

An Introduction to The Effective Use of "Research Tools Box" and Resources

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

Abstract

With the increasing use of information and communications technology (ICT), researchers are able to use computer software tools to find, organize, analyze, and share relevant information. However, there are hundreds of such tools to select from, for various research-related uses. Nader has collected over 700 tools that can help researchers do their work efficiently. 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. Several free tools can be found in the child nodes. In this seminar some tools and their application in research will be described. The e-skills learned from the seminar are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.

Problem statements

The search can be time consuming and sometimes tedious task. How can make it easier? How do deal with situations such as:

- "I just join as a new postgraduate student and I am not sure how to do a literature search"
- "I have been in research for some time now but I spend a lot of time to get the articles I want"
- "I am sure I have downloaded the article but I am not able to find it"
- "I wanted to write a new paper, how can I manage the references in the shortest possible time?"
- "I have many references, some of my old papers, and some of my current research. Sometimes, they are so many that I can't recall where I have kept them in my folders!"
-
- "I have written an article and I am not able to find a proper Journal"
- "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"

Objectives

The seminar seeks to serve the following objectives:

- i. To help students who seek to reduce the search time by expanding the knowledge of researchers to more effectively use the "tools" that are available through the Net.
- ii. To evaluate the types of literature that researchers will encounter.
- iii. To convert the information of the search for a written document.
- iv. To help researchers learn how to search and analyze the right journal to submit.
- v. To promote their publication for further citation.

Nader Ale Ebrahim













😻 Washington University School of Medicine in St.Louis 🕦

Outline

- Introduce "Research Tools" Mind Map and overview of Tools
- 2. Developing a search strategy
- 3. Finding keyword
- 4. Finding proper articles
- Evaluate a paper/journal quality
 (The impact factor-Journal ranking)
- 6. <u>To do an effective</u> literature search
- 7. <u>Keeping up-to-date</u> (Alert system)
- 8. Mind mapping tools

- 9. <u>Indexing desktop search tool</u>
- 10. The paraphrasing & editing tool
- 11. Avoid plagiarism
- 12. Organize the references
 (Reference management) tool
- 13. Getting published
- 14. Target suitable journal
- 15. Promote your publication to get more citation
- 16. **Q&A**

Research Tools Mind Map





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

- <u>» Defining the topic</u>
 - » 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.

Importance of Keywords

The researcher should know how to find information on the internet by selecting a proper keyword or phrase. If we are looking for a specific word but completely different ways from the other, the result may return different from our first inquiry. These variations are staggering in number of results. The researcher may ask "Which Keyword or phrase should I use for leading me to accurate results?"

Fortunately, <u>many publishers</u> and software developer understand the importance of Keywords and are producing tools to make this process faster and more effective. On the other hand, the sudden influx of these tools has created a new problem.



Selecting keywords



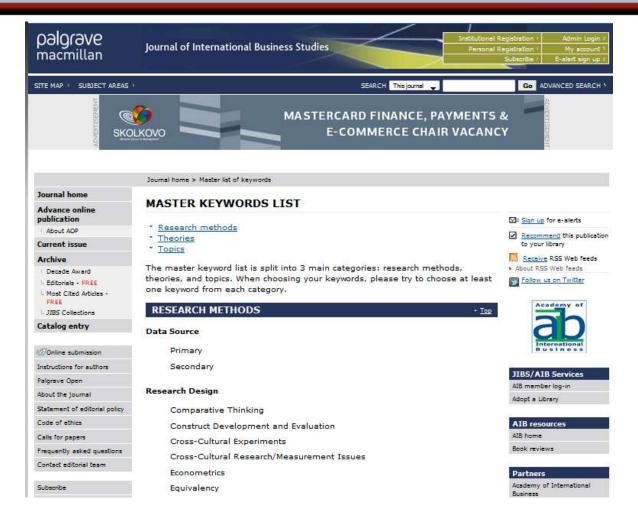
Google AdMords

MASTER KEYNORDS LIST

MASTER KEYNORDS LIST

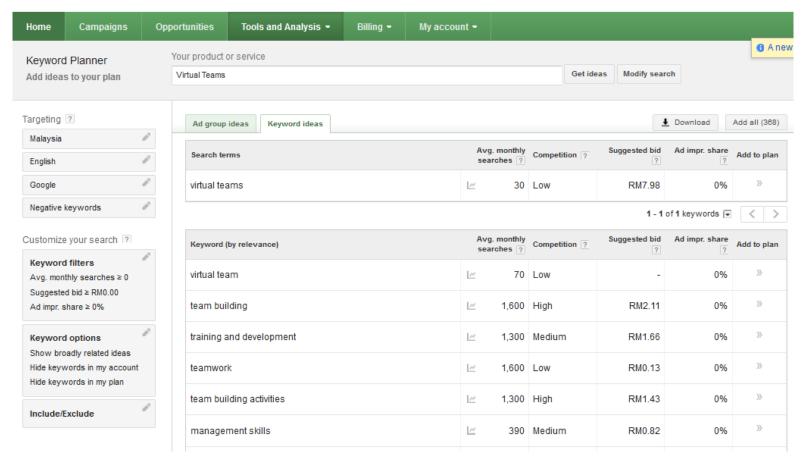
Journal of International Business Studies

Master Keywords List



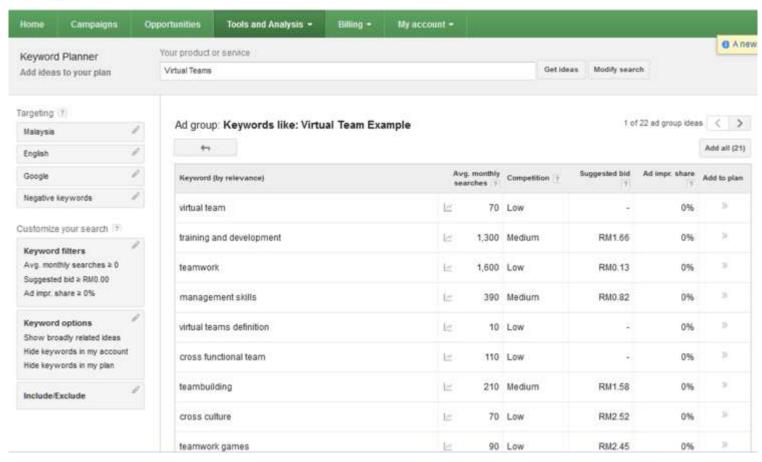
Google AdWords - Keyword Planner



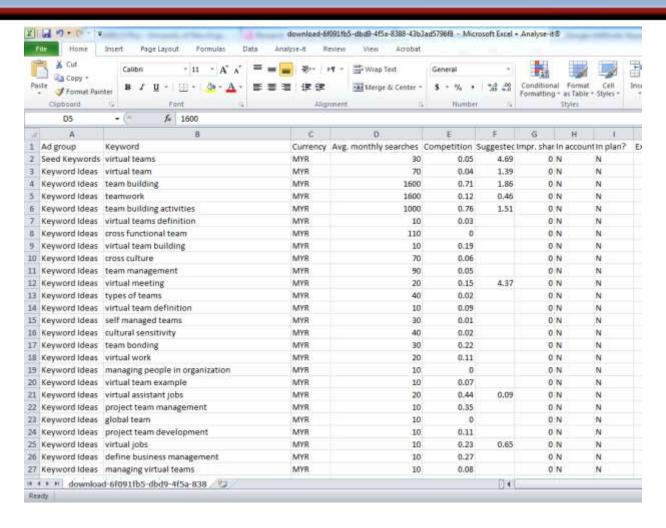


Google AdWords - Keyword Like





Google AdWords - Keyword Output



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

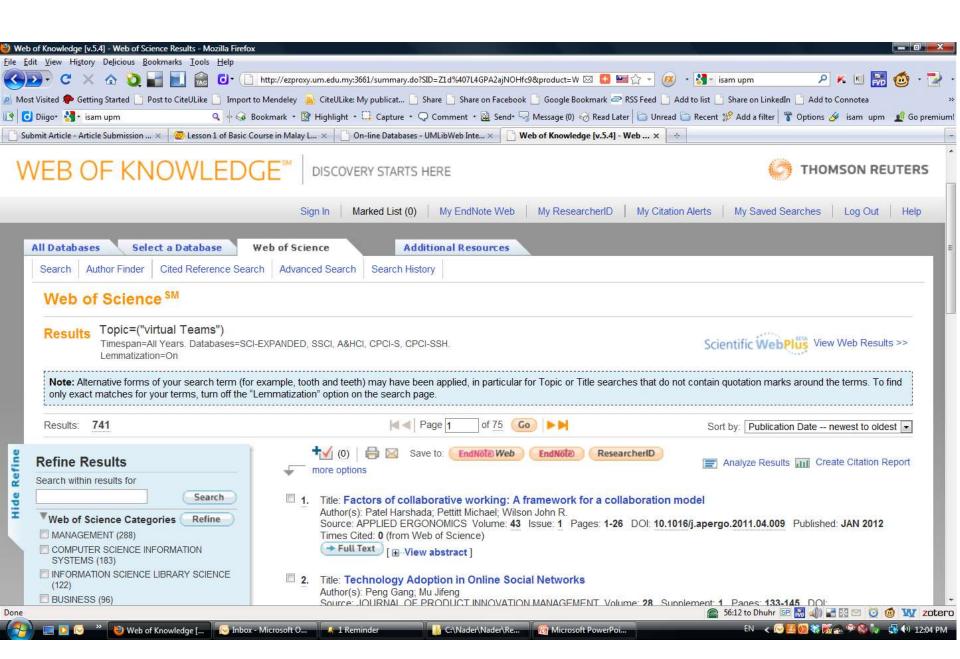
Keywords and Keywords Plus®

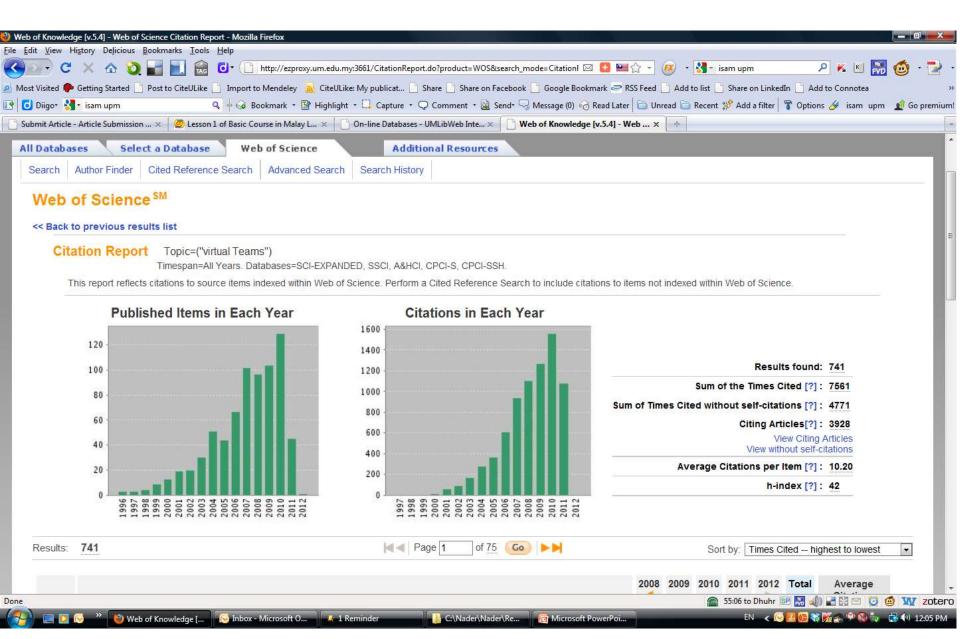
Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the database) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. **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

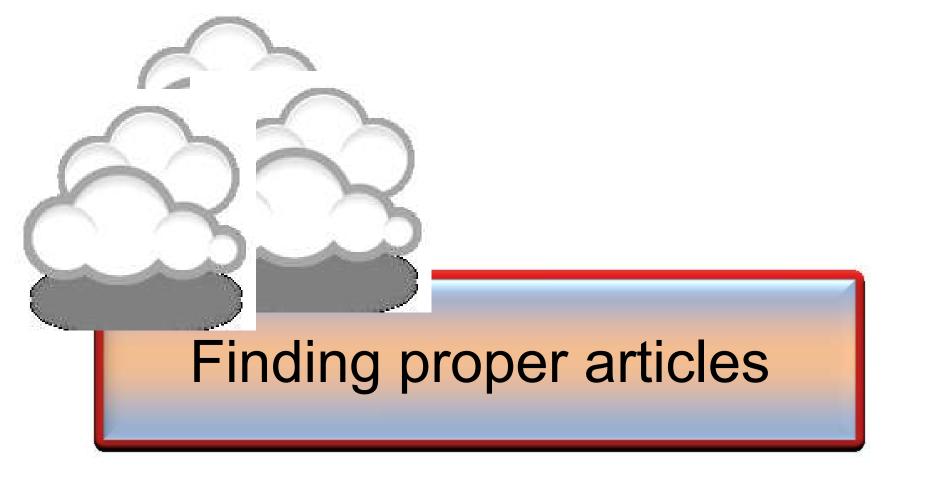
KeyWords Plus- Example

- 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









Critically Analyzing Information Sources

1- Initial Appraisal:

Author

Date of Publication

Edition or Revision

Publisher

Title of Journal (Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from other Periodicals)

2- Content Analysis:

Intended Audience

Objective Reasoning

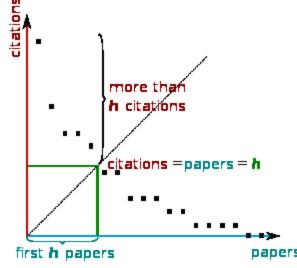
Coverage

Writing Style

Evaluative Reviews

h-index (Jorge E. Hirsch)

A scientist has index h if h of [his/her]
 N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other (N_p - h) papers have at most h citations each.



