

La science ouverte pour une recherche en santé

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Chaire UNESCO
Science ouverte

érudit

CIRST

Centre interuniversitaire
de recherche sur la **science**
et la **technologie**



Chaire de recherche du Québec
Découvrabilité des contenus
scientifiques en français

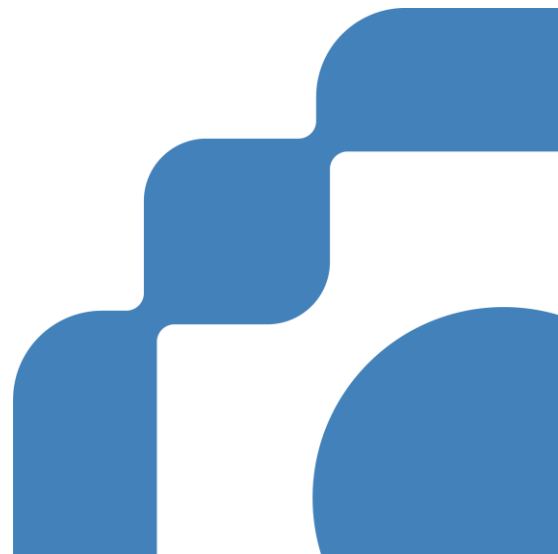


OBSERVATOIRE DES SCIENCES
ET DES TECHNOLOGIES

Université 
de Montréal

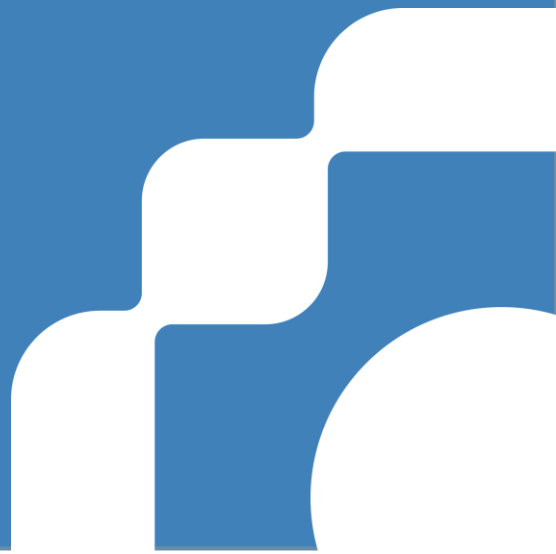
Plan

1. Changement du rôle de la publication et évaluation de la recherche
 - Rôle du facteur d'impact et autres indicateurs bibliométriques
2. Quelques constats sur la recherche contemporaine
 - Production et productivité
 - Langues
 - Oligopole commercial
3. Importance du libre accès
 - Et effets pervers
4. Publier éthiquement, c'est quoi?



1

Changement du rôle de la publication
et évaluation de la recherche



La publication savante

- De plus en plus importante dans la carrière des chercheurs
 - Passage d'un indicateur de la découverte à un indicateur d'activité de recherche
 - Peter Higgs a publié son dernier article en 1979—considérait qu'il n'avait plus rien à dire...
 - On ne gagne pas le Nobel par son nombre d'articles
- Croissance des évaluations quantitatives de l'activité de recherche basées sur les publications
 - Remplacent ou complémentent l'évaluation par les pairs
 - Citations et facteurs d'impact des revues
 - Fournissent des primes directes aux chercheurs dans certains pays
 - Utilisées dans les classements d'universités

Le Facteur d'Impact

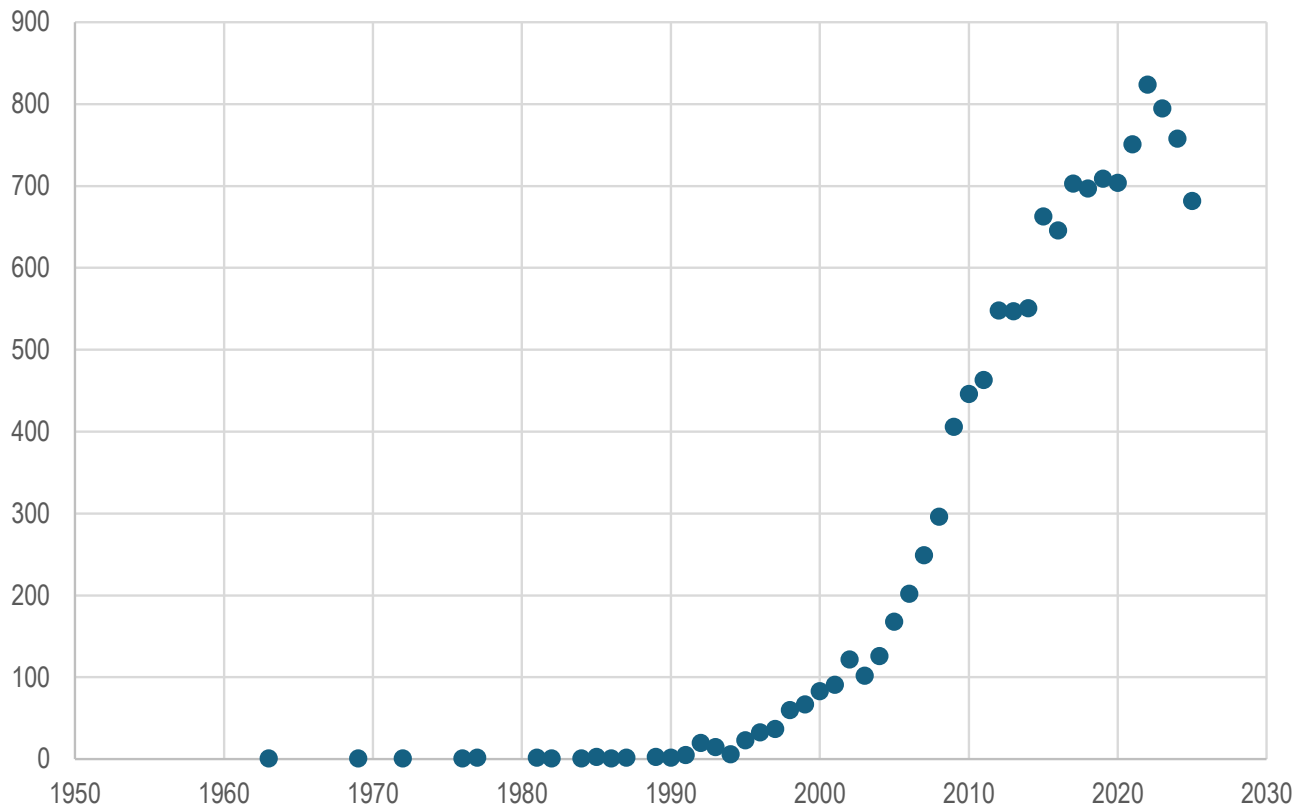
- Créé à des fins de développement de collections dans les bibliothèques universitaires
- Années 1990: mesure de la « qualité » des revues (et des articles, et des chercheurs...)
- Nombre moyen de citations reçues par les articles publiés dans une revue donnée au cours des deux ans suivant leur publication
- Par exemple, le facteur d'impact d'une revue en 2024 est calculé de la façon suivante:

Nombre de citations reçues en 2024 par
les articles publiés dans la revue en
2022-2023

DIVISÉ PAR

Nombre d'articles
publiés dans la revue en 2022-2023

Nombre d'articles sur le JIF



Limites du FI (1)

1. Asymétrie entre le numérateur et le dénominateur

Nombre de citations reçues en 2021 par les tous les documents publiés
par la revue en 2019-2020

DIVISÉ PAR

Nombre d'articles et d'articles de synthèse [citable items]
publiés dans la revue en 2019-2020

- Potentiel de manipulation: changement des noms des types de documents publiés.

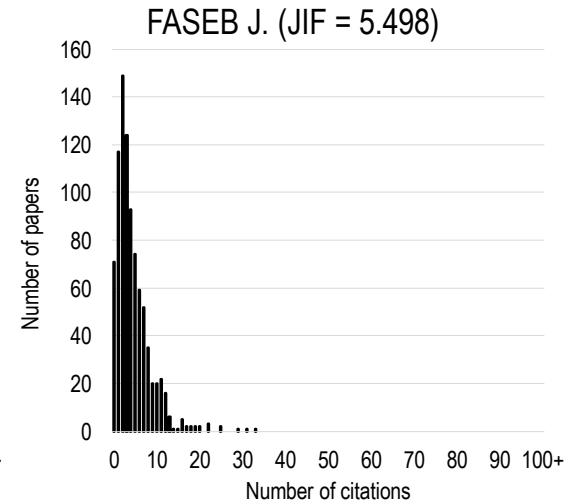
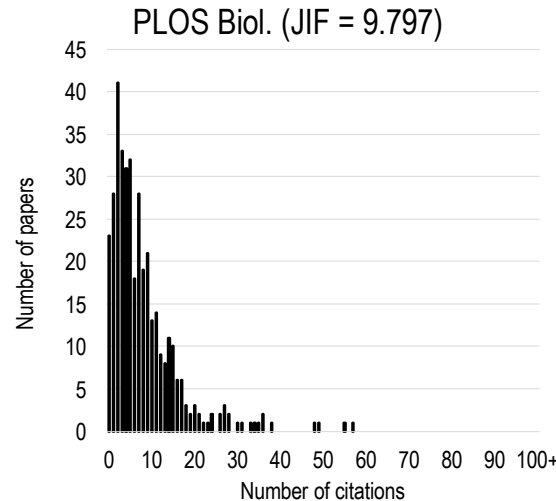
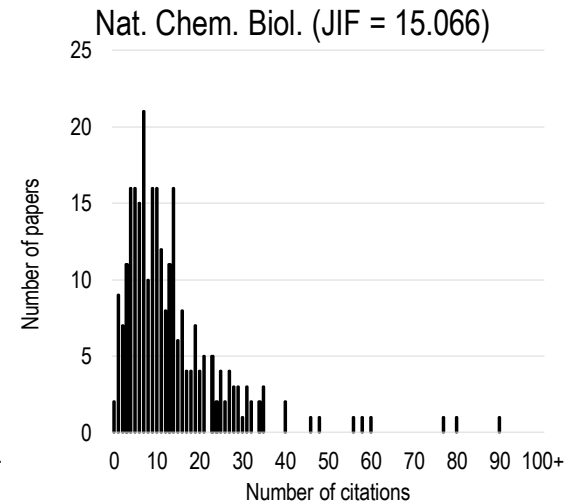
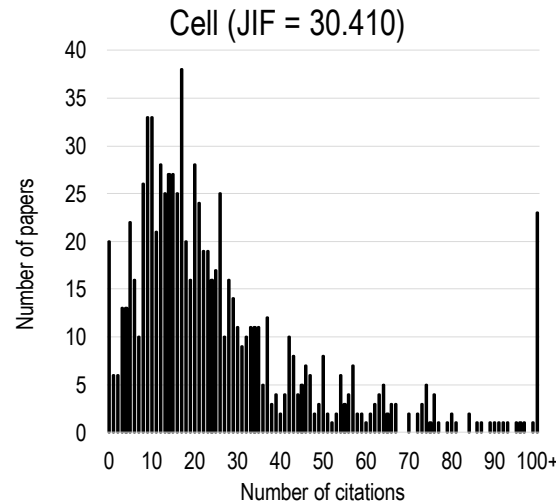
Limites du FI (1)

1. Asymétrie entre le numérateur et le dénominateur

Journal	Article		Review		Non-Citable Items		Unmatched Citations		N. Citable Items	Symmetric Impact Factor	JCR Impact Factor	% Increase
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
Cell	20,885	78.6%	3,068	11.5%	601	2.3%	2,016	7.6%	869	27.564	30.410	10.3%
Nat. Chem. Biol.	3,263	77.4%	378	9.0%	217	5.1%	356	8.4%	268	13.586	15.066	10.9%
PLOS Biol.	3,088	85.3%	6	0.2%	237	6.5%	290	8.0%	384	8.057	9.797	21.6%
FASEB J.	3,650	74.6%	235	4.8%	203	4.2%	802	16.4%	881	4.410	5.498	24.7%
Nature	55,380	78.6%	3,925	5.6%	5,067	7.2%	6,047	8.6%	1,784	33.243	40.140	20.7%
Science	45,708	73.0%	4,886	7.8%	5,657	9.0%	6,340	10.1%	1,721	29.398	37.210	26.6%

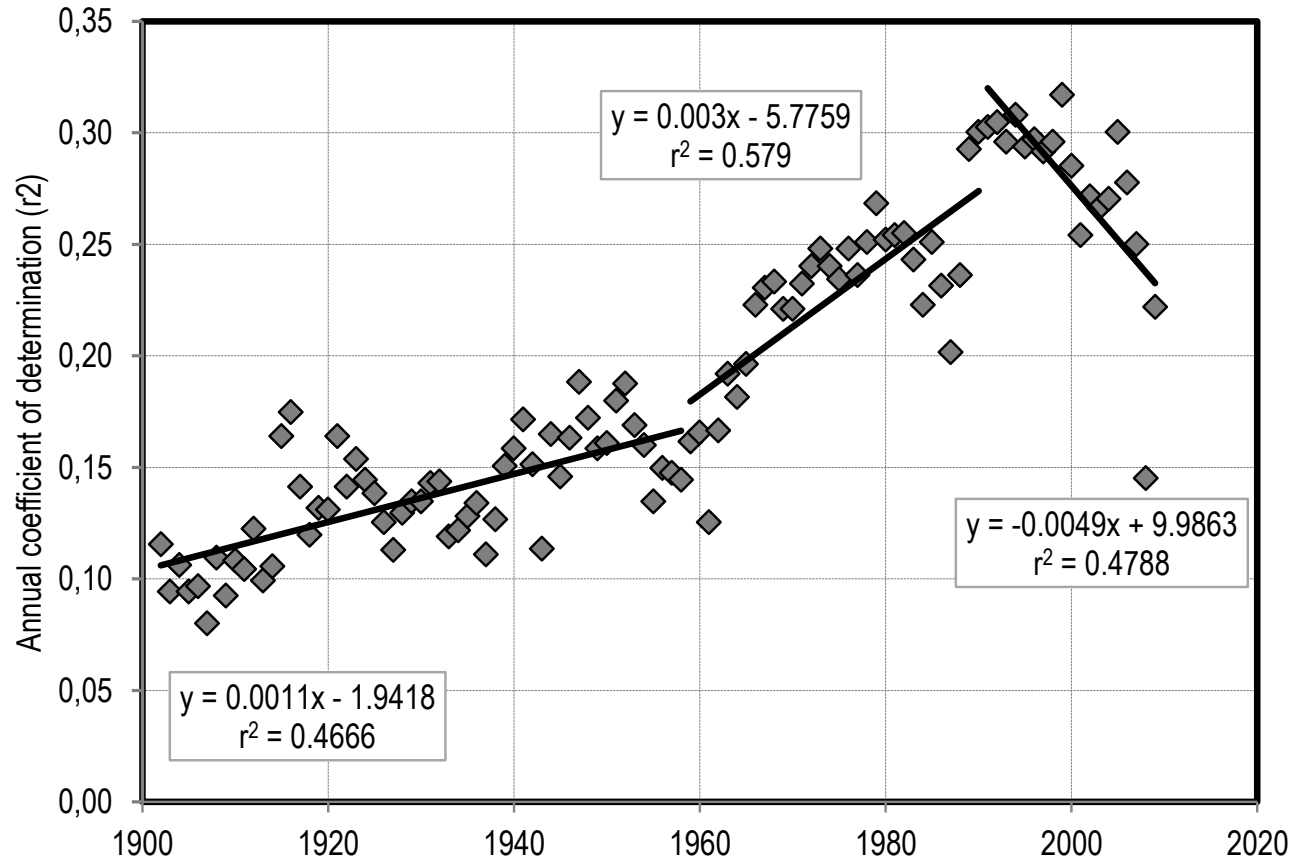
Limites du FI (2)

2. Basé sur une distribution non-paramétrique



Limites du FI (3)

3. Est de moins en moins corrélé avec les citations reçues



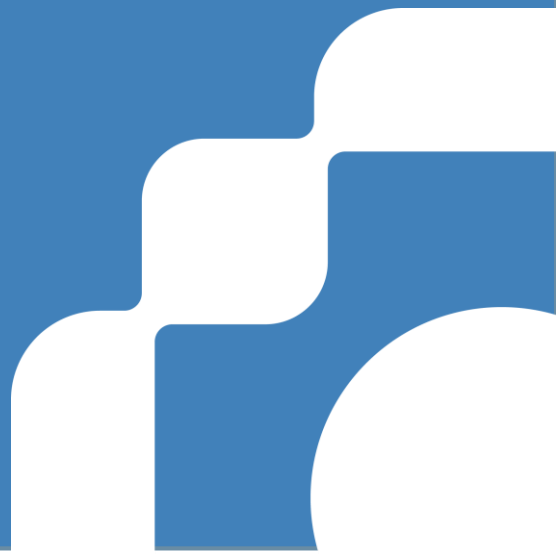
Limites du FI (4)

