

Formando para formar en Acceso Abierto desde las Bibliotecas del Sistema Nacional de Salud

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MOVIMIENTO DE ACCESO ABIERTO A LOS RESULTADOS CIENTÍFICOS

¿Qué es el acceso abierto?

- “Por acceso abierto a la **literatura (científica)**, entendemos su **disponibilidad gratuita en Internet**, para que cualquier usuario la pueda leer, descargar, copiar, distribuir o imprimir, con la posibilidad de buscar o enlazar al texto completo, recolectar los artículos para su indexación, pasarlos como datos para software o utilizarlos para cualquier otro propósito legítimo, **sin más barreras financieras, legales o técnicas que aquellas que supongan acceder a Internet. El único límite** a la reproducción y distribución de los artículos publicados y la única función del copyright en este marco, no puede ser otra que **garantizar a los autores el control sobre la integridad de su trabajo y el derecho a ser reconocido y citado”**

Definición de Budapest Open Access Initiative BOAI 2002

Las 2 rutas del Acceso Abierto

Revistas de acceso abierto

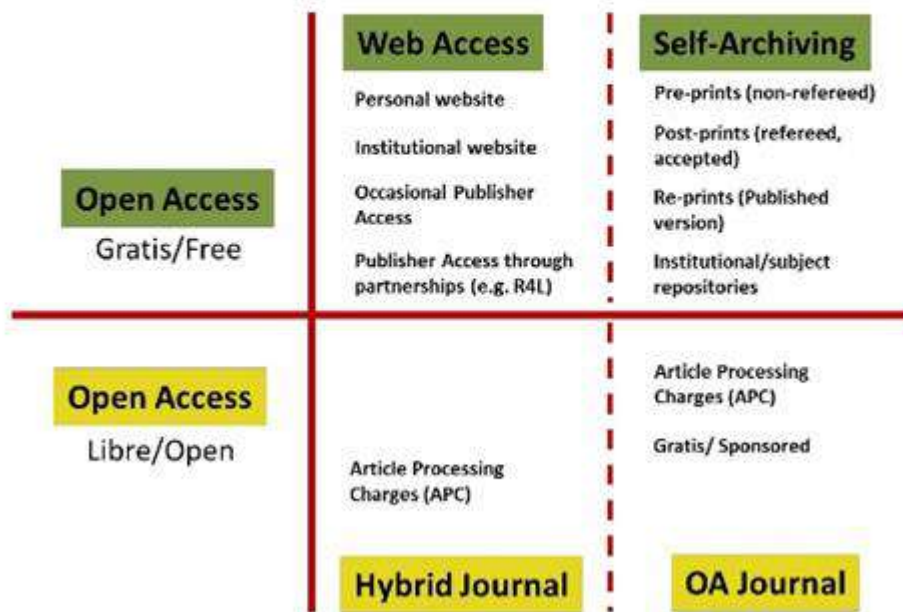
- ✓ Acceso abierto inmediato
- ✓ Son revistas de editores de nuevo cuño cuyo modelo de negocio difiere del de las revistas de suscripción >> ningún coste para el lector
- ✓ Son revistas peer reviewed, con estándares internacionales
- ✓ No suele haber transferencia de copyright a terceros y suelen llevar licencias Creative Commons o similar
- ✓ Algunas revistas requieren el pago previo por parte del autor y otras revistas, no
- ✓ Los editores de suscripción se han embarcado en (1) la creación de revistas de acceso abierto nuevas, (2) la transformación de revistas de suscripción en revistas de acceso abierto y (3) el desarrollo de programas de acceso abierto híbrido en revistas de suscripción

• Repositorios de acceso abierto

- ✓ Acceso abierto inmediato o embargado
- ✓ Son herramientas de difusión gratuita en la web de resultados de proyectos de investigación
- ✓ Se alimentan de distintos tipos de resultados de investigación
- ✓ Publicar en revistas y almacenar copias propias en repositorios no es incompatible (versiones editoriales en los casos de artículos publicados en acceso abierto y versiones estipuladas por los editores en los casos de artículos de suscripción)
- ✓ Primeros proyectos con módulos de peer review en repositorios
- ✓ Papel en nuevos modelos para infraestructuras de ciencia abierta

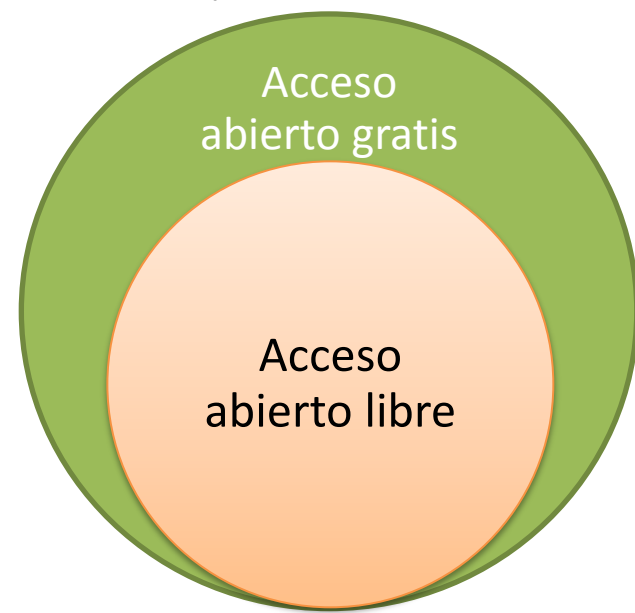
Tipos de Acceso Abierto

Types of Open Access: A matrix



Acceso abierto (free): el acceso a la información es gratuita pero todos los demás usos están sujetos a derechos de autor

Acceso abierto (open/libre): el acceso a la información es gratuita + permisos implícitos para copiar, reproducir, distribuir, hacer obras derivadas. Obras sujetas a licencia de contenido en abierto (open content license)



Algunos números...

- **Existen aproximadamente 70 millones de documentos en acceso abierto**
- El agregador de repositorios [BASE](#) tiene un crecimiento diario de 1.800 documentos en acceso abierto
- Existen más de 2.600 repositorios de acceso abierto según <http://opendoar.org/>
- **El repositorio más grande del mundo es PubMedCentral (PMC), con 4.5 millones de artículos científicos en acceso abierto y la participación de miles de revistas**
- Fuente: <http://poeticeconomics.blogspot.com.es/2006/08/dramatic-growth-of-open-access-series.html>

NCBI Resources How To

PMC Search

Journal List Advanced

PMC

PubMed Central® (PMC) is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NIIM).

PubRea

A whole new world of scientific literature at PubMed Central

Get Started

- PMC Overview
- Users' Guide
- Journal List
- PMC FAQs
- PMC Copyright Notice

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- Information for Publishers
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- New in PMC 1 BSS
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- Tagging Guidelines Mail List

Other Resources

- PMC International
- Text Mining Collections
- Developer Resources
- NIH LitArch
- PMC Citation Search
- PMC Accessibility

4.5 MILLION Articles are archived in PMC

Content provided in part by:

2027	329	4368
Full Participation Journals	NIH Portfolio Journals	Selective Deposit Journals

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- My Bibliography
- PMCID/PMID/NIH/MSID Converter

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>

Annual growth (percentage)		06/30/17
68%	# of academic peer-reviewed books (DOAB)	8,172
40%	# publishers (DOAB)	217
39%	SCOAP3 number of archives	15,790
34%	Video (movies) (Internet Archive)	3,437,542
33%	Internet Archive: Software	178,635
29%	# of content providers (BASE)	5,621
27%	Texts (Internet Archive)	12,821,051
26%	PMC journals some OA	609
25%	Internet Archive: Images	1,476,743
20%	# of documents (BASE)	112,458,360
17%	Audio (recordings) (Internet Archive)	3,477,033
17%	RePEc journal articles	1,491,037
14%	# of articles searchable at article level (DOAJ)	2,493,835
14%	PMC select deposit journals	4,296

Retos en Biomedicina (1/3)

Comparison of biomedical full-text literature archives

Literature Archive (Provider, Year)	Temporal Coverage	Full-text Biomedical Articles and archive coverage (approx.)	Viewing Media
PubMed Central (U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2000)	1950 - present	2.7 million from 3,700 journals, including full participation, NIH portfolio, selective deposit	Classic, PDF, EPUB, PubReader
CINAHL Plus with Full Text (EBSCO, 2010)	1937-present	768 journals and magazines, 275 books and monographs from nursing and allied health disciplines	PDF
SpringerLink (Springer, 1996)	1860 – present	6.4 million from biomedical, chemical, life, public health, and medical sciences	Classic, PDF, EPUB
ScienceDirect (Elsevier, 2000)	1823 - present	8,077 life and health sciences journals and book chapters	PDF
Wiley Online Library (Wiley-Blackwell, 2010)	Unknown	Journals, Online Books, and Reference Works (biomedical coverage unknown)	Classic, PDF

- Volumen de artículos exorbitante (docenas de millones)
- Rapidez en la publicación
- Concentración de artículos en revistas de suscripción (Elsevier, Springer Nature, Wiley)
- Área de investigación altamente competitiva (conexión con revistas alto factor de impacto)
- Creciente multidisciplinariedad
- La brecha entre lo que se sabe (científicos) y lo que se aplica (hospitales, agencias financiadoras, pacientes, ONGs...) es considerable
- Auge de minería de datos y otras tecnologías para procesar tanta información

Retos en Biomedicina (2/2)



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Viewpoint

Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence

Iain Chalmers, DSc, Prof Paul Glasziou, RACGP

Published: 15 June 2009

PlumX Metrics

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(09\)60329-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60329-9)

Article Info

Summary Full Text Tables and Figures References

“85% of biomedical funding is wasted on research as it is ill conceived, poorly executed, inappropriately analysed, inadequately reported, side-tracked by bias and stifled by red tape” and “[much of the scientific literature, perhaps half, may simply be untrue](#)”. [Serie de artículos en The Lancet](#)

Retos en Biomedicina (3/3)

Reproducibility and the conduct of research



Data dredging

Also known as p-hacking, this involves repeatedly searching a dataset or trying alternative analyses until a 'significant' result is found.



Omitting null results

When scientists or journals decide not to publish studies unless results are statistically significant.



Underpowered study

Statistical power is the ability of an analysis to detect an effect, if the effect exists – an underpowered study is too small to reliably indicate whether or not an effect exists.

Issues



Errors

Technical errors may exist within a study, such as misidentified reagents or computational errors.



Underspecified methods

A study may be very robust, but its methods not shared with other scientists in enough detail, so others cannot



Weak experimental design

A study may have one or more methodological flaws that mean it is unlikely to produce reliable or valid results.

LOS PROBLEMAS

<p>Open data Openly sharing results and the underlying data with other scientists.</p>	
<p>Pre-registration Publicly registering the protocol before a study is conducted.</p>	
<p>Collaboration Working with other research groups, both formally and informally.</p>	
<p>Automation Finding technological ways of standardising practices, thereby reducing the opportunity for human error.</p>	
<p>Open methods Publicly publishing the detail of a study protocol.</p>	
<p>Post-publication review Continuing discussion of a study in a public forum after it has been published (most are reviewed before publication).</p>	

ALGUNAS SOLUCIONES

Beneficios del Acceso Abierto



Auge de las campañas “*Open in order to...*”

OPEN IN ORDER TO...

What concrete benefits can be realized by making scholarly outputs openly available?

"Open in order to..." serves as a prompt to move beyond talking about openness in itself and focus on what openness enables—in an individual discipline, at a particular institution, or in a specific context, then to take action to realize these benefits. If you have an answer, share it with us and Tweet.

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- HELP FEED THE WORLD
- HARNESS THE HUMAN GENOME
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- LEVERAGE ECOTOURISM TO SUPPORT CONSERVATION
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¿Cómo se reutiliza la producción en Acceso Abierto de DIGITAL.CSIC?

A pesar de los innegables avances del movimiento de Acceso Abierto, con frecuencia los debates sobre su impacto siguen centrándose exclusivamente en recuentos en diversos tipos de indicadores y sistemas de mediciones de uso, sin explorar los casos concretos y reales que ponen de manifiesto cómo el Acceso Abierto no solo beneficia a los autores y a las instituciones de investigación sino también a la sociedad en general. ¿Por qué importa el Acceso Abierto? Con este portal queremos unirnos al resto de iniciativas que en todo el mundo demuestran que mayor acceso gratuito a los resultados de la actividad académica y generosas licencias de uso benefician a todos. A través de casos concretos y testimonios personales damos a conocer los múltiples usos y aplicaciones que recibe la ciencia CSIC disponible en Acceso Abierto en el repositorio DIGITAL.CSIC.

Con este portal también aportamos nuestro grano de arena a las celebraciones de la [Semana Internacional del Acceso Abierto 2017](#), cuyo leítmotivo es precisamente “*Open in order to...*” y que pone el acento en las oportunidades que brinda esta apertura a distintos niveles.

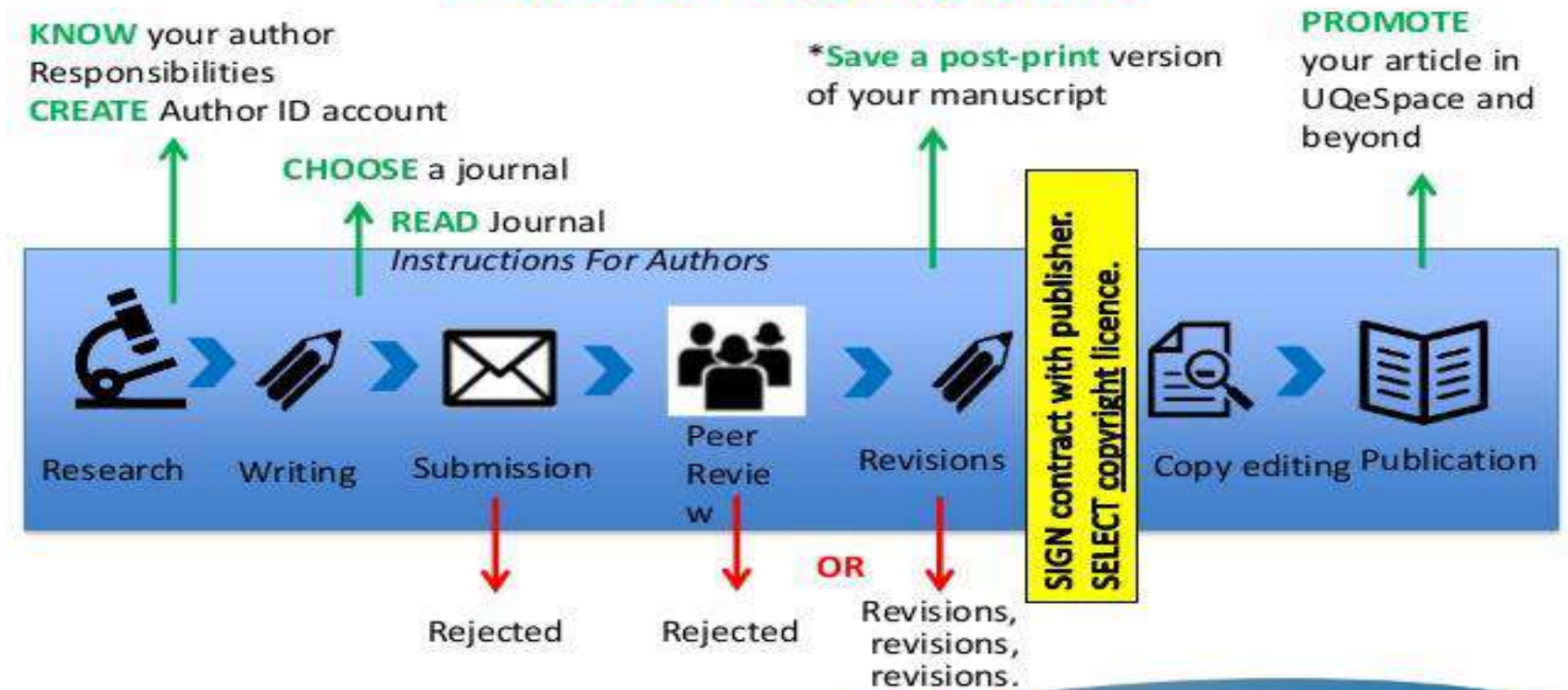
- MAYOR ACCESO A CONTENIDOS CIENTÍFICOS Y EDUCATIVOS
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- LABORATORIOS DE CIENCIA ABIERTA
- FUENTES DE INFORMACIÓN PARA MEDIOS