H-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

A scientist has index h if h of his/her Np papers have at least h citations each, and the other (Np-h) papers have no more than h citations each.

As an example, a researcher with an H-index of 15 has (of their total number of publications) 15 papers which have been cited at least 15 times each.

Researcher	Α	Researcher	В
Paper rank	Citations	Paper rank	Citations
1	10	1	1348
2	8	2	159
3	6	3	50
4	5	4	4
5	4	5	4
6	0	6	3

Neither researcher can have an H-index of more than 6.

Source: http://guides.is.uwa.edu.au/content.php?pid=372347&sid=3050052

Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

Rank (squared) - Publications	Citations	Sum
1 (1) A	20	20
2 (4) B	10	30
3 (9) C	9	39
4 (16) D	8	47
5 (25) E	6	53
6 (36) F	6	59
7 (49) G	6	65
8 (64) H	5	70
9 (81) I	5	75

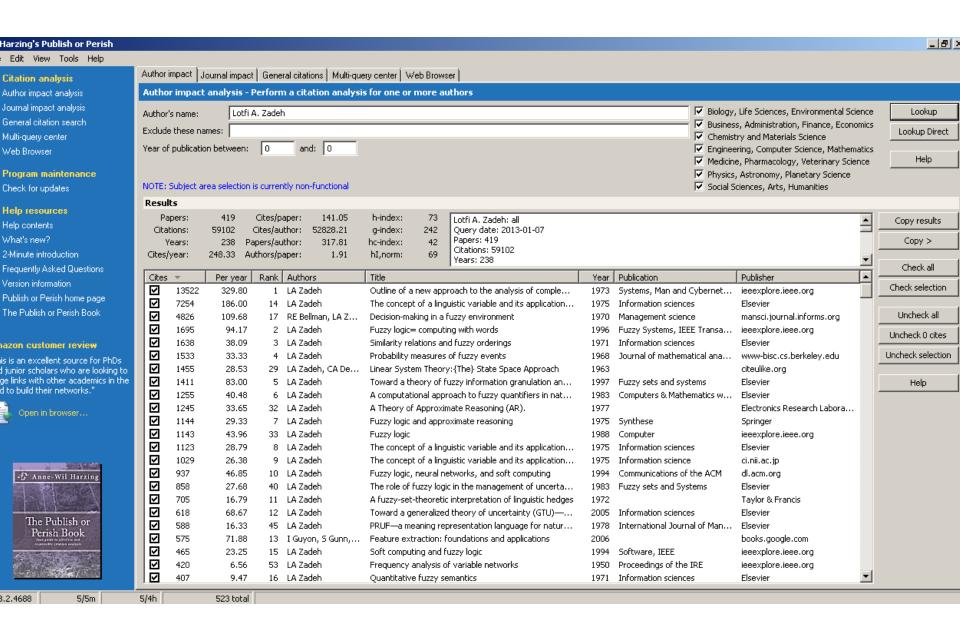
Source: Rousseau, Ronald. "New developments related to the Hirsch index." (2006).

Publish or Perish

Publish or Perish is a free program that retrieves citations from Google Scholar and allows users to calculate:

- Total number of papers
- Total number of citations
- Average number of citations per paper
- Average number of citations per author
- Average number of papers per author
- Average number of citations per year
- Hirsch's h-index and related parameters
- The contemporary h-index
- The age-weighted citation rate
- Two variations of individual h-indices
- An analysis of the number of authors per paper

Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2079929



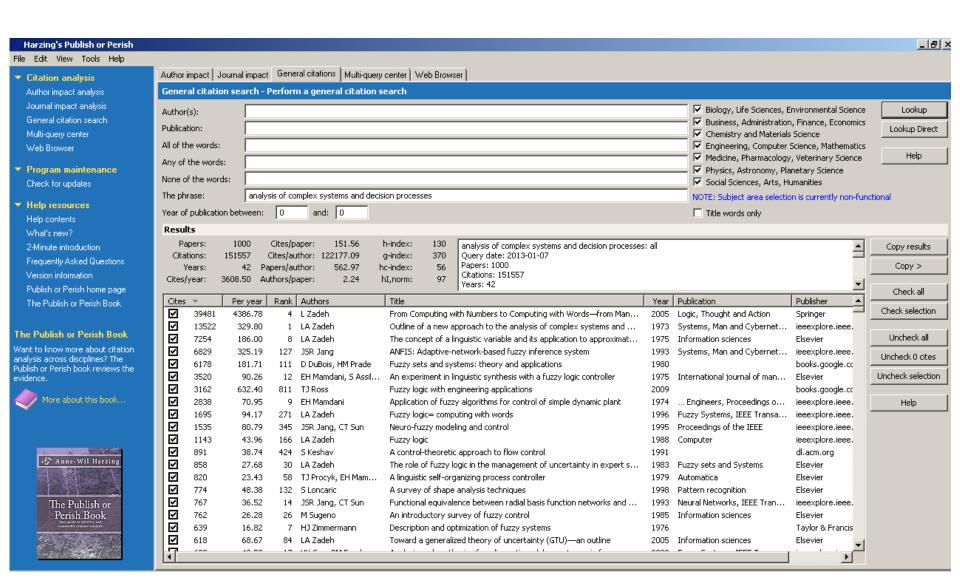
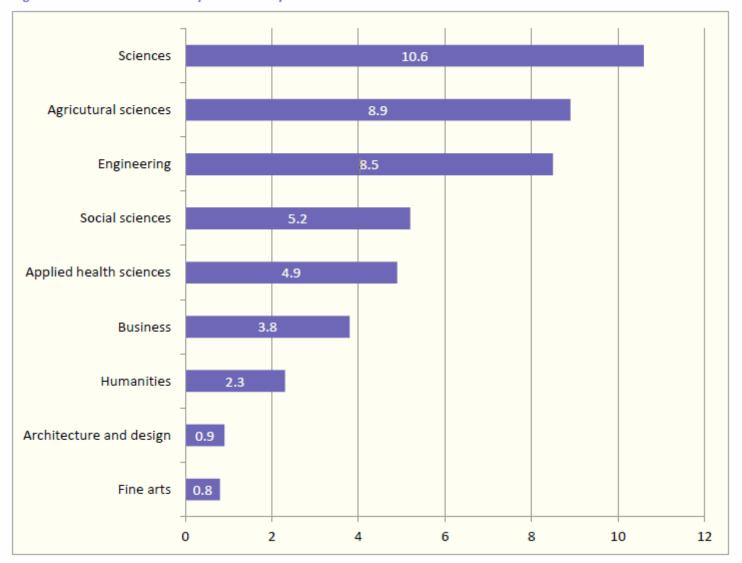
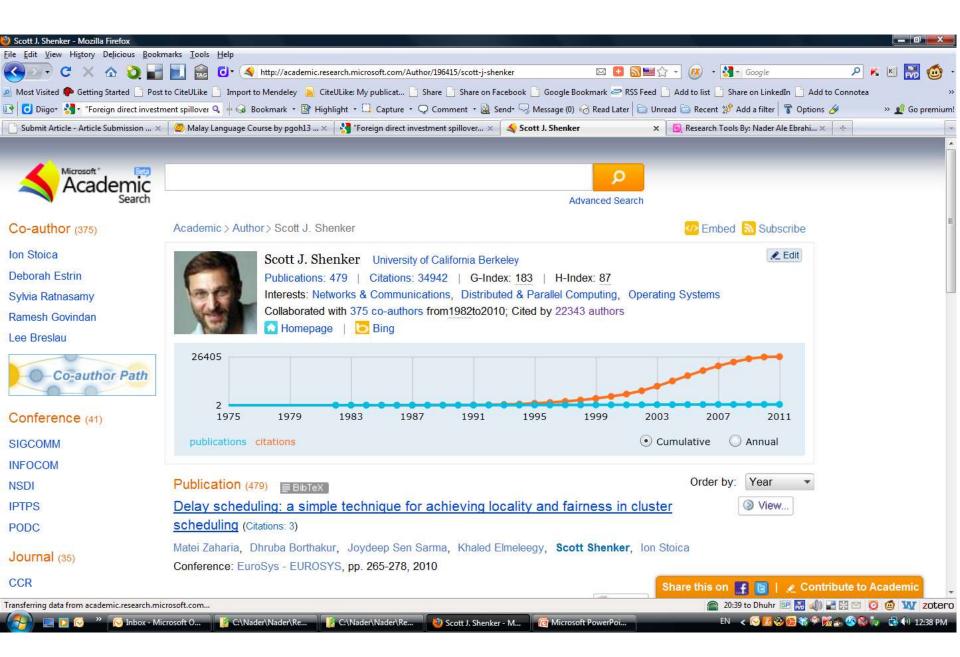
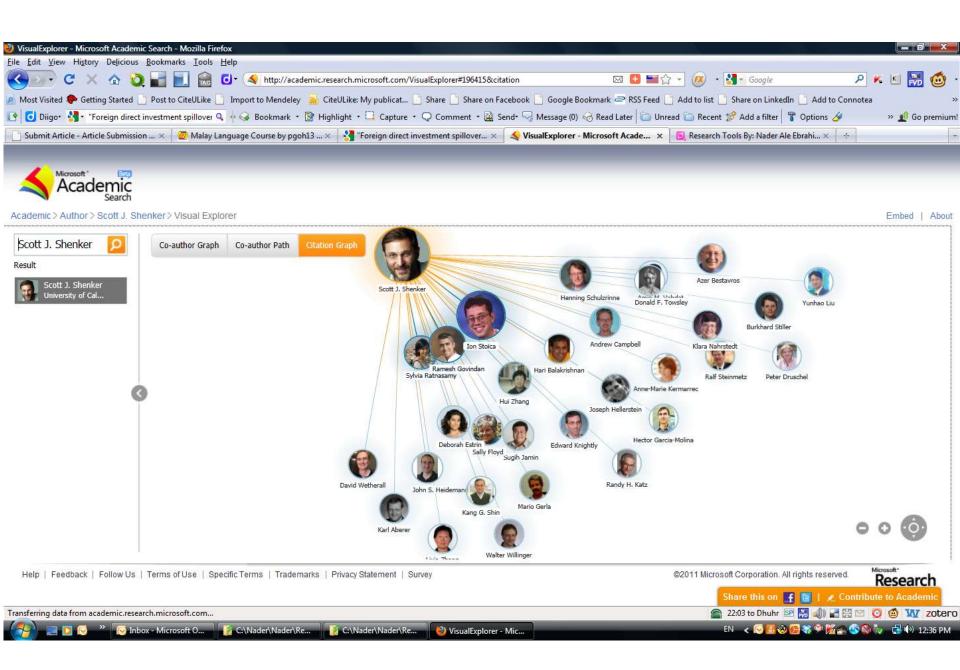