4. N'est pas comparable entre les disciplines

Spécialités	Facteur d'Impact Médian
MEDICAL INFORMATICS	3.8
IMMUNOLOGY	3.5
ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM	3.3
NEUROSCIENCES	3.2
GERIATRICS & GERONTOLOGY	3.2
ONCOLOGY	3.1
ENGINEERING, BIOMEDICAL	3.1
NUTRITION & DIETETICS	3.1
...	
SURGERY	1.8
PEDIATRICS	1.8
MEDICINE, LEGAL	1.8
REHABILITATION	1.7
AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY	1.7
EMERGENCY MEDICINE	1.6
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY	1.4
MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	1.2

2

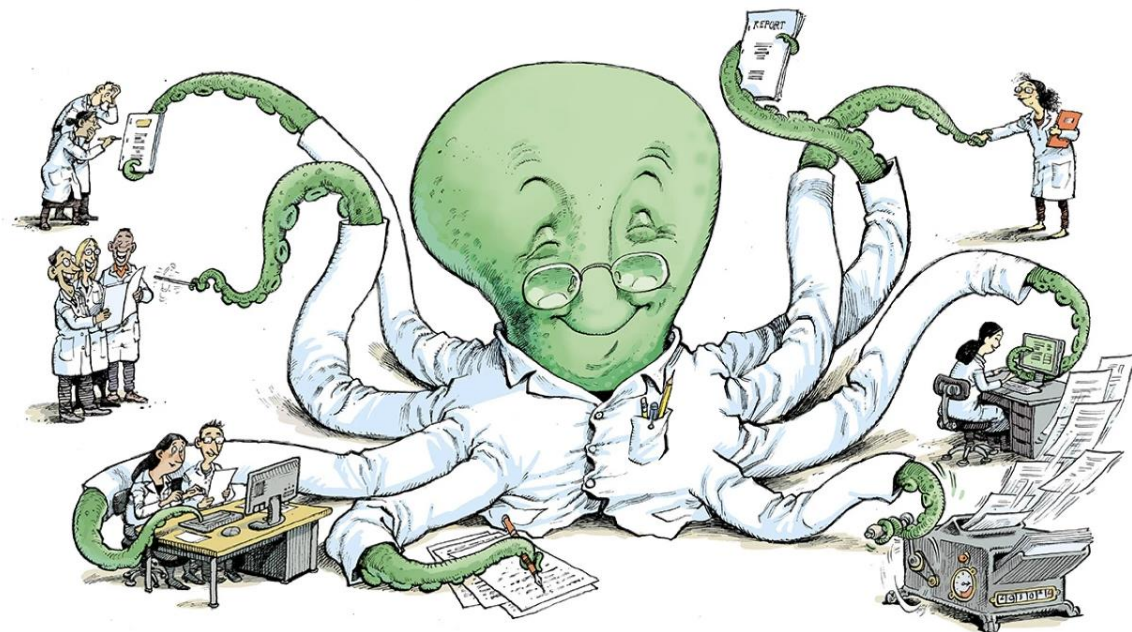
Quelques constats sur la recherche contemporaine



Thousands of scientists publish a paper every five days

To highlight uncertain norms in authorship, John P. A. Ioannidis, Richard Klavans and Kevin W. Boyack identified the most prolific scientists of recent years.

By [John P. A. Ioannidis](#) , [Richard Klavans](#) & [Kevin W. Boyack](#)





RESEARCH ARTICLE

How Many Is Too Many? On the Relationship between Research Productivity and Impact

Vincent Larivière Rodrigo Costas

Published: September 28, 2016 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0162709>

Article

Authors

Metrics

Comments

Media Coverage



0

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93

Citation

15,422

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Abstract

Introduction

Methods

Results

Discussion and

Conclusion

Supporting Information

Acknowledgments

Author Contributions

References

Reader Comments

Figures

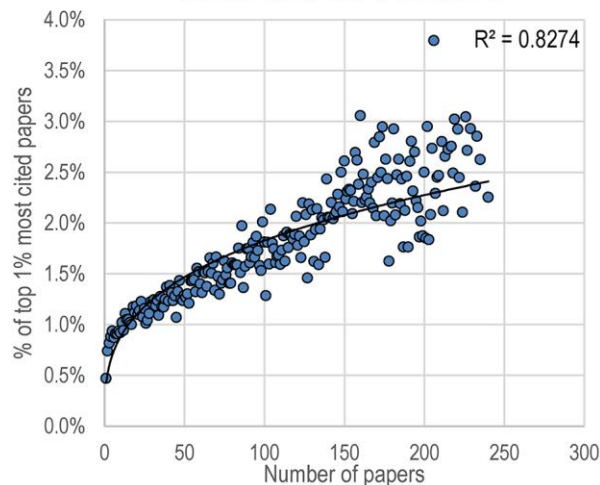
Abstract

Over the last few decades, the institutionalisation of quantitative research evaluations has created incentives for scholars to publish as many papers as possible. This paper assesses the effects of such incentives on individual researchers' scientific impact, by analysing the relationship between their number of articles and their proportion of highly cited papers. In other words, does the share of an author's top 1% most cited papers increase, remain stable, or decrease as his/her total number of papers increase? Using a large dataset of disambiguated researchers ($N = 28,078,476$) over the 1980–2013 period, this paper shows that, on average, the higher the number of papers a researcher publishes, the higher the proportion of these papers are amongst the most cited. This relationship is stronger for older cohorts of researchers, while decreasing returns to scale are observed for recent cohorts. On the whole, these results suggest that for established researchers, the strategy of publishing as many papers as possible did not yield lower shares of highly cited publications, but such a pattern is not always observed for younger scholars.

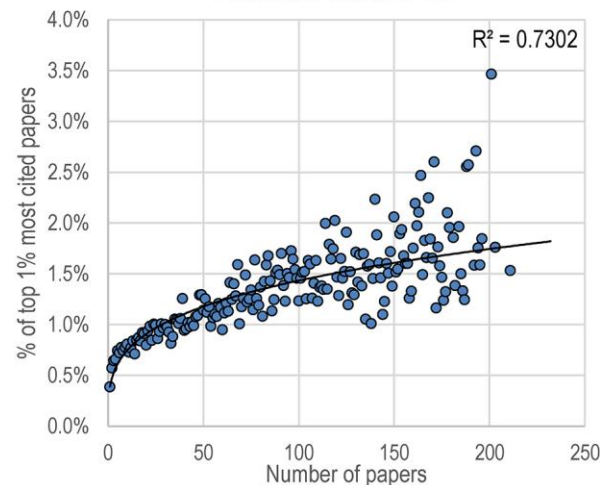
Figures

Relation entre productivité et % d'articles parmi les 1% les plus cités

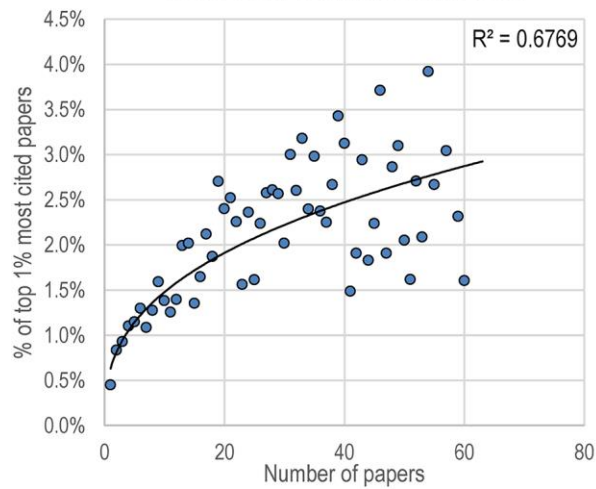
Med. and life sciences



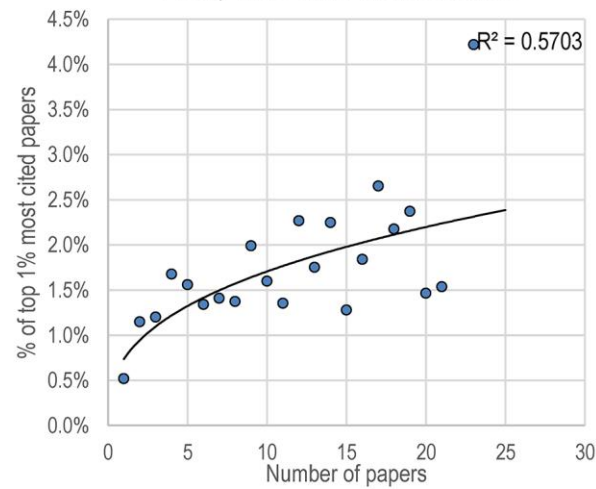
Natural sciences



Soc. and behav. sciences



Law, arts and humanities



Cumulative advantage and citation performance of repeat authors in scholarly journals

Kyle Siler , Philippe Vincent-Lamarre, Cassidy R. Sugimoto, Vincent Larivière 

Published: April 13, 2022 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0265831>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage	Peer Review
					

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11

Citation

2,739

View

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Abstract

1. Introduction
2. Theoretical background
3. Methods and data
4. Results
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion

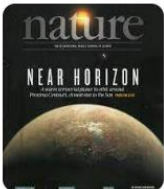
[Supporting information](#)[Acknowledgments](#)[References](#)[Reader Comments](#)[Figures](#)

Abstract

Cumulative advantage—commonly known as the Matthew Effect—influences academic output and careers. Given the challenge and uncertainty of gauging the quality of academic research, gatekeepers often possess incentives to prefer the work of established academics. Such preferences breach scientific norms of universalism and can stifle innovation. This article analyzes repeat authors within academic journals as a possible exemplar of the Matthew Effect. Using publication data for 347 economics journals from 1980–2017, as well as from three major generalist science journals, we analyze how articles written by repeat authors fare vis-à-vis less-experienced authors. Results show that articles written by repeat authors steadily decline in citation impact with each additional repeat authorship. Despite these declines, repeat authors also tend to garner more citations than debut authors. These contrasting results suggest both benefits and drawbacks associated with repeat authorships. Journals appear to respond to feedback from previous publications, as more-cited authors in a journal are more likely to be selected for repeat authorships. Institutional characteristics of journals also affect the likelihood of repeat authorship, as well as citation outcomes. Repeat authorships—particularly in leading academic journals—reflect innovative incentives and professional reward structures, while also influencing the intellectual content of science.

Figures













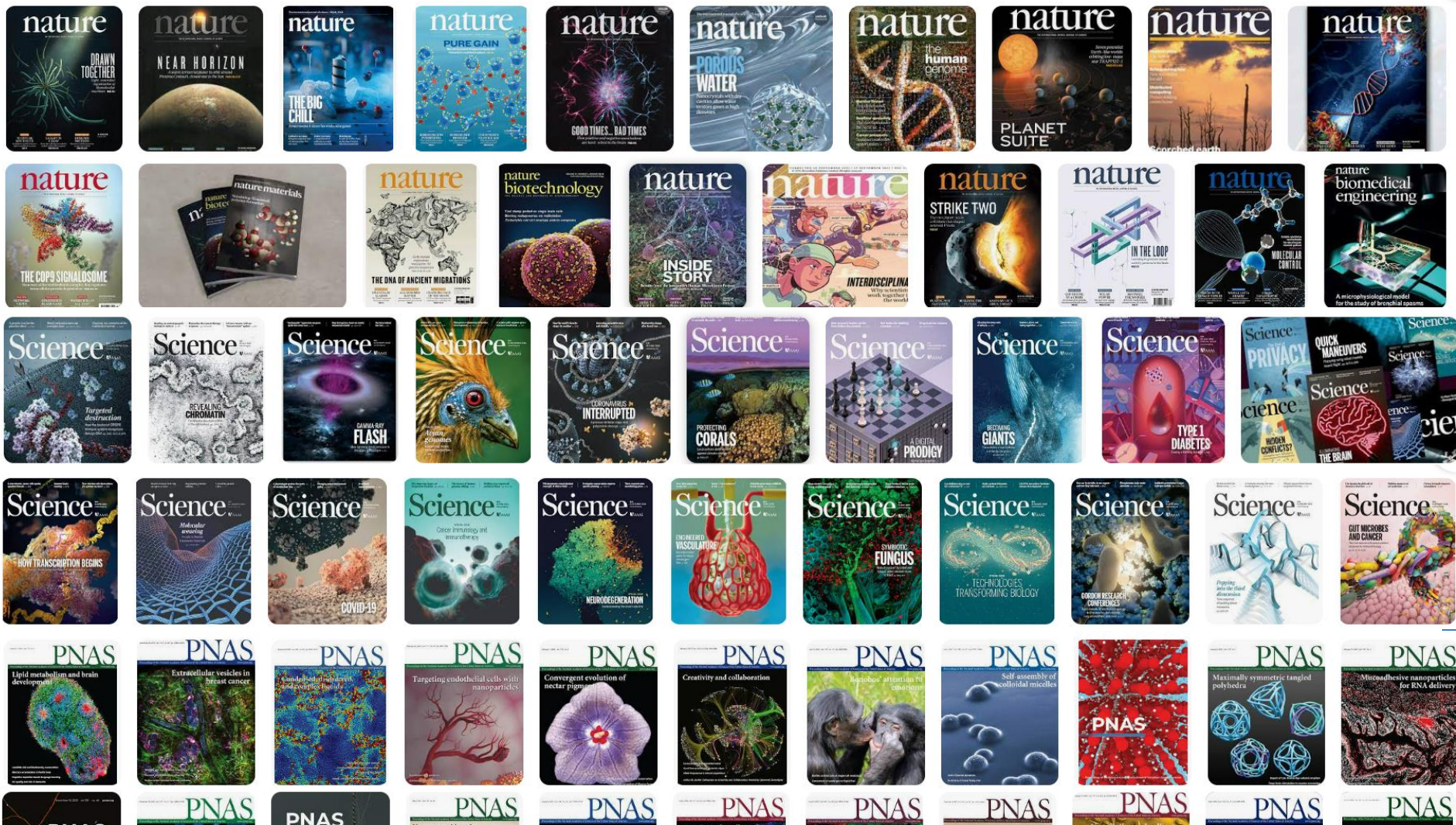












Le champion du monde de la production dans les top revues

- Takashi Taniguchi, National Institute of Materials Science (Japon)
- 72 articles dans Science
- 102 articles dans Nature
- 57 articles dans PNAS

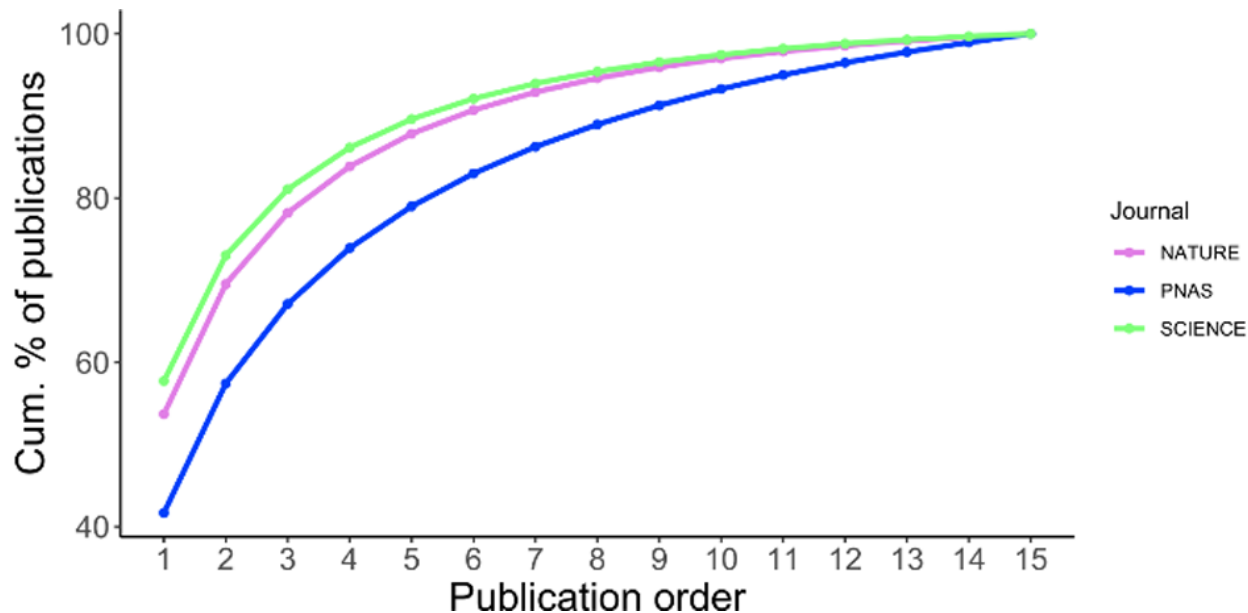
NEWS FEATURE | 21 August 2019 | Correction [02 October 2019](#)

