the literature for your review.
- 4. Organize the literature you have selected by abstracting or taking notes on the literature and developing a visual diagram of it.
- 5. Write a literature review that reports summaries of the literature for inclusion in your research report.

Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.



Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword



The literature review process

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)



PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram

Identification

crooning

Fleibility

Included

Records identified through Additional records identified through other sources database searching (n =)(n =)Records after duplicates removed (n =)Records screened Records excluded. (n =)(n =)Full-text articles assessed Full-text articles excluded, for eligibility. with reasons (n =)(n =)Studies included in qualitative synthesis (n =)Studies included in quantitative synthesis (meta-analysis), (n =)

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit www.prisma-statement.org.

Effective searching

- » Developing a search strategy
 - » Searching the library catalogue
 - » Finding journal articles and papers
 - » Searching the Internet
 - » Other sources

Source: http://learnline.cdu.edu.au/myresearch/plan/searchstrategy.html

Developing a search strategy

- Defining the topic
 - » Considering the scope of your topic
 - » Identifying the main or important aspects



- » Compiling a list of keywords
- » Developing your search strategy
- It is important to develop a search strategy to, not only, find the information you need but to also clarify your topic.

How to Find and Develop a Viable Research Topic?

Step One: Identify a Topic.

Step Two: Test Your Topic.

Test the main concepts or keywords in your topic by looking them up in the appropriate background sources or by using them as search terms.

If you are finding too much information and too many sources, narrow your topic by using the **and** operator

Finding too little information may indicate that you need to broaden your topic.

Improving Readership of Your Articles

Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.

- Abstracts should include keywords that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.
- The first sentence of the abstract is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

Research Tools Mind Map



Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more

citation.





MASTER KEYWORDS

LIST

Journal of International Business

Studies

Design Studies

KEYWORDS LIST

Choose up to five keywords for your paper from this list. You may substitute one keyword of your own choice not on this list.

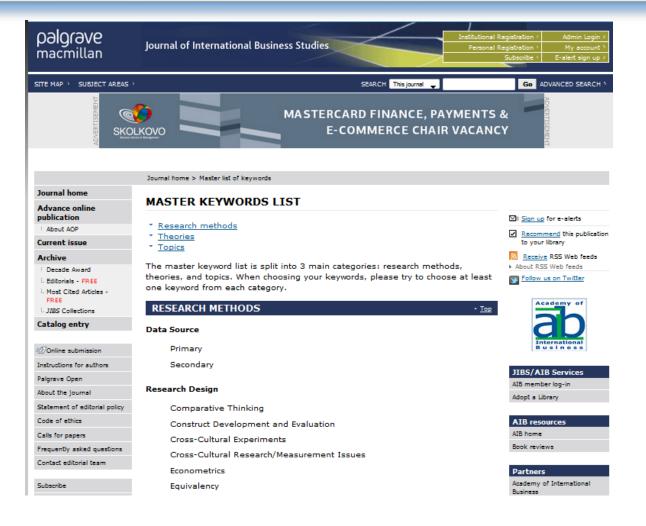
aesthetics architectural design artificial evolution automotive design built environment case based reasoning case study/studies collaborative design

environmental impact epistemology evaluation expert systems facility programming generic design graphic design



MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

Master Keywords List



MeSH Tree Structures for

"Genes"

MeSH Tree Structures

Genetic Phenomena [G05]

Genetic Structures [G05.360]

Genome [G05.360.340]

Genome Components [G05.360.340.024]

Attachment Sites, Microbiological [G05.360.340.024.079]

CpG Islands [G05.360.340.024.159]

DNA Sequence, Unstable [G05.360.340.024.189] +

DNA, Intergenic [G05.360.340.024.220] +

► Genes [G05.360.340.024.340]

Alleles [G05.360.340.024.340.030]

Gene Components [G05.360.340.024.340.137] +

Genes, cdc [G05.360.340.024.340.220]

Genes, Chloroplast [G05.360.340.024.340.225]

Genes, Developmental [G05.360.340.024.340.230] +

Genes, Dominant [G05.360.340.024.340.240]

Genes, Duplicate [G05.360.340.024.340.250]

Genes, Essential [G05.360.340.024.340.270]

Genes, Helminth [G05.360.340.024.340.310]

Genes, Immediate-Early [G05.360.340.024.340.330]

Genes, Immunoglobulin [G05.360.340.024.340.335] +

Genes, Insect [G05.360.340.024.340.340]

Foundations of searching

- Virtual AND (Team* OR group OR "Virtual R&D Teams") NOT (Management OR Manager)
- The toolset?
 - 1. "phrase searching"
 - 2. truncat*
 - 3. OR
 - 4. AND, NOT
 - 5. (brackets OR parentheses)

Truncation

Symbol	Retrieves
*	Zero or more characters *carbon* carbon, hydrocarbon, polycarbonate
\$	Zero or one character colo\$r color, colour
?	One character only en?oblast entoblast, endoblast

Keywords Plus

 KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references.

