

Syllabus * في أسئلة, حالي في قنوت, لمادة < موجود بال

(P) Drug information resources → 1°
→ 2°
→ 3°

(U) evidence Base sciences

← هاي بعد ما نعرف

[resources]

عشان نعرف
كده في قدرة
على تقييم
اي دراسة

Classification of Medical Information

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary resources

→ زي *

لما جيت ابحاث
الدراسات

الدراسة و X

← [science] → *

زي ابحاث, متو

الدراسة و X anti X

(P) → international course ← Digital في حاتف

Digitalization

(Diget) الا لما اتعرف كنه انجبر من الاطراف في خلال
(Diget) والأدوية أيضا في حاتف

(S) → أقسام تصنيفية

Drug Literature

• The concept of drug information service or drug information center is an attempt to document drugs by abstracting information about them.

• The information about drugs is collected from various sources which are available.

(Paper & report) أد الأبحاث

• In 1972 Walton and colleagues modeled the drug literature as a pyramid with the **primary literature** forming the base of the pyramid, the **secondary literature** interfacing and serving as a bridge from the primary literature to reference works (**tertiary literature**).

هو تراكم المعرفة في
Primary
Primary

في حاتف
في

First Place

of

information

↓
في حاتف

Paper / research

على
نظري

11/5/2019

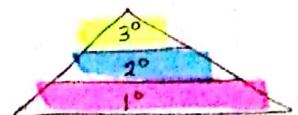
في حاتف المصنوع

http://slideplayer.com

(validity) (المصداقية)

أقترحوا تقسيم المعلومات
سواء كانت أدبيات أو علميات
سواء كانت نوعها إلى

← كل النظريات بتقدم على تراكم بالابتداء
reports



* قبل هيك حاكنت معروفنة عن خول بحرة عليها
 عالم والكم اي طلع معه كسبة بشل
 Professional
 هيك منه
 طلعنا الحصة
 الدراسة

* احنا ثابت كندا انه د (penicillin) بشغل على (Cell wall)
 antibacterial
 3^o information resources
 نك د
 [Text Books]

* اجه عالم ثاني درجه انه
 penicillin
 حبانو د
 mitochondria

معاها نقر اسطه وهدز خضينة انه
 البسيلة باشغل على (Cell wall)

هيك التراكات طلت منه
 depth Between information

* عالم ثاني
 1000 بلس
 حبانو د
 (penicillin)
 99% طات
 حبانو

1. Primary Literature

(Journals) *أول ما يكتبه الباحث*

- It contains the first written accounts of original research.
- In terms of size, the primary literature is probably larger than either the secondary or tertiary literature.
- It is the original information presented by the author without any evaluation by the second party, for example, articles published in journals, dissertations, conferences, etc.

11/5/2019

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3

- (i) **Prepublication literature:** The first communication of research data and ideas may or may not be private. If there is a financial or proprietary interest in the research, the first communication may be in the form of a patent application. Prior to formal publication of the research, the work may be presented as a paper or poster at a professional meeting or conference.
- (ii) **Journal or serial literature:** The current evolution or transition of the journal from a paper-only publication to a paper-and-electronic publication is a second, relatively recent, major change in the journal literature.
 - In the electronic format, the lag time between the submission of a written research report and its publications can be shortened considerably.
 - Electronic preprint, either from the author or from the journal publisher, places an article before the reader several months ahead of paper publication release, albeit without benefit of traditional full peer review

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4

عنه فليس لازم الباعث الحقيقة يكون محبته
(JOHARI window) بقدر ينقد حالة

11/5/2019

→ هناك المرونة في كمارت ليشه كمار فليح واوله صياحه لكها يكونه كاتبا
لازم يكونه موضوع كل شئ

* ما في شئ بالثباته هناك الا اذا كانت فيها نقاط قوة واهنه

Resources Available: Primary Literature Resources

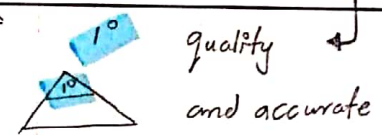
- Research studies published in journals.
 - Provide details of research methodology and scientific results that lead to conclusions.
- Advantages:
- Most current resource for information, cutting edge knowledge source.
 - Least biased (if published in a good journal, Gives original research quality, and does not carry **bias** or opinions of third parties).
 - Research is oriented for specific goals and purpose, cutting out possibility of wasting resources.
 - Good resource for all detailed information about specific issues
 - The researchers can change the course of study whenever needed, and choose platforms for observation well-suited for projects.
 - Better & more accurate data interpretation !
- Disadvantages
- huger expense than secondary research.
 - The procedure is more time consuming, and costs a lot of assets.
 - The outcome from research audience may not be always feasible.
 - Need advance knowledge from reader to get the good and right understanding for quality of interpretation
 - Limited and specific source of information!