Meet the crystal growers who sparked a revolution in graphene electronics

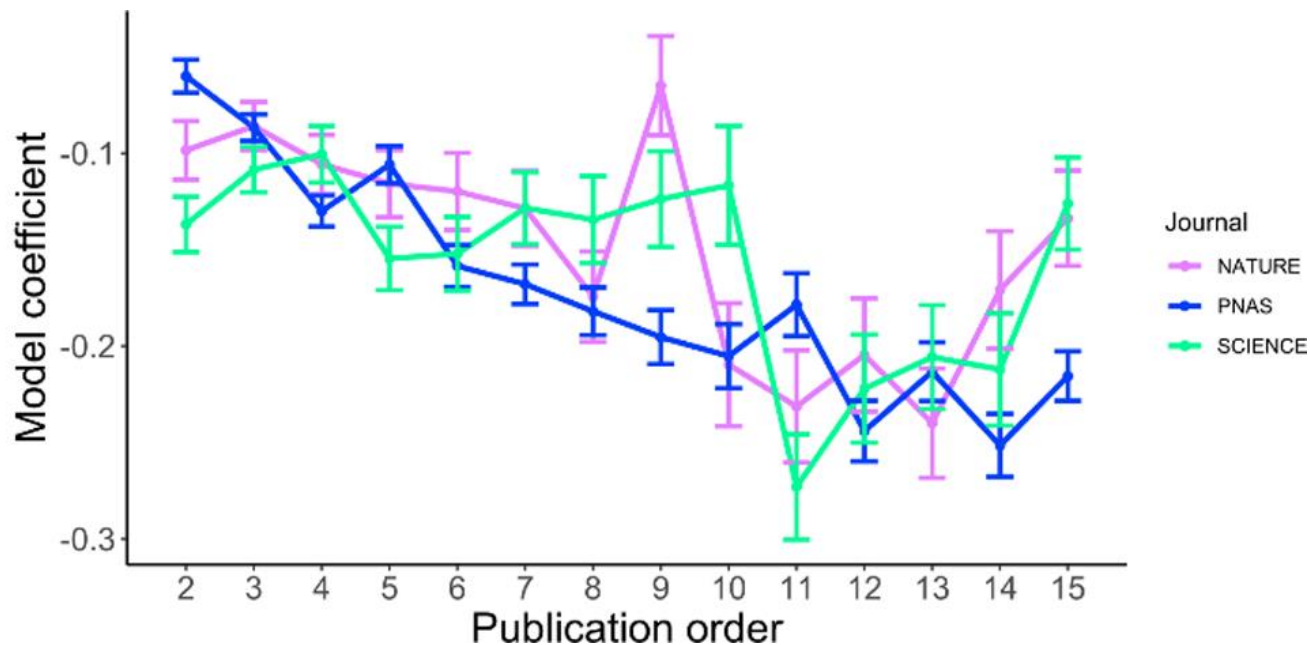
Two Japanese scientists supply hundreds of laboratories with a prized gem – and are now among the world's most published researchers.

[Mark Zastrow](#)

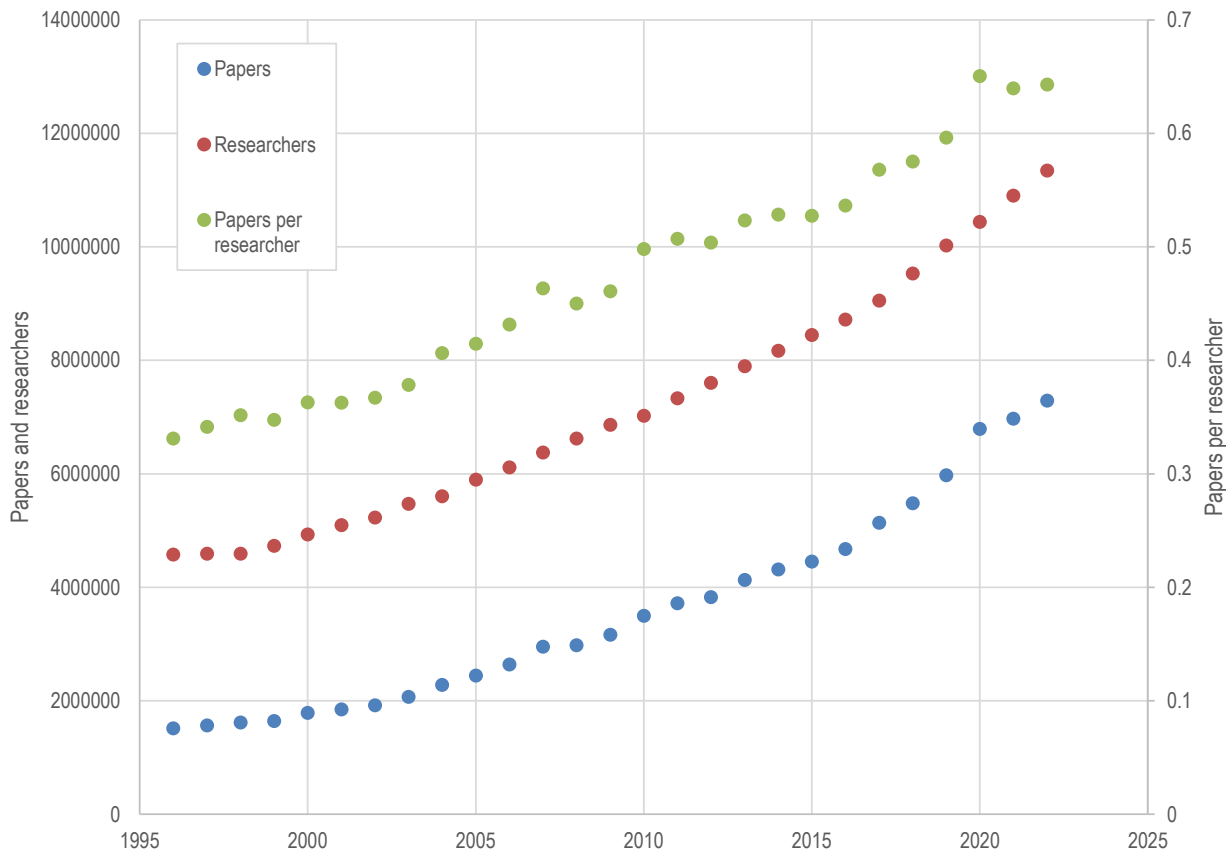
Distribution cumulative des articles en fonction des auteurs fréquents



Relation entre fréquence de publication et impact

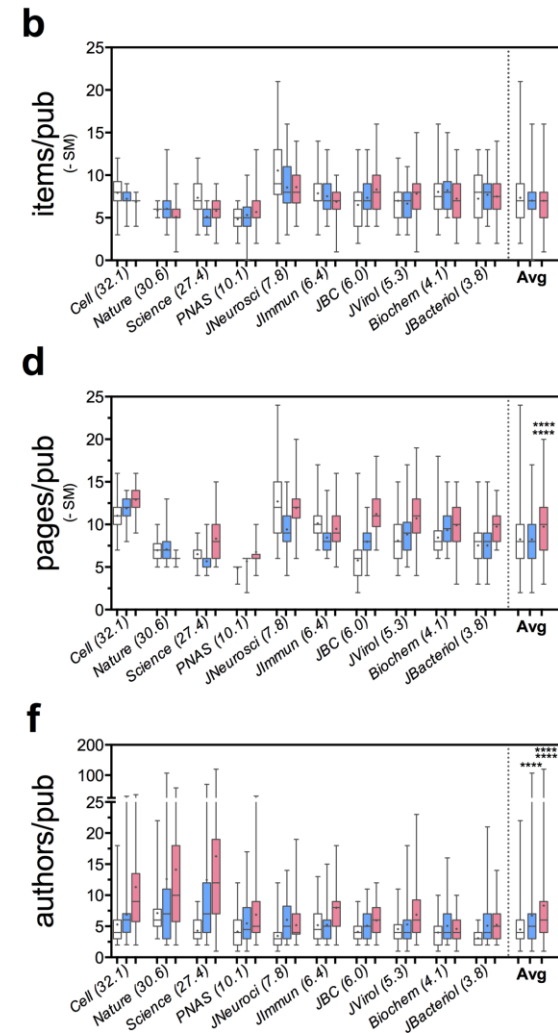
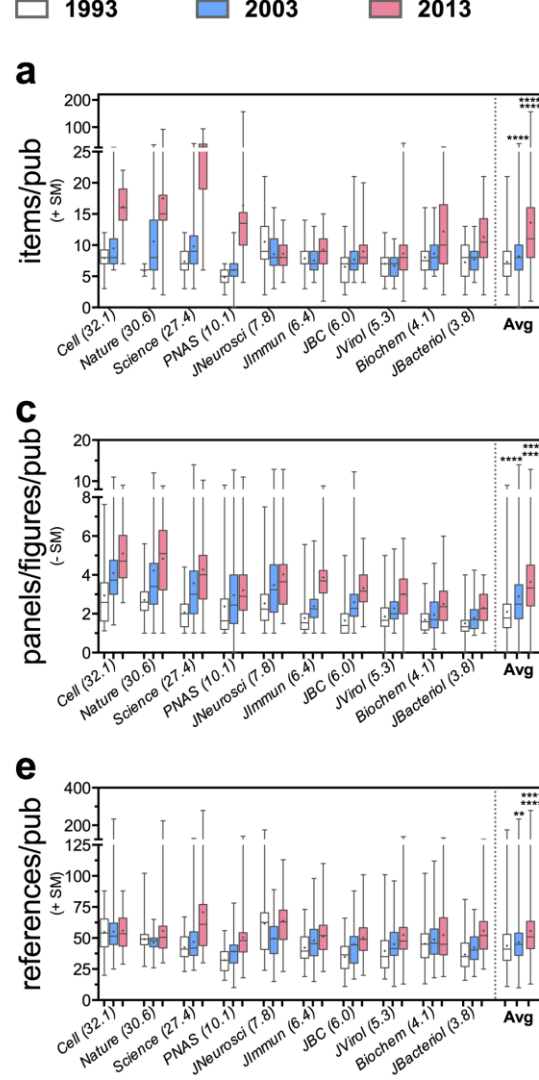


Croissance de la productivité

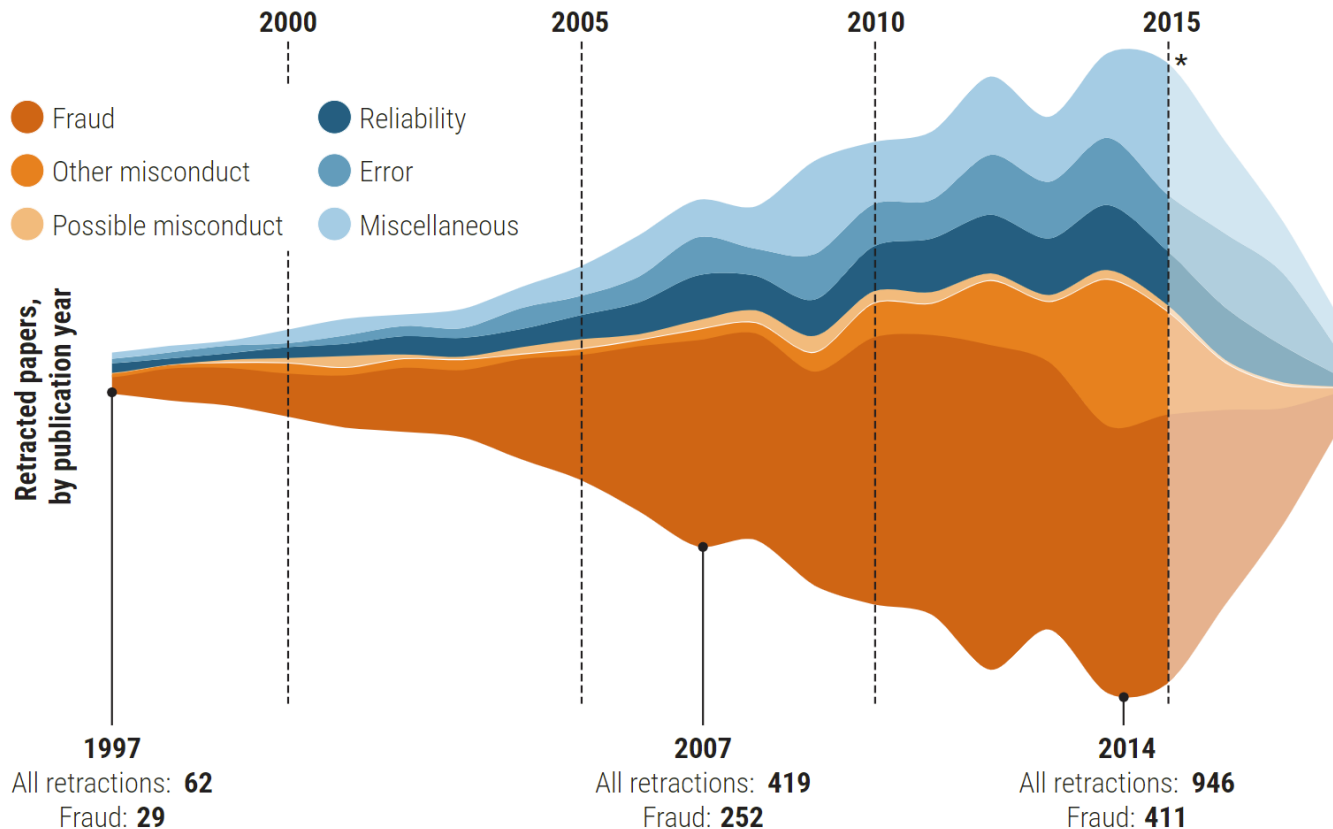


Avancées technologiques?

Les articles contiennent davantage d'informations qu'avant!

