La publicación en abierto de los datos de investigación en revistas científicas

Formación para editores-ISCIII
29 de noviembre de 2023

Remedios Melero. IATA-CSIC, Valencia, España
rmelero@iata.csic.es

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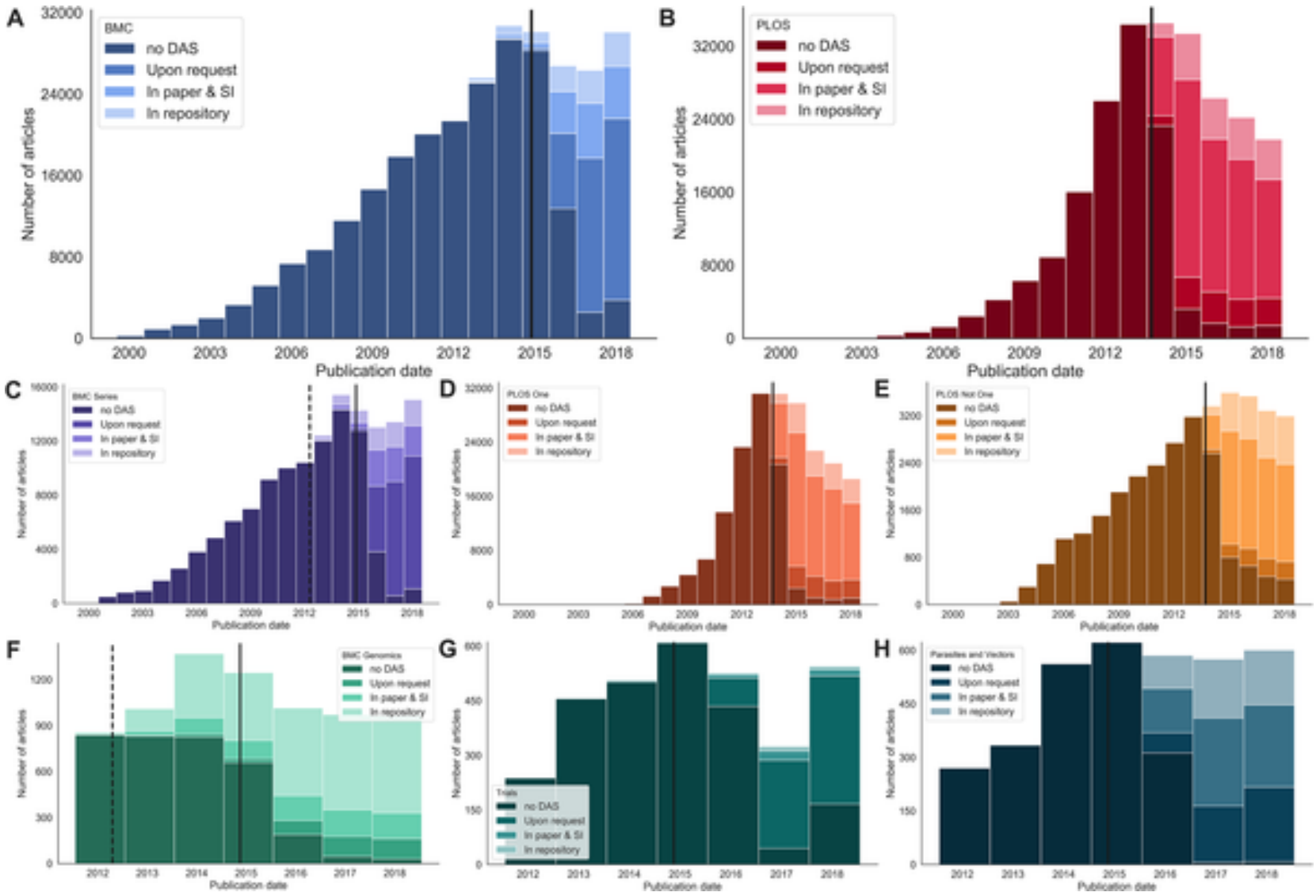
Los datos y las publicaciones

Recomendaciones y directrices

Efecto de la implementación de una política editorial sobre los datos de investigación subyacentes a las publicaciones. Caso de revistas de BMC y PLoS



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Announcing the journal of the medical library association's data sharing policy

Akers K, Read K, Amos L et al. See more

Journal of the Medical Library Association

DOI: 10.5195/jmla.2019.801

- Starting October 1, 2019, authors of Original Investigation and Case Report manuscripts are required to deposit the de-identified data associated with their manuscripts in a repository and include a "Data Availability Statement" in their manuscripts describing where and how the data can be accessed. …