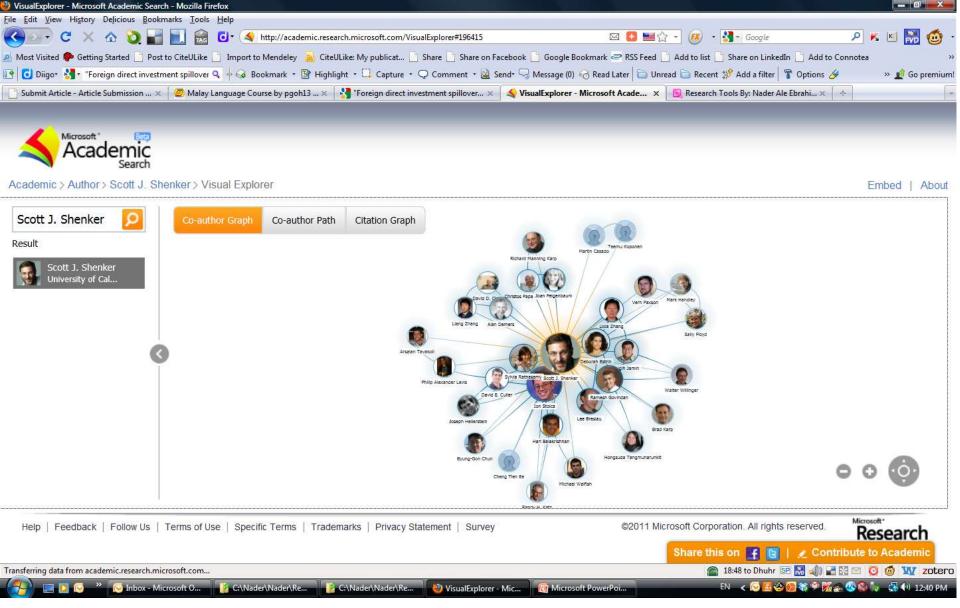
Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study



Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures



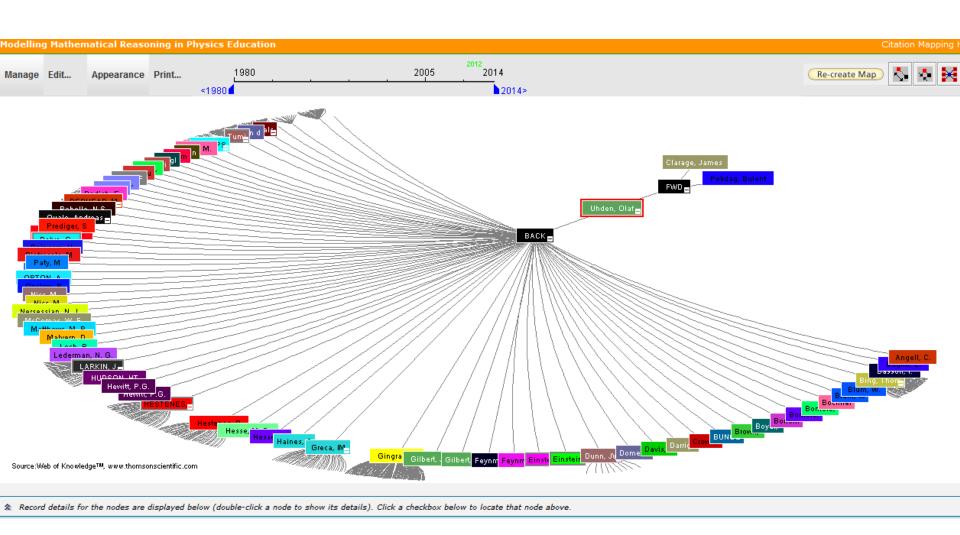


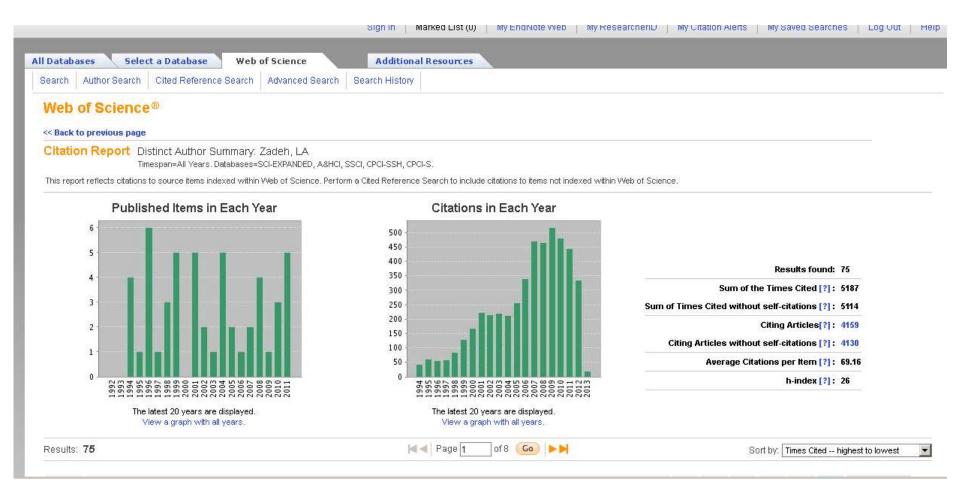


Web of Science

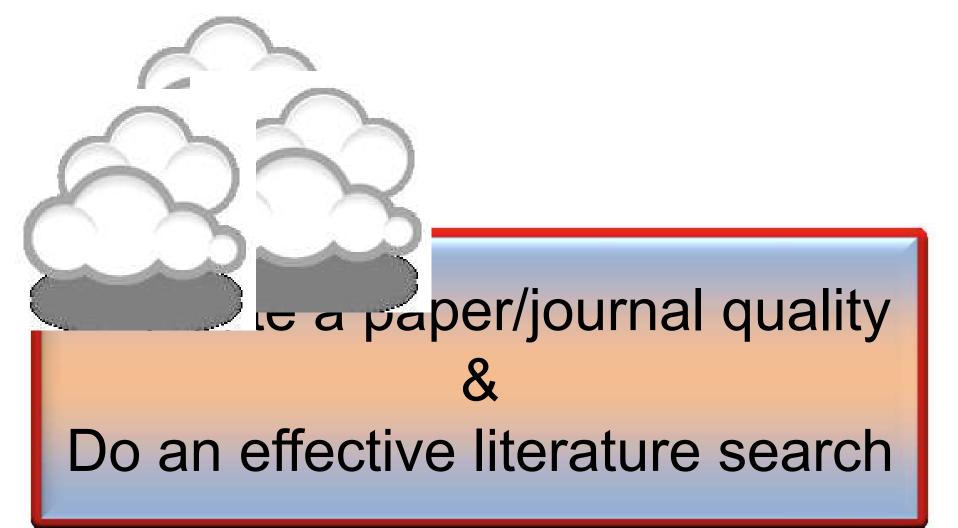
 Web of Science® is perhaps the most wellknown tool for determining the number of times a publication has been cited.

- Web of Science® is made up of three citation indexes owned by Thomson Scientific:
 - Science Citation Index ®
 - Social Sciences Citation Index ®
 - Arts & Humanities Citation Index ®.









Paper/journal quality

- Another guide to paper/journal quality is the general reputation of the association, society, or organization publishing the journal.
- Leading professional associations such as American Psychological Association (APA) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) publish a range of journals that are highly regarded.

Web application to calculate the single publication h index

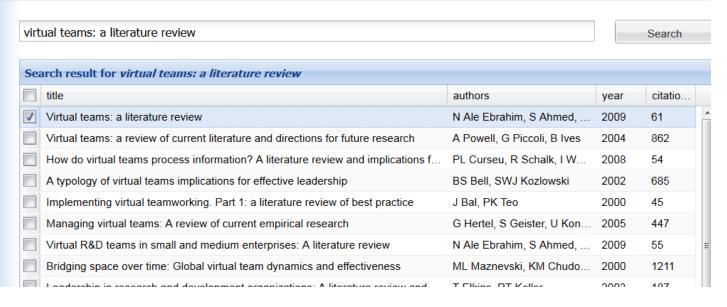


Web application to calculate the single publication $m{h}$ index

(and further metrics) based on Google Scholar

by Andreas Thor (University of Leipzig, Germany) and Lutz Bornmann (Max Planck Society, Germany)

- Search Google Scholar
- Select one publication (you may additionally select duplicates)



The single publication h index has been introduced by Schubert (2009) as the h-index calculated from the list of citing publications of one single publication.

Source: http://labs.dbs.uni-leipzig.de/gsh/

For More Info.

How to do an Effective Literature Search?

Application Training Module Series I by Customer Education Team

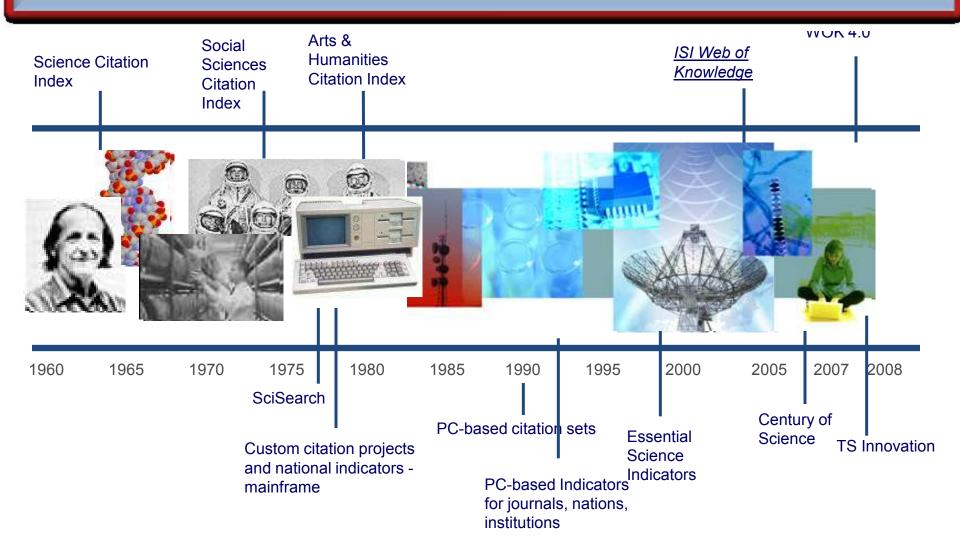
ts.training.asia@thomson.com



The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by <u>Eugene</u>
 <u>Garfield</u> in 1960. It was acquired by <u>Thomson Scientific & Healthcare</u> in
 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare &
 Science business of the multi-billion dollar <u>Thomson Reuters Corporation</u>.
- ISI offered <u>bibliographic database</u> services. Its speciality: <u>citation indexing</u> and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of <u>academic journals</u>, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the <u>Science Citation Index</u> (SCI), as well as the <u>Social Sciences Citation Index</u> (SSCI), and the <u>Arts and Humanities</u> <u>Citation Index</u> (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's <u>Web of Knowledge</u> database service.

Thomson Reuters (formerly ISI) has been the authority on citation data for over 50 years.



Eugene Garfield, Ph.D.



Founder & Chairman Emeritus
Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

For more Info

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

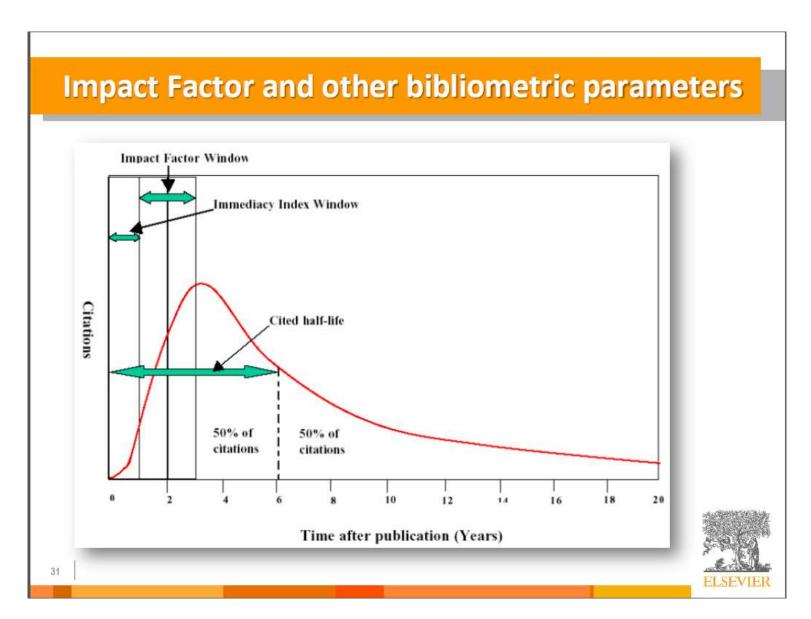
The ISI also publishes annual <u>Journal Citation Reports</u> which list an <u>impact factor</u> for each of the journals that it tracks. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.