<http://proyectos.bibliotecas.csic.es/digitalcsic/reutilizacion/>

ACCESO ABIERTO Y COPYRIGHT. TIPOS DE LICENCIAS

El proceso estándar de publicación científica y el papel del copyright

The publishing process: researcher's perspective



Acceso	Derechos de los lectores	Derechos de reutilización	Copyrights	Derechos de publicación del autor	Publicación automática	Legibilidad en máquinas	Acceso
 ACCESO ABIERTO	Derecho a la lectura gratuita de todos los artículos inmediatamente después de su publicación	Derechos generosos de reutilización y remezcla (por ejemplo, licencia CC BY)	El autor posee el copyright sin ninguna restricción	El autor puede publicar cualquier versión en cualquier repositorio o sitio web	Las publicaciones hacen que sus artículos estén disponibles en repositorios confiables de terceros (p. ej. PubMed Central) inmediatamente después de su publicación	Texto completo del artículo, metadatos, citas y datos, incluyendo datos complementarios en formatos legibles en máquinas comunitarias a través de una API o protocolo estándar	 ACCESO ABIERTO
	Derecho a la lectura gratuita de todos los artículos después de un embargo de de no más de 6 meses	Reutilización, remezcla y elaboración posterior del trabajo sujetas a ciertas restricciones y condiciones (p. ej. licencias CC BY-NC y CC BY-SA)	El autor posee el copyright con algunas restricciones sobre la reutilización de la versión publicada	El autor puede publicar la versión final del manuscrito revisado por colegas ("postimpresión") en cualquier repositorio o sitio web	Las publicaciones hacen que los artículos estén disponibles automáticamente en repositorios confiables de terceros (p. ej. PubMed Central) dentro de un periodo de 6 meses	Puede accederse o rastrear el texto completo del artículo, metadatos, citas y datos, incluyendo datos complementarios a través de una API o protocolo comunitario estándar	
	Derecho a la lectura gratuita de todos los artículos después de un embargo de más de 6 meses	Reutilización (sin remezcla o elaboración posterior del trabajo) sujeta a ciertas restricciones y condiciones (p.ej. licencia CC BY-ND)	La editorial posee el copyright con algunos permisos de reutilización de la versión publicada para el autor y los lectores	El autor puede publicar la versión final del manuscrito revisado por colegas ("postimpresión") en algunos repositorios o sitios web	Las publicaciones hacen que los artículos estén disponibles automáticamente en repositorios confiables de terceros (p. ej. PubMed Central) dentro de un periodo de 12 meses	Puede accederse o rastrear el texto completo del artículo, metadatos y citas sin un permiso o registro especial	
	Derecho a la lectura inmediata a algunos, pero no a todos los artículos (incluyendo modelos "híbridos")	_____	La editorial posee el copyright con algunos permisos de reutilización de la versión publicada para el autor	El autor puede publicar la versión presentada/borrador del trabajo final ("preimpresión") en algunos repositorios o sitios web	_____	Puede accederse o rastrear el texto completo del artículo, metadatos y citas con un permiso	
 ACCESO CERRADO	Suscripción, membresía, pago por evento u otras cuotas requeridas para leer todos los artículos	Sin derechos de reutilización después del uso justo / limitaciones y excepciones al copyright (copyright con todos los derechos reservados)	La editorial posee el copyright sin ningún permiso de reutilización más allá del uso justo para el autor	El autor no puede publicar ninguna versión en ningún repositorio o sitio web	Sin publicación automática en repositorios de terceros	El texto completo del artículo y los metadatos no están disponibles en un formato legible en máquinas	 ACCESO CERRADO

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How Open Is it? http://sparcopen.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/OAS_Spanish_web.pdf

Diferente gestión de copyright en revistas de suscripción y revistas de acceso abierto

REVISTAS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN

- Un **“contrato de transferencia de copyright” (CTA)** implica la cesión legal del copyright por parte del autor a una revista. Como consecuencia, se suelen restringir todos los usos del artículo y hay que pedir permiso a la revista
- Ahora, la norma común es que en el contrato de transferencia de copyright **la revista indique al autor qué usos del artículo le están permitidos**
- **Aquellos usos posibles que no se indiquen explícitamente en el contrato deben confirmarse mediante autorización por escrito de la revista**
- Con frecuencia, las revistas de suscripción ofrecen **“licencias para publicar” como alternativa, pero también en estos casos el editor establece cómo el autor puede reutilizar su artículo**

REVISTAS DE ACCESO ABIERTO

- **Las revistas y editores de acceso abierto, por el contrario, usan las licencias Creative Commons o similares.** Significa que el autor del artículo conserva su copyright y la revista se limita a publicar el artículo
- **Sin embargo, también entre las revistas de acceso abierto, pueden darse casos en que (1) se requiere la transferencia de copyright al editor y (2) solo después se ajusta el artículo a una licencia Creative Commons o similar.** Esto significa que el autor pierde el copyright de su obra. Suele darse en revistas de acceso abierto híbrido

Diferencias en los derechos de reutilización para el autor por tipo de acceso abierto

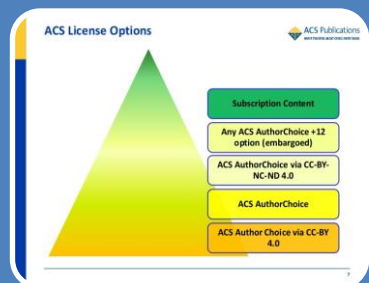
	Gold open access		Green open access	
Version available	Version of record freely available on the publisher's website		Accepted manuscript freely available in an online repository	
Availability	Open access is immediate		Embargo period usually applied; ours is 12 months ¹	
Charges	APC payable by author, institution or funding body		No fee payable by author	
Creative Commons	CC licence is required		No CC licence required	
Can be published in	Full open access or hybrid journal		Subscription or hybrid journal	
Sharing rights	Accepted manuscript	Version of record	Accepted manuscript	Version of record
Share with individuals on request, for personal use	✓	✓	✓	✓
Use for teaching or training materials	✓	✓	✓	✓
Use in submissions of grant applications, or academic requirements such as theses or dissertations	✓	✓	✓	✓
Share with a closed group of research collaborators, for example via an intranet or privately via a <u>scholarly communication network</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Share publicly via a scholarly communication network that has signed up to STM sharing principles	✓	✓	⌚	✗
Share publicly via a personal website, <u>institutional repository</u> or other not-for-profit repository	✓	✓	⌚	✗
Share publicly via a scholarly communication network that has not signed up to STM sharing principles	✗	✓	✗	✗

Ejemplos de licencias para resultados de investigación en acceso abierto



LICENCIAS ESTÁNDARES INTERNACIONALES

- Creative Commons (para publicaciones, audiovisuales, música, datos..)
- Open Data Commons (para datos)
- Licencias de Open Government
- Licencias Free and Open source



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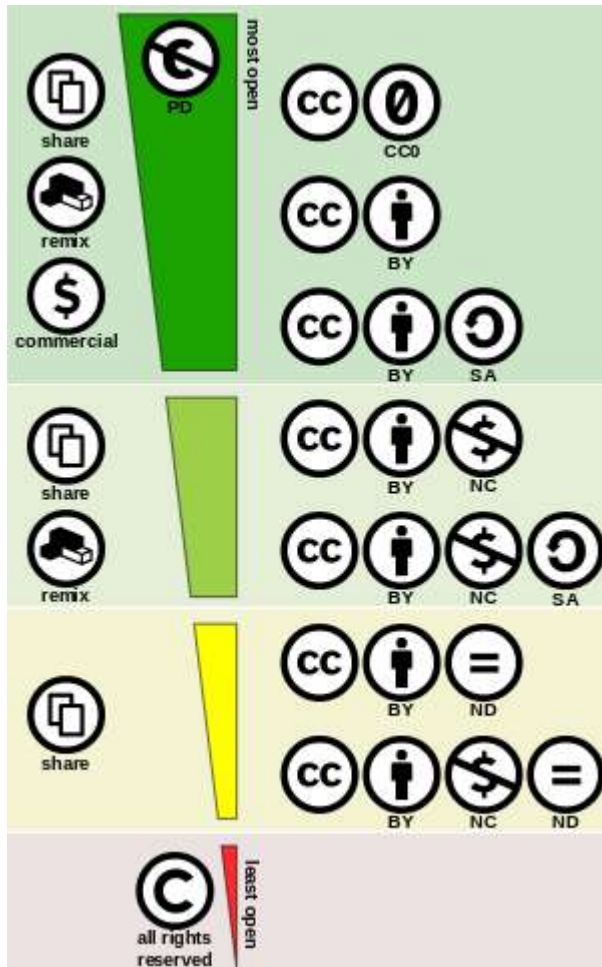
- Licencias de American Chemical Society (para artículos nuevos)
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- El autor en general mantiene el copyright pero en casos de revistas híbridas puede terminar cediendo previamente sus derechos de explotación a terceros

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The image shows a screenshot of the Creative Commons license selector website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Creative Commons logo and links for 'Comparta su trabajo', 'Use & mezcla', 'Qué hacemos', and 'Blog'. Below the navigation bar, there is a green button that says 'Donate Now'. A message box indicates that Creative Commons has updated its Master Terms of Service and Master Privacy Policy, effective November 7, 2017. The main content area is divided into several sections: 1. 'Características de la licencia' (License characteristics) with a question '¿Quiere permitir que se compartan las adaptaciones de su obra?' (Do you want to allow sharing of adaptations of your work?) and radio buttons for 'Sí' (Yes) and 'No', with a note 'Sí, mientras se comparta de la misma manera' (Yes, as long as it is shared in the same way). 2. 'Licencia seleccionada' (Selected license) showing 'Reconocimiento 4.0 Internacional' (CC BY 4.0 International) with the CC and BY icons. 3. '¡Ayude a que se reconozca su autoría!' (Help us recognize your authorship!) with a note that this is optional but helps with HTML metadata. 4. '¿Tiene una página web?' (Do you have a website?) with a note that the work is under a Creative Commons license.

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ODC-By at a glance

Good for

- most databases and datasets
- data to be used automatically
- data to be used for generating non-data products

Watch out for

- attribution stacking

ODC-ODbL at a glance

Good for

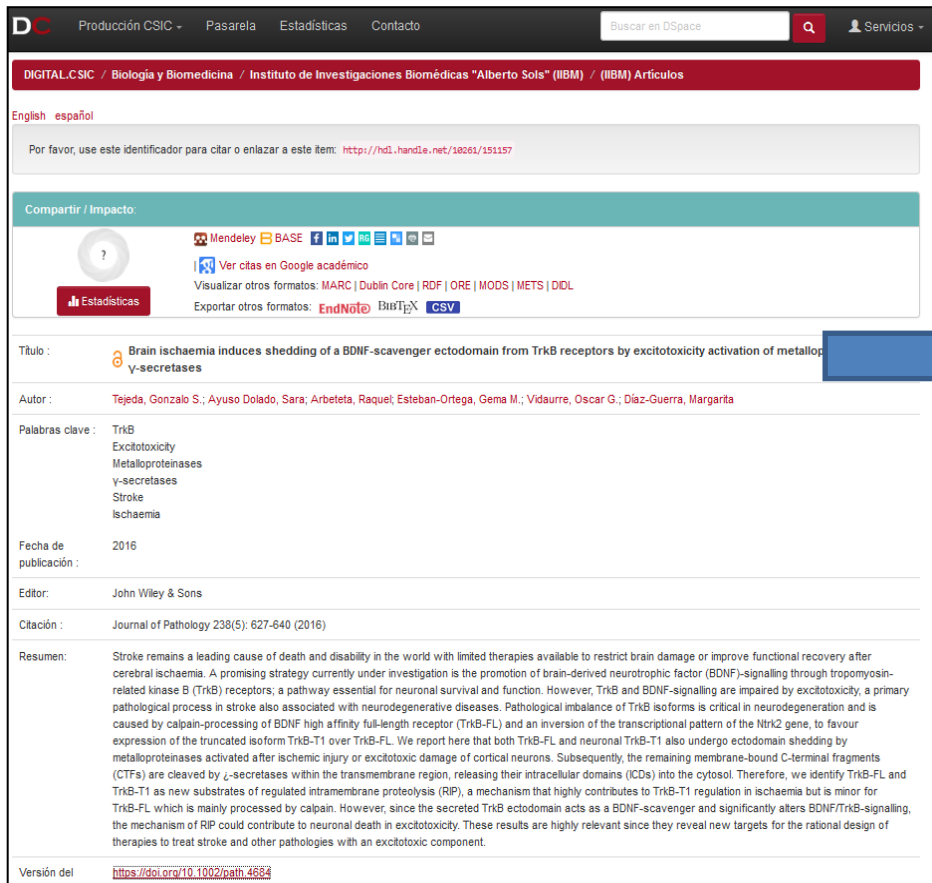
- most databases and datasets
- data to be used automatically
- data to be used for generating non-data products

Watch out for

- attribution stacking
- the copyleft condition as it reduces interoperability
- the DRM clause as it may put off some reusers

ACCESO ABIERTO Y EDITORIALES CIENTÍFICAS

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Estadísticas

Título: Brain ischaemia induces shedding of a BDNF-scavenger ectodomain from TrkB receptors by excitotoxicity activation of metalloproteinases and γ -secretases

Autor: Tejada, Gonzalo S.; Ayuso Dolado, Sara; Arbeteta, Raquel; Esteban-Ortega, Gemma M.; Vidaurre, Oscar G.; Diaz-Guerra, Margarita

Palabras clave: TrkB; Excitotoxicity; Metalloproteinases; γ -secretases; Stroke; Ischaemia

