Personal Research Database

Bibliometric

Part VII: T to Z

By

Prof. Yuh-Shan Ho

Last data updates: 29/05/15

#: in processing of inter-library loan

?: has not asked for inter-library loan yet

??: questions

[Title: Taehan Kanho Hakhoe Chi 1](#_Toc420817730)

[Title: Taxon 2](#_Toc420817731)

[Title: Teaching of Psychology 4](#_Toc420817732)

[Title: Teaching Sociology 7](#_Toc420817733)

[Title: Teaching and Teacher Education 8](#_Toc420817734)

[Title: Technical Communication 9](#_Toc420817735)

[Title: Techniques in Coloproctology 11](#_Toc420817736)

[Title: Technological and Economic Development of Economy 14](#_Toc420817737)

[Title: Technological Forecasting and Social Change 16](#_Toc420817738)

[Title: Technology Analysis & Strategic Management 50](#_Toc420817739)

[Title: PICMET 2010: Technology Management for Global Economic Growth 62](#_Toc420817740)

[Title: Technology Management: A Unifying Discipline for Melting the Boundaries 65](#_Toc420817741)

[Title: Technology in Society 66](#_Toc420817742)

[Title: Technovation 69](#_Toc420817743)

[Title: Tecnologia y Ciencias del Agua 81](#_Toc420817744)

[Title: Tekstil 83](#_Toc420817745)

[Title: Telecommunications Policy 84](#_Toc420817746)

[Title: Telemedicine and E-Health 86](#_Toc420817747)

[Title: Telemedicine Journal and E-Health 92](#_Toc420817748)

[Title: Terapia Psicologica 94](#_Toc420817749)

[Title: Test 97](#_Toc420817750)

[Title: Texas Medicine 98](#_Toc420817751)

[Title: Texto & Contexto Enfermagem 99](#_Toc420817752)

[Title: Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics 100](#_Toc420817753)

[Title: Theory and Practice of Logic Programming 101](#_Toc420817754)

[Title: Theranostics 102](#_Toc420817755)

[Title: Therapeutic Drug Monitoring 103](#_Toc420817756)

[Title: Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management 105](#_Toc420817757)

[Title: Therapie 107](#_Toc420817758)

[Title: Theriogenology 108](#_Toc420817759)

[Title: Thermochimica Acta 110](#_Toc420817760)

[Title: Thermodynamics - Fundamentals and Its Application in Science 111](#_Toc420817761)

[Title: Thoracic Cancer 112](#_Toc420817762)

[Title: Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon 113](#_Toc420817763)

[Title: Thorax 115](#_Toc420817764)

[Title: Thrombosis and Haemostasis 116](#_Toc420817765)

[Title: Thrombosis Research 119](#_Toc420817766)

[Title: Thyroid 127](#_Toc420817767)

[Title: Tianjin Library Journal 129](#_Toc420817768)

[Title: Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening 130](#_Toc420817769)

[Title: Tijdschrift Voor Communicatiewetenschap 131](#_Toc420817770)

[Title: Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (Journal of Economic and Social Geography) 132](#_Toc420817771)

[Title: Tijdschrift Voor Nederlandse Taal-en Letterkunde 136](#_Toc420817772)

[Title: Tissue Antigens 137](#_Toc420817773)

[Title: Tobacco Control 138](#_Toc420817774)

[Title: Tobacco Induced Diseases 142](#_Toc420817775)

[Title: Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine 145](#_Toc420817776)

[Title: Topics in Applied Physics 147](#_Toc420817777)

[Title: Topics in Early Childhood Special Education 148](#_Toc420817778)

[Title: Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation 149](#_Toc420817779)

[Title: Total Quality Management & Business Excellence 150](#_Toc420817780)

[Title: Tourism Management 152](#_Toc420817781)

[Title: Toxicology Letters 155](#_Toc420817782)

[Title: Toxicon 156](#_Toc420817783)

[Title: Trabajos de Prehistoria 159](#_Toc420817784)

[Title: TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry 160](#_Toc420817785)

[Title: Traffic Injury Prevention 163](#_Toc420817786)

[Title: Traité de documentation: le livre sur le livre, théorie et pratique 166](#_Toc420817787)

[Title: Trames-Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences 167](#_Toc420817788)

[Title: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 170](#_Toc420817789)

[Title: Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 171](#_Toc420817790)

[Title: Transformations in Business & Economics 172](#_Toc420817791)

[Title: Transfusion 173](#_Toc420817792)

[Title: Transfusion Medicine Reviews 175](#_Toc420817793)

[Title: Transinformacao 177](#_Toc420817794)

[Title: Translational Oncology 191](#_Toc420817795)

[Title: Transplant International 193](#_Toc420817796)

[Title: Transplantation 194](#_Toc420817797)

[Title: Transplantation Proceedings 196](#_Toc420817798)

[Title: Transport Policy 200](#_Toc420817799)

[Title: Transport Reviews 202](#_Toc420817800)

[Title: Transportation Journal 203](#_Toc420817801)

[Title: Trends in Biochemical Sciences 205](#_Toc420817802)

[Title: Trends in Ecology & Evolution 206](#_Toc420817803)

[Title: Trends in Parasitology 208](#_Toc420817804)

[Title: Trends in Pharmacological Sciences 209](#_Toc420817805)

[Title: Trials 210](#_Toc420817806)

[Title: Trimestre Economico 215](#_Toc420817807)

[Title: Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 216](#_Toc420817808)

[Title: Tropical Medicine & International Health 219](#_Toc420817809)

[Title: Tuberculosis 231](#_Toc420817810)

[Title: Tudomanyos es Muszaki Tajekoztatas 233](#_Toc420817811)

[Title: Tuexenia 234](#_Toc420817812)

[Title: Tumor Biology 236](#_Toc420817813)

[Title: Tumori 331](#_Toc420817814)

[Title: Tunisian Medical 333](#_Toc420817815)

[Title: Turk Kulturu Ve Haci Bektas Veli-Arastirma Dergisi 334](#_Toc420817816)

[Title: Turk Psikoloji Dergisi 335](#_Toc420817817)

[Title: Turkderm-Archives of the Turkish Dermatology and Venerology 336](#_Toc420817818)

[Title: Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences 338](#_Toc420817819)

[Title: Turkiye Klinikleri Tip Bilimleri Dergisi 342](#_Toc420817820)

[Title: Turrialba 343](#_Toc420817821)

[Title: Tydskrif Vir Letterkunde 344](#_Toc420817822)

[Title: Ugeskrift for Laeger 345](#_Toc420817823)

[Title: Ukrainian Journal of Physical Optics 346](#_Toc420817824)

[Title: Ultrapure Water 347](#_Toc420817825)

[Title: Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology 348](#_Toc420817826)

[Title: Unfallchirurg 352](#_Toc420817827)

[Title: United European Gastroenterology Journal 353](#_Toc420817828)

[Title: Universitas Psychologica 355](#_Toc420817829)

[Title: Uournal of Library and Information Sciences in Agriculture 358](#_Toc420817830)

[Title: Urban Ecosystems 359](#_Toc420817831)

[Title: Urban Geography 362](#_Toc420817832)

[Title: Urban Studies 363](#_Toc420817833)

[Title: Der Urologe A 366](#_Toc420817834)

[Title: Urologia Internationalis 367](#_Toc420817835)

[Title: Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations 372](#_Toc420817836)

[Title: Urology 376](#_Toc420817837)

[Title: Uspekhi Khimii 381](#_Toc420817838)

[Title: Vaccine 382](#_Toc420817839)

[Title: Value in Health 387](#_Toc420817840)

[Title: Vanderbilt Law Review 394](#_Toc420817841)

[Title: Vascular and Endovascular Surgery 395](#_Toc420817842)

[Title: Vascular Medicine 396](#_Toc420817843)

[Title: Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases 400](#_Toc420817844)

[Title: Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR 402](#_Toc420817845)

[Title: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR 404](#_Toc420817846)

[Title: Vestnik Vysshyeĭ Shkoly 405](#_Toc420817847)

[Title: Veterinaria - Mexico 406](#_Toc420817848)

[Title: Veterinarni Medicina 407](#_Toc420817849)

[Title: Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia 408](#_Toc420817850)

[Title: Veterinary Dermatology 411](#_Toc420817851)

[Title: Veterinary Journal 413](#_Toc420817852)

[Title: Veterinary Microbiology 415](#_Toc420817853)

[Title: Veterinary Quarterly 417](#_Toc420817854)

[Title: Virchows Archiv 418](#_Toc420817855)

[Title: Virology Journal 420](#_Toc420817856)

[Title: Vision Tecnologica 424](#_Toc420817857)

[Title: Vistas in Astronomy 426](#_Toc420817858)

[Title: Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries Lecture Notes in Computer Science 427](#_Toc420817859)

[Title: Visualization and Data Analysis 2002 428](#_Toc420817860)

[Title: Vojnosanitetski Pregled 429](#_Toc420817861)

[Title: Voprosy Filosofii 430](#_Toc420817862)

[Title: Voprosy Onkologii (St. Petersburg) 432](#_Toc420817863)

[Title: Vox Sanguinis 433](#_Toc420817864)

[Title: Vrachebnoe Delo 435](#_Toc420817865)

[Title: Waste Management 436](#_Toc420817866)

[Title: Water 439](#_Toc420817867)

[Title: Water Environment Research 441](#_Toc420817868)

[Title: Water Resources Management 443](#_Toc420817869)

[Title: Water SA 445](#_Toc420817870)

[Title: Waves in Random and Complex Media 447](#_Toc420817871)

[Title: Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield 448](#_Toc420817872)

[Title: Welding Journal 451](#_Toc420817873)

[Title: West Indian Medical Journal 452](#_Toc420817874)

[Title: Western Journal of Nursing Research 454](#_Toc420817875)

[Title: Wiadomości Lekarskie 455](#_Toc420817876)

[Title: Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift 456](#_Toc420817877)

[Title: Wildlife Society Bulletin 458](#_Toc420817878)

[Title: Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Climate Change 459](#_Toc420817879)

[Title: Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology 461](#_Toc420817880)

[Title: Wirtschaftsinformatik 463](#_Toc420817881)

[Title: Women & Health 465](#_Toc420817882)

[Title: Work-A Journal of Prevention Assessment & Rehabilitation 466](#_Toc420817883)

[Title: Work & Stress 467](#_Toc420817884)

[Title: World Chinese Journal of Digestology 468](#_Toc420817885)

[Title: World-Class University and Ranking: Aiming Beyond Status, Higher Education for a Knowledge Society 469](#_Toc420817886)

[Title: WCECS 2009: World Congress on Engineering and Computer Science 470](#_Toc420817887)

[Title: World Health and Population 471](#_Toc420817888)

[Title: World Journal of Biological Psychiatry 472](#_Toc420817889)

[Title: World Journal of Gastroenterology 474](#_Toc420817890)

[Title: World Journal of Pediatrics 529](#_Toc420817891)

[Title: World Journal of Surgery 531](#_Toc420817892)

[Title: World Journal of Surgical Oncology 538](#_Toc420817893)

[Title: World Journal of Urology 545](#_Toc420817894)

[Title: WMSCI 2008: 12th World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics, Vol IV, Proceedings 549](#_Toc420817895)

[Title: World Neurosurgery 550](#_Toc420817896)

[Title: World Patent Information 553](#_Toc420817897)

[Title: World Today 556](#_Toc420817898)

[Title: Worldviews on Evidence-Based Nursing 557](#_Toc420817899)

[Title: Wuhan University Journal of Natural Sciences 559](#_Toc420817900)

[Title: X-Ray Spectrometry 560](#_Toc420817901)

[Title: Yakhteh 561](#_Toc420817902)

[Title: Yearbook of Medical Informatics 562](#_Toc420817903)

[Title: Yearbook of Physical Anthropology 564](#_Toc420817904)

[Title: Yonsei Medical Journal 565](#_Toc420817905)

[Title: Zdravniski Vestnik-Slovenian Medical Journal 568](#_Toc420817906)

[Title: Zdravstveni Vestnik 571](#_Toc420817907)

[Title: Zdravstveno Varstvo 572](#_Toc420817908)

[Title: Zebrafish 574](#_Toc420817909)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft 575](#_Toc420817910)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie 576](#_Toc420817911)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Deutsches Altertum und Deutsche Literatur 578](#_Toc420817912)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Evaluation 579](#_Toc420817913)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Gastroenterologie 582](#_Toc420817914)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Geschichtswissenschaft 584](#_Toc420817915)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Gesundheitspsychologie 585](#_Toc420817916)

[Title: Zeitschrift für Kardiologie 587](#_Toc420817917)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie 588](#_Toc420817918)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie 590](#_Toc420817919)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Orthopadie und Unfallchirurgie 592](#_Toc420817920)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Padagogische Psychologie 594](#_Toc420817921)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie-Abteilung A-Chemische Thermodynamik Kinetik Elektrochemie Eigenschaftslehre 596](#_Toc420817922)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie Psychologie und Psychotherapie 597](#_Toc420817923)

[Title: Zeitschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie 600](#_Toc420817924)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Slawistik 603](#_Toc420817925)

[Title: Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie 604](#_Toc420817926)

[Title: Zeitschrift fur Soziologie 606](#_Toc420817927)

[Title: Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen 607](#_Toc420817928)

[Title: Zhongguo Xinyao Yu Linchuang Zazhi 608](#_Toc420817929)

[Title: Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi 609](#_Toc420817930)

[Title: Zhongguo Zhen Jiu 611](#_Toc420817931)

[Title: Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi 612](#_Toc420817932)

[Title: Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi 613](#_Toc420817933)

[Title: Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova 616](#_Toc420817934)

[Title: Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii 618](#_Toc420817935)

[Title: Ziva Antika 620](#_Toc420817936)

[Title: Zoo Biology 621](#_Toc420817937)

[Title: Zoologia 623](#_Toc420817938)

[Title: Zootaxa 625](#_Toc420817939)

[Title: Zootecnia Tropical 627](#_Toc420817940)

[Title: Thesis 628](#_Toc420817941)

[江西农业大学学报 653](#_Toc420817942)

[研究与发展管理 654](#_Toc420817943)

[图书情报工作 655](#_Toc420817944)

[现代情报 656](#_Toc420817945)

# Title: Taehan Kanho Hakhoe Chi

Full Journal Title: [Taehan Kanho Hakhoe Chi](http://www.kan.or.kr/new/kor/sub3/sub3_1.php)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shin, S.R. (2006), Analysis of smoking and smoking cessation related nursing research in Korea and its future direction. *Taehan Kanho Hakhoe Chi*, **36** (2), 415-425.

Full Text: [2006\Tae Kan Hak Chi36, 415.pdf](2006\Tae%20Kan%20Hak%20Chi36,%20415.pdf)

Abstract: PURPOSE: the purpose of this study was to analyze the contents and trend of smoking and smoking cessation related nursing research in Korea and to suggest the directions for future research. METHOD: Eight nursing professional Journals published by the Korean Academic Nursing Society and by 7--adult, community, psychiatric, fundamental, obstetrics, pediatrics, administrative--nursing societies from beginning edition to October 2005 were selected. They were examined for the proportion of published research, participants, research designs, key words, measurement tools, and the intervention outcomes in the case of the experimental research. RESULT: of the research analyzed, 87 studies were smoking and smoking cessation related research. The Journals, which had published the most number of smoking and smoking cessation research were J of Korean Academic Society, J of Korean Adult Nursing Society, J of Korean Community Nursing Society. The most popular research design was an descriptive design. The major concepts studied were related psychosocial variables. Among 87 studies, only 11 were experimental research. CONCLUSION: Research on smoking and smoking cessation in the nursing discipline are increasing. However more research to test the effectiveness of nursing intervention programs are needed.

Keywords: Community, Design, Effectiveness, Experimental, Intervention, Korea, Measurement, Nursing, Obstetrics, Outcomes, Pediatrics, Psychosocial, Purpose, Research, Research Design, Smoking, Trend

# Title: Taxon

Full Journal Title: Taxon

ISO Abbreviated Title: Taxon

JCR Abbreviated Title: Taxon

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Anderson, G.J., Johnson, S.D., Neal, P.R. and Bernardello, G. (2002), Reproductive biology and plant systematics: the growth of a symbiotic association. *Taxon*, **51** (4), 637-653.

Abstract: Systematics and reproductive biology have been closely intertwined through botanical history because both rely on reproductive characters. We consider interconnections between systematics and reproductive biology from notable papers and reviews. In addition, a review of over 6,000 journals and millions of articles using the ISI Web of Science(R) demonstrates a steady growth in publication of papers on reproductive biology from 1975 to 2001. Furthermore, the rate of publications that link systematics with reproductive biology shows a steep increase from 1991 to the present. This increase is evident even when the overall increased rate of publica-tion is considered. We identify several current research themes, including the increasing use of phylogenetic data for interpreting the evolution of reproductive systems. Though studies of reproductive biology and of systematics have the potential for “reciprocal illumination”, few have used reproductive biological data for understanding the functional significance of morphology. Other fundamental areas where the combination of reproductive biology and systematics has proven valuable include studies of the nature of species, adaptation, speciation and hybridization. These elements of reproductive biology, especially in the context of systematic studies, will benefit from more comprehensive analyses within genera, and of taxa within communities through time and space.

Keywords: Adaptation, Biology, Breeding System, Breeding System, Cladistics, Evolution, Evolution, Floral Traits, Flowering Plants, Functional, History, Hypotheses, ISI, Journals, Mating Systems, Papers, Phylogenetic Analysis, Phylogeny, Plant, Pollination, Pollination Systems, Publication, Publications, Reproductive Biology, Research, Review, Solanum, Systematic, Systematics, Tests

# Title: Teaching of Psychology

Full Journal Title: Teaching of Psychology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gorenflo, D.W. and Mcconnell, J.V. (1991), The most frequently cited journal articles and authors in introductory psychology textbooks. *Teaching of Psychology*, **18** (1), 8-12.

Full Text: [1991\Tea Psy18, 8.pdf](1991\Tea%20Psy18,%208.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Citations, Journal, Productivity, Psychology

? Brothen, T. and Schneider, J. (1993), A computerized application of psychology top 100. *Teaching of Psychology*, **20** (3), 186-187.

Full Text: [1993\Tea Psy20, 186.pdf](1993/Tea%20Psy20,%20186.pdf)

Abstract: This article describes a computer-assisted study exercise for introductory psychology classes adapted from Boneau’s (1990) list of the top 100 terms and concepts. We discuss alternative uses for the list, computer program development, and student use of the program in studying for the final examination. Preliminary evaluation suggests that the exercise increases student knowledge of introductory psychology.

Keywords: Alternative, Application, Article, Computer, Development, Evaluation, Examination, Exercise, From, Knowledge, Psychology, Student, Top 100

? Griggs, R.A., Proctor, D.L. and Cook, S.M. (2004), The most frequently cited books in introductory texts. *Teaching of Psychology*, **31** (2), 113-116.

Full Text: [2004\Tea Psy31, 113.pdf](2004\Tea%20Psy31,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Gorenflo and McConnell (1991) found little commonality among introductory textbooks with respect to journal article citation. Using a stratified random sample of 15 current texts, we extended this research by checking for commonality in book citations. We found little commonality. of 3,608 unique book citations, 70% were in only 1 text, 91% in 3 or fewer texts, and only 17 met the commonality criterion of citation in at least 80% of the texts. No book was cited in all of the texts, and there was a strong currency citation bias with 70% published since 1980. We discuss these findings in terms of the nonhomogeneity of introductory texts and the larger fractionation problem in contemporary psychology.

Keywords: Authors, Bias, Citation, Citation Bias, Citations, Eminent Psychologists, Fractionation, Journal, Journal Article, Research, Textbooks

? Johnson, D.E., Schroder, S.I. and Kirkbride, A.L. (2004), Annotated bibliography on the *Teaching of Psychology*: 2003. *Teaching of Psychology*, **31** (4), 296-303.

Full Text: [2004\Tea Psy31, 296.pdf](2004\Tea%20Psy31,%20296.pdf)

Abstract: This bibliography is a continuation of those previously published in Teaching of Psychology (e.g., Berry Daniel, 1984; Fulkerson Wise, 198 7; Johnson Schroder, 1997; Wise & Fulkerson, 1996). We maintained similar search methods and criteria for inclusion that were used in previous bibliographies. We also continued the cumulative numbering of the items. To help the reader locate relevant articles, we arranged items into a small number of subject categories. Generally, if fewer than three items fell into a specific subject category, they were relegated to a category labeled miscellaneous.

Keywords: Author, Bibliography, Psychology, Subject Category

? Tomcho, T.J., Foels, R., Walter, M.I., Yerkes, K., Brady, B., Erdman, M., Dantoni, L., Venables, M. and Manry, A. (2015), Outside the classroom and beyond psychology: A citation analysis of the scientific influence of teaching activities. *Teaching of Psychology*, **42** (1), 5-13.

Full Text: [2015\Tea Psy42, 5.pdf](2015/Tea%20Psy42,%205.pdf)

Abstract: A primary objective for researchers who publish teaching activities and methods in the Teaching of Psychology (ToP) is to inform best practices in classroom teaching. Beyond the learning effect in the classroom, these ToP teaching activity and method articles may also have a scientific effect that heretofore researchers have overlooked. Therefore, we conducted a bibliometric examination of 765 teaching activities published in ToP from 1975 to 2007. Teaching activities are cited a surprisingly high number of times. More important, approximately half of the citations were from sources other than ToP, demonstrating a broader scientific influence. Further, we found that teaching research citation rates are comparable to authors’ other peer-reviewed traditional psychology discipline research. We discuss findings in terms of implications for teaching as research, the potential effect of citations on tenure and promotion decisions, and ToP as a hub science.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Rates, Citations, Examination, From, Indexes, Influence, Journals, Learning, Medicine, Methods, Peer-Reviewed, Potential, Practices, Primary, Promotion, Psychology, Publication, Rates, Research, Researchers, Scholarship, Scholarship Of Teaching And Learning, Science, Social-Sciences, Sources, Standards, Structured Abstracts, Teaching, Teaching Activities, Tenure, Tenure And Promotion Decisions, Web

# Title: Teaching Sociology

Full Journal Title: Teaching Sociology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Backman, C.B. (1992), Life after death - An empirical project in the classical-theory course. *Teaching Sociology*, **20** (2), 104-113.

Full Text: [1992\Tea Soc20, 104.pdf](1992\Tea%20Soc20,%20104.pdf)

Abstract: Students uncover evidence of the importance of Marx, Weber, and Durkheim in recent sociology by counting citations to these authors in the Social Sciences Citation Index. They evaluate the substantive impact of one of these early giants through content analysis of a sample of articles referencing his work, drawn from the Social Sciences Citation Index.

Keywords: Analysis, Citations, Content Analysis, Evidence, Impact, Referencing, Sociology, Work

# Title: Teaching and Teacher Education

Full Journal Title: Teaching and Teacher Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Özçinar, H. (2015), Mapping teacher education domain: A document co-citation analysis from 1992 to 2012. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, **47**, 42-61.

Full Text: [2015\Tea Tea Edu47, 42.pdf](2015/Tea%20Tea%20Edu47,%2042.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the present study is to identify the structure of the research base for teacher education as a scientific discipline and changes in the structure of this domain between 1992 and 2012. The study was carried out using document co-citation analysis, a bibliometric method. Document co-citation analysis shows that the domain of teacher education is characterized by a number of specialties; however, none of them are sufficiently developed to be regarded as the principal trend in the domain. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Beliefs, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Changes, Citation, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Communication, Document Co-Citation Analysis, Education, Efficacy, From, Intellectual Structure, Knowledge, Management Field, Mapping, Pfnet Analysis, Research, Rights, Specialties, Structure, Student-Teachers, Teacher Education, Trend

# Title: Technical Communication

Full Journal Title: Technical Communication

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rife, M.C. (2010), Copyright law as mediational means: Report on a mixed methods study of US professional writers. *Technical Communication*, **57** (1), 44-67.

Abstract: Purpose: This article reports on 12 select findings from a sequential mixed-methods, empirical study of U. S. educational-context professional writers composing for the Web. The study explores the status of knowledge and understanding of U. S. copyright law, levels of chilled speech, and the use of rhetorical invention in such digital writing contexts. Method: Research methods include a digital survey receiving 334 responses from randomly selected students/teachers and discourse-based interviews with seven of these participants. Results: With respect to authorship, Web writers sometimes occupy conflicting positions. Empirical evidence challenges traditional ideas of authorship, i.e., a single author working alone in a garret, producing texts from his or her sole creative genius. The study finds digital writers’ speech is not as “chilled” as one might expect, and while knowledge of copyright law is important to digital writers, they are fairly confident in the knowledge they have. Copyright law is not the primary concern of digital writers. As it turns out, ethics trumps the law in importance when considering digital composing choices. In the area of copyright knowledge, key misunderstandings appeared among writers. for example: confusion on (1) the difference between copyright and plagiarism, (2) unauthorized use and authorized use, (3) the government exception to copyright, and (4) the fact that U. S. copyright law protects “creative” work to a higher extent than it protects “factual” work. Conclusion: the study hopes to provide a methodology for further research, and a baseline in the area of knowledge and understanding of copyright law as it intersects with invention, among the professional writing population.

Keywords: Authorship, Chilled Speech, Copyright, Ethics, Invention, Law, Methodology, Mixed-Methods, Plagiarism, Primary, Professional, Research, Rhetorical Invention, Survey, Technical Communicators, US, Writing

# Title: Techniques in Coloproctology

Full Journal Title: Techniques in Coloproctology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hong, K.D., Kang, S., Kalaskar, S. and Wexner, S.D. (2014), Ligation of intersphincteric fistula tract (LIFT) to treat anal fistula: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Techniques in Coloproctology*, **18** (8), 685-691.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Col18, 685.pdf](2014\Tec%20Col18,%20685.pdf)

Abstract: Sphincter-preserving approaches to treat anal fistula do not jeopardize continence; however, healing rates are suboptimal. In this context, ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract (LIFT) can be considered promising offering high success rates and a relatively simple procedure. This review aimed to investigate the outcomes of LIFT to treat anal fistula. We conducted a systematic review of the Pubmed, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases, to retrieve all relevant scientific original articles and scientific abstracts (Web of Science) related to the LIFT procedure for anal fistula between January 2007 and March 2013. The search yielded 24 original articles including 1,110 patients; these included one randomized controlled study, three case control studies, and 20 case series. Most studies included patients with trans-sphincteric or complex fistula, not amenable to fistulotomy. During a pooled mean 10.3 months of follow-up, the mean success, incontinence, intraoperative, and postoperative complication rates were 76.4, 0, 0, and 5.5 %, respectively. A sensitivity analysis showed that the impact on success in terms of follow-up duration, study size, and combining other procedures was limited. There was no association between pre-LIFT drainage seton and success of LIFT. Ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract appears to be an effective and safe treatment for trans-sphincteric or complex anal fistula. Combining other procedures and a pre-LIFT drainage seton does not seem to confer any added benefit in terms of success. However, given the lack of prospective randomized trials, interpretation of these data must be cautious. Further trials are mandatory to identify predictive factors for success, and true effectiveness of the LIFT compared to other sphincter-preserving procedures to treat anal fistula.

Keywords: Anal, Analysis, Articles, Association, Case-Control, Combining, Complication, Complication Rates, Context, Continence, Control, Data, Databases, Drainage, Duration, Effectiveness, Fistula, Follow-Up, Healing, Impact, Incontinence, Ligation, Ligation Of Intersphincteric Fistula Tract, Mandatory, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complication, Predictive, Predictive Factors, Procedure, Procedures, Prospective, Randomized, Rates, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Size, Success, Success Rates, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web Of Science

? Chen, H.L., Woo, X.B., Wang, H.S., Lin, Y.J., Luo, H.X., Chen, Y.H., Chen, C.Q. and Peng, J.S. (2014), Botulinum toxin injection versus lateral internal sphincterotomy for chronic anal fissure: A meta-analysis of randomized control trials. *Techniques in Coloproctology*, **18** (8), 693-698.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Col18, 693.pdf](2014\Tec%20Col18,%20693.pdf)

Abstract: Although surgery is the gold standard treatment for anal fissure, the main concern remains its side effects and complications. Botulinum toxin injection and lateral internal sphincterotomy are technical options for patients suffering from chronic anal fissure. However, little is known about the efficacy of these two techniques. The aim of this meta-analysis was to compare the outcomes of botulinum toxin injection versus lateral internal sphincterotomy for chronic anal fissure. Original studies in English were searched from the MEDLINE database, PubMed, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library database. Randomized control trials that compared botulinum toxin injection with lateral internal sphincterotomy were identified. Data were independently extracted for each study, and a meta-analysis was performed using fixed and random effects models. Four hundred and eighty-nine patients from seven trials met the inclusion criteria. Patients undergoing lateral internal sphincterotomy had a higher-healing and incontinence rate. No statistically significant differences were noted in total complications between botulinum toxin injection and lateral internal sphincterotomy. Patients treated with lateral internal sphincterotomy had a significantly lower recurrence rate than the patients treated with botulinum toxin injection. Our meta-analysis shows that lateral internal sphincterotomy was superior to botulinum toxin injection in terms of healing rate and lower recurrence rate. Botox, however, is safe associated with a lower rate of incontinence and could be used in certain situations. Further studies with a long-term follow-up are required to confirm our observations.

Keywords: Anal, Botulinum Toxin, Chronic, Complications, Control, Criteria, Data, Database, Effects, Efficacy, English, Follow-Up, Gold, Healing, Incontinence, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Observations, Options, Outcomes, Patients, Pubmed, Randomized, Recurrence, Science, Side Effects, Standard, Suffering, Surgery, Techniques, Toxin, Treatment, Web Of Science

# Title: Technological and Economic Development of Economy

Full Journal Title: Technological and Economic Development of Economy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shan, W., Liu, C. and Yu, J. (2014), Features of the discipline knowledge network: Evidence from China. *Technological and Economic Development of Economy*, **20** (1), 45-64.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Eco Dev Eco20, 45.pdf](2014\Tec%20Eco%20Dev%20Eco20,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: Interdisciplinary knowledge exchange constitutes a network with discipline nodes and knowledge flow edges. Using data on Chinese academic literature, the current paper establishes a discipline knowledge network and analyses its structural features. Citation analysis is first used to measure the flow of knowledge between disciplines to build a discipline knowledge network. Subsequently, the features of the network, such as degree distribution, degree correlation, knowledge flow mode and other structure properties, are then analysed based on complex networks and social network theory. The tail of the degree distribution of this discipline knowledge network is in concordance with exponential distribution. The network has also a distinct hierarchical structure. Moreover, the knowledge flow between disciplines is directional. It flows from certain basic and academic disciplines to the applied disciplines.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Chinese, Citation, Citation Analysis, Complex Network, Complex Networks, Contagion, Correlation, Countries, Data, Discipline Knowledge Network, Disciplines, Distribution, Dynamics, Evidence, Evolution, First, Flow, Hierarchical Structure, Interdisciplinary, Knowledge, Knowledge Flow, Knowledge Network, Literature, Mar, Measure, Mode, Network, Networks, Physics Publications, Properties, Research Collaboration, Science, Social, Social Network, Structure, Theory

? Zavadskas, E.K., Turskis, Z. and Kildiene, S. (2014), State of art surveys of overviews on Mcdm, Madm methods. *Technological and Economic Development of Economy*, **20** (1), 165-179.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Eco Dev Eco20, 165.pdf](2014\Tec%20Eco%20Dev%20Eco20,%20165.pdf)

Abstract: Decision-making is primarily a process that involves different actors: people, groups of people, institutions and the state. As a discipline, multi-criteria decision-making has a relatively short history. Since 1950s and 1960s, when foundations of modern multi-criteria decision-making methods have been laid, many researches devoted their time to development of new multi-criteria decision-making models and techniques. In the past decades, researches and development in the field have accelerated and seem to continue growing exponentially. Despite the intensive development worldwide, few attempts have been made to systematically present the theoretical bases and developments of multi-criteria decision-making methods. However, the methodological choices and framework for assessment of decisions are still under discussion. The article describes the situation with reviews of MCDM, MADM methods. Furthermore, there is a need for research to study the strengths and weaknesses of different decision-making methods.

Keywords: Assessment, Classification, Construction, Criteria Decision-Making, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Design, Development, Economics, Field, Framework, Groups, History, Institutions, ISI Web of Science Databases, Management, Mar, Mcdm Methods, Methods, Models, Moora Method, Multi-Criteria Decision Making (Mcdm), Multicriteria, Multiple Criteria, Multiple Objective Decision Making (Modm), Overview, Research, Reviews, Socioeconomic Systems, State, Techniques, Theoretical

# Title: Technological Forecasting and Social Change

Full Journal Title: [Technological Forecasting and Social Change](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=00401625); [Technological Forecasting and Social Change](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00401625)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Technol. Forecast. Soc. Chang.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Technol Forecast Soc

ISSN: 0040-1625

Issues/Year: 9

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

Publisher Address: 360 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10010-1710

Subject Categories:

Business: Impact Factor 1.761, 20/77 (2008) SSCI

Planning & Development: Impact Factor 1.761, 4/43 (2008) SSCI

Brusilovsky, B.Y. (1978), Partial and system forecasts in scientometrics. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **12** (2-3), 193-200.

Full Text: [1960-80\Tec for Soc Cha12, 193.pdf](1960-80\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha12,%20193.pdf)

Abstract: Science itself can be considered as a ‘fuzzy system.’ In attempting to deal with possible laws of scientific development we formulate a simple, partial model and illustrate its use as a means to control the strategy of investments in science.

? Kostoff, R.N. (1994), Quantitative/qualitative federal research impact evaluation practices. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **45** (2), 189-205.

Full Text: [1994\Tec for Soc Cha45, 189.pdf](1994\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha45,%20189.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the quantitative and qualitative practice of federal research impact evaluation. Evaluation of research impact is described for three cases: Research selection, where the work has not yet been performed; research review, where work and results are ongoing; and ex-post research assessment, where research has been completed and results can be tracked. Qualitative methods (such as peer review) and quantitative methods (such as cost-benefit analysis and bibliometrics) are described. Although peer review in its broadest sense is the most widely used method in research selection, review, and ex-post assessment, it has its deficiencies, and there is no single method that provides a complete impact evaluation.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Impact, Methods, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Quantitative Methods, Research, Research Assessment, Research Impact Evaluation

Porter, A.L. and Detampel, M.J. (1995), Technology opportunities analysis. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **49** (3), 237-255.

Full Text: [1995\Tec for Soc Cha68, 237.pdf](1995\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha68,%20237.pdf)

Abstract: We present an approach to efficiently generate effective intelligence on emerging technologies. This approach draws on monitoring and bibliometrics to mine the wealth of information available in major public electronic databases. The approach uses new software to expedite secondary analyses of database searches on topics of interest. We illustrate the range of information profiles possible by examining research and development (R&D) publications and patents pertaining to electronics assembly and, more specifically, to multichip module development.