- The *JMLA* defines "data" as the digital materials underlying the results described in the manuscript, including spreadsheets, text files, interview recordings or transcripts, images, videos, output from statistical software, or computer code or scripts.
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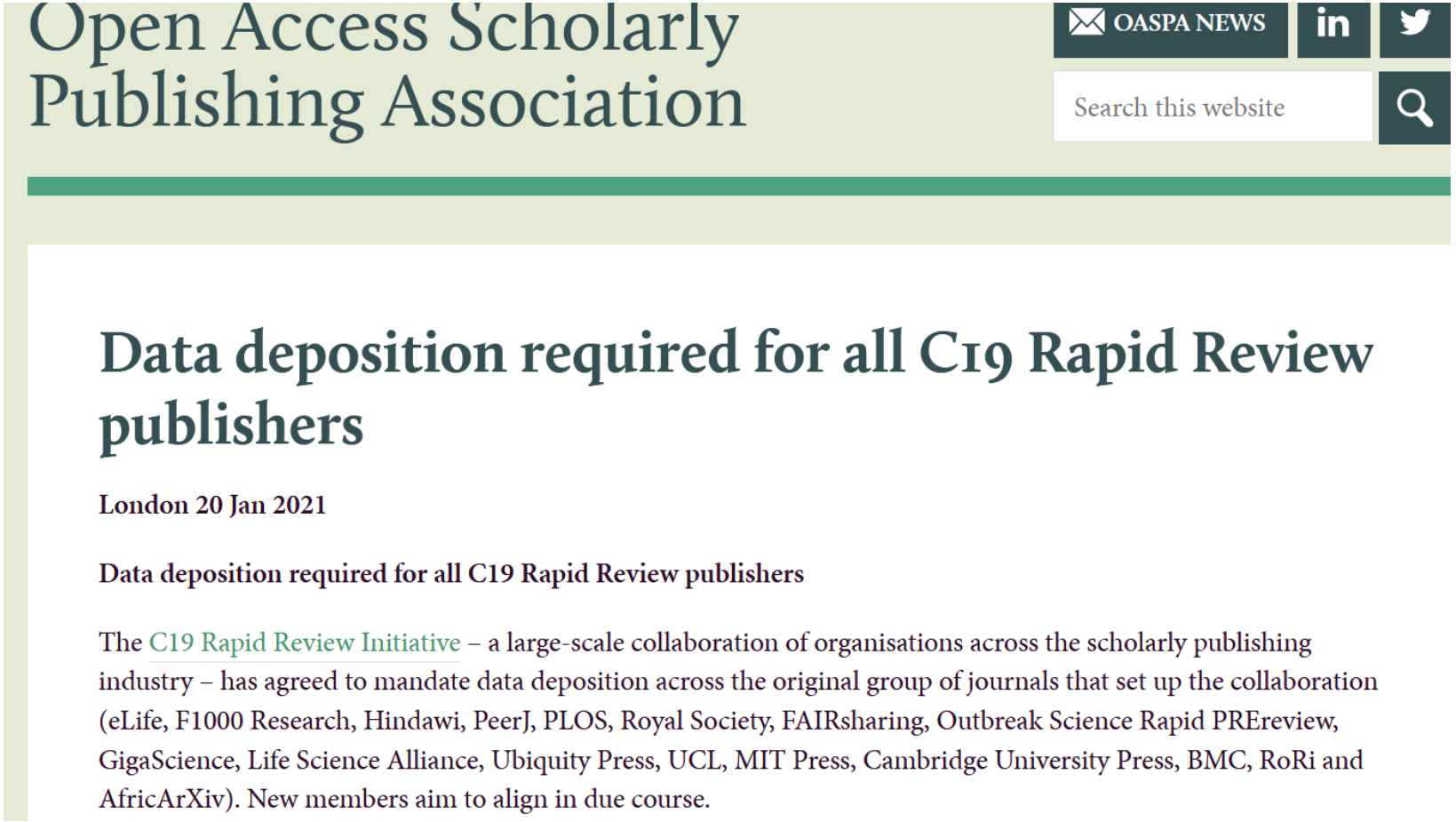
- When possible, authors are encouraged to apply a license that is at least as permissive as a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license to the data



COVID Rapid Review Initiative members **must have data shared in a public repository rather than just available on request**. The new common policy is to meet the TOP Data Transparency Level II that requires that "Data must be posted to a trusted repository. Exceptions must be identified at article submission". This means mandating data sharing in a public repository rather than just ensuring the authors publish a Data Availability Statement (DAS). Any DAS must now explicitly list the repositories where the data are publicly available (subject to ethical considerations).

Depurar los datos	https://openrefine.org/
Documentar los datos	Readme.txt
Anonimizar (si corresponde)	https://amnesia.openaire.eu/
Licenciar	Licencias Creative Commons, p.e.
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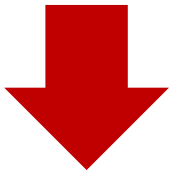

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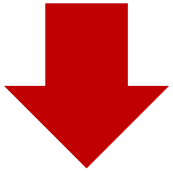

Deposita + Añade metadatos

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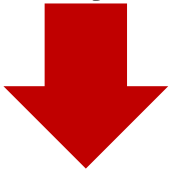
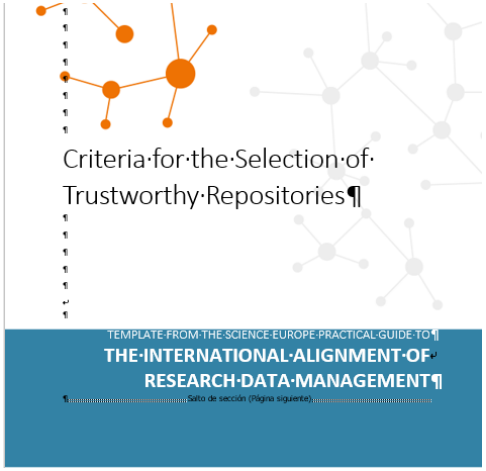


Cita los datos

Opciones para compartir los datos de una publicación (revista). Qué, cuando, dónde

- Adjuntar los datasets como material complementario para su evaluación
- La revista crea un repositorio propio de datos para su depósito al envío del trabajo
- La revista crea un repositorio propio de datos para su depósito después de la aceptación del trabajo
- La revista integra en su workflow el depósito de datasets (p.e., con el plugin dataverse del OJS)
- **La revista recomienda el depósito en algún repositorio externo**

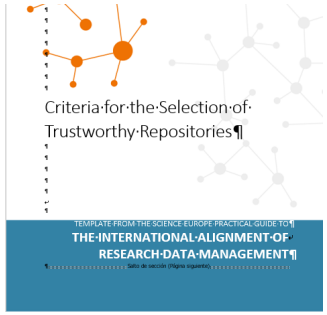


Criterios para la selección de repositorios de datos "fiables"

Ofrecen identificadores persistentes y únicos (PID)

- Permitir descubrir e identificar los datos
- Permitir la búsqueda, citación y recuperación de datos
- Proporcionar soporte para el versionado de datosMetadatos
- Permitir encontrar los datos
- Permitir la referencia a información relevante relacionada, como otros datos y publicaciones
- Proporcionar información que esté disponible y se mantenga públicamente, incluso para los datos no publicados, protegidos, retractados o eliminados.
- Utilizar normas de metadatos ampliamente aceptadas (por la comunidad científica)
- Garantizar que los metadatos sean recuperables por las máquinas.

https://www.scienceeurope.org/media/b0bhp2ro/se-rdm-template-4-researcher-guidance-for-the-selection-of-trustworthy-repositories.docx



Licencias de acceso y uso de datos

- Permitir el acceso a los datos en condiciones bien especificadas
- Garantizar la autenticidad e integridad de los datos
- Permitir la recuperación de los datos
- Proporcionar información sobre licencias y permisos (idealmente en formato legible por máquina)
- Garantizar la confidencialidad y respetar los derechos de los sujetos y creadores de los datos

Preservación

- Garantizar la persistencia de los metadatos y los datos
- Ser transparente en cuanto a la misión, el alcance, las políticas de preservación y los planes (incluyendo la gobernanza, la sostenibilidad financiera, el período de conservación y el plan de continuidad).

