Biomedical Publishing in the Internet age

Iain Hrynaszkiewicz

Managing Editor
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We will be covering

- Online publishing and open access
- Metrics of success in era of online publishing
- Information overload
- Beyond the journal article
- The future of scholarly communication

Technology changes business models

The publisher as a service provider

- Help maximise research impact and pace
- Preservation and (rapid) dissemination
- Development of innovative content and tools
- Collaboration with the scientific community

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Traditional research publishing

- The research community transfers its rights to the research to the publisher
- The publisher covers its costs by selling access to the content back to the research community

Open access research publishing

- There are no barriers to access
- The publisher generally does not acquire any exclusive rights
- Typically the publisher is paid for the service of publication

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- Launched first open access journal in 2000
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Where is OA in 2010?

- 9.6% of all STM journals are now published under an OA model
- There are over 800 open access medical journals in the DOAJ publishing over 3200 articles per year
- Around 32% of these articles are indexed by Thomson Reuters ISI
- Submissions to open access journals grew by over 44% between 2008 and 2009
- Open access to research is now mandatory at over 80 institutions and 40 funders. Many more have signed open access initiatives.

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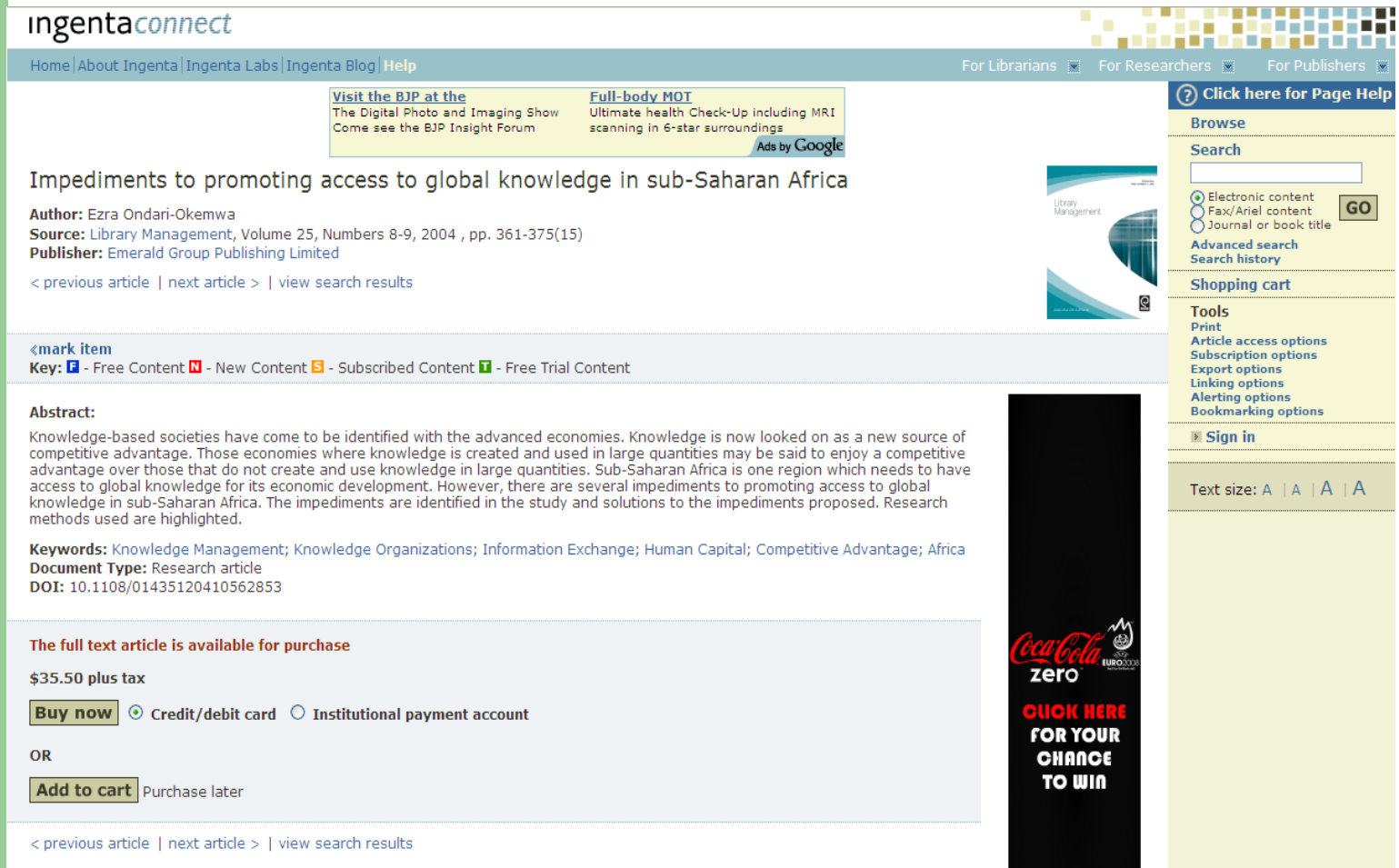

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Author: Ezra Ondari-Okemwa
Source: Library Management, Volume 25, Numbers 8-9, 2004 , pp. 361-375(15)
Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

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Abstract:

Knowledge-based societies have come to be identified with the advanced economies. Knowledge is now looked on as a new source of competitive advantage. Those economies where knowledge is created and used in large quantities may be said to enjoy a competitive advantage over those that do not create and use knowledge in large quantities. Sub-Saharan Africa is one region which needs to have access to global knowledge for its economic development. However, there are several impediments to promoting access to global knowledge in sub-Saharan Africa. The impediments are identified in the study and solutions to the impediments proposed. Research methods used are highlighted.