منه شروعه
انه لازم خط الدراسات القوة والضعف (Bias)
in primary
in tertiary → يعني ليشه
النتائج يكونه تفاصيل

هناك
شدة
لا
(Bias)
السر

ك
هو
هم
المتخصصين
داخل
اللقب

* في في درسينه
الدرجة الاصل هو 3° 3° 3°



* اذا بدلنا ببيت في معلوماته
في (in Primary) resources

more specific
على اسسه جود حوزي
لغة طاعة ج السلاي

Primary Literature Examples:

- New England Journal of Medicine
- Archives of Internal Medicine
- JAMA (Journal of the American Medical Association)
- CHEST (from the American College of Chest Physicians)
- Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics
- Annals of Pharmacotherapy
- British Medical Journal

عن بعد
5
[in 3° resources]

- [*] هاي 30
- ← 10
- ✓ - articles
- ✓ - report
- ✓ - abstract
- ✓ - Posters

11/5/2019

THANK YOU

* ⇒ 1° and 3°
سالم دخل بالزمنه
انما لم دخل بالموثقة

What do we find in Primary Resources (journals)?

- Advertisements
- Abstracts
- Letters to the Editor, Correspondence
- Review articles (considered tertiary resource)
- Meta analysis (considered tertiary resource)

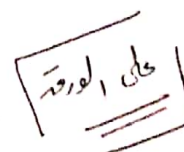
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THANK YOU

7

What do we find in Primary Resources (journals)?

- Primary journal articles: clinical drug trials
 - *** These articles are the primary resources we are talking about ****
- Clinical trial types:
 - Intervention types (highly rated)
 - **Randomized controlled trial**
 - Parallel randomization
 - Crossover randomization
 - Cluster randomization → [two process]
 - Factorial randomization
 - Minimization randomization
 - More types of Restricted randomization
 - Nonrandomised (non) Controlled trials = Quasi experiment
 - Before and After (time series trials)
 - Matched Trials (Historical, factorial matching, statistical matching)



11/5/2019

THANK YOU

8

* لو فاعلة الدكتور على طبابه وقتها
بنات أحقدوا هاي عبارة
عنه :-

* لو اوي باعش ثانيا وشافه التجربة ناصه
مراقبه وناصه قاعدة هاي
لما رت سم

البحلة
جهازه ما لاله
هو
أو شفت ليفه بغير
منه في فترة
الدرا

experiment

observation

Intervention - intervention to researcher

Trial

* لمنه تتقبل فعل حوش
عنه الباعث

Sample -> expusre

Randomization

توزيع لمنه البعث على
مجموعات البعث

randomized
إذا كانت بفعل الباعث
[random allocation]

RCT

Parallel

Factorial

Factor

allocation

Cluster

[two process]

Randomized in group

Cross Over

minimization

non-randomized

quazi experiment

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

* إذا كانت البعث
لها قاعدة
موقعا
(no randomization)

* إذا غلبت البعث

لها سبب آخر غير الباعث

لو منهن غلبت البعث

بينا نقل عليهم دراسة واحد

ما غلبت غلبت قلب خارج

نقل دراسة غلبت البعث

على أحاصه منهن البعث

فهاد اشيا ما غلبت

الباعث

Control

إذا كانت غلبت البعث

أو حصد أو مرجع أو

أي ستن البعث البعث

إذا كانت موجودة

مجموعة صفة البعث

مجموعة صفة البعث

(placebo)

control

control

control

control

quazi experiment

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

non control

Control

* في عادة المحركات وفعول كانه، و في لغة ترتقي بالذات

- مثلاً أريد احبب لك أنت [X] غذا من أكلوه حتى لو درجت بالدراسة عالية

above
the line

[E] I + sensory verb + developmental feedback

لكن حقيقة
منه منة
الحا حرك لا سية
منع

[H] I + sensory verb + لكلك من مبيع في القصة تذا

(see/Believe) ودة منة
[S] I + sensory verb + (P / - / -)

Below
The line.