Watts, R.J. and Porter, A.L. (1997), Innovation Forecasting. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **56** (1), 25-47.

Full Text: [2005\Tec for Soc Cha56, 25.pdf](2005\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha56,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: Technological forecasting is premised on a certain orderliness of the innovation process. Myriad studies of technological substitution, diffusion, and transfer processes have yielded conceptual models of what matters for successful innovation, but most technological forecasts key on limited empirical measures quite divorced from those innovation process models. We glean a number of concepts from various innovation models, then present an array of bibliometric measures that offer the promise of operationalizing these concepts. Judicious combination of such bibliometrics with other forms of evidence offers an enriched form of technological forecasting we call ‘innovation forecasting.’ This provides a good means to combine technological trends, mapping of technological interdependencies, and competitive intelligence to produce a viable forecast. We illustrate by assessing prospects for ceramic engine technologies.

Keywords: Assessing, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Diffusion, Engine, Evidence, Forecasting, Innovation, Mapping, Models, Substitution, Technologies, Trends

Mitchell, G.R. (1999), Global technology policies for economic growth. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **60** (3), 205-214.

Full Text: [1999\Tec for Soc Cha60, 205.pdf](1999\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha60,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: With the end of the Cold War, nations throughout the world are placing ever greater emphasis on economic growth. Over the last 50 years, advances in technology have been the single most important factor in creating growth in many economies, and thus policies to promote technological innovation rank high on the list of priorities for both developed and developing countries. In general, as countries progress up the economic ladder, national R&D intensity, (i.e., R&D/GDP), tends to increase along with per capita income. In addition, nations move through a discernible sequence of technology policies from an initial focus on infrastructure, through a set of actions designed to encourage technology acquisition from more advanced economies, to comprehensive education and research agendas targeted to the creation and development of new technology. In the United States, national technology policy for economic growth focuses on education, building a 21st century infrastructure, and creating a business climate that encourages growth, technological innovation, and risk taking.

Throughout the last 50 years there have been significant changes in the competitive position of nations. In recent years, U.S. corporations have regained some of the competitive leadership they lost in the 1980s. This has been accompanied by significantly increased R&D spending by U.S. industry, particularly in the information and health care related sectors. U.S. industry funding of R&D overtook that from the government in the early 1980s and accounts for almost two-thirds of the national total. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science Inc.

? Coates, V., Farooque, M., Klavans, R., Lapid, K., Linstone, H.A., Pistorius, C. and Porter, A.L. (2001), On the future of technological forecasting. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **67** (1), 1-17.

Full Text: [2001\Tec for Soc Cha67, 1.pdf](2001\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha67,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Technological forecasting is now poised to respond to the emerging needs of private and public sector organizations in the highly competitive global environment. The history of the subject and its variant forms, including impact assessment, national foresight studies, roadmapping, and competitive technological intelligence, shows how it has responded to changing institutional motivations. Renewed focus on innovation, attention to science-based opportunities, and broad social and political factors will bring renewed attention to technological forecasting in industry, government, and academia. Promising new tools are anticipated, borrowing variously from fields such as political science, computer science, scientometrics, innovation management, and complexity science.

Keywords: Assessment, Forecasting, Foresight, Foresight Activities, Future, History, Impact, Impact Assessment, Innovation, Innovation Management, Intelligence, Management, Roadmapping, Science, Scientometrics, Tools

Kostoff, R.N., Toothman, D.R., Eberhart, H.J. and Humenik, J.A. (2001), Text mining using database tomography and bibliometrics: A review. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **68** (3), 223-253.

Full Text: [2001\Tec for Soc Cha68, 223.pdf](2001\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha68,%20223.pdf)

Abstract: Database tomography (DT) is a textual database analysis system consisting of two major components: (1) algorithms for extracting multiword phrase frequencies and phrase proximities (physical closeness of the multiword technical phrases) from any type of large textual database, to augment (2) interpretative capabilities of the expert human analyst. DT has been used to derive technical intelligence from a variety of textual database sources, most recently the published technical literature as exemplified by the Science Citation Index (SCI) and the Engineering Compendex (EC). Phrase frequency analysis (the occurrence frequency of multiword technical phrases) provides the pervasive technical themes of the topical databases of interest, and phrase proximity analysis provides the relationships among the pervasive technical themes. In the structured published literature databases, bibliometric analysis of the database records supplements the DT results by identifying: the recent most prolific topical area authors; the journals that contain numerous topical area papers; the institutions that produce numerous topical area papers; the keywords specified most frequently by the topical area authors; the authors whose works are cited most frequently in the topical area papers; and the particular papers and journals cited most frequently in the topical area papers. This review paper summarizes: (1) the theory and background development of DT; (2) past published and unpublished literature study results; (3) present application activities; (4) potential expansion to new DT applications. In addition, application of DT to technology forecasting is addressed.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Cluster, Database Tomography, Databases, Information Extraction, Information Retrieval, Innovation, Journals, SCI, Science, System, Taxonomies, Technical Intelligence, Technology, Technology Forecasting, Text Mining

Kostoff, R.N., Antonio del Río, J., Cortés, H.D., Smith, C., Smith, A., Wagner, C., Leydesdorff, L., Karypis, G., Malpohl, G. and Tshiteya, R. (2005), The structure and infrastructure of Mexico’s science and technology. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **72** (7), 798-814.

Full Text: [2005\Tec for Soc Cha72, 798.pdf](2005\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha72,%20798.pdf)

Abstract: the structure and infrastructure of the Mexican technical literature was determined. A representative database of technical articles was extracted from the Science Citation Index for the year 2002, with each article containing at least one author with a Mexican address. Many different manual and statistical clustering methods were used to identify the structure of the technical literature (especially the science and technology core competencies). One of the pervasive technical topics identified from the clustering, thin films research, was analyzed further using bibliometrics, in order to identify the infrastructure of this technology.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Citation, Cluto, Computational Linguistics, Concept Clustering, Core Competencies, Data Compression, Database Tomography, Document Clustering, Factor Analysis, Greedy String Tiling, Leximancer, Mexico, Network Analysis, Programs, Research, Research Evaluation, Roadmaps, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Technical Intelligence, Trends

? Porter, A.L. (2005), QTIP: Quick technology intelligence processes. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **72** (9), 1070-1081.

Full Text: [2005\Tec for Soc Cha72, 1070.pdf](2005\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha72,%201070.pdf)

Abstract: Empirical technology analyses need not take months; they can be done in minutes. One can thereby take advantage of wide availability of rich science and technology publication and patent abstract databases to better inform technology management. To do so requires developing templates of innovation indicators to answer standard questions. Then, one can automate routines to generate composite information representations (‘one-pagers’) that address the issues at hand, the way that the target users want. (c) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Innovation, Knowledge Discovery In Databases, Publication, Rapid Technology Analyses, Tech Mining, Technical Intelligence, Technology Foresight, Technology Management, Text Mining

? Bengisu, M. and Nekhili, R. (2006), Forecasting emerging technologies with the aid of science and technology databases. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **73** (7), 835-844.

Full Text: [2006\Tec for Soc Cha73, 835.pdf](2006\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha73,%20835.pdf)

Abstract: Short term forecasting was applied to 20 emerging technologies under the ‘Machine and Materials’ category based on the Vision 2023 foresight study previously conducted for Turkey. This scientometric approach uses the most suitable keywords linked to the technology in question and determines the number of publications and patents in those fields for a given year. Database analysis of publications and patents in the previous 11 years indicates that while the majority of the top 20 technologies identified by the experts are indeed emerging (i.e. The number of research and/or patenting in these technologies is increasing), some of them have not actually attracted too much interest in the science and technology (S&T) community. Forecasts based on *S*-curves indicate steady growth in some of the selected technologies. There is a high correlation between the number of scientific publications and patents in most of the technologies investigated. The method is proposed as a simple and efficient tool to link national foresight efforts to international S&T activities and to obtain quantitative information for prioritized technologies that could be used for technology management and decision making for research funding and technology investment.

Keywords: Forecasting, *S*-Curves, Foresight, Emerging Technologies

? Kostoff, R.N. (2006), Systematic acceleration of radical discovery and innovation in science and technology. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **73** (8), 923-936.

Full Text: [2006\Tec for Soc Cha73, 923.pdf](2006\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha73,%20923.pdf)

Abstract: A systematic two-component approach (front-end component, back-end component) to bridging unconnected disciplines and accelerating potentially radical discovery and innovation (based wholly or partially on text mining procedures) is presented. The front-end component has similar objectives to those in the classical literature-based discovery (LBD) approach, although it is different mechanistically and operationally. The front-end component will systematically identify technical disciplines (and their associated leading experts) that are directly or indirectly-related to solving technical problems of high interest. The back-end component is actually a family of back-end techniques, only one of which shares the strictly literature-based analysis of the classical LBD approach. The non-LBD back-end techniques (literature-assisted discovery) make use of the human experts associated with the disparate literatures (disciplines) uncovered in the front-end to generate radical discovery and innovation. Specifically, in the literature-assisted discovery operational mode, these disparate discipline experts could be used as: 1. Recipients of solicitation announcements (BAA, SBIR, MURI, journal Special Issue calls for papers, etc.), 2. Participants in Workshops, Advisory Panels, Review Panels, Roadmaps, and War Games, 3. Points of Contact for Field Science Advisors, Foreign Field Offices, Program Officer site visits, and potential transitions. (c) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Advisory Panels, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Connections, Database Tomography, Discovery, Disparate Disciplines, Family, Fish-Oil, Information, Information Retrieval, Innovation, Interdisciplinary, Journal, Literature-Assisted Discovery, Literature-Based Discovery, Literatures, Magnesium, Migraine, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Radical Discovery, Radical Innovation, Raynauds, Review Panels, Roadmaps, Roadmaps, Science, Science and Technology, Solicitations, Special Issues, Technology, Text Mining, Text-Mining, Unconnected Disciplines, War Games, Workshops

? Shapira, P. and Youtie, J. (2006), Measures for knowledge-based economic development: Introducing data mining techniques to economic developers in the state of Georgia and the US South. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **73** (8), 950-965.

Full Text: [2006\Tec for Soc Cha73, 950.pdf](2006\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha73,%20950.pdf)

Abstract: the contribution of knowledge to economic growth and competitiveness has attracted increased attention. Publications with a topical focus on areas related to innovation have risen dramatically from 1963 to 2005, but more slowly in local and regional development journals. In contrast to the wide use of aggregate measures of innovation, this paper presents four cases presenting disaggregated knowledge-based approaches into the policy- and decision-making processes of economic developers in the state of Georgia and the US South. The first case uses information obtained from patents and publications to inform traditional out-of-area economic development recruitment strategies in a more knowledge-oriented direction. The second case exemplifies the use of data mining to identify top researchers as part of a strategic state economic development effort. The third case illustrates how local knowledge-based capabilities can be identified in cities not traditionally viewed as innovative. Nanotechnology-related knowledge assets in the southern United States are mapped and assessed in the fourth case. Disaggregated methods used in traditional strategies were most intuitively understood and used, but new knowledge measures were found to encourage local and state economic developers to begin to embrace new paradigms.

Keywords: Economic Development, Innovation, Knowledge Measurement, Data Mining, Bibliometrics

? Daim, T.U., Rueda, G., Martin, H. and Gerdsri, P. (2006), Forecasting emerging technologies: Use of bibliometrics and patent analysis. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **73** (8), 981-1012.

Full Text: [2006\Tec for Soc Cha73, 981.pdf](2006\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha73,%20981.pdf)

Abstract: It is rather difficult to forecast emerging technologies as there is no historical data available. In such cases, the use of bibliometrics and patent analysis have provided useful data. This paper presents the forecasts for three emerging technology areas by integrating the use of bibliometrics and patent analysis into well-known technology forecasting tools such as scenario planning, growth curves and analogies. System dynamics is also used to be able to model the dynamic ecosystem of the technologies and their diffusion. Technologies being forecasted are fuel cell, food safety and optical storage technologies. Results from these three applications help us to validate the proposed methods as appropriate tools to forecast emerging technologies.

? Will, N. (2006), Data-mining: Improvement of university library services. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **73** (8), 1045-1050.

Full Text: [2006\Tec for Soc Cha73, 1045.pdf](2006\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha73,%201045.pdf)

Abstract: Delft University Press has been contacted by the International Water History Association (client) in order to study the relevancy of starting a new journal on a particular topic of interest to its members. This periodical would publish most of the articles relating to this field. Before starting, the client and the publisher want to know if such a journal would find enough authors for the articles and a sufficient audience. How many potential authors exist? What amount of articles in that field exists in other journals? In order to get an answer, the Delft University of Technology Library performed basic bibliometric analyses.

A study of all articles published in 6 relevant existing periodicals, selected by the client, shows that most of the authors were unknown to the client. An analysis of the publications of the members of the association revealed that only one-third has published in the past 10 years, and very few publications were in the client’s field of interest. This would imply that a future periodical could not be supported only by contributions of the members. These preliminary analyses allowed the publisher and the client to get a clearer idea of the possible contribution of its members for a future periodical. The main contributors will have to be recruited from a larger population.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Journal, Management, New Journal, Periodicals, Population, Publications

Notes: CCountry

? Kostoff, R.N., Bhattacharya, S. and Pecht, M. (2007), Assessment of China’s and India’s science and technology literature - introduction, background, and approach. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **74** (9), 1519-1538.

Full Text: [2007\Tec for Soc Cha74, 1519.pdf](2007\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha74,%201519.pdf)

Abstract: Science and technology (S&T) allows (1) automation to replace human labor, (2) enhanced human labor capabilities, (3) quicker and cheaper production of goods, and (4) more complex products and processes. In order to maintain competitive advantages, it is critical for any country to understand what other countries are producing in S&T, and what intrinsic S&T capabilities are being developed. India and China are the two most populous countries in the world. These two dynamic economies are advancing rapidly in S&T, and it is prudent to assess the quantity and quality of their research output as well as to examine trends in their S&T capabilities. This paper, the first of four in a Special Section on China’s and India’s S&T, introduces the remaining three papers. Specifically, this paper describes the motivation for the studies, the background for understanding national S&T assessments, an overview of text mining, a brief picture of the Indian and Chinese S&T establishments, and a summary of the analytical techniques used in the assessments. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Analytical Techniques, Approach, Assessments, Automation, China, Chinese, Country, Dynamic, First, Human, India, Labor, Literature, Mining, Papers, Quality, Quality of, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Techniques, Technology, Text Mining, Trends, Understanding, World

? Kostoff, R.N., Briggs, M.B., Rushenberg, R.L., Bowles, C.A., Icenhour, A.S., Nikodym, K.F., Barth, R.B. and Pecht, M. (2007), Chinese science and technology - Structure and infrastructure. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **74** (9), 1539-1573.

Full Text: [2007\Tec for Soc Cha74, 1539.pdf](2007\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha74,%201539.pdf)

Abstract: This paper identifies and analyzes the science and technology core competencies of China, based on a sampling of approximately half of the total Chinese publication output in the Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index (SCI/SSCI) [SCI. Certain data included herein are derived from the Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index prepared by the Thomson Scientific((R)), Inc. (Thomson((R))), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA: (c) Copyright Thomson Scientific((R)) 2006. All rights reserved. [1]] for 2005. Aggregate China publication and citation bibliometrics were obtained and a hierarchical research taxonomy, based on document clustering, was generated. Additionally, bibliometrics and thematic trends were tracked over the past two decades. The key findings were that China’s output of research articles has significantly expanded in the last decade. In terms of sheer numbers of research articles, especially in cuting-edge technologies, such as nanotechnology and energetic materials, it is among the leaders. Compared to the USA, the bulk of China’s articles focus on the physical and engineering sciences, while the USA articles (compared to China) focus on medical, social, and psychological sciences. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, China, Chinese, Citation, Clustering, Competencies, Core Competencies, Data, Document Clustering, Engineering, Infrastructure, Medical, Nanotechnology, Physical, Publication, Research, Rights, Sampling, Science, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Social, Taxonomy, Technologies, Technology, Trends, USA

? Kostoff, R.N., Johnson, D., Bowles, C.A., Bhattacharya, S., Icenhour, A.S., Nikodym, K., Barth, R.B. and Dodbele, S. (2007), Assessment of India’s research literature. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **74** (9), 1574-1608.

Full Text: [2007\Tec for Soc Cha74, 1574.pdf](2007\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha74,%201574.pdf)

Abstract: the structure and infrastructure of the Indian research literature were determined. A representative database of technical articles was extracted from the Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index (SCI/SSCI) [SCI. Certain data included herein are derived from the Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index prepared by the THOMSON SCIENTIFIC (R), Inc. (Thomson((R))), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA: (c) Copyright THOMSON SCIENTIFIC (R) 2006. All rightsreserved. [1]] for 2005, with each article containing at least one author with an India address. Document clustering was used to identify the main technical themes (core competencies) of Indian research. Aggregate India bibliometrics were also performed, emphasizing the value of collaborative research to India. A unique mapping approach was used to identify networks of organizations that published together, networks of organizations with common technical interests, and especially those organizations with common technical interests that did not co-publish extensively. Finally, trend analyses were performed using other year data from the SCI/SSCI to place the 2005 results in their proper historical context. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Analyses, Approach, Bibliometrics, Clustering, Collaborative Research, Competencies, Context, Core Competencies, Data, Database, India, Infrastructure, Literature, Mapping, Networks, Research, Science Citation Index, Structure, Trend, USA, Value

? Kostoff, R.N., Briggs, M.B., Rushenberg, R.L., Bowles, C.A., Pecht, M., Johnson, D., Bhattacharya, S., Icenhour, A.S., Nikodym, K., Barth, R.B. and Dodbele, S. (2007), Comparisons of the structure and infrastructure of Chinese and Indian Science and Technology. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **74** (9), 1609-1630.

Full Text: [2007\Tec for Soc Cha74, 1609.pdf](2007\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha74,%201609.pdf)

Abstract: A comparison was made of the research output literatures of India and China. Both bibliometric and computational linguistics approaches were used in the comparison. China has rapidly outpaced India in both volume and citation performance of publications. China’s rapid publication growth rate over the past two decades is continuing, while India’s is re-starting after a relatively dormant period of almost two decades. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, China, Citation, Clustering, Computational Linguistics, Growth, India, Metrics, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Science, Science and Technology, Technology, Technology Assessment, Text Mining

? Kostoff, R.N., Koytcheff, R.G. and Lau, C.G.Y. (2007), Global nanotechnology research literature overview. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **74** (9), 1733-1747.

Full Text: [2007\Tec for Soc Cha74, 1733.pdf](2007\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha74,%201733.pdf)

Abstract: Text mining was used to extract technical intelligence from the open source global nanotechnology and nanoscience research literature (SCI, SSCI databases). Identified were: (1) the nanotechnology, nanoscience research literature infrastructure (prolific authors, key journals, institutions, countries, most cited authors, journals, documents); (2) the technical structure (pervasive technical thrusts and their inter-relationships); (3) nanotechnology instruments and their relationships; (4) potential nanotechnology applications, (5) potential health impacts and applications; and (6) seminal nanotechnology literature. Our results are summarized in this paper. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Applications, Authors, Bibliometrics, Databases, Disruptive Technology, Document Clustering, Health, Intelligence, Literature, Nanoparticle, Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Nanotube, Open Source, Research, Roadmaps, Technical Intelligence, Text Mining

? Kajikawa, Y., Yoshikawa, J., Takeda, Y. and Matsushima, K. (2008), Tracking emerging technologies in energy research: Toward a roadmap for sustainable energy. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **75** (6), 771-782.

Full Text: [2008\Tec for Soc Cha75, 771.pdf](2008\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha75,%20771.pdf)

Abstract: Science and technology for renewable and sustainable energy are indispensable for our future society and economics. To meet the goal of sustainable energy development, there is a growing body of research efforts world wide. The planner of energy research has to grasp the broader coverage of scientific and technological research, and make decisions on effective investment in promising and emerging technologies especially under circumstances of limited resources. In this paper, we track emerging research domains in energy research by using citation network analysis. Our analysis confirms that the fuel cell and solar cell are rapidly growing domains in energy research. We further investigate the detailed structure of these two domains by clustering publications in these domains. Each citation cluster has characteristic research topics, and there is a variety of growth trends among the clusters. By using citation network analysis, we can track emerging research domains among a pile of publications efficiently and effectively. (C) 2007 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Network, Cluster, Clustering, Coverage, Development, Economics, Emerging Technologies, Energy, Fuel Cell, Growth, Network, Network Analysis, Publications, Research, Rights, Society, Solar Cell, Structure, Sustainable, Technologies, Technology, Trends, World

? Kajikawa, Y. and Takeda, Y. (2008), Structure of research on biomass and bio-fuels: A citation-based approach. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **75** (9), 1349-1359.

Full Text: [2008\Tec for Soc Cha75, 1349.pdf](2008\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha75,%201349.pdf)

Abstract: Biomass and bio-fuels have gained a growing interest as sustainable and renewable energy. In this paper, we perform a citation network analysis of scientific publications to know the current structure of biomass and bio-fuel research. By clustering and visualizing the network, we revealed their taxonomic structure. Emerging technologies are detected by analyzing the average publication year of clusters. According to the results, bio-diesel and hydrogen production are the most rapidly developing domains among biomass bio-fuel researches. We also analyzed the position of each cluster in the global structure of research. By using citation counts within and out of the cluster, we categorized each cluster into the following four categories: (I) topic specific; (II) domain specific; (III) global link; and (IV) specific & global. for research domains of category (III) or (IV), it is difficult that single technology overcomes the current limitation of bio-energy productions. Research on lignocellulose feedstock is a typical case where knowledge from other scientific disciplines is necessary. (c) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Bio-Fuel, Biodiesel Production, Bioenergy, Biofuel, Biofuels, Biomass, Citation, Citation Counts, Citation Network, Cluster, Clustering, Database Tomography, Developing, Disciplines, Energy, Energy Crops, Ethanol-Production, Future, Global Structure, Hydrogen, Hydrogen Production, IV, Knowledge, Lignocellulose, Limitation, Network, Network Analysis, NOV, Production, Publication, Publications, Renewable Energy, Research, Rights, Roadmaps, Science, Scientific Publications, Structure, Sustainable, Sustainable Energy, Technologies, Technology

? Pilkington, A., Lee, L.L., Chan, C.K. and Ramakrishna, S. (2009), Defining key inventors: A comparison of fuel cell and nanotechnology industries. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **76** (1), 118-127.

Full Text: [2009\Tec for Soc Cha76, 118.pdf](2009\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha76,%20118.pdf)

Abstract: This paper defines the notion of key inventors - those whose patenting is simultaneously highly productive and also widely cited. By implication. key inventors should be the leaders in any developing new field and we investigate the validity of the notion through an exploration of two emerging technological fields: fuel cell and nanotechnology. The nature of the two groups is compared to discuss the differences between the technological groups. (C) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adoption, Bibliometrics, Comparison, Developing, Emerging, Emerging Technologies, Entry, Field, Firms, Fuel Cell, Groups, Hydrogen, Indicators, Innovative Activities, Key Inventor, Nanotechnology, Notion, Patent Analysis, Patent Statistics, Policy, Rights, Science, SI, Validity

? Islam, N. and Miyazaki, K. (2009), Nanotechnology innovation system: Understanding hidden dynamics of nanoscience fusion trajectories. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **76** (1), 128-140.

Full Text: [2009\Tec for Soc Cha76, 128.pdf](2009\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha76,%20128.pdf)

Abstract: Nanoscience and technology has introduced a new dimension to basic sciences and a range of technologies. Researchers from various scientific disciplines are aggressively getting involved in the relevant research as a parallel way to boost nanoscience competitiveness through academic research. and corporations are directing their R&D activities towards the exploration and exploitation of nanotech opportunities. for years, it has been said that innovation is achieved by breaking through the boundaries of existing technologies. This paper has argued how nanotechnology is driven by scientific research and in what way traditional disciplines are fused into this emerging area. We attempt to provide an empirical analysis of the dynamics of nanoscience fusion trajectories, which is typically a focused area in innovation studies. In this paper, we seek to understand the attributes that are likely to enable scientific disciplines to fuse into nanoscience through a combination of quantitative and qualitative search within nanotechnology systems of innovation (NanoSI). An insight of the similarity and disparity of fusion between Europe and Japan is also provided. Finally, we develop an integrative framework to explore the co-evolutionary nature of nanotech. The paper then tries to derive some implications that would be useful for science and technology policy makers as well as for researchers in traditional scientific disciplines. (C) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic, Analysis, Biotechnology, Boundaries, Competitiveness, Cycle, Disciplines, Disparity, Dynamics, Emerging, Empirical, Empirical Analysis, Europe, Exploitation, Exploration and Exploitation, Framework, Fusion, Hybrid Research Approach, Industries, Innovation, Innovation System, Insight, Integrative, Issues, Japan, Nanoscience, Nanoscience Fusion Model, Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology Innovation System (NANOSI), Policy, Qualitative, R&D, Research, Rights, Science, Science and Technology, Science and Technology Policy, Sciences, Scientific Research, Scientometrics, Search, SI, Similarity, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Trajectories

? Kajikawa, Y. and Takeda, Y. (2009), Citation network analysis of organic LEDs. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **76** (8), 1115-1123.

Full Text: [2009\Tec for Soc Cha76, 1115.pdf](2009\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha76,%201115.pdf)

Abstract: the field of organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) is an emergent research domain because of both scientific interest in chemistry and condensed matter physics and industrial importance as flat panel displays. In this paper, we analyzed a citation network of OLED papers and used a topological clustering method to investigate the structure of research and to detect emerging research domains. We found that most papers belong to two main clusters: organics and polymers. These two clusters have distinctive differences in subcluster structures and journals where papers are published. Supposing this discrepancy to indicate research progress, organics are in the applied research stage, while polymers are in the basic research stage. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Basic Research, Bibliometrics, Chemistry, Citation, Citation Network, Citation Network Analysis, Clustering, Cocitation Analysis, Condensed Matter Physics, Electroluminescent Devices, Elsevier, Emission, Journals, Light-Emitting-Diodes, Map, Network Analysis, Organic Light-Emitting Diodes, Polymers, Research, Research Area, Research Domains, Research Evaluation, Research Front, Science, Semiconductor Literature, Tracking

? Cuhls, K., Beyer-Kutzner, A., Ganz, W. and Warnke, P. (2009), The methodology combination of a national foresight process in Germany. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **76** (9), 1187-1197.

Full Text: [2009\Tec for Soc Cha76, 1187.pdf](2009\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha76,%201187.pdf)

Abstract: In September 2007, the Federal German Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) launched a new foresight process which aimed at four specific targets. To achieve them, a tailor-made combination of methods was applied. This paper focuses on the concept design of the process and explains one of the methods - the future online survey - in more detail. The German Foresight Process of the BMBF delivers results on different levels: broader future fields as well as single future topics. Both kinds are relevant and selected according to a set of criteria. Some of the results of this foresight process will be directly integrated into national policy activities, others are just more indirectly filtered into the innovation system of the specific sectors in the country. The future fields are all cross-cutting issues based on science and technology. All of them are specifically knowledge dynamic fields. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Elsevier, Foresight Process, Fully-Fledged Foresight, Research, Research Alliances, Science and Technology, Strategic Partnerships

? No, H.J. and Park, Y. (2010), Trajectory patterns of technology fusion: Trend analysis and taxonomical grouping in nanobiotechnology. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **77** (1), 63-75.

Full Text: [2010\Tec for Soc Cha77, 63.pdf](2010\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha77,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: the potential of technology fusion has been advanced as a promising breakthrough function to create hybrid technologies. Despite its importance, however, the evolutionary path of technology fusion is yet unexplored. In this paper, by employing the case of nanobiotechnology, we attempt to deepen understanding of the development trajectories of technology fusion in three important aspects. The first aspect is the development of an index that measures the degree of fusion of cross-disciplinary technology at the meso level. The second aspect is to classify the trajectory patterns of technology fusion in terms of fusion degree. We analyze fusion mechanism by utilizing citation network analysis. The third aspect is to visualize the relationship between patents and their backward and forward patent citations, at the patent class level, with their direction on a citation map. This facilitates understanding of the overview as well as fusion patterns. The changes in fusion patterns are analyzed using time series comparisons. An empirical analysis in the nanobiotechnology field shows no positive relationship between the inflow and outflow degree of fusion. We also observe changes in the trajectory patterns of fusion over time. Analysis demonstrates that each fusion pattern has evolved in such a way that technologies focus more on their niche technologies, and that those technologies which cannot incorporate the technology fusion have been eliminated during the development process.

Keywords: Technology Fusion, Taxonomical Grouping, Fusion Degree, Cross-Disciplinarity, Patent Citation Networks

? Curran, C.S., Bröring, S. and Leker, J. (2010), Anticipating converging industries using publicly available data. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **77** (3), 385-395.

Full Text: [2010\Tec for Soc Cha77, 385.pdf](2010\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha77,%20385.pdf)

Abstract: Industry convergence, described as the blurring of boundaries between industries, plays an increasingly pivotal role in shaping markets and industries. Traditionally, this phenomenon has been discussed in respect to telecommunications, information technologies and electronics, but more recently also the chemical and its related industries find themselves affected by a larger convergence process. With the primary example of phytosterols in the two converging industries of Cosmeceuticals and of Nutraceuticals and Functional Foods, we analyze 7455 scientific and patent references in respect to first indicators for signs of convergence. Furthermore, we present and discuss a multiple indicator concept for monitoring convergence in an R&D-intensive field on the basis of publicly available data. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biotechnology, Chemical Industry, Convergence, Converging Industries, Cosmeceuticals, Electronics, Elsevier, Indicators, Information, Innovation, Knowledge Transfer, Nutraceuticals and Functional Foods, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patents, Patterns, Performance, Phytosterols, Primary, Science, Technology

? Lee, P.C., Su, H.N. and Wu, F.S. (2010), Quantitative mapping of patented technology: the case of electrical conducting polymer nanocomposite. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **77** (3), 466-478.

Full Text: [2010\Tec for Soc Cha77, 466.pdf](2010\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha77,%20466.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to obtain global technology evolution by constructing and analyzing patent citation network and patent citation map for the field of electrical conducting polymer nanocomposite. A total of 1421 patents are retrieved from USPTO patent database and patent citation network is established by combing both patent citation and social network analysis. Network properties, e.g. Degree Centrality, Betweenness Centrality, and Closeness Centrality, are calculated for representing several technology evolution mechanisms that first proposed in this study. Also, a distance-based patent citation map is constructed by calculating relative distances and positions of patents in the patent citation network. Quantitative ways of exploring technology evolution are investigated in this study to unveil important or emerging techniques as well as to demonstrate dynamics and visualization of technology evolutions.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Centrality, Citation, Citation Network, Co-Word Analysis, Database, Database Tomography, Discovery Lrd, Elsevier, Emerging Technologies, Evolution, Global, Mapping, Mechanisms, Network Analysis, Neural-Network Research, Parkinsons-Disease, Patent, Patent Citation, Patents, Polymer, Potential Treatments, Quantitative Analysis, Science-and-Technology, Social Network Analysis, Techniques, Technology, Technology Evolution, USPTO, Visualization

? Shibata, N., Kajikawa, Y. and Sakata, I. (2010), Extracting the commercialization gap between science and technology - Case study of a solar cell. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **77** (7), 1147-1155.

Full Text: [2010\Tec for Soc Cha77, 1147.pdf](2010\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha77,%201147.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we compared structures of the citation network of scientific publications with those of patents, and discussed the differences between them. A case study was performed in a solar cell to develop a method of detecting gaps between science and technology. Scientific research has tended to be more basic, especially in terms of cell design, whereas patents have focused on more applied technology used in solar cell modules. of the major citation clusters of scientific publications, only two, namely silicon and compound solar cells, corresponded semantically with patent clusters. Conversely, there were no patent clusters corresponding to the other two scientific research fronts, namely dye-sensitized and polymer solar cells. These research areas could be regarded as opportunities for industrial commercialization because scientific activities exist but not technological applications. Our results could offer an intellectual basis for discovering potential opportunities for industrial commercialization. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Network, Model, Networks, Patent Analysis, Personnel, Projects, R&D Management, Research, Research Front, Technology, Technology Roadmap

? Beyhan, B. and Cetindamar, D. (2011), No escape from the dominant theories: the analysis of intellectual pillars of technology management in developing countries. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **78** (1), 103-115.

Full Text: [2011\Tec for Soc Cha78, 103.pdf](2011\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha78,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims to identify the intellectual bases of the technology management (TM) literature generated in developing countries using citation and co-citation analyses and answer the question of whether the intellectual bases of the TM literature created by authors in developing countries diverge from those of the global TM literature. Based on a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of ten technology-innovation management (TIM) specialty journals through the period of 1998-2007, this study produces three important findings. First, the TM literature generated in developing countries is dominated by the knowledge and theories created in developed countries. Second, among these knowledge sources some authors from developing countries and focusing on the specialties of developing countries, such as Kim and Lall, come into prominence; however these authors are not even mentioned in the previous bibliometric studies covering overall TM research. Finally the researchers in developing countries tackle with the issues or topics specific to their own context through combining three major bulks of literature. These are (i) resource-based view (RBV)/core competencies and organizational learning related research; (ii) literature dealing with the evolutionary theorizing on economic change and growth and (iii) literature related to technological capabilities, technology transfer and industrialization in developing countries. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Absorptive-Capacity, Analyses, Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Capabilities, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Competencies, Context, Developing, Developing Countries, Economic, Firm, Growth, Innovation-Management, Intellectual Pillars, Journals, Keywords, Knowledge, Knowledge Sources, Learning, Literature, Management, Organizational, Perspective, Research, Rights, Sources, Specialty, Strategic-Management, Technology, Technology Management, Tm Literature

? Lee, P.C. and Su, H.N. (2011), Quantitative mapping of scientific research: the case of electrical conducting polymer nanocomposite. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **78** (1), 132-151.

Full Text: [2011\Tec for Soc Cha78, 132.pdf](2011\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha78,%20132.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to understand knowledge structure both quantitatively and visually by integrating keyword analysis and social network analysis of scientific papers. The methodology proposed in this study is capable of creating a three-dimensional “Research focus parallelship network” and a “Keyword Co-occurrence Network”, together with a two-dimensional knowledge map. The network and knowledge map can be depicted differently by choosing different information for the network actor, i.e. country, institute, paper and keyword, to reflect knowledge structures from macro, to meso, to micro-levels. A total of 223 highly cited papers published by 142 institutes and 26 countries are analyzed in this study. China and the US are the two countries located at the core of knowledge structure and China is ranked no. 1. This quantitative exploration provides a way to unveil important or emerging components in scientific development and also to visualize knowledge: thus an objective evaluation of scientific research is possible for quantitative technology management. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Co-Word Analysis, Conducting Polymer, Country, Database Tomography, Development, Discovery LRD, Electrical Conduction, Evaluation, Information, Keyword, Knowledge, Knowledge Structure, Management, Mapping, Methodology, Nanocomposite, Nanotechnology Research, Network, Network Analysis, Network Theory, Neural-Network Research, Papers, Parkinsons-Disease, Polymer, Polymer Nanocomposite, Potential Treatments, Research, Rights, SCI Database, Science-and-Technology, Scientific Research, Social, Social Network Analysis, Structure, Technology, Technology Management, Three-Dimensional, US

? Järvenpää, H.M., Mäkinen, S.J. and Seppänen, M. (2011), Patent and publishing activity sequence over a technology’s life cycle. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **78** (2), 283-293.