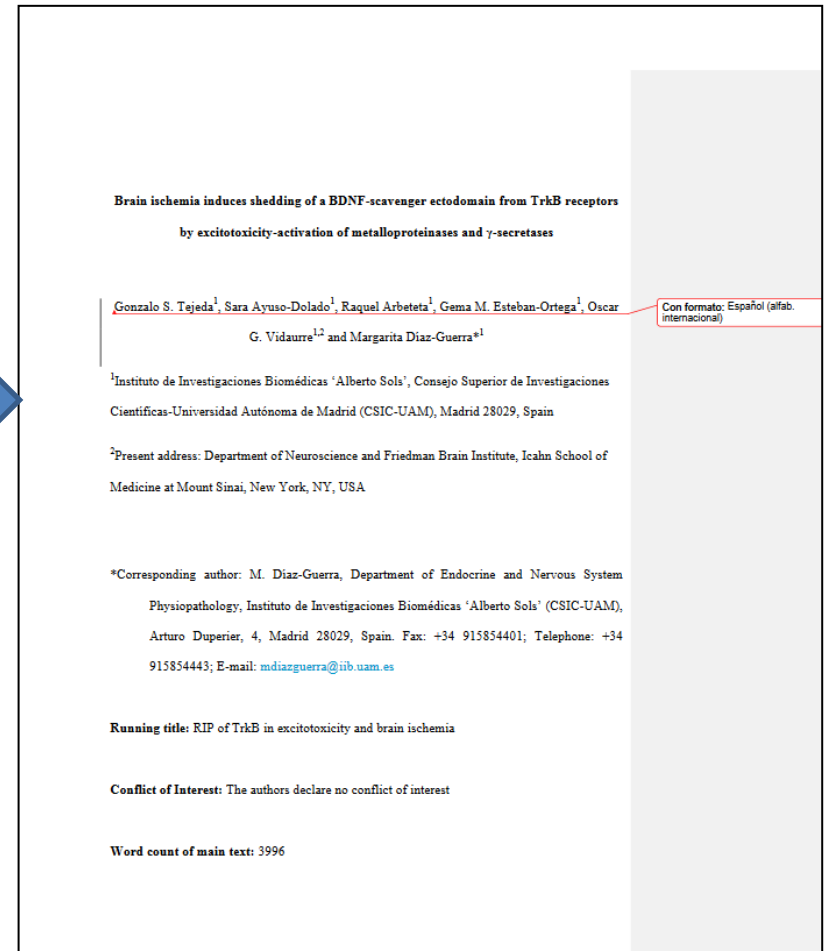
Fecha de publicación: 2016

Editor: John Wiley & Sons

Citación: Journal of Pathology 238(5): 627-640 (2016)

Resumen: Stroke remains a leading cause of death and disability in the world with limited therapies available to restrict brain damage or improve functional recovery after cerebral ischaemia. A promising strategy currently under investigation is the promotion of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)-signalling through tropomyosin-related kinase B (TrkB) receptors, a pathway essential for neuronal survival and function. However, TrkB and BDNF-signalling are impaired by excitotoxicity, a primary pathological process in stroke also associated with neurodegenerative diseases. Pathological imbalance of TrkB isoforms is critical in neurodegeneration and is caused by calpain-processing of BDNF high affinity full-length receptor (TrkB-FL) and an inversion of the transcriptional pattern of the Ntrk2 gene, to favour expression of the truncated isoform TrkB-T1 over TrkB-FL. We report here that both TrkB-FL and neuronal TrkB-T1 also undergo ectodomain shedding by metalloproteinases activated after ischemic injury or excitotoxic damage of cortical neurons. Subsequently, the remaining membrane-bound C-terminal fragments (CTFs) are cleaved by γ -secretases within the transmembrane region, releasing their intracellular domains (ICDs) into the cytosol. Therefore, we identify TrkB-FL and TrkB-T1 as new substrates of regulated intramembrane proteolysis (RIP), a mechanism that highly contributes to TrkB-T1 regulation in ischaemia but is minor for TrkB-FL which is mainly processed by calpain. However, since the secreted TrkB ectodomain acts as a BDNF-scavenger and significantly alters BDNF/TrkB-signalling, the mechanism of RIP could contribute to neuronal death in excitotoxicity. These results are highly relevant since they reveal new targets for the rational design of therapies to treat stroke and other pathologies with an excitotoxic component.

Versión del <https://doi.org/10.1002/path.4684>



Brain ischaemia induces shedding of a BDNF-scavenger ectodomain from TrkB receptors by excitotoxicity-activation of metalloproteinases and γ -secretases

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Running title: RIP of TrkB in excitotoxicity and brain ischemia

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest

Word count of main text: 3996

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Title	ISSN (Print)	ISSN (Online)	Open Select (Optional Gold OA Available)	AM embargo for personal website archiving (Green OA)	AM embargo for social scientific network / repository archiving (Green OA)	Gold OA content licence	Gold OA alternative licence	List price look up for Gold OA APC (discounts may be applicable)
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0361-3682	Accounting, Organizations and Society	24
2078-1520	Achievements in the Life Sciences	0
1875-4597	Acta Anaesthesiologica Taiwanica	0 (now gold only, but 12 months applies to earlier subscription articles)
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0122-7262	Acta Colombiana de Cuidado Intensivo	12
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- [Individual journals](#)
- [See also](#)
- [References](#)
- [External links](#)

Publishers with unified policies [edit]

Publisher	Policy type	Policy text
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American Heart Association (AHA)	Compatible	All AHA journals share the same policy: "Posting of un-refereed manuscripts to a community pre-print server by the author will not be considered prior publication, provided that the following conditions are met: 1) During submission, authors must acknowledge pre-print server deposition and provide any associated accession numbers or DOIs; 2) Versions of a manuscript that have been altered as a result of the peer review process may not be deposited; 3) The pre-print version cannot itself have been indexed in MEDLINE or PubMed; 4) Upon publication, authors are responsible for updating the archived pre-print with a DOI and link to the published version of the article."
American Institute of Physics (AIP)	Compatible	"Author-prepared files only may be used; files prepared and/or formatted by AIP Publishing or its vendors (e.g., the PDF, PostScript, or HTML article files published in the online journals and proceedings) may not be used for this purpose."
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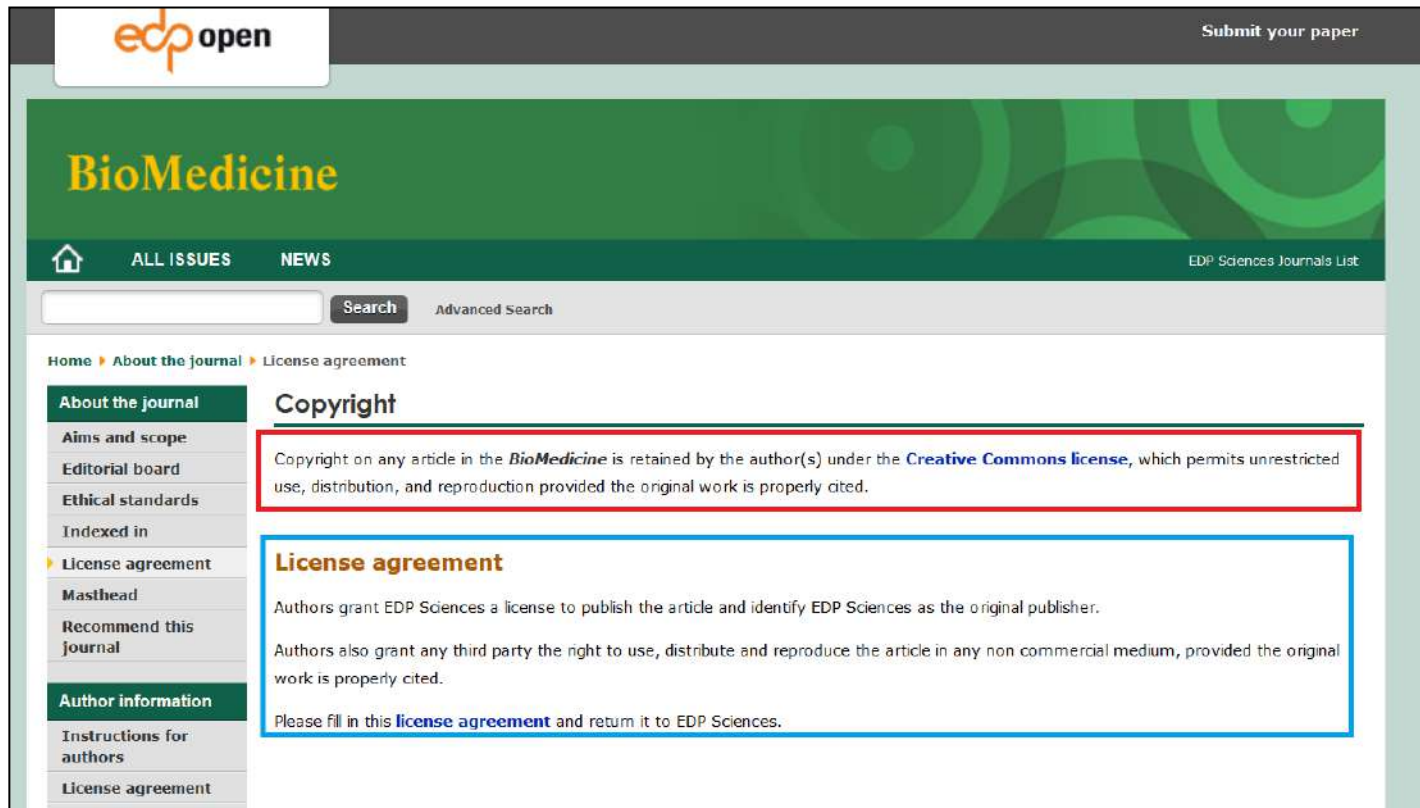
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Estadísticas

Título: Long-term omega-3 fatty acid supplementation prevents expression changes in cochlear homocysteine metabolism and ameliorates progressive hearing loss in C57BL/6J mice

Autor: Martínez-Vega, Raquel; Parra, Teresa; Vallecillo, Néstor; Varela-Moreiras, Gregorio; Pajares, María A.; Varela-Nieto, Isabel

Palabras clave: Eicosapentaenoic acid; Homocysteine metabolism; Inflammation; Omega-3 fatty acids; Oxidative stress; Presbycusis

Fecha de publicación: 2015

Editor: Elsevier

Citación: Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry 26(12): 1424-1433 (2015)

Resumen: Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) are essential nutrients well-known for their beneficial effects, among others on cognitive development and maintenance, inflammation and oxidative stress. Previous studies have shown an inverse association between high plasma levels of PUFAs and age-related hearing loss, and the relationship between low serum folate and elevated plasma homocysteine levels and hearing loss. Therefore, we used C57BL/6J mice and long-term omega-3 supplementation to evaluate the impact on hearing by analyzing their auditory brainstem response (ABR) and distortion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAE) thresholds. The omega-3 group showed significantly lower ABR hearing thresholds (-25 dB SPL) and higher DPOAE amplitudes in mid-high frequencies, when compared to the control group. These changes did not correlate with alterations between groups in plasma homocysteine or serum folate levels as measured by HPLC and a microbiological method, respectively. Ageing in the control group was associated with



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Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry 26 (2015) 1424–1433

Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry

Long-term omega-3 fatty acid supplementation prevents expression changes in cochlear homocysteine metabolism and ameliorates progressive hearing loss in C57BL/6J mice

Raquel Martínez-Vega^{a,b}, Teresa Parra^{a,c}, Néstor Vallecillo^d, Gregorio Varela-Moreiras^c, María A. Pajares^{a,d,e,f}, Isabel Varela-Nieto^{a,b,h,i}

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Received 19 February 2015; received in revised form 2 July 2015; accepted 16 July 2015

Abstract

Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) are essential nutrients well known for their beneficial effects, among others on cognitive development and maintenance, inflammation and oxidative stress. Previous studies have shown an inverse association between high plasma levels of PUFAs and age-related hearing loss, and the relationship between low serum folate and elevated plasma homocysteine levels and hearing loss. Therefore, we used C57BL/6J mice and long-term omega-3 supplementation to evaluate the impact on hearing by analyzing their auditory brainstem response (ABR) and distortion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAE) thresholds. The omega-3 group showed significantly lower ABR hearing thresholds (-25 dB sound pressure level) and higher DPOAE amplitudes in mid-high frequencies when compared to the control group. These changes did not correlate with alterations between groups in plasma homocysteine or serum folate levels as measured by high-performance liquid chromatography and a microbiological method, respectively. Ageing in the control group was associated with unbalanced cytokine expression toward increased proinflammatory cytokines as determined by quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; these changes were prevented by omega-3 supplementation. Genes involved in homocysteine metabolism showed decreased expression during aging of control animals, and only alterations in three and 16 were significantly prevented by omega-3 feeding. Western blotting showed that omega-3 supplementation prevented the CBS protein increase detected in 10-month-old controls but also produced an increase in BMT1 protein levels. Altogether, the results obtained suggest a long-term protective role of omega-3 supplementation on cochlear metabolism and progression of hearing loss. © 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Keywords: Eicosapentaenoic acid; Homocysteine metabolism; Inflammation; Omega-3 fatty acid; Oxidative stress; Presbycusis

1. Introduction

The functional decline of the organism during aging is associated with the onset of a variety of chronic illnesses, including cancer, diabetes, atherosclerosis, osteoporosis and cardiovascular disease [1,2]. Aging is also associated with a progressive sensory impairment that is often concomitant with cognitive decline [3,34]. Most chronic diseases share common biochemical alterations leading to cellular degeneration and organ malfunction [2]. Treatment of all these disorders represents a key health challenge but also a major socioeconomic problem because, for example, the population over 65 years will presumably double by 2050 in the European Union [5].

Therefore, biomedical research is focusing in the understanding of the genetic and molecular mechanisms underlying aging and in the design of new strategies to promote active and healthy aging, including nutritional interventions.

Hearing loss is one of the fields in which nutrition intervention studies may have more preventive potential, especially age-related hearing loss (ARHL). Approximately 30% of the population over 65 years suffers ARHL, its incidence increasing exponentially with age [6,7]. Worldwide epidemiological studies have shown an association between deficiencies in several essential nutrients and hearing loss [8–12]. Moreover, other studies also provided evidences of its putative prevention by dietary complementations with folic acid [13] or fish oil at different levels of n-3 polyunsaturated (ω3) fatty acids (PUFAs) in the diet [14–17]. The general basis for this protection seems to rely on the relationship between vascular disease and hearing loss, which was suggested initially by the lack of prehypertension and cardiovascular disease in the Matsuo tribe and further supported by several studies in search of a correlation between cardiovascular events and hearing loss

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Cuotas de publicación en acceso abierto (APCs) en Biomedicina (1/2)

Table 1

Breakdown of different sources of APC payment/charges by discipline.

APCs in US dollars.