[F] your Behavior in spatic setuotion is X

أنت لا ملك بقمينة
معينة كذب

[G] your behavior X

أول درجات
التواصل البشري

[P] you are X على الآخر
عاشقة الشخص
كشخص أنتقد السلوك

describ behavior

بدي أدوية أثر أدواء كقينة لوزة كندى مجموعية

Parallal
Randomized

* مثلاً على

ناحه رياعينة وناحه مث رياعينة

↓
أخذت دوا
(O)

↓
أخذت دوا
(P)

↓
لعنة
عائدي

Base line

* ما بعير احبب دوا (P) أقوى كأي منة (O)

[*] ← عادة بلونة كندى (Baseline to sample) كى مثلة قديم كندى ذكرو قديم كندى
إنناك و كندى كى كندى كى كندى

* مثلاً لو كندى بدنا سبه رياعينة

و كندى أوزعهم على أي دوا يوقنوا

factorial

[*] ← مثلاً بدي أقد مرضى ال (Diabetis) كى يوقنوا انشولين

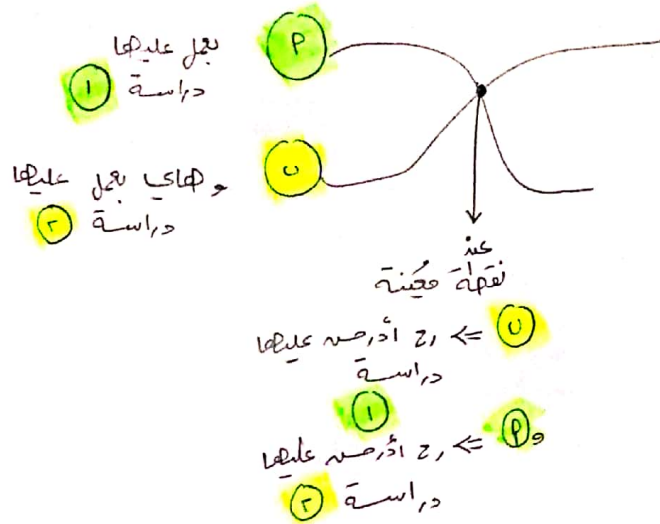
هاد بزيد لوزة
بدي أوزعهم على الأدوية

Cluster بالعادة يكون فاصل جزائي به من البحث الخفي

منه طلاب صفة اخرى مع طلاب سنة رابعة

Cross-over

لنقلوا نحو طينة



كاي يتخرج
لهمنا الحزمة
زي حزمة السري
يكون اسرع دوا

(restricted randomization)

minimization ← نقل وحدة من العمليات الأربعة الي قبل لسنة بعض الي

Python language (algorithm) بالعادة بنونه
لغة برمجية بالكمبيوتر
لغة نوع متقدم
(Randomized)

جاني مجموعات البحث (with minimum differences)

Variables متغيرات
متكافئة

Term (Term) ← لاسمه فيه

(intervention non - Random) **quazi experiment**

Control

non control

(Pre - Post intervention) ← (فاد فيه) (rebalance)

- Historical
- Present control
- Matching

[*] individual

[X] factorial

فئة بي 70%
نساء بالجموعه
بكل عوص

[X] statistical

* فئة حنة

بي بهاي الجموعه

طابه عمره 20 حنة

والجموعه النسبة طابه عمره
20 حنة

طابه عمرها 22 حنة هنان
كانه زي هيلع

فاد احصه

↳ (individual matching)

[X] حنة درست تاسرانه

القاعة قبل الاحصانه

مرت عليهم احنة

الورد والقاعة النسبة

ما مرت عليهم الراضه

القاعة الي حارة

عليهم الراضه

تعبير فيه

Control

اي بي اختاره

منها

الدراسة التي فيها التعرض مخطط مسبقا هي دراسة عشوائية
 على تدرج البنية
 SS non or Randomized

أي دراسة البنية مرتبطة بفعل (معرض، التعرض) عند فعل الباحث

(non) عشوائية

الدراسة التي فيها التعرض مخطط مسبقا هي دراسة عشوائية

Primary journal article resources

• Observational (weaker than interventional studies)

- Cohort (strongest in class)
- Case control
- Cross sectional
- Case series, Case report, descriptive