Dónde localizar y depositar datasets

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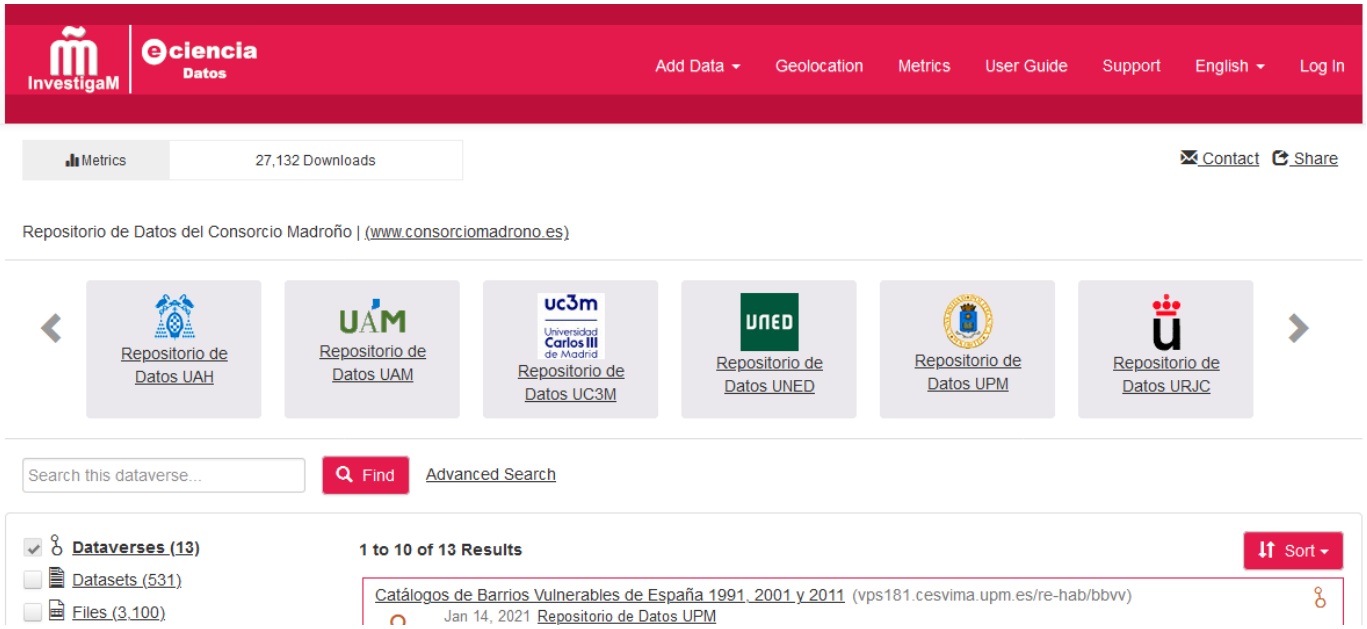

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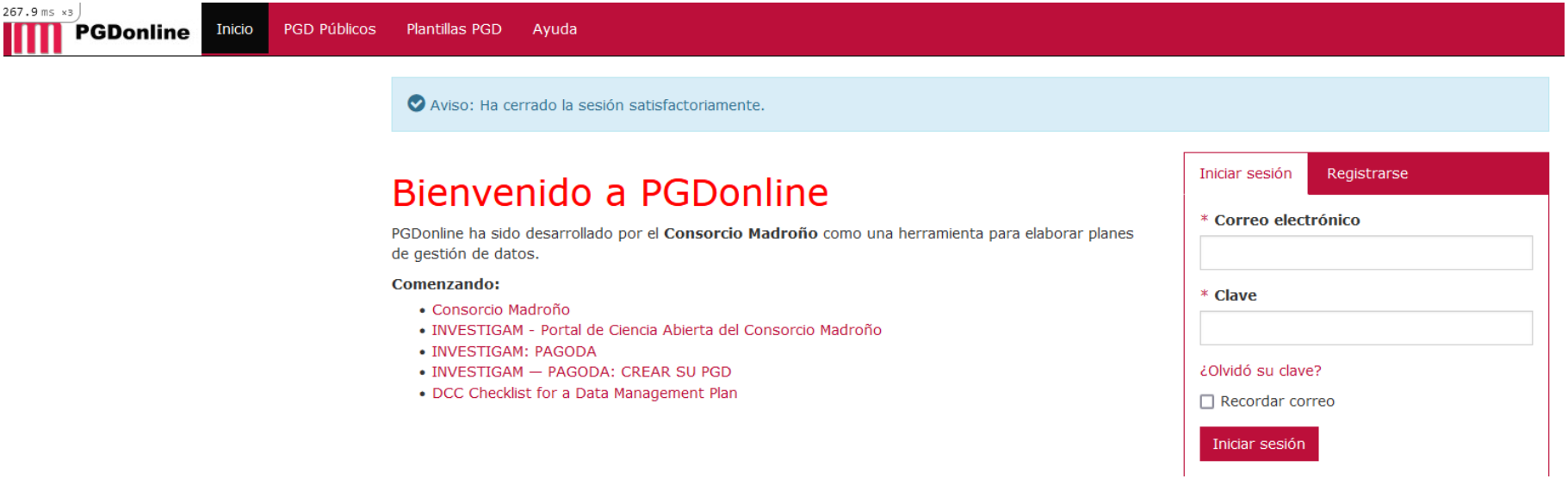
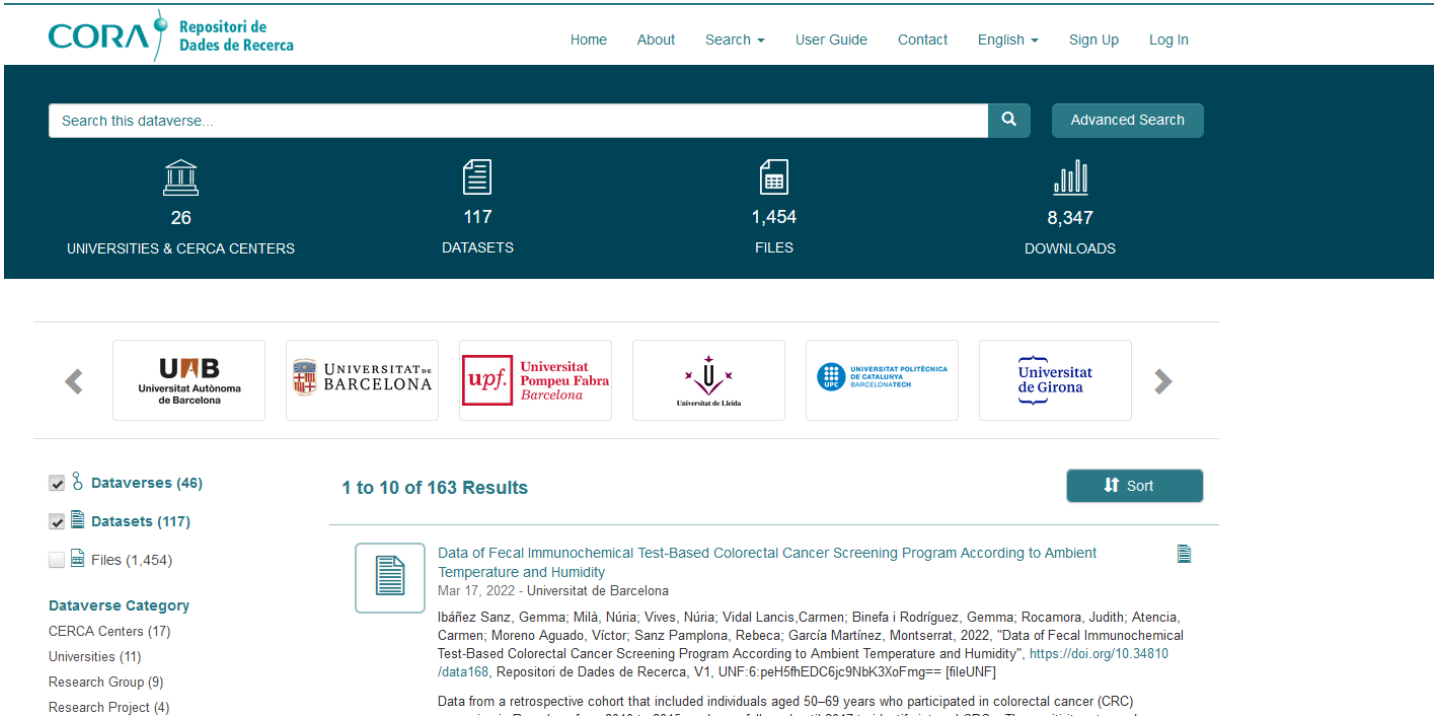