Discipline	Hybrid payments			Full OA payments			Full OA prices		
	Payments	<i>N</i>	SD	Payments	<i>N</i>	SD	Charges	<i>N</i>	SD
Arts and humanities	2,168.26	5	1,276.86	<i>No data</i>	0	0	1,273.26	19	354.76
Multidisciplinary	2,074.42	16	1,631.24	1,896.48	64	1,355.18	1,345.83	522	50.39
Mathematics	2,579.93	52	908.46	905.60	5	455.97	1,209.79	24	69.60
Clinical Medicine	3,000.33	626	1,082.86	1,870.32	526	584.89	1,753.60	3,456	466.20
Biomedical Research	2,996.56	1,377	1,212.28	1,952.02	1,076	864.70	1,830.36	5,511	552.38
Life Sciences	2,859.62	667	1,164.24	1,876.85	579	716.09	1,789.30	2,286	552.35
Chemistry	2,901.43	370	915.12	2,403.16	47	1,629.68	1,712.00	189	308.93
Physics and Astronomy	2,575.06	241	844.62	1,890.44	190	1,395.89	1,327.90	139	84.72
Engineering	2,718.00	365	903.61	1,669.40	97	737.46	1,900.44	436	453.47
Earth Science	2,905.81	264	824.92	1,523.47	164	706.69	1,599.72	664	331.82
Business and Economics	2,521.58	35	931.65	1,415.65	4	101.74	1,350.00	11	0.00
Psychiatry/Psychology	2,955.87	204	956.31	1,647.01	231	582.40	1,787.35	373	433.94
Social Science	2,736.35	307	878.52	1,822.51	117	407.03	1,940.57	726	460.28
Total	2,886.88	4,529	1,076.15	1,864.53	3,100	838.55	1,775.07	14,356	510.65

Cuotas de publicación en acceso abierto (APCs) en Biomedicina (2/2)

- El acceso abierto por APCs está concentrado en las Ciencias de la Vida y Ciencias Básicas
- Tendencia a APCs más altas que en otras áreas de investigación, sobre todo cuando publican autores de universidades que son “research intensive” (preferencia por revistas con alto factor de impacto)
- APCs de revistas híbridas, más altas que en revistas de acceso abierto dorado o revistas que han pasado de un modelo de suscripción a un modelo de APCs (flipping journals)
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Article processing charges for open access publication—the situation for research intensive universities in the USA and Canada, 2016

Tabla con APCs por título

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Criteria for searching for open access journals in DOAJ

The screenshot displays the DOAJ website interface. At the top left is the DOAJ logo and the text "DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS". A "SUPPORT DOAJ" button is in the top right. A navigation bar contains "News", "About", "For Publishers", and "API".

The main content area includes a search bar with "share | embed" options, a "10" count, and a dropdown menu set to "order by ... relevance". A search term field is also present. Below the search bar, filters for "Subject: Agriculture" and "Journals vs Articles: Journals" are shown. The results are numbered "1 - 10 of 135".

On the left side, there are several filter panels:

- Journals vs Articles:** Journals (10)
- Subject:** 10 count, OR button
- Agriculture:** 10 count, OR button
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- Animal culture:** 12
- Plant culture:** 6
- Forestry:** 6
- Environmental sciences:** 6
- Veterinary medicine:** 4
- Science:** 4
- Botany:** 4
- Biology (General):** 4
- Article processing charges (APCs):** 10 count, OR button. A green box highlights the "Article processing charges (APCs)" section and the text "What do these figures mean?".
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The main listing area shows the following journal entries:

- Jurnal Agronomi Indonesia:** ISSN: 2085-2916 (Print); 2337-3652 (Online). <http://jai.ipb.ac.id/index.php/jurnalagrnomi/index>. Double blind peer review. Subject: Agriculture: Agriculture (General). Date added to DOAJ: 5 Jul 2017. License: BY-SA. APC: 1000000IDR.
- Revista Quebracho:** ISSN: 0328-0543 (Print); 1851-3026 (Online). http://fd.unse.edu.ar/rev_quebracho.htm. Peer review. Subject: Agriculture: Forestry. Date added to DOAJ: 3 Dec 2007. License: BY.
- Tulid va Faravar-i Mahşulât-i Zirâi va Bâghî:** Journal of Crop Production and Processing. ISSN: 2251-8517 (Print); 2251-8525 (Online). http://jopp.iut.ac.ir/index.php?slc_lang=en&sid=1. Blind peer review. Subject: Agriculture: Agriculture (General). Date added to DOAJ: 6 Mar 2017. License: BY-NC. APC: 1000000IRR.
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abierto

The screenshot shows the Cofactor Journal Selector interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Cofactor logo and links for 'About us', 'Services', 'Journal Selector', 'Blog', and 'Work for us'. Below this is a teal header with the text 'Journal Selector'. The main content area contains a paragraph explaining how to use the tool: 'Use the options below to find journals that match your requirements. The journals included in the tool are listed at the bottom of the page. Change the options for any of the questions and click Search. The journals list will update to give only the journals that fit your criteria. Click on a journal name for more information about it.' Below this is another paragraph: 'An explanation of the various options and abbreviations is here, or click on the question marks on the right.' A list of filter options is shown in teal boxes, each with a plus sign and a question mark: '+ Subject', '+ Peer review', '+ Open access', '+ Speed', and '+ Other'. At the bottom right, there are links for 'Reset to default options' and a 'Search' button.

The screenshot shows the JournalGuide website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the JournalGuide logo and links for 'Search', 'Services', 'My Searches', 'My Journals', 'FAQ', 'Log In', and 'Sign Up'. Below this is a dark header with the text 'Find the best journal for your research.' A search form is displayed with the following fields: 'Search journals by:' (with sub-options for Paper Match, Journal Name, Publisher, and Category), 'Manuscript title (or top keywords)', 'Manuscript abstract (or supporting keywords)', and 'Scramble abstract'. A 'SEARCH' button is located to the right of the abstract fields. Below the search form, there is a 'Data update' notice: 'Data update: Journal Impact Factor is not currently displayed on JournalGuide. Read more here.' The main content area features the text 'A growing journal database across all academic fields' and 'Search, filter, sort, and compare journals from more than 46,000 titles'. Three icons are shown: a magnifying glass for '1. Search', a bar chart for '2. Compare', and a star for '3. Follow'. Each icon has a corresponding description: 'We offer four different ways to search, with filter and sort options to help you find the best journal for your paper in any field.', 'Select up to three journals to compare side-by-side on key factors like impact, publication speed, ocr, and open access options.', and 'Follow your favorite journals for easy reference. Stay up-to-date on recent Editor announcements and updated journal data.'






<http://cofactorscience.com/journal-selector>

<https://www.journalguide.com/>

Financiación por membresía: PeerJ

PeerJ journal home - Table of contents - Search articles - SUBJECTS More - FOR AUTHORS - SUBMIT ARTICLE

Open Access publication prices

 PeerJ \$1,095	 PeerJ Computer Science \$895
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Peer-reviewed in biology, medicine, and the life sciences✓ Author page proofs before publication✓ Median first-decision time of ~27 days✓ Indexed in PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Scopus, ...✓ Citation and other article-level reports <p>Helpful links — Author guidelines Editorial Board Latest articles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Peer-reviewed✓ Author page proofs before publication✓ Indexed in Google Scholar, DBLP, + more (expected Scopus, CiteSeerX)✓ Pay anytime before publication✓ Citation and other article-level reports <p>Helpful links — Author guidelines CS Editorial Board CS homepage</p>
 PeerJ Preprints Free	 Institutional Plans  Lifetime Memberships
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Trusted preprint venue for biology, life sci, medicine, & computer science✓ Establish precedent✓ Online to your audience within 24 hours M-F✓ Indexed in Google Scholar✓ Article-level visitor reports <p>Helpful links — Preprint instructions Latest preprints</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CREATE FREE ACCOUNT</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Free to submit - pay if accepted after peer review. Preprints always free.</small></p> <p><small>*Open Access license choice of CC BY, CC0, or Public Domain equivalent. We'll ensure your license meets any institutional or grant requirements.</small></p>

Pricing for **Lifetime Memberships** is (from October 1, 2016):

Basic: \$399

Enhanced: \$449

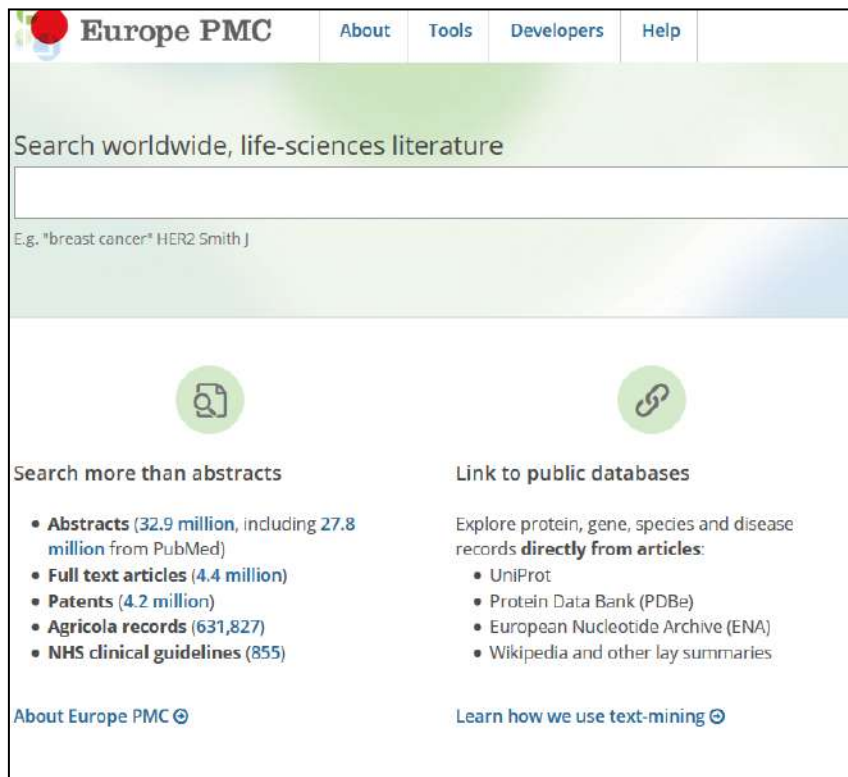
Premium: \$499

Memberships allow for one, two, or five peer-reviewed publications per 12-month period respectively, counting from your last publication to your next first-decision.

ACCESO ABIERTO Y REPOSITARIOS

Repositorios temáticos

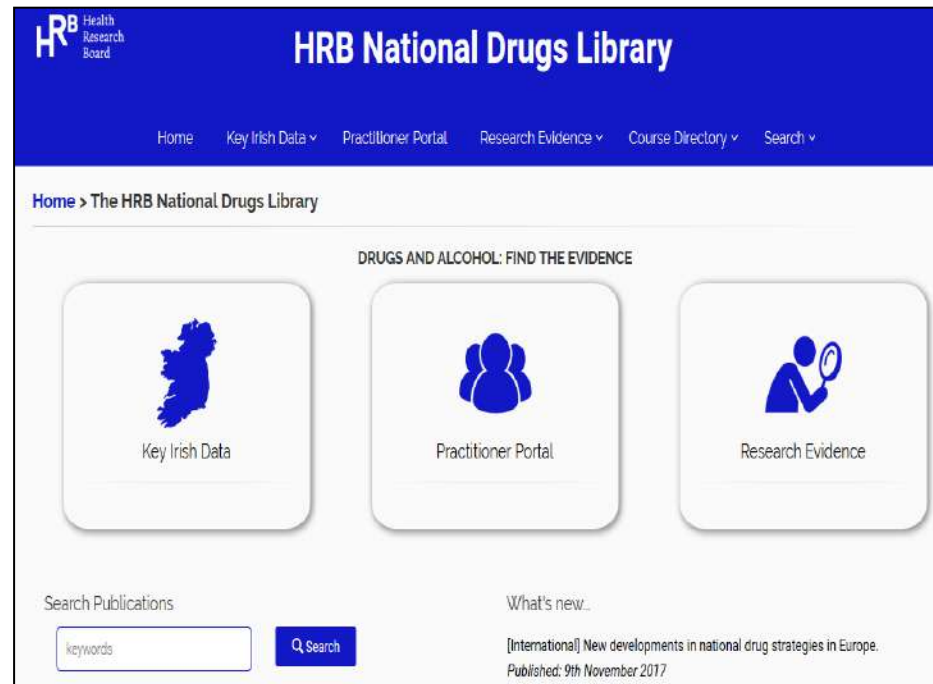
1. PARTE DE PMC INTERNATIONAL,
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/about/pmci/>



The screenshot shows the Europe PMC website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'About', 'Tools', 'Developers', and 'Help'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Search worldwide, life-sciences literature'. An example search query is provided: 'E.g. "breast cancer" HER2 Smith J'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column is titled 'Search more than abstracts' and lists several categories: Abstracts (32.9 million, including 27.8 million from PubMed), Full text articles (4.4 million), Patents (4.2 million), Agricola records (631,827), and NHS clinical guidelines (855). The right column is titled 'Link to public databases' and lists: UniProt, Protein Data Bank (PDB), European Nucleotide Archive (ENA), and Wikipedia and other lay summaries. At the bottom left, there is a link 'About Europe PMC' and at the bottom right, 'Learn how we use text-mining'.

<http://europepmc.org/>

2. ESPECIALIZADOS EN UN TEMA ESPECÍFICO



The screenshot shows the HRB National Drugs Library website. The header is blue with the HRB Health Research Board logo and the title 'HRB National Drugs Library'. Below the header is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Key Irish Data', 'Practitioner Portal', 'Research Evidence', 'Course Directory', and 'Search'. The main content area is titled 'Home > The HRB National Drugs Library' and features a section 'DRUGS AND ALCOHOL: FIND THE EVIDENCE'. This section contains three large, rounded rectangular buttons: 'Key Irish Data' (with a map of Ireland icon), 'Practitioner Portal' (with a group of people icon), and 'Research Evidence' (with a magnifying glass icon). Below these buttons is a search bar labeled 'Search Publications' with a 'Search' button. To the right of the search bar is a 'What's new...' section with the text: '[International] New developments in national drug strategies in Europe. Published: 9th November 2017'.

<http://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/>

Repositorios institucionales

The screenshot shows the Digital.CSIC website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Producción CSIC', 'Pasarela', 'Estadísticas', and 'Contacto'. A search bar is located in the center, and a 'Servicio' icon is on the right. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'DIGITAL.CSIC'. The main content area features a header for 'Biología y Biomedicina : [19486]' with a thumbs-up icon. Below this, there is a descriptive paragraph about the area's focus on biological and biomedical research. A search bar is positioned below the description. At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled 'Subcomunidades en esta comunidad' which lists four sub-communities: 'Centro Andaluz de Biología del Desarrollo (CABD) [633]', 'Centro Andaluz de Biología Molecular y Medicina Regenerativa (CABIMER) [532]', 'Centro de Biología Molecular Severo Ochoa (CBM) [2358]', and 'Centro de Investigación Cardiovascular (CIC)'.

