

# Navigating Timesavers Through Wayne State Library 2019

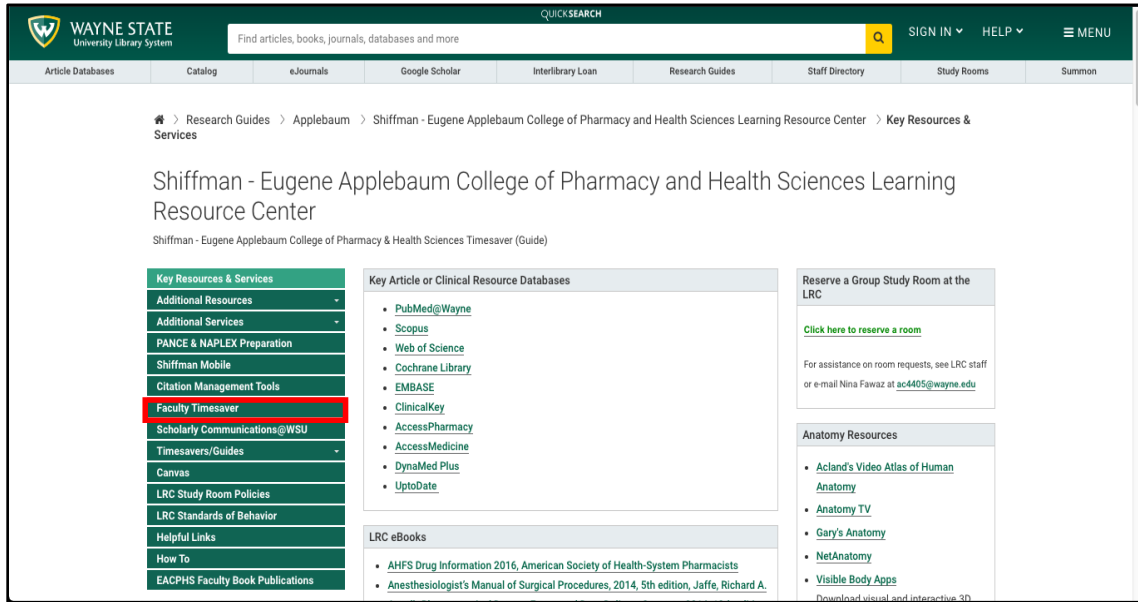
NOTE: If using the electronic version of this form, titles and page numbers are hyperlinked to make your experience with a specific subject quicker. Printed versions refer to table of contents.

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# Accessing the Shiffman Learning Resource Homepage

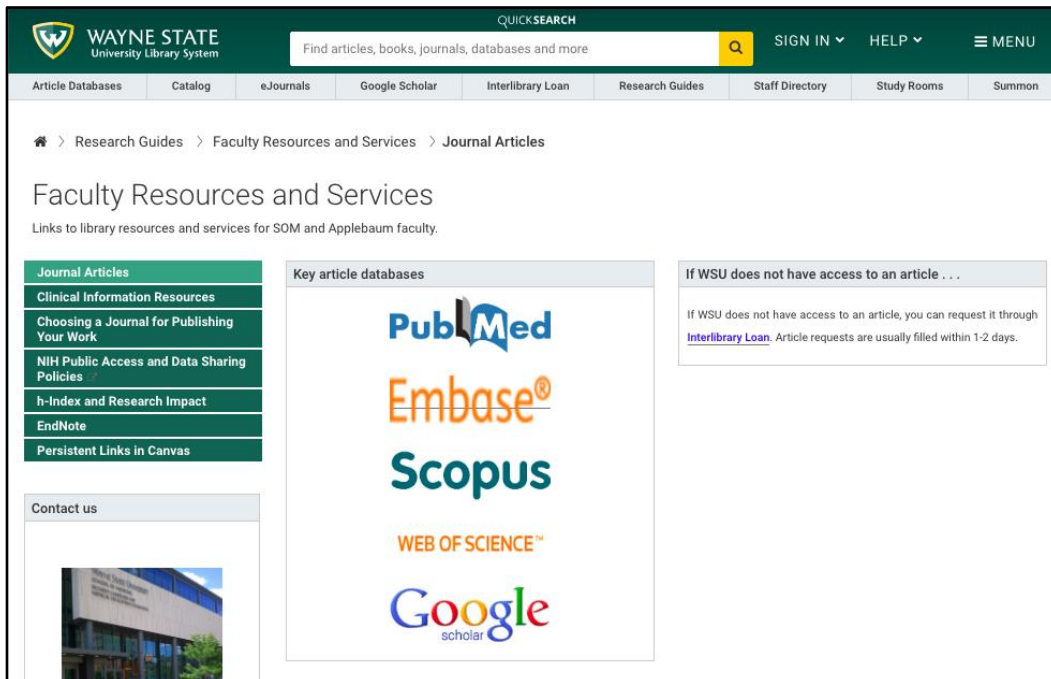
- From the Main Library Website
  - Go to **library.wayne.edu**
  - Under the information section at the bottom click **Shiffman Medical Library**
  - Under Shiffman Resources click **Timesavers**
  - Select **Pharmacy and Health Sciences Timesaver (Guide)**



- Click **Faculty Timesaver** (in red above)
- **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**





- 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.

The screenshot shows a PubMed article page. The article title is "Exploring the microcirculatory effects of an exercise programme including aerobic and resistance training in people with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis." The authors listed are Mitropoulos A<sup>1</sup>, Gumber A<sup>1</sup>, Akil M<sup>2</sup>, and Klonizakis M<sup>3</sup>. The abstract describes a study where 32 patients with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis (lcSSc) were randomly allocated to an exercise group and a control group. The exercise group underwent a 12-week programme twice per week. The study found that the exercise group had significantly improved endothelial-dependent reactivity and transcutaneous oxygen pressure compared to the control group. The conclusions state that a combined exercise protocol (aerobic and RT) was effective in improving microvascular function.

On the right side of the page, there are three red-bordered boxes highlighting key features:
 

- Full text links:** A box containing the Elsevier logo and a link to the full-text article.
- Save items:** A box with an "Add to Favorites" button.
- Similar articles:** A box listing related articles, including "The effects of upper and lower limb exercise on the microvascul" (Arthritis Res Ther. 2018), "Investigating the effectiveness and feasibility of exercise on microvascular re" (Trials. 2018), "Erratum." (Mult Scler. 2016), "Review: Exercise interventions for cerebral palsy." (Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017), and "Review: Physical exercise training for type 3 spinal i" (Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2019).

- **Embase®**

- Website: <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.