Full Text: [2011\Tec for Soc Cha78, 283.pdf](2011\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha78,%20283.pdf)

Abstract: the use of multiple indicators in analyzing technological developments and exploiting the increasing availability of information has been recommended widely in order to decrease systematic biases between single measures. One of the few frameworks that take multiple sources into account is the Technology Life Cycle indicators that provide a measure for the totality of sources available for analysis and take their timeliness into account, although the linear model that the framework represents is often questioned. The aim of this paper is to provide bibliometric studies with insight into the timely relevance of using different databases. To assess the reporting sequence between different databases, this paper measures the reporting activity of three case technologies in different databases and analyzes the yearly reporting volumes of a number of items that mention the technology in the databases as suggested by the TLC indicators. The results of this paper suggest that, when science is the source of new ideas and the driver for technological development and innovations, communication can happen in the order suggested by the TLC indicators. However, this model does not seem to be a general model for detecting and forecasting a technological life cycle. In addition, the results of the paper point to the possibility of studying non-linear models of innovation and contexts where this type of dynamics might take place. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometrics, Communication, Databases, Development, Diffusion, Dynamics, Emerging Technologies, Emerging Technology, Forecasting, Framework, General, Indicators, Information, Infrastructure, Innovation, Life, Life Cycle, Measure, Media, Model, Models, Patents, Publication, Publishing, Relevance, Reporting, Rights, Science, Science-and-Technology, Sequence, SI, Source, Sources, Statistics, Technologies, Technology, Technology Life Cycle

? Wu, F.S., Hsu, C.C., Lee, P.C. and Su, H.N. (2011), A systematic approach for integrated trend analysis-The case of etching. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **78** (3), 386-407.

Full Text: [2011\Tec for Soc Cha78, 386.pdf](2011\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha78,%20386.pdf)

Abstract: Understanding technology development trends is of critical importance to countries, industries and enterprises to be sustainable in global competition. Attempts have been made to establish trend analysis by bibliometric and patent analyses. Also text-mining uncovers hidden and important information from structured or unstructured documents which serve as knowledge carriers. This study aims to provide a systematic approach for integrated trend analysis that takes into account bibliometric analysis, patent analysis and text-mining analysis. Etching is selected as the case study for integrating trend analysis method proposed in this study. Also, validity and applicability of the integrated analysis are evaluated. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Case Study, Competition, Development, Enterprises, Etching, Global, Information, Innovation, Knowledge, Mar, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patent Analysis, Rights, Sustainable, Technology, Text Mining, Text-Mining, Trend, Trend Analysis, Trends, Validity

? Woon, W.L., Zeineldin, H. and Madnick, S. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of distributed generation. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **78** (3), 408-420.

Full Text: [2011\Tec for Soc Cha78, 408.pdf](2011\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha78,%20408.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents an application of term frequency (TF) as a means of identifying useful trends from text documents. of particular interest is the relationship between publication patterns, as characterized by TF, and the underlying technological developments. To demonstrate the usefulness of our approach, a case study on distributed generation (DG) was conducted. Important sub-domains of DG research were identified and the associated TF values were extracted using relevant keywords. The evolution of these values through time helps to highlight key trends in the development of DG-related technologies. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: AID, Analysis, Application, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Database Tomography, Development, Distributed, Distributed Generation, Evolution, Forecasting Emerging Technologies, Generation, Growth, Management, Mar, Publication, Research, Rights, Science, Technologies, Technology Mining, Term, Tracking, Trends

? Pillania, R.K. (2011), The state of research on technological uncertainties, social uncertainties and emerging markets: A multidisciplinary literature review. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **78** (7), 1158-1163.

Full Text: [2011\Tec for Soc Cha78, 1158.pdf](2011\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha78,%201158.pdf)

Abstract: the objective of this research work is to study the progress of research on technological uncertainties, social uncertainties and emerging markets and outline and identify the key disciplines, journals, articles and authors. for this the author studied the existing literature from the various fields in which technological uncertainties, social uncertainties and emerging markets research work have been published using ISI Web of Knowledge database. The paper finds that there is increasing research work on technological uncertainties, social uncertainties and emerging markets and the bibliographical search resulted in ninety-one documents written by one-hundred-sixty-one authors in eighty-four journals in seventy-two disciplines. The five major disciplines and their underlying journals are business and economics, agriculture, psychology, public administration, and environmental sciences and ecology accounting for majority of publications. In journals the most prolific, measured by number of articles published are Harvard Business Review, Social Science and Medicine, World Development, and Higher Education; and most influential, measured by the global citation received, are Harvard Business Review, Social Science and Medicine and Sociological Review. The top 10% of the journals are responsible for 23% of all publications but 85% of all global citations received. This highlights that despite the high, diverse and increasing number of journals; only few are dominating and shaping the research arena of technological uncertainties, social uncertainties and emerging markets. Further, in the ten most cited articles, no author appears more than once. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Author, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Economics, Education, Emerging Markets, Employment, Environmental, Environmental Sciences, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Perspective, Publications, Research, Research Work, Review, Science, Sciences, Social, Social Uncertainties, Technological Uncertainties, Web of Knowledge

? Behkami, N.A. and Daim, T.U. (2012), Research Forecasting for Health Information Technology (HIT), using technology intelligence. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **79** (3), 498-508.

Full Text: [2012\Tec for Soc Cha79, 498.pdf](2012\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha79,%20498.pdf)

Abstract: Due to the rapid pace of change in technology and its impact on society, there is an increasing demand for use of Technology Forecasting methods to improve policy planning and implementation. One such area is the field of Health Care and the impact of Health Information Technology (HIT) on this field. Using HIT has shown to be associated with reduced cost, improved quality, and better patient experience: yet HIT adoption has been slow. Therefore, there is a need to better understand the HIT adoption processes in order to meet the evolving requirements for health care delivery. We propose collecting Technology Intelligence for use in Research Forecasting as part of the larger HIT Technology Forecasting efforts. In this study, we systematically probed for HIT-related technology intelligence in the fields of Information Systems, Engineering Management, and Medical Informatics. Results of our analysis show that all three fields are active in Health IT research, but could benefit from further collaboration. We were also able to identify instances of emerging journals and emerging topics in Health IT research. We conclude that it is indeed plausible and meaningful to collect technology intelligence on HIT adoption, to support the overall goal of improving healthcare delivery. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Care, Chinese, Citation Network Analysis, Collaboration, Cost, Delivery, Demand, Discovery, Emerging Technologies, Emerging Topics, Experience, Field, Health, Health Care, Health Information Technology, Healthcare, Impact, Implementation, Infrastructure, Innovation, Journals, Management, Mar, Methods, Nanotechnology, Patient Experience, Planning, Policy, Quality, Research, Research Forecasting, Rights, Science-and-Technology, Society, Support, Technology, Technology Adoption, Technology Forecasting, Technology Intelligence

? Pillania, R.K. (2012), Innovation research in India: A multidisciplinary literature review. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **79** (4), 716-720.

Full Text: [2012\Tec for Soc Cha79, 716.pdf](2012\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha79,%20716.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this research work is to study the progress of research on innovations in India and to outline and identify the key disciplines, journals, articles and authors. for this, the author studied the existing literature from the various fields in which innovations in Indian research work has been published using ISI Web of Knowledge database. This paper finds that there is an increasing amount of research work on innovations in India and the bibliographical search resulted in three-hundred-ninety-eight documents and eight-hundred-eighty-eight authors: and were published in three-hundred-four different sources and classified in ninety-one multiple disciplines. The seven major disciplines and their underlying journals are business and economics, agriculture, public administration, education and educational research, psychology, plant sciences and social sciences other topics account for the majority of publications. The most prolific journals measured by the number of research papers published are Economic and Political Weekly, World Development, Harvard Business Review. Technology Forecasting and Social Change and Indian journal of Agricultural Economics. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Administration, Agriculture, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Business, Countries, Database, Economics, Education, Educational Research, India, Innovations, ISI, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Plant, Progress, Psychology, Public, Publications, Purpose, Research, Research Work, Research-and-Development, Review, Rights, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Sources, Technology Forecasting, Topics, Web of Knowledge, Work

? Kostoff, R.N. (2012), China/USA nanotechnology research output comparison-2011 update. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **79** (5), 986-990.

Full Text: [2012\Tec for Soc Cha79, 986.pdf](2012\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha79,%20986.pdf)

Abstract: This Research Note updates our 2006 and 2009 China/USA nanotechnology and nanoscience (NN) research output comparisons. A 2009 comparison of China/USA research publication outputs showed that China is about to overtake the USA in NN research output. As predicted by the extrapolated 2009 curve, China has passed USA in NN research publication output. This transition occurred in the 2008/2009 time frame, and if the 2011 results (taken at mid-2011) hold for the full year, will become quite pronounced (similar to 20%). When specific sub-disciplines are examined, the differences between China and USA become more pronounced. for example, the 2009 paper presented the time trend for China/USA publications in nanocomposites, an important sub-discipline of NN. The updated nanocomposites curve has increased about twice the rate of the overall NN curve, and shows no sign of abating. The USA papers lead in the numbers of citations by all metrics considered, but the Chinese papers are showing significant improvement with time. Overall, the Chinese papers are cited very modestly, but there is a core of ‘heavy hitters’ that appears to be increasing substantially with time, and is increasingly making its presence known in the higher Impact Factor journals. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, China, Chinese, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collaboration, Comparison, Impact, Impact Factor, Improvement, India, Infrastructure, Journals, Lead, Metrics, Nanocomposites, Nanoscience, Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology Research, Papers, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Output, Rights, Science-and-Technology, Scientometrics, Time Trend, Trend, USA

? Jun, S.P. (2012), A comparative study of hype cycles among actors within the socio-technical system: With a focus on the case study of hybrid cars. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **79** (8), 1413-1430.

Full Text: [2012\Tec for Soc Cha79, 1413.pdf](2012\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha79,%201413.pdf)

Abstract: Many forms of technology cycle models have been developed and utilized to identify emergent technologies and forecast social changes, and among these, the technology hype cycle introduced by Gartner has become established as an effective method widely utilized in the field. However, if the hype cycle indeed exists in the various dimensions that constitute the socio-technical system, those who seek to analyze innovative activities using bibliometrics will be confronted with the new problem of actors’ choices and the need to analyze their hype cycles. In seeking to overcome such limitations of conventional studies, this paper analyzes the hype cycles of three actors that constitute the core of the socio-technical system through the case study of the successful market entry of hybrid cars. The hype cycle of the user, the first actor, is analyzed based on the search traffic generated by their web searches, and the hype cycle of the producer or researcher, the second actor, is measured based on the data regarding patent applications. Lastly, the hype cycle of the information distributor, namely individuals constituting the market network, is analyzed by examining the exposure in news reports. The outcomes of this research showed that among the three actors, the consumers and the information distributors exhibited hype cycle patterns (bell curves) that were distinct from the market trend, and that there was a difference in time interval of around five quarters. By contrast, it was found that the hype cycle of the producers reflected a logical response, exhibiting a pattern similar to the S-curve during the market’s growth period unlike the pattern found in other actors. In conclusion, this study of the particular case of hybrid cars confirmed that the two components of the hype cycle can be respectively verified using consumer search traffic and the patent applications made by the producers. If in the future, such analyses of the hype cycles of producers and consumers are expanded in application to various other industries, it will be possible to obtain more generalizable research outcomes. This is expected to contribute to determining technological life cycles or hype cycles with greater objectivity and efficacy, and furthermore to facilitate the systematic identification of promising technologies. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Application, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Changes, Comparative Study, Conventional, Data, Efficacy, Emergent Technologies, Exposure, Field, First, Forecast, Forms, Growth, Hybrid, Hybrid Cars, Hype Cycle Model, Identification, Industry, Information, Innovation, Interval, Life, Market, Models, Network, Outcomes, Patent, Pattern, Producers’ Hype Cycle, Research, Rights, Social, Social Changes, Socio-Technical System, Technologies, Technology, Traffic, Trend, Users’ Hype Cycle, Web

? Celiktas, M.S. and Kocar, G. (2013), Telescopic drilling view for future: A geothermal foresight study in Turkey. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **80** (1), 148-160.

Full Text: [2013\Tec for Soc Cha80, 148.pdf](2013\Tec%20For%20Soc%20Cha80,%20148.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyzes Turkey’s geothermal energy future perspective and power generation strategy with a view to explaining Delphi approach to geothermal energy development. In this study, the two round Delphi survey was conducted to experts to determine and measure the expectations of the sector representatives through online surveys where a total of 32 experts responded from 14 different locations. The majority of the Delphi survey respondents were from different universities (59.4%), industries (25%) and governmental organizations (15.6%). The article discusses expert sights on geothermal energy technologies and also includes bibliometrical approaches in order to assess the potentials of emerging and existing technologies. The results indicated that Turkeys geothermal power installed capacity is expected to reach 500 MW by around 2021 subsequent to the implementation of “Renovation of Standards and Regulations” and “Fiscal Approaches”. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Approach, Assisted Heat-Pump, Capacity, Delphi, Delphi, Delphi Survey, Development, Energy, Exergy Analysis, Expectations, Experts, Foresight, Generation, Geothermal, Geothermal Energy, Hot Dry Rock, Implementation, Industry, Measure, Optimization, Performance Analysis, Power, R&D, Rights, Sector, Standards, Strategy, Survey, Surveys, System, Technologies, Technology, Technology, Technology Foresight, Turkey, Universities, Water-Heater

? Carvalho, M.M., Fleury, A. and Lopes, A.P. (2013), An overview of the literature on technology roadmapping (TRM): Contributions and trends. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **80** (7), 1418-1437.

Full Text: [2013\Tec for Soc Cha80, 1418.pdf](2013\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha80,%201418.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, technological advances have motivated industries, companies and even governments to look for an improved alignment between strategic objectives and technology management, preferably through the application of structured and flexible approaches that use techniques such as technology roadmapping. This paper presents the outcomes of a systematic review of the literature relating to technology roadmapping that was published between 1997 and 2011. A hybrid methodological approach that combines bibliometrics, content analysis and semantic analysis was applied. The results show that the main academic journals that discuss this theme are “Technology Forecasting and Social Change” and “Research-Technology Management”. Although the first paper relating to this theme was published in 1997, the number of publications on the subject only began to increase substantially in 2004. Most of the studies reviewed in this paper applied qualitative research methods, indicating that most of the research on the theme is still in an exploratory phase. The interface between roadmapping and other initiatives considered vital to innovation, including knowledge management, communication skills and strategic resources and competencies, are also poorly addressed in the reviewed literature. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Advances, Alignment, Analysis, Application, Approach, Article, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Business, Cocitation Analysis, Communication, Communication Skills, Competencies, Content Analysis, Disruptive Technology, Economics, First, Hybrid, Information, Innovation, Integrates Business, Intellectual Structure, Interface, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Literature, Management, Methods, New-York, Outcomes, Park, Practical Approach, Product Development, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Recent, Research, Research Methods, Research-And-Development, Resources, Review, Rights, Roadmap, Roadmapping, Science, Semantic Analysis, South, Strategic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Technology, Technology Management, Technology Roadmapping, Trends, TRM, USA

? Rafols, I., Hopkins, M.M., Hoekman, J., Siepel, J., O’Hare, A., Perianes-Rodriguez, A. and Nightingale, P. (2014), Big Pharma, little science? A bibliometric perspective on Big Pharma’s R&D decline. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **81** (3), 22-38.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha81, 22.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha81,%2022.pdf)

Abstract: There is a widespread perception that pharmaceutical R&D is facing a productivity crisis characterised by stagnation in the numbers of new drug approvals in the face of increasing R&D costs. This study explores pharmaceutical R&D dynamics by examining the publication activities of all R&D laboratories of the major European and US pharmaceutical firms (Big Pharma) during the period 1995-2009. The empirical findings present an industry in transformation. In the first place, we observe a decline of the total number of publications by large firms. Second, we show a relative increase of their external collaborations suggesting a tendency to outsource, and a diversification of the disciplinary base, in particular towards computation, health services and more clinical approaches. Also evident is a more pronounced decline in publications by both R&D laboratories located in Europe and by firms with European headquarters. Finally, while publications by Big Pharma in emerging economies sharply increase, they remain extremely low compared with those in developed countries. In summary, the trend in this transformation is one of a gradual decrease in internal research efforts and increasing reliance on external research. These empirical insights support the view that Big Pharma are increasingly becoming ‘network integrators’ rather than the prime locus of drug discovery. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Biotechnology, Clinical, Collaboration, Collaboration, Collaborations, Companies, Computation, Costs, Crisis, Discovery, Drug, Drug Discovery, Dynamics, Emerging Economies, Europe, First, Globalisation, Globalization, Health, Health Services, Innovation, Integrators, Internationalization, Knowledge, Network, Outsourcing, Perception, Pharmaceutical Innovation, Pharmaceuticals, Productivity, Publication, Publications, R&D, Research, Research Network, Rights, Science, Services, Support, Technology, Transformation, Trend, Us

? Huang, L., Zhang, Y., Guo, Y., Zhu, D.H. and Porter, A.L. (2014), Four dimensional Science and Technology planning: A new approach based on bibliometrics and technology roadmapping. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **81** (3), 39-48.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha81, 39.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha81,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: Seemingly endless new technologies are emerging. Mapping out Science and Technology (S&T) planning correctly on the national level would help innovation shareholders remain current on technological development trends and gain an advantageous position among the fierce future competition of the global market. Thus, formulating effective S&T planning is significant for a nation, especially for new and emerging technologies. This paper proposes an industry S&T planning framework. Different from previous frameworks, this methodology’s dynamic is directed in four dimensions (nation, technology, industry, risks and impacts), tries to find the key elements in a specific technology area, and aims to aid in national S&T planning. China’s solar cell industry is employed as the case study. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Competition, Development, Dynamic, Emerging Technologies, Four Dimensional Planning, Framework, Global, Impacts, Innovation, Mapping, Market, Organizations, Patent Analysis, Planning, Rights, Risks, Science, Science and Technology (S&T) Planning, Solar Cell, Solar Cells, Technologies, Technology, Technology Roadmapping, Trends

? Ponomarev, I.V., Williams, D.E., Hackett, C.J., Schnell, J.D. and Haak, L.L. (2014), Predicting highly cited papers: A Method for Early Detection of Candidate Breakthroughs. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **81** (3), 49-55.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha81, 49.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha81,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific breakthroughs are rare events, and usually recognized retrospectively. We developed methods for early detection of candidate breakthroughs, based on dynamics of publication citations and used a quantitative approach to identify typical citation patterns of known breakthrough papers and a larger group of highly cited papers. Based on these analyses, we proposed two forecasting models that were validated using statistical methods to derive confidence levels. These findings can be used to inform research portfolio management practices. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Approach, Bibliometrics, Breakthrough, Breakthrough Paper Indicator, Caenorhabditis-Elegans, Citation, Citation Patterns, Citations, Confidence, Differentiation, Drosophila-Cells, Dynamics, Events, Forecasting, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Indicators, Interdisciplinarity, Journals, Management, Management Practices, Methods, Models, Networks, Papers, Portfolio Management, Practices, Publication, Research, Research Management, Rights, Rna Interference, Science, Science Policy, Scientometrics, Technological Forecasting

? Pinheiro, D., Melkers, J. and Youtie, J. (2014), Learning to play the game: Student publishing as an indicator of future scholarly success. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **81** (3), 56-66.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha81, 56.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha81,%2056.pdf)

Abstract: the need to encourage future generations of students in the pursuit of scientific research has been viewed as a cornerstone of US R&D efforts. However, few indicators of student intellectual activity at the graduate level are tracked on an ongoing basis. The aim of this paper is to examine graduate student publishing as an indicator of pre-doctoral research activity and future scholarly success. This study addresses the gap in knowledge about student publishing through a distinctive dataset that merges bibliometric publication data with survey data from a study of academic scientists. These data are from a nationally representative sample (n = 1598) of scientists employed in Research I institutions. For each survey respondent, we have compiled a lifetime publication record from the Web of Science, Science Citation Index. The results indicate that the share of students with at least one publication is substantial and growing overtime. Co-publication with advisors is found to be an important driving factor in publication activity, along with certain demographic and field characteristics. Our analysis also suggests that graduate student publication and collaboration are predictors of later career success and productivity, and as such an important tool in evaluating graduate programs. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Bibliometric, Careers, Characteristics, Citation, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Data, Driving, Faculty, Faculty Advisor, Field, Graduate, Graduate Students, Indicator, Indicators, Institutions, Knowledge, Network, Performance, Predictors, Productivity, Publication, Publication Activity, Publication Record, Publishing, R&D, Record, Research, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Research, Scientists, Sponsorship, Student, Students, Survey, United-States, US, Web of Science

? Jun, S.P., Yeom, J. and Son, J.K. (2014), A study of the method using search traffic to analyze new technology adoption. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **81** (3), 82-95.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha81, 82.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha81,%2082.pdf)

Abstract: Various types of indices have been developed and applied for the purpose of identifying emergent technologies and forecasting their adoption. Recently, researchers have proposed search traffic analysis as a new method for tracking changes among consumers and utilizing this information to conduct further market research. Now with the onset of big data era, various attempts are being made to analyze the immense body of information made available by hidden traces left behind by consumers. In the same vein, our present study seeks to draw attention to the analytical advantages of utilizing search traffic. In this study, we use search traffic to analyze the adoption process of a new technology, in this case the technology of hybrid cars, for the purpose of verifying the potential value of conducting adoption analysis based on search traffic and we also propose a more refined method of analysis. First, we undertook to examine the keyword unit used in the searches, in order to refine our analysis of search traffic and thereby obtain greater practical utility. This was accomplished by comparing technology searches that specified the technology name with searches that specified the brand name. For each respective case, we also performed comparative analyses examining instances in which consumers simultaneously included the representative attributes of a product in their search. Our research found that the traffic of searches that specify a product’s brand name was significant for explaining sales. Therefore, in the conclusion of this paper we argue that if the unit of search is properly refined, search traffic can indeed serve as an extremely useful method for analyzing or forecasting sales volume. Notably, brand-focused search traffic exhibited a superior ability to forecast sales volume compared to macro-indicators such as GDP growth or WTI prices that had been used to forecast car demand in preceding studies. Forecasting based on search traffic was even superior to forecasts using other bibliometric indices such as patent applications or news coverage. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adoption, Analyses, Analysis, Arima, Attention, Bibliometric, Brand Search, Changes, Coverage, Data, Demand, Emergent Technologies, Forecast, Forecasting, Gdp, Google Trends, Growth, Hybrid, Indices, Information, Market, New Technology Adoption, Onset, Patent, Potential, Purpose, Research, Rights, Search Traffic, Technologies, Technology, Technology Adoption, Time Series Decomposition Method, Traffic, Utility, Value, Volume

? Garechana, G., Rio-Belver, R., Cilleruelo, E. and Gavilanes-Trapote, J. (2014), Capturing waste recycling science. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **81** (3), 250-258.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha81, 250.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha81,%20250.pdf)

Abstract: Many institutions from the public and private sector are interested in the characterization of the research taking place in waste recycling (WR) science. Tech mining analysis can be applied to scientific databases with this purpose in mind, but difficulties do arise when designing the search strategy to effectively capture this multidisciplinary area. This paper introduces the process followed to build a query system that aims to solve this problem. This system has been applied to a selection of scientific databases, and the steps followed to download and clean the data are detailed. Initial results are explained, indicating the relevance of each database and quantifying the overlap among them. The main subjects behind the retrieved data have been identified, namely, chemistry, biology and environmental sciences. A precision test conducted by random sampling indicated that, with a confidence level of 95%, the proportion of WR articles is between 74.2 and 79.2% of the retrieved items, while recall is expected to be high, according to available classifications. These results are deemed to be satisfactory enough for basing forthcoming tech mining analyses on this query system. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Biology, Characterization, Chemistry, Confidence, Data, Database, Databases, Download, Environmental, Institutions, Mining, Multidisciplinary, Precision, Private Sector, Public, Purpose, Recall, Recycling, Relevance, Research, Rights, Sampling, Science, Sciences, Search Strategies, Search Strategy, Sector, Selection, Strategy, Tech Mining, Waste, Waste Recycling

? Ozcan, S. and Islam, N. (2014), Collaborative networks and technology clusters: the case of nanowire. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **82**, 115-131.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha82, 115.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha82,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: Patenting activities and technology diffusion in high-tech sectors are being increasingly driven by collaborative, international and technology-based new entrants. In the realm of nanotechnology, one of the most mature structures is nanowire. This paper is concerned with the technology transfer process in the nanowire field; in particular it examines how patent collaborations occur and how the key actors interact with each other to support this process. This study uses a different methodology than previous studies in terms of patent data extraction. The methodology offers a new taxonomy that could make a significant impact on accurate patent data quests and increase the reliability of patent analyses in emerging fields such as nanotechnology. As patent data are valuable sources of technology innovation data and for forecasting technical change, this study utilises patent network analysis to visualise the actors, clusters and their relationships at the organisational, national and international levels. Overall, this study proposes a new collaborative network model to assist with analysing patenting activities between actors in regard to types of linkages. Different types of linkages between countries and organisations can be found for nanowire-related patenting activities by following the proposed network model. Findings indicate that some nations have highly centralised networks where large organisations dominate most linkages, as in the case of South Korea with regard to Samsung. Nations such as the US and Japan have a more distributed network where academic and industrial players are linked with each other. In the case of China, there were mono-linkages between large organisations such as Foxconn and Tsinghua University, which was the key with regard to collaborative innovation there. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometrics, China, Clusters, Collaborations, Collaborative Networks, Data, Demand-Pull, Diffusion, Distributed, Extraction, Field, Forecasting, Impact, Industry, Innovation, Innovation Systems, International, Invention, Japan, Korea, Linkages, Methodology, Model, Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology, Nanowire, Nations, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patent Analysis, Patenting, Push, Reliability, Rights, Science, Sources, South Korea, Support, Systems of Innovation, Taxonomy, Technology, Technology Transfer, University, US

? Niu, X.S. (2014), International scientific collaboration between Australia and China: A mixed-methodology for investigating the social processes and its implications for national innovation systems. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **85**, 58-68.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha85, 58.pdf](2014\Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha85,%2058.pdf)

Abstract: This article is based on a study of international scientific collaboration between Australia and China. The analytical approach adopted for this research takes the concept of scientific and technical human capital (STHC) as a starting point and seeks to explain the role and the extent to which collaboration networks can be utilized as a potential source for gaining access to flows of knowledge, that contribute to both building research careers and strengthening national innovation systems (NISs). The study is based on a combination of bibliometric analysis and interviews. The bibliometric analysis indicates that international scientific collaboration between the two countries has expanded rapidly, from just four co-authored papers in 1981 to 2,040 in 2010. The interviews suggest that a framework of exchange can be used as an approach to explain the underlying dynamics of collaboration. The findings suggest that augmenting the information base with qualitative data helps toward a more comprehensive understanding of science, technology and innovation (ST&I) dynamics. This has potential implications for the formulation of future policies with respect to STHC (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Approach, Article, Australia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brain-Drain, Building, Careers, China, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Concept, Data, Diaspora, Dynamics, Formulation, Framework, Human, Information, Innovation, International, International Scientific Collaboration, Interviews, Knowledge, Knowledge Networks, Mobility, National Innovation System, National Innovation Systems, Networks, Papers, Policies, Policy, Potential, Qualitative, Research, Rights, Role, Science, Scientific And Technical Human Capital, Scientific Collaboration, Scientists’ Mobility, Social, Source, St&I Development, Systems, Technology, Understanding

? Liu, L.J., Cao, C. and Song, M. (2014), China’s agricultural patents: How has their value changed amid recent patent boom? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **88**, 106-121.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha88, 106.pdf](2014/Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha88,%20106.pdf)

Abstract: Patent applications have surged in China over the past two decades. Has the application boom been accompanied by a simultaneous drop in the value (quality) of the patents? Our research examines this question by analyzing invention patents in agriculture. Using data from China’s State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) for patents between 1985 and 2005 that had been granted before January 2011, we conduct duration analysis of patent life span and the length of patent renewal with the Weibull and Cox Proportional Hazard modeling respectively. The results show that the value of Chinese agricultural patents, measured by their life span and renewal length, has been improving, although foreign grants are still maintained significantly longer than domestic ones. For domestic grants, private entities, especially companies, are more likely to have a longer patent protection period than public entities. Furthermore, patent value varies significantly across different technological fields, with grants to inventions in complex and emerging technologies such as agricultural biotechnology and agricultural chemicals demonstrating higher value than others. The findings have implications for understanding the impacts of China’s innovation policy on global patenting activities as well as China’s innovation trajectory in agriculture and other sectors. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Patent, Value, Survival Analysis, Agriculture, Innovation, China, Intellectual Property, Market Value, Recent Surge, Technology, Biotechnology, Indicators, Innovation, Citations, Rights, Count

? Bierwisch, A., Goluchowicz, K. and Som, O. (2014), Stocktaking of activities in active aging and work environment in policy, science and industry: The German case. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **89**, 343-357.

Full Text: [2014\Tec for Soc Cha89, 343.pdf](2014/Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha89,%20343.pdf)

Abstract: Demographic change is one of the important future societal challenges and its effects like an aging society has a significant impact on national policy decisions due to its different determinants like e.g. falling birth rates, aging baby boomers and skill shortages. Even though this development is not new, appropriate approaches to address this social trend are unfortunately still lacking. Within the German Foresight Process I, the field of ‘aging research’ was identified as one of seven new future fields whose potential for national scientific research and innovation activities has not yet been quantified. However, so far, current progress in policy, science and industry seems in some respects largely unconnected or isolated. This paper provides an overview of these activities in the work environment context, conducing analyses covering the use of innovation policy measures, the topic discussions in scientific publications and the realizations in corporate contexts. The aim is to provide an integrated picture of the state of the different concepts in the field of ‘active aging’ in the different sub areas of a ‘national’ innovation and technology system in the case of Germany.(1) (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Active, Active Aging, Aging, Aging Workforces, Analyses, Baby, Bibliometric Analysis, Birth, Context, Demographic Change, Development, Effects, Employment, Environment, European Manufacturing Survey, Field, Firm, German, Impact, Innovation, Innovation And Technology Policy, Integrated, Management, Market, Measures, Nov, Overview, Policy, Policy Measures, Potential, Progress, Publications, Rates, Research, Rights, Science, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Social, Society, State, Technology, Topic, Trend, Work, Work Environment

? Ogawa, T. and Kajikawa, Y. (2015), Assessing the industrial opportunity of academic research with patent relatedness: A case study on polymer electrolyte fuel cells. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **90**, 469-475.

Full Text: [2015\Tec for Soc Cha90, 469.pdf](2015/Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha90,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: The detection of promising academic research is vital for firms in a variety of sectors. Bibliometric tools can be used to detect such research hidden in a pile of papers and patents; however, the relationship between academic research and industrial technology development has not been well documented. In this paper, we introduced patent relatedness, which measures the semantic similarity of papers and patents, and conducted a case study on polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC). The results show that in an academic research area with a small number of papers, recent average publication year, low patent relatedness has a high potential to increase in subsequent years. Research areas are identified by clustering the citation network of academic papers, and their patent relatedness and time series variation were measured and analyzed. Our results showed that potential research areas were characterized by small but emerging features. Using these findings, we identified the potential PEFC research areas and the research capability of each country. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Citation, Citation Network, Citation Network Analysis, Citation Networks, Clustering, Country, Database Tomography, Detection, Development, Discovery, Emerging Technologies, Energy, Fuel Cell, Fuel Cells, Innovation, Measures, Network, Papers, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patents, PEFC, Polymer, Potential, Publication, R&D Management, Recent, Research, Research Areas, Rights, Roadmaps, Science, Similarity, Small, Technology, Time Series, Tracking

? Furukawa, T., Mori, K., Arino, K., Hayashi, K. and Shirakawa, N. (2015), Identifying the evolutionary process of emerging technologies: A chronological network analysis of World Wide Web conference sessions. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **91**, 280-294.

Full Text: [2015\Tec for Soc Cha91, 280.pdf](2015/Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha91,%20280.pdf)

Abstract: The significance of a computer-based approach in roadmapping processes will increase in accordance with the ever-larger number of scientific publications and enhanced computing technologies. This article proposes a method to analyse chronological changes in research topics as observed from proceedings papers and conference sessions using a text-mining technique, which enables us to detect, identify’, and analyse the evolutionary process of emerging technologies in the many rapidly growing research fields. Chronological networks of conference sessions from World Wide Web conferences between 2002 and 2011 are used to visualize the scientific and technical streams formed by the session sequences. The chronological networks demonstrate the evolutionary process of ‘Social Networks’, ‘Monetization’ and ‘Semantic Analysis’ studies. In the evolutionary process of emerging web-based technology, the convergent session nodes that recapitulate past research topics and the divergent session nodes in the networks play significant roles in promoting dynamic interactions among research topics. The proposed method is distinctive in that it is prospective: the session titles reflect future perspectives, including researchers’ expectations for pioneering new research fields within a scientific community. This article also discusses the characteristics of a textual method for scientific publication analysis in terms from the aspect coverage, data, links and stability. (C) 2014 Elsevier-Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Article, Bibliometrics, Changes, Characteristics, Chronological Network, Community, Complementary Literatures, Conference Session, Conferences, Coverage, Data, Disruptive Technology, Dynamic, Emerging Technologies, Emerging Technology, Evolutionary Process, Expectations, From, Japan, Literature-Based Discovery, Medical Subject-Headings, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Papers, Patent Analysis, Prospective, Publication, Publication Analysis, Publications, Research, Research Fronts, Researchers, Rights, Science-And-Technology, Scientific Community, Scientific Publication, Scientific Publications, Search, Significance, Stability, Streams, Technologies, Technology, Text Mining, Text-Mining, Trend Analysis, Web, World Wide Web

? Goeldner, M., Herstatt, C. and Tietze, F. (2015), The emergence of care robotics: A patent and publication analysis. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, **92**, 115-131.