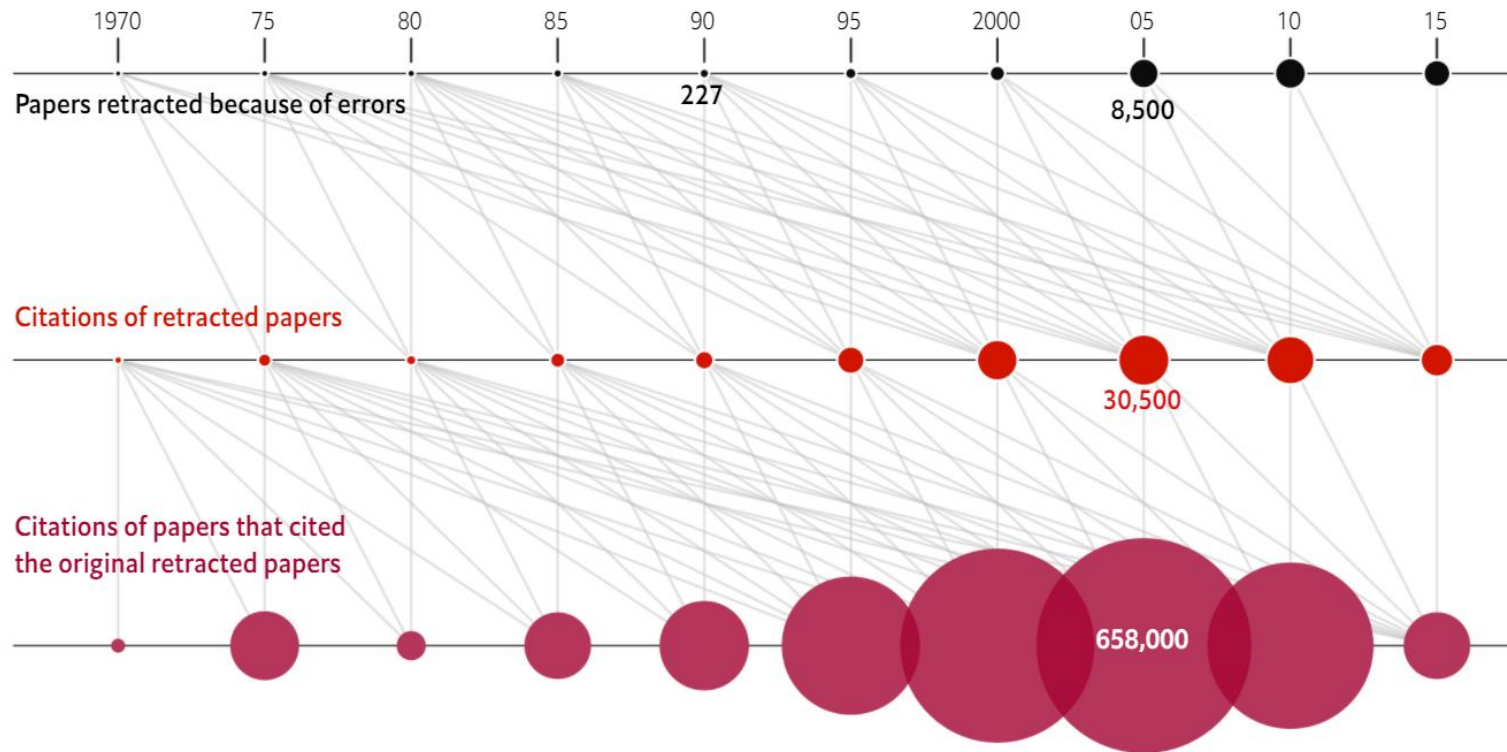


Croissance et causes des rétractions

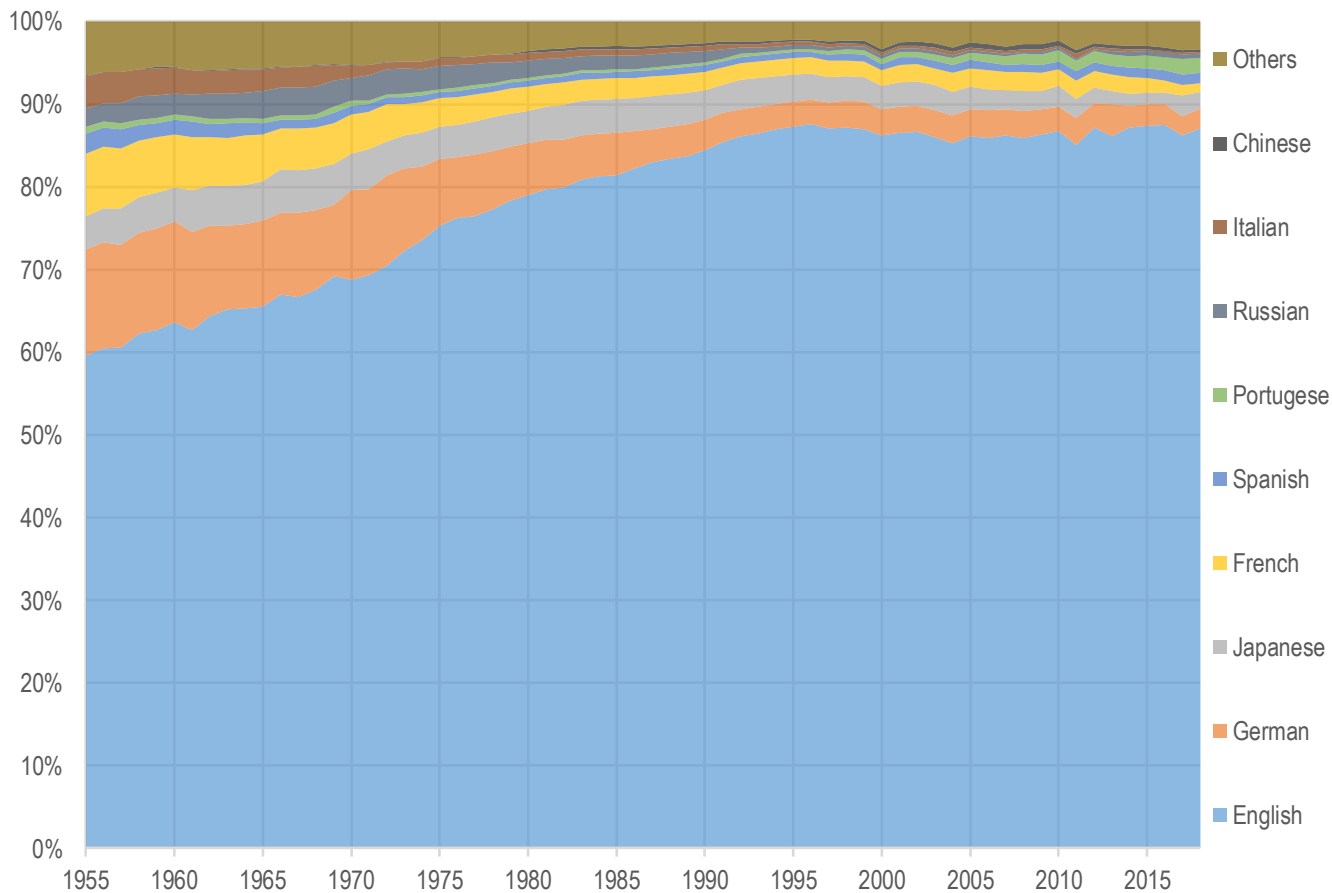


L'impact des articles rétractés

Total papers retracted and subsequently cited, by five-year periods

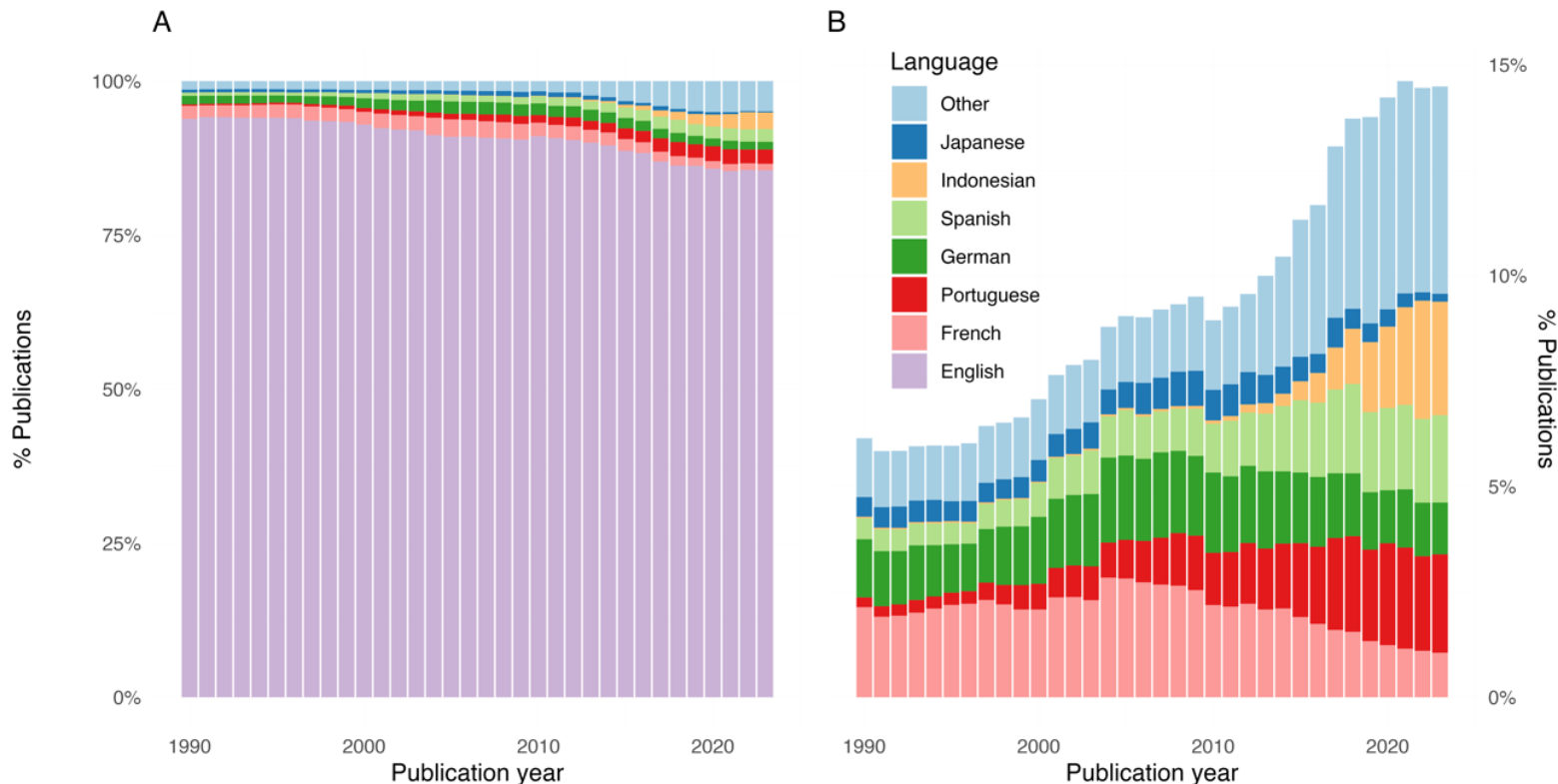


Nombre d'articles selon la langue



Des données pas toujours cohérentes...

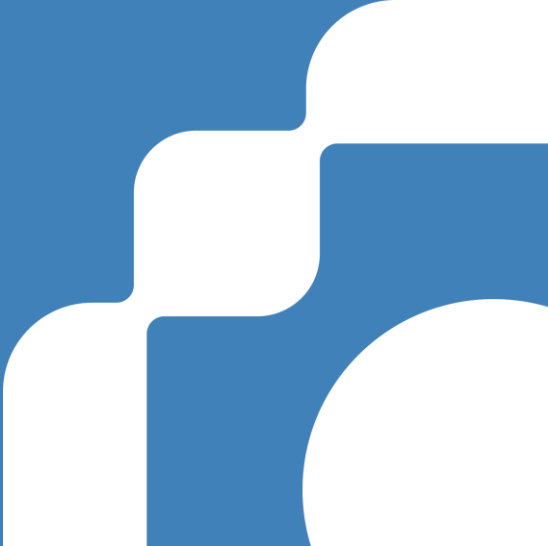
Pourcentage des articles selon la langue



Forbes and Elsevier (1995)

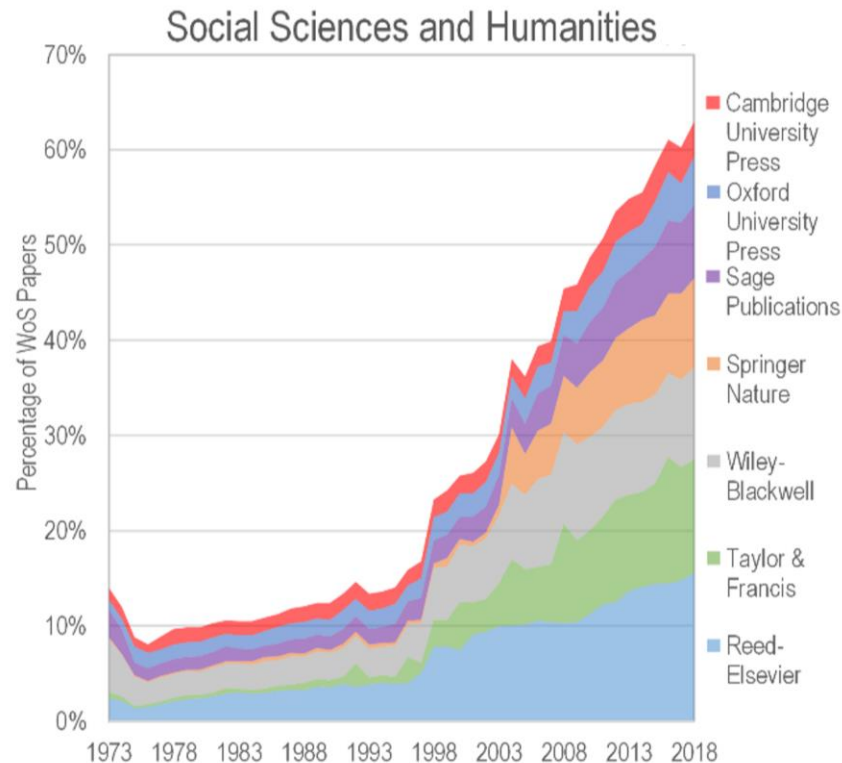
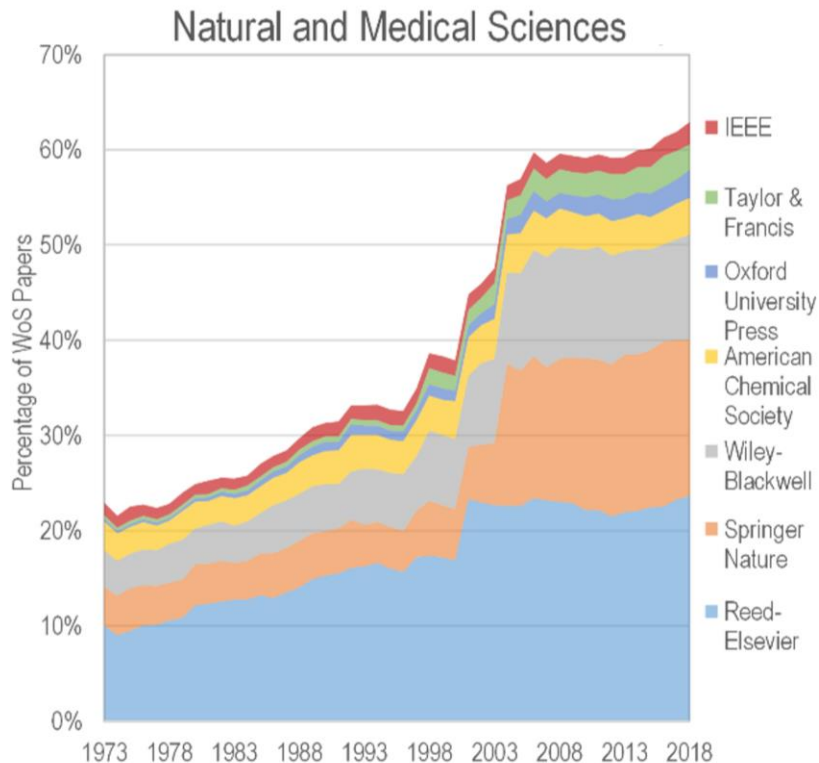
Elsevier, le plus grand éditeur scientifique serait « the internet's first victim ».