Keywords: Knowledge Management; Knowledge Organizations; Information Exchange; Human Capital; Competitive Advantage; Africa
Document Type: Research article
DOI: 10.1108/01435120410562853

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International Breastfeeding Journal 2008, **3**:28 (24 November 2008)
[Abstract] [Full Text] [PDF] [PubMed] [Related articles]

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- [unpublished] *studies cannot influence the thinking of patients, clinicians, other researchers and experts who write practice guidelines or decide on insurance coverage policies*"

Clinical Trial Registration: A statement from the International Committee of Medical Editors (2004)

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Improving quality and quantity

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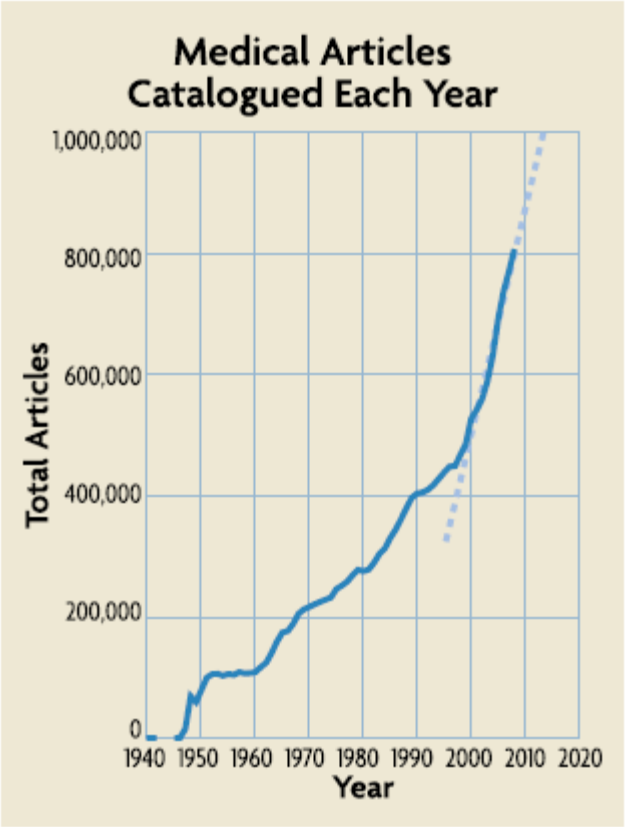
How does OA facilitate this?

- Removes the limitations of paper-based subscription journals
  - Publication can be linked through trial registration to original protocol
  - Protocols can be linked to updates if the trial is modified
  - Removal of space limitations enables ALL results to be published whatever the outcome
  - Open access journals committed to dissemination of ALL scientifically sound research including secondary analyses, longer-term follow-ups and extended reports

Information overload?



Gillam *et al*: The Healthcare Singularity and the Age of Semantic Medicine. In *The Fourth Paradigm (*2009)

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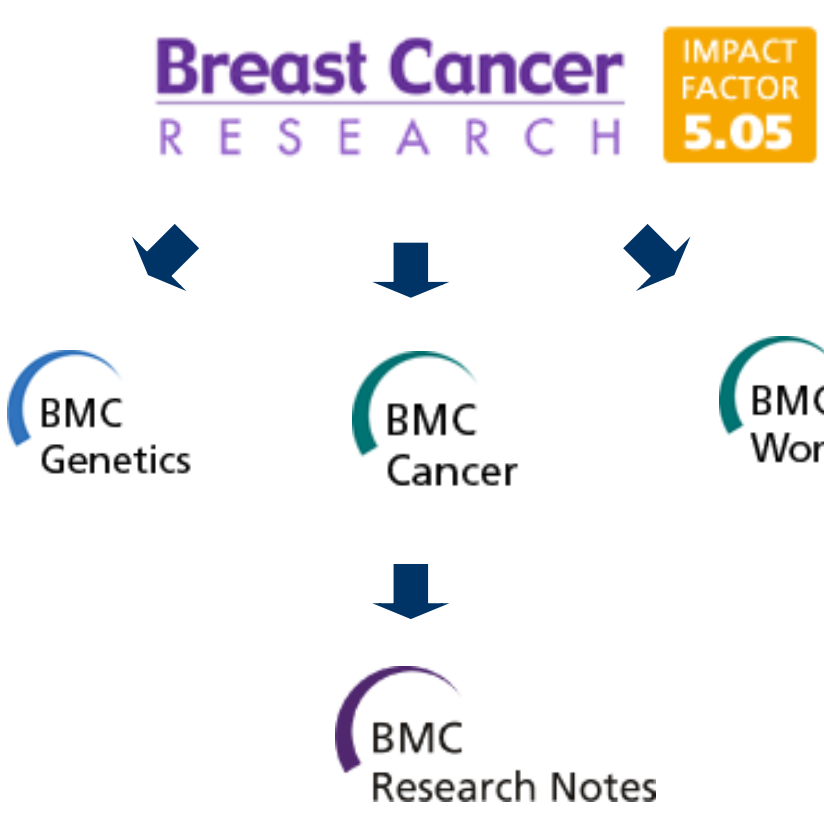