Full Text: [2015\Tec for Soc Cha92, 115.pdf](2015/Tec%20for%20Soc%20Cha92,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: Care robots are a means to support elderly people affected by physical or mental handicaps to remain as autonomous as possible or regain already lost autonomy (e.g. running stairs). They also support care-takers when working with handicapped. We review the emergence of care robotics technology and particularly offer answers to two research questions: Which organizations and individuals in which countries have been and are active in research and development? How has research and development emerged with regard to activity focus, intensity levels and cooperation? The analysis rests on the PATSTAT patent and ISI Web of Science publication data. Bibliographic and network analyses are conducted on country, organization (i.e. universities and firms) and individual levels. We find that care robotics research and development activities constantly increased since the late 1970s. Today Japanese universities and firms are the most active players, while in early stages US and European organizations pioneered care robotics research. Starting from six disjunctive small networks, several highly interconnected care robotics research networks evolved. However, most cooperation clusters are still found within the same country. Only few international hubs emerged. Among them two arose around Japanese organizations (ATR, AIST) and Carnegie Mellon University, US. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Active, Activity, Analyses, Analysis, Atr, Autonomous, Autonomy, Bibliographic, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Care Robotics, Citation Network Analysis, Cooperation, Country, Data, Development, Elderly, Elderly People, From, Health-Care, Humanoid Robot, Innovation, Intensity, International, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Japan, Life, Mar, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Organization, Patent, Patent And Publication Data, Patstat, Physical, Publication, Publication Analysis, Research, Research And Development, Research Questions, Review, Rights, Robotics, Science, Service Robot, Small, Support, System, Technology, Technology Emergence, Universities, University, Us, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Technology Analysis & Strategic Management

Full Journal Title: [Technology Analysis & Strategic Management](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=318&pmid=11856)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Technol. Anal. Strateg. Manage.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Technol Anal Strateg

ISSN: 0953-7325

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Carfax Publishing

Publisher Address: Rankine Rd, Basingstoke RG24 8PR, Hants, England

Subject Categories:

Multidisciplinary Sciences: Impact Factor 0.617, 16/45 (2001)

Dodgson, M. (1999),What role for management in science? *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **11** (2), 133-141.

Full Text: [1999\Tec Ana Str Man11, 133.pdf](1999\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man11,%20133.pdf)

Verspagen, B. (1999),Large firms and knowledge flows in the dutch r&d system: A case study of philips electronics. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **11** (2), 211-233.

Full Text: [1999\Tec Ana Str Man11, 211.pdf](1999\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man11,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: This paper uses data on patent-to-patent citations and patent-to-science-literature citations to study the spillover network of companies and research institutes around Philips Electronics. The theoretical section of the paper surveys the literature on innovation regimes and regional systems of innovation, and uses this to derive a number of testable hypotheses on the Philips network. The main findings of the paper are that the importance of local firms in the technology network around Philips is small, but the impact of local (semi-)public institutes is larger. Also, it is found that large firms generate a large part of the scientific literature that is referred to in Philips patents.

Kostoff, R.N. and Geisler, E. (1999),Strategic management and implementation of textual data mining in government organizations. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **11** (4), 493-525.

Full Text: [1999\Tec Ana Str Man11, 493.pdf](1999\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man11,%20493.pdf)

Abstract: This paper focuses on the strategic role and the implementation of textual data mining (TDM) in government organizations, with special emphasis on TDM to support the management of science and technology (S&T). It begins by defining TDM, and discussing the strategic management process in federal government organizations and the role of TDM as an integral part of this process. The paper then proceeds to describe some of the uses and applications of TDM. The results of a demonstration program by the US Office of Naval Research show some potential benefits from TDM: (1) integration of national and multi-national S&T databases; (2) supporting strategic decisions on the direction and funding of government S&T; and (3) creation of USAble S&T databases to support strategic decisions in other areas of government. Implications of the demonstration program relative to larger scale implementation of TDM are discussed. The paper ends with a description of the principles and requirements of higher quality TDM studies.

Laestadius, S. (2000),Biotechnology and the potential for a radical shift of technology in forest industry. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **12** (2), 193-2125.

Full Text: [2000\Tec Ana Str Man12, 193.pdf](2000\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man12,%20193.pdf)

Abstract: Is biotechnology a revolutionary technology that will dramatically transform present technological systems, industries and society or will the entrance of biotechnology into industry rather take the shape of incremental innovations without any deeper impact on dominating technological paradigms? the vast science and technology research in this area has focused on pharmaceuticals and neglected the potential role for large scale biomass handling activities like the forest industry in general and pulp and paper industry in particular. In addition the industry itself has not focused its R&D activities towards utilization of biotechnology on inputs, processes or products. This is a study on the technological system for pulp and paper facing the challenge of a radical shift of technology. The confrontation between the genuinely science based biotechnology and its community on the one hand, and the pulp and paper community (highly scientific within the framework of a low-technology industry) on the other, is analyzed as are the industrial and economic potentials and limitations of biotechnology in this area.

McMillan, G.S. and Hamilton III, R.D. (2000),Using bibliometrics to measure firm knowledge: An analysis of the US pharmaceutical industry. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **12** (4), 465-475.

Full Text: [2000\Tec Ana Str Man12, 465.pdf](2000\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man12,%20465.pdf)

Abstract: A recent literature review highlighted the knowledge-based view as an important current theory in the strategic management area. The current paper utilizes that theory as the context for employing bibliometrics to uncover the publishing and patenting citation patterns in a group of twelve US pharmaceutical companies over a 13-year period. Our initial findings suggest that firms self-cite a great deal, and that they rely heavily on public science. In addition, we found that Merck and Co. is the most frequently cited company in both the science and technology areas, though somewhat less so in technology. The managerial implications, particularly from a knowledge perspective, are discussed as well as some suggestions for future research.

McMillan, G.S. and Hicks, D. (2001), Science and corporate strategy: A bibliometric update of Hounshell and Smith. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **13** (4), 497-505.

Full Text: [2001\Tec Ana Str Man13, 497.pdf](2001\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man13,%20497.pdf)

Abstract: Hounshell and Smith’s Science and Corporate Strategy: DuPont R&D, 1902- 1980 is one of the most comprehensive business history books ever written. In addition, it highlights the important relationship between corporate strategy and R&D activities. The purpose of this current paper is to update the information on DuPont’s R&D activities using secondary data and bibliometrics. Our findings are that DuPont underwent a series of dramatic shifts in their R&D efforts during the 1980s and into the 1990s. for example, there was a focus on life sciences, a concerted attempt to reduce R&D, and an endeavour to align R&D more with core businesses. Beyond the bibliometrics, we found that corporate performance and changes in the top management team may have precipitated these changes in R&D. The implications of such relationships are also discussed.

? Sakakibara, M. and Dodgson, M. (2003), Strategic research partnerships: Empirical evidence from Asia. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **15** (2), 227-245.

Full Text: [2003\Tec Ana Str Man15, 227.pdf](D:\\Bibliometric References\\2003\\Tec Ana Str Man15, 227.pdf)

Abstract: This paper evaluates the role Strategic Research Partnerships (SRPs) play in Asia. Specific Asian institutional settings influence the roles of SRPs. Japan is regarded as a forerunner in the practice of SRPs. In Japan, lack of spillover channels, limited opportunities for mergers and acquisitions, weak university research and pressure for internal diversification motivate firms to form SRPs. In Korea, SRPs are regarded as a means to promote large-scale research projects. In Taiwan, SRPs are formed to facilitate technological diffusion. Empirical findings on SRPs, focusing on government-sponsored R&D consortia in Japan, are summarized. Issues regarding SRP formation, their effect on R&D spending of participating firms, and productivity, are examined. Reference is made to alternative forms of measurement of SRPs and their potential application to Asian countries is assessed. Enhancing the capacity of policy-makers to assess the extent and contribution of SRPs is considered to be a priority.

Brockhoff, K. (2003), Exploring strategic R&D success factors. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **15** (3), 333-348.

Full Text: [2003\Tec Ana Str Man15, 333.pdf](2003\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man15,%20333.pdf)

Abstract: This paper identifies strategic R&D success factors for organizations that produce R&D results for proprietary use. First, six types of R&D organizations are identified by using the criteria of profit orientation and external or internal use of R&D results. Following this, success criteria are identified by studying sample organizations that match the classification criteria. In the concluding section it is shown that important success criteria can be derived, many of which are independent of the organizational arrangement chosen for the generation of R& D results. Among them are: embedment into the scientific system, development of core competencies, securing appropriability, choosing appropriate organizational structures and processes.

? Kostoff, R.N., Tshiteya, R., Bowles, C.A. and Tuunanen, T. (2006), The structure and infrastructure of Finnish research literature. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **18** (2), 187-220.

Full Text: [2006\Tec Ana Str Man18, 187.pdf](2006\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man18,%20187.pdf)

Abstract: the structure and infrastructure of the Finnish research literature is determined. A representative database of technical articles was extracted from the Science Citation Index for the years 2003-2004, with each article containing at least one author with a Finnish address. Document clustering was used to identify the main technical themes (core competencies) of Finnish research. Four of the pervasive technical topics identified from the clustering (Wireless Networks and Mobile Communication, Signal Processing, Materials Science and Engineering, Chemistry) were analyzed further using bibliometrics, in order to identify the infrastructure of these research areas. Finally, the citation performance of Finnish research in the four pervasive technical topics above, and in other technical topics obtained by analysis of Abstract phrases, was compared to that of two Scandanavian countries with similar population and GDP, Norway and Denmark.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Database Tomography, Impact, Roadmaps, Science-and-Technology, Technical Intelligence, Trends

? Tijssen, R.J.W. (2009), Internationalisation of pharmaceutical R&D: How globalised are Europe’s largest multinational companies? *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **21** (7), 859-879.

Full Text: [2009\Tec Ana Str Man21, 859.pdf](2009\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man21,%20859.pdf)

Abstract: the internationalisation of corporate research is an issue with a large impact on strategic decision-making within the research-intensive pharmaceutical industry. However, sector-wide comparative statistics on the whereabouts of corporate research activities and the geographic distribution of their research partners is scarce. This paper describes the international research profiles of Europe’s top 10 largest multinational pharmaceutical companies based on publication counts and author address information drawn from the thoUSAnds of pharmaceutical research articles published in 2005-2006. The results provide relevant aggregate-level background intelligence for strategic analysis of the industry’s internationalisation processes and research cooperation patterns. The overall statistics indicate that international research activity of European industry is significantly more oriented towards the US science base than vice versa. Company-level statistical data on the research cooperation involving each company’s central research centres based in country of corporate headquarters, reveal quite distinctive geographical characteristics alongside differential preferences for in-house or external research partners.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biotechnology, Business and Management Studies, Characteristics, Europe, Firms, Impact, Industry, Innovation, Intelligence, Knowledge, Networks, Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutical Industry, Publication, Publication Counts, Quantitative, R&D, Research, Research Activity, Science, Statistics, Technology, Technology and Innovation Studies, Trends, US

? Cozzens, S., Gatchair, S., Kang, J., Kim, K.S., Lee, H.J., Ordonez, G. and Porter, A. (2010), Emerging technologies: Quantitative identification and measurement. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **22** (3), 361-376.

Full Text: [2010\Tec Ana Str Man22, 361.pdf](2010\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man22,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: Emerging technologies present both challenges and opportunities for national technology strategies. National governments may therefore want to monitor the technological horizon on a systematic basis. This article outlines the quantitative approaches available for such monitoring. Among the standard types of bibliometric data, proposals and publications are most likely to be useful for this purpose since they capture information earlier in the cycle of technology development. Patents, in contrast, trail behind. Analysis can proceed with keywords or citations, and algorithms are available to use the information structure inherent in these kinds of data to identify and measure emerging areas. There are limitations, however, in all the available approaches and the authors therefore recommend using them in conjunction with expert methods by focusing the qualitative assessment in particular areas.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Challenges, Citations, Emerging Technologies, Innovation, Measurement, Methods, Publications, Quantitative, Quantitative Analysis, Science, Technology

? Duan, C.H. (2011), Mapping the intellectual structure of modern technology management. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **23** (5), 583-600.

Full Text: [2011\Tec Ana Str Man23, 583.pdf](2011\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man23,%20583.pdf)

Abstract: the paper explores and maps the intellectual structure of technology management studies from 1987 to 2006 by analysing 22,336 cited references of 1328 articles in the SSCI and SCI databases. Bibliometrics and social network analysis techniques are used to research the intellectual structure of the technology management literature. Six threads emerged in this study: (1) core competence and competitive advantage, (2) information system planning and changes, (3) the management of innovation and organisations, (4) technology management approaches, (5) technology strategy and (6) organisational learning and knowledge management. This study provides a systematic and objective means of determining the knowledge nodes in the development of technology management research.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometrics, Business, Changes, Competence, Competitive, Competitive Advantage, Databases, Development, Electronic Commerce Research, Information, Innovation, Intellectual Structure, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Learning, Literature, Macroeconomics, Management, Mapping, Network, Network Analysis, Paradigms, Perspective, Planning, References, Research, SCI, Social, Social Network Analysis, SSCI, Strategic-Management, Strategy, Structure, Techniques, Technology, Technology Management

? Schoeneck, D.J., Porter, A.L., Kostoff, R.N. and Berger, E.M. (2011), Assessment of Brazil’s research literature. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **23** (6), 601-621.

Full Text: [2011\Tec Ana Str Man23, 601.pdf](2011\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man23,%20601.pdf)

Abstract: This ‘country study’ analyses substantial samples of research papers by Brazilian authors drawn from two global databases. The approach and the findings may each be of interest. Our approach is to examine R&D outputs through bibliometrics (to identify key authors, institutions, journals, etc.) and text mining with taxonomy generation (to identify pervasive research thrusts). We extend prior country studies by providing for interactive data access and exploring military-relevant R&D information. The resulting publication activity profiles provide insight on Brazilian R&D strengths and investment strategies, and help identify opportunities for collaboration. Brazil, a nation of 190 million, evidences a substantial research enterprise, with major capabilities in the life and biomedical sciences, as well as the physical sciences. We benchmark research patterns and trends against several other countries. We find a large measure of international collaboration, particularly with the USA.

Keywords: Research Profiling, Brazil, Brasil, Bibliometrics, Text Mining, Tech Mining, R&D Trends, Competitive Technical Intelligence, Science-and-Technology, Infrastructure, China, Publications

? Heimeriks, G. and Leydesdorff, L. (2012), Emerging search regimes: Measuring co-evolutions among research, science, and society. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **24** (1), 51-67.

Full Text: [2012\Tec Ana Str Man24, 51.pdf](2012\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man24,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometric data is used to investigate empirically the emergence of search regimes in biotechnology, genomics and nanotechnology. Complex regimes can emerge when three independent sources of variance interact. In our model, researchers can be considered as the nodes that carry the science system. Research is geographically situated with site-specific skills, tacit knowledge and infrastructures. Second, the emergent science level refers to the formal communication of codified knowledge published in journals. Third, the socio-economic dynamics indicate the ways in which knowledge production relates to society. Although biotechnology, genomics and nanotechnology can all be characterised by rapid growth and divergent dynamics, the regimes differ in terms of self-organisation among these three sources of variance. The scope of opportunities for researchers to contribute within the constraints of the existing body of knowledge are different in each field. Furthermore, the relevance of the context of application contributes to the knowledge dynamics to various degrees.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Communication, Dynamics, Dynamics of Knowledge, Genomics, Growth, Indicators, Innovation, Journals, Knowledge, Model, Nanotechnology, Policy, Research, Researchers, Science, Search Regime

? Pei, R.M., Youtie, J. and Porter, A.L. (2012), Nanobiomedical science in China: A research field on the rise. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **24** (1), 69-88.

Full Text: [2012\Tec Ana Str Man24, 69.pdf](2012\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man24,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: Medical and health care applications of nanotechnology have increasingly attracted research and innovation attention. Nano-biomedical science (NBMS) is a term we use to define this emerging domain. As China is one of the leading countries in nanotechnology, but lacks a long history as a biosciences leader, this paper explores the competitive positioning of China in the development of NBMS. Specifically, this paper profiles the research patterns of ChineseNBMS in comparison with the four other largest countries in NBMS, using bibliometric techniques. The results indicate that China is a leader in NBMS, leveraging its strengths in chemistry and physics in the broader nanotechnology domain. However, China’s relative weakness in traditional biomedical disciplines, and its lack of presence in highly influential global journals, could prove to be limiting factors.

Keywords: As, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical, Care, China, Countries, Development, Health, Health Care, History, Innovation, Journals, Nanobiotechnology, Nanoscale, Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology Literature, Research, Science, Traditional

? Gerdsri, N., Kongthon, A. and Vatananan, R.S. (2013), Mapping the knowledge evolution and professional network in the field of technology roadmapping: A bibliometric analysis. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **25** (4), 403-422.

Full Text: [2013\Tec Ana Str Man25, 403.pdf](2013\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man25,%20403.pdf)

Abstract: To maintain a competitive advantage, organisations constantly adjust their operations and strategies to incorporate changes in their business environment. Technology roadmapping (TRM) has emerged as a method that can link technology development with the changing business requirements. Since the method of TRM is fairly new, publications that can explain and assist the implementation of a roadmapping process are still limited. As the concept of TRM continues to gain awareness among scholars and practitioners, the need for further development of TRM related knowledge becomes a vital part of their activities. The purpose of this paper is not only to reveal the body of knowledge and existing networks of TRM professionals but also to suggest potential collaborations among researchers and practitioners who have similar interests in the field. This study applies the bibliometric technique to analyse TRM related journal and conference articles published during 1987 and 2010.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Business, Changes, Collaborations, Competitive, Development, Disruptive Technology, Environment, Evolution, Field, Framework, Implementation, Industry, Innovation, Integrates Business, Journal, Knowledge, Knowledge Evolution, Management, Mapping, Network, Networks, Potential, Publications, Purpose, Science, Technology, Technology Roadmapping, Text-Mining, TRM, Vantagepoint Software

? Leydesdorff, L., Rotolo, D. and de Nooy, W. (2013), Innovation as a nonlinear process, the scientometric perspective, and the specification of an “innovation opportunities explorer’. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **25** (6), 641-653.

Full Text: [2013\Tec Ana Str Man25, 641.pdf](2013\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man25,%20641.pdf)

Abstract: the process of innovation follows nonlinear patterns across the domains of science, technology, and the economy. Novel bibliometric mapping techniques can be used to investigate and represent distinctive, but complementary perspectives on the innovation process (e.g. demand’ and supply’) as well as the interactions among these perspectives using animations. In a map, the different perspectives can be represented as continents’ of data related to varying extents over time. For example, the different branches of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) in the MEDLINE database provide sources of such perspectives (e.g. Diseases’ vs Drugs and Chemicals’). The multiple-perspective approach enables us to reconstruct facets of the dynamics of innovation, in terms of selection mechanisms shaping localisable trajectories and/or resulting in more globalised regimes. By expanding the data with patents and scholarly publications, we demonstrate the use of this multi-perspective approach in the case of RNA Interference (RNAi). The possibility to develop an Innovation Opportunities Explorer’ is specified.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Mapping, Complementary, Data, Data-Mining, Database, Demand, Drug Discovery, Drugs, Dynamics, Economy, Innovation, Interference, Journal Maps, Knowledge, Lock-In, Mapping, Mechanisms, Medical, MEDLINE, Network, Network Analysis, Nonlinear, Patent Citations, Patents, Publications, Research-and-Development, RNA, Science, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Selection, SI, Sources, Technical Change, Techniques, Technological Trajectories, Technology

? Suominen, A. (2013), Analysis of technological progression by quantitative measures: A comparison of two technologies. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **25** (6), 687-706.

Full Text: [2013\Tec Ana Str Man25, 687.pdf](2013\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man25,%20687.pdf)

Abstract: It is apparent that quantitative information embedded in databases has significant value in analysing technological development. Studies applying different approaches have produced valuable case specific or policy related results by analysing quantitative data. Quantitative measures that would concentrate on monitoring technological progression, not individual organisations or topics, are seldom found. However, quantitative tools for monitoring technological progression would be practical as managers are trying to decide when to exploit new technologies. This paper presents the result of two emerging technologies, focusing on quantitative measures of analysing technological progression that would be objective, reproducible and valid across different technologies. The results from these two technologies help to validate measures that would focus, not on specific research organisations or research topics, but on the maturity of technologies.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Comparison, Concentrate, Data, Databases, Development, Emerging Technologies, Indicators, Information, Metrics, Monitoring, Patent Analysis, Policy, Progression, Research, Science, Si, Substitution Model, Technologies, Technology Forecasting, Value

? Zhang, Y., Guo, Y., Wang, X.F., Zhu, D.H. and Porter, A.L. (2013), A hybrid visualisation model for technology roadmapping: Bibliometrics, qualitative methodology and empirical study. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **25** (6), 707-724.

Full Text: [2013\Tec Ana Str Man25, 707.pdf](2013\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man25,%20707.pdf)

Abstract: Technology roadmapping offers a flexible instrument to portray development status in support of technology forecasting and assessment. This paper integrates bibliometrics with qualitative methodologies and visualisation techniques to construct a hybrid model for composing technology roadmaps. The mapping arrays details on the evolution of the technology under study and contributes to understanding the macro-technology development status. We generate a global technology roadmap for electric vehicles to demonstrate the approach in an empirical study.

Keywords: Approach, Assessment, Bibliometrics, Development, Electric Vehicles, Emerging Technologies, Evolution, Forecasting, Framework, Global, Hybrid, Identification, Information, Mapping, Methodologies, Methodology, Model, Opportunities, Patent Citations, Performance, Qualitative, Qualitative Methodologies, Roadmaps, Science, Si, Support, Techniques, Technology, Technology Forecasting, Technology Roadmapping, Term Frequency Analysis, Understanding, US Pharmaceutical-Industry

? Toivanen, H. (2014), The shift from theory to innovation: the evolution of Brazilian research frontiers 2005-2011. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **26** (1), 105-119.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Ana Str Man26, 105.pdf](2014\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man26,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: Proliferation of emerging economies as significant sources of competitive knowledge is a key feature of globalisation, often driven by government policies fostering domestic research-based innovation capabilities. To cast light on this common emerging economy effort to move from catch-up towards the global innovation frontier, we analyse the evolution of the focus of Brazilian research frontiers 2005-2011 with bibliometric methods. Our results demonstrate a gradual and moderate shift from theoretical scientific knowledge to more innovation-centred knowledge in the most influential Brazilian research, indicating the increased prominence and quality of innovation focused efforts in country’s knowledge system. Thus, the recent expansion of Brazil’s innovation system is accompanied by qualitative transformations of the research system, in part driven by nationally emerging research fields and technologies. Conceptually, we consider the overall importance of scientific research for developing and emerging economy innovation system build-up.

Keywords: Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Brazil, Business, China, Clusters, Competitive, Developing, Economics, Economy, Emerging Economies, Emerging Research Fronts, Emerging Technologies, England, Evolution, Feature, Finland, Global, Impact, Innovation, Innovation Management, Innovation System, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, National Innovation Systems, Park, Patterns, Policies, Publications, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Of, R&D Trends, Recent, Research, Research Front, Science, Scientific Research, Scopus, Sources, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Theoretical, Theory, Topics, Web-Of-Science

? Kuzhabekova, A. and Kuzma, J. (2014), Mapping the emerging field of genome editing. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **26** (3), 321-352.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Ana Str Man26, 321.pdf](2014\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man26,%20321.pdf)

Abstract: Targeted genetic modification (TagMo) technologies are being used for new approaches to genetic engineering often called genome editing’. These approaches are in the early stages of development, and basic understandings of what TagMo is, of its likely future, and how it should be governed are still being established. In order to inform these discussions and increase their transparency, we map the scientific landscape of TagMo using advances in tech mining and bibliometrics and in consultation with experts in the field. We assess the sub-topics and disciplines associated with TagMo research, and the actors, institutions, and nations involved, while making observations about the funding of research and the collaborative patterns among actors. The technology assessment approach used in this article has important implications for anticipatory governance of TagMo plant products. It is designed to help scientists, managers, and policy-makers understand trends in TagMo technological development in order to prepare for future governance.

Keywords: Advances, Approach, Assessment, Bibliometrics, Biotechnology, Consultation, Development, Disciplines, Engineering, Experts, Field, Funding, Genetic, Genetic Engineering, Genetic Modification, Genome Editing, Governance, Institutions, Landscape, Mapping, Mar, Mining, Modification, Nanotechnology, Nations, New Approaches, Observations, Plant, Proteins, Research, Scientists, Targeted Genetic Modification, Tech Mining, Technologies, Technology, Technology Assessment, Transparency, Trends, Zinc-Finger Nucleases

? Jibu, M. (2014), Mapping of scientific patenting: toward the development of ‘J-GLOBAL foresight’. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **26** (4), 485-498.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Ana Str Man26, 485.pdf](2014\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man26,%20485.pdf)

Abstract: the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) is in the process of building knowledge infrastructure by means of linking accumulated information assets to a variety of databases. It does not aim to develop knowledge data infrastructure based on proprietary format, but on an international standard format. JST is also in the process of creating ‘J-GLOBAL foresight’ [http://foresight.jst.go.jp (accessed June 2012)] in order to match up a variety of data such as results and indices of bibliometric analysis as well as of patent analysis derived from the knowledge infrastructure with applications like Google Maps and facilitate the visualisation of business information. This will contribute to help companies and institutions formulate business strategy based on the information obtained in the future. The former aims to be the bibliographic information version of the Data.gov, which discloses government data from the USA, while the latter seeks to be the Data-gov wiki version, which provides a demonstration by matching up governmental data with applications such as Google Maps.

Keywords: Agency, Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Building, Business, Cluster Analysis, Data, Data-Gov Wiki, Data.Gov, Databases, Development, Foresight, Google, Google Maps, Indices, Information, Infrastructure, Institutions, International, J-Global, Japan, Knowledge, Mapping, Patent, Patent Analysis, Science, Standard, Strategy, Technology, USA, Version

? Jan, Y.T. and Kay, L. (2014), Acquiring nanotechnology capabilities: Role of mergers and acquisitions. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, **26** (5), 547-563.

Full Text: [2014\Tec Ana Str Man26, 547.pdf](2014\Tec%20Ana%20Str%20Man26,%20547.pdf)

Abstract: Mergers and acquisitions (M&As) are an important but unstudied aspect of nanotechnology’s evolution. This paper uses case review and bibliometric analysis to examine 20 M&As involving acquired firms in the nanotechnology domain. The guiding proposition is that acquired firms provide complementarities to the acquiring firms. Key measures given consideration include the nature of the post-acquisition organisation, whether the pre-acquisition geographic location is retained, the purpose of the acquisitions as indicated in news releases, and the extent of similarity in research publications and patents. Differences by the country of the acquiring firm and sub-industry are noted. Within the limitations of the case study approach, the results suggest that acquired firms in the nanotechnology domain provide complementary capabilities to their acquirers.

Keywords: Acquisitions, Alliances, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biotechnology, Case Study, Complementary, Country, Differences, Evolution, Large Firms, Location, Measures, Mergers, Nanobiotechnology, Nanotechnology, Patents, Publications, Purpose, Relatedness, Research, Review, Role, Similarity, Small Firms, Strategies, Technology

# Title: PICMET 2010: Technology Management for Global Economic Growth

Full Journal Title: [PICMET 2010: Technology Management for Global Economic Growth](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp?punumber=5594059)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Su, H.N. and Lee, P.C. (2010), Network perspective of science and technology policy research community in Taiwan. *PICMET 2010: Technology Management for Global Economic Growth*, 1-11.

Full Text: [2010\Tec Man Glo Eco Gro, 1-11.pdf](2010\Tec%20Man%20Glo%20Eco%20Gro,%201-11.pdf)

Abstract: This study proposes a way of mapping Sci-Tech policy research community by quantitatively analyzing Sci-Tech policy research projects funded by Taiwan government in recent thirty years. Taiwans Sci-Tech policy rsearch networks composed by research community and knowledge distribution are quantitatively investigated by the use of network theory and Taiwans Sci-Tech policy research map is created to obtain the purpose of two-dimensional visualization. The 3-dimensional networks and two-dimensional knowledge maps on the basis of the Taiwans Sci-Tech policy research projects can be depicted differently by choosing different information as network actor, e.g. institute, project investigator or keyword, to reflect Sci-Tech policy research structures in micro, meso, and macro-levels, respectively. Sci-Tech policy research projects are retrieved from GRB (Government Research Bulletin) database which archives research projects sponsored by Taiwan government. A total of 143 projects are retrieved in this study, most of research projects (59%) belong to the field of management, economics, and other (social). It can be observed that more Sci-Tech policy research projects in the field of technology management have been funded, and also the coverage of fields has been increased since 2000. This indicates not only the emergence but also the interdisciplinary phenomenon of Sci-Tech policy research in Taiwan.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Cartography, Co-Word Analysis, Community, Coverage, Database, Database Tomography, Directions, Discovery Lrd, Distribution, Economics, Field, Information, Infrastructure, Interdisciplinary, Knowledge, Management, Mapping, Network, Networks, Parkinsons-Disease, Policy, Potential Treatments, Purpose, Recent, Research, Science, Scientometrics, Social, Taiwan, Technology, Technology Management, Theory, Visualization

? Chen, J.K.C., Ho, Y.S., Wang, M.H. and Chen, Y.Y. (2010), Evaluation innovation research performance and trend of the worldwide. *PICMET 2010: Technology Management for Global Economic Growth*, 1-13.

Full Text: [2010\Tec Man Glo Eco Gro, 1.pdf](2010\Tec%20Man%20Glo%20Eco%20Gro,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Innovation is one of the most important fields in research and development of new knowledge or service today, making research innovation trend is an important issue. This study evaluates the worldwide innovation development trend of research for the past sixteen years and provides insights into the characteristics of innovation research activities to identify an innovation development map, tendencies, or regularities that may exist in papers. Data are based on the online version of SSCI, Web of Science from 1993 to 2008. Articles referring to innovation were assessed according to many aspects including exponentially fitting publication outputs during 2002-2008, distribution of source title, author keywords, and keyword plus analysis. The exponential fitting of the yearly publications of the last decade can also calculate that, in 2014, the number of scientific papers on innovation will be twice the number of publications in 2008. Synthetically analyzing four kinds of keywords, this work analysis concludes that innovation application relates to issues based on knowledge, technology, R&D and entrepreneurship. The result displays that the USA is number one in innovation research totaling 6,317 papers, followed by UK totaling 2,354 papers. Other leading countries in innovation research include Canada, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Australia and Italy.

Keywords: Organizational Knowledge Creation, Information-Technology, Absorptive-Capacity, Corporate Entrepreneurship, Development Spillovers, Bibliometric Analysis, Strategic Alliances, Product Development, Joint Ventures, Industry

? Wu, F.S., Shiu, C.C., Lee, P.C. and Su, H.N. (2010), Integrated methodologies for mapping and forecasting science and technology trends: A case of etching technology. *PICMET 2010: Technology Management for Global Economic Growth*, 1-23.

Full Text: 2010\Tec Man Glo Eco Gro, 1-23.pdf

Abstract: This study proposes an integrated trend analysis methodology by applying bibliometric analysis and text mining on both scientific paper and patent database. The bibliometric analysis is investigated in four different dimensions: publication growth, country/region, organization, classification. However, the text mining is obtained by keyword analysis for different time periods and research field maps. The integrated method is applied on etching technology which is a material processing technology particularly important for semiconductor industry.

On the basis of the results obtained in the practice of etching technology, six different relations among the proposed two publication database (paper and patent) and two conventional trend forecasting method (bibliometrics and text-mining) are systematically analyzed as a framework for depicting a desirable Sci-Tech trend analysis model: Bibliometric analysis should be investigated first, and then text-mining is subsequently applied to discover important research topics of selected fields. The importance of paper and patent should be equally treated for obtaining a complete result taking into both theory and practice into consideration.

Keywords: Discovery Lrd, Potential Treatments, Database Tomography, Patent Analysis, Infrastructure, Bibliometrics, Indicators, Chinese

# Title: Technology Management: A Unifying Discipline for Melting the Boundaries

Full Journal Title: Technology Management: A Unifying Discipline for Melting the Boundaries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title (20 character):

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Daim, T.U., Rueda, G.R. and Martin, H.T. (2005), Technology forecasting using bibliometric analysis and system dynamics. *Technology Management: A Unifying Discipline for Melting the Boundaries*, 112-122.

Abstract: This paper is presenting models integrating multiple forecasting methodologies in an attempt for a more comprehensive analysis of the technology systems. System dynamics modeling is integrated with trend analysis, scenario planning, historical analogies, bibliometrics and patent analysis for two different technologies: fuel cell and food safety technologies. Results from the two case studies help us validate bibliometric analysis and system dynamics as appropriate tools for technology forecasting where non-linear and feedback structures play an important role.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Case Studies, Dynamics, Feedback, Food, Forecasting, Fuel Cell, Integrated, Methodologies, Modeling, Models, Patent, Patent Analysis, Planning, Play, Role, Safety, Scenario, System Dynamics, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Technology Forecasting, Trend, Trend Analysis

# Title: Technology in Society

Full Journal Title: [Technology in Society](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5856&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=de6f0a5a532a2ca6d7061ad0ab1a5b46)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Mayor, F. (1992), Science and government. *Technology in Society*, **14** (1), 29-36.

Full Text: [1992\Tec Soc14, 29.pdf](1992\Tec%20Soc14,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: the Second World War marked a critical threshold in the relationship between Science and Government, leading to the elaboration of new science policy mechanisms. The postwar years saw a parallel strengthening of the links between science and industry. The consequent complication of the science-society relationship rendered outmoded prevailing policy-making models, already vitiated by sectoral division of responsibilities and ‘short-termism.’ the need today is for policy making that takes into account the views of many interest groups, with government arriving at decisions through a process of conciliation and synthesis. A parallel requirement is to create new instruments to aid decision making and to extend scientific literacy. The question cannot, however, be viewed in solely national terms: Many national problems have global ramifications, and the scientific and technological gap between the industrial and the developing world continues to widen. Unesco is endeavouring through the promotion of international cooperation to address these problems. Nationally and internationally, the aim should be to achieve a greater ‘scientification’ of the decision-making process and an expansion of the advisory framework consistent with a recognition of the complexity of science policy issues and of the need for holistic approaches to their solution.

? Hugunin, P.A., Thomas, S. and Wilemon, D. (1992), Science and Technology Information and Corporate Planning Processes: A synthesis. *Technology in Society*, **14** (2), 245-270.

Full Text: [1992\Tec Soc14, 245.pdf](1992\Tec%20Soc14,%20245.pdf)

Abstract: Corporate underutilization of science and technology information is disturbing, given both the enormous impact on long-term profitability which this information possesses and the strong conceptual foundations about specific individual technologies generally accessible to corporations. This paper creates a synthesis between instruments of science and technology information management, available from product, patent, and bibliometric analyses, and general approaches in corporate planning. Syntheses such as these, with the potential for better integration of R&D information into corporate, product, and market planning processes, can help managers “speed” commercialization processes, improve resource allocation, and effect “technology transfer” across product lines and business units.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Impact, Information Management, Innovation, Integration, Management, Patent, R&D, Resource Allocation, Science, Science and Technology, Strategic Management, Technologies, Technology

de la Mothe, J. (1992), The revision of international science indicators: the frascati manual. *Technology in Society*, **14** (4), 427-440.