« The web had been created to bring academics together; now it offered them a way of sharing their research online for free. What need would anyone have for fusty, expensive journals? »



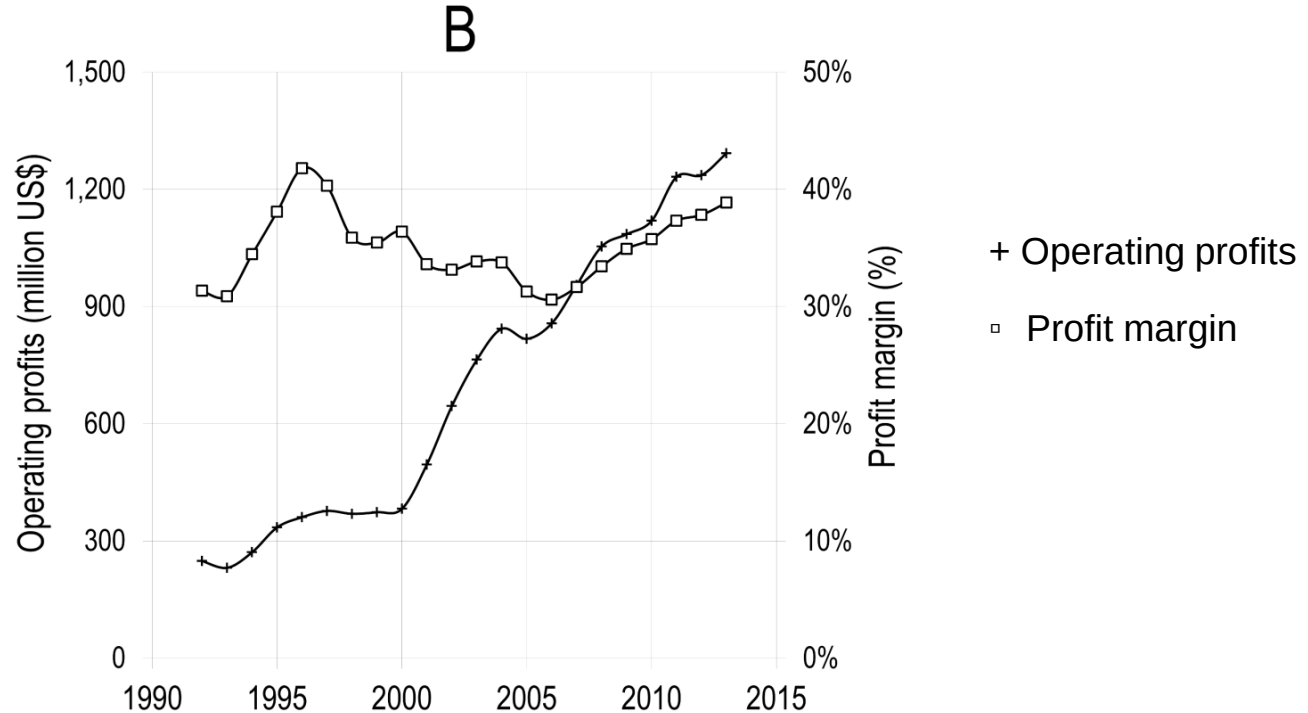
Consolidation de l'édition savante

Articles publiés par les 5 grands éditeurs



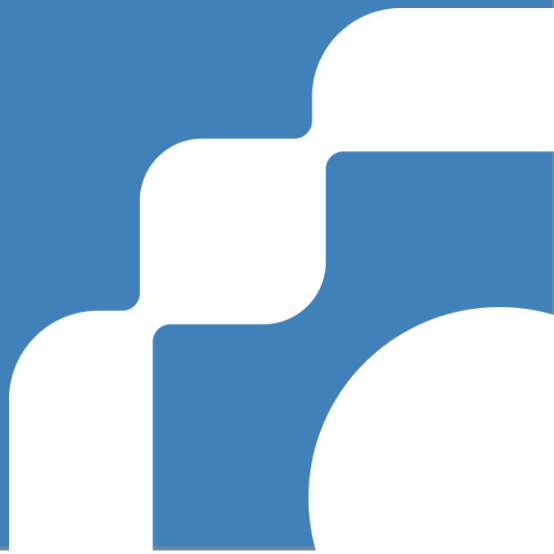
Consolidation de l'édition savante

Profits de l'éditeur Reed-Elsevier



3

Importance du libre accès



Libre accès: racines

Principalement depuis l'arrivée de l'ère numérique

1970

Début du dépôt d'articles sur serveurs FTP en informatique

1991

Précurseurs: physique, avec le dépôt d'articles sur arXiv

- Principalement en physique des particules
- Grande croissance dans d'autres disciplines

2002

Initiative de Budapest qui cristallise la définition du LA

Formes du libre accès

Doré

- Article final disponible gratuitement en ligne
 - Gratuit ou payant pour les auteurs
 - Gratuit: parfois avec embargo (1-2 ans)
- Deux types d'éditeurs
 - But non lucratif (PLOS-1 500 \$)
 - But lucratif (grands éditeurs)
- Réappropriation du concept par les grands éditeurs (revues « hybrides »)
 - *Springer Open Choice*: 3 000 \$ US
 - Elsevier: entre 500 \$ US et 5 000 \$ US
 - *Wiley OnlineOpen*: 3 000 \$ US
 - Nature: 9 500 €

Green open access (auto-archivage)

Vert

Auto-archivage des articles dans une archive ouverte (institutionnelle, disciplinaire ou sur son site web personnel)

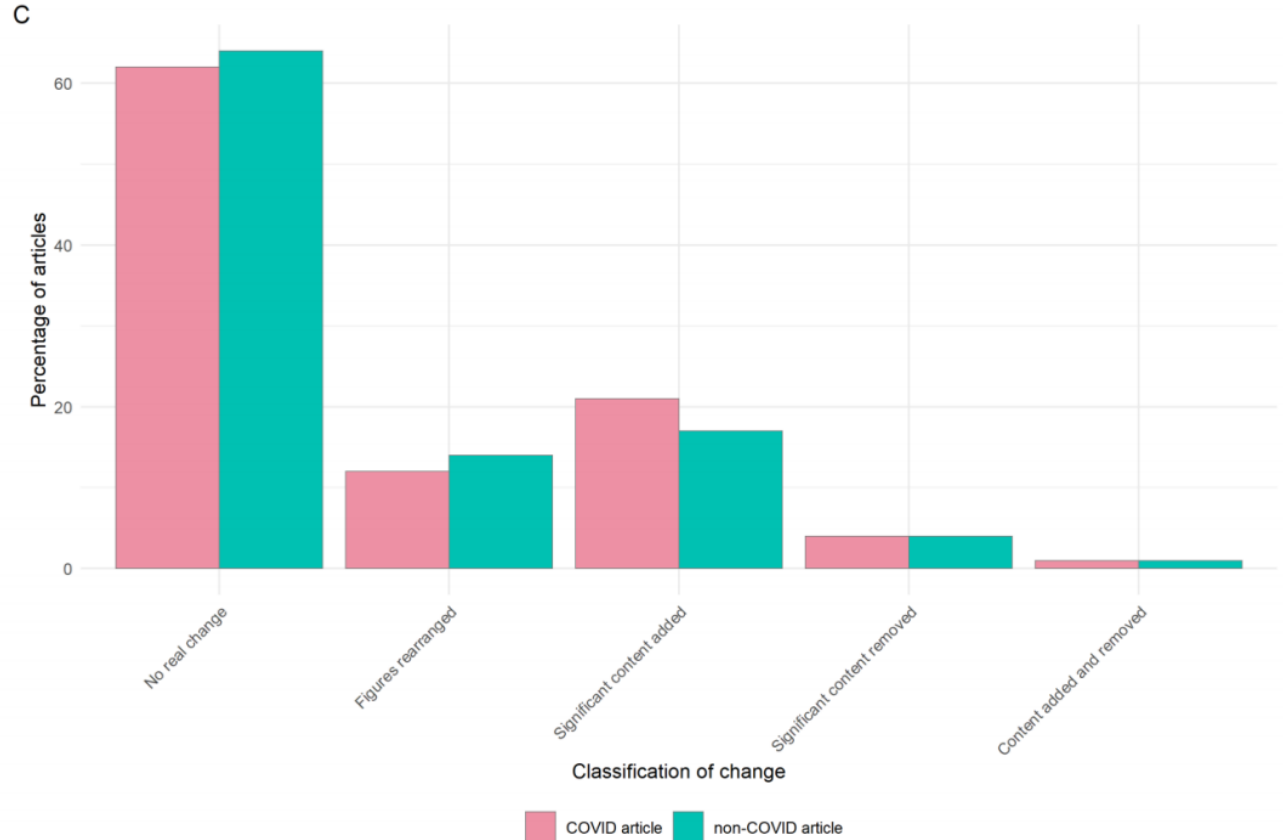
- Version finale acceptée de l'article
- Version soumise de l'article
- Épreuves corrigées
- Épreuves originales

Diamant

Gratuit pour auteurs et lecteurs

- Revues comme bien public, collectif
- Question des modes de financement

Changements entre *preprints* et version publiée



Prévalence: éditeurs et revues

OA policy	N.	
	Publishers	%
Pre evaluated and post evaluation versions	497	32
Post evaluated version only	508	33
Pre evaluated version only	109	7
Forbidden	432	28

- À l'échelle des revues: plus de 85% le permettent!!!
- Parmi les éditeurs qui permettent l'auto-archivage: IEEE, Springer, Elsevier, Wiley, Sage, American Physical Society
- Parmi les éditeurs qui ne permettent PAS l'auto-archivage: American Chemical Society (\$), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

Les mandats

Mandat: obligation pour un chercheur de déposer son article en accès libre.

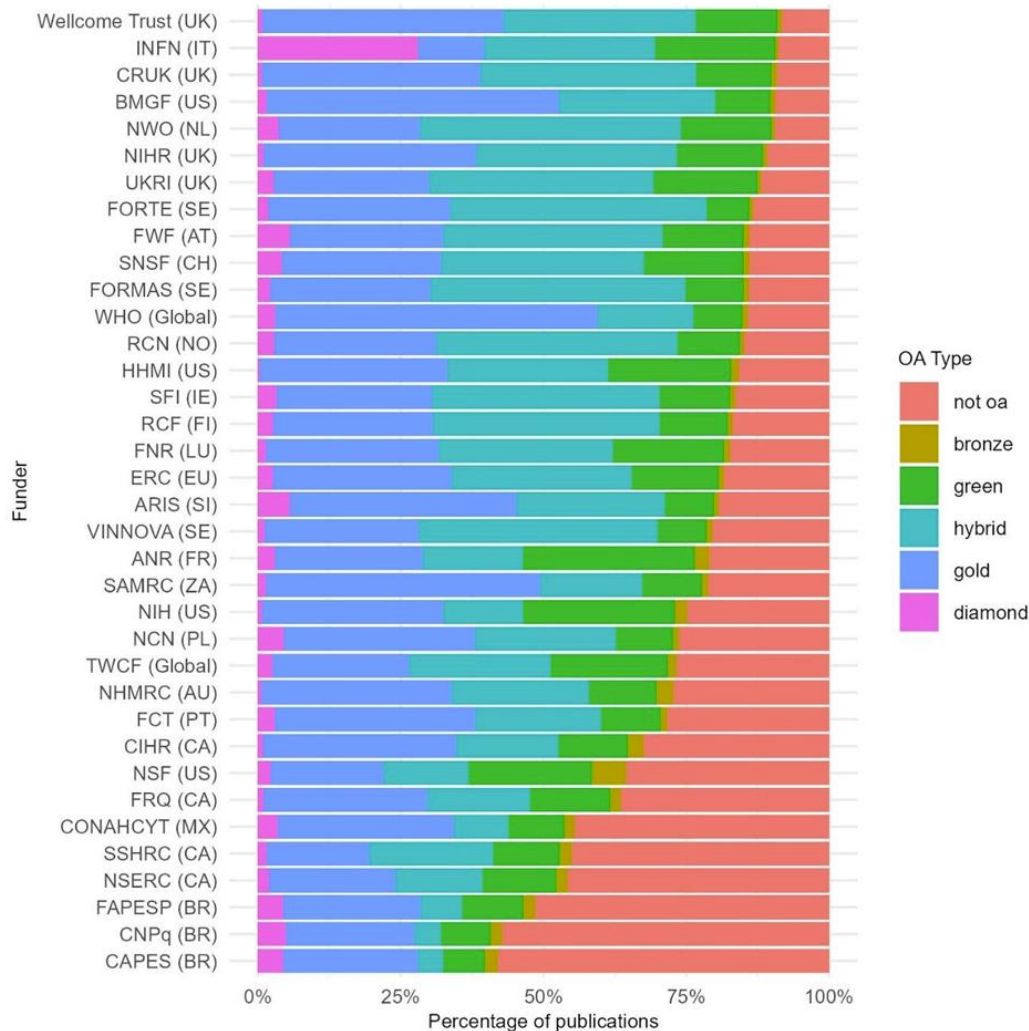
Mandats institutionnels

- Procédures administratives
 - Généralement moins contraignant
 - FAS Harvard
 - Liège (évaluation des profs)

Mandats organismes subventionnaires

- Condition contractuelle
 - Plus contraignant...mais...
 - Embargo (généralement 1 an)

Pourcentage d'articles en LA selon l'organisme subventionnaire



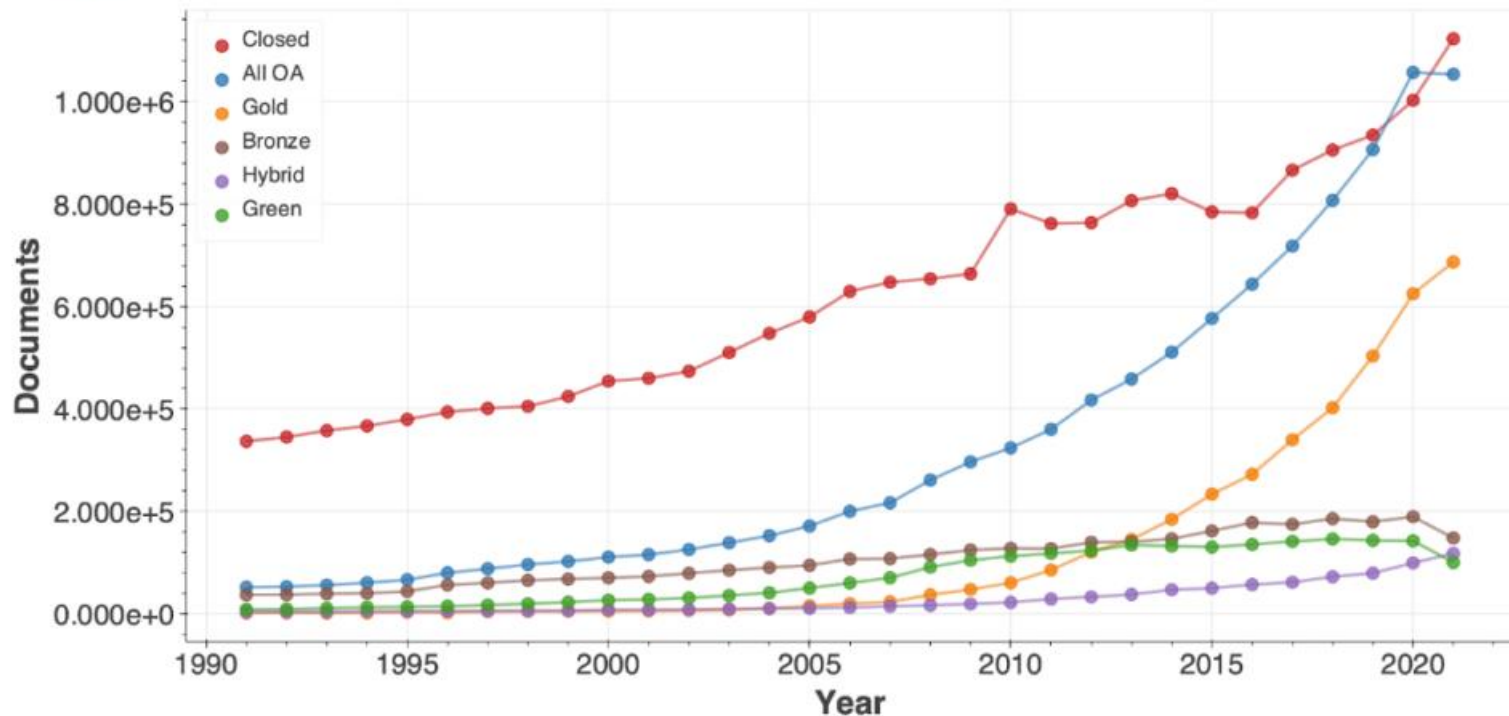
Cultures disciplinaires

Funder	Biomedical Research	Clinical Medicine	Health	Mathematics	Earth and Space	Psychology	Physics	Biology	Professional Fields	Social Sciences	Chemistry	Engineering and	All Disciplines
Wellcome trust	92%	84%	87%	96%	71%	80%	73%	88%	93%	74%	73%	79%	87%
NIH	93%	86%	79%	87%	73%	75%	84%	76%	74%	59%	81%	71%	87%
MRC	88%	75%	79%	87%	62%	62%	47%	83%	77%	73%	59%	50%	79%
Gates	89%	81%	83%	95%	50%	47%	51%	57%	28%	44%	52%	46%	79%
BBSRC	83%	71%	77%	90%	57%	44%	58%	68%	92%	52%	49%	52%	74%
ESRC	92%	76%	72%	70%	66%	60%	69%	60%	59%	63%	60%	56%	69%
ERC	80%	64%	59%	75%	82%	50%	75%	66%	46%	46%	36%	46%	67%
CIHR	71%	51%	52%	73%	43%	22%	36%	57%	47%	26%	25%	22%	56%
EPSRC	76%	64%	70%	78%	59%	54%	60%	68%	58%	62%	39%	49%	55%
NSF	76%	70%	52%	69%	54%	34%	48%	46%	35%	26%	24%	23%	47%
NSERC	57%	38%	42%	55%	31%	18%	40%	28%	14%	8%	10%	12%	30%
SSHRC	78%	35%	25%	40%	33%	17%	27%	36%	14%	16%	0%	17%	23%
All funded papers	85%	79%	73%	67%	57%	56%	56%	51%	42%	39%	35%	29%	66%