Source: http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOK46/help/WOS/h_fullrec.html

Keywords and Keywords Plus®

Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the database) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. **KeyWords Plus** are words or phrases that frequently appear in the titles of an article's references, but do not necessarily appear in the title of the article itself. KeyWords Plus may be present for articles that have no author keywords, or may include important terms not listed among the title, abstract, or author keywords.

Source: http://wos.isitrial.com/help/helpdefs.html

KeyWords Plus® Creation Cycle

SAMPLE SOURCE RECORD

Title: Respiratory and immunological findings in brewery workers
Author(s): GodnicCvar J; Zuskin E; Mustajbegovic J; Schachter EN (REPRINT);
Kanceljak B; Macan J; Ilic Z; Ebling Z
Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE, 1999, V35, N1 (JAN), P 68-75
Author Keywords: brewery workers; respiratory symptoms; lung function; immunology

Selected Cited References: (39 total, 14 shown for demonstration)

*WHO, 1986, P39, EARL DET OCC LUNG DI ...

BLASKI CA, 1996, V154, P334, AM J RESP CRIT CARE

HUY T, 1991, V144, P1314, AM REV RESPIR DIS,

IVERSEN M, 1990, V20, P211, CLIN EXP ALLERGY KORTEKANGASSAVO.O. 1993, V48, P147, ALLERGY

KORTEKANGASSAVO.O, 1994, V24, P836, CLIN EXP ALLERGY

MAESTRELLI P. 1992, V22, P103, CLIN EXP ALLERGY

MALMBERG P, 1986, V10, P316, AM J IND MED

MCCARTHY PE, 1985, V42, P106, BRIT J IND MED

MEZNAR B, 1989, P148, 14 INT C EUR AC ALL

REVSBECH P, 1990, V45, P204, ALLERGY SHELDON JM. 1957, P507, MANUAL CLIN ALLERGY

SMID T. 1994, V25, P877, AM J IND MED

VIDAL C, 1995, V75, P121, ANN ALLERG ASTITIMA IIII

KeyWord Plus(R): ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS; LUNG-FUNCTION; GRAIN DUST; OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA; MITE ALLERGY; STORAGE MITE; EXPOSURE, HYPERSENSITIVITY; SYMPTOMS; DISEASE

ISI SOURCE DATABASE (1970-PRESENT)

No title available

The role of atopy in grain dust-induced airway disease

GRAIN DUST AND LUNG-FUNCTION - DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS

MITE ALLERGY AND EXPOSURE TO STORAGE MITES AND HOUSE DUST MITES IN FARMERS

SKIN PRICK TEST REACTIONS TO BREWERS-YEAST (SACCHAROMYCES-CEREVISIAE) IN ADULT ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS

IMMEDIATE HYPERSENSITIVITY TO BAKERY, BREWERY AND WINE PRODUCTS IN YEAST-SENSITIVE ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS

GUIDELINES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYMPTOMS AND EXPOSURE TO MOLD DUST IN SWEDISH FARMERS

LUNG-FUNCTION AFTER EXPOSURE TO BARLEY DUST

No title available

STORAGE MITE ALLERGY AMONG BAKERS

No title available

DUST-RELATED AND ENDOTOXIN-RELATED ACUTE LUNG-FUNCTION CHANGES AND WORK-RELATED SYMPTOMS IN WORKERS IN THE ANIMAL FEED-INDUSTRY

FOOD-INDUCED AND OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA DUE TO BARLEY FLOUR

FREQUENTLY OCCURRNING TITLE WORDS

ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS LUNG-FUNCTION GRAIN DUST OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA MITE ALLERGY STORAGE MITE EXPOSURE HYPERSENSITIVITY SYMPTOMS DISEASE

57

KeyWords Plus- Example

- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
- Author Keywords: New product Development;
 Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS;
 PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY;
 KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION;
 PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION;
 NETWORK; WORKING

Key Words Selection

Results: 26

(from Web of Science Core Collection)

You searched for:

TITLE: ("Envelope Design")

Timespan: All years. Indexes: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

Results: 477

(from Web of Science Core Collection)

You searched for:

TITLE: (("efficiency envelope*") OR (envelope NEAR/5 building) OR (envelope NEAR/5 energy) OR ("envelope* energy* saving*") OR ("Envelope* System*") OR ("thermal* envelope*") OR ("Envelope* Design*"))