https://dataverse.csuc.cat/



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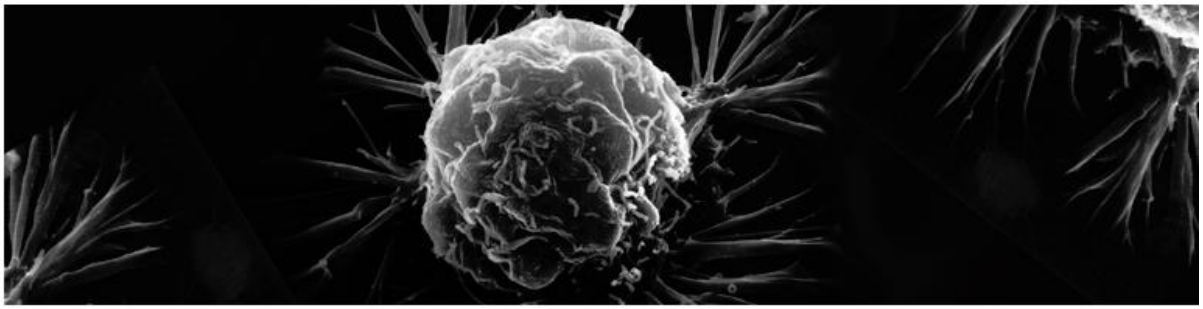

Artículos, contribuciones a congresos, datos de investigación, libros, capítulos de libro, patentes, tesis y trabajos de investigación.

Subcomunidades en esta comunidad

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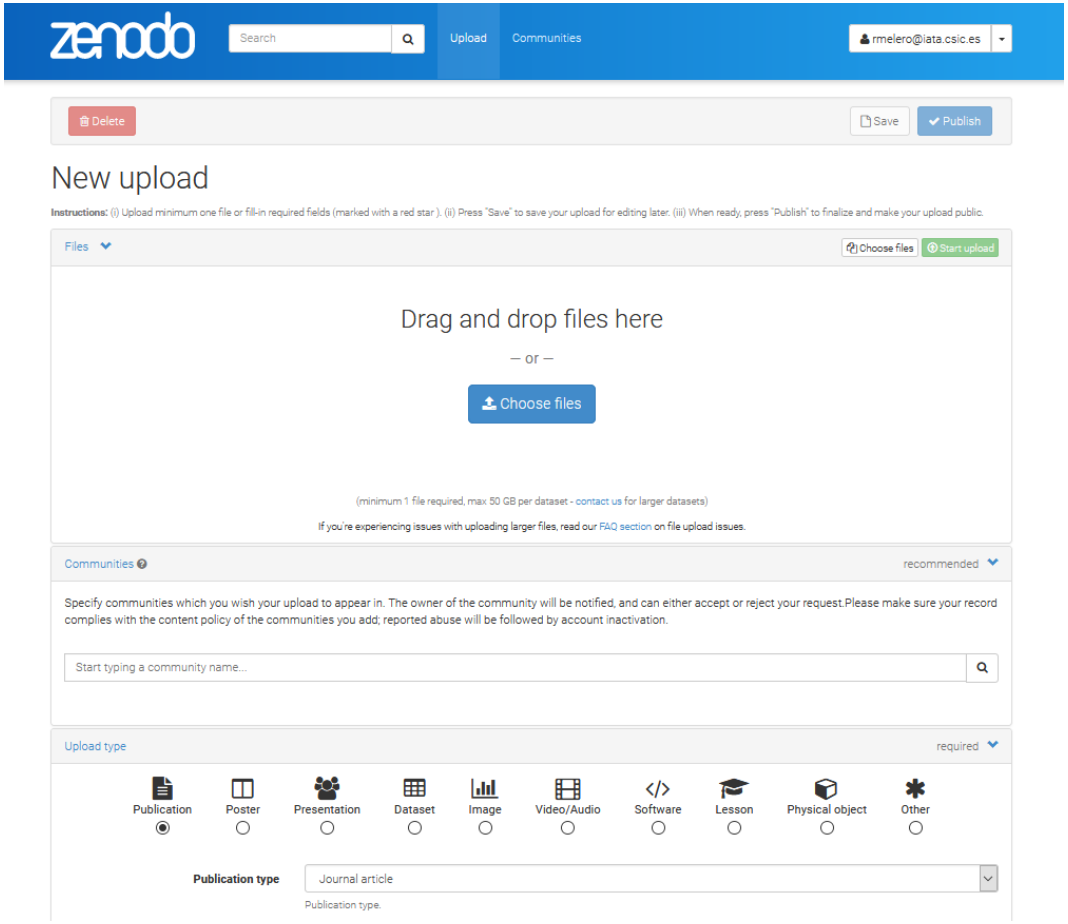
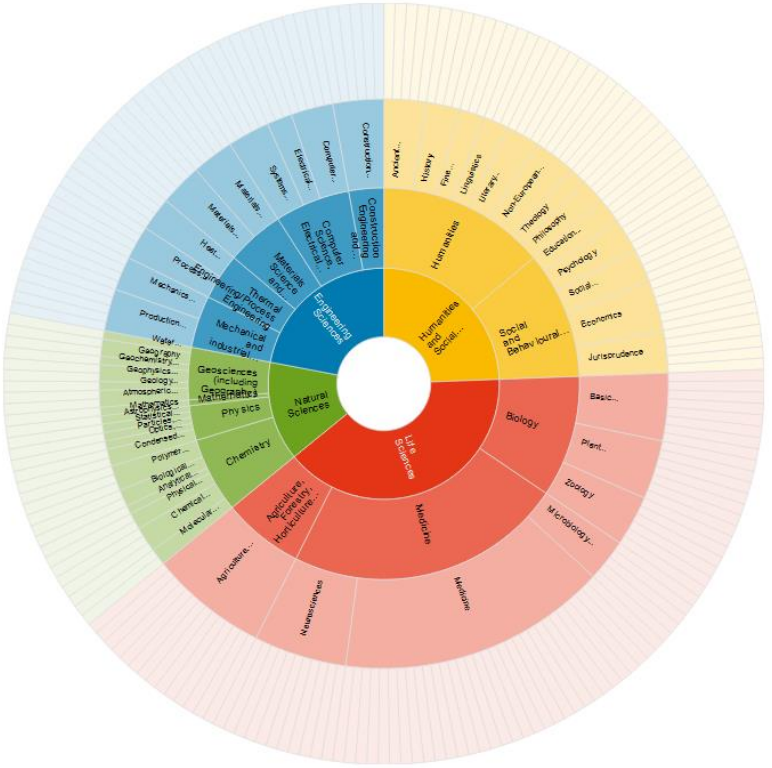
Repositorio “generalista”