<https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/1>

Buscador de repositorios:

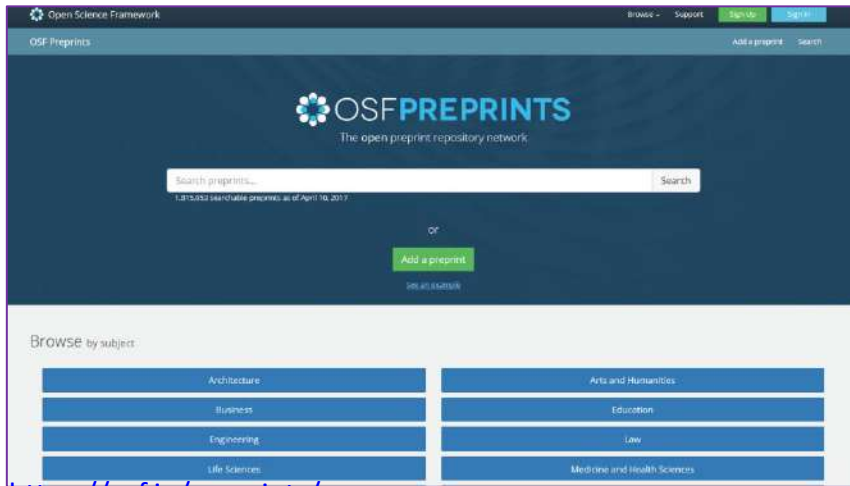
The screenshot shows the Riberdis website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Riberdis logo and the text 'Repositorio IBERoamericano sobre DIScapacidad'. A search bar is located in the center, and a 'Búsqueda avanzada' icon is on the right. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'Bienvenido a Riberdis'. The main content area features a welcome message and a description of the repository's mission. Below this, there is a section titled 'Comunidades de Riberdis' which lists 11 communities. The communities are: 01. Población con discapacidad: demografía y epidemiología [130], 02. Análisis de políticas públicas y normativa sobre discapacidad [71], 03. Salud: clínica, prevención, atención sanitaria y (re)habilitación [493], 04. Educación y formación [367], 05. Trabajo, empleo y ámbito productivo [137], 06. Ámbito socioeconómico: protección, gasto y desigualdad [34], 07. Vida independiente y autonomía personal [123], 08. Cuidados y atención a la dependencia [114], 09. Accesibilidad universal [209], 10. Ciudadanía: defensa de los derechos y discriminación [143], and 11. Participación social, cultural y política [130].

<http://riberdis.cedd.net/>

Buscador de recursos en repositorios:

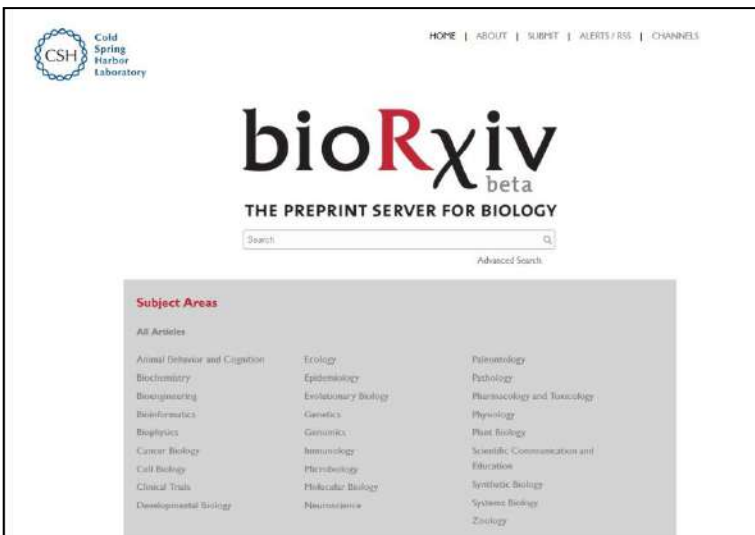
<https://www.base-search.net/>

Repositorios de preprints



<https://osf.io/preprints/>

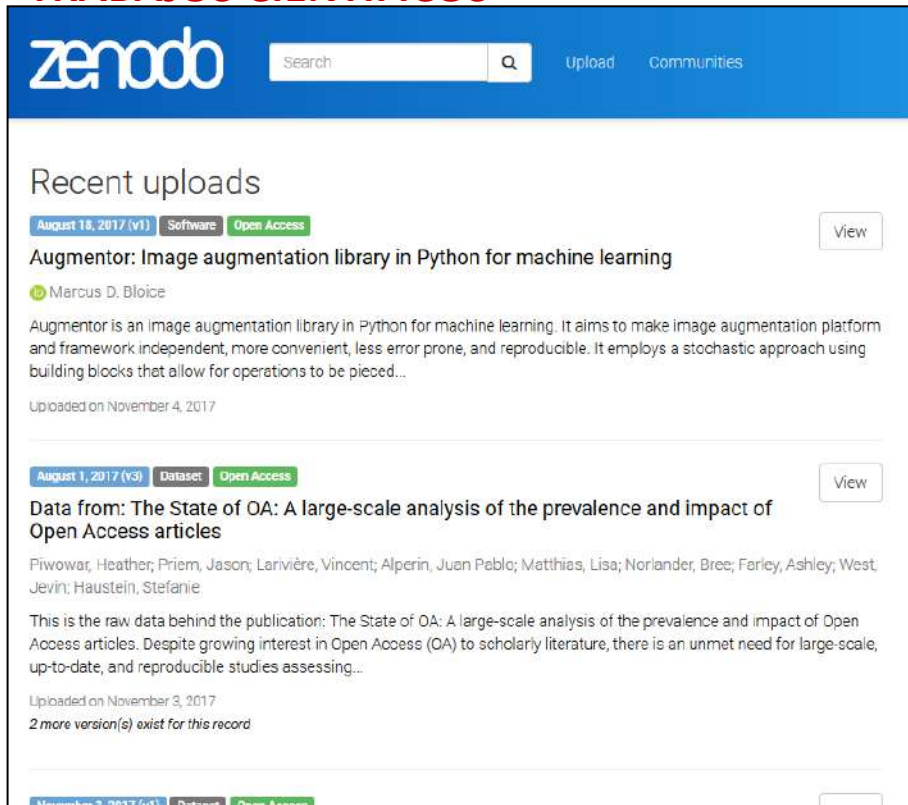
<http://biorxiv.org/>



- Siguen el modelo del repositorio arXiv para preprints de Físicas, Matemáticas e Ingeniería Informática
- Revalorización de los preprints (artículos sin revisión por comités de pares) en el movimiento de acceso abierto
- Multiplicación de repositorios de preprints en los 2 últimos años, especialmente en áreas de Biomedicina/Salud y Humanidades
- Creciente asociación entre estos repositorios y nuevas iniciativas de revisiones abiertas

Repositorios de datos

1. PARA CUALQUIER AUTOR DE TRABAJOS CIENTÍFICOS



The screenshot shows the Zenodo website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Upload' and 'Communities'. Below the header, the 'Recent uploads' section is displayed. The first entry is a software package titled 'Augmentor: Image augmentation library in Python for machine learning' by Marcus D. Bloice, uploaded on November 4, 2017. The second entry is a dataset titled 'Data from: The State of OA: A large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles' by Piwowar, Heather; Priem, Jason; Larivière, Vincent; Alperin, Juan Pablo; Matthias, Lisa; Norlander, Bree; Farley, Ashley; West, Jevitt; Haustein, Stefanie, uploaded on November 3, 2017. Each entry includes a 'View' button and tags for date, type, and access status.

<https://zenodo.org/>

Buscadores de repositorios de datos:

<https://www.re3data.org/>

<https://fairsharing.org/>

2. PARA INVESTIGADORES DE UNA INSTITUCIÓN



The screenshot shows the National Addiction & HIV Data Archive Program (NAHDAP) website. The header includes the NAHDAP logo and navigation links for 'ABOUT US', 'FIND DATA', 'FIND VARIABLES', 'DEPOSIT DATA', 'PUBLICATIONS', 'TRAINING', 'CONTACT US', and 'HELP'. A central graphic displays various data series names like MTF, NSDUH, and PATH Study. To the right, there is an 'About NAHDAP' section explaining the program's mission and a 'Read More' button. Below the main content, there are three columns: 'Quick Links for Data Producers', 'Quick Links for Data Users', and 'Announcements'.

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NAHDAP/index.jsp>

http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/files/NAHDAP/NAHDAP-RestrictedDataProcedures_Revised_Oct2015.pdf

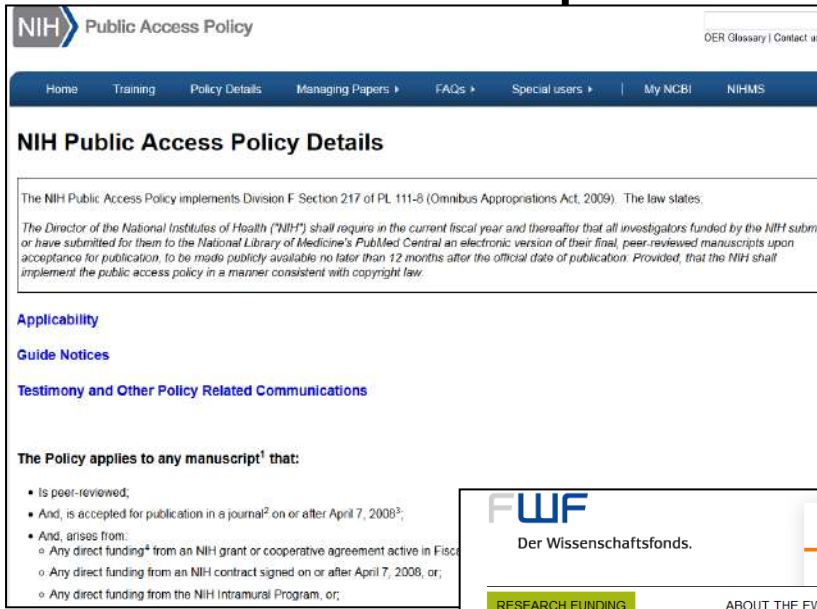
Buscadores de datos de investigación:

<https://www.dataone.org/>

<https://www.datacite.org/>

MANDATOS DE ACCESO ABIERTO

Mandatos en Biomedicina: el papel de PMC y el respaldo a la ruta dorada



NIH Public Access Policy

Home Training Policy Details Managing Papers FAQs Special users My NCBI NIHMS

NIH Public Access Policy Details

The NIH Public Access Policy implements Division F Section 217 of PL 111-8 (Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009). The law states:

The Director of the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") shall require in the current fiscal year and thereafter that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication. To be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication. Provided, that the NIH shall implement the public access policy in a manner consistent with copyright law.

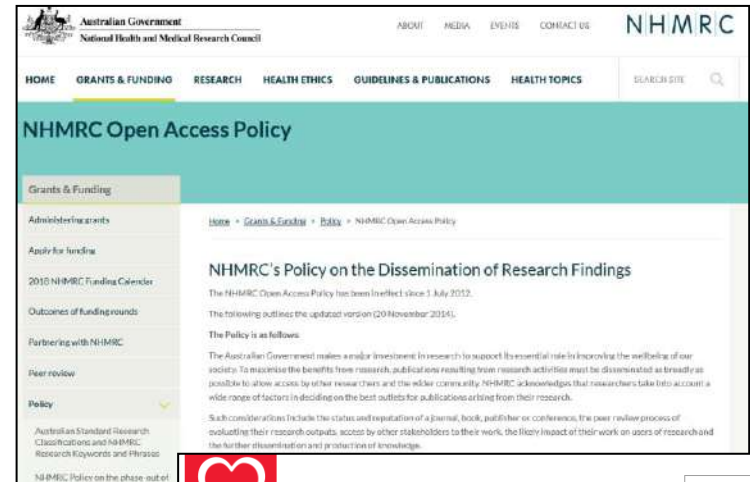
Applicability

Guide Notices

Testimony and Other Policy Related Communications

The Policy applies to any manuscript¹ that:

- Is peer-reviewed;
- And, is accepted for publication in a journal² on or after April 7, 2008³;
- And, arises from:
 - Any direct funding⁴ from an NIH grant or cooperative agreement active in Fiscal Year 2008 or later;
 - Any direct funding from an NIH contract signed on or after April 7, 2008, or;
 - Any direct funding from the NIH Intramural Program, or;



Australian Government
National Health and Medical Research Council

ABOUT MEDIA EVENTS CONTACT US **NHMRC**

HOME GRANTS & FUNDING RESEARCH HEALTH ETHICS GUIDELINES & PUBLICATIONS HEALTH TOPICS SEARCH SITE

NHMRC Open Access Policy

Grants & Funding

Administered by: [Home](#) > [Grants & Funding](#) > [Policy](#) > NHMRC Open Access Policy

NHMRC's Policy on the Dissemination of Research Findings

The NHMRC Open Access Policy has been in effect since 1 July 2012.

The following outlines the updated version (20 November 2014).

The Policy is as follows:

The Australian Government makes a major investment in research to support its essential role in improving the wellbeing of our society. To maximise the benefits from research, publications resulting from research activities must be disseminated as broadly as possible to allow access by other researchers and the wider community. NHMRC acknowledges that researchers take into account a wide range of factors in deciding on the best outlets for publications arising from their research.

Such considerations include the status and reputation of a journal, book, publisher or conference, the peer review process of evaluating their research outputs, access by other stakeholders to their work, the likely impact of their work on users of research and the further dissemination and protection of knowledge.



FWF
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

scilog

Enter search

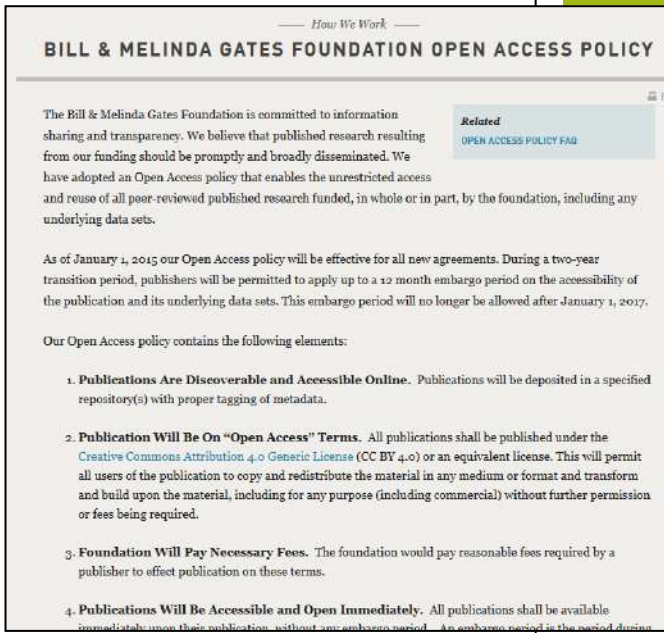
RESEARCH FUNDING ABOUT THE FWF RESEARCH IN PRACTICE NEWS



British Heart Foundation

Contact us Log in or register

HEART HEALTH GET INVOLVED SHOP RESEARCH COMMUNITY ABOUT US



BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION OPEN ACCESS POLICY

How We Work

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is committed to information sharing and transparency. We believe that published research resulting from our funding should be promptly and broadly disseminated. We have adopted an Open Access policy that enables the unrestricted access and reuse of all peer-reviewed published research funded, in whole or in part, by the foundation, including any underlying data sets.

As of January 1, 2015 our Open Access policy will be effective for all new agreements. During a two-year transition period, publishers will be permitted to apply up to a 12 month embargo period on the accessibility of the publication and its underlying data sets. This embargo period will no longer be allowed after January 1, 2017.