Full Text: [1992\Tec Soc14, 427.pdf](1992\Tec%20Soc14,%20427.pdf)

Abstract: Science indicators have become an important tool in the development of science, technology, and innovation policy in the industrialized world. Indeed, the advent of these indicators is closely tied to the rise of science and technology policy studies generally since the early 1960s. Although it is not a comprehensive guide to the full range of measurement techniques available –– such as bibliometrics or citation analysis, the OECD’s *Frascati Manual* has become the preeminent document for the internationally standardized definitions of scientific and technological activity for statistical purposes. It is through this Manual that policy makers, policy analysts, economists, and statisticians in the OECD countries are able to discuss the relative performance of countries in terms of R&D expenditures and personnel. This paper discusses, in very general terms, the genesis and development of the *Frascati Manual*, from pre-1963 to the most recent Frascati meetings in October, 1991, in Rome. It shows the creation and maintenance of the manual as a case of international diplomacy and negotiation. cooperation, and perseverance on the part of individuals. It places the manual within the dynamic context of the new world industrial and political order. Most specifically, it offers but a brief summary of the author’s observations of the major outcomes from that meeting.

Schreiber, V. (1993), The medical sciences in Czechoslovakia. *Technology in Society*, **15** (1), 131-136.

Full Text: [1993\Tec Soc15, 131.pdf](1993\Tec%20Soc15,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: According to Science Citation Index, the Czechoslovak medical sciences contributed about 1.2% of the world medical knowledge pool in the 1960s. This contribution decreased to about 0.6% in the 1980s. The reasons for this decline are many and varied, such as the suppression of certain fields of scientific research by the Communist government and the degradation of the position of scientists in society, four major waves of emigration since 1938, and the compartmentalization of science into three separate branches (universities, ministerial research institutes, and Academy of Science institutes). Contemporary efforts to ameliorate the situation include setting up grant-giving agencies to distribute research funds on a competitive basis and the coordination of agencies promoting medical research in the Czech and Slovak Republics. The future of Czech and Slovak Medical sciences requires international collaboration, slimming the number of ‘scientists’, increased sending of young scientists abroad while waiting for greater economic prosperity, privatization of medical care, and efforts to minimize ‘brain drain.’ Correcting the consequences of 40 years of a totalitarian communist regime will be painful and difficult.

# Title: Technovation

Full Journal Title: [Technovation](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=01664972); [Technovation](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=01664972)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Technovation

JCR Abbreviated Title: Technovation

ISSN: 0166-4972

Issues/Year: 12

Language: English

Journal Country Netherlands

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Industrial: Impact Factor 0.582, 18/32 (2006)

Operations Research & Management Science: Impact Factor 0.582, 35/60 (2006)

Kostoff, R.N. (1999), Science and technology innovation. *Technovation*, **19** (10), 593-604.

Full Text: [1999\Technovation19, 593.pdf](1999\Technovation19,%20593.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes two novel complementary approaches for systematically enhancing the process of innovation and discovery. One approach is workshop-based and the other approach is literature-based. Both approaches have the common feature of exploring knowledge from very disparate technical disciplines and technologies, and transferring insights and understanding from one or more disparate technical areas to another. It is highly recommended that the approaches be combined into a single process. The integrated approach has the potential to be a major breakthrough for the systematic promotion of innovation and discovery.

Keywords: Innovation, Discovery, Complementary Literatures, Disparate Disciplines, Cross-Discipline, Database Tomography, Computational Linguistics, Bibliometrics, Workshops

McQueen, D.H. and Olsson, H. (2003), Growth of embedded software related patents. *Technovation*, **23** (6), 533-544.

Full Text: [2003\Technovation23, 533.pdf](2003\Technovation23,%20533.pdf)

Abstract: the distribution of embedded software related patent applications across 118 IPC patent classes has been determined for 1988, 1993 and 1998. using a bibliometric technique. The patent applications were identified using search words based on patent claims concerning various aspects of embedded software. The number of these patent application assignments each year increased at an annual rate of about 17% while the distribution over IPC patent classes narrowed only slightly. In terms of patent classification sections, in 1998 over 41% of all embedded software related patent application assignments were in section G (Physics) while section h (Electricity) contained another 36% of them. In terms of patent classes, the most important patent classes are H04 (Electric communication technique) and G06 (Computing, calculating, counting) accounting for a little more than 40% of all embedded software patent application assignments. In only two patent classes, H04 and G06, is there a majority of embedded software related patent applications.

Since patent application assignments are mainly according to the character of the problem to be solved and its solution, rather than the field of the application of the solution found, these statistics relate to the technical problems solved by the inventions. This is in contrast to economic statistics on the distribution of embedded software over branches of industry that characterizes the application of the problem solutions. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Patent, Embedded Software, Bibliometric, R-and-D, Innovative Activities, Statistics, Indicators, Technology

Tuzi, F. (2004), Useful science is good science: Empirical evidence from the Italian National Research Council. *Technovation*, **25** (5), 505-512.

Full Text: [2004\Technovation25, 505.pdf](2004\Technovation25,%20505.pdf)

Abstract: Useful science is good science. According to Pavitt’s claim (Research Policy 27 (1998) 793), The aim of this paper is to show that the differences in innovation intensity of the scientific bodies (institutes) belonging to the largest public research institution in Italy (National Research Council, CNR) are affected rather by the carrying out of basic scientific activities than the development of research activities suitable to the innovation needs of firms. CNR has remarkable records of scientific achievements, mainly in basic science, medicine, biology, computer science and engineering, performed by 108 institutes spread over all Italian regions. Regarding its mission, a novel framework of CNR technology production has been introduced, in order to guide an empirical analysis into the determinants of the differences in technology production of CNR institutes. This framework relates the CNR patenting data and a selected set of scientific indicators, in order to single out the kind of link between technological production and scientific activities. The analysis shows the following results: There is a positive correlation between scientific activity, measured by bibliometric analysis, and technological production; the collaboration with other public or private institution and market oriented activity do not affect the innovation intensity of the CNR institutes. (c) 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Impact, Collaboration, Computer, Development, Indicators, Innovation, Patent, Research, Technological Change, Technology

McQueen, D.H. (2005), Growth of software related patents in different countries. *Technovation*, **25** (6), 657-671.

Full Text: [2005\Technovation25, 657.pdf](2005\Technovation25,%20657.pdf)

Abstract: the distribution of software related patent applications in fifteen European countries, the United States and Japan has been determined for 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996 and 1999 using a bibliometric technique. The results were used for extrapolation to 2002 and 2005. The patent applications were identified using search words extracted from patent claims concerning various aspects of computer software. World-wide, the annual growth in the number of these patent applications is about 19%. In Europe and the United States there are signs of saturation in the growth rate while in Japan the growth continues to be exponential. The largest numbers of applications are assigned to IPC patent section G (Physics), in particular to classes G11, G09, G01, G06, G05 and G08. The next most populous class is h (Electricity) represented most strongly by classes H01, H03 and H04. Growth in the number of software related patent applications is especially strong in section C (Chemistry), represented most strongly by class C07 followed by classes C12 and C08, which may overtake section h in the near future. Most applications assigned to section B (Performing operations; transporting) are in class B60 while in section A (Human necessities) the most important class is A61. In Europe, Germany dominates patenting in general and software related patenting in particular. The number of European software related patent applications slackened considerably in 1999. This slackening is observable over the whole spectrum of patent sections and classes in which software related patents are significantly present. Since there was no corresponding slump in patenting in general, this slackening is interpreted as related to conditions in the software sector in particular rather than to general economic conditions or the like. The importance of the EPO as a receiving office for software related patent applications (priority establishing applications) has increased relative to national receiving offices during the nineties.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Chemistry, Class, Computer, Computer Software, Distribution, Economic, Europe, Extrapolation, General, Germany, Growth, Growth Rate, Indicators, Industry, Japan, National, Patent, Patents, Property, R-and-D, Recent Surge, Rights, Saturation, Sector, Software, Statistics, Technology, United States

? Butcher, J. and Jeffrey, P. (2005), The use of bibliometric indicators to explore industry–academia collaboration trends over time in the field of membrane use for water treatment. *Technovation*, **25** (11), 1273-1280.

Full Text: [2005\Technovation25, 1273.pdf](2005\Technovation25,%201273.pdf)

Abstract: Industry–academia collaboration has become a subject of great interest to academics, industry leaders and policymakers, as it is now acknowledged that such relationships are valuable for innovation. The aim of the study reported here is to explore collaboration trends over time in the field of membrane use for water treatment by carrying out bibliometric analysis of scientific publications related to the field. It is part of a broader project looking at factors that influence industry–academia collaborative research in the water sector. ThoUSAnd six hundred and seventy eight papers from eight journals from the years 1967 to 2001 were analysed for co-authorship patterns. ThoUSAnd three hundred and seventy papers from the last decade were examined for a snapshot view of inter-institutional, cross-disciplinary, industry–academic and international collaboration trends. Results show that the field is highly collaborative with the majority (87%) of papers involving two or more authors. In terms of industry–academic collaboration, there was an increase in the number of papers from 1994 onwards, and a very high proportion (91%) were cross-disciplinary.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborative Research, Development Networks, Field, Indicators, Industry-Academic Collaboration, Influence, Innovation, International, Journals, Membrane, Membrane Science, Netherlands, NOV, Papers, Publications, Relationships, Research, Rights, Sciences, Scientific Publications, Sector, Treatment, Trends, Water, Water Sector, Water Treatment

? Cornelius, B. and Persson, O. (2005), Who’s who in venture capital research. *Technovation*, **26** (2), 142-150.

Full Text: [2006\Technovation26, 142.pdf](2006\Technovation26,%20142.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of research papers in venture capital reveals an increasing interest over time by researchers across a broad spectrum of business disciplines. It also reveals the dominance of North American, particularly American researchers who entered the field early. Interestingly, the analysis demonstrates that two schools of entrepreneurial research compete for dominance in the venture capital framework. Much of the core research, the knowledge base, crosses disciplinary lines but is developed, from there-on, in a discipline specific fashion. Researchers whose primary interest is in finance and economics use quantitative, neo-classical models almost exclusively and publish, with the exception of the most cited authors, solely in economics and finance journals. These researchers tend to be more successful at achieving internal university funding for their projects while the second group, publishing in journals dedicated to management and entrepreneurship research, uses a broader array of theoretical techniques, apply both quantitative and qualitative methodologies and are more often funded externally. The core group of researchers, with reputations supported by large numbers of citations, appear to be able to raise funds both internally (through university bodies) and externally.

Keywords: American, Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bodies, Business, Citation Analysis, Citations, Economics, Field, Framework, Funding, Group, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Management, Methodologies, Models, North, Papers, Primary, Publishing, Qualitative, Research, Research Front, Research Funding, Rights, Schools, Techniques, University, Venture Capital

? Pilkington, A. and Teichert, T. (2006), Management of technology: Themes, concepts and relationships. *Technovation*, **26** (3), 288-299.

Full Text: [2006\Technovation26, 288.pdf](2006\Technovation26,%20288.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, bibliometric (co-citation analysis) and social network analysis techniques are used to investigate the intellectual pillars of the technology management literature as reported in Technovation. Network analysis tools are also used to show that the research agenda of scholars from different parts of the world differ substantially from each other, and it is argued that such differences may have exacerbated the delays experienced in developing technology management as a respected academic discipline. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Discipline, Analysis, Author Cocitation, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Developing, Discipline, Factor Analysis, Journals, Literature, Management, Mar, Network, Network Analysis, Relationships, Research, Research Agenda, Rights, Scientific Literature, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Techniques, Technology, Technology Management, World

? Chao, C.C., Yang, J.M. and Jen, W.Y. (2007), Determining technology trends and forecasts of RFID by a historical review and bibliometric analysis from 1991 to 2005. *Technovation*, **27** (5), 268-279.

Full Text: [2007\Technovation27, 268.pdf](2007\Technovation27,%20268.pdf)

Abstract: Radio frequency identification (RFID) has been identified as one of the ten greatest contributory technologies of the 21st century. This technology has found a rapidly growing market, with global sales expected to top US $7 billion by 2008. An increasing variety of enterprises are employing RFID to improve their efficiency of operations and to gain a competitive advantage. To shed light on RFID trends, and contributions, a historical review and bibliometric analysis are included in this research. The bibliometric analytical technique was used to examine this topic in SCI journals from 1991 through November of 2005. Also, a historical review method was used to analyze RFID innovation, adoption by organizations, and market diffusion. From the analysis of the study’s findings, supply chain management (SCM), health industry, and privacy issues emerge as the major trends in RFID. Also, the contributions of the RFID industry and forecasts of technological trends were also analyzed, concluding that RFID will be more ubiquitously diffused and assimilated into our daily lives in the near future.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Competitive, Competitive Advantage, Construction, Daily, Design, Diffusion, Efficiency, Enterprises, Forecasts, Health, Historical Review, Identification, Implementation, Industry, Innovation, Journals, Management, Market, Organizations, Privacy, Radio-Frequency-Identification, Research, Review, RFID, SCI, Smart, Supply Chain, Supply Chain Management, Supply-Chain Applications, Systems, Tags, Technique, Technologies, Technology, Trends, US

? Chao, C.C., Jen, W.Y., Hung, M.C., Li, Y.C. and Chi, Y.P. (2007), An innovative mobile approach for patient safety services: the case of a Taiwan health care provider. *Technovation*, **27** (6-7), 342-351.

Full Text: [2007\Technovation27, 342.pdf](2007\Technovation27,%20342.pdf)

Abstract: As the importance of patient safety increases for hospital management, many health care providers have begun to use innovative mobile technology to make their procedures more accurate and efficient, and to reduce the risk of human error. This paper explores an innovative mobile approach for patient safety and health care services in a Taiwan hospital, where a web-based patient safety services (PSS) system was implemented to enhance the efficiency of diagnosis and patient safety. The functions and operating procedures of the PSS system are introduced. Furthermore, the contributions of the PSS system over a six-month period of clinical use are analyzed. Finally, the managerial implications of mobile PSS are discussed.

Keywords: Patient Safety, Mobile Health Care Service, Health Care Providers, Mobile Technology

? Miyazaki, K. and Islam, N. (2007), Nanotechnology systems of innovation - An analysis of industry and academia research activities. *Technovation*, **27** (11), 661-675.

Full Text: [2007\Technovation27, 661.pdf](2007\Technovation27,%20661.pdf)

Abstract: Nanotechnology promises significant improvements of advanced materials and manufacturing techniques, which are critical for the future competitiveness of national industries. This paper is concerned with the sectoral innovation system in nanotechnology in a global perspective with an aim to understand worldwide developments in nanotechnology research from its emerging stage. The research highlights cross-country comparisons, actors and institutions in the innovation system based on quantitative method (bibliometrics and tech mining). The authors present also the varying involvement of academia, public research institutions and commercial companies in relevant research by finding main research contributors, discourse development, as well as clusters or knowledge networks of affiliations and countries. The research findings show that the significant output of commercial companies in Japan and the United States is different from the situation in the European Union, where the relevant scientific activities are dominated by academic and government research institutions. The research reveals the learning patterns of nanotech innovation structure for the science pole. The findings can be particularly useful for forming technology strategies, science and technology policies by revealing strengths and weaknesses of the emerging innovation system in nanotech, existing country-level competencies and differences. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academia, Academic, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics and Tech Mining, Competencies, Development, Discourse, European Union, Government, Innovation, Innovation System, Institutions, Involvement, Japan, Knowledge, Learning, Manufacturing, Mining, Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology Research, National, Networks, NOV, Policies, Public, Research, Rights, Science, Science and Technology, Science and Technology Policy, Structure, Systems, Tech Mining, Techniques, Technology, United States

? Lubango, L.M. and Pouris, A. (2007), Industry work experience and inventive capacity of South African academic researchers. *Technovation*, **27** (12), 788-796.

Full Text: [2007\Technovation27, 788.pdf](2007\Technovation27,%20788.pdf)

Abstract: The inventive capacity of South African universities and researchers is investigated through analysis of university patent applications. Patent applications to the South African Patent office from 1996 to 2006 are used as an indicator of inventive capacity. The investigation determines, for the first time, patenting activities of local universities at the South African Patent Office for the past 10 years and it identifies the performance of faculties and departments. We suggest that patent analysis of local patent offices in developing countries provides a more comprehensive picture of inventive activity than the analyses in the main patent offices in USA and Europe.

The assertion that industrial experience affects the inventiveness of academic staff is also investigated. The study finds that most inventors or co-inventors held at least one position in industry, or in some cases, specialized parastatals (non-university institutions) prior to patent application. The study supports the idea that experience and the professional trajectory of scientists through migration from industry to university leads to an increase of researchers’ scientific and technical human capital which is convertible into high performance or inventive capacity. We argue that this linkage is valid equally in developed and developing countries (like South Africa) and that universities internationally wishing to improve their entrepreneurial character should aim to employ academic with industrial prior experience. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Inventive Capacity, Industry Work Experience, University, South Africa, Technology-Transfer, Knowledge Transfer, Basic Research, Innovation, Firms, Collaboration, Science, Universities, Performance, Framework

? Boardman, P.C. (2008), Beyond the stars: the impact of affiliation with university biotechnology centers on the industrial involvement of university scientists. *Technovation*, **28** (5), 291-297.

Full Text: [2008\Technovation28, 291.pdf](2008\Technovation28,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: Most study of university-industry interactions in biotechnology emphasizes the productivity (e.g., patents, spin-off firms) of a relative few number of “star” university scientists. This study uses a national survey of university scientists to assess the industry involvement of university scientists who affiliate with university research centers focused on biotechnology. The results demonstrate such affiliation to correlate positively with informal interactions with industry, such as knowledge exchange, but not with reports of the production of economic and bibliometric outputs. Implications for policy and centers programs are discussed. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affiliation, Bibliometric, Biotechnology, Economic, Impact, Innovation, Knowledge, National Survey, Networks, Patents, Policy, Productivity, Public-Sector Research, Research, Rights, Survey, Technology, University, University Research Centers, University-Industry Interactions

? Boardman, P.C. (2008), Beyond the stars: the impact of affiliation with university biotechnology centers on the industrial involvement of university scientists. *Technovation*, **28** (5), 291-297.

Full Text: [2008\Technovation28, 291.pdf](2008\Technovation28,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: Most study of university-industry interactions in biotechnology emphasizes the productivity (e.g., patents, spin-off firms) of a relative few number of “star” university scientists. This study uses a national survey of university scientists to assess the industry involvement of university scientists who affiliate with university research centers focused on biotechnology. The results demonstrate such affiliation to correlate positively with informal interactions with industry, such as knowledge exchange, but not with reports of the production of economic and bibliometric outputs. Implications for policy and centers programs are discussed. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affiliation, Bibliometric, Biotechnology, Economic, Impact, Innovation, Knowledge, National Survey, Networks, Patents, Policy, Productivity, Public-Sector Research, Research, Rights, Survey, Technology, University, University Research Centers, University-Industry Interactions

? Shibata, N., Kajikawa, Y., Takeda, Y. and Matsushima, K. (2008), Detecting emerging research fronts based on topological measures in citation networks of scientific publications. *Technovation*, **28** (11), 758-775.

Full Text: [2008\Technovation28, 758.pdf](2008\Technovation28,%20758.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we performed a comparative study in two research domains in order to develop a method of detecting emerging knowledge domains. The selected domains are research on gallium nitride (GaN) and research on complex networks, which represent recent examples of innovative research. We divided citation networks into clusters using the topological clustering method, tracked the positions of papers in each cluster, and visualized citation networks with characteristic terms for each cluster. Analyzing the clustering results with the average age and parent-children relationship of each cluster may be helpful in detecting emergence. In addition, topological measures, within-cluster degree z and participation coefficient P, succeeded in determining whether there are emerging knowledge clusters. There were at least two types of development of knowledge domains. One is incremental innovation as in GaN and the other is branching innovation as in complex networks. In the domains where incremental innovation occurs, papers changed their position to large z and large P. On the other hand, in the case of branching innovation, they moved to a position with large z and small P, because there is a new emerging cluster, and active research centers shift rapidly. Our results showed that topological measures are beneficial in detecting branching innovation in the citation network of scientific publications. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, AIN Buffer Layer, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Network, Cluster, Clustering, Comparative Study, Complex Networks, Development, Domain Visualization, Economic Growth, Emergence, Future-Prospects, Innovation, Intellectual Property, Knowledge, Knowledge Domain, Knowledge Domains, Network, Networks, NOV, P, Papers, Participation, Productivity Growth, Publications, R&D Management, Research, Research Front, Research Fronts, Rights, Science Maps, Scientific Publications, Small, Technology Management, Topological Clustering

? Lee, S., Yoon, B. and Park, Y. (2009), An approach to discovering new technology opportunities: Keyword-based patent map approach. *Technovation*, **29** (6-7), 481-497.

Full Text: [2009\Technovation29, 481.pdf](2009\Technovation29,%20481.pdf)

Abstract: This paper proposes an approach for creating and utilizing keyword-based patent maps for use in new technology creation activity. The proposed approach comprises the following sub-modules. First, text mining is used to transform patent documents into structured data to identify keyword vectors. Second, principal component analysis is employed to reduce the numbers of keyword vectors to make suitable for use on a two-dimensional map. Third, patent ‘vacancies’, defined as blank areas in the map that are sparse in patent density but large in size, are identified. The validity of the vacancy is then tested against Such criteria as technological criticality and technological trends. If a vacancy is judged as meaningful, its technological features are investigated in detail to identify the potential for new technology creation. The procedure of the proposed approach is described in detail by employing an illustrative patent database and is implemented into an expert system for new technology creation. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Database, Industry, Intellectual Property, Keyword-Based, New Technology Creation, Patent Information, Patent Map, PCA, Performance, System, Technology Vacancy, Text-Mining, Trends, Visualization

Notes: CCountry

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A., Di Costa, F. and Solazzi, M. (2009), University-industry collaboration in Italy: A bibliometric examination. *Technovation*, **29** (6-7), 498-507.

Full Text: [2009\Technovation29, 498.pdf](2009\Technovation29,%20498.pdf)

Abstract: This work investigates public-private research collaboration between Italian universities and domestic industry, applying a bibliometric type of approach. The study is based on an exhaustive listing of all co-authored publications in international journals that are jointly realized by Italian university scientists and researchers in the private sector; this listing permits the development of a national mapping system for public-private collaboration that is unique for its extensive and representative character. It is shown that, in absolute terms, most collaborations occur in medicine and chemistry, while it is industrial and information engineering that shows the highest percentage of co-authored articles Out of all articles in the field. In addition, the investigation empirically examines and tests several hypotheses concerning the qualitative-quantitative impact of collaboration on the scientific production of individual university researchers. The analyses demonstrate that university researchers who collaborate with those in the private sector show research performance that is superior to that of colleagues who are not involved in such collaboration. But the impact factor of journals publishing academic articles co-authored by industry is generally lower than that concerning co-authorships with other entities. Finally, a further specific elaboration also reveals that publications with public-private co-authorship do not show a level of multidisciplinarity that is significantly different from that of other publications. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic, Bayh-Dole Act, Bibliometrics, Co-Authorships, Collaboration, Impact, Impact Factor, Italy, Journals, Knowledge, Multidisciplinarity, Publications, R&D Cooperation, Research, Scientific Production, University, University-Industry Collaboration, US

? Ho, Y.S. (2009), Comments on “Determining technology trends and forecasts of RFID by a historical review and bibliometric analysis from 1991 to 2005”. *Technovation*, **29** (10), 725-727.

Full Text: <2009\Technovation2009-Ho.pdf>; <2009\Technovation2009-Ho1.pdf>; [2009\Technovation29, 725.pdf](2009\Technovation29,%20725.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Review, Technology, Trends

? Choi, D.G., Lee, Y.B., Jung, M.J. and Lee, H. (2012), National characteristics and competitiveness in MOT research: A comparative analysis of ten specialty journals, 2000-2009. *Technovation*, **32** (1), 9-18.

Full Text: [2012\Technovation32, 9.pdf](2012\Technovation32,%209.pdf)

Abstract: This paper addresses how countries placed a different intellectual focus on the management of technology and innovation (MOT) research in ten leading MOT specialty journals published in 2000-2009. The result confirms that each country has quite diverse relative research interests and performances in MOT domains. Among the top seven leading countries in MOT research, the US has a comparative advantage in project management (PJM); the UK has one in social change (SCH); and Spain has one in intellectual property (IPR). The other four countries show much more dynamic observations. Netherlands has clearly a comparative advantage in technology policy (TPO), while Taiwan has one in technology analysis and forecast (TAF), Germany in entrepreneurship (ENT), and Italy in technology transfer and commercialization (TTC). This paper contributes to the MOT community by providing much clearer evidence of how countries become differently positioned in the global MOT arena. These empirical findings demonstrate significant differences in the comparative competitiveness of countries involved in MOT research that were little known earlier. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Cooperation, Countries, Differences, Ent, Germany, Innovation, Innovation Management Journals, Italy, Journals, Knowledge, Management, Management of Technology and Innovation, MOT Research, National Competitiveness for MOT, Perspective, Policy, Publication, Relative Research Advantage Profile, Research, RRA, Social, Social Change, Spain, Systems, Taiwan, Technology, Technology Management, UK, US

? Han, K. and Shin, J. (2014), A systematic way of identifying and forecasting technological reverse salients using QFD, bibliometrics, and trend impact analysis: A carbon nanotube biosensor case. *Technovation*, **34** (9), 559-570.

Full Text: [2014\Technovation34, 559.pdf](2014\Technovation34,%20559.pdf)

Abstract: Experts have more difficulty identifying reverse salients in R&D because of increasing technological complexity and a shortened technology lifecycle. As an alternative, we suggest a new and systematic method of identifying and forecasting reverse salients using QED (quality function deployment), bibliometric analysis, and TIA (trend impact analysis). QED allows users to systematically identify and prioritize reverse salients. An integration of QFD, bibliometric analysis, and TIA makes it possible to specify key performance indicators of reverse salient in order to identify the performance gap between current and market-required performance and to make a probabilistic forecast about when reverse salients will be corrected. Our method will help managers identify a top priority reverse salient, forecast its future, and thus make better R&D decisions with regard to market requirements. A carbon nanotube biosensor technology is used as an example. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biosensor, Carbon, Carbon Nanotube Biosensor, Challenges, Commercialization, Complexity, Delphi, Diffusion, Emerging Technologies, Forecast, Forecasting, Function, Impact, Impact Analysis, Indicators, Industries, Integration, Key Performance Indicators, Lifecycle, Market, Nanotechnology, Nanotube, Performance, Performance Indicators, QFD, Quality, R&D, Reverse Salient, Rights, Sensors, Si, Systematic, Technology, Trend, Trend Impact Analysis

# Title: Tecnologia y Ciencias del Agua

Full Journal Title: Tecnologia y Ciencias del Agua

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rojas-Sola, J.I. and Jorda-Albinana, B. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of Mexican scientific production in hydraulic engineering based on journals in the Science Citation Index-Expanded database (1997-2008). *Tecnologia y Ciencias del Agua*, **2** (4), 195-213.

Full Text: [2011\Tec Cie Agu2, 195.pdf](2011\Tec%20Cie%20Agu2,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: Rojas-sola, j.I. & Jorda-albinana, b. Bibliometric analysis of mexican scientific production in hydraulic engineering based on journals in the science citation index-expanded database (1997-2008). Water technology and sciences (In spanish). Vol. Ii, no. 4, October-december, 2011, pp. 195-213. The objective of this work was, first, to identify hydraulic engineering journals published throughout latin america. To this end, the initial focus was to review the science citation index-expanded (Sci-e) Database for journals associated with two categories water resources and civil engineering. This resulted in a total of 20. Second, a bibliometric analysis zoos performed of papers published in those journals between 1997 and 2008 by mexican research institutions. This analysis found 373 papers in the 20 journals, of which 298 were in spanish, 73 in english and 2 in french. Mexico has become the second most published country in latin american in terms of scientific articles and has the third greatest sum of mean impact for the journals in which they are published. Furthermore, the journal ingenieria hidraulica en mexico (Hydraulic engineering in mexico) Represents 81% of all mexican and 33.51% of all latin american scientific production. International collaborations were also identified, mainly with the united states, france and spain.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Category, Citation, Collaborations, Database, Hydraulic Engineering, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, International, Journal, Journals, Mexico, Papers, Publications, Research, Research Institutions, Review, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Sciences, Scientific Production, Water

# Title: Tekstil

Full Journal Title: Tekstil

ISO Abbreviated Title: Tekstil

JCR Abbreviated Title: Tekstil

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Jokic, M. (2001), Journal *Tekstil* in the course of fifty years from 1952 to 2000 - some bibliometrical indicators. *Tekstil*, **50** (12), 614-622.

Abstract: the development of Tekstil journal is presented for the 50-year period from 1952 to 2000. Dynamics of publication is analysed, as well as the influence of editorial board on the development of the journal through paper categorisation, the number of authors per paper published, communication between the authors through the institutions they are employed in, languages of the papers published, and also the status of the journal among Croatian professional journals and globally. Quotations of the journal are presented as a separate indicator. The results obtained show that the journal meets the most stringent formal criteria through its presence in the most renowned world secondary sources of information and data bases. The importance of the journal and its impact on the trade can be seen through its continuous monthly publication in the fifty years analysed. Editors of the journal will have to take responsibility and decide upon the future of Tekstil and its development.

Keywords: Authors, Board, Communication, Course, Criteria, Data, Development, Dynamics, Impact, Indicator, Indicators, Influence, Information, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Languages, Papers, Presence, Professional, Publication, Responsibility, Sources, Sources of Information, Status, Trade, World

# Title: Telecommunications Policy

Full Journal Title: Telecommunications Policy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Arduini, D. and Zanfei, A. (2014), An overview of scholarly research on public E-services ? A meta-analysis of the literature. *Telecommunications Policy*, **38** (5-6), 476-495.

Full Text: [2014\Tel Pol38, 476.pdf](2014\Tel%20Pol38,%20476.pdf)

Abstract: Public e-services are a broad and growing research field in which scholars and practitioners from different domains are involved. However, the increasing attention devoted to public e-services only partially captures the extreme variety of aspects and implications of the diffusion of information and communication technologies at all levels of public administrations. The paper aims to develop a meta-analysis of the literature on the delivery, diffusion, adoption and impact of public e-services and examines differences in methodologies, approaches and key indicators across five service categories: e-government, e-education, e-health, Infomobility and e-procurement We examined 751 articles appeared in 2000-2010 in the top international academic journals listed in the SSCI-ISI, as classified in the following fields: Communication, Economics, Education, Environmental Studies, Geography, Health Policy and Services, Information Science and Library Science, Law, Management, Planning and Development, Public Administration, Transportation and Urban Studies. We highlight a significant heterogeneity in scientific production across service categories, indicators used, and affiliation of authors. We also show an increasing diffusion of quantitative methods applied to different research fields which still appears to be constrained by data limitations. The overall picture emerging from the analysis is one characterized by largely unexplored domains as well as scarcely analyzed issues both across and within individual service categories. Thus many research opportunities seem to emerge and need to be exploited from different disciplinary perspectives in this field of analysis. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: 2000-2010, Administration Research, Adoption, Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Attention, Authors, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Communication, Core, Data, Delivery, Diffusion, E-Gov Research, E-Government Research, E-Health, Economics, Education, Environmental, Field, Geography, Health, Heterogeneity, Impact, Indicators, Information, Information And Communication, Innovation In Services, Interdisciplinary, International, Issues, Journals, Law, Literature, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodologies, Methods, Overview, Policy, Political-Science, Public, Public E-Services, Quantitative Methods, Research, Science, Scientific Production, Service, Si, Technologies, Transportation, View

# Title: Telemedicine and E-Health

Full Journal Title: Telemedicine and E-Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jones, A., Hedges-Chou, J., Bates, J., Loyola, M., Lear, S.A. and Jarvis-Selinger, S. (2014), Home telehealth for chronic disease management: Selected findings of a narrative synthesis. *Telemedicine and E-Health*, **20** (4), 346-380.

Full Tex: 2014\Tel E-Hea20, 346.pdf

Abstract: Background: Chronic disease has become an increasingly important issue for individuals and healthcare organizations across Canada. Home telehealth may have the potential to alleviate the economic and social challenges associated with rising rates of chronic disease. An aim of this review was to gather and synthesize the evidence on the effectiveness of home telehealth in chronic disease management. Materials and Methods: We searched the Medline, EMBASE, Web of Science, CINAHL, and PAIS databases for studies published in English from January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2010. Academic publications, white papers, and gray literature were all considered eligible for inclusion, provided an original research element was present. Articles were screened for relevance. Results: One hundred one articles on quantitative or mixed-methods studies reported the effects of home telehealth on disease state, symptoms, and quality of life in chronic disease patients. Studies were consistent in finding that home telehealth was equivalent or superior to usual care. Conclusions: the literature strongly supports the use of home telehealth as an equally effective alternative to usual care. The circumstances under which home telehealth emerges as significantly better than usual care have not been extensively researched. Further research into factors affecting the effectiveness of home telehealth would support more widespread realization of telehealth’s potential benefits.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Publications, Alternative, Articles, Benefits, Canada, Cardiology, Cardiovascular Disease, Care, Care Coordination, Home-Telehealth, Chronic, Chronic Disease, Chronic Heart-Failure, Databases, Diabetes Self-Management, Disease, Disease Management, E-Health, Economic, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, English, Evidence, Glucose Monitoring-System, Gray Literature, Home Health Monitoring, Improves Glycemic Control, Life, Literature, Management, Materials, Medline, Methods, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Papers, Patients, Potential, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Relevance, Research, Results, Review, Science, Short Message Service, Social, State, Support, Symptoms, Synthesis, Telehealth, Telemedicine, Web of Science, Web-Based Intervention

? Ramnath, V.R., Ho, L., Maggio, L.A. and Khazeni, N. (2014), Centralized monitoring and virtual consultant models of tele-ICU care: A systematic review. *Telemedicine and E-Health*, **20** (10), 936-961.