على الورقة

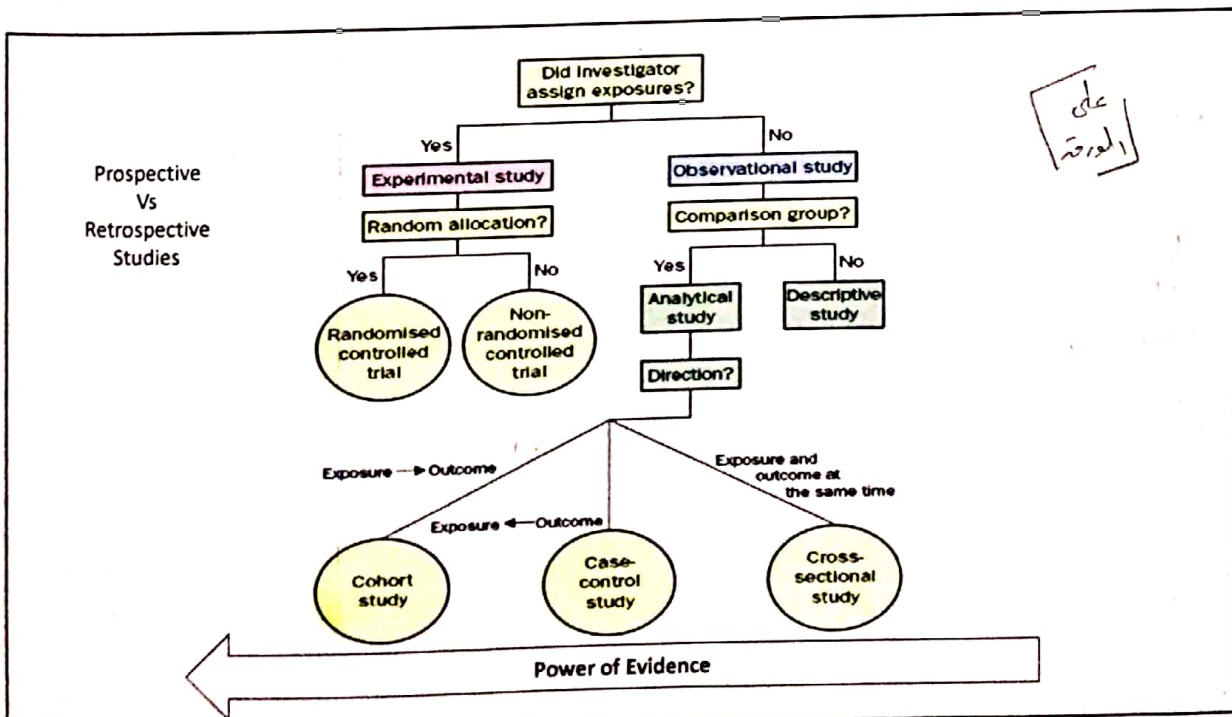
- Evaluation of article depend on its type and details that would be addresses' in advance courses

الدراسة التي فيها التعرض مخطط مسبقا هي دراسة عشوائية
 على تدرج البنية
 (Randomized)

11/5/2019

THANK YOU

9



قوة الدلائل

RCT >> control quazi Trial >> non control quazi Trial >> Cohort >> case control >> cross sectional >> Des. 5

تحليل

analytical

「*」

四

P ✓

5

knowlege
- if it o, he

فرد
بلو
فی

✓ $\bar{c}_{up}$ ref

۞ عن یسیر
 () أو []
 { }

Plagisem

* ع
س
ا

- 7 - rehrance
- 7 - citation

وَبَيِّنْ أَسْوَأَ إِذَا كُنْتَ عَامِلًا عَلَيْهِ تَخَيُّرًا أَوْ تَعْدِيلًا فَقَدْ

✱

77 حوض 78

[20-30%]

§§ $\leq$ سؤالي بمنزلة السّابة، العلميّة عند السّابة، العاديّة

له سيرة فقهية عند الأدب و كاتبة (references)

[Citation and references]

لو كنت في علم الزهرة وحاني وحادي فاني ففاني عادي

11/5/2019 9
 Vancouver الأسلوب الإقليمي
 مثال: الرقم 100 (100)
 []
 ولقاء Superextract -

Harvard الأسلوب الاسمي في كندا
 (10-15) نظام الزمرة بينهم
 - إذا كان في كندا ع مؤلفين
 et al