https://zenodo.org/



http://www.re3data.org/



German Research Foundation to fund new services of re3data

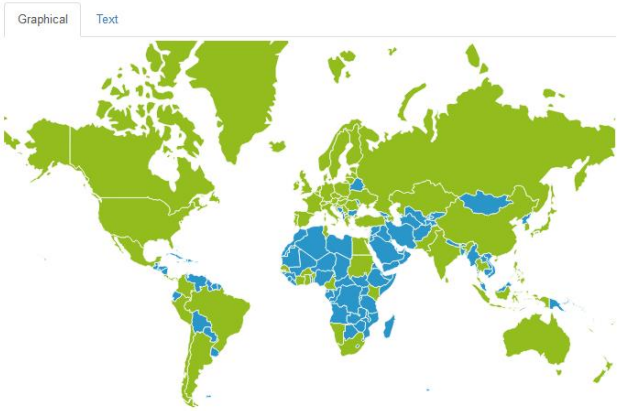
Since its launch in 2012, re3data has become the resource of information about research data repositories. It indexes and provides extensive information about more

Data sharing made easier: use Repository Finder to find the right repository for your data

More and more funders and publishers require research data to be made available in appropriate repositories, but

2,000 Data Repositor and Science Europe Framework for Discipline-specific Research Data Management

Browse by country



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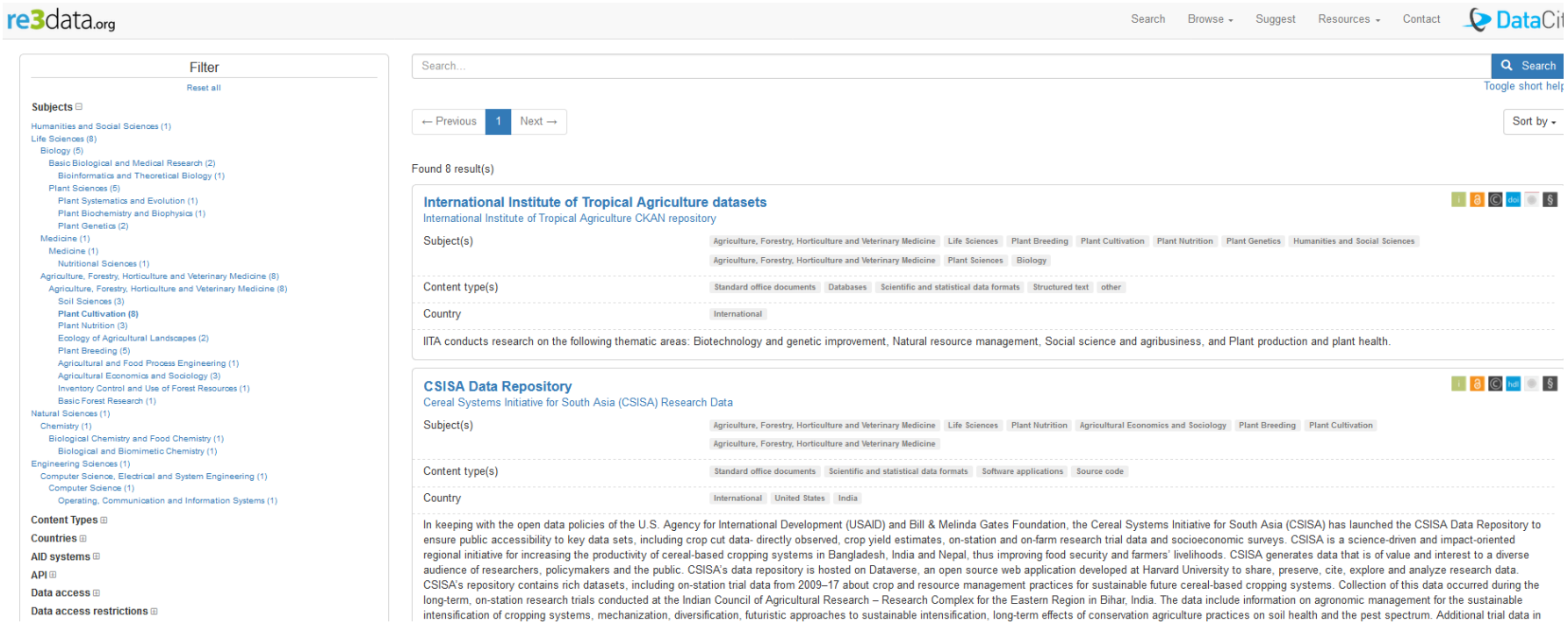

Ejemplos del DAS (Data availability statetment) ….