The screenshot displays the Embase® search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with "Search" highlighted, along with links for "Emtree", "Journals", "Results", "My tools", "Register", and "Login". Below this is a "Quick Search" section with a "Select Language" dropdown. The main search area includes a "Quick search" dropdown and a search input field containing "Search for... e.g. 'heart attack' AND stress". Below the search field are three rows of filters, each with an "AND" dropdown, a filter type dropdown, and a search input field:
 

- Journal name: e.g. american heart
- Author name: e.g. watson j
- Author's first name: e.g. Mary Jane

 There is an "Add search field" button below these filters. At the bottom, there is a "Limit to:" section with two checkboxes:
 

- Publication years (including): 2019 to 2019
- Records added to Embase (including end date): 1-1-2016 to 31-12-2016

 To the right of these filters is an "Evidence Based Medicine" section with checkboxes for:
 

- Cochrane Review
- Systematic Review
- Meta Analysis
- Controlled Clinical Trial
- Randomized Controlled Trial

- Access full texts, abstracts, and other information about the publication using features located under the title

Embase® Search Emtree Journals Results My tools Register Login

(exercise/exp OR exercise) AND systemic AND sclerosis

Search Mapping Date Sources Fields Quick limits EBM Pub. types Languages Gender Age Animal Search tips

Results Filters + Expand - Collapse all Apply

Sources Diseases Devices Floating Subheadings Age Gender Study types Publication types Journal titles Publication years Authors Conference Abstracts Drug Trade Names Drug Manufacturers Device Trade Names

History Save | Delete | Print view | Export | Email Combine using And Or Collapse

#1 (exercise/exp OR exercise) AND systemic AND sclerosis 934

934 results for search #1 Set email alert Set RSS feed Search details Index miner

Results View | Print | Export | Email | Order | Add to Clipboard 1 - 25

Select number of items Selected: 0 (clear) Show all abstracts Sort by: Relevance Publication Year Entry Date

1 Exploring the microcirculatory effects of an exercise programme including aerobic and resistance training in people with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis  
Mitropoulos A., Gumber A., Akil M., Klonizakis M.  
Microvascular Research 2019 125 Article Number 103887 Cited by: 0  
Embase MEDLINE Abstract Index Terms View Full Text Link to Full Text Similar records

Abstract:  
Purpose of the study: High intensity interval training (HIIT) is able to improve the endothelial-dependent microvascular function in people with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis (lcSSc). Resistance training (RT) alone has shown significant improvements in the function of the vasculature; moreover, a combination of aerobic and RT have shown both in the past and recently to significantly improve the vascular function and the microcirculation. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the effectiveness of a combined exercise protocol (aerobic and resistance training) on microvascular function in people with lcSSc. Methods: Thirty-two lcSSc patients (66.5 ± 12 years old) were randomly allocated in two groups (exercise and control group). The exercise group underwent a 12-week exercise programme twice per week. All patients performed the baseline, three- and six-month follow up measurements where microvascular function, transcutaneous oxygen tension (ΔTcPO2) and body composition were assessed. Results: The time to peak endothelial-dependent reactivity was significantly improved (91 ± 42 s, d = 1.06, p = 0.007) when compared to control group after the exercise intervention. Endothelial-independent function was also significantly improved (3.16 ± 2, d = 1.17, p = 0.005) when compared to the control group. Baseline (5.71 ± 4.4, p < 0.05) and peak (15.4 ± 7.5, p < 0.05) transcutaneous oxygen pressure were also significantly improved compared to the control group. Conclusions: Our results suggest that a combined exercise protocol (aerobic and RT) was effective in improving endothelial-dependent reactivity in people with lcSSc. The next step would be to explore its clinical- and cost- effectiveness. Therefore, we recommend a large, community-based intervention against standard pharmacotherapy only, which would assess these important factors and support a change in therapeutic protocols and guidelines for this clinical population. Trial registration ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT number): NCT03058887, February 23, 2017, https://clinicaltrials.gov.proxy.lib.wayne.edu/ct2/show/NCT03058887?term=NCT03058887&rank=1 © 2019 Elsevier Inc.

2 Accuracy of Doppler echocardiography in the hemodynamic assessment of pulmonary circulation in patients with

- 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

Results Filters + Expand - Collapse all Apply

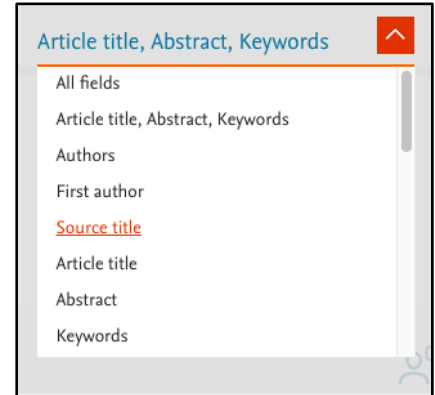
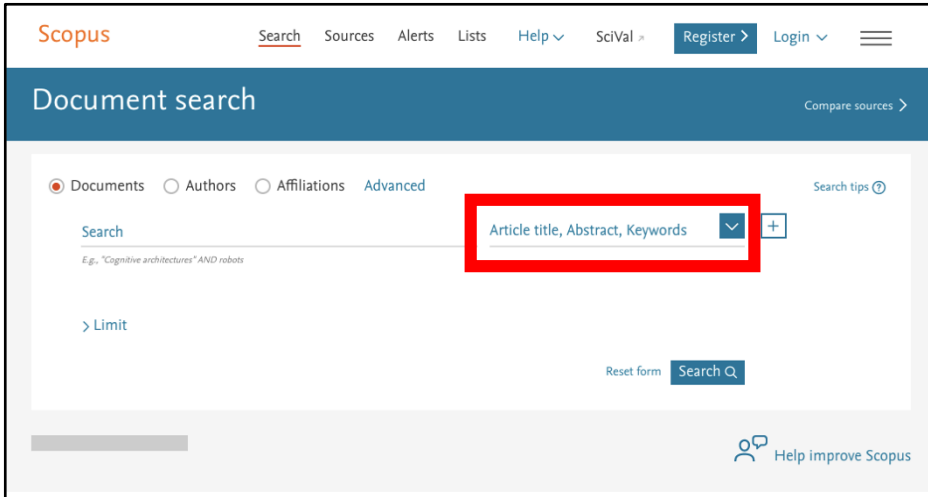
Sources Drugs Diseases Devices Floating Subheadings Age Gender Study types Publication types