Top journals by Category – Median impact factor

Rank	Journal category	Number of journals	Median impact factors
1	Cell & Tissue Engineering	24	3.56
2	Allergy	27	3.45
3	Cell biology	190	3.3
4	Oncology	222	3.186
5	Immunology	155	3.185
6	Rheumatology	31	3.08

* الـ Subtypes
 الاسمية والرقمية
 يميزهم هذه بها

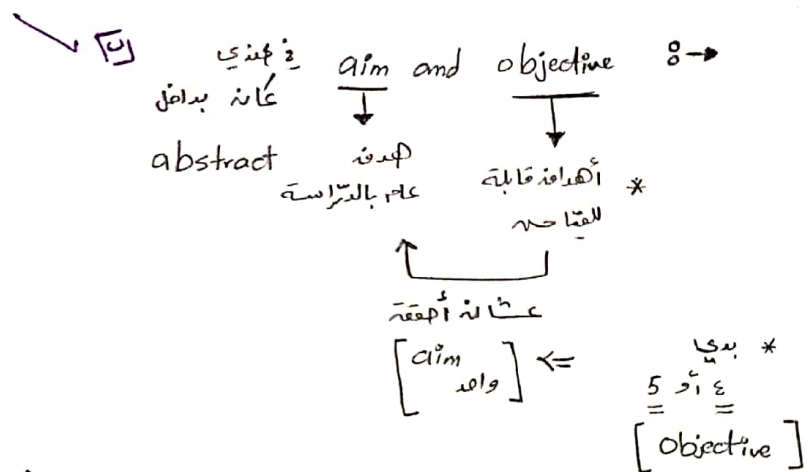
* في كندا مراجع ادارية يساعد نقل (references) ← يفعل كافي المراجع على (Software) كافي تميز
 * حتى يمكن ببساطة اقول النظام ⇒ على نظام معينة [references]
 من رقمي إلى اسمي مثلاً
 Subtypes

Journals by number

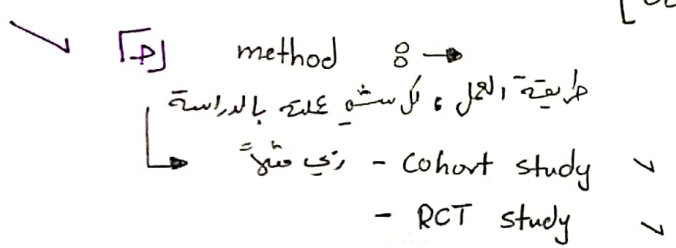
	Category	Journals	Median impact factor
1	Economics	353	1.11
2	Mathematics	309	0.7
3	Biochemistry and Molecular biology	292	2.9
4	Material science, multidisciplinary	285	1.95
5	Neuroscience	261	3.04
6	Pharmacology and Pharmacy	261	2.48
7	Engineering, electronics	260	1.8

- لازم تكتب أسماء المقاطع الثلاث للمؤلفين
 وفي أنظمة لازم
 بـ الألب الاسم
 الأول بـ