A FAST AND EFFICIENT SEARCH FOR A BETTER DISCOVERY EXPERIENCE

Thomson Reuters (formerly ISI)
Web of Knowledge is today's
premier research platform for
information in the sciences,
social sciences, arts, and
humanities.

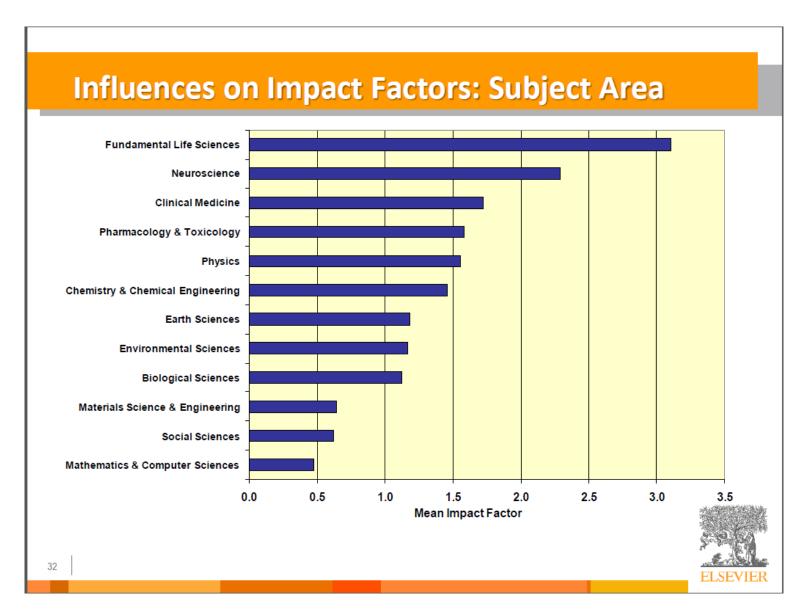
Impact Factor

 The most commonly used measure of journal quality is Impact Factor. This is a number which attempts to measure the impact of a journal in terms of its influence on the academic community. Impact Factors are published by Thomson-ISI



Impact Factor-Journal Ranking

- Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. JCR allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area
- The *Economic History Review* has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier Englishlanguage journal in its field (its major competitor, the *Journal of Economic History Review*, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. *Economic History Review* ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this subdiscipline.



What are journal impact factors?

Impact factors are a measure of the "quality" of a journal - they identify the most frequently cited journals in a field.

Impact factors can be used to:

identify journals in which to publish

identify journals relevant to your research

confirm the status of journals in which you have published

The Impact factor formula

The impact factor of a journal is based on the average number of times that articles published in that journal in the two previous years (e.g. 2008 and 2009) were cited in the subsequent year (i.e. 2010). This is calculated using the following formula:

Cites in 2010 to items published in 2008 and 2009
 Number of items published in 2008 and 2009

If an impact factor is lower than 1.0 that means there were more articles published in the journal than there were cites to those articles in any given year.

Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2437240

Be aware that...

- Many journals do not have an impact factor (sources other than JCR need to be consulted).
- The impact factor cannot assess the quality of individual articles.
- Only research articles, technical notes and reviews are "citable" items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are "non-citable items".

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH Impact Factor in 2012

Cites in 2012 to			Number of items		
items published in:	2011 =	390	published in:	2011 =	365
	2010 =	667		2010 =	359
	Sum:	1057		Sum:	724

Calculation: <u>Cites to recent items</u> <u>1057</u> = 1.460

Number of recent items 724

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports®



2012 JCR Science Edition

Eigenfactor® Metrics

Article Influence® Score

Eigenfactor® Score

0.01149

0.395

Dournal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

Mark	Journal Title INT J PROD RES	ISSN 0020-7543	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index 0.040	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
Cited Journal (10) Citing Journal (10) Source Data Journal Self Cites									

CITED JOURNAL DATA

CITING JOURNAL DATA

MM IMPACT FACTOR TREND

RELATED JOURNALS

Journal Information **①**

Full Journal Title: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

ISO Abbrev. Title: Int. J. Prod. Res. JCR Abbrev. Title: INT J PROD RES ISSN: 0020-7543

Issues/Year: 24

Language: MULTI-LANGUAGE

Journal Country/Territory: ENGLAND

Publisher: TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD

Publisher Address: 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND

Subject Categories: ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL SCOPE NOTE VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST NEW CATEGORY DATA

> ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST | WIEW CATEGORY DATA SCOPE NOTE

OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

SCOPE NOTE

VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

NIEW CATEGORY DATA

Journal Rank in Categories: # JOURNAL RANKING



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Impact Factor Trend Graph

ISI Web of Knowledge[™]

Journal Citation Reports®

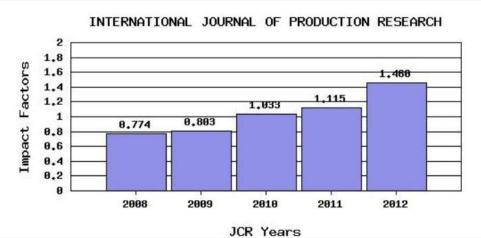






2012 JCR Science Edition

Impact Factor Trend Graph: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH Click on the "Return to Journal" button to view the full journal information.



*Impact Factor -- see below for calculations

The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor will help you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. For more

Journal Rank in Categories

Journal Ranking 10

For 2012, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 1.460.

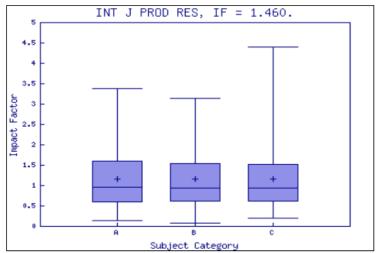
This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	-	
ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL	44	17	Q2	
ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING	39	11	Q2	
OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE	79	22	Q2	

Category Box Plot 1)

For 2012, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 1.460.

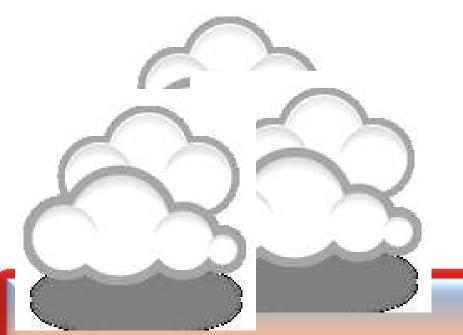
This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.



Key

- A ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL
- B ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING
- C OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE





Keeping up-to-date (Alert system)

Keeping up-to-date

Alert services are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.

What is an alert service?

- Many journal databases and book publishers offer free a services. These are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.
- Alert services come in different forms. The most common include:
 - a search alert. This is a saved search which alerts you when a book or article that matches your search terms is published.
 - a TOC (Table of Contents) alert. Such an alert notifies you when a new issue of a journal is published, and provides you with the issue's table of contents.
 - a citation alert. This advises you when a new article cites a particular work.
 - Most alert services are email-based. An increasing number are now offered as an RSS feed. If you are just beginning, you might like to try email alerts first. These are generally easier to create.

Why subscribe to an alert service?

There is often a time delay between the point when a new article is published in a journal and it is indexed by one of the database services. Alert services will automatically keep you informed of new journal issues and articles on your topic or research interest when **new relevant material is made available.** Many of the large online research databases provide an automated alerting service.

Before using any current awareness services you should review the literature to establish a clear awareness of the topic that you would like to be kept up-to-date with on a regular basis. In this way you will increase the relevancy of the alerts you receive to your area of research. You can receive automated updates of newly published journal articles via email alert or via RSS Feed.

Keeping up-to-date

Create a Google Alert

- Enter the topic you wish to monitor.
- Search terms:
- Type:
- How often:
- Email length:
- Your email:



Keeping up-to-date



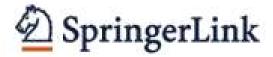
SpringerAlerts













ISI Web of Knowledge™

The MIT Press



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Conference Alerts

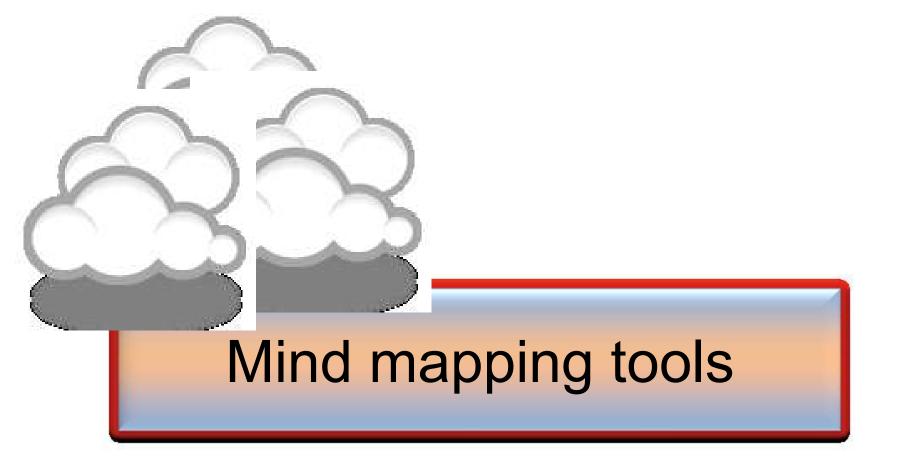


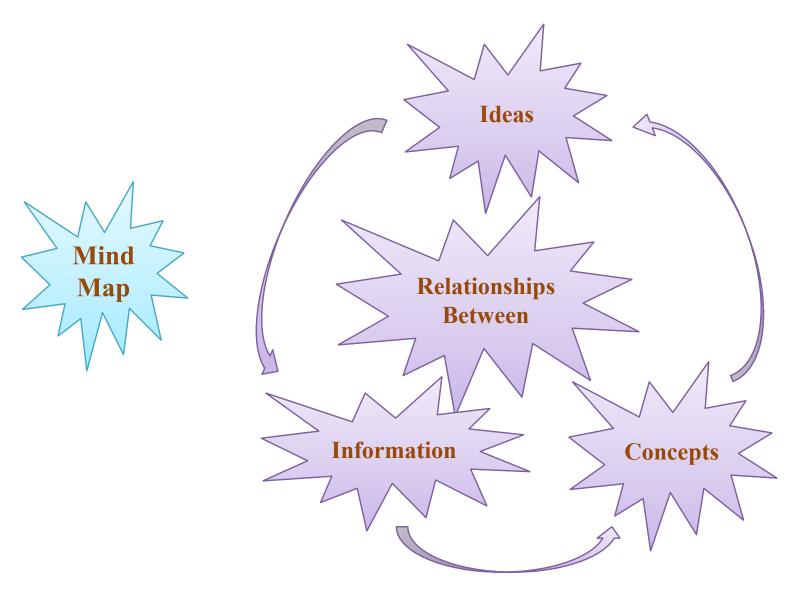


AllConferencealerts.com - Conference call for research papers









Source: Mind Map Tools, By: Seyyed Ali Fattahi Computer PhD Candidate FTSM UKM

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Mind Map Tools









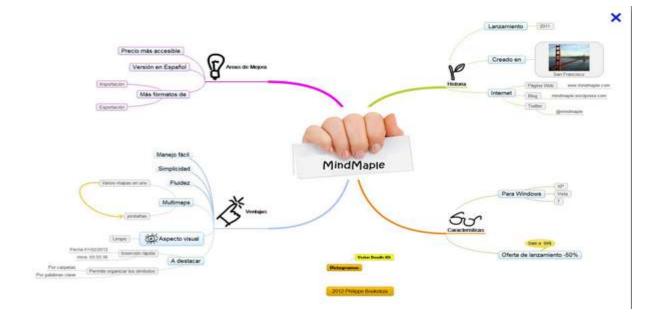


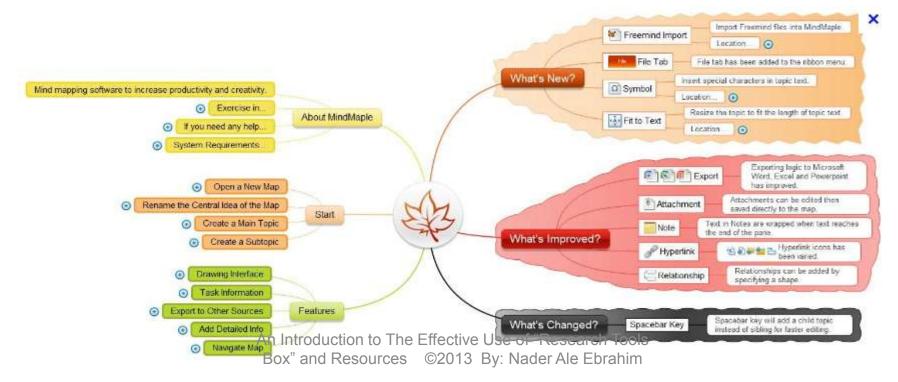




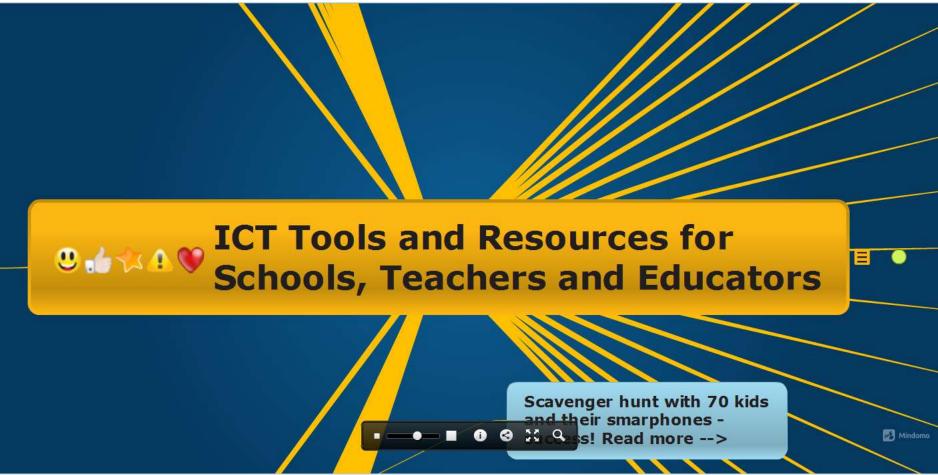
Source: Mind Map Tools, By: Seyyed Ali Fattahi Computer PhD Candidate FTSM UKM



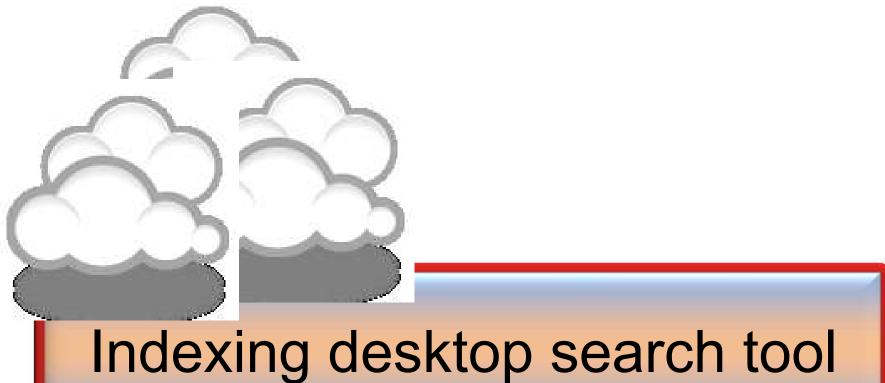




Example: MinDomo







dtSearchGoogle DesktopWindows Search

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER.

Windows Search 4.0

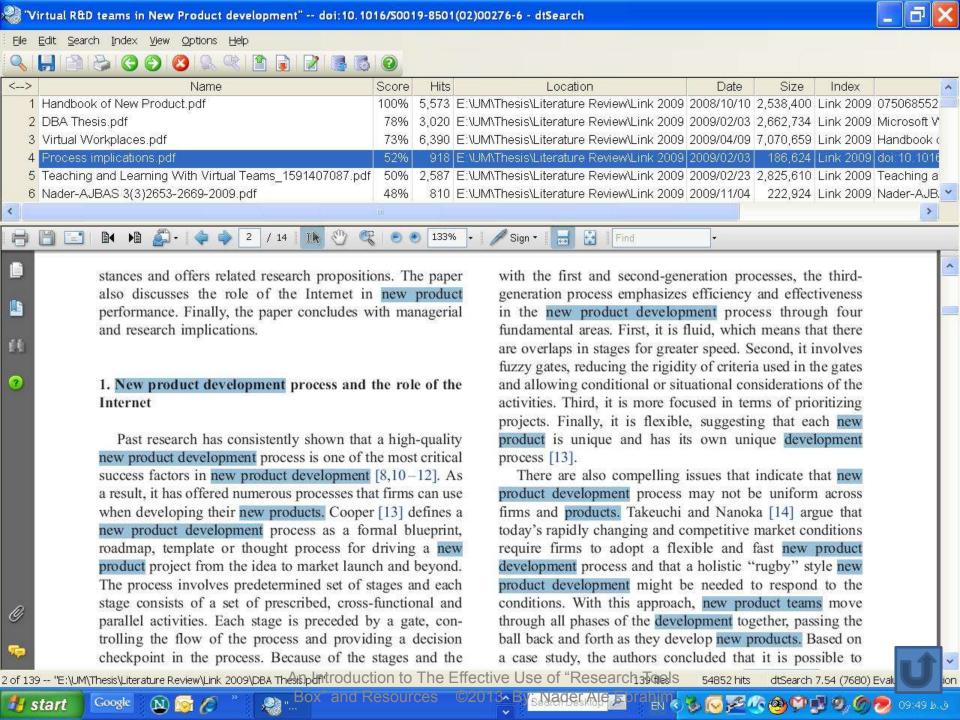
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Search Request: Questionnaire design

Total files: 259 Total hits: 1,852

Front_Cover.PDF

Hits: 8

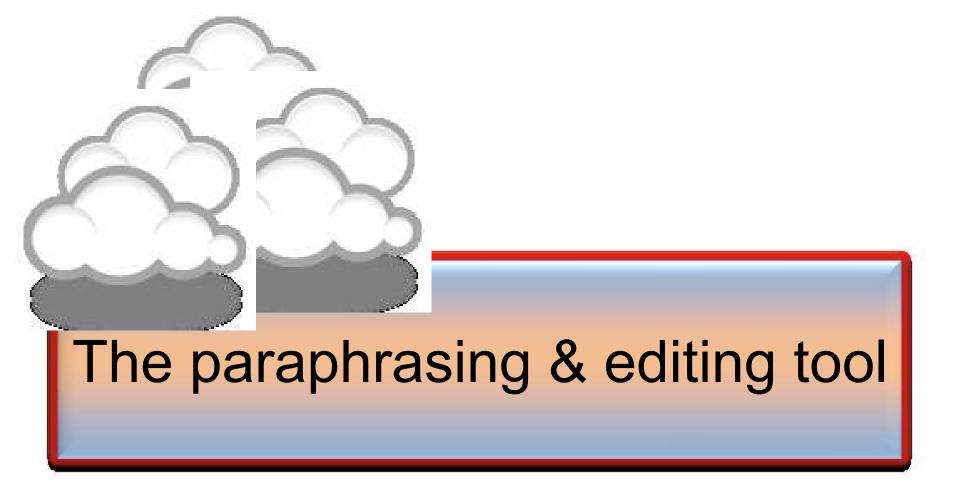
Location: D:\Nader\UM\UM\Useful articles\Other Information\Doctorate

SG\Methods\Front_Cover.PDF

Size: 242,702 **Last modified:** 7/9/2012

[Page 1 Paragraph 27]

a standard form on which facts, comments and attitudes can be recorded, and facilitate data processing. This new edition of **Questionnaire Design** explains the role of questionnaires in market research, and looks at different types of questionnaire and when and how they





WhiteSmoke Writer

Ginger Proofreader

Microsoft Word

Google Docs

Office Live

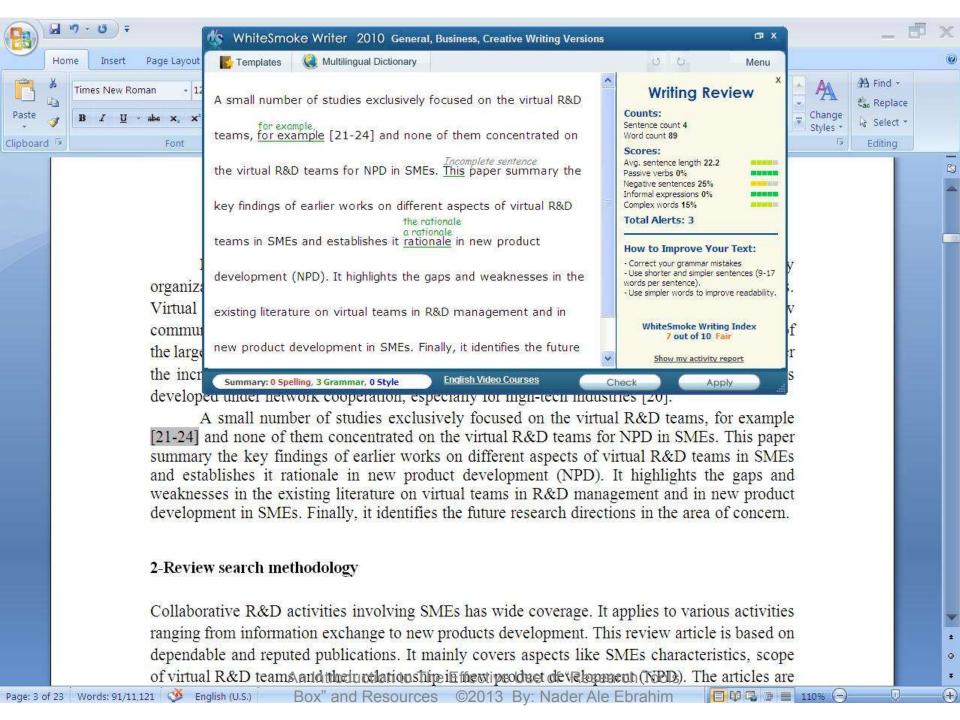
Adobe Acrobat Professional



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+ B D C D



Page: 1 of 1 Words: 10/110 🍑 English (United States)

■ 160% (¬)



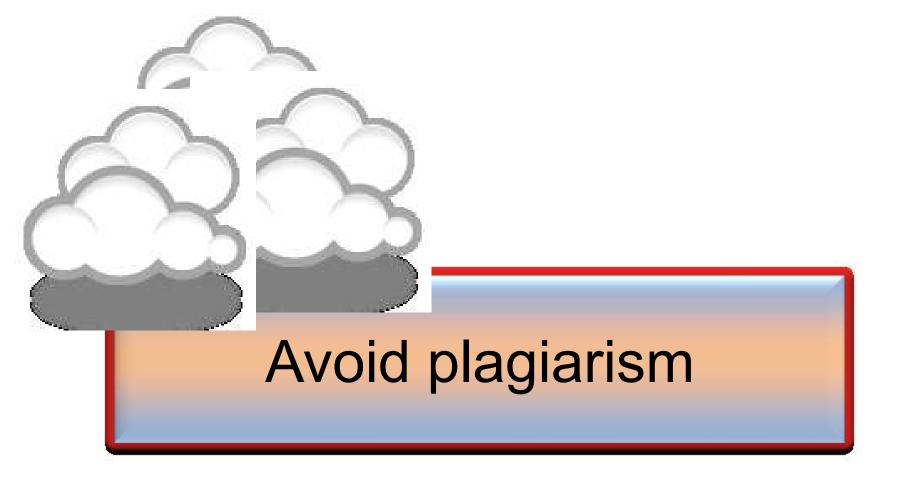


We reports the relevant result of an online survey study.