Our Open Access policy contains the following elements:

1. **Publications Are Discoverable and Accessible Online.** Publications will be deposited in a specified repository(s) with proper tagging of metadata.
2. **Publication Will Be On "Open Access" Terms.** All publications shall be published under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Generic License \(CC BY 4.0\)](#) or an equivalent license. This will permit all users of the publication to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format and transform and build upon the material, including for any purpose (including commercial) without further permission or fees being required.
3. **Foundation Will Pay Necessary Fees.** The foundation would pay reasonable fees required by a publisher to effect publication on these terms.
4. **Publications Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.** All publications shall be available immediately upon their publication, without any embargo period. An embargo period is the period during



Open Access Policy for FWF-funded projects

As a signatory of the [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#), the FWF is committed to advancing sustained Open Access to scholarly publications and research data. To this end, the FWF **requires and supports** all project leaders and project staff members to make their peer-reviewed research results freely available through the Internet.

1. Mandatory Open Access Options for Research Publications

1) Gold Open Access:

Open Access to publications is ensured through direct publication in an Open Access venue. The publisher should apply the highest level of the principles of [HowOpenStk](#). In any case, however, the publication has to be made available using the [Creative Commons Attribution CC-BY](#) licence (or an equivalent open licence). Journals have to be listed in the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#)¹.

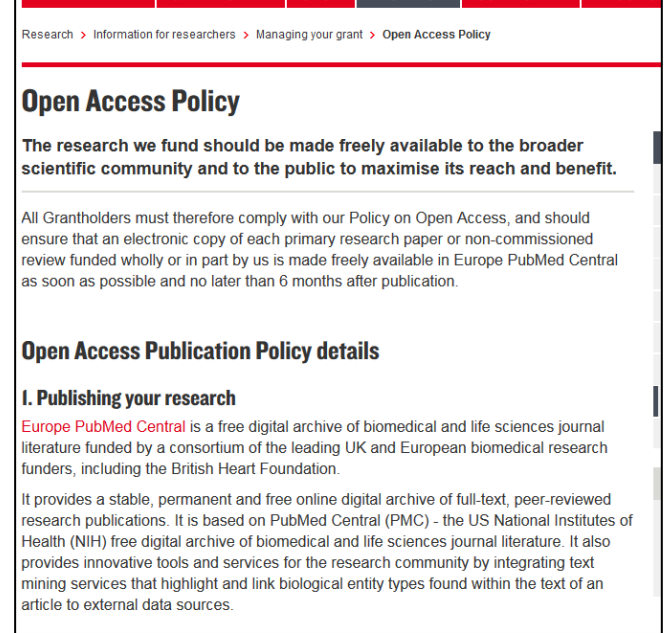
Costs: Gold Open Access publishing may involve an article processing charge (APC) to the publisher; see Section III, Publication Costs.

2) Hybrid Open Access:

If offered by publishers and if explicitly chosen by FWF-funded authors, the costs of Open Access to single contributions in a subscription venue ([Hybrid Open Access](#)) can also be covered. The same rules as for Gold Open Access have to be applied, but the journals or proceedings have to be listed in [Web of Science](#) or [Scopus](#).

Agreement with publishers:

In some cases, special agreements between the FWF and publishers on cost



Research > Information for researchers > Managing your grant > Open Access Policy

Open Access Policy

The research we fund should be made freely available to the broader scientific community and to the public to maximise its reach and benefit.

All Grantholders must therefore comply with our Policy on Open Access, and should ensure that an electronic copy of each primary research paper or non-commissioned review funded wholly or in part by us is made freely available in Europe PubMed Central as soon as possible and no later than 6 months after publication.

Open Access Publication Policy details

1. Publishing your research

Europe PubMed Central is a free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature funded by a consortium of the leading UK and European biomedical research funders, including the British Heart Foundation.

It provides a stable, permanent and free online digital archive of full-text, peer-reviewed research publications. It is based on PubMed Central (PMC) - the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature. It also provides innovative tools and services for the research community by integrating text mining services that highlight and link biological entity types found within the text of an article to external data sources.

El acceso abierto en el marco de financiación H2020 de la Comisión Europea



deposit the final peer-reviewed manuscript in a repository of your choice.

Researchers must ensure open access to the publication within at most 6 months (12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities).



publish in open access journals or in hybrid journals.

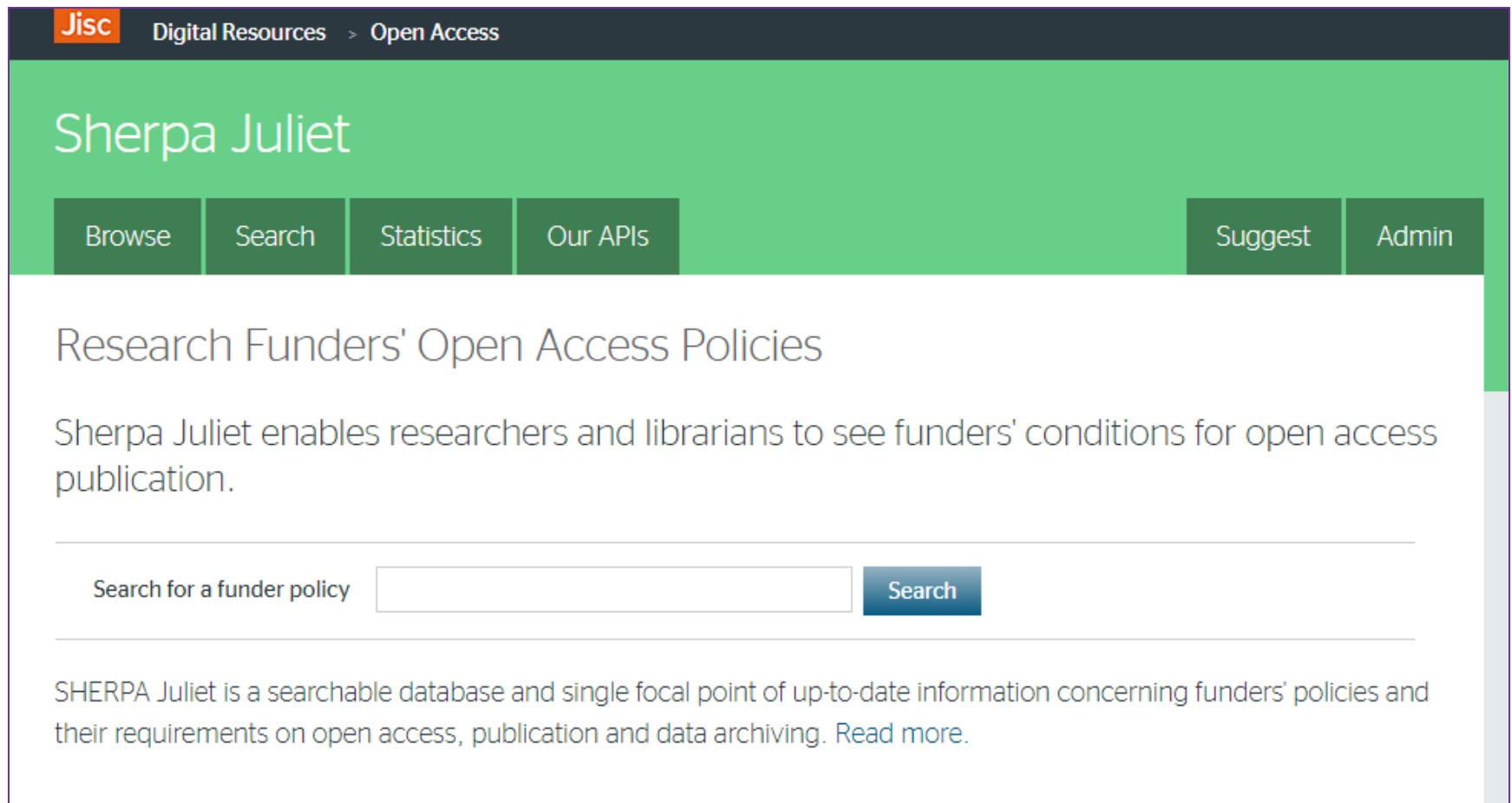
Article processing charges are eligible for reimbursement during the duration of your project. Hybrid journals sell subscriptions (i.e. closed access) AND offer the option of making some individual articles open access.



BOTH OPTIONS ARE POSSIBLE

If the gold route is chosen the article must also be deposited in a repository to comply with Article 29.2.

¿Cómo conocer las políticas de acceso abierto de agencias financiadoras?



The screenshot shows the Sherpa Juliet website. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the Jisc logo and the text "Digital Resources > Open Access". Below this is a green banner with the text "Sherpa Juliet". Underneath the banner is a navigation bar with buttons for "Browse", "Search", "Statistics", "Our APIs", "Suggest", and "Admin". The main content area has a white background and features the title "Research Funders' Open Access Policies". Below the title is a paragraph: "Sherpa Juliet enables researchers and librarians to see funders' conditions for open access publication." There is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search for a funder policy" and a "Search" button. At the bottom, there is a paragraph: "SHERPA Juliet is a searchable database and single focal point of up-to-date information concerning funders' policies and their requirements on open access, publication and data archiving. Read more."

<http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/>

Acuerdos entre agencias financiadoras y editores de revistas

WILEY HOME MY DASHBOARD AUTHORS ▾ REVIEWERS ▾ EDITORS ▾ HELP ▾

Author Resources > Journal Authors > Licensing & Open Access > Open Access > Funder Agreements

Find Journal
Prepare
Submission & Peer Review
Licensing & Open Access
Publication
Promote

Understand your funder's agreement with Wiley

Wiley has unique agreements with some funders so you can comply with open access policies when submitting and publishing in Wiley journals. For details about these agreements and arrangements please select your funder.

Author Compliance Tool
Use our ACT to compare funder, institution, and journal policies.

- Association of Dutch Universities (VSNU)
- Australian Research Council (ARC) and National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)
- Austrian Science Fund (FWF)
- Charity Open Access Fund (COAF)
- Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI)
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Research Councils UK (RCUK)
- Smithsonian Institution

<https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/licensing-open-access/open-access/funder-agreements.html>



ELSEVIER

Arthritis Research UK	Howard Hughes Medical Institute (US)
Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK)	Hungarian Academy of Science
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (UK)	Joint Research Centre
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Medical Research Council (UK)
Bloodwise	Motor Neurone Disease Association
British Heart Foundation (UK)	Natural Environment Research Council (UK)
<u>Breast Cancer Now</u>	National Institutes of Health (US)
Cancer Research UK	National Research Council Canada (NRC)
CAPES (Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior)	Parkinson's UK
Chief Scientist Office	Research Councils (UK)
Department of Defense (US)	Robert Koch Institute
Department of Energy (US)	Science and Technology Facilities Council (UK)
Department of Health (UK)	Smithsonian Institution
Dunhill Medical Trust	Telethon (Italy)
	UK Department for International Development

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/open-science/open-access/agreements>

Nuevos modelos de publicación en acceso abierto ligados a mandatos de agencias financiadoras

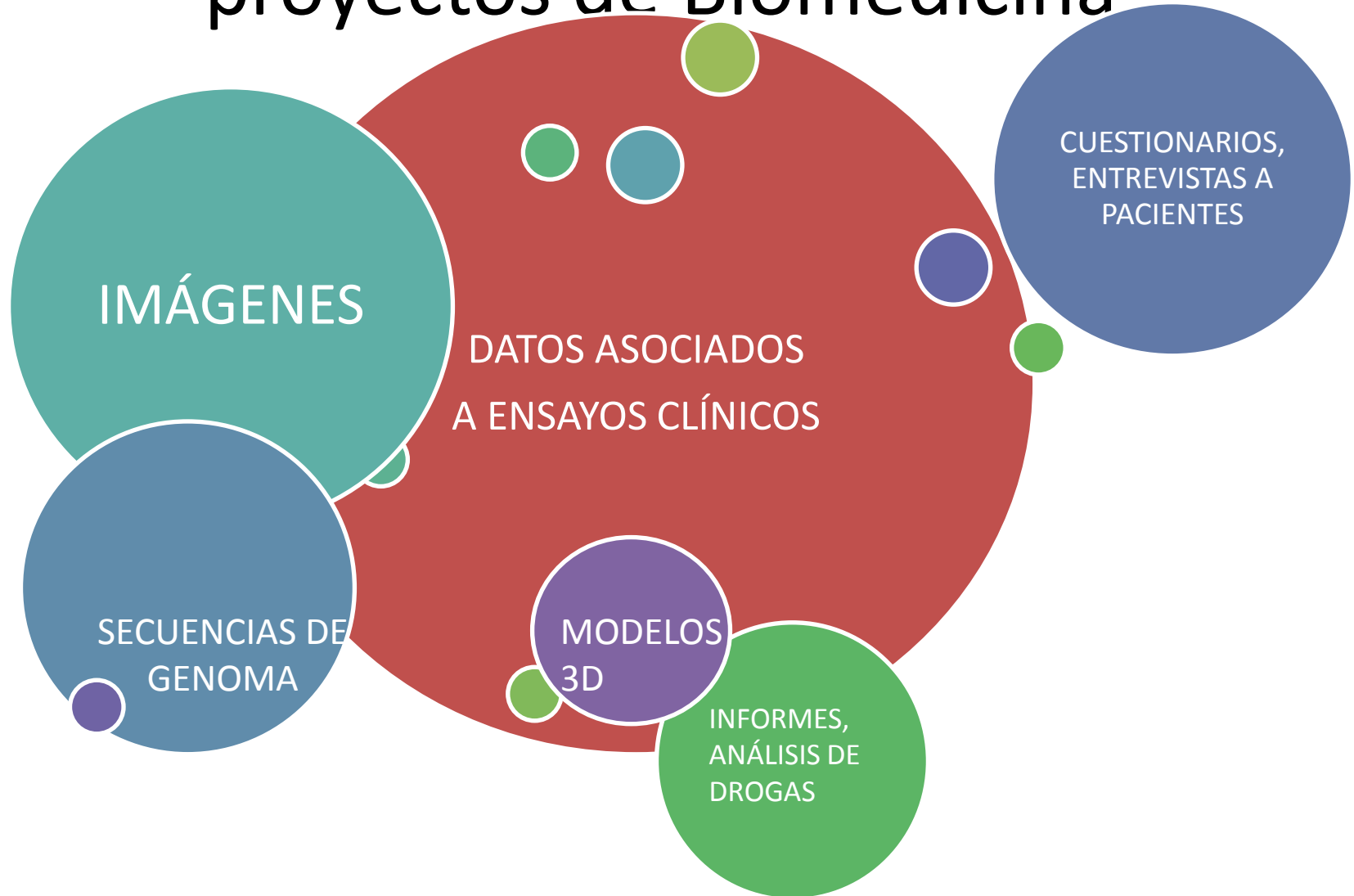


- Impulsados por agencias financiadoras con mandatos de acceso abierto
- El control del ritmo de publicación en manos de quien financia la investigación, no en los editores
- Mejor retorno de inversión para las agencias, tras gastos exorbitantes de APCs para costear la publicación en acceso abierto en revistas. [Modelo de APCs](#)
- Además de acceso abierto, funcionalidades a favor de la Open Science >>> publicación inmediata, revisiones transparentes posteriores, open data y reproducibilidad



ACCESO ABIERTO A LOS DATOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

¿Qué tipos de datos se generan en proyectos de Biomedicina?