Gender

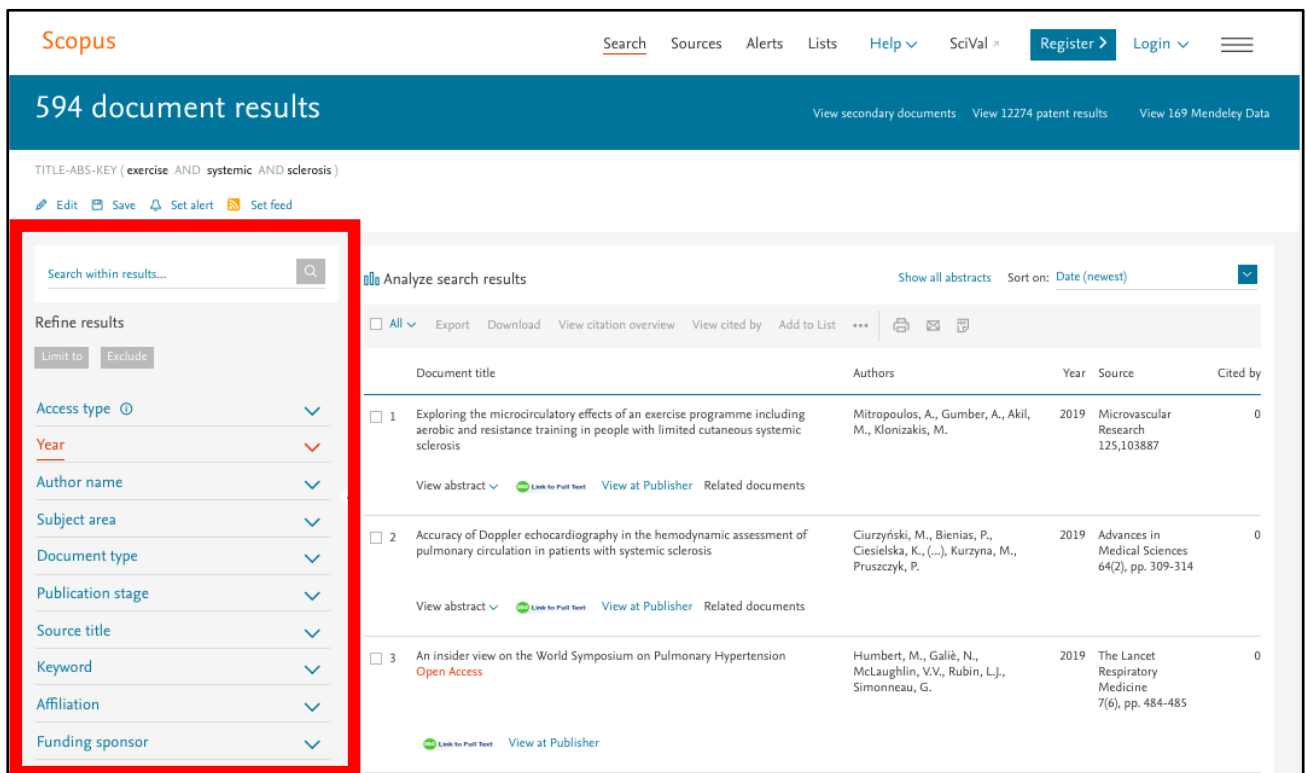
Male: (371)  
Female: (471)

- **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

Analyze search results Hide all abstracts Sort on: Date (newest)

□ All ▾ Export Download View citation overview View cited by Add to List \*\*\*   

	Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
□ 1	Exploring the microcirculatory effects of an exercise programme including aerobic and resistance training in people with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis	Mitropoulos, A., Gumber, A., Akil, M., Klonizakis, M.	2019	Microvascular Research 125,103887	0


Hide abstract ^  Link to Full Text View at Publisher Related documents

© 2019 Elsevier Inc. Purpose of the study: High intensity interval training (HIIT) is able to improve the endothelial-dependent microvascular function in people with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis (lcSSc). Resistance training (RT) alone has shown significant improvements in the function of the vasculature; moreover, a combination of aerobic and RT have shown both in the past and recently to significantly improve the vascular function and the microcirculation. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the effectiveness of a combined exercise protocol (aerobic and resistance training) on microvascular function in people with lcSSc. Methods: Thirty-two lcSSc patients (66.5 ± 12 years old) were randomly allocated in two groups (exercise and control group). The exercise group underwent a 12-week exercise programme twice per week. All patients performed the baseline, three- and six-month follow up measurements where microvascular function, transcutaneous oxygen tension ( $\Delta$ TcpO<sub>2</sub>) and body composition were assessed. Results: The time to peak endothelial-dependent reactivity was significantly improved (91 ± 42 s, d = 1.06, p = 0.007) when compared to control group after the exercise intervention. Endothelial-independent function was also significantly improved (3.16 ± 2, d = 1.17, p = 0.005) when compared to the control group. Baseline (5.71 ± 4.4, p < 0.05) and peak (15.4 ± 7.5, p < 0.05) transcutaneous oxygen pressure were also significantly improved compared to the control group. Conclusions: Our results suggest that a combined exercise protocol (aerobic and RT) was effective in improving endothelial-dependent reactivity in people with lcSSc. The next step would be to explore its clinical- and cost-effectiveness. Therefore, we recommend a large, community-based intervention against standard pharmacotherapy only, which would assess these important factors and support a change in therapeutic protocols and guidelines for this clinical population. Trial registration ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT number): NCT03058887, February 23, 2017, <https://clinicaltrials.gov.proxy.lib.wayne.edu/ct2/show/NCT03058887?term=NCT03058887&rank=1>


## ● 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.



Web of Science InCites Journal Citation Reports Essential Science Indicators EndNote Publons Kopernio Sign In Help English

Web of Science 

Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

Select a database Web of Science Core Collection  Claim your publications  
Track your citations

Basic Search Cited Reference Search Advanced Search Author Search Structure Search

Example: oil spill\* mediterranean  Topic  Search tips

+ Add row | Reset

Timespan  
All years (1900 - 2019)

More settings ▾



- 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.