High rejection rate

Moderate rejection rate

Low rejection rate

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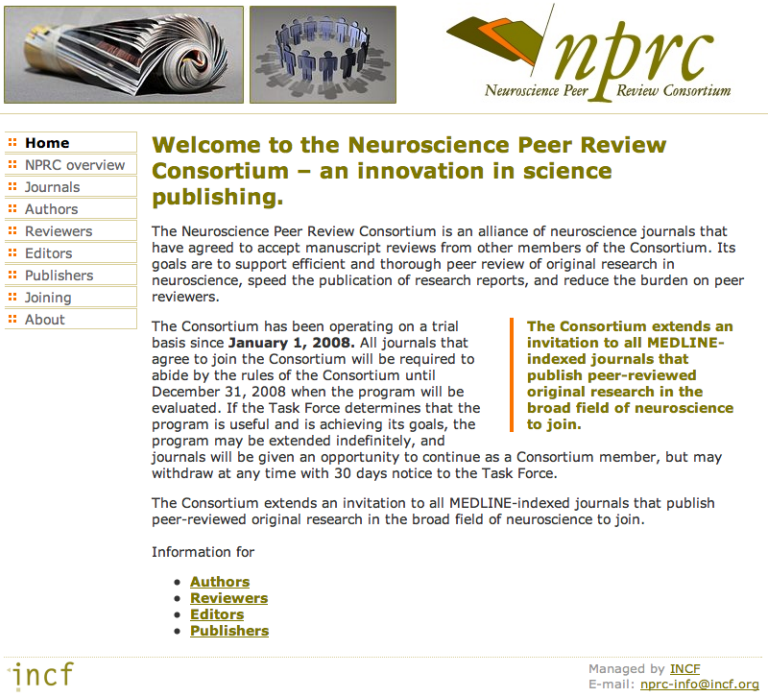
Advantages of this approach

- Avoids delays for authors
- Avoids saddling academics with repeated peer review of less interesting papers
- Separates question of soundness from level of interest
  - Soundness determines whether to publish
  - Interest determines where to publish
- For the publisher, high-prestige, high rejection rate titles are magnets for research articles

This approach is becoming increasingly prevalent

- PLoS
- Nature
- Cell
- Neuroscience Peer Review Consortium



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Metrics of success in the internet age

Citations and downloads

- "Senior authors believe downloads to be more credible measure of the usefulness of research then traditional citations."
  - http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ciber/ciber_2005_survey_final.pdf

- "Open access articles receive 50% more full-text accesses and PDF downloads than subscription-access articles."
  - Kenneth R. Fulton, PNAS Publisher

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Metrics of success in the internet age

- If a journal has no circulation numbers and authors are interested in downloads more than citations, should we be using impact factors and circulation numbers to judge a journal's success?
- And why should metrics of success focus on the *journal*, anyway?

New ways of judging quality

- New journal and article-level metrics
  - Citations
  - Downloads
  - Comments
  - Social media postings
- Author-level metrics
  - H index/Scopus

Alternative journal metrics

- Scopus, from Elsevier, makes available citation data for a much more comprehensive set of journals
- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR),based on Scopus data
- Uses algorithm similar to Google's PageRank
- Can measure the quality of a broader range of journals than those with Impact Factors

	Title	SJR		H index
1	Arthritis and Rheumatism	Q1	1,045	167
2	Arthritis research & therapy	Q1	0,629	55
3	Annals of the rheumatic diseases	Q1	0,546	92
4	Rheumatology	Q1	0,445	83
5	Seminars in Arthritis and Rheumatism	Q1	0,417	56
6	Arthritis Care and Research	Q1	0,323	56
7	Rheumatic Disease Clinics of North America	Q1	0,302	52
8	Current rheumatology reports	Q1	0,204	28
9	Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology	Q1	0,203	46
10	Rheumatology International	Q2	0,148	32

Traditional journal metrics

Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title *(linked to journal information)*	ISSN		
			Total Cites	Impact Factor
1	ANN RHEUM DIS	0003-4967	17807	7.188
2	ARTH RHEUM/AR C RES	0004-3591	44251	6.787
3	NAT CLIN PRACT RHEUM	1745-8382	813	5.677
4	CURR OPIN RHEUMATOL	1040-8711	3007	4.689
5	ARTHRITIS RES THER	1478-6362	4709	4.485
6	SEMIN ARTHRITIS RHEU	0049-0172	2718	4.379
7	RHEUMATOLOGY	1462-0324	8682	4.136
8	OSTEOARTHR CARTILAGE	1063-4584	5238	4.082
9	J RHEUMATOL	0315-162X	19320	3.282
10	BEST PRACT RES CL RH	1521-6942	1329	3.066

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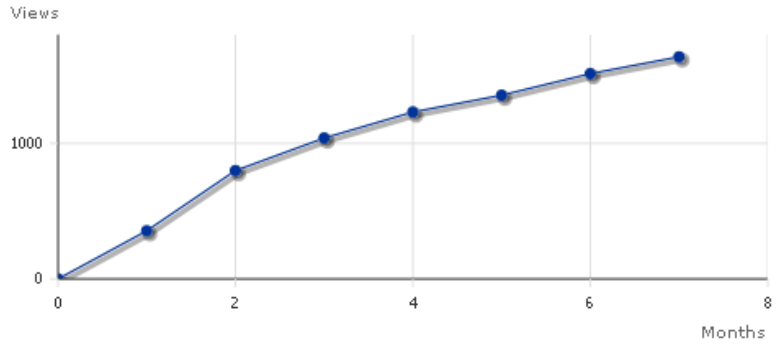