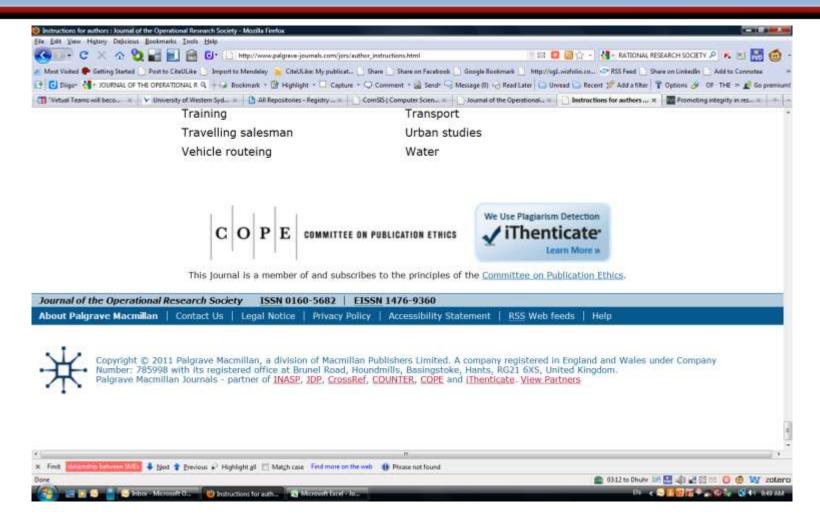


We <u>report</u> the relevant result of an online survey study.

Abstract—In this paper, we present our more than two years research experiences on virtual R&D teams in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and draws conclusions, giving special attention to the structure of virtual teams required to support education-industry collaboration. We reports the relevant result of an online survey study. The online questionnaire was emailed by using the simple random sampling method to 947 manufacturing SMEs. The findings of this study show that SMEs in Malaysia and Iran are willing to use virtual teams for collaboration and the platform for industry-education collaboration is ready and distance between team members or differences in time zones, are not barriers to industry-education collaborations.



We use plagiarism Detection



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Home > Vol 5, No 2 (2013) > Objective Structured Clinical Examination: An optimized evaluation method

Objective Structured Clinical Examination: An optimized evaluation method

Commentary

Abstract

This article was retracted from publication due to it is a copied version of the original publication in "Oman Medical Journal" (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3191703/?report=classic)

The journal is not hesitated to retract any duplicated articles or fake papers from publication.

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Corrections

Retraction: Retraction notice

Posted by PLoS_ONE_Group on 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

0 Responses · Most Recent 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

Retraction: Retraction notice

It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.

Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.

Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)

Penalty for Plagiarism



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Technological Formatting & States Change 74 (2007) 1446-1466

Technological Forocasting and Social Change

Potential user factors driving adoption of TV.
What are customers expecting from HVV.

Dong Hee Shin'

Franchista State University, Talpohodan Brooking, Fit 19610-0000 5.1

Received & December 2007, interest in received an May 2001, and 6 May 200

Abstract

Interest Protocol Television (IPTV), the co developed around the world. The advent of digit the Technology Asseptance Model as a socceptual with the wide diffusion of the convergent were th analyses the demand for IPTV by drawing data from framework and earthod of logistic regry 452 concessors fedivaluals' responsy whether they accept IPTV are collected and combined with observations of their mete-o trimic/catrings factors medified from the Technology with adopting BTV Overall, the logistic repression model explains with adopting BTV Overall, the logistic repression model explains Acceptance Model, Results of la captain what influences coming ower 50% of the variance is that IPTV will firm 40 2006 Elsevier Inc.

Keymondt: IPTV, Land Congress could, South Korea

I. late

Recent chapters of IT and media tocheologies have given a tresterdance park toward the development unvergence services like Digital Malismedia Brandcasting (DMB) and BPIV (Internal Postcool Televisias). Kamp has been taking a Smelenship role in developing not only BPIV, but also the

* Tel: +1 410 396 6131; fac: +1 610 396 6034.

0040-1625/2 - me front nation O 3080 Ellevier Inc. All eights mourted, doi:10.1016/j.meldine.2006.25.007

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Retraction: Retraction notice

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Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

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Electrochemical Study of Structural Effects in Complexation

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Hospital das Clinicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN RETRACTED. See Clinics (Sao Paulo). 2013

October; 68(10): 1382.

An overview of recently published medical papers in Brazilian scientific journals

Mauricio Rocha e Silva and Ariane Gomes

Additional article information

Abstract

Penalty for Plagiarism

Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation's largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

Source: J. Bailey. "Defending Against Plagiarism, Publishers need to be proactive about detecting and deterring copied text.," 26 November; http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35677/title/Defending-Against-Plagiarism/.

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Vol. 5(4), pp. 90-95, April 2013 DOI: 10.5897/JECE13.001 ISSN 2141-226X © 2013 Academic Journals

http://www.academicjournals.org/JECE

Journal of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology

Full Length Research Paper

Computational study of environmental fate of ionic liquids using conductor-like screening model for real solvents (COSMO-RS) method

Zakari, A. Y., Waziri, S. M., Aderemi, B. O. and Mustapha, S. I.*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation (r²=0.992) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

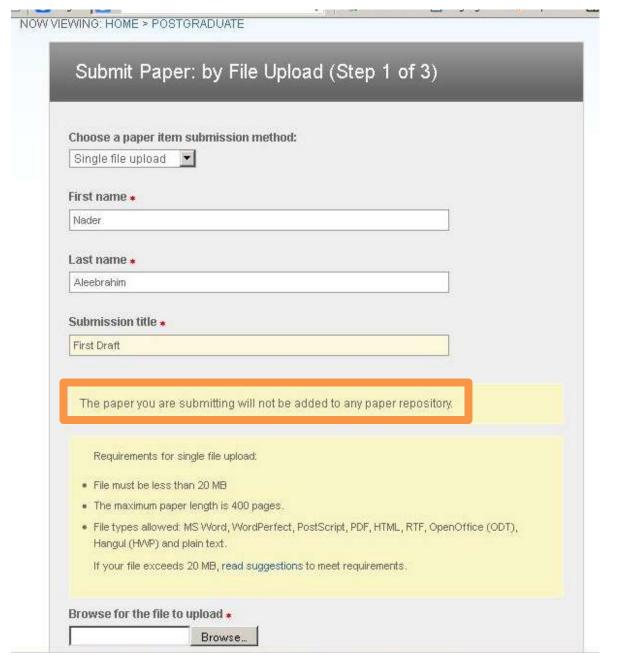
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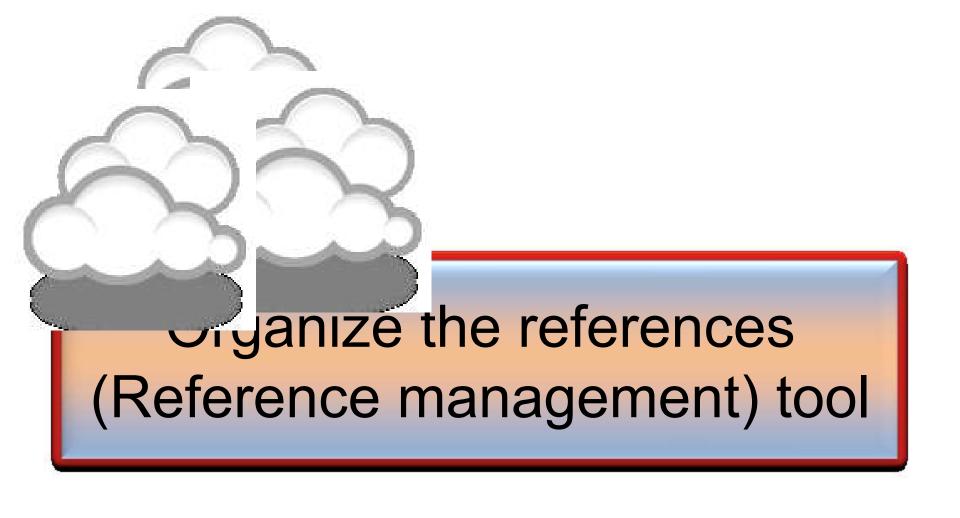
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10 Major source of plagiarism

- **1. Replication:** Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once
- 2. **Duplication:** Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution
- **3. Secondary Source:** Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one
- **4. Misleading Attribution**: Removing an author's name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript
- 5. Invalid Source: Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source
- 6. Paraphrasing: Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution
- Repetitive Research: Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution
- **8. Unethical Collaboration:** Accidentally or intentionally use each other's written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct
- **9. Verbatim**: copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks
- **10. Complete:** Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one's own name





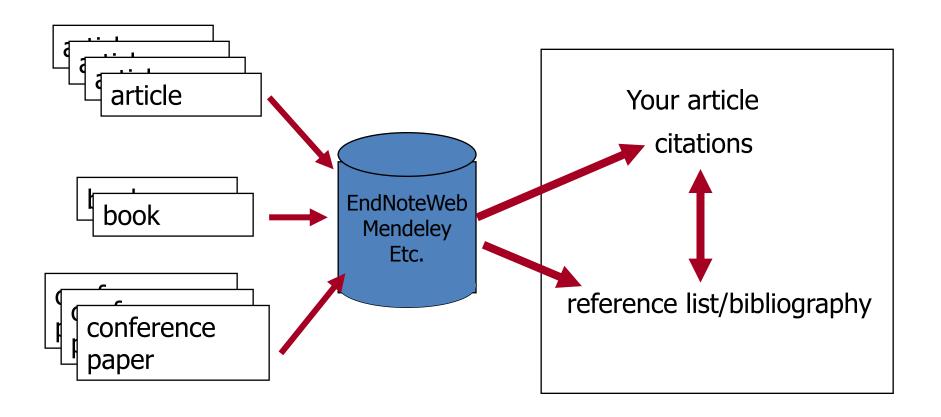


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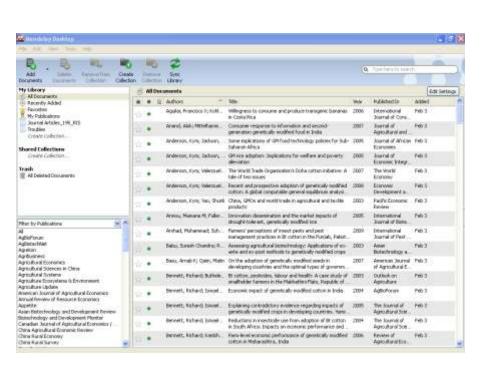
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Mendeley