**Web of Science** Clarivate Analytics

Search Search Results Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

Link to Full Text Look Up Full Text Full Text Options Export... Add to Marked List 8 of 569

### Reduced Right Ventricular Output Reserve in Patients With Systemic Sclerosis and Mildly Elevated Pulmonary Artery Pressure

By: Nagel, C (Nagel, Christian)<sup>[1,2]</sup>; Marra, AM (Marra, Alberto M.)<sup>[3]</sup>; Benjamin, N (Benjamin, Nicola)<sup>[1]</sup>; Blank, N (Blank, Norbert)<sup>[4]</sup>; Cittadini, A (Cittadini, Antonio)<sup>[5]</sup>; Coghlan, G (Coghlan, Gerry)<sup>[6]</sup>; Distler, O (Distler, Oliver)<sup>[7]</sup>; Denton, CP (Denton, Christopher P.)<sup>[6]</sup>; Egenlauf, B (Egenlauf, Benjamin)<sup>[1]</sup>; Fiehn, C (Fiehn, Christoph)...More

ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATOLOGY  
Volume: 71 Issue: 5 Pages: 805-816  
DOI: 10.1002/art.40814  
Published: MAY 2019  
Document Type: Article  
View Journal Impact

**Abstract**  
Objective This prospective study was undertaken to evaluate right ventricular function and pulmonary arterial compliance (PAC; ratio of stroke volume to pulse pressure) at rest and during exercise in patients with systemic sclerosis (SSc) with normal mean pulmonary artery pressure (PAP), patients with SSc with mildly elevated mean PAP, and patients with SSc with manifest pulmonary hypertension (PH).  
Methods Patients with SSc (n = 112) underwent clinical assessment and right-sided heart catheterization at rest and during exercise and were divided into 3 groups according to their resting mean PAP values: normal mean PAP (20 mm Hg), mildly elevated mean PAP (21-24 mm Hg), and PH (mean PAP 25 mm Hg). Results were compared between groups by analysis of variance followed by post hoc Student's t-test.  
Results Compared to patients with normal mean PAP, patients with mildly elevated mean PAP had a lower 6-minute walking distance (P = 0.008), lower cardiac index (P = 0.027) and higher pulmonary vascular resistance (P = 0.0002) during exercise, and lower PAC at rest (P = 0.016) and different stages of exercise (P = 0.033 for 25W and P = 0.024 for 75W).  
Conclusion The results of this study suggest that impaired 6-minute walking distance in SSc patients with mildly elevated mean PAP might be caused by reduced PAC during exercise and reduced right ventricular output reserve, presumably due to impaired coupling between the right ventricle and the pulmonary vasculature. These findings provide further evidence of the clinical relevance of mildly elevated mean PAP in patients with SSc.

**Citation Network**

In Web of Science Core Collection

**1**  
Times Cited

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All Times Cited Counts

**1** in All Databases

See more counts

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**44**  
Cited References

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Most recently cited by:

Hsu, Steven.  
Casting a Spotlight on the Right Ventricle in Systemic Sclerosis.  
ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATOLOGY (2019)

View All

- 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.

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**Web of Science** Clarivate Analytics

Search Search Results Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

Citing Articles: 1  
(from Web of Science Core Collection)

For: Reduced Right Ventricular Output Reserve in Patients With Systemic Sclerosis and Mildly Elevated Pulmonary Artery Pressure ...More

Times Cited Counts

- 1 in All Databases
- 1 in Web of Science Core Collection
- 0 in BIOSIS Citation Index
- 0 in Chinese Science Citation Database
- 0 data sets in Data Citation Index
- 0 publication in Data Citation Index
- 0 in Russian Science Citation Index
- 0 in ScELO Citation Index

View Additional Times Cited Counts

Sort by: Date Times Cited Usage Count More

Select Page Export... Add to Marked List

1. Casting a Spotlight on the Right Ventricle in Systemic Sclerosis

By: Hsu, Steven  
ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATOLOGY Volume: 71 Issue: 5 Pages: 662-663 Published: MAY 2019

Link to Full Text Full Text from Publisher

Select Page Export... Add to Marked List

Sort by: Date Times Cited Usage Count More

Show: 10 per page

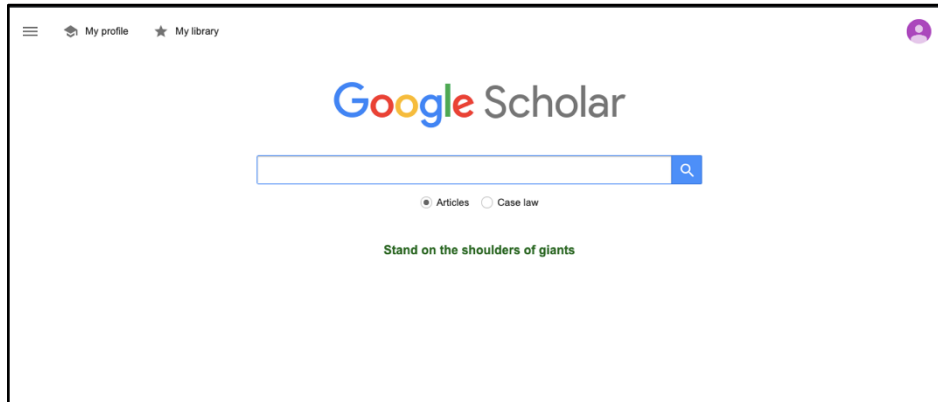
Analyze Results Create Citation Report

Times Cited: 1  
(from Web of Science Core Collection)

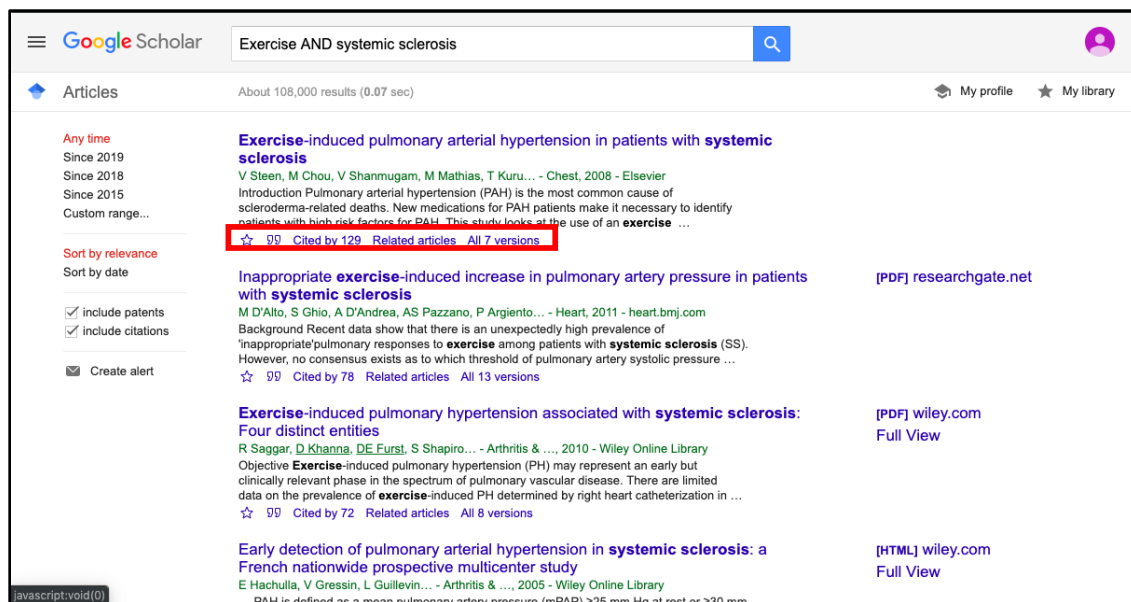
Usage Count

- **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.

