Navigating Timesavers Through Wayne State Library 2019

NOTE: If using the electronic version of this form, titles and page numbers are hyperlinked to make your experience with a specific subject quicker. Printed versions refer to table of contents.

Table of Contents:

- Accessing the Shiffman Timesaver Homepage .................................................................2
- Utilizing the Faculty Resources and Services Page ..........................................................2
- Key Article Databases (Journal Articles) ............................................................................3
  - PubMed ..........................................................................................................................3
  - Embase ..........................................................................................................................4
  - Scopus ...........................................................................................................................6
  - Web of Science ..............................................................................................................7
  - Google Scholar ............................................................................................................10
- Choosing a Journal for Publishing Your Work .................................................................12
  - Consider Journal Impact Factors (Journal Citation Reports) ........................................13
  - Consult JANE ...............................................................................................................14
  - Use Scopus of Web of Science ....................................................................................15
  - Ulrich’s International Periodicals Directory .................................................................15
  - Ignore email solicitations (Think. Check. Submit) .......................................................17
  - Measuring Your Research Impact ..................................................................................19
Accessing the Shiffman Learning Resource Homepage

- From the Main Library Website
  - Go to library.wayne.edu
  - Under the information section at the bottom click Shiffman Medical Library
  - Under Shiffman Resources click Timesavers
  - Select Pharmacy and Health Sciences Timesaver (Guide)

  - OR
  - Enter the web address below
    - https://guides.lib.wayne.edu/faculty

Utilizing the Faculty Resources and Services Page

- https://guides.lib.wayne.edu/faculty
Key Article Databases

- **PubMed**
  - Enter item you would like to search in the search bar in red below

  ![PubMed Search Interface](image)

  - Edit what types of articles you would prefer or filter out a time frame for your investigation.
By selecting an article you would like to read you can gain access to the full text, and review similar articles that may be suited for your interested topic.

- **Embase®**
  - Website: [https://www-embase-com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu/#search](https://www-embase-com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu/#search)
    - This link requires you to be logged into your Wayne State Account to access journals
  - Enter key journals, authors, or subjects to access journals. You may also limit your search by publication years or by the type of evidence based medicine conducted in the paper.
Access full texts, abstracts, and other information about the publication using features located under the title.

You can also modify your search using the results filters located on the left of the screen. This allows you to get a quicker look at the research available in that topic.
• Scopus
  - Website: https://www-scopus-com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu/search/form.uri?display=basic
    - This link requires you to be logged into your Wayne State Account to access journals
  - Use key filters to modify your search

  - Refine results using the filters on the left of the page
Read abstracts, gain access to the full text, and learn more about the publication by selecting the icons below the article title.

- **Web of Science**
  - Website:
    - This link requires you to be logged into your Wayne State Account to access journals
  - Search items by topic, author, publication name, year published, and other fields in the box in red below.
Publications are displayed below. You can access full text, view abstracts, or view times cited from this page.

The left side of the page offers filters to refine your results to fit your search criteria.
By clicking on your preferred article, you can access a larger view of the abstract and also view how many times the article was cited and how many times the references were cited.

Clicking on the number of times cited brings you to a page where you can view the articles that cited this paper as well as access those full texts.
- **Google scholar**
  - Website: http://scholar.google.com

- Your search brings you to multiple pages of articles related to your title. Clicking on the article that you like brings you straight to the full text and publishing website.
- The box in red highlights the opportunity to view the articles that cite this paper, related articles, and the different versions of the article.
Clicking on the “cited by #” brings you to a page where you can view all of the articles citing your chosen article. You can also select “Search within citing articles” to search for topics or words within your research criteria.
Choosing a Medical Journal for Publishing Your Work

- Website: http://guides.lib.wayne.edu/choosingajournal

Listed on the site are important tips to consider when publishing your work:

1. Ask your advisor, attending physician, or mentor. Senior authors with more experience in publishing can likely provide good journal recommendations.

2. Take a look at your manuscript’s reference list. Consider submitting to a journal that you cite several times in your manuscript.

3. Consider journal impact factors. Journal impact factors, which can be found in Journal Citation Reports, are indicators of journal prestige and can give you a sense of how difficult it might be to publish in a journal (in general, higher impact factor = lower acceptance rate).

4. Consult JANE. Enter your manuscript title and/or abstract into JANE (journal/author name estimator) and click ‘find journals’ to find the best matching journals.

5. Use Scopus or Web of Science. Search for key terms related to your manuscript in Scopus or Web of Science and filter your results by source title to see the journals that publish most frequently in that area.

6. Consider journal discoverability and archival policies. Choose a journal that is indexed in major bibliographic databases (look up in Ulrichs International Periodicals Directory) and allows you to self-archive your manuscript (look up in SHERPA/RoMEO).

7. Consider open access. Publishing in an open access journal (and/or depositing your manuscript in DigitalCommons@WayneState) can help your article reach a larger audience and receive more citations. Look for journals that have the “DOAJ Seal of Approval” in the Directory of Open Access Journals.

8. Ignore (most) email solicitations. A spam-like email from a journal soliciting manuscript submissions is often a warning sign of an untrustworthy journal. When in doubt, Think, Check, Submit, or ask a librarian.
Consider Journal Impact Factors

- **Journal citation Reports**
  - Website: https://jcr-clarivate-com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu

  By searching a journal you can find out information that could help you choose which journal you’d like to publish through.
Lower down the page, it also shows you how the impact factor for this journal is calculated.