Full Tex: 2014\Tel E-Hea20, 936.pdf

Abstract: Background: Increasing intensivist shortages and demand coupled with the escalating cost of care have created enthusiasm for intensive care unit (ICU)-based telemedicine (“tele-ICU”). This systematic literature review compares the Centralized Monitoring and Virtual Consultant tele-ICU Models. Materials and Methods: With an experienced medical reference librarian, we identified all language publications addressing the employment and efficacy of the centralized monitoring and virtual consultant tele-ICU systems through PubMed, CINAHL, and Web of Science. We performed quantitative and qualitative reviews of documents regarding financial sustainability, clinical outcomes, and ICU staff workflow and acceptance. Results: Of 1,468 documents identified, 1,371 documents were excluded, with the remaining 91 documents addressing clinical outcomes (46 documents [enhanced guideline compliance, 5; mortality and length of stay, 28; and feasibility, 13]), financial sustainability (9 documents), and ICU staff workflow and acceptance (36 documents). Quantitative review showed that studies evaluating the Centralized Monitoring Model were twice as frequent, with a mean of 4,891 patients in an average of six ICUs; Virtual Consultant Model studies enrolled a mean of 372 patients in an average of one ICU. Ninety-two percent of feasibility studies evaluated the Virtual Consultant Model, of which 50% were in the last 3 years. Qualitative review largely confirmed findings in previous studies of centralized monitoring systems. Both the Centralized Monitoring and Virtual Consultant Models showed clinical practice adherence improvement. Although definitive evaluation was not possible given lack of data, the Virtual Consultant Model generally indicated lean absolute cost profile in contrast to centralized monitoring systems. Conclusions: Compared with the Virtual Consultant tele-ICU Model, studies addressing the Centralized Monitoring Model of tele-ICU care were greater in quantity and sample size, with qualitative conclusions of clinical outcomes, staff satisfaction and workload, and financial sustainability largely consistent with past systematic reviews. Attention should be focused on performing more high-quality studies to allow for equitable comparisons between both models.

Keywords: Acceptance, Adherence, Attention, Care, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Practice, Clinical-Outcomes, Compliance, Cost, Cost Of Care, Critically-Ill Patients, Data, Demand, Documents, Economic Outcomes, Efficacy, Employment, Evaluation, Feasibility, Guideline, Health Information-Technology, Icu, Improvement, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Language, Length, Length Of Stay, Length-Of-Stay, Literature, Literature Review, Materials, Medical, Methods, Model, Models, Monitoring, Monitoring Systems, Mortality, Neonatal Intensive-Care, Outcomes, Patient Outcomes, Patients, Practice, Provider Attitudes, Publications, Pubmed, Qualitative, Reference, Remote Monitoring, Remote Presence, Remote Presence Technology, Results, Review, Reviews, Sample Size, Satisfaction, Science, Size, Sustainability, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Systems, Tele-Intensive Care Unit, Teleconsultation, Telecritical Care, Telehealth, Telemedicine, Unit Telemedicine Program, Web Of Science, Workload

? Ramnath, V.R. and Khazeni, N. (2014), Centralized monitoring and virtual consultant models of tele-ICU Care: A side-by-side review. *Telemedicine and E-Health*, **20** (10), 962-971.

Full Tex: 2014\Tel E-Hea20, 962.pdf

Abstract: Background: Telemedicine-based “tele-intensive care unit” (“tele-ICU”) solutions represent an increasingly popular hospital platform to provide ICU specialist expertise while remaining sensitive to healthcare costs. This side-by-side review directly compares the Centralized Monitoring and Virtual Consultant tele-ICU Models. Materials and Methods: We identified all publications in any language addressing the use and efficacy of centralized monitoring and virtual consultant tele-ICU systems through reviews of the PubMed, CINAHL, and Web of Science Web sites, corporate documents, corporate Internet sites, and discussions with corporate representatives. Of the 1,468 documents identified, 1,371 documents were excluded, with the 91 included documents addressing the following: clinical outcomes, 46 documents (enhanced guideline compliance, 5; mortality and length of stay, 28; and feasibility, 13); financial sustainability, 9 documents; and ICU staff workflow and acceptance, 36 documents. We performed qualitative comparative reviews of documents addressing technology, financial sustainability, clinical outcomes, and ICU staff workflow and acceptance. Results: The Centralized Monitoring tele-ICU Model showed improved mortality and/or length of stay and staff acceptance, particularly in rural or specific patient populations, likely because of the presence of integrated clinical information systems and analytics. However, there are high costs and unclear savings. The Virtual Consultant Model could not be adequately evaluated for effects on clinical outcomes or staff acceptance given minimal data. This model can be both portable and implemented at a lower cost profile but cannot integrate different data streams. Improved compliance with clinical practice guidelines was seen in both models. Conclusions: Further study is required to adequately compare these tele-ICU models with regard to clinical outcomes and financial sustainability. With respect to tele-ICU effects on mortality and length of stay improvements and on-site staff acceptance, existing evidence favors the Centralized Monitoring Model. Studies addressing the Virtual Consultant Model are growing in number and are necessary before proper comparisons can be made.

Keywords: Acceptance, Care, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Practice, Clinical Practice Guidelines, Clinical-Outcomes, Compliance, Cost, Costs, Critically-Ill Patients, Data, Documents, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Facilitated Program, Feasibility, Guideline, Guidelines, Health Information-Technology, Healthcare Costs, Hospital, Icu, Information, Information Systems, Intensive-Care, Internet, Language, Length, Length Of Stay, Length-Of-Stay, Materials, Methods, Model, Models, Monitoring, Mortality, Outcomes, Populations, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Provider Attitudes, Publications, Pubmed, Qualitative, Remote Monitoring, Remote Presence, Remote Presence Technology, Results, Review, Reviews, Robotic Telepresence, Rural, Science, Solutions, Streams, Sustainability, Systems, Technology, Tele-Intensive Care Unit, Teleconsultation, Telecritical Care, Telehealth, Unit Telemedicine Program, Web Of Science

? Torre-Diez, I., Lopez-Coronado, M., Vaca, C., Aguado, J.S. and de Castro, C. (2015), Cost-utility and cost-effectiveness studies of telemedicine, electronic, and mobile health systems in the literature: A systematic review. *Telemedicine and E-Health*, **21** (2), 81-85.

Full Tex: 2015\Tel E-Hea21, 81.pdf

Abstract: Objective: A systematic review of cost-utility and cost-effectiveness research works of telemedicine, electronic health (e-health), and mobile health (m-health) systems in the literature is presented. Materials and Methods: Academic databases and systems such as PubMed, Scopus, ISI Web of Science, and IEEE Xplore were searched, using different combinations of terms such as “cost-utility” OR “cost utility” AND “telemedicine,” “cost-effectiveness” OR “cost effectiveness” AND “mobile health,” etc. In the articles searched, there were no limitations in the publication date. Results: The search identified 35 relevant works. Many of the articles were reviews of different studies. Seventy-nine percent concerned the cost-effectiveness of telemedicine systems in different specialties such as teleophthalmology, telecardiology, teledermatology, etc. More articles were found between 2000 and 2013. Cost-utility studies were done only for telemedicine systems. Conclusions: There are few cost-utility and cost-effectiveness studies for e-health and m-health systems in the literature. Some cost-effectiveness studies demonstrate that telemedicine can reduce the costs, but not all. Among the main limitations of the economic evaluations of telemedicine systems are the lack of randomized control trials, small sample sizes, and the absence of quality data and appropriate measures.

Keywords: Academic, Articles, Business Administration, Economics, Care, Congenital Heart-Disease, Control, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Utility, Costs, Data, Databases, Depression, Diabetic-Retinopathy, Disorders, E-Health, Economic, Health, Interventions, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Literature, Management, Materials, Measures, Methods, Mobile, Mobile Health, Population, Publication, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Small, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Telemedicine, Web, Web Of Science

? Perera, C.M. and Chakrabarti, R. (2015), A review of m-health in medical imaging. *Telemedicine and E-Health*, **21** (2), 132-137.

Full Tex: 2015\Tel E-Hea21, 132.pdf

Abstract: Objective: The increasing capabilities of camera-equipped mobile phones have led to a growing body of evidence regarding their use in medical imaging across a broad range of medical specialties. This article reviews the current evidence for the use of mobile health (m-health) in medical imaging. Materials and Methods: We performed a structured review of the published literature regarding m-health in medical imaging using the Medline, PubMed, and Web of Science databases (January 2002-August 2013). The two authors independently extracted data regarding type of specialty, purpose, and study design of publications. Results: In total, 235 articles were identified. The majority of studies were case reports or noncomparative product validation studies. The greatest volume of publications originated in the fields of radiology (21%), dermatology (15%), laboratory techniques (15%), and plastic surgery (12%). Among these studies, m-health was used as diagnostic aids, for patient monitoring, and to improve communication between health practitioners. With the growing use of mobile phones for medical imaging, considerations need to be given to informed consent, privacy, image storage and transfer, and guidelines for healthcare workers and patients. Conclusions: There are several novel uses of mobile devices for medical imaging that show promise across a variety of areas and subspecialties of healthcare. Currently, studies are mostly exploratory in nature. To validate these devices, studies with higher methodological rigor are required.

Keywords: Aids, Article, Articles, Authors, Case Reports, Case Series, Cellular Phones, Communication, Consent, Data, Databases, Dermatology, Design, Diagnostic, Diagnostic-Accuracy, Evidence, Guidelines, Health, Images, Imaging, Informed Consent, Iphone, Laboratory, Literature, Materials, Medical, Medical Imaging, Medline, Methods, Mhealth, Mobile, Mobile Health, Mobile Phone, Mobile Teledermatology, Monitoring, Patient, Patients, Photography, Plastic Surgery, Privacy, Publications, Pubmed, Purpose, Radiology, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Smartphone, Smartphone, Specialty, Storage, Study Design, Surgery, System, Techniques, Technology, Telemedicine, Validation, Volume, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Telemedicine Journal and E-Health

Full Journal Title: Telemedicine Journal and E-Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1530-5627

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Williams, T.L., May, C.R. and Esmail, A. (2001), Limitations of patient satisfaction studies in telehealthcare: A systematic review of the literature. *Telemedicine Journal and E-Health*, **7** (4), 293-316.

Full Text: [2001\Tel J E-Hea7, 293.pdf](2001\Tel%20J%20E-Hea7,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: the objective of this study is to provide a systematic review of studies on patient satisfaction with telemedicine. The review included empirical studies that investigated patient satisfaction with that telemedicine service. The search strategy involved matching at least one of 11 ‘telemedicine’ terms with one of 5 ‘satisfaction’ terms. The following databases were searched: Telemedicine Information Exchange (TIE) database, MEDLINE, Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Psycinfo, and Citation Index of Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL). A highly structured instrument was used for data extraction. The review included 93 studies. Telepsychiatry represents the largest portion of these studies (25%), followed by multispecialty care (14%), nursing (11%), and dermatology (8%). Real-time video-conferencing was used in 88% of these studies. Only 19 (20%) included an independent control group, including 9 (10%) randomized control trial (RCT) studies. One third of studies were based on samples of less than 20 patients, and only 21% had samples of over 100 patients. Aspects of patient satisfaction most commonly assessed were: professional-patient interaction, the patient’s feeling about the consultation, and technical aspects of the consultation. Only 33% of the studies included a measure of preference between telemedicine and face-to-face consultation. Almost half the studies measured only 1 or 2 dimensions of satisfaction. Reported levels of satisfaction with telemedicine are consistently greater than 80%, and frequently reported at 100%. Progression of telemedicine services from ‘trial’ status to routine health service must be supported by improved research into patients’ satisfaction with telemedicine. Further investigation of factors that influence patient acceptance of telemedicine is indicated.

Keywords: Randomized Controlled Trial, Face-To-Face, Primary-Care, Medical-Care, Pilot Project, Telemedicine Consultations, User Satisfaction, General-Practice, Federal Bureau, Meta-Analysis

# Title: Terapia Psicologica

Full Journal Title: Terapia Psicologica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ariza, T. and Granados, M.R. (2012), Bibliometric analysis of the most relevant Iberoamerican Journals related to Clinical and Health Psychology of the *Journal Citation Reports* (2011). *Terapia Psicologica*, **30** (3), 89-102.

Full Text: [2012\Ter Psi30, 89.pdf](2012\Ter%20Psi30,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Psychology journals are the benchmark of theoretical and methodological research. Therefore, the purpose of the current study consisted of conducting a bibliometric analysis of International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, Revista Argentina de Clinica Psicologica, Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental, Salud Mental and Terapia Psicologica for the past five years. Content analysis of articles was based on indicators of the Journal Citation Reports (impact factor, immediacy index and number of citations) and bibliometric indicators (number of articles, authorship index, institutional affiliation, methodology, types of sample, general and specific themes and language of publication). Our results verify the characteristics of each journal and finally, it reflects on the positive aspects that should be maintained by the journals and the negative aspects that can be improved to achieve greater prestige.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Argentina, Articles, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Content Analysis, Disorders, General, Iberoamerican, Immediacy Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Internationality, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Language, Mental-Health, Methodology, Psychology, Publication, Purpose, Research, Science, Spanish Public Universities, Variables, Web

? Pachón-Basallo, M., Olarte-Afanador, M., López-López, W. and Santolaya-Ochando, F.J. (2013), Bibliometric study on psychological interventions for schizophrenia. *Terapia Psicologica*, **31** (3), 325-333.

Full Text: [2013\Ter Psi31, 325.pdf](2013\Ter%20Psi31,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: Schizophrenia is a psychiatric illness that has been approached since the eighteenth century by Kraepelin and Bleuler, but continues to cause confusion with respect to its course and treatment. The objective of this study was to reveal, through research realized since 2000 on psychotherapy for schizophrenia, the therapy that with current evidence improves the efficacy for the integral function of these patients. This investigation was based on a bibliometric methodology that analyzed a total of 71 items abstracted from the following databases: Scopus, PubMed, Medline, ScienceDirect, EbscoHost, Redalyc and Proquest. The outcomes of the study demonstrated that cognitive behavioral therapy was used in 30 of the 71 articles analyzed. Related therapies, such as cognitive and cognitive specifically aimed at the management of social skills, added another 19 of these articles. These therapies were recognized for promoting an essential treatment for the patient.

Keywords: Adherence, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methodology, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Cognitive Behavioral Approach, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Course, Databases, Efficacy, Evidence, Family Interventions, Function, Interventions, Investigation, Management, Medline, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Outcomes, Patients, Psychological, Psychosis, Psychosis, Psychotherapy, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Remediation, Research, Risk, Schizophrenia, Scopus, Skills, Social, Therapy, Treatment

? Lillo, S. and Martini, N. (2013), Main trends in Iberoamerican Clinical Psychology. A study based in scientific evidence. *Terapia Psicologica*, **31** (3), 363-371.

Full Text: [2013\Ter Psi31, 363.pdf](2013\Ter%20Psi31,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: the availability of techniques that allows the analysis of large quantities of data permits the construction of studies that can characterize the development and evolution of the psychological science through objective parameters, delivering profiles of the main trends. In this article we present a hybrid approach, based on a scientometric analysis and an interpretation of bibliographic communities based on the proportion of shared references (Grawin, 2012) of iberoamerican articles within the Web of Knowledge database. The results show a strong concentration of research on Depression (9%) and Alzheimer (8%), as a heavy use of quantitative and psychometric approaches. While Spain produces 54% of the science and leads 44% of the most influential (cited) production, Latin America produces 37% and leads 13% (Brasil 10%, Chile 1%, Argentina 1%, Colombia 1%). The repercussions of the results are discussed, as the consequences and future applications of these tools for practitioners and researchers.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Argentina, Availability, Bibliographic, Bibliometric Analysis, Chile, Clinical Psychology, Colombia, Concentration, Construction, Data, Database, Depression, Development, Evidence, Evolution, Hybrid, Ibero-America, Iberoamerican, Journal-Citation-Reports, Knowledge, Latin America, Policy, Profiles, Psychological, Psychology, References, Research, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Spain, Techniques, Trends, Web, Web of Knowledge

# Title: Test

Full Journal Title: Test

ISO Abbreviated Title: Test

JCR Abbreviated Title: Test

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gil, J.A., Peña, D. and Rodríguez, J. (2000), Statistical research in Europe: 1985-1997. *Test*, **9** (1), 255-281.

Full Text: [2000\Test9, 255.pdf](2000\Test9,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: This work presents a descriptive analysis of statistical research in Europe in the period 1985-1997. Research productivity is measured by using the volume of articles published in a set of journals with high impact index. We present a comparison of the research productivity of the different countries in this period, and study their dynamic evolution by comparing the research productivity in the first and the last five years in the sample. This type of analysis is also applied to compare the statistical research institutions in Europe.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Countries, Europe, Evolution, Impact, Journals, Productivity, Productivity Rankings, Quality Indices, Research, Research Productivity, Statistical Research, Trends of Countries, Trends of Institutions

# Title: Texas Medicine

Full Journal Title: Texas Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Garfield, E. (1977), Scientist uses citation indexing to predict winners of Nobel-Prize. *Texas Medicine*, **73** (6), 87-88.

Full Text: -1959\Tex Med73, 87.pdf

# Title: Texto & Contexto Enfermagem

Full Journal Title: Texto & Contexto Enfermagem

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Reibnitz, K.S., do Prado, M.L., de Lima, M.M. and Kloh, D. (2012), Convergent-care research: Bibliometric study of dissertations and theses. *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem*, **21** (3), 702-707.

Full Text: [2012\Tex Con Enf21, 702.pdf](2012\Tex%20Con%20Enf21,%20702.pdf)

Abstract: This bibliometric study was conducted in the theses database available through the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) portal, to identify the contribution of Convergent-Care Research in the construction of nursing and health knowledge produced in Brazilian master’s and doctoral programs. The sample was composed of 67 theses and six dissertations that used Convergent Care Research as the modality of research between 2000 and 2008. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The conclusion is that the development of this modality of research is prevalent in hospitals in the South of Brazil, especially conducted by the Federal University of Santa Catarina. The increased use of this method and expansion to other fields show the advancement and recognition of nursing as a science, as it developed its own research methodology that enables intervening in various scenarios in the health field.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Construction, Database, Development, Dissertations, Field, Health, Hospitals, Improvement, Knowledge, Methodology, Methods, Nursing, Research, Scenarios, Science, Statistics, Theses, University

# Title: Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics

Full Journal Title: [Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics](http://www.springerlink.com/content/103004/?p=a578c2f781b44deca549801e3b7c63b2&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Garfield, E. and Welljamsdorof, A. (1992), of Nobel class: A citation perspective on high-impact research authors. The*oretical Medicine and Bioethics*, **13** (2), 117-135.

Full Text: [1992\The Med13, 117.pdf](1992\The%20Med13,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this paper was to determine if quantitative rankings of highly cited research authors confirm Nobel prize awards. Six studies covering different time periods and author sample sizes were reviewed. The number of Nobel laureates at the time each study was published was tabulated, as was the number of high impact authors who later became laureates. ne Nobelists and laureates-to-be were also compared with non-Nobelists to see if they differed in terms of impact and productivity. The results indicate that high rankings by citation frequency identify researchers of Nobel class - that is, a small set of authors that includes a high proportion of actual Nobelists and laureates-to-be. Also, the average impact (citations per author) of Nobelists and laureates-to-be is sufficiently high to distinguish them from non-Nobelists in these rankings. In conclusion, a simple, quantitative, and objective algorithm based on citation data can effectively corroborate - and even forecast - a complex, qualitative, and subjective selection process based on human judgement.

Keywords: Authors, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Impact, Citations, Impact, Nobel Prize, Productivity, Research, Researchers, Science Citation Index, Scientific Literature, Scientometrics

# Title: Theory and Practice of Logic Programming

Full Journal Title: Theory and Practice of Logic Programming

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Oetsch, J., Puhrer, J., Schwengerer, M. and Tompits, H. (2010), The system Kato: Detecting cases of plagiarism for answer-set programs. The*ory and Practice of Logic Programming*, **10**, 759-775.

Abstract: Plagiarism detection is a growing need among educational institutions and solutions for different purposes exist. An important field in this direction is detecting cases of source-code plagiarism. In this paper, we present the tool Kato for supporting the detection of this kind of plagiarism in the area of answer-set programming (ASP). Currently, the tool is implemented for DLV programs but it is designed to handle other logic-programming dialects as well. We review the basic features of Kato, introduce its theoretical underpinnings, and discuss an application of Kato for plagiarism detection in the context of courses on logic programming at the Vienna University of Technology.

Keywords: Answer-Set Programming, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection, Program Analysis, Review, Source Code, University

# Title: Theranostics

Full Journal Title: Theranostics

ISO Abbreviated Title: Theranostics

JCR Abbreviated Title: Theranostics

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ho, D.N., Choi, K.Y. and Lee, S.J. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of *Theranostics*: Two years in the making. The*ranostics*, **3** (7), 527-531.

Full Text: [2013\Theranostics3, 527.pdf](2013\Theranostics3,%20527.pdf)

Abstract: With the newly released impact factor from Thomson Reuters, we look at the first two years of the journal Theranostics under the scope of a new bibliometric designed for the analysis of emerging specialties and also for journals with a multidisciplinary approach. With this method, we are able to look at characteristics of an interdisciplinary field or a single journal subject area, and also, the bibliographic trends of their authors. We use this tool to examine authors from the journal Theranostics and compare them to similar authors in the field of theranostics, or theranosticians. Our document and co-citation analysis examines the growth and overlap of established knowledge networks with the incorporation of fields, topics, and disciplines; the quantification can also reflect the intellectual activity in combining leading edge developments in solidly grounded specialties. The quantification of junior authorship aims to gauge the promotion of fresh ideas and scientific development in the community, while productivity of overall authors is measured by citation analysis.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Approach, Authors, Authorship, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Combining, Community, Development, Disciplines, Field, First, Growth, Impact, Impact Factor, Interdisciplinary, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Multidisciplinary, Networks, Productivity, Promotion, Quantification, Scope, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trends

# Title: Therapeutic Drug Monitoring

Full Journal Title: Therapeutic Drug Monitoring

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Boscolo-Berto, R., Favretto, D., Cecchetto, G., Vincenti, M., Kronstrand, R., Ferrara, S.D. and Viel, G. (2014), Sensitivity and specificity of EtG in hair as a marker of chronic excessive drinking: Pooled analysis of raw data and meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies. *Therapeutic Drug Monitoring*, **36** (5), 560-575.

Full Text: [2014\The Dru Mon36, 560.pdf](2014/The%20Dru%20Mon36,%20560.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To assess the debated diagnostic performance of ethyl glucuronide in the 3-cm proximal scalp hair fraction (HEtG) as a marker of chronic excessive drinking. Methods: In July 2012/May 2013, after a systematic search through the MEDLINE, OVID/EMBASE, WEB OF SCIENCE, and SCOPUS databases, 8 studies were included in the pooled analysis that report raw single data on HEtG concentration and self-reported daily alcohol intake (SDAI). A receiver operating characteristic curve analysis and a Spearman rank-order correlation test were used. A meta-analysis was performed following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses and Cochrane recommendations, comprising quality and bias assessments. Results: The pooled analysis showed that 30 pg/mg could be a useful cutoff value for HEtG to detect an SDAI >60 g/d and demonstrated a parabolic direct correlation between HEtG and SDAI data [rho 0.79; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.69-0.87; P < 0.001]. The meta-analysis found an overall HEtG sensitivity of 0.96 (95% CI, 0.72-1.00) and a specificity of 0.99 (95% CI, 0.92-1.00); a nomogram to predict the posttest probability of exhibiting the targeted condition in the general population was built. Significant variability among the included studies was detected, which was mainly explained by true heterogeneity in the presence of publication bias. Conclusions: With the available data, we conclude that HEtG is a promising marker for identifying chronic excessive drinking. Nonetheless, larger and well-designed population studies are required to draw any definitive conclusions on the significance and appropriateness of its application in the forensic setting.

Keywords: Acid Ethyl-Esters, Alcohol, Alcohol Abuse, Alcohol Intake, Alcohol-Abuse, Analysis, Application, Assessments, Bias, Chronic, Concentration, Confidence, Consumption, Correlation, Data, Databases, Diagnostic, ETG, Ethyl Glucuronide, Forensic, General, General Population, Glucuronide Levels, Hair, Harmful Drinking, Head Hair, Heterogeneity, Interval, Marker, Mass-Spectrometry, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nomogram, Of-Science, Of-The-Art, P, Performance, Phosphatidylethanol, Pooled Analysis, Population, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Recommendations, Results, Scalp, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Significance, Specificity, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Value, Variability, Web, Web-Of-Science

# Title: Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management

Full Journal Title: Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, Z.Y., Chen, M., Zhu, L.L., Yu, L.S., Zeng, S., Xiang, M.X. and Zhou, Q. (2015), Pharmacokinetic drug interactions with clopidogrel: Updated review and risk management in combination therapy. *Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management*, **11**, 449-467.

Full Text: [2015\The Cli Ris Man11, 449.pdf](2015/The%20Cli%20Ris%20Man11,%20449.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Coprescribing of clopidogrel and other drugs is common. Available reviews have addressed the drug-drug interactions (DDIs) when clopidogrel is as an object drug, or focused on combination use of clopidogrel and a special class of drugs. Clinicians may still be ignorant of those DDIs when clopidogrel is a precipitant drug, the factors determining the degree of DDIs, and corresponding risk management. Methods: A literature search was performed using PubMed, MEDLINE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library to analyze the pharmacokinetic DDIs of clopidogrel and new P2Y12 receptor inhibitors. Results: Clopidogrel affects the pharmacokinetics of cerivastatin, repaglinide, ferulic acid, sibutramine, efavirenz, and omeprazole. Low efficacy of clopidogrel is anticipated in the presence of omeprazole, esomeprazole, morphine, grapefruit juice, scutellarin, fluoxetine, azole antifungals, calcium channel blockers, sulfonylureas, and ritonavir. Augmented antiplatelet effects are anticipated when clopidogrel is coprescribed with aspirin, curcumin, cyclosporin, St John’s wort, rifampicin, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors. The factors determining the degree of DDIs with clopidogrel include genetic status (eg, cytochrome P540 [CYP] 2B6\*6, CYP2C19 polymorphism, CYP3A5\*3, CYP3A4\*1G, and CYP1A2-163C>A), species differences, and dose strength. The DDI risk does not exhibit a class effect, eg, the effects of clopidogrel on cerivastatin versus other statins, the effects of proton pump inhibitors on clopidogrel (omeprazole, esomeprazole versus pantoprazole, rabeprazole), the effects of rifampicin on clopidogrel versus ticagrelor and prasugrel, and the effects of calcium channel blockers on clopidogrel (amlodipine versus P-glycoprotein-inhibiting calcium channel blockers). The mechanism of the DDIs with clopidogrel involves modulating CYP enzymes (eg, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C19, and CYP3A4), paraoxonase-1, hepatic carboxylesterase 1, P-glycoprotein, and organic anion transporter family member 1B1. Conclusion: Effective and safe clopidogrel combination therapy can be achieved by increasing the awareness of potential changes in efficacy and toxicity, rationally selecting alternatives, tailoring drug therapy based on genotype, checking the appropriateness of physician orders, and performing therapeutic monitoring.

Keywords: Alternatives, Amlodipine, Aspirin, Awareness, Calcium, Calcium Channel Blockers, Calcium-Channel Blockers, Changes, Clopidogrel, Combination Therapy, Coronary Stent Implantation, Cyp2c19, Cytochrome, Drug, Drug Interactions, Drug Metabolism, Drug Therapy, Drug Transporter, Drug-Drug Interactions, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Enzymes, Esomeprazole, Factors, Family, Fluoxetine, Genetic, Genotype, Healthy Male-Subjects, Human Cytochrome-P450, In-Vitro, Inhibitors, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Mechanism, Medline, Methods, Monitoring, Morphine, Myocardial-Infarction, Organic, P-Glycoprotein, P2y(12) Receptor Inhibitors, P2y(12) Receptor Inhibitors, Paraoxonase 1, Pharmacogenetics, Pharmacokinetic, Pharmacokinetics, Physician, Polymorphism, Polypharmacy, Potential, Proton-Pump Inhibitors, Pubmed, Pump, Results, Review, Reviews, Rifampicin, Risk, Risk Management, Science, Species, Statins, Steady-State Pharmacokinetics, Strength, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Monitoring, Therapy, Toxicity, Transporter, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Therapie

Full Journal Title: [Therapie](http://www.journal-therapie.org/index.php?option=com_issues&task=all&Itemid=39&lang=fr_FR.utf8%2C+fr_FR.UT)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Therapie

JCR Abbreviated Title: Therapie

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bador, P. and Lafouge, T. (2010), Comparative analysis of impact factor and h-Index for pharmacology journals. *Thérapie*, **65** (2), 129-137.

Full Text: Therapie65, 129.pdf

Abstract: Comparative Analysis of Impact Factor and h-Index for Pharmacology Journals. Using the strictly same parameters (identical two publication years (2004-2005) and identical one-year citation window (2006)), Impact Factor (IF) 2006 was compared with h-Index 2006 for one sample of “Pharmacology and Pharmacy” journals computed from the ISI Web of Science. for this sample, the IF and the h-Index rankings of the journals are very different. The correlation coefficient between the IF and the h-Index is low for “Pharmacology and Pharmacy” journals. The IF and h-Index can be completely complementary when evaluating journals of the same scientific discipline.

Keywords: Citation, Correlation, h Index, h-Index, IF, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, ISI, ISI Web, ISI Web of Science, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Ranking, Journals, Parameters, Publication, Rankings, Science, Web of Science

# Title: Theriogenology

Full Journal Title: Theriogenology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Theriogenology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Theriogenology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Newcomer, B.W., Walz, P.H., Givens, M.D. and Wilson, A.E. (2015), Efficacy of bovine viral diarrhea virus vaccination to prevent reproductive disease: A meta-analysis. *Theriogenology*, **83** (3), 360-365.

Full Text: [2015\Theriogenology83, 360.pdf](2015/Theriogenology83,%20360.pdf)

Abstract: Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) is an important reproductive pathogen of cattle worldwide. The reproductive outcome of BVDV infection is largely dependent on the immune status of the dam and the stage of gestation at the time of infection. Potential sequelae include failure of conception, abortion, a variety of congenital malformations, and fetal infection. Vaccination is a possible tool in the control of BVDV, and there has been a recently renewed focus on providing fetal protection through vaccination. Consequently, the aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of BVDV vaccination to prevent reproductive disease by performing a quantitative synthesis of previously published studies. Pertinent articles to be included in the analysis were identified by performing a search in four relevant scientific databases (PubMed, CAB abstracts, National Agricultural Library catalog, and Web of Science) and examining the reference lists of 10 germane review articles. Inclusion criteria for the meta-analysis mandated that the studies were controlled, primary studies that included necessary data for use in the meta-analysis (e.g., group size, number of abortions). Forty-six studies in 41 separate articles matched the inclusion criteria. Risk ratio effect sizes were used in random effects, weighted meta-analyses to assess the impact of BVDV vaccination on three outcomes: risk of fetal infection, abortion risk, and pregnancy risk. Within each outcome, subanalyses were performed to evaluate the effect of a variety of interventions, including modified live, inactivated, polyvalent and monovalent vaccination, homologous, heterologous, or field challenge, and studies with only bovine subjects. The analysis revealed a decrease in abortions of nearly 45% and a nearly 85% decrease in fetal infection rate in cattle vaccinated for BVDV compared with unvaccinated cohorts. Additionally, pregnancy risk was increased by approximately 5% in field trials of BVDV vaccinates. This meta-analysis provides quantitative support for the benefit of vaccination in the prevention of BVDV-associated reproductive disease. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abortion, Abortions, Abstracts, Analysis, Articles, Beef Herds, Bovine, BVDV, BVDV Vaccines, Cab, Calves, Cattle, Challenge, Conception, Congenital, Congenital Malformations, Control, Criteria, Dam, Data, Databases, Disease, Diversity, Effects, Efficacy, Eradication, Failure, Fetal, Fetal Infection, Field, Gestation, Group Size, Immune, Impact, Infection, Interventions, Malformations, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Modified, North-America, Outcome, Outcomes, Pathogen, Persistent Infection, Pregnancy, Prevalence, Prevent, Prevention, Primary, Protection, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Size, Support, Synthesis, Unvaccinated, Vaccination, Vaccine, Viral, Web, Web Of Science, White-Tailed Deer

# Title: Thermochimica Acta

Full Journal Title: [Thermochimica Acta](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5292&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=3835ffbc48e30e67440378589b669e68)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Thermochim. Acta

JCR Abbreviated Title: Thermochim Acta

ISSN: 0040-6031

Issues/Year: 22

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Analytical: Impact Factor 1.417, 35/68 (2006)

Chemistry, Physical: Impact Factor 0.807, 67/91 (2000); Impact Factor 1.417, 68/108 (2006)

? Vyazovkin, S., Rives, V. and Schick, C. (2010), Making impact in thermal sciences: Overview of highly cited papers published in *Thermochimica Acta*. The*rmochimica Acta*, **500** (1-2), 1-5.

Full Text: [2010\The Act500, 1.pdf](2010\The%20Act500,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Thermochimica Acta has been serving the thermal science community for 40 years and has now published its 500th volume. The editors provide a brief overview of the highly cited papers published by the journal. Analysis of the topics of the highly cited papers suggests that Thermochimica Acta possesses major strength in the areas of instrumentation, materials, and kinetics. (C) 2010 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Computational Aspects, Crystallization Kinetics, Differential Scanning Calorimetry, Differential Scanning Calorimetry, DSC, Ictac Kinetics Project, Impact, Ionic Liquids, Isoconversional Methods, Journal, Kinetics, Modulated Temperature DSC, N-H Compounds, Overview, Papers, Poly(Ethylene Succinate), TGA, Thermal Analysis, Thermodynamic Properties, Thermogravimetry

# Title: Thermodynamics - Fundamentals and Its Application in Science

Edited by Ricardo Morales-Rodriguez, ISBN 978-953-51-0779-8, Hard cover, 542 pages, Publisher: InTech, Published: October 03, 2012 under CC BY 3.0 license, in subject Physical Sciences, Engineering and Technology

? Fu, H.Z. and Ho, Y.S. (2012), Bibliometric analysis of thermodynamic research: A Science Citation Index Expanded-based analysis. In *Thermodynamics - Fundamentals and Its Application in Science*, (Edited by Morales-Rodriguez, R.), InTech, 519-524.

Full Text: [2012\Thermodynamics, 519.pdf](2012\Thermodynamics,%20519.pdf)

# Title: Thoracic Cancer

Full Journal Title: Thoracic Cancer

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Ren, Y.G., Wang, Q.J., Tian, L., Wang, C., Cui, S.N. and Zhang, J.J. (2012), Bibliometric analysis on lung cancer in China during the period of 2001-2010. *Thoracic Cancer*, **3** (4), 363-366.

Full Text: [2012\Tho Can3, 363.pdf](2012\Tho%20Can3,%20363.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, China, Lung, Lung Cancer, NOV

? Ren, Y., Wang, Q.J., Tian, L., Wang, C., Cui, S. and Zhang, J. (2013), Bibliometric analysis on lung cancer in China during the period of 2001-2010 (vol 3, pg 363, 2012). *Thoracic Cancer*, **4** (2), 217.