Data Availability https://reviewer.elifesciences.org/author-guide/journal-policies

To maintain high standards of research reproducibility, and to promote the reuse of new findings, eLife requires all datasets associated with an article to be made freely and widely available (unless there are strong reasons to restrict access, for example in the case of human subjects data), in the most useful formats, and according to the relevant reporting standards.

Wherever possible, authors should make major datasets available using domain-specific public archives (for example, GenBank, Protein Data Bank, and ClinicalTrials.gov), or generic databases (for example, Dryad, Dataverse or the Open Science Framework) where a domain specific archive does not exist.

Authors using original data must:

- make the data available at a trusted digital repository (however, if all data required to reproduce the reported analyses appears in the article text, tables, and figures then it does not also need to be posted to a repository);
- include all variables, treatment conditions, and observations described in the manuscript;
- provide a full account of the procedures used to collect, pre-process, clean, or generate the data;
- provide research materials and description of procedures necessary to conduct an independent replication of the research.

Trusted repositories adhere to policies that make data discoverable, accessible, usable, and preserved for the long term. Trusted repositories also assign unique and persistent identifiers. Author-maintained websites are not compliant with this requirement.

Introduction

Minimal Data Set Definition

Acceptable Data Sharing Methods

Acceptable Data Access Restrictions

Unacceptable Data Access Restrictions

FAQs

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Data Availability

The following policy applies to all PLOS journals, unless otherwise noted.

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When submitting a manuscript, authors must provide a Data Availability Statement describing compliance with PLOS' data policy. If the article is accepted for publication, the Data Availability Statement will be published as part of the article.

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- Reduction of the burden on authors in preserving and finding old data, and managing data access requests;
- Citation and linking of research data and their associated articles, enhancing visibility and ensuring recognition for authors, data producers and curators.

Publication is conditional on compliance with this policy. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a Correction, an Editorial Expression of Concern, contact the authors' institutions and funders, or, in extreme cases, retract the publication.

Neuropsychology (https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/neu/index?tab=4)

Data, Materials, and Code

Authors must state whether data and study materials are available and, if so, where to access them. Recommended repositories include APA's repository on the Open Science Framework (OSF), or authors can access a full list of other recommended repositories.

In both the Author Note and at the end of the Method section, specify whether and where the data and material will be available or note the legal or ethical reasons for not doing so. For submissions with quantitative or simulation analytic methods, state whether the study analysis code is available, and, if so, where to access it (or the legal or ethical reason why it is not available).

Journal of Animal ecology https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/hub/journal/13652656/author-guidelines

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Statement examples by research area. Life sciences and clinical medicine.
https://www.springernature.com/gp/authors/research-data-policy/data-availability-statements

Data publicly available in a repository:
•PRO-Seq data were deposited into the Gene Expression Omnibus database under accession number GSE85337 and are available at the following URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE85337.
•The experimental data and the simulation results that support the findings of this study are available in Figshare with the identifier https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.13322975. The anonymised data collected are available as open data via the University of Bristol online data repository: https://doi.org/10.5523/bris.1dnhjcw6w4m1n29u2yuxjywde1.

Data available with the paper or supplementary information:
•All data supporting the findings of this study are available within the paper and its Supplementary Information. Microsatellite primer sequences are provided in Supplementary Table 2, along with original reference describing the microsatellites used in this study. All data on the measured ecosystem variables indicating ecosystem functions that support the findings of this study are included within this paper and its Supplementary Information files.

•Data cannot be shared openly but are available on request from authors:
•The data that support the findings of this study are not openly available due to reasons of sensitivity and are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. Data are located in controlled access data storage at Karolinska Institutet
•The data that support the findings of this study are available from the authors but restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which were used under license from the Natural History Museum (London) for the current study, and so are not publicly available. Data are, however, available from the authors upon reasonable request and with permission from the Centre for Human Evolution Studies at the Natural History Museum.

Cómo citar ficheros de datos

Por qué y cómo citar los datos (para autores)

¿Por qué?

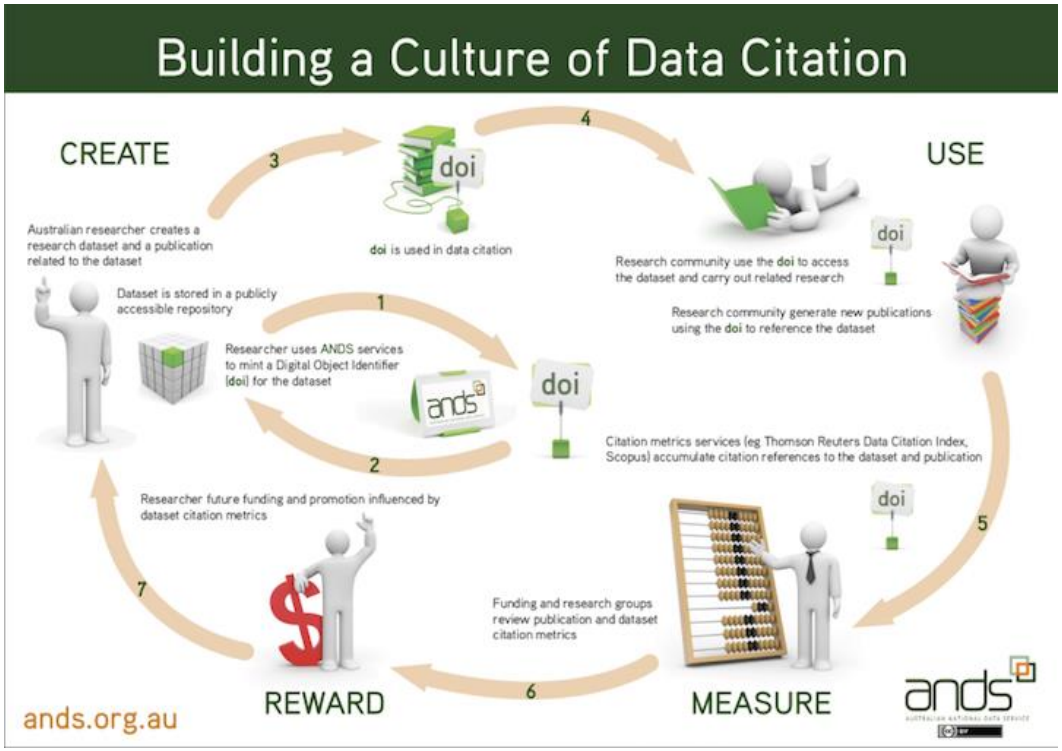
1. Facilita la reproducibilidad y la validación de los resultados, permite la reutilización de los datos.
2. Proporciona crédito a los generadores de datos.
3. Las publicaciones vinculadas a datos disponibles públicamente se han asociado a un aumento de las citas.
4. Mejora la conectividad y el seguimiento de la procedencia de los datos descritos en las publicaciones.
5. Las agencias de financiación (ej Comisión Europea), los editores (Plos) y las instituciones (p.e. CSIC) exigen cada vez más que se compartan los datos.