Consult JANE

- **JANE**
  - Website: http://jane.biosemantics.org
  - Insert your abstract into the website to have journals generated for you based on key words. You can also use this cite to find other articles that resemble yours that you can use to cite as a resource.
Use Scopus or Web of Science

- Scopus
  - Website: http://www.scopus.com/home.uri
  - For instructions on how to use this website, please see the above information on page 6.

- Web of Science
  - Website: apps.webofknowledge.com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu
  - For instructions on how to use this website, please see the above information on page 7.

- For these sites, search key terms related to your manuscript. Filter results by “source title” to see journals published in that area.

Consider journal discoverability and archival policies

- Ulrich’s Internationl Periodicals Directory
  - Website: ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu
- Search titles or key terms to find information about different journals that would interest your topic.

- Clicking on a selected journal allows you to find more detailed information.
Ignore (most) email solicitations

- Think. Check. Submit.
  - Website: http://thinkchecksubmit.org
  - Use this website to ensure you’re taking the safest and most credible route to submitting your work.
• Click on the THINK title to be brought to this page

Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Is it the right journal for your work?

• More research is being published worldwide.
• New journals are launched each week.
• Stories of publisher malpractice and deception are also on the rise.
• It can be challenging to find up-to-date guidance when choosing where to publish.

How can you be sure the journal you are considering is the right journal for your research?

• Click on the CHECK title to be brought to this page

Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

• Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
  – Have you read any articles in the journal before?
  – Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?

• Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
  – Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?
  – Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?

• Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?

• Are articles indexed in services that you use?

• Is it clear what fees will be charged?
  – Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?

• Do you recognise the editorial board?
  – Have you heard of the editorial board members?
  – Do the editorial board mention the journal on their own websites?

• Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?
  – Do they belong to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)?
  – If the journal is open access, is it listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)?
  – If the journal is open access, does the publisher belong to the Open Access Scholarly Publishers’ Association (OASPA)?
  – Is the journal hosted on one of INASP’s Journals Online platforms (for journals published in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Central America and Mongolia) or on African Journals Online (AJOL, for African journals)?
  – Is the publisher a member of another trade association?
• Click on the SUBMIT title to be brought to this page

If you can answer ‘yes’ to most or all of the questions on the list.

Complete the check list and submit your article only if you are happy you can answer ‘yes’ to most or all of the questions.

• You need to be confident your chosen journal will have a suitable profile among your peers to enhance your reputation and your chance of gaining citations.

• Publishing in the right journal for your research will raise your professional profile, and help you progress in your career.

• Your paper should be indexed or archived and be easily discoverable.

• You should expect a professional publishing experience where your work is reviewed and edited.

• Only then should you submit your article.

Measuring Your Research Impact

• Website: https://guides.lib.wayne.edu/researchimpact

Measuring Your Research Impact
Tips and tools for assessing the impact of journals, journal articles, and researchers

Journal impact factors

Journal impact factors are calculated and reported annually by Clarivate Analytics’ Journal Citation Reports (JCR) subscription. As of 2019, Journal Citation Reports includes over 17,000 leading scientific journals.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>2017 journal impact factor</th>
<th>number of citations in 2017 to articles published in 2015 and 2016</th>
<th>number of cited articles published in 2015 and 2016</th>
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Journals with higher impact factors publish articles that are cited a greater number of times, on average, than journals with lower impact factors. For example, if a journal has an impact factor of 5 in 2017, this means that articles published in 2015 and 2016 were cited 5 times, on average, in 2017.

Caveats to using journal impact factors

• Impact factors should not be compared across different disciplines. Different disciplines vary in their publishing and citation practices, which can influence the magnitudes of journal impact factors. Journals in the life sciences tend to have the highest impact factors, and basic science journals tend to have higher impact factors than clinical medicine journals.

• Impact factors should not be used to evaluate individual articles. In any given year, a small proportion of articles (5% or less) are cited 50% of that journal’s citations. Therefore, publication in a high-impact journal does not mean that the article is frequently cited. Also, the scientific quality of a study does not always correlate with journal ranking.

• Impact factors should not be used to evaluate researchers. It is common for hiring panels, T&I committees, and granting agencies to evaluate researchers based on the impact factors of the journals in which they publish. This practice of rewarding researchers based on publishing in high-impact journals can skew scientific progress by encouraging scientists to restrict their research to topics that are more likely to be published in top journals.
By clicking on citation tracking, you can get an idea of how your work can be used throughout many articles. Using websites such as Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Scopus can allow you to track down your work.

Measuring Your Research Impact
Tips and tools for assessing the impact of journals, journal articles, and researchers

- Citation tracking

Tracking citations to your articles

- You may want to know not only where your articles have been cited but also who is citing your articles. Citations to your articles can be tracked using these databases:
  - Google Scholar: Search for a particular work, then click Cited by (number) for a list of articles citing that work.
  - Web of Science: Search for a particular work, select that work, then look at the information in the Citation Network box to the right.

Measuring your personal research impact through the h-index can also be of value

- H-index is a measure of productivity. Using this wayne website can help you find your h-index and research impact.

h-index

The h-index is a combined measure of researcher productivity (i.e., number of publications) and impact (i.e., number of citations). If a researcher has a h-index of 6, this means that he or she has 6 most highly cited articles, each of which has been cited at least 6 times each.

Conventions for using the h-index:
- The h-index can be defined differently by different users.
- H-index does not consider the order of authorship.
- H-index should not be used to compare researchers across disciplines.