RETOS

CONSIDERACIONES

TÉCNICOS

LEGALES Y ÉTICOS

Sobre formatos y
dimensiones de los datos

Metadatos para el acceso, la
reproducibilidad y la
preservación
Licencias de uso

Protocolos y estándares para
tratar datos confidenciales,
privados y obtener
consentimiento de pacientes



DATOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

Desarrollo de una plantilla de descripción de datos

- *¿Quiénes han producido los datos?*
- *¿Es el título lo suficientemente específico? ¿Es el mismo que el título del artículo al que va asociado?*
- *¿Por qué han sido creados los datos?*
- *¿Qué limitaciones (por ejemplo, datos confidenciales han sido eliminados) tienen los datos?*
- *¿Cómo deben interpretarse los datos?*
- *¿Hay lagunas en los datos o dan una visión completa del tema estudiado?*
- *¿Qué procesos han generado los datos?*
- *¿Qué miden los datos en las columnas de los ficheros?*
- *¿Qué software es necesario para poder leer los datos?*
- *¿Cómo deben citarse los datos?*
- *¿Pueden reutilizarse los datos? ¿Qué licencia de uso tienen asignada?*
- *¿Existen más versiones de los datos? ¿Dónde?*
- *¿Se han definido los términos técnicos y acrónimos a los que hacen referencia los datos?*
- *¿Se han cualificado los parámetros geográficos y cronológicos de los datos?*
- *¿Las palabras clave son suficientemente descriptivas y específicas a los datos? ¿Se basan en algún tesoro?*
- *¿Cómo se llama el proyecto de investigación en que se encuadran los datos?*
- *¿Quién ha financiado la producción y gestión de los datos?*

▪ **Los ejemplos de datos del esquema de metadatos de DataCite son muy útiles**

▪ **[Mapeo Dublin Core-DataCite](#)**

Datasets: plantilla normalizada para la descripción de registros en Digital.CSIC
Oficina Técnica de Digital.CSIC
13/07/2017

La descripción recomendada para datos puros de investigación incluye los siguientes aspectos:

- Contexto, descripción del proyecto y propósito de la investigación, metodología utilizada
- Naturaleza de los datos, historia de los datos, contenido y estructura, terminología, software, fecha de creación y fechas de modificación, versiones, responsables y participantes
- Formatos de ficheros, estructura y nomenclatura de los ficheros
- Aspectos legales, políticas de acceso y seguridad

Además, la política de datos puros de Digital.CSIC recomienda a los autores de datos la generación de un fichero txt read.me con más información.

Se recomienda ver [Buenas prácticas y política de datos puros de investigación de Digital.CSIC](#) antes de describir y depositar un conjunto de datos en el repositorio

DESCRIPTOR	METADATO DUBLIN CORE	CUALIFICADOR	CARÁCTER
AUTOR	dc.contributor	Author	Obligatorio

Nombres de los autores de los datos.

Deben citarse en campos independientes todos los autores en el orden en que aparecen. Si fuesen más de 10 pondríamos el primero (sea o no del CSIC), los autores CSIC y el último (sea o no del CSIC). Posteriormente, en el campo Descripción, se indicaría el nombre del primer autor seguido de et. al. Se recomienda hacer una búsqueda previa para comprobar si un autor ya ha sido introducido en el índice de autores para citarlo de la misma manera y evitar duplicidades
<https://digital.csic.es/browse?type=author>

TÍTULOS

TÍTULO	dc.title		Obligatorio
Nombre del proyecto del conjunto de datos o de investigación que lo produjo			
Se escribe en minúsculas, aunque los sustantivos pueden aparecer con la inicial en mayúsculas si figura así en el original. Evitar el punto y final. Si existiese otro trabajo en Digital.CSIC con el mismo título, podemos añadir información adicional (por ejemplo, "dataset") entre [] para distinguirlos. Si se trata de una de las versiones disponibles del conjunto de datos, se debe indicar entre paréntesis (por ejemplo, v.2.2).			
OTROS TÍTULOS	dc.title	Alternative	Opcional

Planes de gestión de datos

- **Requeridos por un creciente número de agencias financiadoras**
- Obliga a los investigadores a planificar todas las fases de los datos que generarán en el proyecto
- Servicios bibliotecarios asociados en gran demanda
- **Aspectos a tratar: estructuración de los datos, descripción y uso de estándares (DataCite), curación de datos y control de calidad, identificación persistente (DOI, handle), gestión de datos personales, selección de licencias de uso, almacenamiento, formatos y preservación, selección de repositorio para difusión de metadatos y datos etc.**

The screenshot shows the MRC (Medical Research Council) website. The header includes the MRC logo and the tagline 'Leading science for better health'. A navigation menu is visible with options like HOME, FUNDING, OUR RESEARCH, OUR SUCCESSES, INNOVATION, SKILLS & CAREERS, NEWS, PUBLICATIONS, and ABOUT US. The main content area is titled 'OUR RESEARCH' and features a 'Data sharing' section. This section includes a paragraph about the MRC's investment in research and data, and two sub-sections: 'Policy' and 'Guidance for researchers'. The 'Policy' section lists documents like 'MRC Data Sharing Policy (PDF, 108KB)' and 'MRC Policy on Open Research Data from Clinical Trials and Public Health Intervention Studies'. The 'Guidance for researchers' section lists documents like 'Good practice principles for sharing individual participant data from publicly funded clinical trials' and 'Data Management plans - Guidance for applicants'.

The screenshot shows the ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research) website, specifically the 'Data Management & Curation' section. The page features a navigation menu with options like QUALITY, PRESERVATION, ACCESS, CONFIDENTIALITY, CITATION, and TOOLS & SERVICES. The main content area is titled 'Elements of a Data Management Plan' and contains a table with the following structure:

Element	Description	Recommended?	NSF Mapping
Data description	A description of the information to be gathered; the nature and scale of the data that will be generated or collected.	Yes	Expected Data
Existing data	A survey of existing data relevant to the project and a discussion of whether and how these data will be integrated.	Yes	Expected Data
Format	Formats in which the data will be generated, maintained, and made available, including a justification for the procedural and archival appropriateness of those formats.	Yes	Data Format and Dissemination
Metadata	A description of the metadata to be provided along with the generated data, and a discussion of the metadata standards used.	Yes	Data Format and Dissemination
Storage and backup	Storage methods and backup procedures for the data, including the physical and cyber resources and facilities that will be used for the effective preservation and storage of the research data.	Yes	Data Storage and Preservation of Access
Security	A description of technical and procedural protections for information, including confidential information, and how permissions, restrictions, and embargoes will be enforced.	Yes	Data Format and Dissemination
Responsibility	Names of the individuals responsible for data management in the research project.	Yes	Roles and Responsibility
Intellectual property rights	Entities or persons who will hold the intellectual property rights to the data, and how IP will be protected if necessary. Any copyright constraints (e.g., copyrighted data collection instruments) should be noted.	Yes	Data Format and Dissemination
Access and sharing	A description of how data will be shared, including access procedures, embargo periods, technical mechanisms for dissemination and whether access will be open or granted only to specific user groups. A timeframe for data sharing and publishing should also be provided.	Yes	Data Storage and Preservation of Access
Audience	The potential secondary users of the data.	Yes	Data Format and Dissemination
Selection and retention periods	A description of how data will be selected for archiving; how long the data will be held, and plans for eventual transition or termination of the data collection in the future.	Yes	Period of Data Retention

Revistas de datos biomédicos

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Journal of **open** health data

Next Steps (formerly known as the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England)

Lisa Calderwood, Carole Sanchez

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About this Journal

Open Health Data features peer-reviewed data papers describing health datasets with high reuse potential. We are working with a number of specialist and institutional data repositories to ensure that the associated data are professionally archived, preserved, and openly available. Equally importantly, the data and the papers are citable, and reuse will be tracked.

<https://openhealthdata.metajnl.com/>

Scientific DATA

Publish with Scientific Data

Scientific Data is a peer-reviewed, open-access Journal for descriptions of scientifically valuable datasets

Better Science through Better Data 2017 (#scidata17)

Watch all of the talks from #scidata17 over on our Facebook page.

Monitoring microbial responses to ocean deoxygenation in a model oxygen minimum zone

Steven J. Mattam, Mónica Torres-Baltrán & Aiyue K. Hawley

Author's Corner: Revisiting the personalities of wild chimpanzees

Guest post by Alexander Weiss of the University of Edinburgh

Search Scientific Data

<https://www.nature.com/sdata/>

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- Molecular, Cellular & Structural Biology
- Neuroscience, Neurology & Psychiatry

<https://f1000research.com/subjects>

Políticas de las revistas de artículos para datos abiertos

Data-type	Recommended Repositories	Metadata Standard
Genetic and genomic sequence (DNA/RNA) [^]	GenBank DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ) European Nucleotide Archive (ENA)	MiXS
Metagenomic sequence	EBI Metagenomics	MiXS
DNA and RNA trace or short-read sequencing data	NCBI Trace Archive NCBI Sequence Read Archive	MiXS
Genetic polymorphism data, including SNP and CNV data	dbSNP dbVar European Variation Archive DGVa	MiXS
Gene expression data; chromatin immunoprecipitation data (deep-sequencing or microarray)	ArrayExpress Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO)	MIAME / MINSEQE
Data linking genotype to phenotype	dbGaP	
Protein sequence data	PRIDE PeptideAtlas ProteomeXchange	MIAPE
Small molecule, protein, protein complex data structural data	Crystallography Open Database Cambridge Structural Database wwPDB (Protein DataBank) Electron Microscopy Databank	CIF
Taxonomy data	Zoobank	

- **Frontiers supports the [Transparency and Openness Promotion \(TOP\) guidelines](#)**, which state that materials, data, and code described in published works should be made available, without undue reservation, to any qualified researcher
- **Frontiers requires that all research materials be clearly indicated in Materials and Methods sections** with sufficient detail to the reader to enable the reproduction of an experiment
- **All authors must make their data available to the editor and reviewers during peer review** to enable complete and objective evaluation of the work described. To comply with best practice in their field of research, **authors must also make certain types of data available to readers at time of publication in stable, community-supported repositories**
- <https://www.frontiersin.org/about/author-guidelines>

Buscador de políticas de revistas para datos abiertos

The screenshot shows the FAIRsharing.org website. At the top left is the logo "FAIRsharing.org" with the tagline "standards, databases, policies". To the right are navigation buttons for "Standards", "Databases", "Policies", "Collections", "Add/Claim Content", "Stats", and "Login or Register". A prominent orange banner contains the text: "FAIRsharing is here! From our first incarnation, BioSharing.org, which focussed on the life sciences, we are growing into FAIRsharing.org, to serve users across all disciplines." Below this is a central text block: "A curated, informative and educational resource on data and metadata *standards*, across all disciplines, inter-related to *databases* and data *policies*." The main content area is divided into three columns: 1. "Find Recommendations": "Standards and/or databases recommended by journal or funder data policies." 2. "Discover Collections": "Standards and/or databases grouped by domain, species or organization." 3. "Learn Educational": "About standards, their use in databases and policies, and how we can help you."

- Buscador de estándares, repositorios de datos y políticas de acceso abierto en todas las disciplinas, con particular atención a las áreas de Biomedicina/Salud
- Directorio internacional
- Multitud de estándares y protocolos sobre datos de investigación
- <https://fairsharing.org/>

Principios de la Declaración de Helsinki

The screenshot shows the WMA website's page for the Declaration of Helsinki. The header includes the WMA logo and navigation links. The main content area features the title 'WMA DECLARATION OF HELSINKI – ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMAN SUBJECTS' and a list of assemblies that have adopted or amended the declaration. A 'Preamble' section is also visible, starting with 'The World Medical Association (WMA) has developed the Declaration of Helsinki as a statement of ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects...'. On the right side, there are sections for 'Policy Types' (Declaration), 'Tags' (Clinical Study, Ethics, etc.), and 'Similar Posts' (WMA Declaration of Chicago on Quality Assurance in Medical Education).

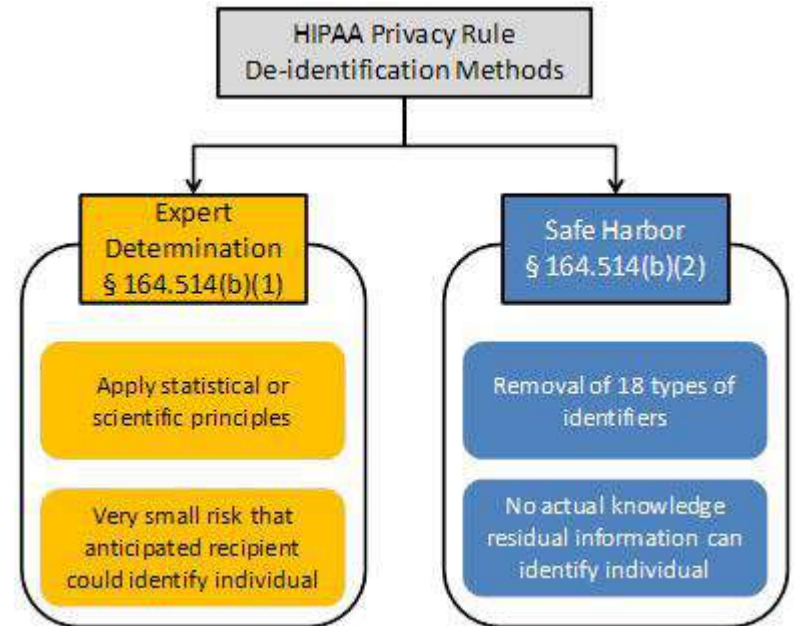
- The design and performance of each research study involving human subjects must be clearly described and justified in a **research protocol**.
- The protocol should contain a statement of the ethical considerations involved and should indicate how the principles in this Declaration have been addressed. **The protocol should include information regarding funding, sponsors, institutional affiliations, potential conflicts of interest, incentives for subjects and information regarding provisions for treating and/or compensating subjects** who are harmed as a consequence of participation in the research study.
- **In clinical trials**, the protocol must also describe appropriate arrangements for post-trial provisions.
- Every precaution must be taken to **protect the privacy of research subjects and the confidentiality** of their personal information.
- **Participation by individuals** capable of giving informed consent as subjects in medical research **must be voluntary**. Although it may be appropriate to consult family members or community leaders, no individual capable of giving informed consent may be enrolled in a research study unless he or she freely agrees.
- **Every research study involving human subjects must be registered in a publicly accessible database** before recruitment of the first subject.
- **Negative and inconclusive as well** as positive results must be published or otherwise made publicly available.

Tratamiento de datos personales: pasos

How is data kept safe?