Proportion d'articles en accès libre

Closed vs. Open Access Articles

APAC

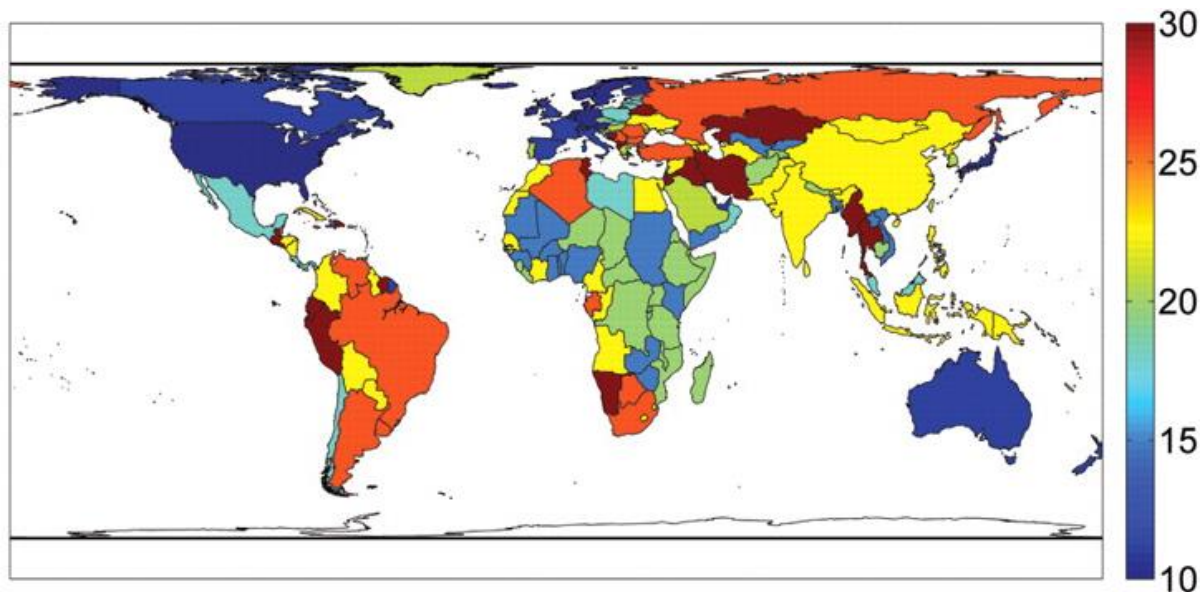


Dataset: Dimensions; Research Organization Countries: APAC Countries; Publication Year: 1991-2021; Document Type: Articles

Accès libre

Les pays en voie de développement citent davantage les articles en accès libre que les pays développés

Accès libre et pays en développement
(Evans & Reimer, 2009):



Avantages en termes de citations

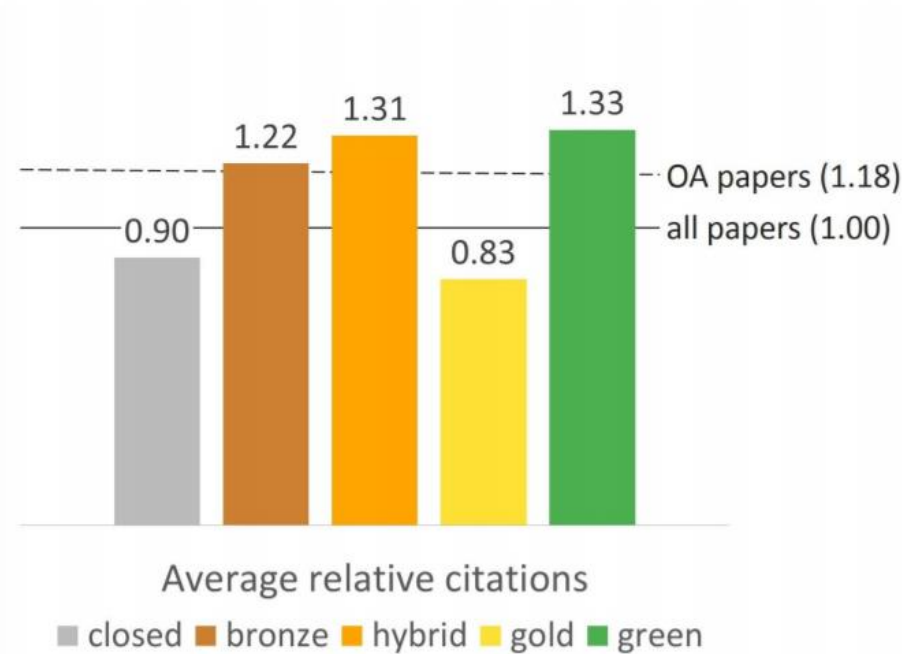
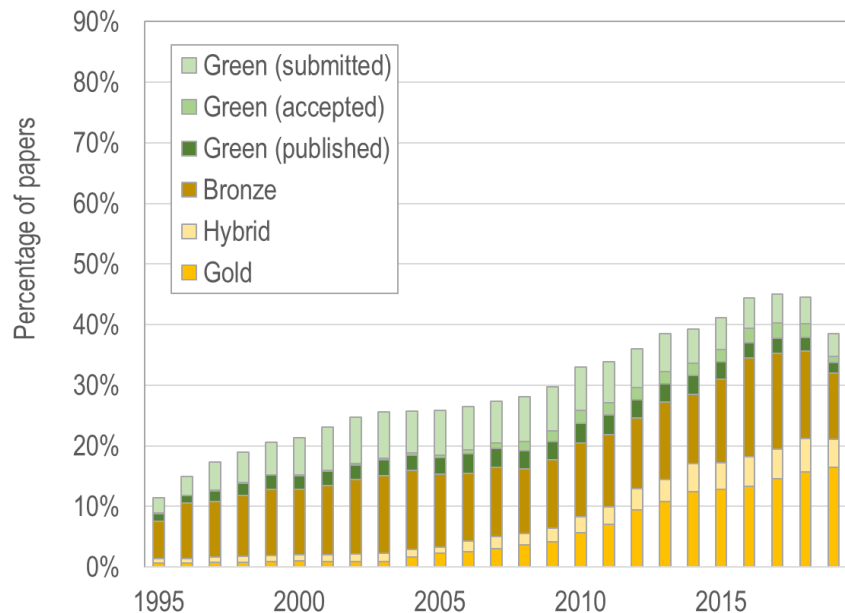


Figure 5. Average relative citations of different access types of a random sample of WoS articles and reviews with a DOI published between 2009 and 2015.

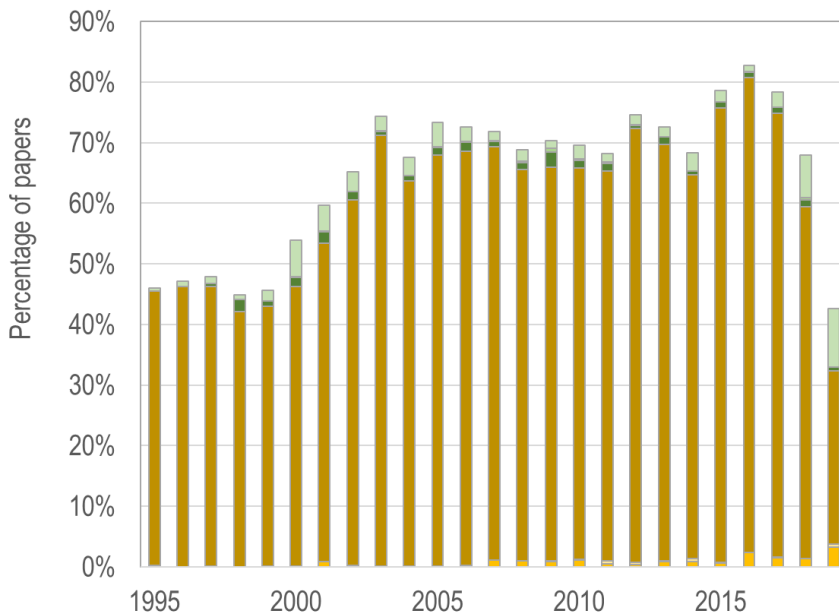
Pourcentage d'articles en libre accès (Canada)