Google Scholar Search citing articles

Articles About 129 results (0.02 sec) My profile My library

Any time  
 Since 2019  
 Since 2018  
 Since 2015  
 Custom range...

Sort by relevance  
 Sort by date

include citations

Create alert

Search within citing articles

**Exercise-induced pulmonary arterial hypertension in patients with systemic sclerosis**  
 [HTML] onlinejase.com

**Echocardiography in pulmonary arterial hypertension: from diagnosis to prognosis**  
 [HTML] ahajournals.org  
 Full View

**Pulmonary vascular hemodynamic response to exercise in cardiopulmonary diseases**  
 [PDF] atsjournal.org  
 Full View

**Exercise-induced pulmonary hypertension: physiological basis and methodological concerns**  
 [PDF] atsjournal.org  
 Full View

# Choosing a Medical Journal for Publishing Your Work

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

The screenshot shows the Wayne State University Library System website. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Find articles, books, journals, databases and more" and a "QUICKSEARCH" label. To the right of the search bar are links for "SIGN IN", "HELP", and "MENU". Below the search bar is a navigation menu with categories: "Article Databases", "Catalog", "eJournals", "Google Scholar", "Interlibrary Loan", "Research Guides", "Staff Directory", "Study Rooms", and "Summon". The main content area is titled "Faculty Resources and Services" and includes a sub-header "Journal Articles". A sidebar on the left contains a list of links, with "Choosing a Journal for Publishing Your Work" highlighted in a red box. Other links in the sidebar include "Journal Articles", "Clinical Information Resources", "NIH Public Access and Data Sharing Policies", "h-Index and Research Impact", "EndNote", and "Persistent Links in Canvas". The main content area also features a section for "Key article databases" with logos for PubMed, Embase, and Scopus, and a box titled "If WSU does not have access to an article..." providing information on interlibrary loan requests.

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

**8 Tips for Choosing a Journal for Publishing Your Work**

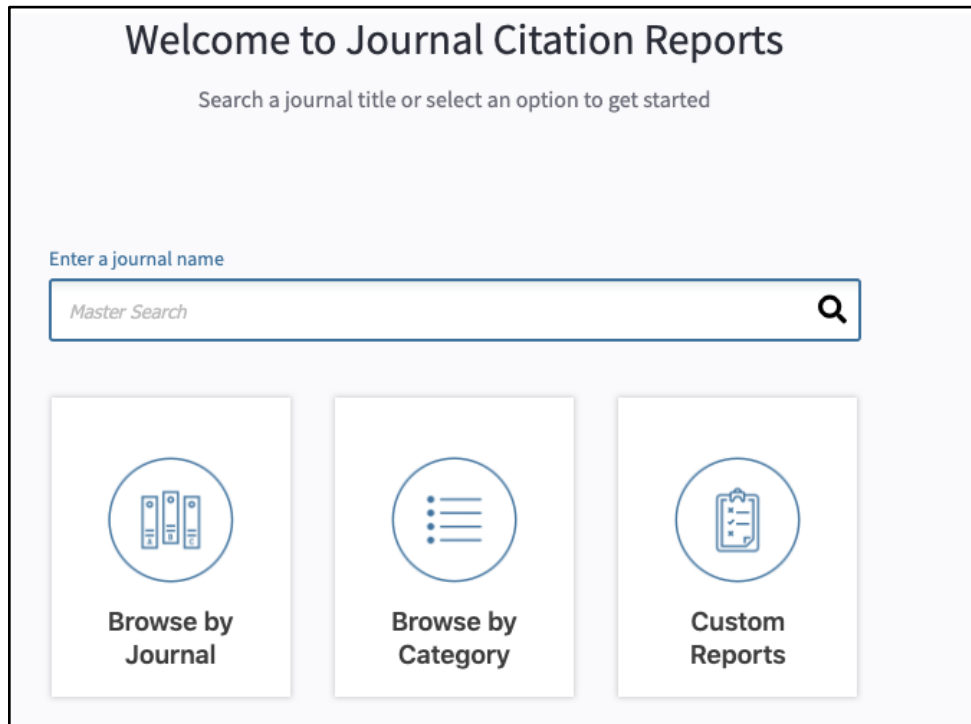
- 1. Ask your advisor, attending physician, or mentor.** Senior authors with more experience in publishing can likely provide good journal recommendations.
- 2. Take a look at your manuscript's reference list.** Consider submitting to a journal that you cite several times in your manuscript.
- 3. Consider 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 [Ulrich's 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.

*My latest career strategy: Start my own strategically titled journals. "Why yes, I publish extensively in Cell, Nature, and Science and Other High Impact Journals."*