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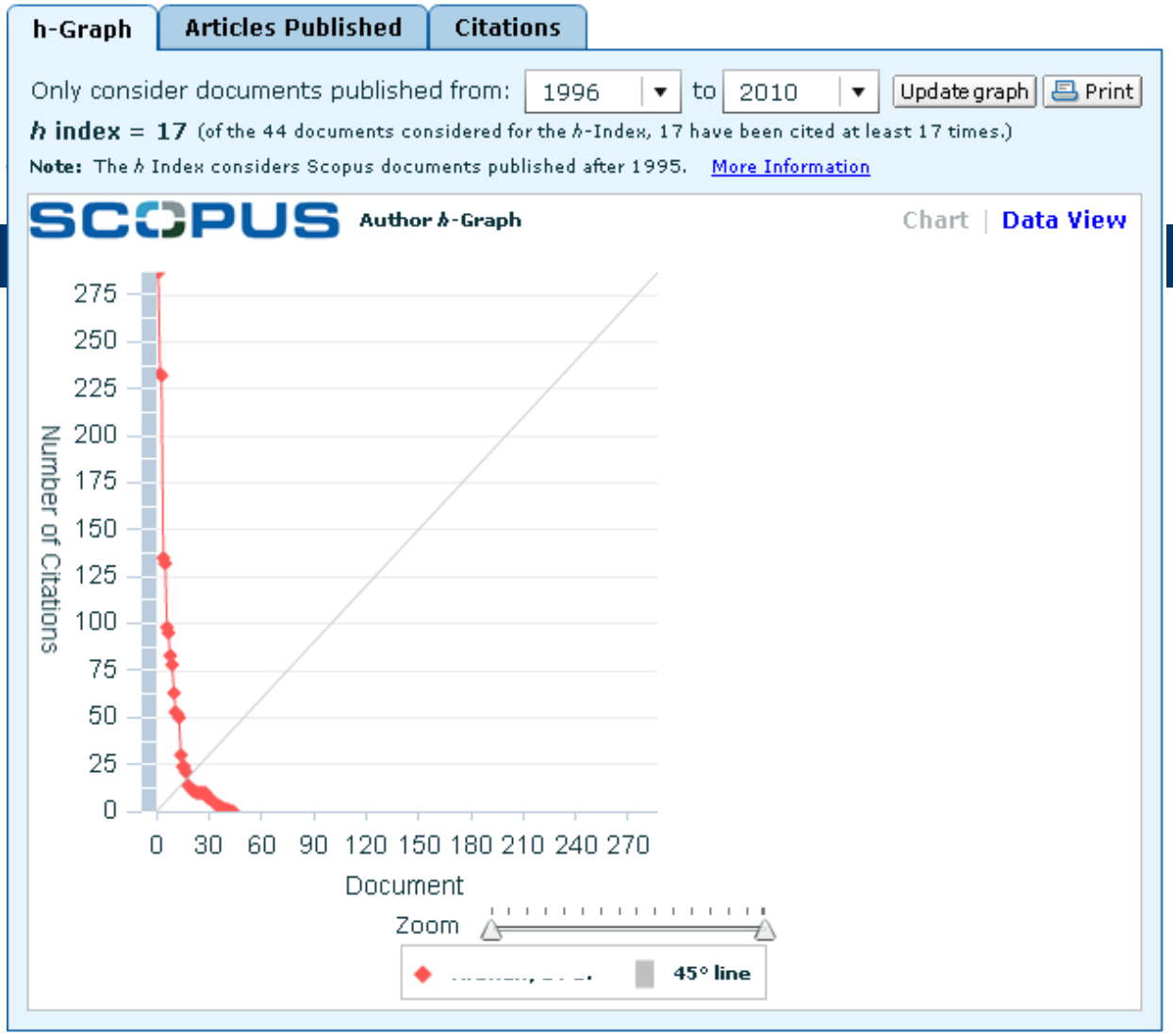

Beyond the journal article

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- Author sound bites

OPEN ACCESS

GATA Transcription Factor Required for Immunity to Bacterial and Fungal Pathogens

Samantha Kerry[#], Michael TeKippe[#], Nathan C. Gaddis, Alejandro Aballay[*]

Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America

In the past decade, 1 *Caenorhabditis elegans* has been used to dissect several genetic pathways involved in immunity; however, little is known about transcription factors that regulate the expression of immune effectors. *C. elegans* does not appear to have a functional homolog of the key immune transcription factor NF-κB. Here we show that that the intestinal GATA transcription factor ELT-2 is required for both immunity to 1 *Salmonella enterica* and expression of a C-type lectin gene, *clec-67*, which is expressed in th . We also found that ELT-2 is required fo and *Cryptococcus neoformans*. Lack of imm transcription factor DAF-16, rescues t animals. Our results indicate that EL es innate immunity independently of the DA

Funding: S.E.K is funde .A. is funded by The Whitehead Scholars 65641.