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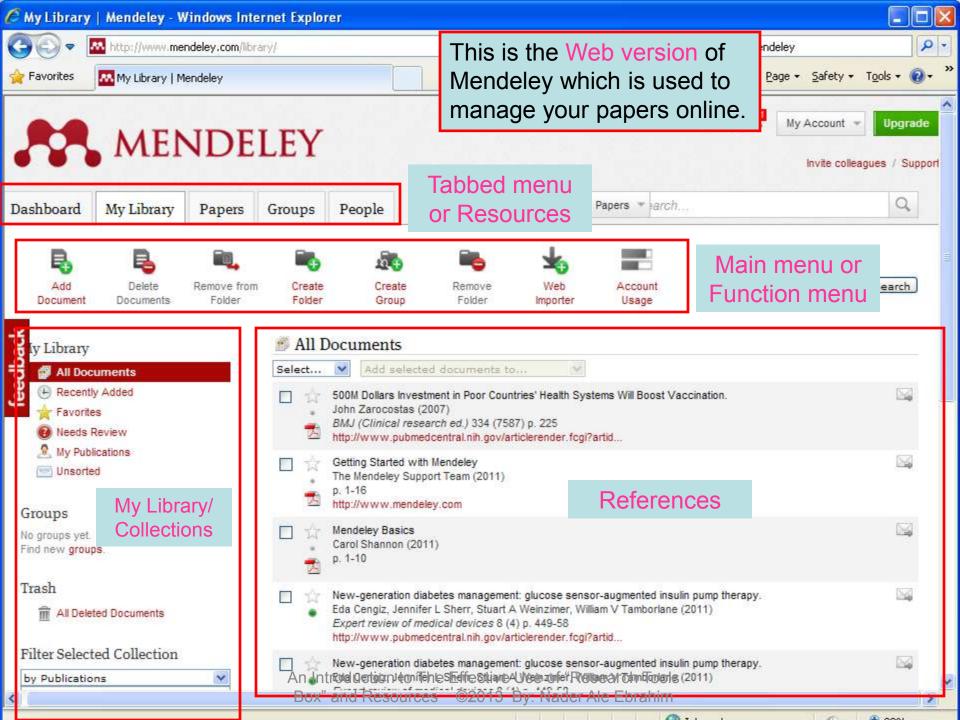
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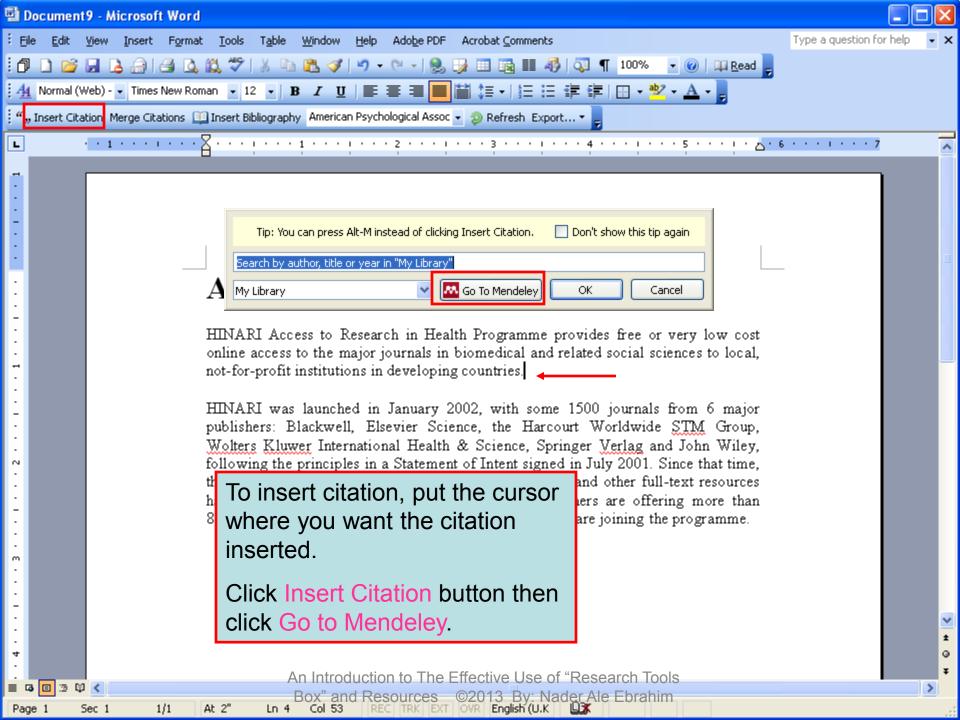
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- How to cite references
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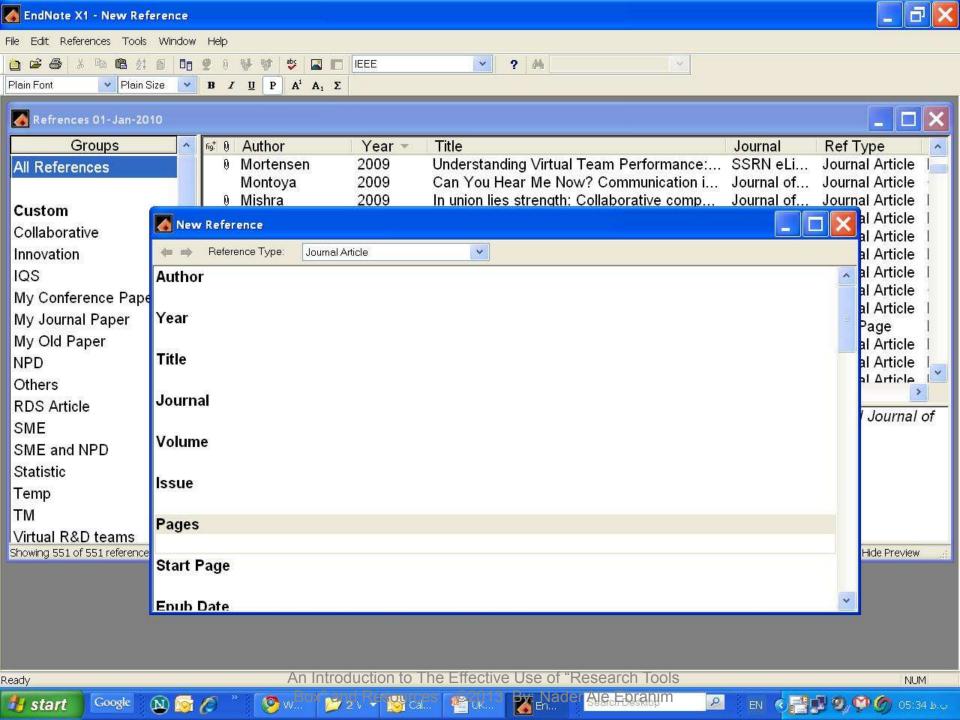
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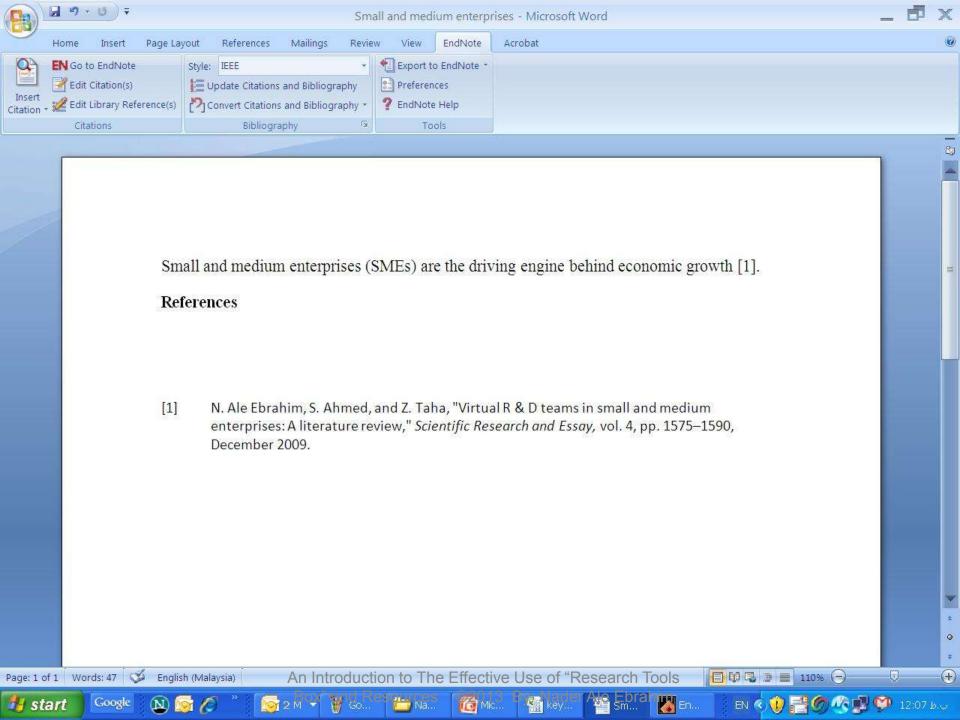
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EndNote Web can help you to manage your references in a simple two-steps process ...

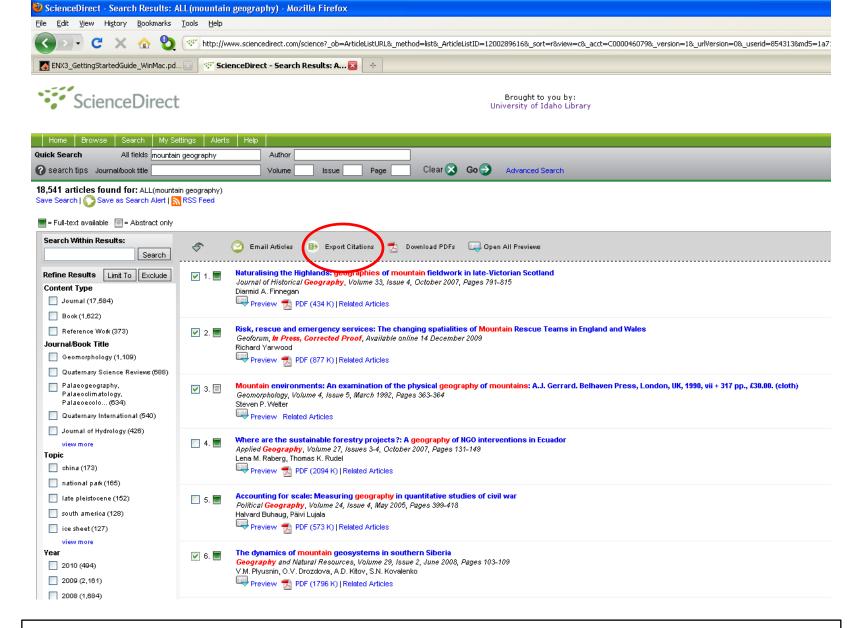
- Step 1: Manage references
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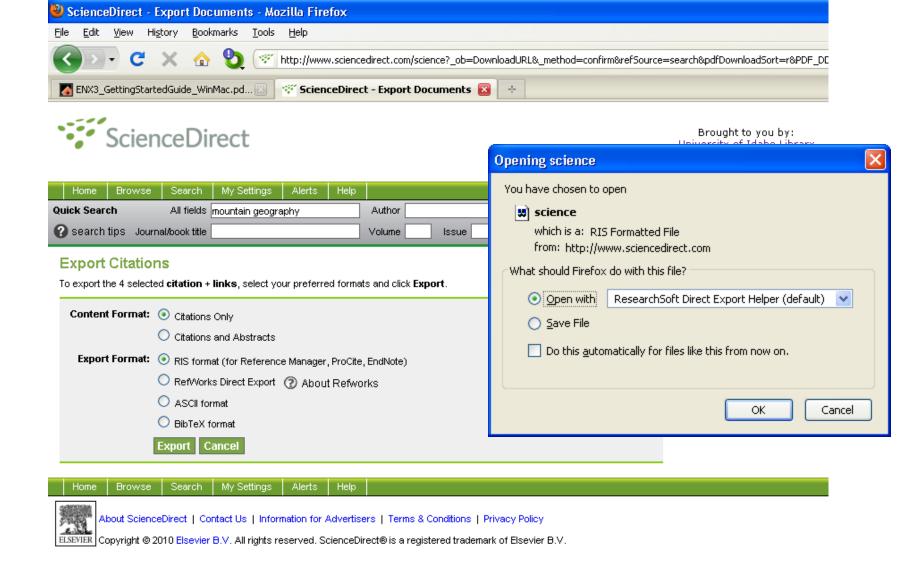
- Create a free EndNote Web account
- Collect references from Web of Science and various databases
- 3. Manage, organize and share references
- Download and installing the "Cite While You Write" Plug-in (only do it once!)
- 5. Inserting your references and be a happy writer!
 - ... because references are automatically generated and you can change the style with just few clicks!

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ScienceDirect (Elsevier) allows you to check your desired citations, then click on the "Export Citations" link...

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... then you select which pieces of information you really want in your EndNote database, using the radio buttons, then click on the "Export" button to bring up the dialog box we have seen before to transfer the temporary file into EndNote

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Paper Structure

- Title
- Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Nomenclatures
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results and Discussions
- Conclusions
- References



How to... write an abstract

What is an abstract?

A definition

An abstract is a succinct summary of a longer piece of work, usually academic in nature, which is published in isolation from the main text and should therefore stand on its own and be understandable without reference to the longer piece. It should report the latter's essential facts, and should not exaggerate or contain material that is not there.

Its purpose is to act as a reference tool (for example in a library abstracting service), enabling the reader to decide whether or not to read the full text.

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

A Structured Abstract

Purpose of this paper

What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?

Design/methodology/approach

How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?

Findings

What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

Research limitations/implications (if applicable)

If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.

Practical implications (if applicable)

What outcomes and implications for practice, applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?

Social Implications (if applicable)

What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?

What is original/value of paper

What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.