Timespan: All years. Indexes: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

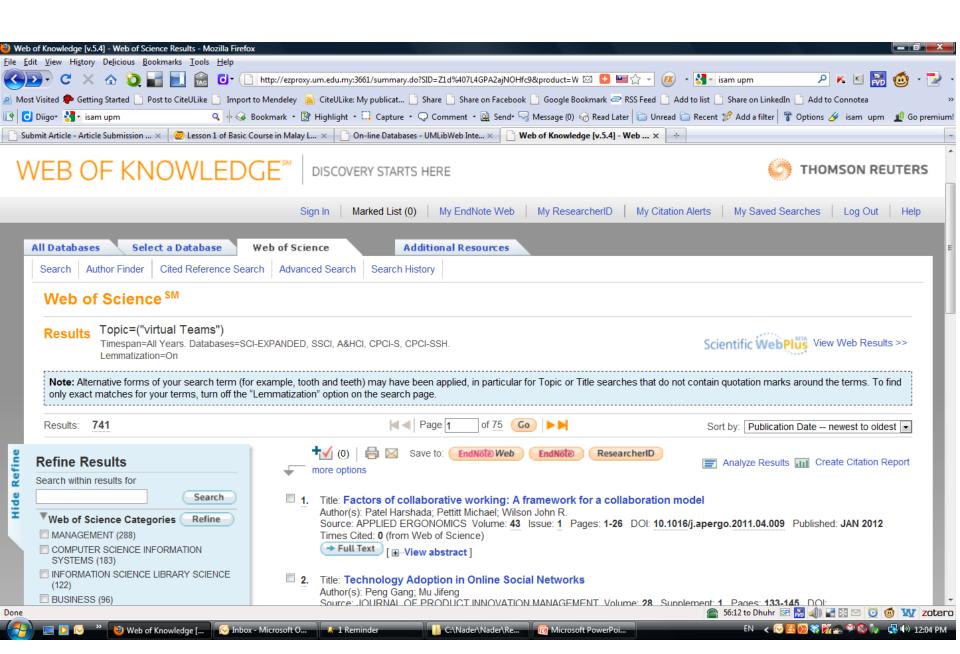
Key Words Selection

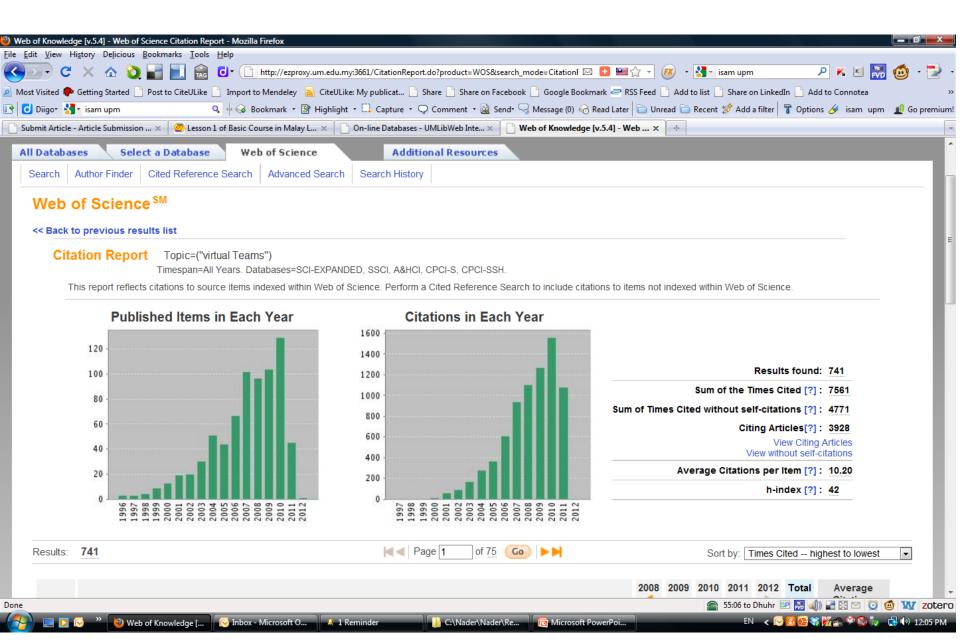
TABLE 1: Search phrases used

Field	Search Strings
general/other	brain surgery – neurosurgery – hydrocephalus – peripheral nerve surgery
vascular	aneurysm surgery – arteriovenous malformation* – carotid endarterectomy – cavernous malformation – extracranial intracranial bypass – intracranial aneurysm* – [intracranial or intracerebral] and [hematoma or hemorrhage] – subarachnoid hemorrhage – vasospasm
tumor	brain tumor surgery – meningioma – glioblastoma* – glioma – meningioma – radiosurgery – radiotherapy
trauma	brain injury – coma – head injury – brain damage – spinal injury
functional	deep brain stimulation – epilepsy surgery – Parkinson's surgery – spinal cord stimulation – trigeminal neuralgia – stereotactic – stereotaxic – stereotaxy
spine	spine fusion – spine fixation – spine surgery – spinal surgery – spinal fusion – spinal fixation – [cervical or thoracic or lumbar] and [disc* or disk*]

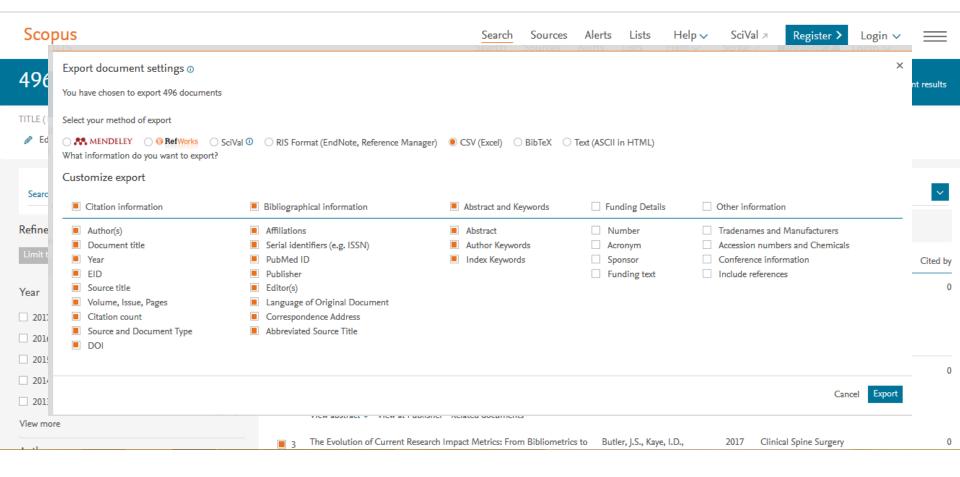
^{*} The asterisk was included in the search string as a wild card character. For example, the search "disc*" would return results for "discs" or "discectomy."