It is essential that patient data is kept safe and secure, to protect your confidential information. There are four ways that your privacy is shielded:

- Remove identifying information**
The best way to protect someone's information is to anonymise it, by removing details that identify a person. Anyone wanting to use patient data will only be given the minimum amount necessary to answer a question.
- Strict legal contracts**
A legal contract must be signed before data can be transferred. This sets out strict rules about what an organisation can do with the data, and has clear restrictions on what is not allowed.
- Independent review process**
Any request to use patient data must be assessed by an independent review committee, who check that the reason for using the data is appropriate.
- Robust data security standards**
Data must be stored in securely, with controlled access and robust IT systems to keep data safe.



- 4 pasos para los datos personales de pacientes:
- Eliminación de información que los identifica
 - Contratos sobre la transferencia de datos antes de su recogida
 - Evaluación independiente sobre las peticiones para consultar los datos
 - Establecimiento de sistemas de información seguros

Dos métodos para anonimizar datos personales

<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/special-topics/de-identification/index.html#standard>

Consideraciones sobre el consentimiento de publicación de datos

- El consentimiento informado es un requisito ético y debe tenerse en cuenta en todo el ciclo de un proyecto de investigación, desde su planificación hasta la fase de publicación de resultados
- Los participantes deben estar informados de qué datos personales se almacenarán, serán preservados y usados a largo plazo y cómo se garantizará la confidencialidad cuando sea necesario
- [Tipos de formularios](#)
- <http://www.p3g.org/node/1042>

Version 3 (MAY 2016)



INFORMATION SHEET – VOLUNTEERS

PROJECT TITLE: project title here
Ethics Code: ethics code here

You are being invited to take part in a research study. Before you decide it is important for you to understand why the research is being done and what it will involve. Please take time to read the following information carefully and discuss it with others if you wish. Ask us if there is anything that is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not you wish to take part.

What is the purpose of this study?

Please type here the purpose of the study. Please type here the purpose of the study. Please type here the purpose of the study. Please type here the purpose of the study.

Why have I been chosen?

You have been chosen because you are a member of the CBSU Volunteer Panel, or because you answered an advert asking for volunteers to participate in research studies using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

Who is organizing this study?

The study is organized by a researcher working at the Medical Research Council Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit (MRC CBSU), Cambridge. Your Principle Researcher is:

Principle Researcher Name + (CBSU direct dial number)

What does the procedure involve?

Before your scan a member of staff will ask you some questions to ensure that you have no metal within you before you enter the strong magnetic field. You will then be asked to lie in the scanner and the scanning will start. The scanning can be noisy and so we shall give you ear plugs as well as headphones to reduce this noise. It may not be appropriate for you to be scanned if you are very claustrophobic. During some of the scans we will ask you to perform simple tasks. Replace this entire red section with details of the tasks specific to your project. For example: These tasks will involve remembering items, such as digits or objects, or simple task rules. You will also have to make simple decisions by pressing a button on a button box in your right hand, or by telling us what those decisions are.

You will have ample time before scanning to practice the tasks to ensure you are comfortable with them. The tasks we will be using have been used at the MRC CBSU and usually present volunteers with no significant problems. The scanning session will take about one and a half hours, although you will not actually be scanned for more than 45 minutes of this time.

What is the device involved?

We can learn a great deal about how the brain works by looking at the blood flow to different parts of the brain whilst the brain performs different tasks. We need to obtain this information in both health and disease. We measure brain function using images taken with a magnetic resonance imaging scanner. This scanner uses a strong magnetic field to create detailed images of brain structure and function. By taking a series of images whilst you perform a task we can build up a picture of the brain areas activated by this type of function. The scan does not involve any injections or X-rays.

What are the possible risks/side effects of taking part?

Estándares para ensayos clínicos

The screenshot shows the ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) website. The main navigation bar includes 'Recommendations', 'Conflicts of Interest', 'Journals', 'About ICMJE', and 'News & Editorials'. The 'Recommendations' section is active, and the 'Browse' sub-menu is open, highlighting 'Clinical Trial Registration'. The page title is 'Clinical Trial Registration'. The main content area contains the following text:

The ICMJE's clinical trial registration policy is detailed in a series of editorials (see [Updates and Editorials](#) and [FAQs](#)).

Briefly, the ICMJE requires, and recommends that all medical journal editors require, registration of clinical trials in a public trials registry at or before the time of first patient enrollment as a condition of consideration for publication. Editors requesting inclusion of their journal on the ICMJE website list of [publications](#) that follow ICMJE guidance should recognize that the listing implies enforcement by the journal of ICMJE's trial registration policy.

The ICMJE defines a clinical trial as any research project that prospectively assigns people or a group of people to an intervention, with or without concurrent comparison or control groups, to study the cause-and-effect relationship between a health-related intervention and a health outcome. Health-related interventions are those used to modify a biomedical or health-related outcome; examples include drugs, surgical procedures, devices, behavioural treatments, educational programs, dietary interventions, quality improvement interventions, and process-of-care changes. Health outcomes are any biomedical or health-related measures obtained in patients or participants, including pharmacokinetic measures and adverse events. The ICMJE does not define the timing of first patient enrollment, but best practice dictates registration by the time of first patient consent.

The ICMJE accepts registration in any registry that is a primary register of the WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) or in [ClinicalTrials.gov](#), which is a data provider to the WHO ICTRP. The ICMJE endorses these registries because they meet several criteria. They are accessible to the public at no charge, open to all prospective registrants, managed by a not-for-profit organization, have a mechanism to ensure the validity of the registration data, and are electronically searchable. An acceptable registry must include the minimum 20-item trial registration dataset (<http://psinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/trainTrainer/WHO-ICMJE-ClinTrialsgov-Cross-Ref.pdf> or www.who.int/ictcp/network/trds/en/index.html) at the time of registration and before enrollment of the first participant. The ICMJE considers inadequate trial registrations missing any of the 20 data fields or those that have fields that contain uninformative information. Although not a required item, the ICMJE encourages authors to include a statement that indicates that the results have not yet been published in a peer-reviewed journal, and to update the registration with the full journal citation when the results are published.

<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/clinical-trial-registration.html>

The screenshot shows the EU Clinical Trials Register website. The main navigation bar includes 'Home & Search', 'Joining a trial', 'Contacts', and 'About'. The 'About' section is active, and the page title is 'About the EU Clinical Trials Register'. The main content area contains the following text:

The EU Clinical Trials Register contains information on interventional clinical trials on medicines conducted in the European Union (EU), or the European Economic Area (EEA) which started after 1 May 2004.

Clinical trials conducted outside the EU/EEA are included if:

- they form part of a paediatric investigation plan (PIP), or;
- they are sponsored by a marketing authorisation holder, and involve the use of a medicine in the paediatric population as part of an EU marketing authorisation.

The Register also provides information about older paediatric trials covered by an EU marketing authorisation.

The Register enables you to search for information in the [EudraCT database](#). This is the database used by national medicines regulators for data related to clinical trial protocols. The data on the results of these trials are entered into the database by the sponsors themselves and are published in this Register once the sponsors have validated the data.

The EU clinical trials register has been a primary registry in the World Health Organization (WHO's) Registry Network since September 2011 and is a WHO Registry Network data provider. It is also available on the [WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform](#).

In this Register, you are able to:

- view the description of phase II to phase IV adult clinical trials where the investigator sites are in the EU/EEA;
- view the description of any paediatric clinical trial with investigator sites in the EU/EEA;
- view the description of any paediatric clinical trial that is sponsored by a marketing authorisation holder and involves the use of a medicinal product covered by an EU marketing authorisation in the paediatric population including trials conducted outside the EU / EEA;
- view the description of any trials which form part of an agreed paediatric investigation plan (PIP) including those where the investigator sites are outside the EU/EEA;
- view the summary results of the the clinical trials mentioned above;
- view the summary results (with a reduced set of data fields) of paediatric trials completed by 26 January 2007 covered by an EU marketing authorisation;
- download up to 50 results (per request) in a text file (.txt).

<https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/>

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MNC Collaborative Project (Pathophysiology of Schizophrenia Study), Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre

DARIS_1047_Melbourne_Neuropsychiatry_Centre_Department_of_Psychiatry
Professor Christakis Pantelis (Owned by)

Viewed: 107

Go to Data Provider

Please use the contact information below to request access to this data.

Copy Save to MyRDA

Access: Other hide details

The owner of this data collection may provide access to this data collection by negotiation. You could be required to indicate your intended use of the data, to meet any costs associated with providing you with the data, and to fulfill other terms and conditions as determined by the data owner / manager. Use of the data may also be subject to legal, ethical and commercial restrictions, requiring further permission from

Full description

Disruption in the integrity of brain networks has been postulated to lie at the foundation of the pathophysiology underlying schizophrenia. The current project brings together researchers from diverse backgrounds to explore the anatomical tractography, resting-state functional connectivity, and task-active effective connectivity of the human brain in states of both health and disease. Twenty individuals with chronic schizophrenia and an equivalent number of healthy controls were recruited for participation from local mental health clinics and the general community, respectively. Participants undertook an initial screening and assessment interview followed by two one-hour MRI scanning sessions. During the scan sessions, two cognitive tasks assessing cognitive control and working memory were performed in conjunction with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) acquisitions, in addition to a period of passive rest (ie, resting state). Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), a measure of white

Similar datasets you may be interested in:

- Australian Schizophrenia Research Bank (ASRB), Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre
- Risperidone In First Episode Schizophrenia - Baseline, Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre
- Risperidone In First Episode Schizophrenia - Follow-up, Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) Study, Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre
- Diffraction In First Episode Psychotic Study, Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre

https://researchdata.andsof.org.au/mnc-collaborative-project-neuropsychiatry-centre/185843/?refer_q=rows=15/sort=score%20desc/class=collection/p=1/q=schizophrenia/

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Data from: Use of novel psychoactive substances by inpatients on general adult psychiatric wards

Stanley JL, Mogford DV, Lawrence RJ, Lawrie SM

Date Published: January 4, 2016

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.gp545>

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Downloaded	58 times
Description	The original data set contained 388 cases. 5 were removed to preserve anonymity. These were numbers 12, 160, 232, 387 and 459. Interested parties can contact Jack Stanley at s1004557@sms.ed.ac.uk if they would be interested in seeing the full data set. Furthermore age has been included as a range, uncommon diagnoses grouped as 'other' and data for students and self employed individuals has all been grouped as 'employed' for the purposes of coding. The frequencies of each of the latter two variables remain included in the results section for interest.
Download	Jack Stanley - NPS Audit. Age, gender, Em...es.xls (124.9 Kb)
Details	View File Details

When using this data, please cite the original publication:

Stanley JL, Mogford DV, Lawrence RJ, Lawrie SM (2016) Use of novel psychoactive

<http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5061/dryad.gp545>

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- License Selector, desarrollado por un equipo de IT Law en IDS Mannheim (Alemania), para ayudar a elegir la licencia de uso correcta para datos o software
- Disponible en código abierto <https://github.com/ufal/public-license-selector>
- Usado por los repositorios CLARIN – Dspace <https://github.com/ufal/clarin-dspace>
- Diagrama <https://www.eudat.eu/sites/default/files/License-Selector-Decision-Flow-Diagram.png>

El auge de la ciencia abierta (1/2)

The screenshot displays the OSF Registries website interface. At the top, the 'Open Science Framework' logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Browse', 'Support', 'Sign Up', and 'Sign in' are on the right. The main header area features the 'OSF REGISTRIES' logo and the text 'powered by (cc)'. A search bar contains the query 'metabolism schizophrenia' and shows '154,185 searchable registrations as of June 14, 2017'. A 'Sort by: Relevance' dropdown is visible on the right. On the left side, there is a filter section titled 'Active Filters:' with a 'Clear filters' button. Below this, the 'Refine your search by' section includes a 'Providers' filter, which is circled in green. The 'Providers' filter lists three options: 'OSF Registries (10,452)', 'ClinicalTrials.gov (143,304)', and 'Research Registry (429)'. Below the providers filter is the 'OSF Registration Type' section, which includes a filter for 'AsPredicted Preregistration'. The main content area displays search results, with the top result being 'Berberine Effect on Cytokine, CRP, Metabolic Disturbance as an Adjunctive Therapy in Schizophrenia Patients', last edited on 2016-10-17. The second result is 'Oxygen Therapy in Schizophrenia', last edited on 2008-05-26. Both results are attributed to 'ClinicalTrials.gov'.

<https://osf.io/registries/>

El auge de la ciencia abierta (2/2)

The screenshot shows the EQUATOR network website. At the top left is the EQUATOR network logo. To its right is the tagline "Enhancing the QUALITY and Transparency Of health Research". Further right is a globe icon and the text "EQUATOR resources in Portuguese | Spanish". Below this is a navigation menu with links: Home, Library, Toolkits, Courses & events, News, Blog, Librarian Network, About us, and Contact. A green banner below the menu reads "Your one-stop-shop for writing and publishing high-impact health research" with subtext: "find reporting guidelines | improve your writing | join our courses | run your own training course | enhance your peer review | implement guidelines". The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column is titled "Library for health research reporting" and includes a description of the library and four icons with text: "Search for reporting guidelines", "Not sure which reporting guideline to use?", "Reporting guidelines under development", and "Visit the library for more resources". The middle column is titled "Reporting guidelines for main study types" and lists various study types with links to their respective guidelines and extensions. The right column features a blue box for "The EQUATOR Oncology Project" with the Cancer Research UK logo, an image of hands typing on a laptop, and the text "Resources supporting complete, accurate and transparent research" and "Visit the EQUATOR Oncology Project".

equator network Enhancing the **QUALITY and Transparency Of health Research** EQUATOR resources in [Portuguese](#) | [Spanish](#)

[Home](#) [Library](#) [Toolkits](#) [Courses & events](#) [News](#) [Blog](#) [Librarian Network](#) [About us](#) [Contact](#)

Your one-stop-shop for writing and publishing high-impact health research
find reporting guidelines | improve your writing | join our courses | run your own training course | enhance your peer review | implement guidelines

Library for health research reporting
The Library contains a comprehensive searchable database of reporting guidelines and also links to other resources relevant to research reporting.

- Search for reporting guidelines
- Not sure which reporting guideline to use?
- Reporting guidelines under development
- Visit the library for more resources

Reporting guidelines for main study types

Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions	Other
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions	Other
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions	Other
Case reports	CARE	Extensions	Other
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ	Other
Diagnostic / prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD	Other
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE		Other
Economic evaluations	CHEERS		Other
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE		Other
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P	Other
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT	Other

[See all 360 reporting guidelines](#)

The EQUATOR Oncology Project
CANCER RESEARCH UK
Resources supporting complete, accurate and transparent research
[Visit the EQUATOR Oncology Project](#)

<http://www.equator-network.org/>

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UCL Child Health Open Research

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A platform for rapid, author-led publication and open peer review of any research focusing on child health from UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health.

UCL GREAT ORMOND STREET INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH

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- Revisiones abiertas tras la publicación
- No habrá Factor de Impacto sino un conjunto de métricas alternativas
- Para la investigación (amplia tipología) de Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital

- <https://childhealthopenresearch.org.uk/>
- Muy parecido, para las investigaciones sobre Salud infantil del UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health (ICH).
- Los autores deciden qué depositar, pueden elegir a sus evaluadores y las APCs serán cubiertas por la Universidad
- Lanzamiento a fines de este año

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GRACIAS