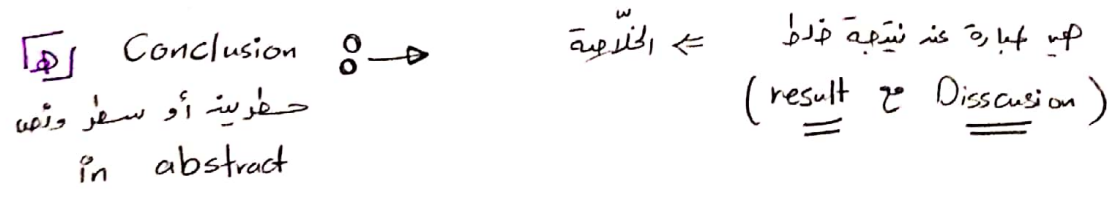
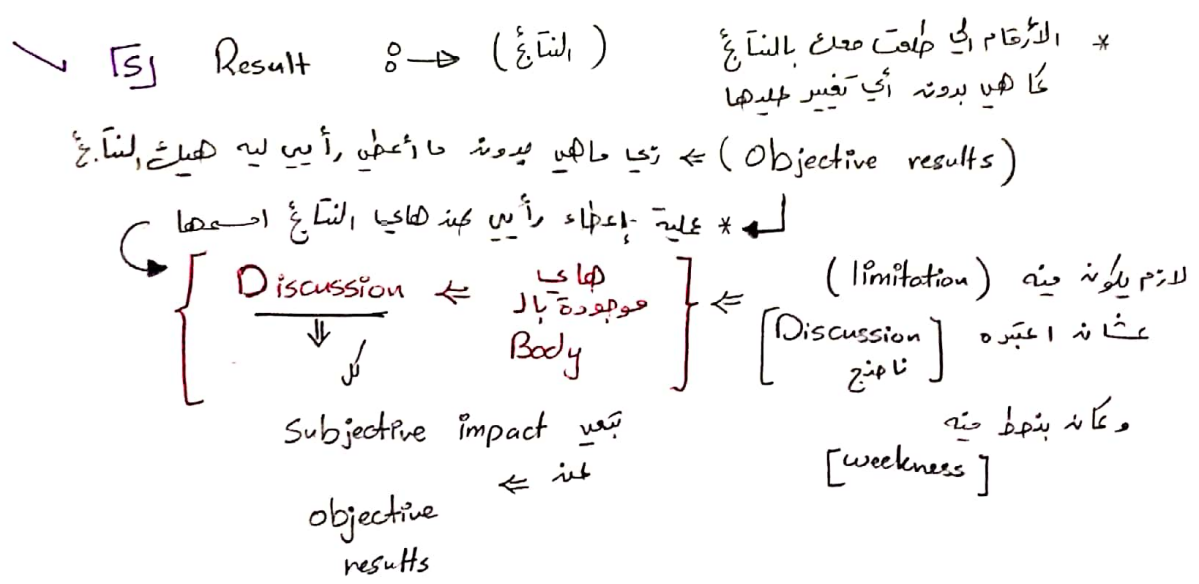
لهم
 (Software) برتبه
 جـ
 شويدي
 (manually) مساعد على إدارة المعلومات
 يدوي



- abstract parts *
- Introduction / Background
 - aim and objectives
 - methods
 - results
 - Conclusion



* كانه التحليل الاممي
 لي استندة بالدراسة
 كاد جزء منه
 (method)



⇐ in the Body ⇐ Conclusion
 بنوية
 فقره أو فقرتين

[* quality of skeleton structure to articles] ⇐ لي عيز مقالة طميه
 كانه ينزها

(*) هنا شريطة كبار ميطرات على (Primary resources) ← كل شبكة لها معايير بعينها في الحكم

(Primary data) على

How to evaluate a journal (Basic terms)?

Web of science, **Journal Citation Report JCR**, Institute for Scientific Information ISI web of knowledge, Thomson Reuters

I • Impact factor

II • Aggregate Impact Factor

III • Eigen factor Score

IV • Article Influence Score

V • Immediacy Index

VI • Journal Cited Half-Life

* بصفة النظر في الشبكة التي تبينها القيمة

* مثلاً هنا الشبكة التي تبينها القيمة أصلاً

(Clarivate) ما

↓
بعد 5 سنة
قيمة تتغير

الاهم الحفص في JCR انه يقل على حابه

article Citation في كرات لكل

*
**

(*) بعد على عدد Citation) هو مقاييس على

JCR * هاجد، حصل عليه في

I Journal Impact Factor:

$$\text{Impact factor} = \frac{\sum \text{Citation}}{\text{articles}}$$

- The journal Impact Factor is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past **two years** have been cited in the JCR year (Journal Citation Report).
- The Impact Factor is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the **JCR year** by the total number of articles published in the two previous years.
- An Impact Factor of 1.0 means that, *on average*, the articles published one or two year ago have been cited one time. An Impact Factor of 2.5 means that, on average, the articles published one or two year ago have been cited two and a half times.
- The citing works may be articles published in the same journal. However, most citing works are from different journals, proceedings, or books indexed by Web of Science

مثلاً لو impact = 5 ← معناها عدد 5 articles. Citation

Citation خذناه مثلاً بينه جلة مثلاً بمعنى في السنتين عرهما (4-5 سنة)
مع جلة بمعنى في السلي عدد (Citation) لها ليكرهه، إلا انهم جعلوا مقارنة
بينهم رغم انه هاجد مثله عدل عشانه هيلج حاولوا جعلوا حل منه فعال

[aggregate impact factor]

Example

(number of articles)

Cites in 2013 to items published in:	2012 =	754		Number of items published in:	2012 =	108
	2011 =	857			2011 =	100
	Sum:	1611			Sum:	208

Calculation:	Cites to recent items	1611	=	7.745
	Number of recent items	208		

Top general Journals Impact factor (around 9k journal)

(video summary) ← article list ← (Impact factor)

- publications in high impact journals.