¿Cómo?

1. En el caso de los datos primarios: determine un repositorio apropiado a largo plazo para archivar los datos. Su editor debe proporcionar acceso a una lista de repositorios de archivo aceptables.
2. Deposite sus datos y obtenga del repositorio un número de acceso o un DOI del conjunto de datos.
3. Para los datos secundarios: cite lo que utiliza. Cuando utilice los datos de otros, cite tanto la literatura revisada por pares como los conjuntos de datos utilizados
4. Incluya citas de datos "formales" siempre que sea posible: Cuando los conjuntos de datos tienen identificadores formales y estables o números de acceso, deben incluirse en la lista de referencias principal.
5. Sea lo más completo posible, pero no se invente los metadatos: Si un registro de datos no tiene un autor/creador o un título claros, no se invente uno.
6. Consulte la Guía para autores de su editor para dar formato a la referencia de su conjunto de datos.

Cousijn, H., Kenall, A., Ganley, E. *et al.* A data citation roadmap for scientific publishers. *Sci Data* **5,** 180259 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.259

http://www.ands.org.au/working-with-data/citation-and-identifiers/data-citation



También si no tienes DOI

A standard citation includes the following elements:

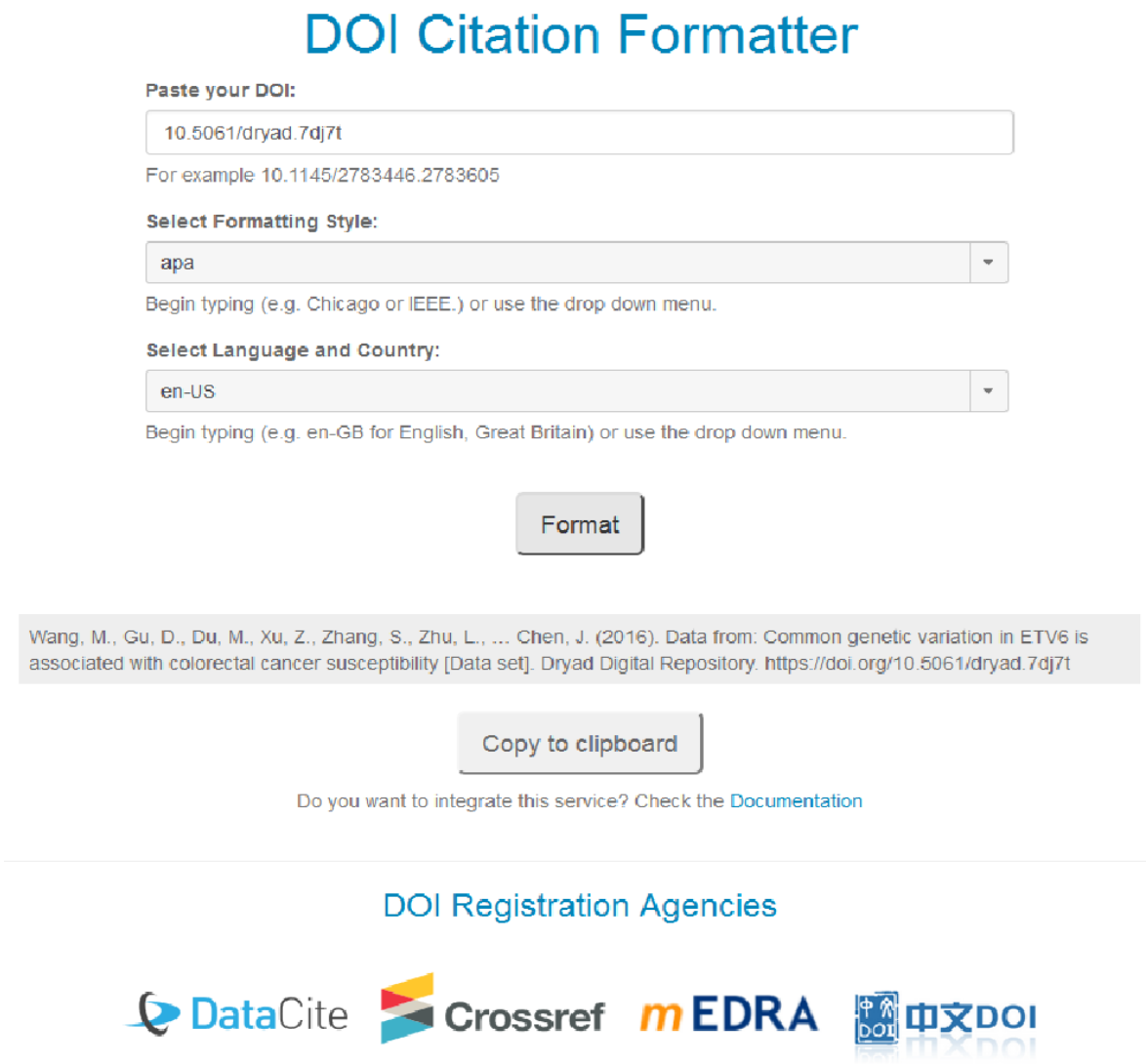
Autores (año): Título. Lugar de publicación. DOI (if used)

Ejemplo

Hanigan, Ivan (2012): Monthly drought data for Australia 1890-2008 using the Hutchinson Drought Index. The Australian National University Australian Data Archive. http://doi.org/10.4225/13/50BBFD7E6727A

Ejemplo de formato de cita al usar el DOI Citation formatter

http://citation.crosscite.org/



https://data.research.cornell.edu/content/data-citation

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https://bibliogetafe.com/2018/12/21/como-buscar-si-un-articulo-tiene-material-suplementario/

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Hepatol Int. 2021 Oct; 15(5): 1068–1082.
Published online 2021 Aug 3. doi: 10.1007/s12072-021-10232-4