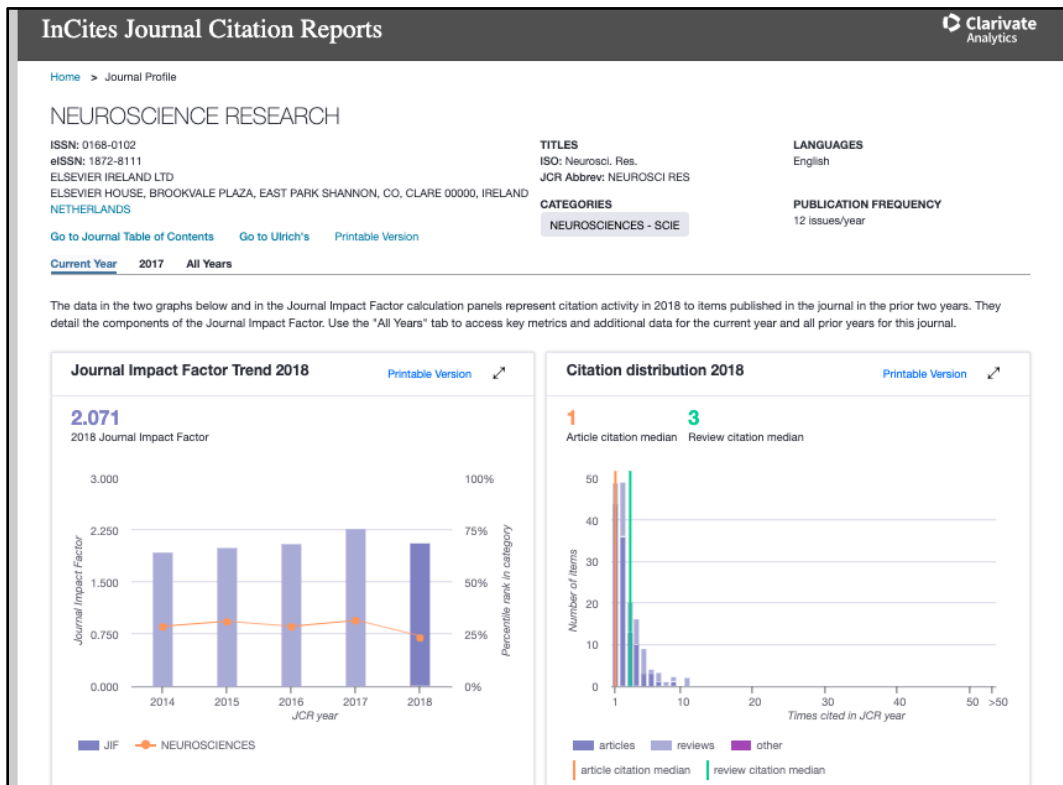
*RED PEN / BLACK PEN  
http://libguides.wayne.edu/*

# 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.

### Journal Impact Factor Calculation

2018 Journal Impact Factor =  $\frac{435}{210} = 2.071$

---

How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

**JIF** =  $\frac{\text{Citations in 2018 to items published in 2016 (238) + 2017 (197)}{435}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2016 (113) + 2017 (97)}{210}}$

## 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.

Journal/Author Name Estimator

Insert your title and/or abstract here: (or, click [here](#) to search using keywords)

Scramble
Clear
Show extra options

Find journals
Find authors
Find articles

### Welcome to Jane

Have you recently written a paper, but you're not sure to which journal you should submit it? Or maybe you want to find relevant articles to cite in your paper? Or are you an editor, and do you need to find reviewers for a particular paper? Jane can help!

Just enter the title and/or abstract of the paper in the box, and click on 'Find journals', 'Find authors' or 'Find Articles'. Jane will then compare your document to millions of documents in *PubMed* to find the best matching journals, authors or articles.

**Keyword search**

Instead of using a title or abstract, you can also search using a keyword search, similar to popular web search engines. Click [here](#) to search using keywords.

**Beware of predatory journals**

JANE relies on the data in PubMed, which can contain papers from predatory journals, and therefore these journals can appear in JANE's results. To help identify high-quality journals, JANE now tags journals that are currently indexed in MEDLINE, and open access journals approved by the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

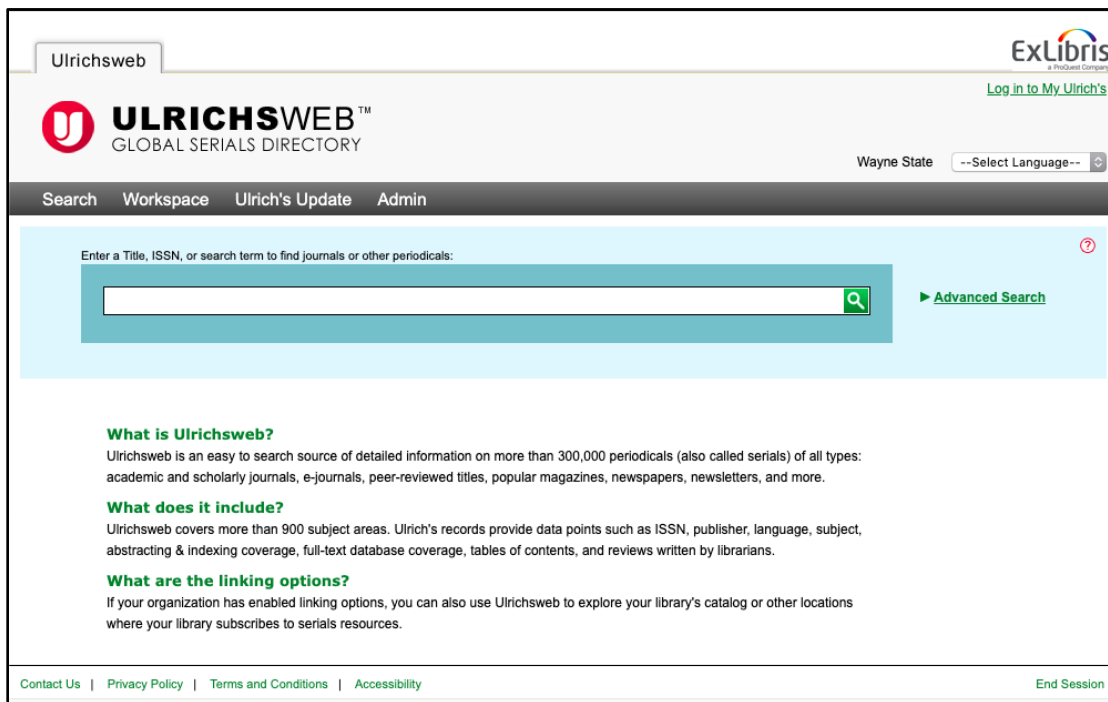
[Additional information about Jane](#)

## 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](https://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 International Periodicals Directory
  - Website: [ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu](https://ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com.proxy.lib.wayne.edu)



The screenshot shows the Ulrichsweb website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Ulrichsweb logo and the text "ULRICHSWEB™ GLOBAL SERIALS DIRECTORY". To the right, there is an ExLibris logo and a "Log in to My Ulrich's" link. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with the placeholder text "Enter a Title, ISSN, or search term to find journals or other periodicals:". To the right of the search bar is a magnifying glass icon and a link to "Advanced Search". Below the search bar, there are three sections of text: "What is Ulrichsweb?", "What does it include?", and "What are the linking options?". At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for "Contact Us", "Privacy Policy", "Terms and Conditions", and "Accessibility", and an "End Session" link.



- Search titles or key terms to find information about different journals that would interest your topic.