1. The New England Journal of Medicine (impact factor: 79.258)
2. Lancet (London, England) (impact factor: 53.254)
3. Chemical Reviews (impact factor: 52.613)
4. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association (impact factor: 47.661)
5. Nature Reviews Cancer (impact factor: 42.784)
6. Nature Reviews Immunology (impact factor: 41.982)
7. Nature (impact factor: 41.577)
8. Science (New York, N.Y.) (impact factor: 41.058)
9. Chemical Society Reviews (impact factor: 40.182)
10. Nature Materials (impact factor: 39.235)

Out Pers
just 1st
1st, 2nd

→ $\left[\frac{*}{n} \right]$ average to all Journals ← average to all journals

II

Aggregate Impact Factor

يؤخذ في الاعتبار جميع المراجع
في كل فئة زمنية واحدة عامل يُعالج موضوع
الافتراضية

- The aggregate Impact Factor for a subject category is calculated the same way as the Impact Factor for a journal, but it takes into account the number of citations to all journals in the category and the number of articles from all journals in the category.
- An aggregate Impact Factor of 1.0 means that that, on average, the articles in the subject category published one or two years ago have been cited one time.
- The median Impact Factor is the median value of all journal Impact Factors in the subject category.
- The Aggregate Impact Factor mitigates the importance of absolute citation frequencies. It tends to discount the advantage of large journals over small journals because large journals produce a larger body of citable literature.
- For the same reason, it tends to discount the advantage of frequently issued journals over less frequently issued ones and of older journals over newer ones.
- Because the journal impact factor offsets the advantages of size and age, it is a valuable tool for journal evaluation.

Subjectivity (area of research) * عند فواتر

كل مثل المراجع (Journal) *

* مخرجا - : هذا عامل ألفا (Citation) لهم

III

Eigenfactor Score

Self Citation

هذا
بالترتيب المراجعة
الكل

جاء واحد به بيوز
منها حتى لو Self citation = 100

- The Eigenfactor Score calculation is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals. References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that Eigenfactor Scores are not influenced by journal self-citation. All else equal, journals generating higher impact to the field have larger Eigenfactor scores.
- A journal's Eigenfactor score is our measure of the journal's total importance to the scientific community.
- With all else equal, a journal's Eigenfactor score doubles when it doubles in size. Thus a very large journal such as the Journal of Biological Chemistry which publishes more than 6,000 articles annually, will have extremely high Eigenfactor scores simply based upon its size.
- Eigenfactor scores are scaled so that the sum of the Eigenfactor scores of all journals listed in Thomson's Journal Citation Reports (JCR) is 100. In 2006, the journal Nature has the highest Eigenfactor score, with a score of 1.992. The top thousand journals, as ranked by Eigenfactor score, all have Eigenfactor scores above 0.01.

هو نفسه Impact factor لكنه يخلو من (Citation) المراجع

[Self citation] بدونها

* كانت زمان في مجلة واحدة المراجع تنشر أي articles إلا إذا
articles على Citation لها في مجلة لها مجلة في مجلة

Eigenfactor score

Self-citation بدون Journal ناسه reputation على indicator لـ
هذا يعني

هذه هي
النتيجة
المقارنة

100

= Eigenfactor Journals Score *

Top Eigen factor Score Journals (General)

Rank	Journal	Category	1 st Published
1) 1.56	Nature (2012)	Molecular And Cell Biology	1869
2) 1.54	Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences Of The United States Of America (2012)	Molecular And Cell Biology	1914
3) 1.35	Science (2012)	Molecular And Cell Biology	1880
4) 1.04	Physical Review Letters (2012)	Physics And Chemistry	1958
5) 0.836	Journal Of The American Chemical Society	Physics And Chemistry	1880

Top Eigen factor Score Journals (PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY)

Sub Rank	Name Of Journal	Sub Category	1 st Published
1 (.093)	Antimicrobial Agents And Chemotherapy (2015)	Infectious Diseases	1953
2 (.063)	Nature Reviews Drug Discovery (2015)	Molecular And Cell Biology	Na
3 (.057)	Journal Of Controlled Release (2015)	Pharmacology	1984
4 (.054)	Journal Of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (2015)	Infectious Diseases	1975
5 (.05)	Neuropsychopharmacology (2015)	Neuroscience	1987