Competing interests:

CLOSE

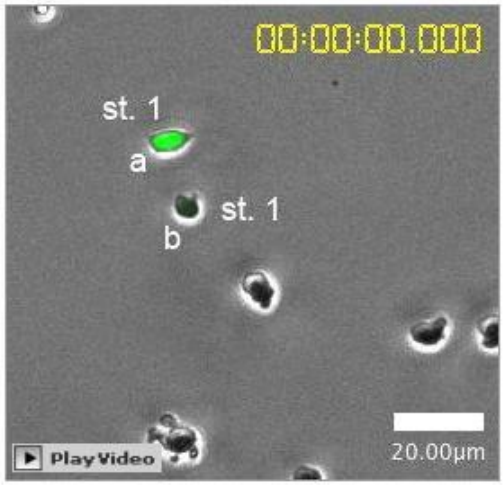
3

Posted by Alejandro on 22 Dec 2006 at 06:19 GMT

As their name suggests Salmonella enterica are involved in causing diseases of the intestines (enteric means pertaining to the intestine). The three main serovars of Salmonella enterica are Typhimurium, Enteritidis, and Typhi. Each of these is discussed fu...

Embedded video

Additional files



Additional file 1:

A Quick Time video file showing *ath5:gfp*-positive RGCs differentiating *in vitro*. a and b are two GFP-expressing cells that undergo the initial stages of differentiation in culture. Fluorescence is shown only at the beginning and the end of the movie. Time is shown in hours:minutes:seconds.

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http://www.neuraldevelopment.com/content/1/1/2/additional/

Neural Development 2006, **1:**2

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Discussion

One of the features new to JSpecView is the ability to load and display multiple spectra simultaneously, when viewing JCAMP-DX Block files with similar X-axis ranges. This can be used to display kinetic runs or a series of related spectra. The display options include showing the spectra superimposed, tiled or as separate tabbed pages (see additional file 1 and Figures 1, 2). A routine for generating Block files from individual NMR spectra has been developed from the project code [12].

Additional file 1. Introduction to the JSpecView Applet. Interactive examples of JSpecView in use.

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Figure 1. Screen dump showing the simultaneous display of multiple spectra in the Java application.

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Figure 1. Screen dump showing the simultaneous display of multiple spectra in the Java application.

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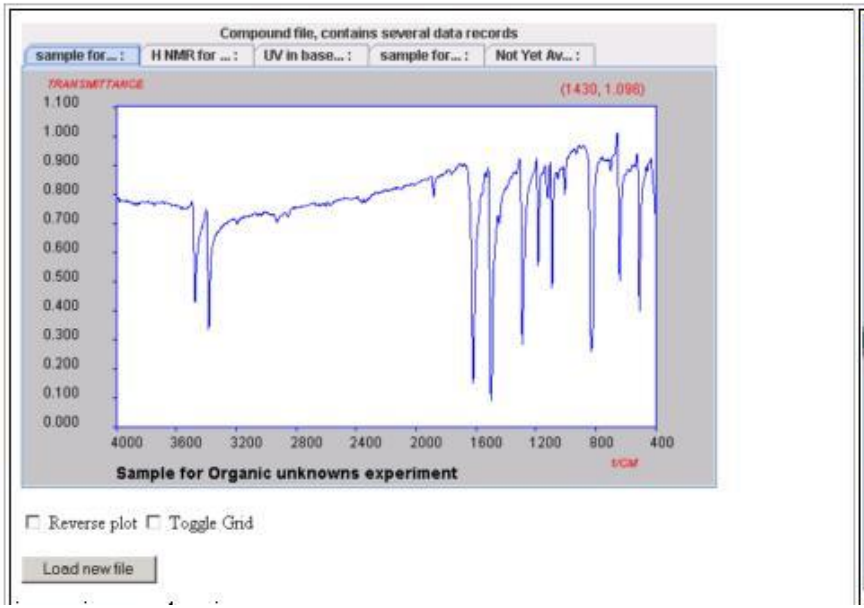
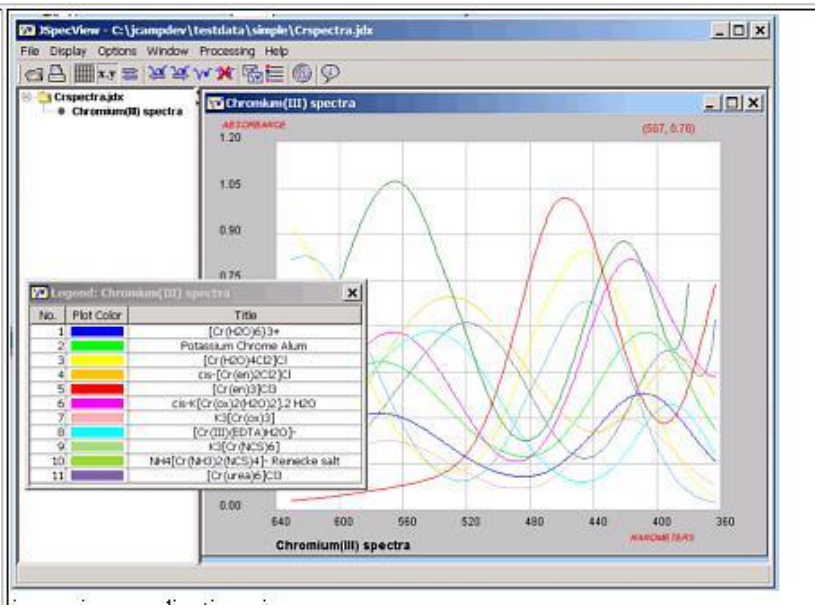
.:. Introduction to the JSpecView Applet