Source: Ponce, F. A., & Lozano, A. M. (2014). Highly cited works in neurosurgery. Part II: the citation classics A review (vol 112, pg 233, 2010). Journal Of Neurosurgery 120(5), 1252-1257. doi: 10.3171/2014.2.JNS14358a





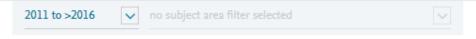
SCOPUS



SciVal

Keyphrase analysis

Top 50 keyphrases by relevance, based on 2,263 publications | Learn about keyphrase calculations |

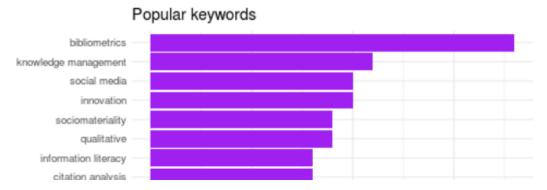


Sustainability Value creation Intellectual capital Business Sustainable development Capabilities Resource-based view Project Knowledge management Strategic management research Competitive advantage Practice Stakeholders Corporate strategy Innovation Perspective Strategic planning Business model Theory Business strategy Strategic Competitive strategy Performance Strategic management Students Approach Research Balanced score card SMEs Strategy Entrepreneurship Case study Management Firm performance Dynamic capabilities Corporate governance Companies Organizational learning Review Enterprise Organizational performance Strategic management accounting Innovation management Concepts AAA relevance of keyphrase | declining growing (2011-2015) Analyze in more detail

Network Analysis Interface for Literature Studies (NAILS project)

Important keywords

Sorted by the number of articles where the keyword is mentioned and by the total number of citations for the keyword.