Search Workspace Ulrich's Update Admin

Enter a Title, ISSN, or search term to find journals or other periodicals:

neuroscience [Advanced Search](#)

**Narrow Results**

- ▼ Key Features
  - Sort: Count | [Alpha](#)
  - Abstracted or Indexed (265)
  - Refereed / Peer-reviewed (227)
  - Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) (200)
  - Website URL (158)
  - Available Online (154)
  - Table of Contents (70)
  - Journal Citation Reports (65)
  - Electronic-only (51)
  - Open Access (40)
  - RSS Availability (12)
- Serial Types
- Formats
- Content Types
- Publication Status
- Subject Areas

**1 - 25 of 349 results for: neuroscience**

View Details Save to List Email Download Save Settings Change Columns

Page 1 of 14 25

	Title	Publisher	ISSN	Country	Status	Serial Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Neuroscience</a>	Pergamon Press	0306-4522	United Kingdom	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Neuroscience</a>	Pergamon Press	1873-7544	United Kingdom	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Neuroscience</a>	Pergamon Press		United Kingdom	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Neuroscience</a>	American Institute of Mathematical Sciences (A I M S Press)	2373-8006	United States	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Neuroscience</a>	American Institute of Mathematical Sciences (A I M S Press)	2373-7972	United States	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">NNI Journal</a>	N N I Research Foundation	1933-9607	United States	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">NNI Journal</a>	N N I Research Foundation	1940-4468	United States	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AJOB Neuroscience</a>	Taylor & Francis Inc.	2150-7740	United States	Active	Journal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AJOB Neuroscience</a>	Taylor & Francis Inc.	2150-7759	United States	Active	Journal

- Clicking on a selected journal allows you to find more detailed information.

**Title Details**

Save to List Email Download Print Corrections Expand All Collapse All

▼ **Basic Description**

<b>Title</b>	Neuroscience
<b>ISSN</b>	2373-8006
<b>Publisher</b>	American Institute of Mathematical Sciences (A I M S Press)
<b>Country</b>	United States
<b>Status</b>	Active
<b>Start Year</b>	2015
<b>Frequency</b>	3 times a year
<b>Language of Text</b>	Text in: English
<b>Refereed</b>	Yes
<b>Abstracted / Indexed</b>	Yes
<b>Open Access</b>	Yes
<b>Serial Type</b>	Journal
<b>Content Type</b>	Academic / Scholarly
<b>Format</b>	Print
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.aimspress.com/aimspress/ch/index.aspx">http://www.aimspress.com/aimspress/ch/index.aspx</a>

► **Subject Classifications**

► **Additional Title Details**

► **Publisher & Ordering Details**

► **Abstracting & Indexing**

Save to List Email Download Print Corrections Expand All Collapse All

**Related Titles**

- **Alternative Media Edition** (1)

**Lists**

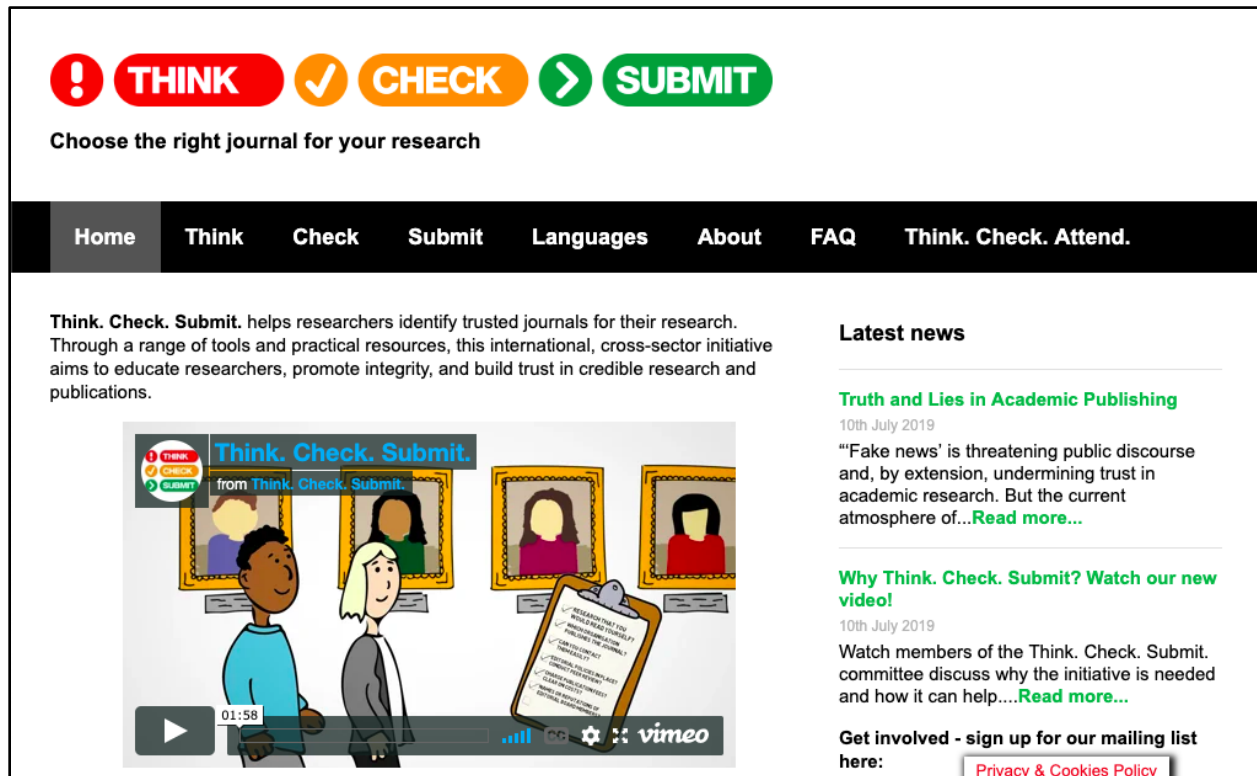
- Marked Titles (0)

**Search History**

- exercise AND systemic sclerosis - (0)
- neuroscience - (349)

## 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.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Think. Check. Submit. website. At the top, there are three large buttons: a red button with a white exclamation mark and the word "THINK", an orange button with a white checkmark and the word "CHECK", and a green button with a white right-pointing arrow and the word "SUBMIT". Below these buttons is the text "Choose the right journal for your research". A navigation bar contains links for Home, Think, Check, Submit, Languages, About, FAQ, and Think. Check. Attend. The main content area features a video player with a thumbnail showing two people looking at a clipboard with a checklist. To the right of the video, there is a "Latest news" section with two articles: "Truth and Lies in Academic Publishing" dated 10th July 2019, and "Why Think. Check. Submit? Watch our new video!" also dated 10th July 2019. At the bottom right, there is a link to "Get involved - sign up for our mailing list here:" and a "Privacy & Cookies Policy" link.