Selon la langue

Anglais

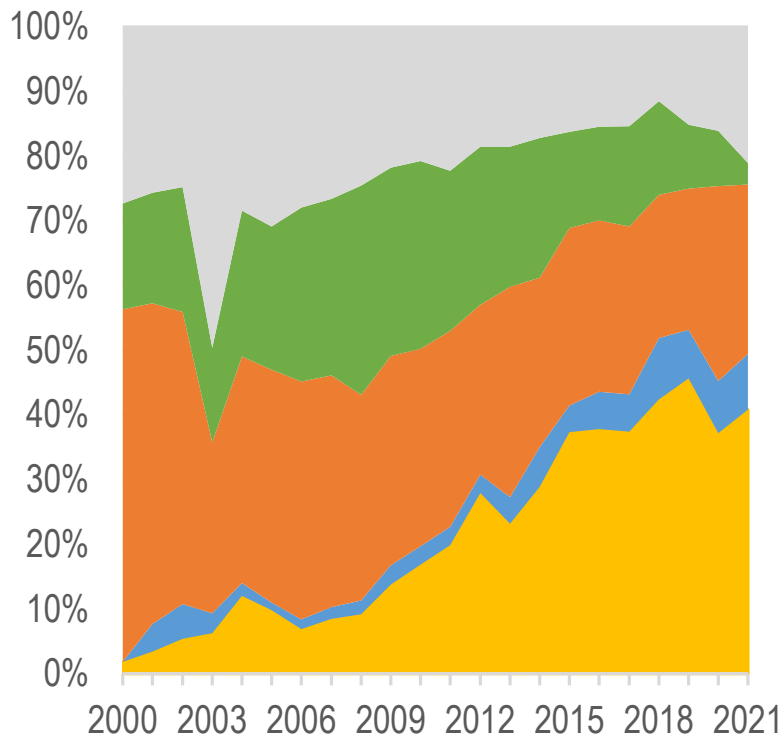


Français

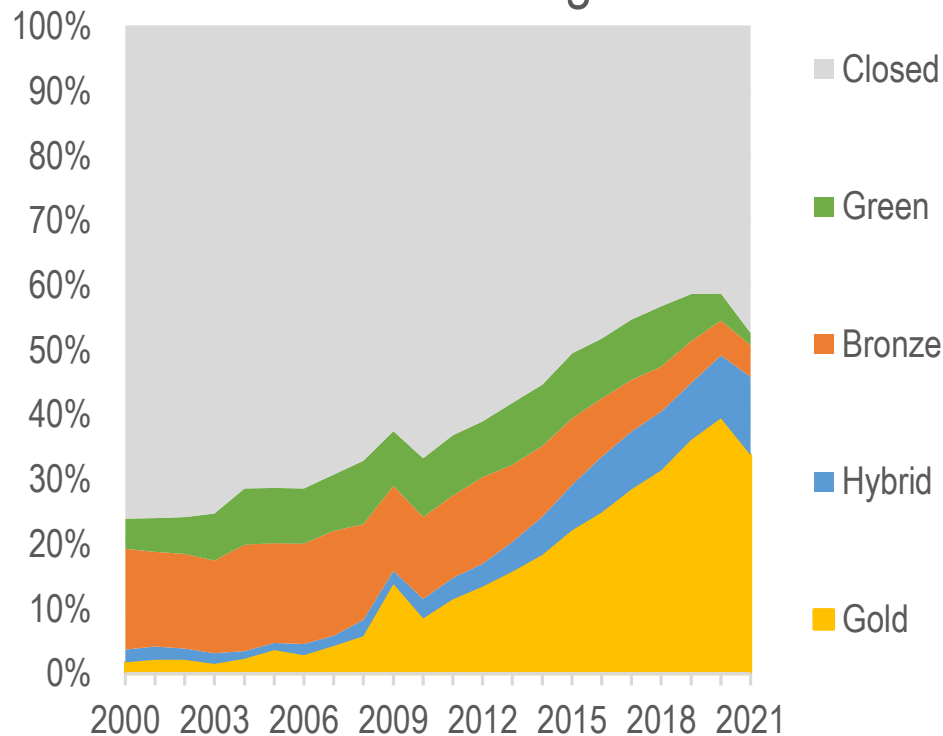


Pourcentage d'articles en libre accès, COVID et climat

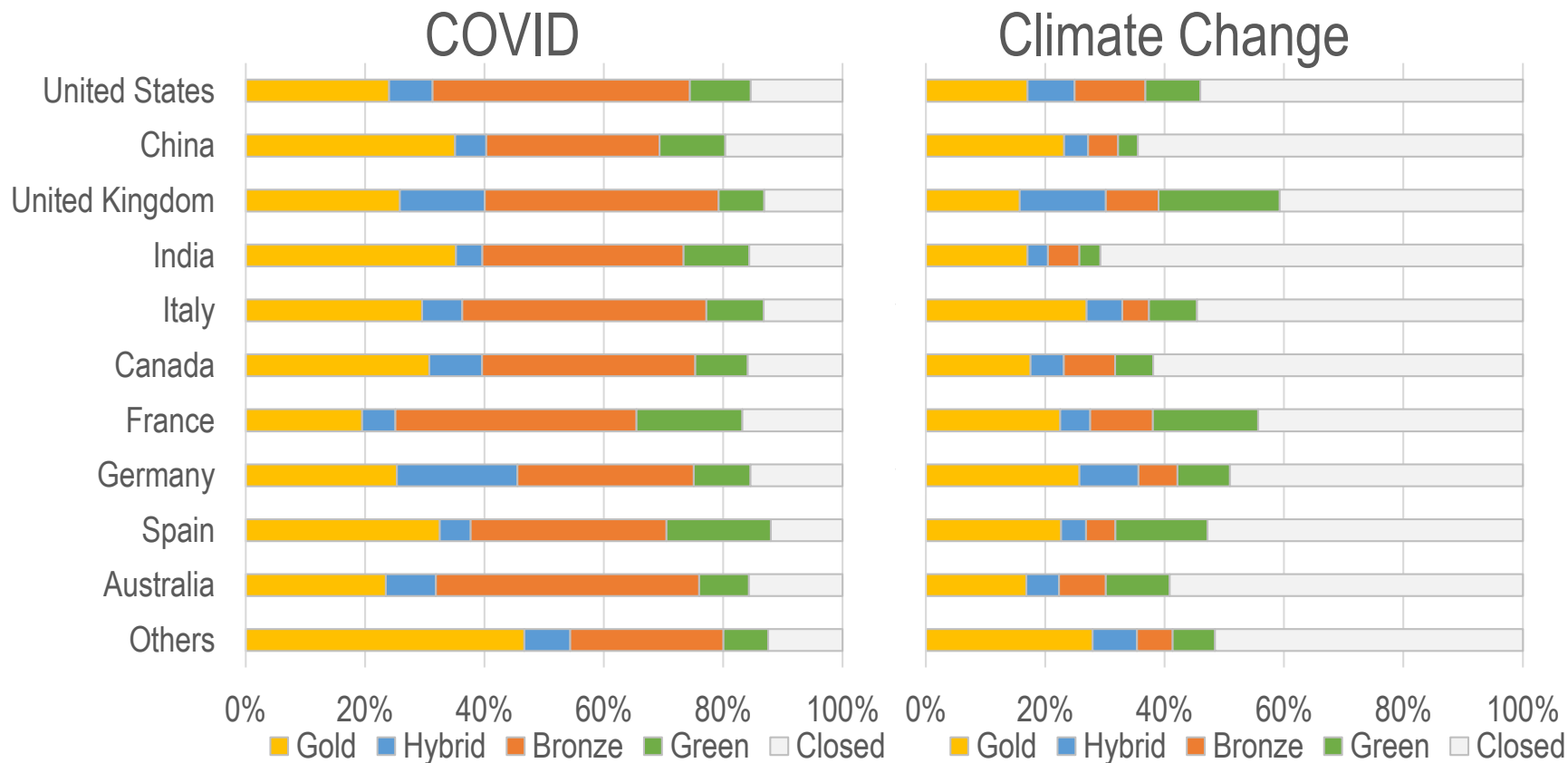
COVID



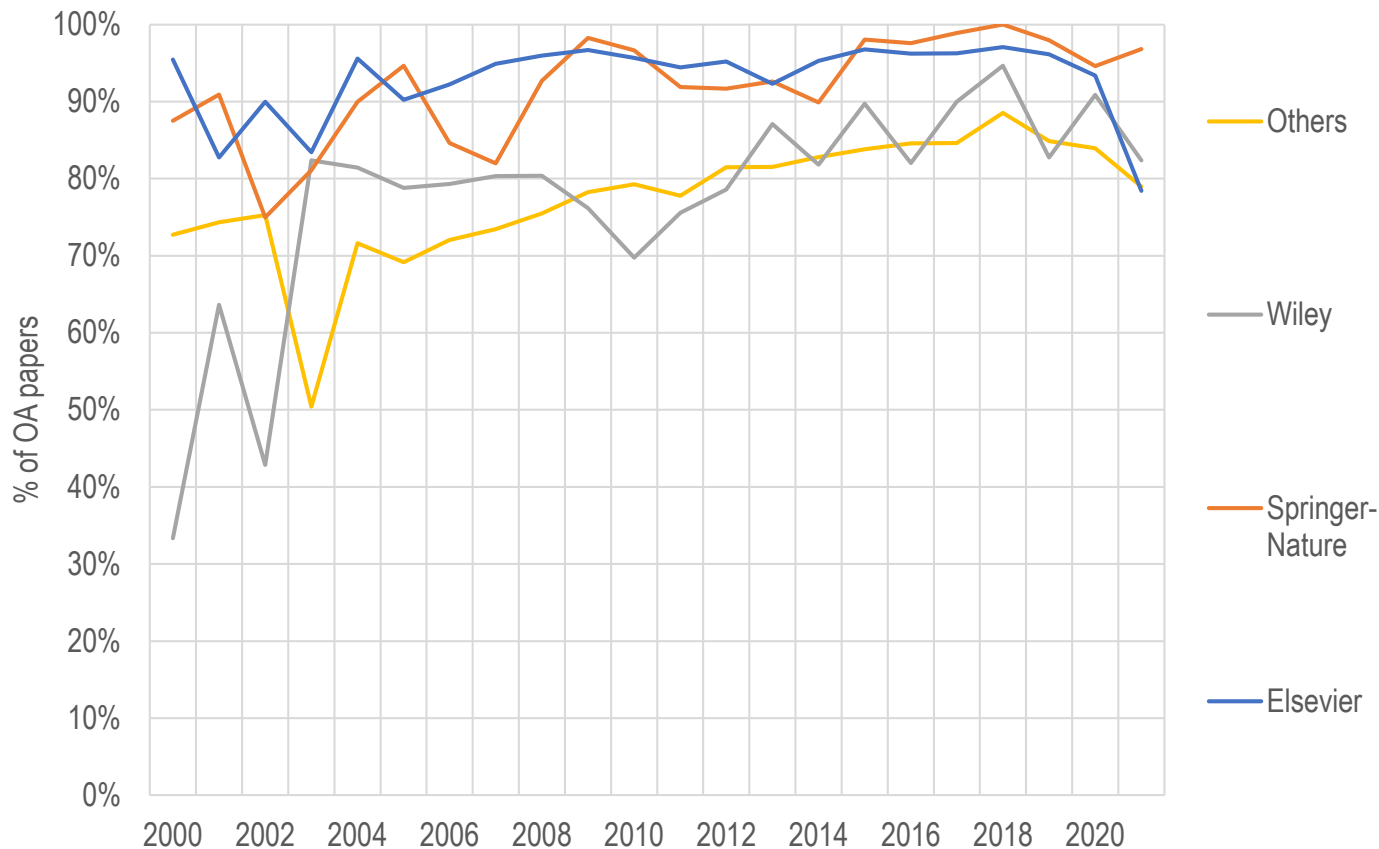
Climate Change



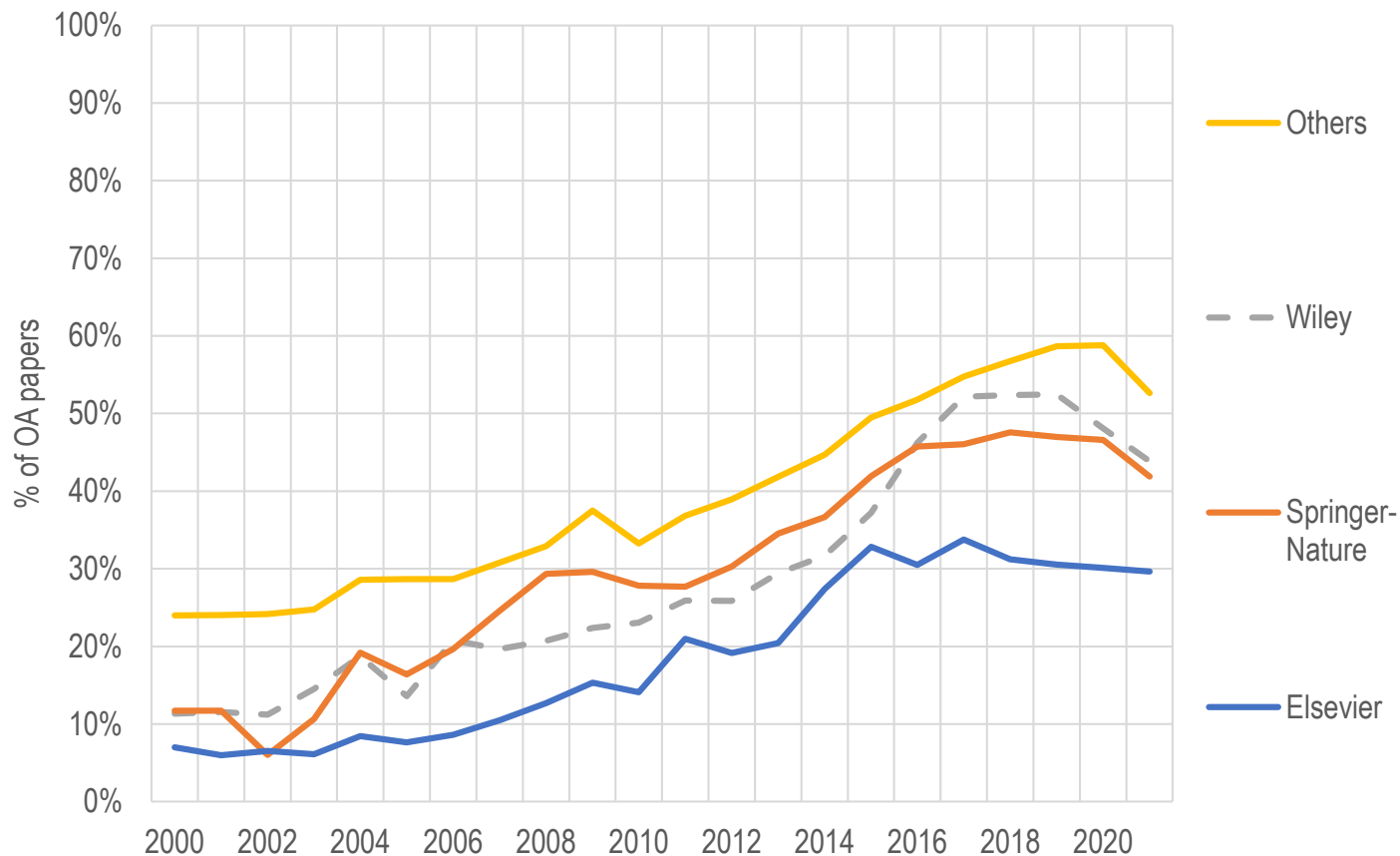
Pourcentage d'articles en libre accès, COVID et climat



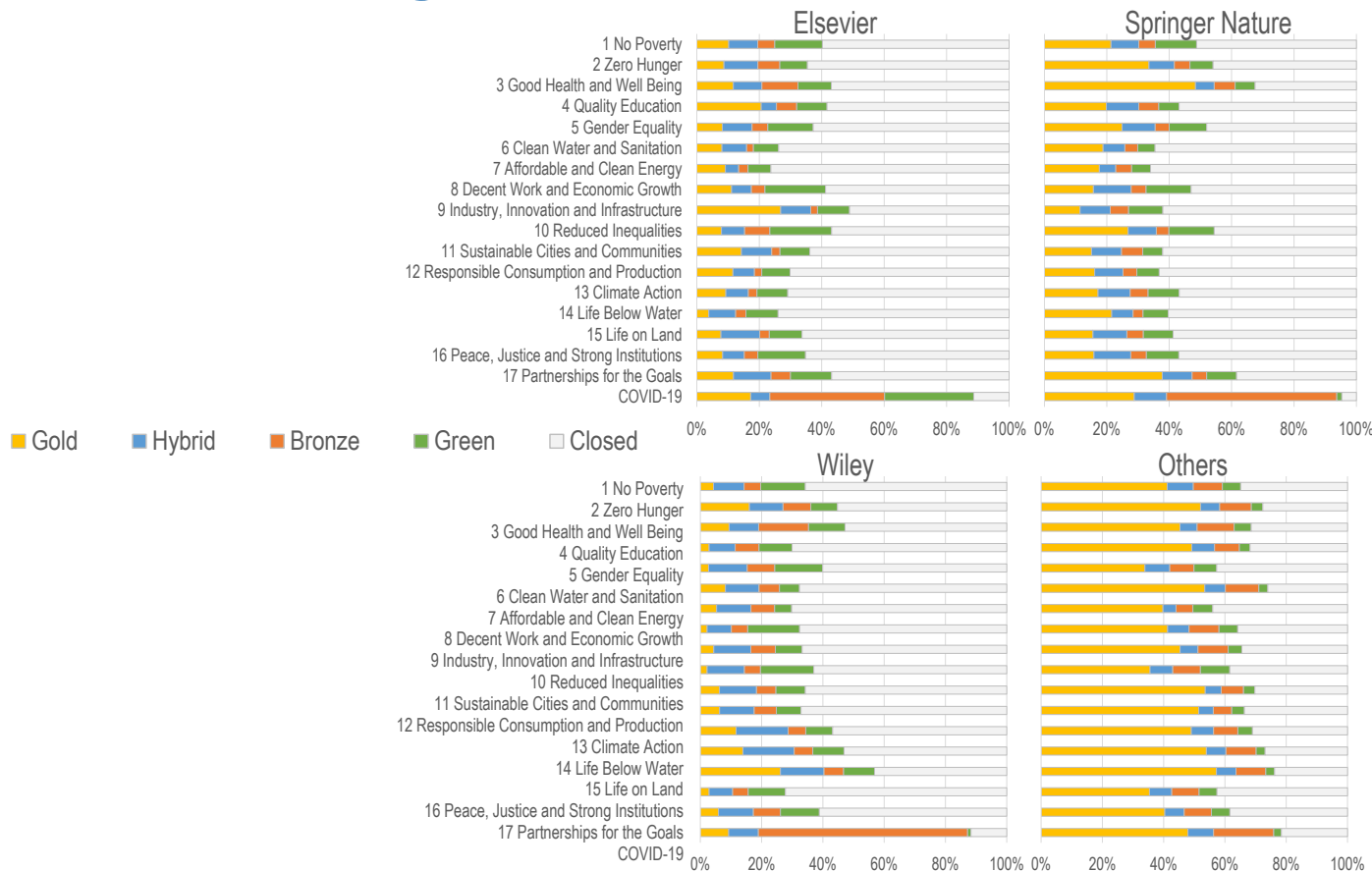
Pourcentage d'articles en libre accès, COVID



Pourcentage d'articles en libre accès, climat



Pourcentage d'articles en libre accès, ODD



Courriels quotidiens d'éditeurs prédateurs

Request for 2-page Article: AJBSR



American Journal of Biomedical Science & Research <casestudies@biom
To Vincent Larivière

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Fri 2021-10-01 4:33 PM

Dear Dr. Vincent Larivire ,

Hope you are doing well.

We are in shortfall of only one article for successful release of Volume 14 Issue 3. Is it possible for you to support us with your 2-page opinion or mini review for this issue?

I believe in you that, your one article brings out the best achievement to our Journal.

Acknowledge this mail for further queries!

Catherine Nichols

Assistant Managing Editor

American Journal of Biomedical Science & Research

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Emily A <emily@medicalarchives.org>

✔ Vincent Larivière

Wed 6:34 AM

Articles for Current Issue- Thermodynamics Research: Open Access

Retention Policy Junk Email (30 days)

Expires Never



Dear Vincent Larivière,

I hope you are doing well.

Having recently read your article, “**arXiv e-prints and the journal of record: An analysis of roles and relationships**” I was greatly impressed by your contributions to our field.

I am writing to invite you to submit a manuscript to the Journal of [Thermodynamics Research: Open Access](#).

Your expertise and research would be a valuable addition to our journal. Please submit your

article by **December 18th 2024**, for inclusion in our current issue.

Kindly attach the article to your response to this email.

We look forward to your positive response.

Best Regards,

Emily A

Editorial Manager

Courriels quotidiens d'éditeurs prédateurs



Ms. Elsa Wang <niki@advancedmaterials2024.com>

 Vincent Larivière

Mon 10:06 PM

Vincent Lariviere, Announcing Latest Progress of WCAM-2025, Kobe, Japan

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Dear Vincent Lariviere,

This is Elsa, hope this letter will find you well.

I am pleased to announce that **11th World Congress of Advanced Materials (WCAM-2025)** is coming. Until now, we have confirmed over 100 speakers to give wonderful speeches, meanwhile, together with other parallel congresses, more than 300 of outstanding international industrial executives, academic scientists, investors, marketing people in related field will attend the conference and show their latest progress.

As we know, you are an excellent expert in material sciences, and I am writing to welcome you to attend WCAM-2025 which will be held during **May 12-14, 2025 at Kobe, Japan**.

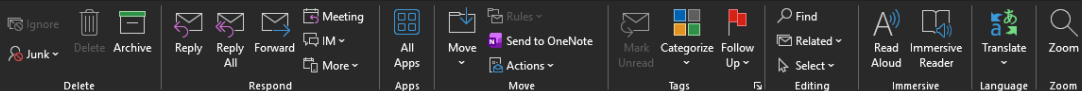
It can be a big shot for material science and technology to address the advances in the past years, major issues, barriers, and future directions to help your international colleagues to accelerate the development of this field. We believe WCAM-2025 can provide your team with best promotion channels in partner seeking, investor relation retreatment and talent search.

In order that you can learn the conference details quickly, please feel free to contact me for the agenda, and it would be thankful to have your speech proposal in advance.

Looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Elsa



A

To ● Vincent Larivière

 We removed extra line breaks from this message.

AVIS: Courriel externe. Soyez vigilant.

Dear Dr. Larivière,

The journal Antioxidants (ISSN 2076-3921, IF 6.6) is currently running a Special Issue entitled "Oxidative Stress in the Newborn, 2nd Edition". Prof.

Dr. Ru-Jeng Teng is serving as Guest Editor for this issue. From your publication record, we can see you are an expert in this subject area, and so we would like to invite you to contribute some of your research to this Special Issue. For more information on this Special Issue, please visit the Special Issue website at:

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The submission deadline is 30 October 2026. You may send your manuscript now or up until the deadline, as papers will be published on an ongoing basis if accepted for publication following peer review. Submitted manuscripts should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere. We also encourage authors to send a short abstract or tentative title to the Editorial Office in advance (antioxidants@mdpi.com).

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An article processing charge (APC) of 2900 CHF currently applies to all papers accepted after peer review. You may be entitled to a discount code if you previously reviewed for MDPI or if your institution is a participating member in MDPI's Institutional Open Access Program (IOAP).

[illegible]

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jeu. 2025-10-23 09:06

Dear Dr. Lariviere,

We contacted you on 29th of August, regarding a Special Issue entitled "Personalized Treatment in Cancer Research, Second Edition", to be published in the journal *Biomedicines* (ISSN 2227-9059, IF 3.9). Dr. Silvia De Francia and Dr. Sarah Allegra are serving as Guest Editors for this issue. Based on your expertise in this field, we think you could make an excellent contribution.

The Special Issue will focus on tailored treatment in cancer research, including clinical, pharmacological and translational studies.

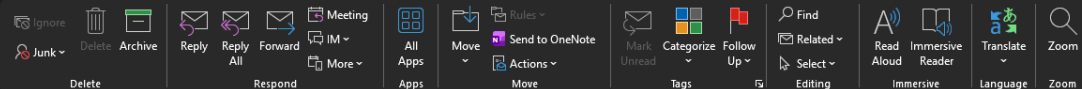
For further reading, please follow the link to the Special Issue Website at: <https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mdpi.com%2Fi9%2Fbiomedicines%2FN8NI5USP2T&data=05%7C02%7Cvincent.lariviere%40umontreal.ca%7C29a1a155160540c18c9808de1234eb3c%7Cd2eefec2a474be7981e0f8977fa31d8%7C1%7C0%7C638968215670184616%7CUnknown%7CTWfpGbZsb3d8evJfbXB0EuhcGkiOnRydWUsllyOiirwLiAuMDAwMClslIAioXJauWz4zMilskFlOijTWFPbClslldUliojrQ3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C%7Csdata=6p7mdBl2HphRPUEdfmPLGpbhGhK0huBUW0P6x%2Fvfw%3D&reserved=0>

The submission deadline is 30 December 2025. You may send your manuscript now or up until the deadline. Submitted papers should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere. We also encourage authors to send a short abstract or tentative title to the Editorial Office in advance (biomedicines@mdpi.com).