Full Text: [2013\Tho Can4, 217.pdf](2013\Tho%20Can4,%20217.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, China, Lung, Lung Cancer

# Title: Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon

Full Journal Title: Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon

ISO Abbreviated Title: Thorac. Cardiovasc. Surg.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Thorac Cardiov Surg

ISSN: 0171-6425

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Georg Thieme Verlag

Publisher Address: PO Box 30 11 20, D-70451 Stuttgart, Germany

Subject Categories:

Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems Respiratory System Surgery: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Eshraghi, M., Habibi, G., Rahim, M.B., Mirkazemi, R., Ghaemi, M., Omidimorad, A., Alavi, A.A. and Banazadeh, M. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of lung transplantation research articles. *Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon*, **59** (2), 108-114.

Full Text: [2011\Tho Car Sur59, 108.pdf](2011\Tho%20Car%20Sur59,%20108.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In the last 30 years lung transplantation has proven to be a lifesaving therapeutic option for patients with end-stage lung disease. The objective of this study was to perform a bibliometric analysis of lung transplantation research articles. Method: A bibliometric evaluation of the evolution of scientific production in the field of lung transplantations between 1989 and 2009 was conducted using the ISI Web of Science. The search terms selected were “lung transplant\*” OR “pulmonary transplant\*”. Specific features including year of publication, language, geographical distribution, first author, main journal publishing these articles, journals publishing highly cited articles, and institutional affiliation were analyzed. The citation characteristics of articles were additionally analyzed. Results: A total of 6409 (58.0%) research articles were found. The time trend of the number of articles showed an increase of more than 6.81 between 1989 and 2009. North America contributed 50.4% and Europe contributed 46.0% of published articles. The greatest number of contributions came from the USA (43.6%), followed by England (9.1%) and Germany (8.6%). There were 104522 citations of these articles by 25 July 2010. The average citation per article was 16.31. The New England Journal of Medicine ranked first with regard to the number of articles and the number of highly cited articles. G. A. Patterson, Washington University, and the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) were the top author, institution and funding agency, respectively. Conclusion: the number of publications and the scientific interest in lung transplantation has increased rapidly in recent years. Citations of articles published in the field of lung transplantation are increasing and the numbers of uncited articles are fewer compared to the average citations of articles and uncited articles in the field of medicine.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Evaluation, Bibliometrics, Bronchiolitis, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Disease, Distribution, England, Europe, Evaluation, Evolution, Fibrosis, Field, First, Funding, Germany, Heart, International-Society, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Journals, Lung, Lung Benign or Congenital Lesions, Lung Transplantation, Mar, Medicine, National Institutes of Health, NIH, Nomenclature, North, North America, Patients, Primary Pulmonary-Hypertension, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Pulmonary Transplant, Recent, Registry, Research, Science, Scientific Production, Standardization, Therapeutic, Therapy, Time Trend, Transplantation, Transplantation Heart-Lung, Transplantation Lung, Trend, University, US, USA, Washington, Web of Science, Working Formulation

? Heinemann, M.K. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of lung transplantation research articles editor’s commentary. *Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon*, **59** (2), 114.

Full Text: 2011\Tho Car Sur59, 114.pdf

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Mar, Research

# Title: Thorax

Full Journal Title: Thorax

ISO Abbreviated Title: Thorax

JCR Abbreviated Title: Thorax

ISSN: 0040-6376

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: British Med Journal Publ Group

Publisher Address: British Med Assoc House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, England

Subject Categories:

Respiratory System: Impact Factor

? Partridge, M.R., Rippon, I. and Lewison, G. (2003), WHO funds UK respiratory research? *Thorax*, **58**, 22.

Full Text: Thorax58, 22.pdf

# Title: Thrombosis and Haemostasis

Full Journal Title: Thrombosis and Haemostasis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Akl, E.A., Terrenato, I., Barba, M., Sperati, F., Muti, P. and Schunemann, H.J. (2008), Extended perioperative thromboprophylaxis in patients with cancer. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, **100** (6), 1176-1180.

Abstract: We systematically reviewed the literature to compare the relative efficacy and safety of extended versus limited duration heparin for perioperative thromboprophylaxis in patients with cancer. We followed the Cochrane Collaboration systematic review methodology and searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, ISI the Web of Science, and CENTRAL. The outcomes of interest included mortality, symptomatic deep venous thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism, and bleeding. We evaluated the quality of evidence by outcome using the GRADE approach. of 3,986 identified citations, we included three randomized clinical trials using low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH). The quality of evidence for mortality, DVT, and major bleeding was low. There was no significant difference between extended (4 weeks) and limited duration thromboprophylaxis in terms of death at three months (relative risk [RR]=0.49; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.12-1.94), or major bleeding at four weeks (RR=2.94; 95% CI 0.12-71.85). An extended regimen was associated with a significantly lower risk of asymptomatic DVT (RR=0.21; 95% Cl 0.05-0.94). No data was available for symptomatic DVT In conclusion, there is limited and low-quality evidence that extended duration LMWH for perioperative thromboprophylaxis reduces DVT in patients with cancer undergoing major abdominal or pelvic surgery. More and better quality evidence is needed to justify extended regimens.

Keywords: Cancer, Citations, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Collaboration, Complications, Efficacy, Embase, Grade, Heparin, Heparins, Interest, ISI, Literature, Low-Molecular-Weight, Major Abdominal-Surgery, Malignancy, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Mortality, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Prevention, Prolonged Thromboprophylaxis, Prophylaxis, Prophylaxis, Pulmonary Embolism, Randomized Clinical Trials, Recommendations, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thrombosis, Thrombosis, Venous Thromboembolism, Venous Thrombosis, Web of Science

? Sofi, F., Cesari, F., Abbate, R., Gensini, G.F., Broze, G. and Fedi, S. (2010), A meta-analysis of potential risks of low levels of protein Z for diseases related to vascular thrombosis. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, **103** (4), 749-756.

Abstract: the relationship between protein Z levels and thrombosis is controversial. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of the available studies to assess the association between protein Z and vascular thrombotic diseases. We conducted an electronic literature search through MEDLINE, EMBASE, Google Scholar, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, bibliographies of retrieved articles and abstracts of congresses up to October, 2009. Studies were included if they analysed protein Z levels in patients with vascular thrombotic diseases. After the review process, 28 case-control studies (33 patient cohorts), including 4,218 patients with thrombotic diseases and 4,778 controls, were selected for analysis. The overall analysis using a random-effects model showed that low protein Z levels were associated with an increased risk of thrombosis (odds ratio [OR] 2.90, 95% confidence interval [CI] 2.05-4.12; p<0.00001). On subgroup analysis, a significant association was found between low protein Z levels and arterial vascular diseases (OR 2.67, 95%CI 1.60-4.48; p=0.0002), pregnancy complications (OR 4.17, 95%CI 2.31-7.52; p<0.00001), and venous thromboembolic diseases (OR 2.18, 95%CI 1.19-4.00; p=0.01). The results of this meta-analysis are consistent with a role for protein Z deficiency in thrombotic diseases, including arterial thrombosis, pregnancy complications and venous thromboembolism.

Keywords: Analysis, Atherosclerosis, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Coagulation, Cochrane, G79a Polymorphism, Google Scholar, Inhibitor, Ischemic-Stroke, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Patients, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Complications, Protein Z, Prothrombotic Phenotype, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thromboembolism, Thrombosis, Venous Thrombosis, Web of Science, Z Deficiency, Z Gene, Z Plasma-Levels

? Rabinovich, A., Cohen, J.M. and Kahn, S.R. (2014), The predictive value of markers of fibrinolysis and endothelial dysfunction in the post thrombotic syndrome: A systematic review. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, **111** (6), 1031-1040.

Full Text: 2014\Thr Hae111, 1031.pdf

Abstract: The post thrombotic syndrome (PTS) develops in 20-40% of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) patients. Risk factors for PTS have not been well elucidated. Identification of risk factors would facilitate individualised risk assessment for PTS. We conducted a systematic review to determine whether biomarkers of fibrinolysis or endothelial dysfunction can predict the risk for PIS among DVT patients. Studies were identified by searching the electronic databases PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus and Web of science. We included studies published between 1990 and 2013, measured biomarker levels in adult DVT patients, and reported rates of PTS development. Fourteen studies were included: 11 investigated the association between D-dimer and PTS; three examined fibrinogen; two measured von Willebrand factor; one measured plasminogen activator inhibitor-1; one assessed ADAMTS-13 (A Disintegrin and Metalloprotease with Thrombospondin type 1 repeats) and one measured factor XIII activity. Studies varied with regards to inclusion criteria, definition of PTS, time point and method of biomarker measurement. We were unable to meta-analyse results due to marked clinical heterogeneity. Descriptively, a significant association with PIS was found for D-dimer in four studies and factor XIII in one study. Further prospective research is needed to elucidate whether these markers might be useful to predict PTS development.

Keywords: Activator, Activity, Adult, Assessment, Association, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Clinical, Clinical-Course, Criteria, D-Dimer, D-Dimer, Databases, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Deep Venous Thrombosis, Development, Disease, Embase, Endothelial Dysfunction, Fibrinogen, Fibrinolysis, Follow-Up, Heterogeneity, Measurement, Patients, Population, Post Thrombotic Syndrome, Postthrombotic-Syndrome, Predictive, Predictive Value, Prospective, Pubmed, Rates, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Assessment, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thromboembolism, Thrombosis, Value, Vein Thrombosis, Venous Thrombosis, Web Of Science

# Title: Thrombosis Research

Full Journal Title: [Thrombosis Research](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=4887&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=cc3973aacd0bccf50cdaf9e7d7ee1144)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0049-3848

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Dores, G.M., Miller, M.E. and Thorpe, S.L. (1993), Platelet adhesion at low shear rate: Study of a normal population. *Thrombosis Research*, **69** (2), 173-184.

Full Text: [1993\Thr Res69, 173.pdf](1993\Thr%20Res69,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: the use of oral contraceptives (OCs) has been associated with vascular complications. The mechanism(s) by which OCs predispose to thrombotic events remains unclear. Recent studies have demonstrated that postmenopaUSAl (PM) women who take estrogen replacement therapy (ERT) have a decreased incidence of myocardial infarction compared to those who do not take ERT. This study was undertaken to determine if healthy individuals have differences in platelet adhesion depending on hormonal status. Men, PM women taking ERT, PM women not taking ERT, OC users, and premenopaUSAl women not taking any medications were studied. Platelet studies were performed in a Hele-Shaw flow chamber at a low shear rate using platelet-rich plasma. The platelet adhesion process to subendothelial components: fibronectin, collagen I and collagen III was recorded using a 35 mm camera mounted on an inverted microscope. Photographs were taken at 30 second intervals for a total of 12 minutes and analyzed using a modified computer program which provided a numerical account of platelet adhesion. OC users had significantly higher platelet adherence to fibronectin, collagen I and collagen III compared to all other groups. All other study groups had similar platelet adhesion independent of hormonal status. These findings suggest that OCs cause increased platelet adhesion in some individuals and this may be one of the mechanisms by which OCs contribute to thrombotic events.

Keywords: Platelet Adhesion, Estrogen Replacement Therapy, Oral Contraceptives Corresponding Author, Dose Oral-Contraceptives, Vascular Subendothelium, Cardiovascular-Disease, Venous Thromboembolism, Human-Blood, Coagulation, Collagen, Surface

? Pai, M., Evans, N.S., Shah, S.J., Green, D., Cook, D. and Crowther, M.A. (2011), Statins in the prevention of venous thromboembolism: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Thrombosis Research*, **128** (5), 422-430.

Full Text: [2011\Thr Res128, 422.pdf](2011\Thr%20Res128,%20422.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Studies have established a relationship between inflammation and venous thromboembolism (VTE). Though statins modulate inflammation, it is uncertain if they prevent VTE in heterogeneous populations. A recent randomized trial demonstrated that statins prevent VTE in healthy older adults, yet this has not been well established in other groups, including younger individuals and individuals with comorbidities. The objective of this meta-analysis was to estimate the effect of statins on VTE in a heterogeneous group of adults. Methods: We systematically reviewed the effect of statins in preventing VTE in adult inpatients and outpatients. We systematically searched MEDLINE (1966-Jan 2010), EMBASE (1980-Jan 2010), Google Scholar, Cochrane Library, PapersFirst, ProceedingsFirst, and ISI Web of Science, manually reviewed references, and contacted experts. Observational studies that compared any dose of statin to no statin or placebo, examined inpatients or outpatients, and assessed VTE, pulmonary embolism, and/or deep vein thrombosis were included. Study selection, data abstraction and study quality evaluation (using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale) were independently conducted in duplicate. Results: Four cohort studies and four case-control studies met criteria. Comparing statins to control, the odds ratio for VTE was 0.67 (95% confidence interval 0.53, 0.84), and for deep vein thrombosis was 0.53 (95% confidence interval 0.22, 1.29). The association was attenuated in lower-quality studies and studies enrolling older individuals. Conclusions: Further well-designed trials are needed to evaluate the risks and benefits of statins in preventing VTE in heterogenous populations of adults, identify high-risk subgroups, and analyze cost-effectiveness of statin use for this indication. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Adults, Association, Cardiovascular Events, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cochrane, Cohort, Cohort Studies, Control, Cost-Effectiveness, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Embase, Evaluation, Google Scholar, Health, Hydroxymethylglutaryl-Coa, Inflammation, Inflammation, ISI, ISI Web of Science, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Observational, Observational Studies, Older Adults, Prevention, Pulmonary Embolism, Ratio, Reductase Inhibitors, Risk, Scale, Science, Statins, Therapy, Thromboembolism, Thrombosis, Venous Thrombosis, Web of Science

? Zhao, L.X., Li, C.S., Yin, Q., Zhang, Q., Shao, R. and Fang, Y.Y. (2014), Endothelial nitric oxide synthase 894 G > T polymorphism and thrombotic disease: A meta-analysis of 17 studies involving 8808 subjects. *Thrombosis Research*, **134** (5), 1057-1065.

Full Text: [2014\Thr Res134, 1057.pdf](2014/Thr%20Res134,%201057.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) 894 G > T polymorphism may influence the risk of thrombotic disease, but data from published studies with low statistical power are inconclusive. To investigate the association between the gene polymorphism and thrombotic disease, a meta-analysis was performed. Materials and Methods: Case-control studies evaluating the association between the eNOS G894T polymorphism, Glu298Asp and thrombotic disease were searched in PubMed, OVID, Web of Science, Google Scholar and China Biology Medicine disc (CBM). Data were available for 4742 cases and 4066 controls from 17 studies. Results: In all, although there was a significant association between G894T and thrombotic disease (G/T + T/T vs. G/G: OR = 1.364, 95% CI = 1.126-1.652, P = 0.001; T/T vs. G/T + G/G: OR = 1.861, 95% CI = 1.207-2.870, P = 0.005; TT vs. GG: OR = 1.938, 95% CI = 1.244-3.021, P = 0.003; G/T vs. G/G: OR = 1.225, 95% CI = 1.022-1.469, P = 0.028), there was significant heterogeneity among studies (P\* < 0.001). In subgroup analysis, there was significant association with no heterogeneity in venous thrombosis (G/T + T/T vs. G/G: OR = 1.409, 95% CI = 1.135-1.750, P = 0.002, P\* = 0.508; T/T vs. G/G: OR = 1.640, 95% CI = 1.011-2.660, P = 0.045, P\* = 0.333; G/T vs. G/G: OR = 1.357, 95% CI = 1.082-1.701, P = 0.008, P\* = 0.595) and in Asian population (G/T + T/T vs. G/G: OR = 1.722, 95% CI = 1.443-2.055, P < 0.001, P\* = 0.541; T/T vs. G/T + G/G: OR = 2.357, 95% CI = 1.389-4.000, P = 0.001, P\* = 0.908; T/T vs. G/G: OR = 2.813, 95% CI = 1.645-4.810, P < 0.001, P\* = 0.969; G/T vs. G/G: OR = 1.645, 95% CI = 1.370-1.975, P < 0.001, P\* = 0.489). Conclusions: Findings of this meta-analysis demonstrated that eNOS G894T polymorphism may be a risk factor for venous thrombosis, and in Asia the polymorphism may increase the risk of developing thrombotic disease. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Asian, Association, Atherosclerosis, Biology, Carotid Atherosclerosis, China, Chinese Population, Common Variant, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Data, Developing, Disease, From, G894t Polymorphism, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Gene Polymorphisms, Gg, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Hyperhomocysteinemia, Independent Risk Factor, Influence, Materials, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nitric Oxide, Nitric Oxide Synthase, Nov, Oxide, P, Polymorphism, Population, Power, Pubmed, Recurrent Venous Thrombosis, Results, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Statistical Power, Thrombosis, Venous Thrombosis, Web, Web Of Science

? Liu, M.J., Yuan, X., Qiu, X.M., Shan, X.X., Lin, D.J. and Zhu, L. (2015), Prognostic role of heart-type fatty acid binding protein in pulmonary embolism: A meta-analysis. *Thrombosis Research*, **135** (1), 20-25.

Full Text: [2015\Thr Res135, 20.pdf](2015/Thr%20Res135,%2020.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Pulmonary embolism (PE) has a high morbidity and mortality. Hence it is important to recognize factors associated with higher risk of adverse outcomes in hemodynamically stable patients. Heart-type fatty acid binding protein (H-FABP) is a novel marker evaluated in recent years for prognosis in acute PE. Our aim was to evaluate the available evidence on the accuracy of H-FABP for predicting the prognosis of adverse clinical outcomes (defined as the occurrence of any of the following: death, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, endotracheal intubation, use of vasopressors, thrombolysis, surgical embolectomy, or admission to the intensive care unit) or mortality in patients with acute PE. Methods: Unrestricted searches of PubMed, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Science Direct were performed using the terms of “H-FABP” or “heart-type fatty acid binding protein” and (“pulmonary embolism” or “pulmonary thromboembolism”). A random-effect model was used to pool study results; chi(2) and I-2 testing was used to test for heterogeneity. Data of six studies were included in this analysis. Results: 34 of 119(28.57%; 95%CI, 20.42%-36.72%) patients with elevated H-FABP levels had adverse events during follow-up compared with 24 of 475 (5.05%; 95%CI, 3.08%-7.02%) patients with normal levels. High H-FABP levels were associated with a high risk of occurrence of adverse clinical outcome (pooled OR, 10.81; 95%CI, 3.92-29.83). Conclusion: The results of this meta-analysis indicate that H-FABP is a good predictor for adverse outcomes in patients with acute PE. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adverse Clinical Outcome, Adverse Events, Adverse Outcomes, Analysis, Binding, Cardiopulmonary, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Care, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Data, Death, Embolism, Events, Evidence, Factors, Fatty Acid, Follow-Up, Heart-Type Fatty Acid Binding Protein, Heterogeneity, Injury, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intubation, Marker, Markers, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Morbidity, Mortality, Myoglobin, Natriuretic Peptide, Normal, Normotensive Patients, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Plasma, Predictor, Prognosis, Prognostic, Protein, Pubmed, Pulmonary Embolism, Recent, Results, Resuscitation, Right-Ventricular Dysfunction, Rights, Risk, Risk Stratification, Science, Testing, Thrombolysis, Troponin, Vasopressors, Web, Web of Science

? Yin, Y.W., Wang, Q., Sun, Q.Q., Hu, A.M. and Liu, H.L. (2015), ATP-binding cassette transporter 1 C69T and V825I polymorphisms in the development of atherosclerosis: A meta-analysis of 18,320 subjects. *Thrombosis Research*, **135** (1), 130-136.

Full Text: [2015\Thr Res135, 130.pdf](2015/Thr%20Res135,%20130.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: ATP-binding cassette transporter 1 (ABCA1), a member of the ATP-binding cassette family, plays a critical role in the development of atherosclerosis (AS). This meta-analysis was performed to assess the associations of ABCA1 C69T and V8251 polymorphisms with AS susceptibility. Materials and methods: A comprehensive search was conducted to identify all eligible studies from PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane database, CBMclisc, CNK1 and Google Scholar. Additionally, hand searching of the references of identified articles was performed. All statistical analyses were done with Review Manager 5.1.4 and Stala 11.0. Results: Eleven articles involving 14 studies were included in the final meta-analysis. For the ABCA1 C69T polymorphism, six studies involving 1854 AS cases and 5744 controls were combined showing significant association between this variant and AS risk (for T allele vs. C allele: OR\_1.44,95% Cl\_1.04-1.24, p\_0.005; for T/T vs. C/C: OR = 1.39,95% CI = 1.12-1.73, p = 0.003; for LT vs. C/T + C/C: OR = 1.34, 95% CI = 1.09-1.65, p = 0.006; for T/T + C/T vs. C/C: OR = 1.13, 95% Cl = 1.01-1.27, p = 0.040). For the ABCA1 V8251 polymorphism, eight studies involving 2026 AS cases and 8696 controls were combined. There was no significant association between the variant and AS risk (for 1 allele vs. V allele: OR = 1.18,95% Cl = 0.90-1.53, p = 0.230; for I/I vs.V/ V: OR = 1.29,95% Cl = 0.75-2.23, p = 0.360; for II vs. V/I + V;V: OR = 1.40,95% Cl = 0.87-2.26, p = 0.160; for I/I + V/I vs. V/V OR = 1.15, 95% Cl = 1.00-1.33, p = 0.060). Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggested that the ABCA1 C69T polymorphism was associated with an increased AS risk. Furthermore, there was no significant association between the ABCA1 V8251 polymorphism and AS risk. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abca1, Analyses, Articles, Association, Atherosclerosis, Atp-Binding Cassette Transporter 1, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Database, Development, Family, From, Genetic Association, Google, Google Scholar, Heart-Disease, Heterogeneity, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, References, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Role, Science, Statistical Analyses, Stroke, Susceptibility, Tangier-Disease, Transporter, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus, Web, Web of Science

? Li, X.Q., Yang, J., Wang, X.Y., Xu, Q., Zhang, Y.X. and Yin, T. (2015), Clinical benefits of pharmacogenetic algorithm-based warfarin dosing: Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Thrombosis Research*, **135** (4), 621-629.

Full Text: [2015\Thr Res135, 621.pdf](2015/Thr%20Res135,%20621.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Pharmacogenetic (PG) algorithms were proposed to predict warfarin therapeutic dose more accurately. However, the clinical efficacy of the strategy over the standard treatment was not consistently proven. Methods: We conducted a meta-analysis of the published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing PG algorithm-based warfarin dosing (PG group) with clinical or standard protocols (STD group). The PUBMED, EMBASE, Cochrane Library and Web of Science databases were searched up to June 2014. Results: A total of 10 RCTs were retrieved for the meta-analysis with the inclusion of 2,601 participants. Primary analysis showed both major bleeding (2.65% versus 4.75%; RR: 0.57, 95% CI: 0.37-0.90, P = 0.02) and thromboembolic events (0.59% versus 1.88%; RR: 0.38, 95% CI: 0.17-0.85, P = 0.02) were significantly lower in PG than in STD group. There was a trend towards increased percentage of time in therapeutic range (%TTR) [mean difference (MD): 4.65, 95% CI: 0.01-9.29, P = 0.05] in PG group, but no difference was observed for over-anticoagulation (INR > 4). Subgroup analyses showed significant reduction of both major bleeding and thromboembolic events in PG group when the follow-up time was more than 1 month. After stratified by different PG algorithms, significant major bleeding reduction could be found in PG group when warfarin indication or co-medication of amiodarone was integrated in the algorithms. Conclusion: PG algorithm-guided warfarin anticoagulation is beneficial for the reduction of both major bleeding and thromboembolic events compared with standard dosing strategy. The benefits may be prominent in patients with longer follow-up time, or guided by refined PG algorithms. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Algorithms, Analyses, Analysis, Anticoagulation, Benefits, Bleeding, Bleeding Complications, Chinese Patients, Clinical, Cyp2c9, Databases, Efficacy, Embase, Events, Follow-Up, Indication, Initiating Oral Anticoagulation, Integrated, Intensity, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, P, Patients, Pharmacogenetics, Protocols, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Results, Rights, Risk, Science, Standard, Std, Strategy, Therapeutic, Therapy, Thromboembolism, Treatment, Trend, Vitamin-K Antagonists, Vkorc1 Genotypes, Warfarin, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Sun, Y.F., Wu, Z.T., Li, S., Qin, X., Li, T.J., Xie, L., Deng, Y. and Chen, J.Q. (2015), Impact of gamma-glutamyl carboxylase gene polymorphisms on warfarin dose requirement: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Thrombosis Research*, **135** (4), 739-747.

Full Text: [2015\Thr Res135, 739.pdf](2015/Thr%20Res135,%20739.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The Gamma-glutamyl carboxylase (GGCX) gene, as with Vitamin K Epoxide Reductase Complex Subunit 1(VKORC1), CytochromeP450 Complex Subunit 14 F2 (CYP4F2) and CytochromeP450 Complex Subunit2C9 (CYP2C9), is a candidate predictor for appropriate maintenance warfarin dose. However, the association between GGCX gene polymorphisms and warfarin dose requirement is still controversial. To quantify the influence of GGCX polymorphisms on warfarin dose requirements, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis. Methods: According to PRISRM statement (Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses), a comprehensive literature search was undertaken through August 2014 looking for eligible studies in Embase, Pubmed, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library. The impact of GGCX polymorphisms on mean daily warfarin dose (MDWD) was counted by means of Z test. RevMan 5.2.7 software (developed by the Cochrane Collaboration) was applied to analyze the relationship between GGCX gene polymorphisms and warfarin dose requirements. Results: Nineteen articles including 21 studies with a total of 6957 patients were included in the meta-analysis. Among three investigated single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), rs11676382 showed higher CC genotype frequencies in Asian than those in Caucasian(97.7% vs. 86.9%); patients who were “G carriers” (that is, carried the GGCX rs11676382 CG or GG genotypes) required 27% lower warfarin dose than CC genotype[95% Confidence Interval(CI) = 17%-37%, P = 0.000, I-2% = 82.0 and PQ = 0.000], moreover, stratified analysis by ethnicity showed similar results in Caucasian(23% lower, 95% CI = 12%-33%), but not in Asian. With respect to genetic variation of rs699664 and rs121714145 SNPs, no significant impact on warfarin dose requirements were demonstrated. Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggested that GGCX rs11676382 polymorphism may be one of factors affecting the dose of warfarin requirement, and the effects are different in different ethnicities. Further studies about this topic in different ethnicities with larger samples are expected to be conducted to validate our results. (C) 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: African-Americans, Analysis, Articles, Asian, Association, Cell Distribution Width, Chinese Patients, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Cyp2c9, Cytochrome P4502c9, Effects, Ethnicity, Factors, Gamma-Glutamyl Carboxylase, Gene, Genetic, Genotype, Gg, Ggcx Polymorphisms, Impact, Influence, K Epoxide Reductase, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Predictor, Reporting, Requirement, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Sequence Variations, Software, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Topic, Vkorc1, Warfarin, Web, Web Of Science

? Di Minno, M.N.D., Ambrosino, P., Ageno, W., Rosendaal, F., Di Minno, G. and Dentali, F. (2015), Natural anticoagulants deficiency and the risk of venous thromboembolism: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Thrombosis Research*, **135** (5), 923-932.

Full Text: [2015\Thr Res135, 923.pdf](2015/Thr%20Res135,%20923.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Natural anticoagulants deficiency (antithrombin [AT], protein C [PC], protein S [PS]) is a rare, but potent risk factor for venous thromboembolism (VTE). We performed a meta-analysis of observational studies evaluating the impact of inherited natural anticoagulants deficiency on VTE risk. Materials and Methods: Case-control and cohort studies evaluating the association of these abnormalities with VTE were systematically searched in the PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and EMBASE databases. Results: Twenty-one studies were included in the analysis. Thirteen studies (3,452 cases and 11,562 controls) showed an increased risk of first VTE in AT deficient subjects compared to controls (OR: 16.26, 95% CI: 9.90-26.70; P < 0.00001). An increased risk of first VTE was also found in PC (11 studies, 2,554 cases and 9,355 controls; OR: 7.51, 95% CI: 3.21-17.52; P < 0.00001) and PS deficient patients (14 studies, 4,955 cases and 9,267 controls; OR: 5.37; 95% CI: 2.70-10.67; P < 0.00001) compared to controls. Evaluating the risk of VTE recurrence, we found a significant association with AT (4 studies, 142 cases and 1,927 controls; OR: 3.61; 95% CI: 1.46-8.95; P = 0.006) and with PC (2 studies, 80 cases and 546 controls; OR: 2.94; 95% CI: 1.43-6.04; P = 0.03), but not with PS deficiency (2 studies, 57 cases and 589 controls; OR: 2.52; 95% CI: 0.89-7.16; P = 0.08). Sensitivity and subgroup analyses confirmed these results. The association among natural anticoagulants deficiency and VTE was maximal for patients with unprovoked events. Conclusion: The VTE risk is increased in patients with natural anticoagulants deficiency, but additional studies are warranted to better assess the risk of VTE recurrence. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Antithrombin, Antithrombin Deficiency, Association, At, Cohort, Databases, Deep-Vein Thrombosis, Events, Familial Thrombophilia, First, Hereditary Deficiencies, Impact, Inherited Thrombophilia, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Natural, Observational, Observational Studies, Outpatients, P, Patients, Prevalence, Prospective Cohort, Protein, Protein C, Protein S, Protein-S Deficiency, Pubmed, Recurrence, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Scopus, Thromboembolism, Venous Thromboembolism, Web Of Science

# Title: Thyroid

Full Journal Title: Thyroid

ISO Abbreviated Title: Thyroid

JCR Abbreviated Title: Thyroid

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ma, Z.F. and Skeaff, S.A. (2014), Thyroglobulin as a biomarker of iodine deficiency: A review. *Thyroid*, **24** (8), 1195-1209.

Full Text: 2014\Thyroid24, 1195.pdf

Abstract: Background: Thyroglobulin, produced exclusively by the thyroid gland, has been proposed to be a more sensitive biomarker of iodine status than thyrotropin or the thyroid hormones triiodothyronine and thyroxine. However, evidence on the usefulness of thyroglobulin (Tg) to assess iodine status has not been extensively reviewed, particularly in pregnant women and adults. Summary: An electronic literature search was conducted using the Cochrane CENTRAL, Web of Science, PubMed, and Medline to locate relevant studies on Tg as a biomarker of iodine status. Since urinary iodine concentration (UIC) is the recommended method to assess iodine status in populations, only studies that clearly reported both Tg and UIC were included. For the purpose of this review, a median Tg <13 mu g/L and a median UIC >= 100 mu g/L (UIC >= 150 mu g/L for pregnant women) were used to indicate adequate iodine status. We excluded studies conducted in subjects with either known thyroid disease or those with thyroglobulin antibodies. The search strategy and selection criteria yielded 34 articles of which nine were intervention studies. The majority of studies (six of eight) reported that iodine-deficient pregnant women had a median Tg >= 13 mu g/L. However, large observational studies of pregnant women, including women with adequate and inadequate iodine status, as well as well-designed intervention trials that include both Tg and UIC, are needed. In adults, the results were equivocal because iodine-deficient adults were reported to have median Tg values of either <13 or >= 13 mu g/L. Only studies in school-aged children showed that iodine-sufficient children typically had a median Tg <13 mu g/L. Some of the inconsistent results may be partially explained by the use of different methodological assays and failure to assess assay accuracy using a certified reference material. Conclusions: These data suggest that Tg does hold promise as a biomarker of iodine deficiency. However, it is associated with limitations. A median Tg cutoff of 13 mu g/L warrants further investigation, particularly in adults or pregnant women, as there is a lack of both observational and intervention studies in these groups.

Keywords: Accuracy, Antibodies, Articles, Biomarker, Blood Spot Thyroglobulin, Children, Clinical-Practice, Concentration, Criteria, Data, Differentiated Thyroid-Carcinoma, Disease, Endemic Goiter, Evidence, Failure, General-Population, Groups, Healthy-Subjects, Hormones, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Investigation, Iodine, Iodotyrosine Residues, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Observational, Observational Studies, Populations, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Pregnant-Women, Pubmed, Purpose, Reference, Review, Science, Search Strategy, Selection, Selection Criteria, Serum Thyroglobulin, Strategy, Thyroid Hormones, Thyroxine, Urinary, Urinary Iodine, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Tianjin Library Journal

Full Journal Title: [Tianjin Library Journal](http://e29.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=JTXK&NaviLink=%e6%b4%a5%e5%9b%be%e5%ad%a6%e5%88%8a)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1005-8753

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, G.H. (2001), A review of architecture journals in foreign languages. *Tianjin Library Journal*, **??** (??), ??-??.

Abstract: This paper presents a statistical analysis of foreign journals in the field of architecture.All statistics are based on the 9th edition of the ‘Bibliography of Foreign Periodicals and Newspapers’.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Scholarly Journals

# Title: Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening

Full Journal Title: Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Seglen, P.O. (1989), The use of citation analysis and other bibliometric methods in evaluating research quality. *Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening*, **109** (31), 3229-3234.

# Title: Tijdschrift Voor Communicatiewetenschap

Full Journal Title: Tijdschrift Voor Communicatiewetenschap

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van der Wurff, R. and Schonbach, K. (2013), The effectiveness of journalistic codes of conduct: A review of the literature. *Tijdschrift Voor Communicatiewetenschap*, **41** (3), 231-??.

Full Text: 2013\Tij Voo Com41, 231.pdf

Abstract: Journalistic codes of conduct are regularly mentioned as instrument to secure journalistic quality. But do they really work? To answer this question, we reviewed all academic studies on journalistic codes that are mentioned in the Social Science Citation Index or in EBSCO’s Communication & Mass Media Complete database. Our findings show that codes of conduct chiefly perform an - important - symbolic function. Primarily, they address individual journalists. - But because the margin for individual moral decision-making is small, the actual impact of codes depends strongly on the ethical culture of the news desk. That is why we propose, in the final discussion, to focus on ethical guidelines for editorial organizations and the profession.

Keywords: Accountability, Behavior, Citation, Codes, Codes of Conduct, Communication, Culture, Database, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Effectiveness, Ethical, Ethical Decision-Making, Function, Guidelines, Impact, Instruments, Journalism, Journalists, Literature, Media, Motivations, News, Newspaper Ombudsmen, Perceptions, Profession, Quality, Quality, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Self-Regulation, Small, Social Science Citation Index, Work

# Title: Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (Journal of Economic and Social Geography)

Full Journal Title: [Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/servlet/useragent?func=showIssues&code=tesg)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Garcia-Ramon, M.D. and Caballe, A. (1998), Situating gender geographies: A bibliometric analysis. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, **89** (2), 210-216.

Full Text: [1998\Tij Voo Eco Soc Geo89, 210.pdf](1998\Tij%20voo%20Eco%20Soc%20Geo89,%20210.pdf)

Abstract: Gender geography is now widely present on the agenda of international geography. In this paper we analyse its evolution through a bibliometric analysis of the articles and book reviews on gender published in 71 journals from 23 different countries, paying attention to the sex of the authors. We also make a thematic classification of the articles, taking into account the different languages and regions in which the journals are published. It is clear that gender geography from English speaking countries has played a very important role in the initial development of gender geography in other regional contexts, but, in spite of common origins and continuing strong influences, somehow different regional models of gender geography are emerging. We advocate the value of making greater efforts to integrate the work being done outside English speaking academia into the general surveys of gender geography.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Classification, Evolution, Feminist Geography, Gender, Gender Geography, Geographical Journals, International Geography, Journals, Models

? Frenken, K. (2002), Europeanisation of science. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, **93** (5), 563-569.