.:. Description

JSpecView is a viewer for spectral data in the JCAMP-DX format. The program was developed at the Department of Chemistry of the University of the

Indies, Mona, Jamaica, WI and is being released via SOURCEFORGE.NET under the GNU Lesser General Public License. It is written in JAVA and requires at le
1.5, although development is currently with 1.6
The code is available under version control (subversion - svn) at http://jspecview.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/jspecview/dev/





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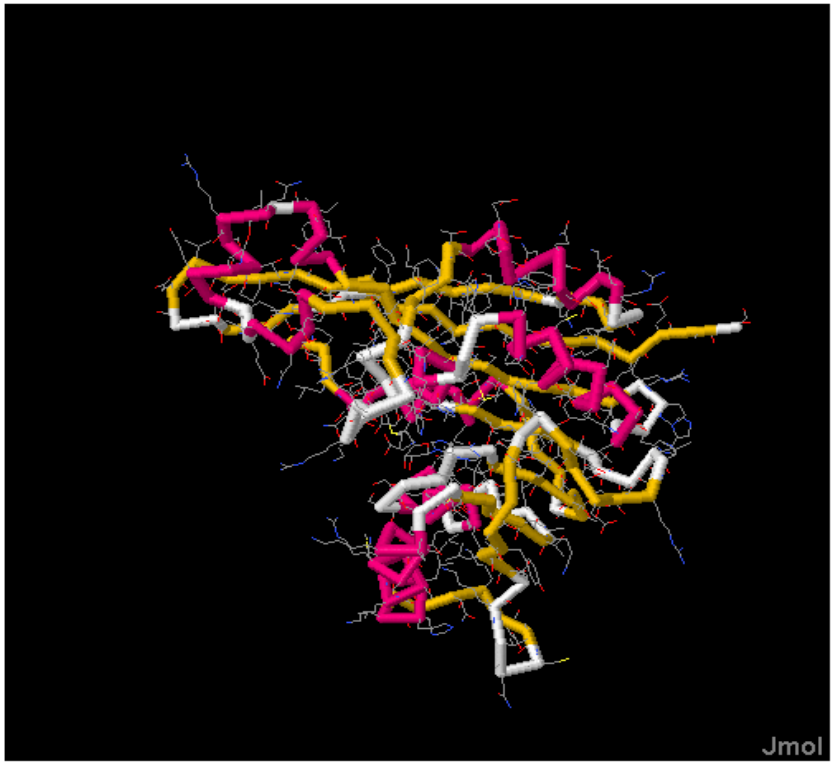

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BMC Evolutionary Biology 2006, **6:**6
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Peter Ertl

Journal of Cheminformatics 2010, **2**:1 (2 February 2010)

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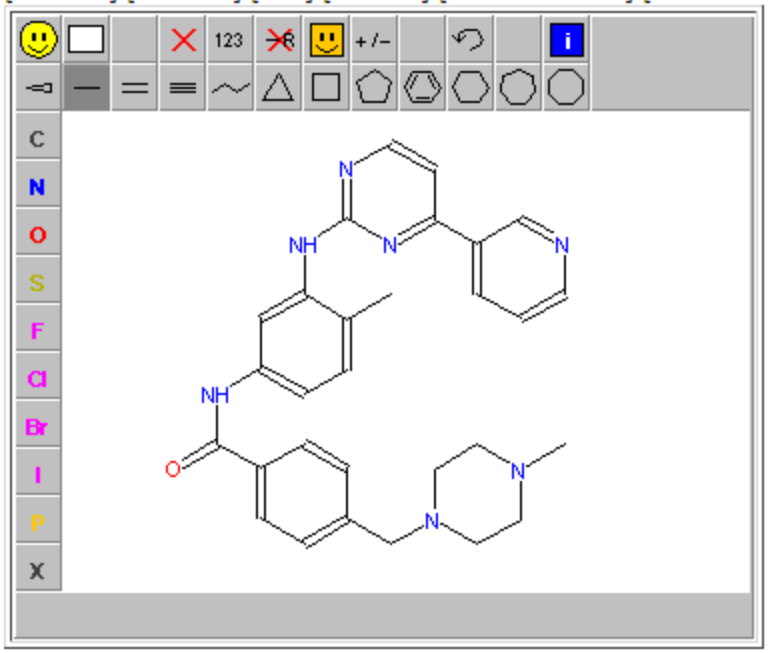


Cell's 'article of the future'

Article ◀ ▶ Article PDF (2294 KB) Extended Article PDF (4547 KB)

Cell, Volume 140, Issue 1, 49-61, 8 January 2010 | Copyright © 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. | 10.1016/j.cell.2009.11.027

Monoacylglycerol Lipase Regulates a Fatty Acid Network that Promotes Cancer Pathogenesis

Daniel K. Nomura, Jonathan Z. Long, Sherry Niessen, Heather S. Hoover, Shu-Wing Ng, Benjamin F. Cravatt ✉ See Affiliations

Summary | Introduction | Results | Discussion | Exp. Proc. | Data | References | Supp. Info. | Related Info. | Comments (1)