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For further details on the submission process, please see the instructions for authors at the journal website (<https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mdpi.com%2Fjournal%2Fbiomedicines%2Finstructions&data=05%7C02%7Cvincint.lariviere%40umontreal.ca%2F7C29a11551650540c18c9808de1234eb3c767Cd27efecf2a474be7981e0f8977fa31d8%7C1%7C0D067C638998215670255761%7CUnknown%7CTWfpGbZsb3d8eyJfbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydlWUsliYoiWljAUMDAwMCIsl->



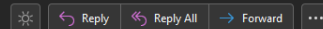
Welcoming submissions on feline chronic kidney disease



Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery <info@email.sagepub.com>

To: Vincent Larivière

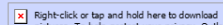
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jeu. 2025-12-18 11:18

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L'exemple de OMICS

- 700 revues couvrant toutes les disciplines, mais surtout les sciences naturelles et médicales
- Près de 200 000 articles depuis 2007
- Frais de publication de 1 200 \$ US en moyenne
 - Revenus potentiels dans les centaines des millions de \$
- Utilisent des faux facteurs d'impact
- En 2018, la *US Federal Trade Commission* a gagné une poursuite de 50 M\$ US pour fausse représentation (pas de peer review, pas d'indexation)

L'exemple de OMICS

Première stratégie: *rebranding*

- À partir de 2015, achat d'une dizaine de petits éditeurs, à la fois prédateurs et « émergents »
 - Longdom (Espagne et Belgique)
 - iMedPub LTD (Royaume-Uni)
 - Hilaris (Belgique)
 - Trade Science (Royaume-Uni)
 - Pulsus Group (Canada)



Pulsus Profile

To publish, promote and disseminate the work of medical researchers in a manner that exemplifies the highest standards in research integrity.

Established in the year 1984, **Pulsus** was focusing on American region and presently expanding to healthcare informatics platform to the medical and pharma professionals throughout Europe, America, Asia, Australia and all other continents. Since its inception, Pulsus received the endorsements of the **medical associations** and industries of the international reputation. This support allowed Pulsus Group to gain excellent reputation from the scientific and industrial community and able to bridge relations between industries and practicing physicians.

Pulsus Healthtech is a medical and healthcare publisher since 3 decades and received accolades from the contributors and the readers. At present, Pulsus Group is diversifying its publishing portfolio to other realms by incorporating all major Science, Technology, **Medical journals** as an ardent scientific publisher of open access and hybrid access **peer reviewed journals**. With a view to preserve, pursue, share and distribute scientific discoveries and knowledge, Pulsus Healthtech currently focusing towards expanding healthcare informatics and pharmacovigilance market studies of the current and future prospects of the global healthcare market.

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 - iMedPub LTD (Royaume-Uni)
 - Hilaris (Belgique)
 - Trade Science (Royaume-Uni)
 - Pulsus Group (Canada)
- Rebranding « rétrospectif » des revues et oblitération d'OMICS
- Un éditeur sans réputation est mieux qu'un éditeur à mauvaise réputation

L'exemple de OMICS

Advances in Pharmacoepidemiology & Drug Safety

- Premier numéro en 2012 sous OMICS

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Advances in Pharmacoepidemiology & Drug Safety

Octobre 2013



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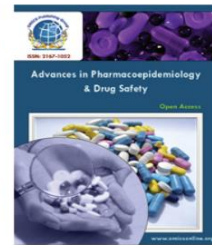
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American Society of Clinical Pharmacists



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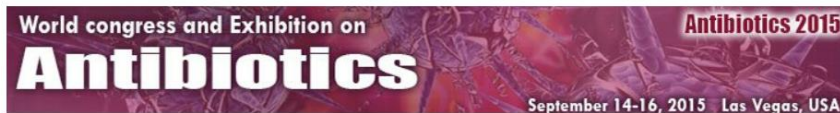
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Richard L. Slaughter
Professor of Pharmacy Practice
Associate Dean for Pharmacy
Wayne State University
USA
Tel: 313-577-8502



Special issue entitled: "Drug Discovery and ADME of Drugs" has been edited by



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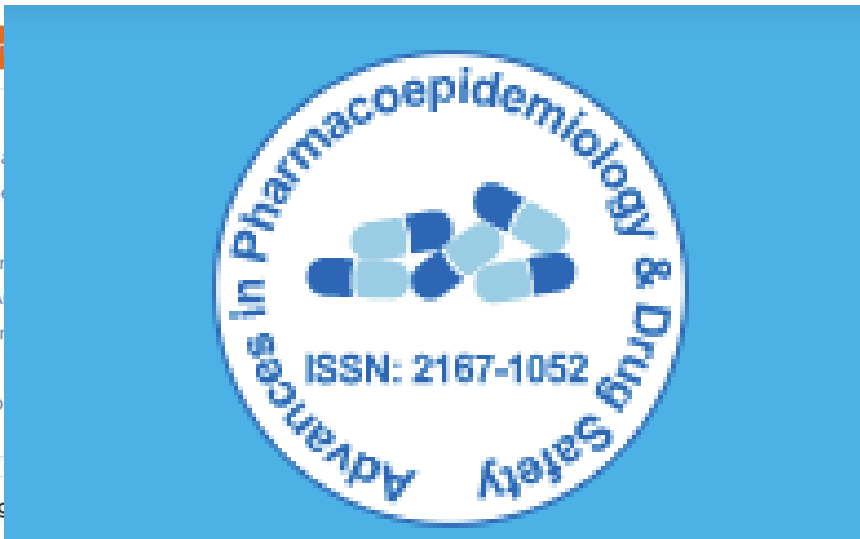
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- Dès la fondation du journal, la revue avait deux éditeurs en chef: Robert H. Howland (University of Pittsburgh) et Richard L. Slaughter (Wayne State University).
- Au moment du passage de la revue sous Longdom en 2019, Slaughter devient seul éditeur en chef. **Le seul pépin est qu'il est mort en 2016!**

L'exemple de OMICS

Seconde stratégie: *hijacking*

- Réutilisation d'articles (et de leurs auteurs) publiés dans des revues légitimes
- *Journal of Bone Research and Reports* copie le contenu de *Bone Reports* (Elsevier)
- Trois cas de figure:
 - Copie identique
 - Copie traduite et retraduite (et donc réécrite par un algorithme)
 - Contenu sans aucun lien!!
- Vise à « remplir » les revues avec des auteurs légitimes

MRI-derived bone consistency index correlates to bone composition and mechanical stiffness

Abigail L. Hong^a, Mikayel Ispiryan^a, Mugdha V. Padalkar^b, Brandon C. Jones^{a,c}, Alexandra S. Batzdorff^a, Snehal S. Shetye^c, urban center Pleshko^b, Chamith S. Rajapakse^{a,c}

^a Department of Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, us of America ^b Department of engineering science, Temple University, us of America ^c Department of orthopedical Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, us of America, E-mail: chamith@mail.med.upenn.edu

ABSTRACT

The MRI-derived consistency index (PI) could be a non-invasively obtained biomarker supported Associate in Nursing ultrashort echo time sequence that pictures each certain and pore water protons in bone, adore water guaranteed to organic scleroprotein matrix and freely moving water, severally. This live is understood to powerfully correlate with the particular meter animal tissue bone consistency. However, it's unknown whether or not PI might also be able to directly quantify bone organic composition and/or mechanical properties. We tend to investigated this in human body tibiae by scrutiny PI values to close infrared spectral imaging (NIRSI) integrative knowledge and mechanical compression knowledge. knowledge were obtained from a cohort of eighteen tibiae from male and feminine donors with a mean $\pm$ Mount Rushmore State age of seventy $\pm$ twenty one years. Biomechanical stiffness in compression and NIRSI-derived albuminoid and certain water content all had vital inverse correlations with PI ($r = -0.79, -0.73$, and -0.95 and $p = \text{zero.002, 0.007}$, and < 0.001 , respectively). The MRI-derived bone PI alone was a moderate predictor of bone stiffness ($R^2 = \text{zero.63}$, $p = 0.002$), and variable analyses showed that neither animal tissue bone cross-sectional space nor NIRSI values improved bone stiffness prediction compared to PI alone. However, NIRSI-obtained albuminoid and water

knowledge along were a moderate predictor of bone stiffness ($R^2 = \text{zero.52}$, $p = 0.04$). Our knowledge validates the MRI-derived consistency index as a powerful predictor of organic composition of bone and a moderate predictor of bone stiffness, and conjointly provides preliminary proof that NIRSI measures could also be helpful in future pre-clinical studies on bone pathology.

Bone fractures cause a high risk to the aging and unhealthy population, and assessments of bone mineral density (BMD) ar usually accustomed determine a patient's risk of fracture. for instance, various studies have shown that ladies with low bone density within the radius or bone ar at magnified risk of hip fracture. resonance imaging (MRI) ultrashort echo time (UTE) is a picture acquisition protocol that has incontestible hefty capability for imaging bone.

The borderline sample preparation, non-destructive nature of the scan, and relative speed of NIRSI makes it a perfect technique for investigation of changes in water content, distribution, and surroundings in pre-clinical studies of bone pathology and medical specialty.

Here, we tend to speculate that animal tissue PI will give correct measurements of bone organic material composition compared to NIRSI knowledge. we tend to additional speculate that,



MRI-derived bone porosity index correlates to bone composition and mechanical stiffness

Abigail L. Hong^a, Mikayel Ispiryan^a, Mugdha V. Padalkar^b, Brandon C. Jones^{a,c}, Alexandra S. Batzdorff^a, Snehal S. Shetye^c, Nancy Pleshko^b, Chamith S. Rajapakse^{a,c}

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Abstract

The MRI-derived porosity index (PI) is a non-invasively obtained biomarker based on an ultrashort echo time sequence that images both bound and pore water protons in bone, corresponding to water bound to organic collagenous matrix and freely moving water, respectively. This measure is known to strongly correlate with the actual volumetric cortical bone porosity. However, it is unknown whether PI may also be able to directly quantify bone organic composition and/or mechanical properties. We investigated this in human cadaveric tibiae by comparing PI values to near infrared spectral imaging (NIRSI) compositional data and mechanical compression data. Data were obtained from a cohort of eighteen tibiae from male and female donors with a mean $\pm$ SD age of 70 ± 21 years. Biomechanical stiffness in compression and NIRSI-derived collagen and bound water content all had significant inverse correlations with PI ($r = -0.79, -0.73$, and -0.95 and $p = 0.002, 0.007$, and < 0.001 , respectively). The MRI-derived bone PI alone was a moderate predictor of bone stiffness ($R^2 = 0.63$, $p = 0.002$), and multivariate analyses showed that neither cortical bone cross-sectional area nor NIRSI values improved bone stiffness prediction compared to PI alone. However, NIRSI-obtained collagen and water data

Seconde stratégie: *hijacking*

Traduction de l'anglais... à l'anglais

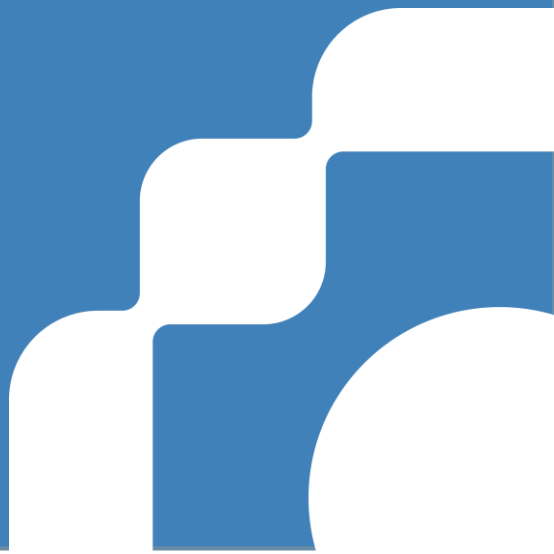
The MRI-derived porosity consistency index (PI) is could be a non-invasively obtained biomarker based on an supported Associate in Nursing ultrashort echo time sequence that images both bound pictures each certain and pore water protons in bone, corresponding to adore water bound guaranteed to organic collagenous scleroprotein matrix and freely moving water, respectively severally. This measure live is known understood to strongly powerfully correlate with the actual volumetric cortical particular meter animal tissue bone porosity consistency. However, it is it's unknown whether or not PI may might also be able to directly quantify bone organic composition and/or mechanical properties. We we tend to investigated this in human cadaverie body tibiae by comparing scrutiny PI values to near close infrared spectral imaging (NIRSI) compositional data integrative knowledge and mechanical compression data. Data knowledge. knowledge were obtained from a cohort of eighteen tibiae from male and female feminine donors with a mean $\pm$ SD mean $\pm$ Mount Rushmore State age of 70 $\pm$ 21 years. seventy $\pm$ twenty one years. Biomechanical stiffness in compression and NIRSI-derived collagenaluminoid and bound certain water content all had significant vital inverse correlations with PI ($r = r = -0.79$, -0.73 , and -0.95 and $p = 0$ $p =$ zero.002, 0.007, and < 0.001 , respectively). The MRI-derived bone PI alone was a moderate predictor of bone stiffness ($R^2 = 0$ $R^2 =$ zero.63, $p = 0$ $p = 0.002$), and multivariate variable analyses showed that neither cortical animal tissue bone cross-sectional area crosssectional space nor NIRSI values improved bone stiffness prediction compared to PI alone. However, NIRSI-obtained collagenaluminoid and water data together knowledge along were a moderate predictor of bone stiffness ($R^2 = 0$ $R^2 =$ zero.52, $p = 0$ $p = 0.04$). Our data knowledge validates the MRI-derived porosity consistency index as a strong powerful predictor of organic composition of bone and a moderate predictor of bone stiffness, and also conjointly provides preliminary evidence proof that NIRSI measures may could also be useful helpful in future pre-clinical studies on bone pathology.

Qui se fait « prendre » à y publier?

- Deux cas de figure:
 - Le naïf
 - Le cynique
- Revues prédatrices sont à l'extrême d'un continuum de « validation » des résultats de recherche
- Plusieurs prédateurs dans l'écosystème, qui cherchent à faire des profits dans la diffusion des connaissances
 - Différence : évaluation par les pairs!

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Publier éthiquement, c'est quoi?



Pour publier éthiquement

- Publier quand on a quelque chose à dire
 - Résultats négatifs ou positifs
- Diffuser en libre accès
 - Éviter les revues hybrides
 - Idéalement à but non-lucratif
 - Attention aux revues prédatrices
- Transparence / accès aux données
- Comprendre les indicateurs—ne pas publier strictement en fonction du facteur d'impact
- Reprendre le contrôle des modes de diffusion des connaissances

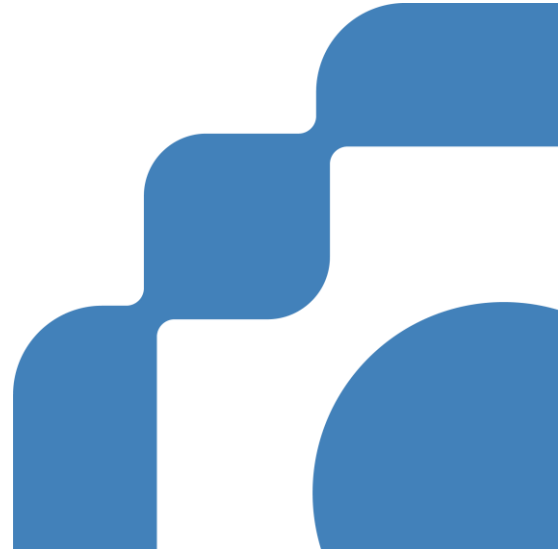
Reprendre le contrôle: « *Journal flip* » (1)

- *Journal of Informetrics* fondé par Elsevier en 2006
- « Top » revue de la discipline
- Nouvel éditeur en 2015
 - Contrôle de la revue par Elsevier
 - Système de soumission de manuscrits
 - Initiative pour les citations ouvertes
- Convaincre les 35 membres du comité éditorial de démissionner et de créer une nouvelle revue
 - *Quantitative Science Studies*
- Société savante (ISSI) et Éditeur (MIT Press)
- Financement de 180 000 € de *Technische Informationsbibliothek* (TIB) en collaboration avec la *Fair Open Access Alliance*

Reprendre le contrôle: « *Journal flip* » (2)

- Démission collective début janvier 2019
 - Couverture médiatique importante
- Annonce de la nouvelle revue
 - Interim par moi (janvier-mars)
- *Journal of Infometrics* va continuer à exister
 - Elsevier a rencontré des difficultés à recruter un·e éditeur·trice ainsi qu'un comité éditorial.
- Enjeu principal: attirer des manuscrits malgré l'absence de facteur d'impact
 - Particulièrement pour les pays qui ont des primes à la publication basées sur les facteurs d'impact (Chine, Italie, etc.)
- Premier numéro en février 2020

Questions?



Quelques références

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Merci!

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érudit

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