PMCID: PMC8514357
PMID: 34345993

The global trends and regional differences in incidence and mortality of hepatitis A from 1990 to 2019 and implications for its prevention

Guiying Cao,[✉#] Wenzhan Jing,[#] Jue Liu, and Min Liu[✉]

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▸ **Supplementary Materials**

▸ **Data Availability Statement**

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Sci Rep. 2023; 13: 17432.
Published online 2023 Oct 13. doi: 10.1038/s41598-023-44643-0

PMCID: PMC10575857
PMID: 37833325

Seroprevalence of hepatitis A virus antibodies among children and adolescents living in Northern Thailand: an implication for hepatitis A immunization

Natchaya Kunanitthaworn,[1] Oramai Mueangmo,[1,2] Jutamad Saheng,[1,2] Worawan Wongjak,[2] Tanin Lertsiriladakul,[2] Tanachot Chaito,[2] Pasawat Nantarat,[2] and Tavitiya Sudjaritruk[1,2]

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Associated Data

▸ **Data Availability Statement**

Abstract

Go to: ▸

This cross-sectional study aimed to assess seroprevalence of hepatitis A virus (HAV) antibodies and identify factors associated with HAV seropositivity among children and adolescents aged 1–18 years who resided in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Sociodemographic characteristics, sanitation/hygiene, and history of HAV vaccination were collected. Anti-HAV IgG antibody was determined, and a level ≥ 1.0

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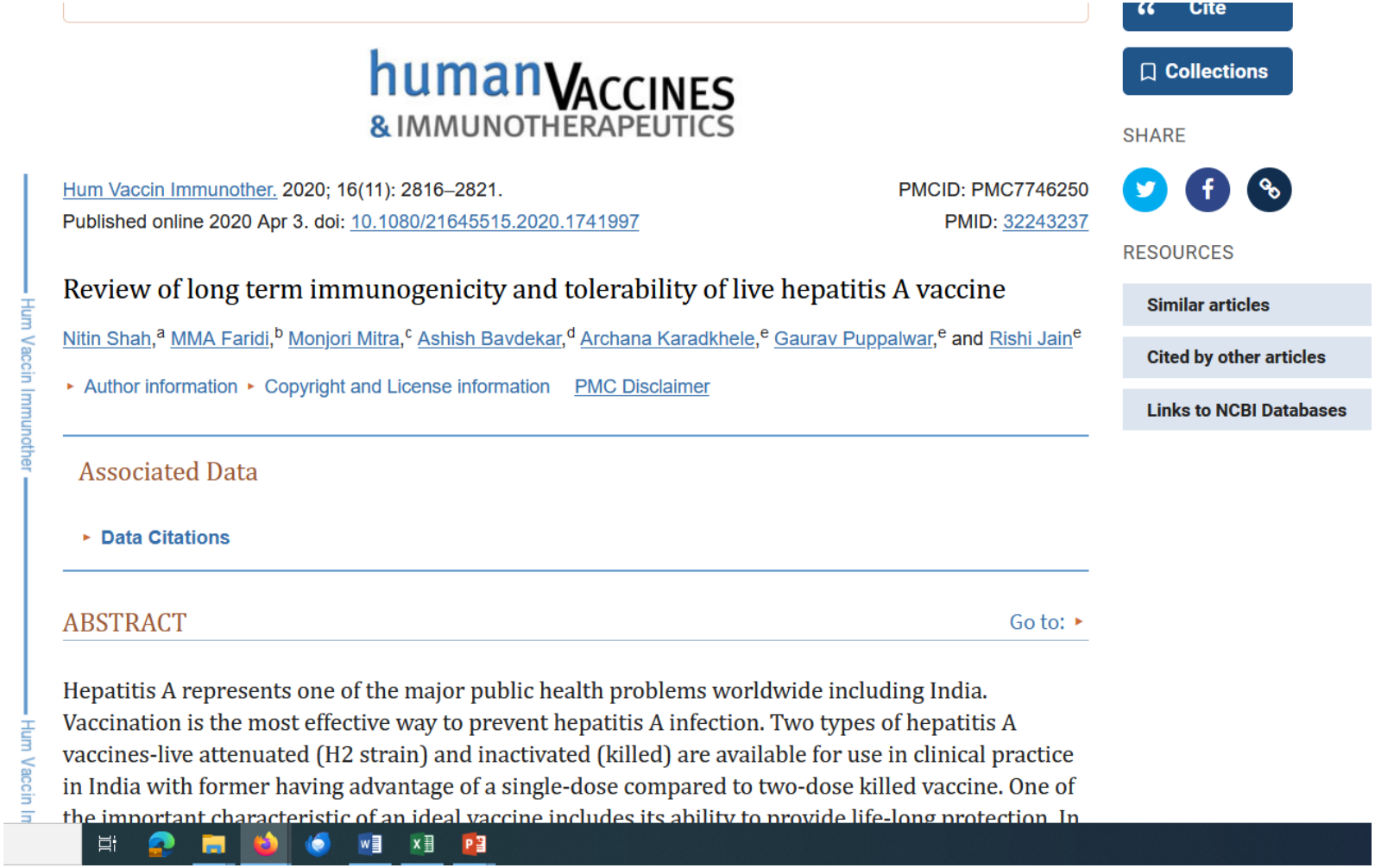

human VACCINES & IMMUNOTHERAPEUTICS

Hum Vaccin Immunother. 2020; 16(11): 2816–2821.
Published online 2020 Apr 3. doi: 10.1080/21645515.2020.1741997

PMCID: PMC7746250
PMID: 32243237

Review of long term immunogenicity and tolerability of live hepatitis A vaccine

Nitin Shah,[a] MMA Faridi,[b] Monjori Mitra,[c] Ashish Bavdekar,[d] Archana Karadkhele,[e] Gaurav Puppalwar,[e] and Rishi Jain[e]

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Associated Data

▸ **Data Citations**

ABSTRACT

Go to: ▸

Hepatitis A represents one of the major public health problems worldwide including India. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent hepatitis A infection. Two types of hepatitis A vaccines-live attenuated (H2 strain) and inactivated (killed) are available for use in clinical practice in India with former having advantage of a single-dose compared to two-dose killed vaccine. One of the important characteristic of an ideal vaccine includes its ability to provide life-long protection. In

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Hepatitis a Vaccine as Opportunity of Primary Prevention for Food Handlers: A Narrative Review

Alessandra Fallucca,[1] Vincenzo Restivo,[1] Maria Chiara Sgariglia,[2] Marco Roveta,[3] and Cecilia Trucchi[3,*]

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