مجموع

Journals = 100

وهناك الأرقام لدرجات
مجموعه *

* $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

Eigenfactor score $\leftarrow$ $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}} = 0.93$ $\leftarrow$ $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

IV

(rebutation / knowledge) $\leftarrow$ $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$ (Self citation)

Article Influence Score

* $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$ (articles) $\leftarrow$ $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

- The **Article Influence** determines the average influence of a journal's articles over the first five years after publication.
- It is calculated by dividing a journal's **Eigenfactor Score** by the number of articles in the journal, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications.
- Article Influence** scores are normalized so that the mean article in the entire Thomson Journal Citation Reports (JCR) database has an article influence of 1.00.
- In 2016, the top journal by **Article Influence** score is *Annual Reviews of Immunology*, with an article influence of **27.454**. This means that the average article in that journal has twenty seven times the influence of the mean journal in the JCR. (Normal article) $\leftarrow$ $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$
- The mean **Article Influence** Score is 1.00. A score greater than 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has above-average influence. A score less than 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has below-average influence.

$\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$ $\leftarrow$ $\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

$\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}} = \frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

$\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}} = \frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

$\frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}} = \frac{\text{Article Influence Score}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

V

Immediacy Index $\leftarrow$ $\frac{\text{Impact Factor}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

The Immediacy Index is the average number of times an article is cited in the year it is published.

- The journal Immediacy Index indicates how quickly articles in a journal are cited.
- The **aggregate** Immediacy Index indicates how quickly articles in a **subject category** are cited.

$\frac{\text{Citation to the article}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

$\frac{\text{Citation to the article}}{\text{Eigenfactor Score}}$

articles $\rightarrow$ penicillin $\rightarrow$ inhibit cell wall or mitochondria? $\rightarrow$ Citation $\rightarrow$ $t_{1/2}$

Half life $= t_{1/2} = 7$ years

Journal Cited Half-Life $\rightarrow$ article (Citation) $\rightarrow$ $t_{1/2}$

لماذا يفيد جامعة الأرشيف

- The median age of the articles that were cited in the JCR year.
- Only journals cited 100 or more times in the JCR year have a cited half-life.
- A higher or lower cited half-life does not imply any particular value for a journal. For instance, a primary research journal might have a longer cited half-life than a journal that provides rapid communication of current information.
- Cited half-life figures may be useful to assist in collection management and **archiving decisions**.
- Dramatic changes in cited half-life over time may indicate a change in a journals format.
- Studying the half-life data of the journals in a comparative study may indicate differences in format and publication history

full electronic $\rightarrow$ $t_{1/2}$

Cancer (Journal) $\rightarrow$ $t_{1/2}$

full Paper $\rightarrow$ $t_{1/2}$ $\rightarrow$ Half life = 200 years $\rightarrow$ Citation $\rightarrow$ $t_{1/2}$

How to evaluate a journal (More terms)?

Scopus, Journal Metrics Values, Journal analyser

المعايير التي نستخدمها في تقييمها

- SCImago Journal Rank Indicator (SJR) = Scientific Journal Ranking.
- Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- And the
- h index

Impact factor
Eigen factor

SJR [33%]

11/5/2019

Aggregate

SNIP

How to evaluate a journal (More terms)?

(Citation) لا ← Value

- The SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a prestige metric based on the idea that "all citations are not created equal". With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal (ranking of Journal) has a direct effect on the value of a citation.

Note: Percentage of journal self citations limited to a maximum of 33%

- Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

Note: a measure where context is given importance in citations Likelihood of citation

(Aggregate)

quality of citation ← SJR

(Other citation)

$h = 6$

6 articles → 6 Citations

How to evaluate a journal (More terms)?

- h Index:

H Index = 5 → The number of (5) articles have received at least

Expresses the journal's number of articles (h) that have received at least h citations.

It quantifies both journal scientific productivity and scientific impact and it is also applicable to scientists, departments and others.

h measure is highly dependent on the 'academic age' of a researcher as h grows as citations accumulate.

(Journal)

الأوقات للباحث

*

at least 5 citations

(Impact factor)

Journal → الأعباء بنعل على (Journal)

[*] خمسة بلونه الباعث عنده 5 أبحاث

at least 5 citations