The infographic illustrates the three-step process of the Think. Check. Submit. initiative. It features three large buttons: a red button with a white exclamation mark and the word "THINK", an orange button with a white checkmark and the word "CHECK", and a green button with a white right-pointing arrow and the word "SUBMIT".

**THINK**

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

**CHECK**


Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal

**SUBMIT**

Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our [check list](#)

- Click on the THINK title to be brought to this page

Home
Think
Check
Submit
Languages
About
F


THINK

**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


CHECK

**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

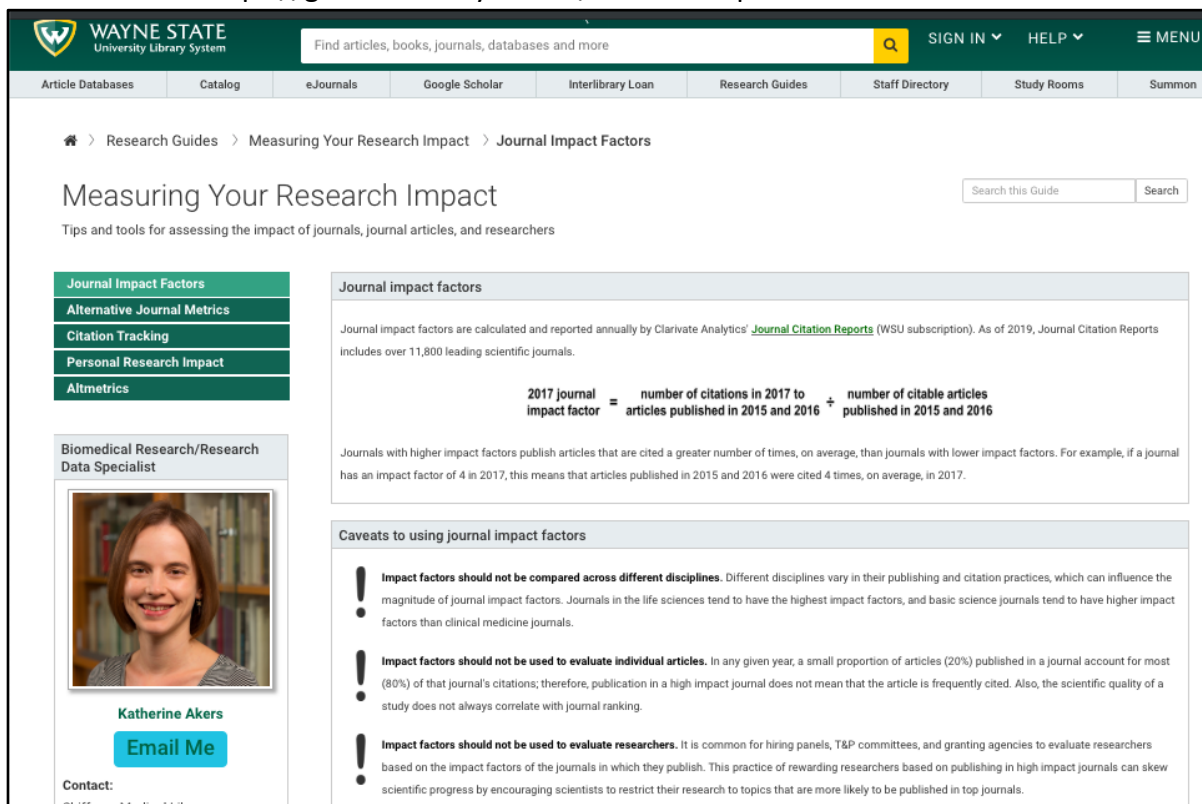
**If you can answer 'yes' to most or all of the questions on the list.**

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>



The screenshot shows the Wayne State University Library System website. The page is titled "Measuring Your Research Impact" and is part of a "Journal Impact Factors" guide. The page includes a navigation menu, a search bar, and a sidebar with links to "Journal Impact Factors", "Alternative Journal Metrics", "Citation Tracking", "Personal Research Impact", and "Altmetrics". The main content area discusses "Journal impact factors" and provides a formula for calculating the 2017 journal impact factor:

$$2017 \text{ journal impact factor} = \frac{\text{number of citations in 2017 to articles published in 2015 and 2016}}{\text{number of citable articles published in 2015 and 2016}}$$

The page also includes a section on "Caveats to using journal impact factors" with three key points:

- **Impact factors should not be compared across different disciplines.** Different disciplines vary in their publishing and citation practices, which can influence the magnitude 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 (20%) published in a journal account for most (80%) 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&P 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.

On the left sidebar, there is a profile for Katherine Akers, a Biomedical Research/Research Data Specialist, with an "Email Me" button and contact information for Shiffman Medical Library.

- 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.

Article Databases   Catalog   eJournals   Google Scholar   Interlibrary Loan   Research Guides   Staff Directory   Study Rooms   Summon

Home > Research Guides > Measuring Your Research Impact > Citation Tracking

## Measuring Your Research Impact

Tips and tools for assessing the impact of journals, journal articles, and researchers

Search this Guide   Search

- Journal Impact Factors
- Alternative Journal Metrics
- Citation Tracking**
- Personal Research Impact
- Altmetrics

### Citation tracking

Journal Article A

Article B cites Article A

Article C cites Article A and Article B

Article D cites Article C

Time

### Tracking citations to your articles

You may want to know not only *how many* times your journal articles have been cited but also *who* is citing your articles. Citations to your articles can be tracked using these databases:

- [Google Scholar](#) (free): Search for a particular work, then click **Cited by [number]** for a list of all articles citing that work.
- [Web of Science](#) (WSU subscription): 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.

## Measuring Your Research Impact

Tips and tools for assessing the impact of journals, journal articles, and researchers

Search this Guide   Search

- Journal Impact Factors
- Alternative Journal Metrics
- Citation Tracking
- Personal Research Impact**
- Altmetrics

### 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 an h-index of 6, this means that her 6 most highly cited articles have at least 6 citations each.

Number of Citations

h-index = 6

The 6 most highly-cited articles have been cited at least 6 times each.

Journal Articles (Ranked by Number of Citations)

### Caveats to using the h-index:

- h-index can be deliberately inflated by self-citations.
- h-index does not consider the order of authorship.
- h-index should not be used to compare researchers across disciplines.

Academic Analytics

ACADEMIC ANALYTICS

Coming soon to WSU. Stay tuned.