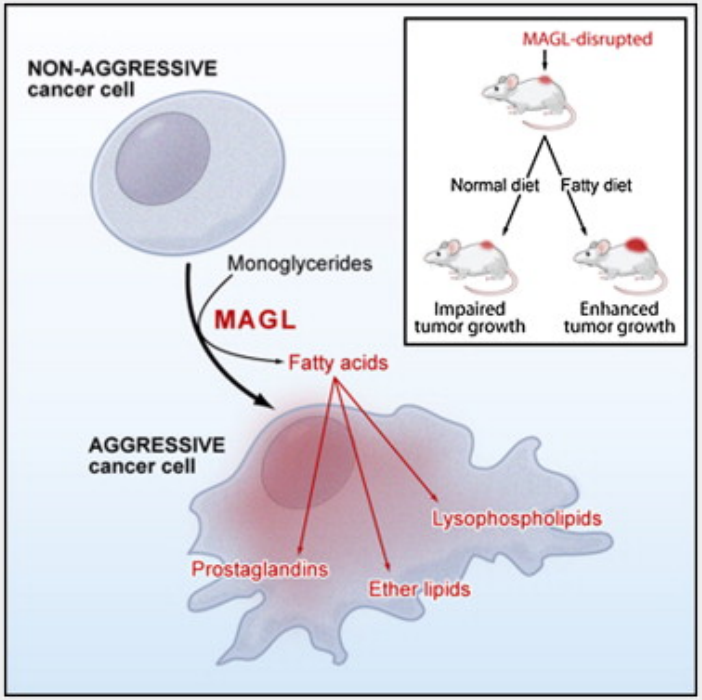
Highlights

- Monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) is elevated in aggressive human cancer cells
- Loss of MAGL lowers fatty acid levels in cancer cells and impairs pathogenicity
- MAGL controls a signaling network enriched in protumorigenic lipids
- A high-fat diet can restore the growth of tumors lacking MAGL in vivo

Summary

Tumor cells display progressive changes in metabolism that correlate with malignancy, including development of a lipogenic phenotype. How stored fats are liberated and remodeled to support cancer pathogenesis, however, remains unknown. Here, we show that the enzyme monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) is highly expressed in aggressive human cancer cells and primary tumors, where it regulates a fatty acid network enriched in oncogenic signaling lipids that promotes migration, invasion, survival, and in vivo tumor growth. Overexpression of MAGL in nonaggressive cancer cells recapitulates this fatty acid network and increases their pathogenicity—phenotypes that are reversed by an MAGL inhibitor. Impairments in MAGL-dependent tumor growth are rescued by a high-fat diet, indicating that exogenous sources of fatty acids can contribute to malignancy in cancers lacking MAGL activity. Together, these findings reveal how cancer cells can co-opt a lipolytic enzyme to translate their lipogenic state into an array of protumorigenic signals.

Graphical abstract | PaperFlick



Semantic enhancement

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Introduction

At present, one billion of the world's population resides in slum settlements [1]. This number is expected to double in the next 25 years [1]. The growth of large urban populations which are marginalized from basic services has created a new set of global health challenges [2],[3]. As part of the Millennium Development Goals [4], a major priority has been to address the underlying poor sanitation and environmental degradation in slum communities which, in turn, are the cause of a spectrum of neglected diseases which affect these populations [2],[3],[5].

Leptospirosis is a paradigm for an urban health problem that has emerged due to recent growth of slums [6],[7]. The disease, caused by the *Leptospira* spirochete, produces life-threatening manifestations, such as Weil's disease and severe pulmonary hemorrhage syndrome for which fatality is more than 10% and 50%, respectively [7]–[9]. Leptospirosis is transmitted during direct contact with animal reservoirs or water and soil contaminated with their urine [8],[9]. Changes in the urban environment due to expanding slum communities has produced conditions for rodent-borne transmission [6],[10]. Urban epidemics of leptospirosis now occur in cities throughout the developing world during seasonal heavy rainfall and flooding [6],[11]–[18]. There is scarce data on the burden of specific diseases that affect slum populations [2], however leptospirosis appears to have become a major infectious disease problem in this population. In Brazil alone, more than 10,000 cases of severe leptospirosis are reported each year due to outbreaks in urban centers [19], whereas roughly 3,000, 8,000 and 1,500 cases are reported annually for meningococcal disease, visceral leishmaniasis and dengue hemorrhagic fever, respectively, which are other infectious diseases associated with urban poverty [20]–[22]. Case fatality (10%) from leptospirosis [19] is comparable to that observed for meningococcal disease, visceral leishmaniasis and dengue hemorrhagic fever (20%, 8% and 10%, respectively) in this setting [20],[23],[24]. Furthermore, leptospirosis is associated with extreme weather events, as exemplified by the El Niño-associated outbreak in Guayaquil in 1998 [25]. Leptospirosis is therefore expected to become an increasingly important slum health problem as predicted global climate change [26],[27] and growth of the world's slum population [1] evolves.