Most cited keywords



Source: http://nailsproject.net/ & http://hammer.nailsproject.net/analyses/new

Task for first session

1. Draw the literature map

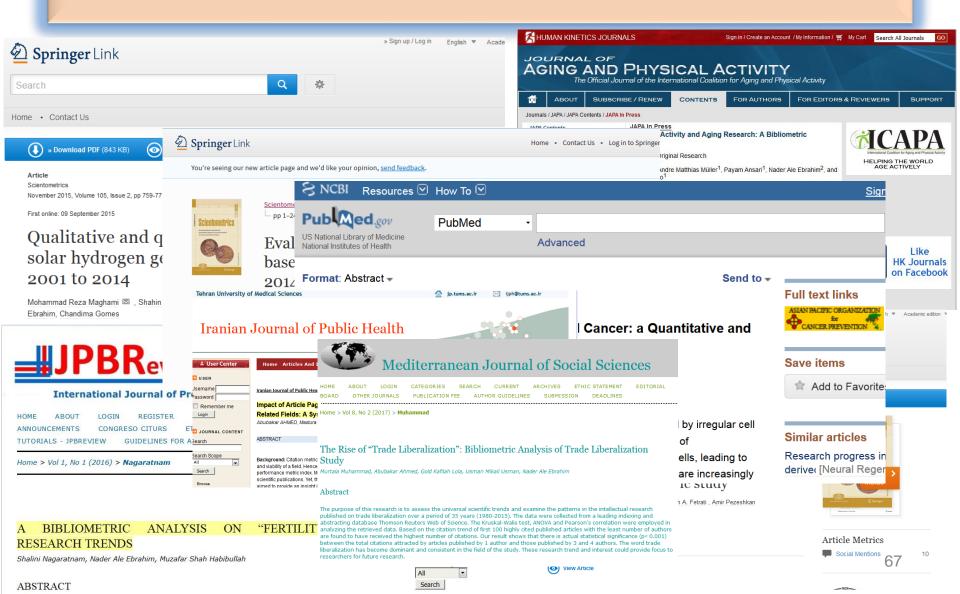
2. Read:

- https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2 AssessmentTasks/assess tuts/lit review LL/re ading.html
- Cottrell, S. (2005). <u>Critical thinking skills Developing Effective Analysis and Argument</u>.
 Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Chapter 3 of "Creswell, J. W. (2012). <u>Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research</u> (4th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc"
- Chapter 3 of "Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2009). <u>Research methods for business</u> <u>students</u> (5th ed.). Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE, England: Pearson Education Limited."

3. Search for:

- The research keyword/s within Keywords Plus®
- The relevant article
- 4. Make a Bibliometrics database based on the research keywords
- 5. Find some good literature review papers in your field of study

My recent publications





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Questions?

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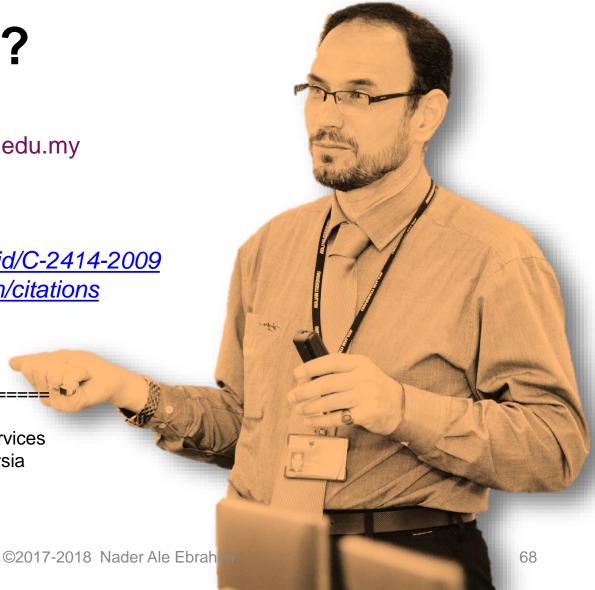


www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009

http://scholar.google.com/citations

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http://scholar.google.com/citations



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- 6. Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.
- 7. Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). <u>Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review</u>. [Review]. Scientific Research and Essay, 4(13), 1575–1590.
- 8. Creswell, J. W. (2012). Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.
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- 11. Knutas, A., Hajikhani, A., Salminen, J., Ikonen, J., Porras, J., 2015. <u>Cloud-Based Bibliometric Analysis Service for Systematic Mapping Studies</u>. CompSysTech 2015.

My recent publication:

1. Muhammad, M., Ahmed, A., Lola, G. K., Mikail Usman, U., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2017). The Rise of "Trade Liberalization": Bibliometric Analysis of Trade Liberalization Study. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 8(2), 97-104. http://ssrn.com/abstract=2928551

My recent presentations:

- 1. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Citation Tracking for Future Collaboration and Improving H-index. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4982114.v1
- 2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Improving Research Visibility Part 3: Online Profiles. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4959788.v1
- 3. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Publishing Research Support Documents in Open Access Platform. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4929635.v1
- 4. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Improving Research Visibility Part 2: Pre/Post Prints Preparation. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4906484.v1