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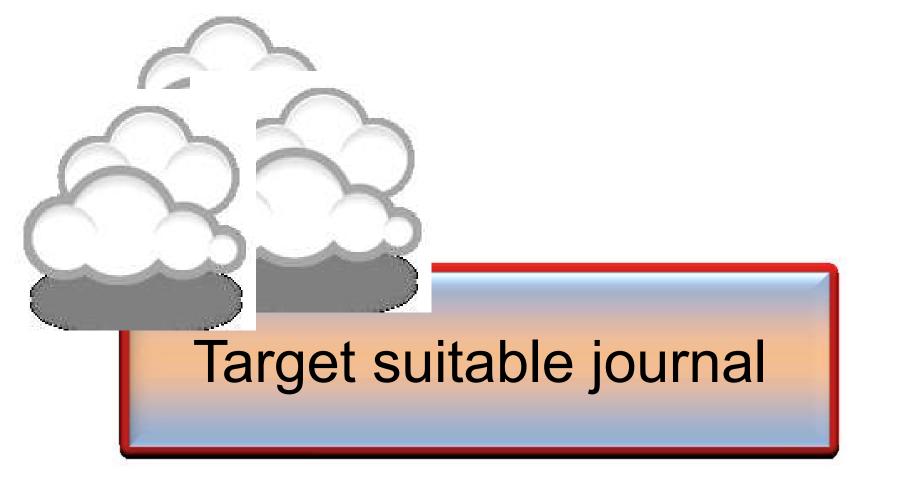
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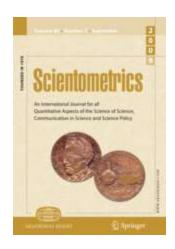
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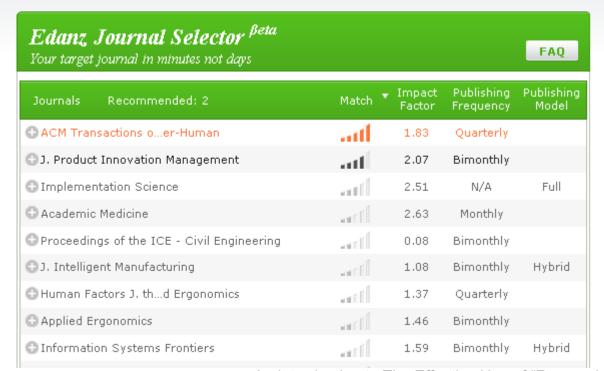
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 - → Use Immediacy Index
- Stay active in journal collection
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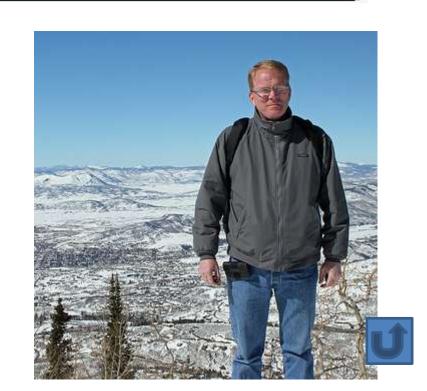
Source: Gasparyan, A. Y. (2013). Choosing the target journal: do authors need a comprehensive approach?. Journal of Korean medical science, 28(8), 1117-1119.

Scholarly Open Access

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

By: Jeffrey Beall

Source: http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/







Source: Researchers, publishers, libraries and data centres all have a role in promoting and encouraging data citation. (Available on: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/11/26/why-not-cite-data/)

WHAT IS A GOOD SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

Novelty

Communication





Source: "Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals" By: Eric Lichtfouse

Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

Improving access and retrieval of your research study is the surest way to enhance its impact. Repetition, consistency, and an awareness of the intended audience form the basis of most the following strategies.

Preparing for Publication

Dissemination

Keeping Track of Your Research































Washington University School of Medicine in St.Louis



The University of Hong Kong







Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research <u>Dissemination</u>

- Submit the manuscript to a digital subject repository.
- Submit the manuscript to an institutional repository.
- Set up a web site devoted to the research project and post manuscripts of publications and conference abstracts.
- Take advantage of SEO (search engine optimization).
- Present preliminary research findings at a meeting or conference.
- Follow up preliminary research findings presented at a meeting or conference with a published manuscript.
- Consider submitting the same article to a journal in a different language as a "secondary publication."
- Start a blog devoted to the research project.
- Contribute to Wikipedia.
- Contribute to a social network
 Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri

8 Ways to increase usage and citation of published papers

- 1. Create your own website
- 2. Create Mind Map
- 3. Do Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
- 4. Contribute to Wikipedia
- 5. Join Twitter
- 6. Join academic social networking sites
- 7. Join LinkedIn
- 8. Deposit papers in repositories

Repositories can disseminate information

Universities can:

- meet accountability requirements
- improve the brand image of the university
- preserve academic research outputs permanently and effectively
- promote co-operation with industry and contribution to the local communities
- reduce the costs of taking charge of academic information

Researchers can:

- gain greater visibility for their research achievements
- establish the channel for the dissemination of research outputs
- reduce the cost of preservation and dissemination of research outputs
- raise the citation rates of their articles

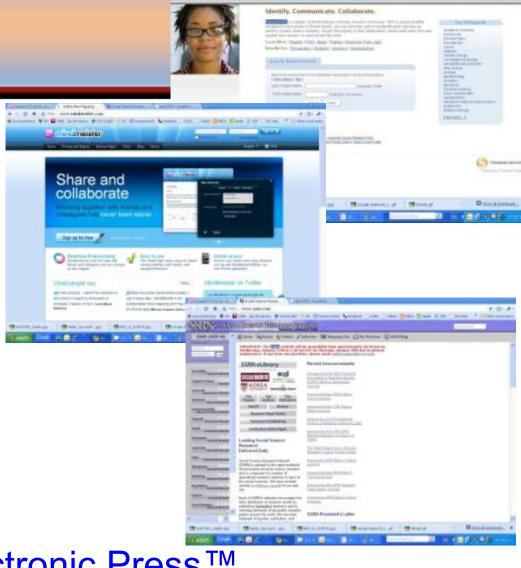
Source: What is an academic repository?

Optimize citations

- Put your article in an institutional or subject repository.
- Publicize yourself link to your latest article in your email signature.
- Make your article more accessible
- Make your article more visible
 - Reading lists
 - Department website or personal webpage
 - Twitter and Facebook
 - LinkedIn
 - Join academic social networking sites
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- <u>Source: Optimize citations -http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/beyondpublication/optimizingcitations.asp</u>
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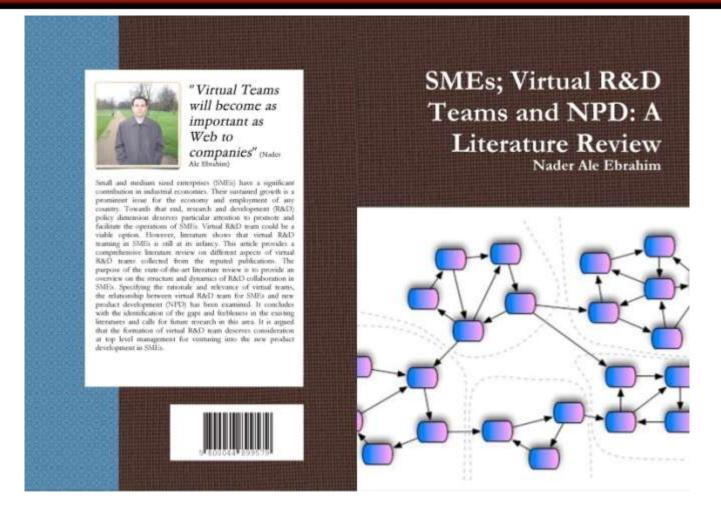
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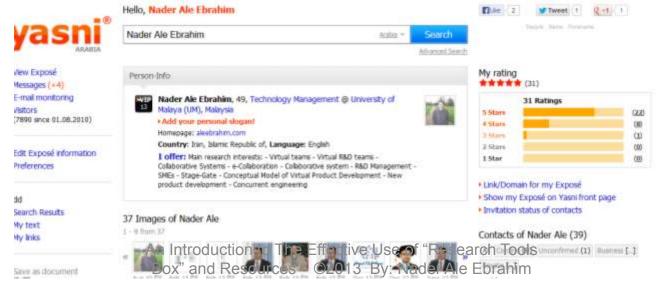
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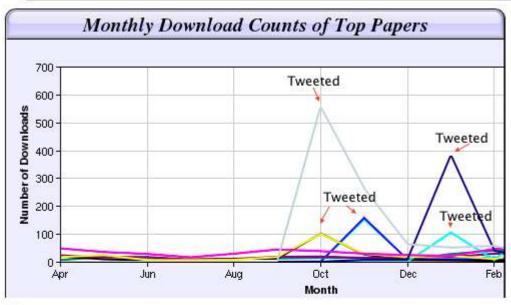
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Teaching TEI: The Need for TEI by Example

Should we just send a copy? Digitisation, Use and Usefulness
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According to Dr Melissa Terras from the University College London Centre for Digital Humanities, "If you tell people about your research, they look at it. Your research will get looked at more than papers which are not promoted via social media" (2012).

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Research Interests: Collaborative Systems, Global Virtual Teams, International Management, -Electronic-Collaboration(E-C), and 40 more About: Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree ... more Advisors: Dr. Salwa Hanim Binti Abdul Rashid , Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Prof. Zahari Taha Edit

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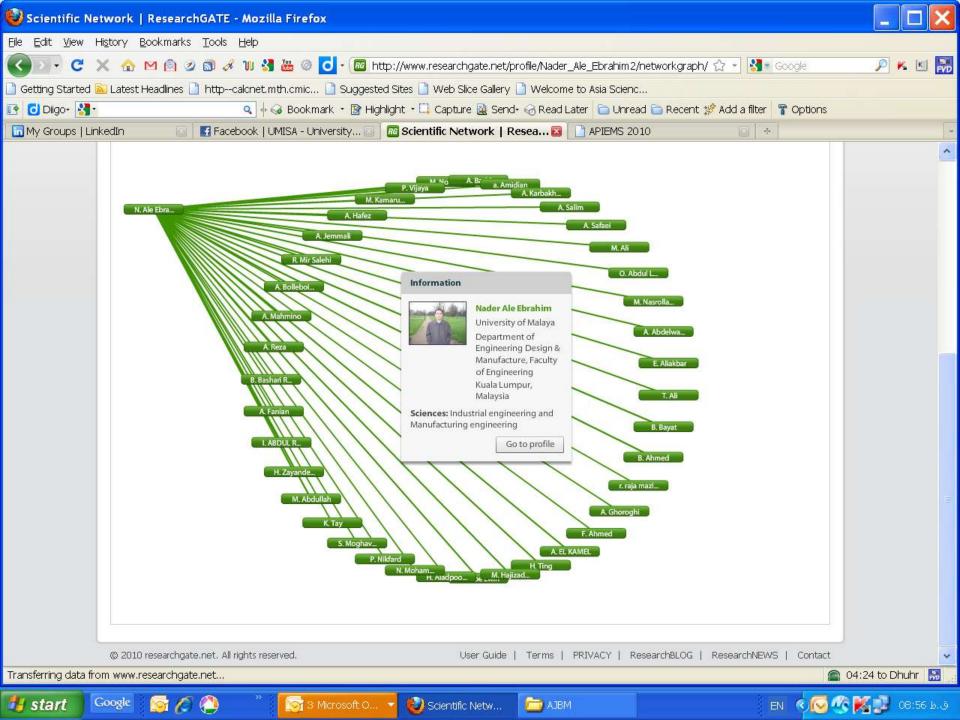
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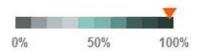
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Nader Ale Ebrahim

Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor and Self-employed Researcher

Selangor, Malaysia | Automotive

Current Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor

at Independent Researcher

ist Research Fellow at Research Support Unit, Centre of Research

Services, IPPP, University of Malaya PhD candidate at University of Malaya

Paper & Proceedings Committee at United Kingdom - Malaysia - Ireland Engineering Science Conference 2011 (UMIES 2011)

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Education Universiti Malaya

Faculty of Engineering ,University of Tehran Faculty of Engineering , University of Tehran

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Nader Ale Ebrahim's Summary

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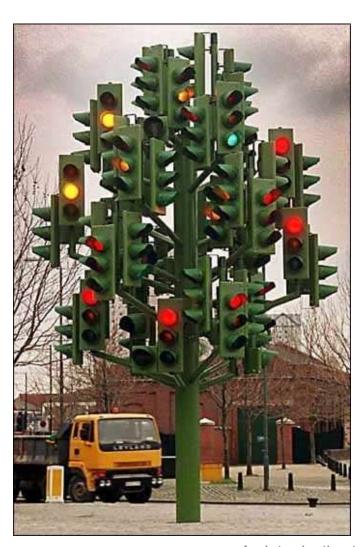






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Thank you!

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