Urban leptospirosis is a disease of poor environments since it disproportionately affects communities that lack adequate sewage systems and refuse collection services [6],[10],[11]. In this setting, outbreaks are often due to transmission of a single serovar, *L. interrogans* serovar Copenhageni, which is associated with the *Rattus norvegicus* reservoir [6], [28]–[30]. Elucidation of the specific determinants of poverty which have led to the emergence of urban leptospirosis is essential in guiding community-based interventions which, to date, have been uniformly unsuccessful. Herein, we report the findings of a large seroprevalence survey performed in a Brazilian slum community (*favela*). Geographical Information System (GIS) methods were used to identify sources for *Leptospira* transmission in the slum environment. Furthermore, we evaluated whether relative differences in socioeconomic status among slum residents contributed to the risk of *Leptospira* infection, in addition to the attributes of the environment in which they reside.

Shotton *et al*: PLoS Comput Biol 2009; 5(4): e1000361

What are we interested in?

DATA!

Wider dissemination of raw data

- Why share data?
  - Replication of findings
  - Comparison with independent datasets
  - Testing of additional hypotheses
  - Patient safety
  - Teaching
  - Text mining, etc.
- Online publishing allows virtually unlimited supplementary files, and easy linking to data repositories

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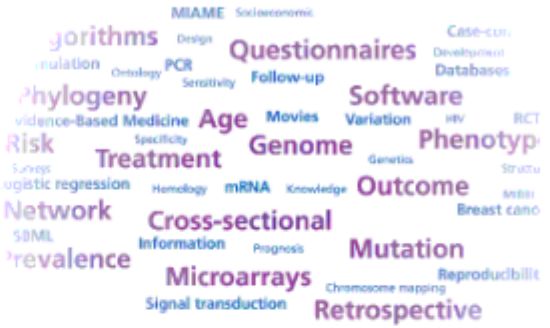

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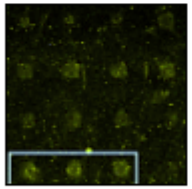

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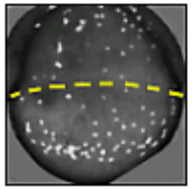

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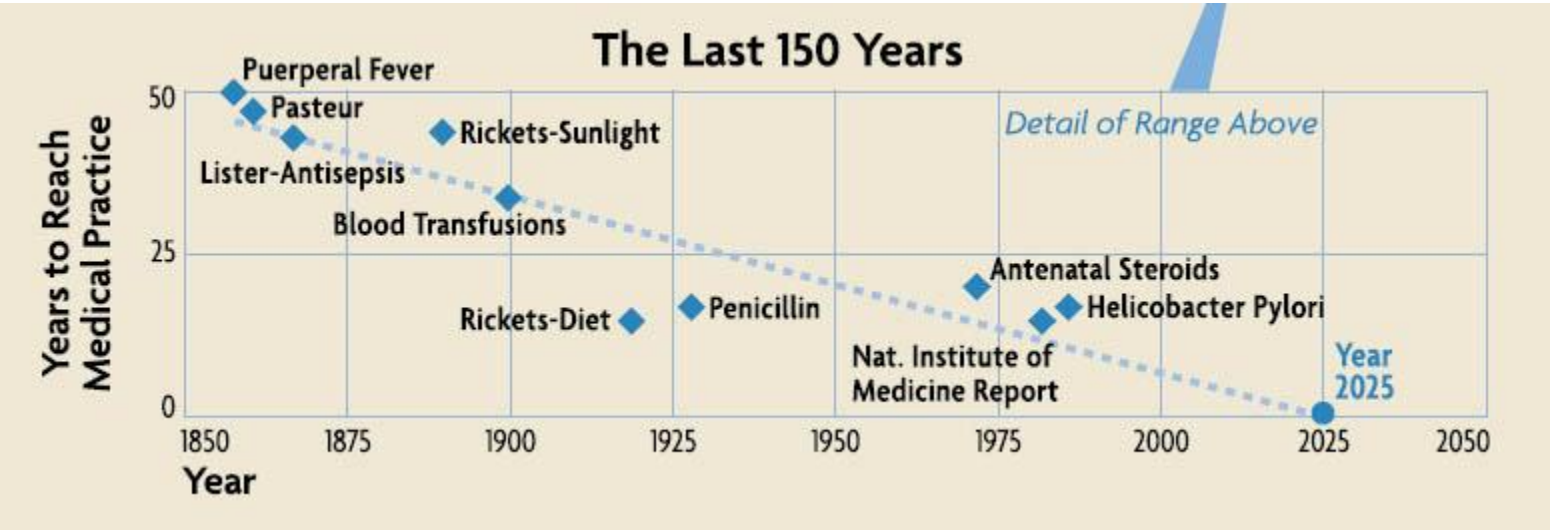

Gillam *et al*: The Healthcare Singularity and the Age of Semantic Medicine. In *The Fourth Paradigm (*2009)

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- Data-intensive research and rapid knowledge translation
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Lynch C: Jim Gray's Fourth Paradigm and the Construction of the Scientific Record. In *The Fourth Paradigm (*2009)

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- Re-usable data has tremendous value
- And end in sight for the traditional article?

So what does this all mean for publishers and medical writers?

- Re-usable data has tremendous value
- And end in sight for the traditional article?
- Development of tools for interpretation of data needs publishers and collaborators
- Value-added content and context adapted for the audience will always need writers

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Summary

- The internet has fundamentally changed the business of publishing
- Internet publishing now allows readers to interact with the scientific literature
- The metrics of success for journals, articles, and authors are evolving
- Data and software are more integral to the scientific record but writers and publishers will help put data into context

Questions?

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