Full Text: [2002\Tij Voo Eco Soc Geo93, 563.pdf](2002\Tij%20voo%20Eco%20Soc%20Geo93,%20563.pdf)

Abstract: Data from the Science Citation Index on scientific collaborations within and between European countries are used to address the question of whether the European science system is integrating over time. It is argued that a simple comparison of the number of national collaborations and European collaborations is misleading as a means of analysing European integration, as this procedure does not control for differences in countries’ sizes. The larger a country, the more collaboration is expected to be oriented nationally because there are more opportunities to interact within the national borders. An alternative statistical analysis is proposed that compares the observed propensities to collaborate with the propensities that would occur when partner selection is random. The results show that, typically, larger countries are better integrated in the European system when size is controlled for, which suggests that scale advantages render larger countries more attractive partners than smaller countries.

Keywords: Citation, Collaboration, Comparison, European Integration, European Science, Integration, Knowledge Production, Localisation, Network Externalities, Research Collaboration, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Policy, System

? Bosman, J. (2009), The changing position of society journals in geography. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, **100** (1), 20-32.

Full Text: [2009\Tij Voo Eco Soc Geo100, 20.pdf](2009\Tij%20Voo%20Eco%20Soc%20Geo100,%2020.pdf)

Abstract: the position of geography journals published by learned societies has undergone major changes over the last decades. Growth of scientific output, specialisation, the growing importance of English as the common language for scientific publication and changes in the science publishing industry due to the rise of the Internet have challenged and continue to challenge the classic geography journals from the various national geography societies. This paper shows how these journals perform in terms of numbers of citations, internationalisation of authorship and exposure in libraries, databases and on the web, compared to some key journals from commercial publishers. It discusses choices made by these journals and the threats and opportunities they are confronted with. The paper concludes that although the conditions for non-UK and non-US society journals in geography have become less favourable, there are viable routes forward. On the occasion of its publication centennial, the position of the Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (TESG) is highlighted.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Learned Societies, Geography Journals, Academic Publishing, Authorship, Impact Factor

? Cooke, P. (2009), The economic geography of knowledge flow hierarchies among internationally networked medical bioclusters: A scientometric analysis. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, **100** (3), 332-347.

Full Text: [2009\Tij Voo Eco Soc Geo100, 332.pdf](2009\Tij%20voo%20Eco%20Soc%20Geo100,%20332.pdf)

Abstract: This paper builds on a suite of research studies examining the metamorphosis in industry organisation, as Penrose calls it, regarding the centrality of firm capabilities in biosciences. Whereas knowledge leadership capabilities used to be inside global corporations now they have given way to university laboratories and dedicated biotechnology firm networks to access innovative research. The basic argument is that research centre and small firm knowledge capabilities have generally outstripped those of the multinationals in knowledge-intensive industry, a consequence of which is a re-alignment in cause-and-effect outcomes shaping economic geography. This is particularly pronounced in biosciences and pharmaceuticals. The paper mobilises a new theoretical framework and new data that support the thesis that a realignment of industry organisation around knowledge capabilities was pioneered in biosciences, is active in other industries, and biosciences is now entering a new phase. This mirrors a rise in systems biology that re-asserts the dominance of key nodes in global bioeconomy hierarchies.

Keywords: Bioscience Firms, Bioscience Megacentres, Capabilities, Geography, Industry, Industry Organisation, Innovation, Knowledge, Knowledge Capabilities, Networks, Outcomes, Research, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, University

? Cassi, L., Morrison, A. and Rabellotti, R. (2015), Proximity and scientific collaboration: Evidence from the global wine industry. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, **106** (2), 205-219.

Full Text: [2015\Tij Voo Eco Soc Geo106, 205.pdf](2015/Tij%20Voo%20Eco%20Soc%20Geo106,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: International collaboration among researchers is a far from linear and straightforward process. Scientometric studies provide a good way of understanding why and how international research collaboration occurs and what are its costs and benefits. Our study investigates patterns of international scientific collaboration in a specific field: wine related research. We test a gravity model that accounts for geographical, cultural, commercial, technological, structural and institutional differences among a group of old world (OW) and new world (NW) producers and consumers. Our findings confirm the problems imposed by geographical and technological distance on international research collaboration. Furthermore, they show that similarity in trade patterns has a positive impact on international scientific collaboration. We also find that international research collaboration is more likely among peers; in other words, among wine producing countries that belong to the same group, for example, OW producers or newcomers to the wine industry.

Keywords: Benefits, Collaboration, Costs, Cultural, Determinants, Emerging Countries, Empirical-Evidence, Evidence, Field, From, Geography, Global, Gravity Equation, Gravity Model, Impact, Innovation, International, International Collaboration, International Scientific Collaboration, Knowledge, Localization, Model, Networks, Proximity, Research, Research Collaboration, Researchers, Scientific Collaboration, Scientometric, Scientometric Studies, Scientometrics, Si, Similarity, Spillovers, Trade, Understanding, Wine, Wine Industry, World

# Title: Tijdschrift Voor Nederlandse Taal-en Letterkunde

Full Journal Title: Tijdschrift Voor Nederlandse Taal-en Letterkunde

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van Dijk, Y. (2010), ‘Do not you wait for inspiration’ Plagiarism, imitation and re-enactment in the novels of Arnon Grunberg. *Tijdschrift Voor Nederlandse Taal-en Letterkunde*, **126** (3), 228-241.

Abstract: the work of the succesful Dutch author Arnon Grunberg seems to be intertextual in a postmodern way: he recycles, quotes and refers to existing stories and novels. However, the functions of this intertextuality are different in Grunberg’s oeuvre than they were in postmodernism. Here I try to give a more adequate description and interpretation of intertextuality in his novels. We may speak of imitation (Mary Orr) or parody (Linda Hutcheon): biblical stories for example are rewritten by Grunberg, with an emphasis on difference. The aim is not to undermine the source-text, but rather to place the new text in a context of universal stories about humanity. and in the case of the ‘culture-text’ of the Holocaust, parody and ‘re-enactment’ (Ernst van Alphen) seem to be ways to come to terms with the past.

Keywords: Imitation, Interpretation, Plagiarism

# Title: Tissue Antigens

Full Journal Title: Tissue Antigens

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kamdi, A.S., Kandavalli, N.B., Emusu, D., Jain, N., Mamtani, M. and Porterfield, J.R. (2011), Weak or absent evidence for the association of HLA-DR antigens with risk of thyroid carcinoma: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Tissue Antigens*, **78** (5), 382-389.

Full Text: [2011\Tis Ant78, 382.pdf](2011\Tis%20Ant78,%20382.pdf)

Abstract: Inconsistent reports of associations between human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DR and thyroid cancers exist. We conducted a comprehensive search of the PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases. Using random-effects modeling, subgroup analyses, meta-regression and prediction interval (PI) estimation, we combined the existing evidence from 13 studies (977 cases of thyroid cancer and 3735 controls). Only HLA-DR1 and HLA-DR11 were significantly associated; however, the evidence for HLA-DR11 came from only three studies while that for HLA-DR1 had large between-study heterogeneity. All the PIs estimated in the study straddled unity. Therefore, current evidence for the studied association is incomplete as well as uncertain. Attempts to include HLA-DR typing as a prognostic or therapeutic marker may be premature at this time.

Keywords: Association, Autoimmune-Thyroiditis, Cancer, Carcinoma, Class-II Antigen, Databases, Expression, Graves-Disease, Hashimotos-Thyroiditis, Human, Human Leukocyte Antigen, Iodine Sufficiency, Major Histocompatibility Complex, Major Histocompatibility Complex, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Modeling, Observational, Observational Studies, PI, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Scopus, Susceptibility, Thyroid Carcinoma, Web of Science

# Title: Tobacco Control

Full Journal Title: Tobacco Control

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Scollo, M., Lal, A., Hyland, A. and Glantz, S. (2003), Review of the quality of studies on the economic effects of smoke-free policies on the hospitality industry. *Tobacco Control*, **12** (1), 13-20.

Full Text: [2003\Tob Con12, 13.pdf](2003\Tob%20Con12,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To compare the quality and funding source of studies concluding a negative economic impact of smoke-free policies in the hospitality industry to studies concluding no such negative impact. Data sources: Researchers sought all studies produced before 3 1 August 2002. Articles published in scientific journals were located with MEDLINE, Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, Current Contents, PsychInfo, Econlit, and Healthstar. Unpublished studies were located from tobacco company websites and through internet searches. Study selection: 97 studies that made statements about economic impact were included. 93% of the studies located met the selection criteria as determined by consensus between multiple reviewers. Data extraction: Findings and characteristics of studies (apart from funding source) were classified independently by two researchers. A third assessor blind to both the objective of the present stud and to funding source also classified each study. Data synthesis: In studies concluding a negative impact, the odds of using a subjective outcome measure was 4.0 times (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.4 to 9.6; p = 0.007) and the odds of not being peer reviewed was 20 times (95% Cl 2.6 to 166.7; p = 0.004) that of studies concluding no such negative impact. All of the studies concluding a negative impact were supported by the tobacco industry. 94% of the tobacco industry supported studies concluded a negative economic impact compared to none of the non-industry supported studies. Conclusion: All of the best designed studies report no impact or a positive impact of smoke-free restaurant and bar laws on sales or employment. Policymakers can act to protect workers and patrons from the toxins in secondhand smoke confident in rejecting industry claims that there will be an adverse economic impact.

Keywords: Characteristics, Confidence, Consensus, Criteria, Economic, Employment, Extraction, Funding, Impact, Interval, Journals, Laws, Measure, Outcome, Peer-Reviewed, Policies, Quality, Quality of, Science Citation Index, Scientific Journals, Selection Criteria, Source, Sources, Synthesis, Tobacco

? Byrne, F. and Chapman, S. (2005), The most cited authors and papers in tobacco control. *Tobacco Control*, **14** (3), 155-160

Full Text: [2005\Tob Con14, 155.pdf](2005\Tob%20Con14,%20155.pdf)

Keywords: Authors, Citations, Control, Papers, Tobacco, Tobacco Control

? Lee, J.G.L., Griffin, G.K. and Melvin, C.L. (2009), Tobacco use among sexual minorities in the USA, 1987 to May 2007: A systematic review. *Tobacco Control*, **18** (4), 275-282.

Full Text: [2009\Tob Con18, 275.pdf](2009\Tob%20Con18,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This paper examines the prevalence of tobacco use among sexual minorities in the US through a systematic review of literature from 1987 to May 2007. Methods: Seven databases were searched for peer-reviewed research (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane Library via Wiley InterScience, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), Health Source: Nursing/Academic, Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science, PsycINFO via EBSCO Host and PUBMED). No language restrictions were used. Abstracts were identified in the literature search (n = 734) and were independently read and coded for inclusion or exclusion by two reviewers. When agreement was not reached, a third reviewer acted as arbitrator. Abstracts were included if they presented data collected in the US from 1987 to May 2007 and reported prevalence or correlation of tobacco use with sexual minority status. Studies reporting data from HIV-positive samples were excluded. The identified articles (n = 46) were independently read by two reviewers who recorded key outcome measures, including prevalence and/or odds ratios of tobacco use, sample size and domain of sexuality (identity, behaviour, or desire). Factors relating to study design and methodology were used to assess study quality according to nine criteria. Results: In the 42 included studies, 119 measures of tobacco prevalence or association were reported. The available evidence points to disparities in smoking among sexual minorities that are significantly higher than among the general population. Conclusions: Ongoing, targeted interventions addressing smoking among sexual minorities are warranted in tobacco control programs.

Keywords: Bisexual College-Students, Cigarette-Smoking, Cochrane, Control, Databases, Design, Disparities, Education, Factors, Health, Health-Related Behaviors, Heterosexual Women, Identity, Interventions, ISI, Literature, Methodology, Methods, Minorities, Nursing, Of-The-Literature, Outcome, Points, Prevalence, Pubmed, Research, Review, Risk-Factors, Same-Sex, Science, Scientific Information, Smoking, Substance-Use Behaviors, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tobacco, Tobacco Control, Transgender Community, United-States, US, Web of Science

? Brown, T., Platt, S. and Amos, A. (2014), Equity impact of interventions and policies to reduce smoking in youth: Systematic review. *Tobacco Control*, **23** (E2), Article Number: e98.

Full Text: [2014\Tob Con23, e98.pdf](2014/Tob%20Con23,%20e98.pdf)

Abstract: Objective A systematic review to assess the equity impact of interventions/policies on youth smoking. Data sources Biosis, Cinahl, Cochrane Library, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, Embase, Eric, Medline, Psycinfo, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index and tobacco control experts. Published January 1995 to October 2013. Study selection Primary studies of interventions/policies reporting smoking-related outcomes in youth (11-25 years) of lower compared to higher socioeconomic status (SES). Data extraction References were screened and independently checked. Studies were quality assessed; characteristics and outcomes were extracted. Data synthesis A narrative synthesis by intervention/ policy type. Equity impact was assessed as: positive (reduced inequity), neutral (no difference by SES), negative (increased inequity), mixed (equity impact varied) or unclear. Thirty-eight studies of 40 interventions/policies were included: smokefree (12); price/tax (7); mass media campaigns (1); advertising controls (4); access controls (5); school-based programmes (5); multiple policies (3), individual-level cessation support (2), individual-level support for smokefree homes (1). The distribution of equity effects was: 7 positive, 16 neutral, 12 negative, 4 mixed, 1 unclear. All 7 positive equity studies were US-based: price/tax (4), age-of-sales laws (2) and text-messaging cessation support (1). A British school-based intervention (A Stop Smoking in Schools Trial (ASSIST)) showed mixed equity effects (neutral and positive). Most neutral equity studies benefited all SES groups. Conclusions Very few studies have assessed the equity impact of tobacco control interventions/policies on young people. Price/tax increases had the most consistent positive equity impact. There is a need to strengthen the evidence base for the equity impact of youth tobacco control interventions.

Keywords: Access, Adolescents, Advertising, Biosis, Characteristics, Childhood Asthma, Citation, Conference, Control, Data, Distribution, Effects, Equity, Evidence, Experts, Exposure, Extraction, Free Legislation, Groups, Impact, Intervention, Interventions, Laws, Mass Media, Media, Medline, Negative, Nov, Outcomes, Policies, Policy, Prevention, Proceedings, Programmes, Quality, Randomized-Trial, References, Reporting, Review, School, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Sciences, Se, Secondhand Smoke, Selection, Ses, Smoking, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Socioeconomic Status, Socioeconomic-Status, Sources, Support, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Text Messaging, Tobacco, Tobacco-Control Policies, Young, Youth

# Title: Tobacco Induced Diseases

Full Journal Title: Tobacco Induced Diseases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zyoud, S.H., Al-Jabi, S.W. and Sweileh, W.M. (2014), Bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on waterpipe (narghile, shisha, hookah) tobacco smoking during the period 2003-2012. *Tobacco Induced Diseases*, **12**, Article Number: 7.

Full Text: [2014\Tob Ind Dis12, 7.pdf](2014\Tob%20Ind%20Dis12,%207.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Waterpipe tobacco smoking has spread worldwide. However, the evaluation of scientific output in the field of waterpipe tobacco smoking has not been studied yet. The main objectives of this study were to analyze worldwide research output in the waterpipe tobacco smoking field, and to examine the authorship pattern and the citations retrieved from the Scopus database for over a decade. Methods: Data from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2012 were searched for documents with specific words regarding waterpipe tobacco smoking as “keywords” in the title. Scientific output was evaluated based on a methodology developed and used in other bibliometric studies: (a) total and trends of contributions in waterpipe tobacco smoking research between 2003 and 2012; (b) authorship patterns and research productivity; (c) collaboration patterns; (d) the citations received by the publications; and (e) areas of interest of the published papers. Results: Worldwide there were 334 publications that met the criteria during the study period. The largest number of publications in waterpipe tobacco smoking were from the United States of America (USA) (33.5%), followed by Lebanon (15.3%), and France (10.5%). The total number of citations at the time of data analysis (October 18, 2013) was 4,352, with an average of 13 citations per document and a median (interquartile range) of 4.0 (1.0-16.0). The h-index of the retrieved documents was 34. The highest h-index by country was 27 for the USA, followed by 20 for Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon. Conclusions: The present data reveal a promising rise and a good start for research activity in the field of waterpipe tobacco smoking. More effort is needed to bridge the gap in waterpipe smoking-based research and to promote better evaluation of waterpipe smoking, risks, health effects, or control services worldwide.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Bridge, Citations, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Control, Country, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Documents, Effects, Evaluation, Field, France, Global Epidemic, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Health, Hookah, Lebanon, Methodology, Methods, Narghile, Papers, Pattern, Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Results, Risks, Science, Scientific Output, Scientific Publications, Scopus, Scopus, Scopus Database, Services, Shisha, Smoking, Tobacco, Trends, United States, Usa, Waterpipe Tobacco Smoking, Web

? Rahman, M.A., Hann, N., Wilson, A. and Worrall-Carter, L. (2014), Electronic cigarettes: Patterns of use, health effects, use in smoking cessation and regulatory issues. *Tobacco Induced Diseases*, **12**, Article Number: 21.

Full Text: 2014\Tob Ind Dis12, 21.pdf

Abstract: Background: Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are battery-powered devices that vaporize a liquid solution to deliver a dose of inhaled nicotine to the user. There is ongoing debate regarding their regulation. Objectives: This comprehensive narrative review aimed to discuss key issues including usage patterns, health effects, efficacy in smoking cessation and regulatory concerns with a view to informing future regulation and research agendas. Methods: PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases were searched using the terms (electronic cigarettes OR e-cigarettes) for articles in English, relevant to humans and published during January 2009-January 2014. Results: The literature search revealed 37 relevant articles. Findings suggest that e-cigarettes are mostly used by middle-aged current smokers, particularly males, to help them for quitting or for recreation. E-cigarettes contain very low levels of multiple toxic substances such as formaldehyde and acrolein, but these levels are many times lower than those found in cigarettes. They were found to have effectiveness in aiding smoking cessation to a limited degree. Debate continues regarding regulating their use for cessation versus heavy restrictions to control recreational use on the basis that it perpetuates nicotine addiction. Conclusions: The cytotoxicity and long term health effects of e-cigarettes are unknown. Nevertheless the e-cigarette market continues to expand, largely driven by middle-aged smokers who claim to be using e-cigarettes in an attempt to reduce or quit smoking. E-cigarettes may have some potential as smoking cessation aids and, in the researchers’ view, should therefore be subject to further research and regulation similar to other nicotine replacement therapies.

Keywords: Addiction, Adults, Aids, Articles, Awareness, Control, Cytotoxicity, Databases, E-Cigarettes, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficacy, Electronic Cigarettes, English, Formaldehyde, Health, Humans, Impact, Issues, Liquid, Literature, Literature Search, Long Term, Long-Term, Market, Methods, Nicotine, Online Survey, Potential, Pubmed, Regulation, Research, Researchers, Restrictions, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Smoking, Smoking Cessation, Solution, Term, Tobacco, Toxic, Toxic Substances, Vapor, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine

Full Journal Title: Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title: Tohoku J. Exp. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Tohoku J Exp Med

ISSN: 0040-8727

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Japan

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Tohoku Univ Medical Press

Publisher Address: School of Medicine, Sendai 980-77, Japan

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal Medicine, Research & Experimental: Impact Factor

? Chai, L., Liu, H.Y., Zhang, Z.L., Wang, F., Wang, Q.Y., Zhou, S.H. and Wang, S.Q. (2014), CD44 expression is predictive of poor prognosis in pharyngolaryngeal cancer: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine*, **232** (1), 9-19.

Full Text: 2014\Toh J Exp Med232, 9.pdf

Abstract: Pharyngolaryngeal cancer is one of the most common head and neck cancer worldwide, and the early diagnosis and prognosis prediction are still difficult because of lacking in reliable cell markers. Although the expression of CD44 has been reported to correlate with poor prognosis of pharyngolaryngeal cancer in most literatures, some controversies still exist. Since the limited patient numbers within independent studies, here we performed a meta-analysis to clarify the correlations between CD44 expression and clinicopathological features and prognosis in pharyngolaryngeal cancer. A search of Pub Med, ISI Web of Science and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases (up to June 2013) was performed. Nineteen studies with 1,405 patients met the inclusion criteria. The expression of pan-CD44, including all variant isoforms, was detected in 58.0% (14.1-79.2%) specimens, while CD44-v6 (variant isoform 6 of CD44) was expressed in 54.8% (12-79.2%). In pooled analysis, CD44 expression was significantly associated with larger tumor size (T category, RR (relative risk) = 1.21, 95% CI: 1.01-1.46), lymph nodes metastasis (N category, RR = 1.94, 95% Cl: 1.38-2.73) and poor prognosis [3-year overall survival (OS): RR = 0.70, 95% CI: 0.53-0.91; 5-year OS: RR = 0.66, 95% CI: 0.66-0.94]. In the stratified analysis of CD44 isoforms, high expression of CD44-v6 was related with a poor 5-year OS rate (RR = 0.53, 95% CI: 0.37-077). We propose that CD44 expression is associated with tumor size, lymph node metastasis, and poor prognosis in pharyngolaryngeal cancer patients.

Keywords: Adhesion Molecule, Analysis, Cancer, CD44, China, Colorectal-Cancer, Correlations, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, E-Cadherin, Early Diagnosis, Expression, Head, Head and Neck Cancer, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Knowledge, Laryngeal Cancer, Laryngeal-Cancer, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, N, Neck, Neck-Cancer, Patients, Pharyngeal Cancer, Prediction, Prognosis, Proteolytic Cleavage, Pub Med, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Size, Soluble CD44, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Systematic Review, Tumor, Web of Science

# Title: Topics in Applied Physics

Full Journal Title: [Topics in Applied Physics](http://www.springerlink.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/content/vn4g54223084/#section=372889&page=1&locus=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Cardona, M. and Merlin, R. (2007), Light scattering in solids IX. *Topics in Applied Physics*, **108**, 1-15.

Full Text: [2007\Top App Phy108, 1.pdf](2007\Top%20App%20Phy108,%201.pdf)

Abstract: We briefly review the contents of this as well as previous volumes of the series Light Scattering in Solids, and present a, chronological account of the International Conference on Raman spectroscopy (ICORS).

A bibliometric study of early publications on the Raman effect is also presented together with a succint historical outline of the discovery of the effect and information recently made available about the Nobel Prize awarded to Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman in 1930.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Diffusion, Discovery, Historical, Information, IX, Liquids, Made, Publications, Radiation, Raman Spectroscopy, Review, Spectroscopy

# Title: Topics in Early Childhood Special Education

Full Journal Title: [Topics in Early Childhood Special Education](http://tec.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pool, J.L., Macy, M., McManus, S.B. and Noh, J. (2008), An exploratory investigation of frequently cited articles from the early childhood intervention literature, 1994 to 2005. *Topics in Early Childhood Special Education*, **28** (3), 181-189.

Full Text: [2008\Top Ear Chi Spe Edu28, 181.pdf](2008\Top%20Ear%20Chi%20Spe%20Edu28,%20181.pdf)

Abstract: the authors explored frequently cited articles across four peer-reviewed journals in early intervention (EI) and early childhood special education (ECSE). The Social Sciences Citation Index was used to examine journal articles from 1994 to 2005 in Early Childhood Research Quarterly, Infants and Young Children, the Journal of Early Intervention, and Topics in Early Childhood Special Education. Results for the most frequently cited El and ECSE journal articles are reported.

Keywords: Analysis-of-Behavior, Applied-Behavior-Analysis, Authors, Citation Analysis, Citation Trends, Classic Articles, Cross-Citations, Disabilities, Early Childhood Special Education, Early Intervention, JABA Authorship, Journal, Journals, Mental-Retardation, Self-Citations, Serving Young-Children, Special-Education Research

# Title: Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation

Full Journal Title: Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rodrigues, E.V., Valderramas, S.R., Rossetin, L.L. and Gomes, A.R.S. (2014), Effects of video game training on the musculoskeletal function of older adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation*, **30** (4), 238-245.

Full Text: 2014\Top Ger Reh30, 238.pdf

Abstract: This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to evaluate the effects of video game exercise training (VGET) on the musculoskeletal function of older adults. The review was carried out in the PubMed, LILACS, WEB OF SCIENCE, WEB OF KNOWLEDGE, PEDro, and Cochrane CENTRAL. Sixteen controlled clinical trials were included, and the risks of bias were measured using the JADAD scale. There was no evidence that VGET might be effective on functional mobility ( standardized mean difference [SMD] = 0.23, 95% confidence interval [CI]: -0.13 to 0.59) or on balanced self-efficacy (SMD = 0.15, 95% CI: -0.29 to 0.60). Future randomized controlled trials with greater methodological rigor, focusing on the parameters used to prescribe the exercises, are necessary.

Keywords: Adults, Balance, Bias, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Effects, Evidence, Exercise, Exercise, Exercise Training, Exercises, Exergames, Falls, Function, Interval, Intervention, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mobility, Musculoskeletal, Of-Science, Older, Older Adults, Postural Control, Program, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Risk, Risks, Scale, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Video, Video Games, Virtual Reality, Virtual-Reality, Web, Web-Of-Science, WII Fit

# Title: Total Quality Management & Business Excellence

Full Journal Title: Total Quality Management & Business Excellence

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lo, Q.Q. and Chai, K.H. (2012), Quantitative analysis of quality management literature published in total quality management and business excellence (1996-2010). *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, **23** (5-6), 629-651.

Full Text: [2012\Tot Qua Man Bus Exc23, 629.pdf](2012\Tot%20Qua%20Man%20Bus%20Exc23,%20629.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this paper is to investigate core themes in the quality management research area through a quantitative analysis of research papers published in the journal Total Quality Management and Business Excellence. The study analyses the bibliographies in the published papers in addition to conventional literature reviews. The methodologies applied include bibliometrics and social network techniques. The analysis shows relationships between different publications and the developments over three periods. Core research themes are found to be service quality measurement, customer satisfaction, total quality management (TQM) implementation and effects. Emerging themes are also identified and include establishing customer relations and perceived quality of service, quality cost, comparison studies and empirical studies of TQM effects. The development of the research themes over the three pre-defined periods is also discussed.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliographies, Bibliometrics, Business, Comparison, Conventional, Cost, Development, Effects, Empirical Studies, Excellence, Implementation, Intellectual Structure, Journal, Literature, Management, Measurement, Methodologies, Network, Papers, Performance, Publications, Purpose, Quality, Quality Management, Quality Of, Quantitative Analysis, Relations, Research, Reviews, Satisfaction, Service, Si, Social, Techniques, TQM

? Luor, T., Lu, H.P., Chien, K.M. and Wu, T.C. (2015), Contribution to quality research: A literature review of Kano’s model from 1998 to 2012. *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, **26** (3-4), 234-247.

Full Text: [2015\Tot Qua Man Bus Exc26, 234.pdf](2015/Tot%20Qua%20Man%20Bus%20Exc26,%20234.pdf)

Abstract: While many past studies focus on quality research - especially using ‘Kano’s model’, little is known about the stream of ‘Kano’s model’. Begun as an effort to gauge the contribution to the field of ‘Kano’s model’, this study reviews 94 academic articles related to Kano’s model and appeared in 52 SSCI and SCI journals from 1998 to April 2012. In this study, we identified the keywords and conducted a survey to search for the related articles in the ISI Web of Science database and present our findings, such as the numbers of publications by years, categorisations of article types, key publication venues and contributors, and articles cited most. Our study showed that the amount of articles about ‘Kano’s model’ increased from 1998 to the end of 2011, which indicates that the Kano’s model’s influence is an upward trend. We also find that ‘Kano’s model’ research has fascinated a number of researchers during the 14 years covered in this study. Researchers from Asia, Africa, America and Europe have made the most contributions to this field in our findings. This study provides evidence that ‘Kano’s model’ did attract academic researchers and contribute to the field of quality research.

Keywords: Africa, Article, Articles, Asia, Attributes, Business, Contribution, Contribution Research, Customer Satisfaction, Database, Employee Satisfaction, Europe, Evidence, Field, From, Function Deployment, Influence, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Journals, Kano’s Model, Literature, Literature Review, Model, Products, Publication, Publications, QFD, Quality, Research, Researchers, Review, Reviews, SCI, Science, Service Quality, SSCI, Stream, Survey, Technology, Trend, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Tourism Management

Full Journal Title: [Tourism Management](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5905&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=341a1db773debb5624811dc7516fc6b9)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Jogaratnam, G., Chon, K., McCleary, K., Mena, M. and Yoo, J. (2005), An analysis of institutional contributors to three major academic tourism journals: 1992–2001. *Tourism Management*, **26** (5), 641-648.

Full Text: [2005\Tou Man26, 641.pdf](2005\Tou%20Man26,%20641.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this research is to replicate an earlier study that analyzed tourism research contributions during the decade of the 1980s (Sheldon, 1991) using a time frame of 1992–2001, the most recent 10-year period for which complete publication information was available. The three refereed travel and tourism journals, *Annals of Tourism Research, Journal of Travel Research,* and *Tourism Management* were the focus of analysis. The results of a productivity analyses pertaining to author affiliation, repeat authorship, and research contributions from different regions of the world are presented. There has been considerable movement in the ranking of employing institutions when compared to the decade of the 1980s as well as significant change in contributions from different regions of the world.

Keywords: Tourism Research, Tourism Journals, Institutions, Research Productivity

Hall, C.M. (2005), Systems of surveillance and control: Commentary on ‘An analysis of institutional contributors to three major academic tourism journals: 1992–2001’. *Tourism Management*, **26** (5), 653-656.

Full Text: [2005\Tou Man26, 653.pdf](2005\Tou%20Man26,%20653.pdf)

Abstract: the assessment of academic publishing performance has impliations not only for individuals and institutions, but also the development of tourism as a field of study. The article examines the ways in which academic journals are used and how this relates to scholarship and performance. The article notes some of the difficulties in citation analysis, questions what should be regarded as core quality tourism journals, and argues that citation analyses, without being linked to a broader understanding of the sociology of tourism knowledge, may be highly instrumental in character. The article concludes by questioning whether citation analyses are undertaken to actually contribute to understanding the development of a field and the knowledge networks which eventuate, or whether they represent a flawed attempt to develop league tables’ of performance.

Keywords: Sociology of Tourism Knowledge, Academic Journals, Citation Evaluation, Instrumentalism, Surveillance

? Jamal, T., Smith, B. and Watson, E. (2008), Ranking, rating and scoring of tourism journals: Interdisciplinary challenges and innovations. *Tourism Management*, **29** (1), 66-78.

Full Text: [2008\Tou Man29, 66.pdf](2008\Tou%20Man29,%2066.pdf)

Abstract: This paper provides a critical analysis of journal ranking and citation analysis in tourism studies. Authors and institutions using journal impact factors, citation frequency and hits as measures of academic productivity or importance should exercise great care in their use. A close look at Journal Citation Reports produced by Social Science Citation Index, ‘hits’ on CAB International, and citation analyses from several databases shows that the desire for a universal ranking system has so far only generated some imperfect systems and inconsistent applications to suit different needs. One size simply does not fit all. Drawing upon insights from other fields that have been addressing similar ranking and citation issues, concrete suggestions are offered for developing alternative evaluation parameters and processes for managing the diverse range of interdisciplinary journals in tourism and hospitality. Specifically, the analysis argues for differentiating journals by scope, influence, relevance and quality, and a scoring system that involves participation from the community of social scientists. Innovations for timely, effective dissemination of tourism knowledge are also forwarded. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Applications, Authors, Authorship Analysis, CAB International, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Frequency, Citations, Databases, Elsevier, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factors, Impact-Factor, Interdisciplinary, International, Journal, Journal Citation Report (JCR), Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Ranking, Journals, Knowledge, Productivity, Quality, Ranking, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), System, Tourism Studies

? Hall, C.M. (2011), Publish and perish? Bibliometric analysis, journal ranking and the assessment of research quality in tourism. *Tourism Management*, **32** (1), 16-27.

Full Text: [2011\Tou Man32, 16.pdf](2011\Tou%20Man32,%2016.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric analysis is important in tourism as a result of external evaluation of research quality, interest in impact and prestige factors, and study of the field’s development. Although bibliometric analysis can be applied to any type of publication the main focus is on journals. Five approaches to the evaluation of journal quality are identified: stated preference, citation-based, derived, hybrid, and expert panels. Different productivity, impact and hybrid metrics are used to identify rankings of tourism journals from Scopus/SCImago data, compared with a derived RAE ranking, and three expert panel rankings. The different rankings reinforces that bibliometric understanding of scientific impact is a multi-dimensional construct. However, bibliometric analysis does not occur in an institutional and policy vacuum. The institutional context of government and private organization evaluations of research quality increasingly determine which metrics are applied, with subsequent effects on performance evaluation, career development and future direction of tourism-studies. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Career Development, Context, Data, Development, Economization, Evaluating Research Performance, Evaluation, Expert Panel, Hospitality, Hybrid, Impact, Indicators, Institutional Context, Institutional Contributors, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Prestige, Journal Quality, Journal Ranking, Journals, Management, Metrics, Multidimensional, Neoliberalism, Organization, Performance, Performance Evaluation, Policy, Preference, Productivity, Publication, Quality, Rae, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Research Quality, Rights, Scientific Impact, Scimago, Scopus, Social-Sciences, Tourism, Understanding, United-Kingdom, Vacuum

# Title: Toxicology Letters

Full Journal Title: [Toxicology Letters](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5177&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=5b37abf272544a424e7d9ca29153b985)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Toxicol. Lett.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Toxicol Lett

ISSN: 0378-4274

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Ireland

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ireland Ltd

Publisher Address: Customer Relations Manager, Bay 15, Shannon Industrial Estate Co, Clare, IR

Subject Categories:

Toxicology: Impact Factor 2.430, 15/75 (2005)

? Miró, Ò., Montori, E., Ramos, X., Galicia, M. and Nogué, S. (2009), Trends in research activity in toxicology and by toxicologists in seven European countries. *Toxicology Letters*, **189** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [2009\Tox Let189, 1.pdf](2009\Tox%20Let189,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Impact, Oil Syndrome, Policy, Publications, Research, Spanish Scientific Production

? Schulze, M., Schrumpf, L. and Schulze, J. (2013), Chlorpyrifos neurotoxicity: A scientometric analysis. *Toxicology Letters*, **221**, S250.

Full Text: [2013\Tox Let221, S250.pdf](2013\Tox%20Let221,%20S250.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis

# Title: Toxicon

Full Journal Title: [Toxicon](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5178&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=16862b8ccd1c29650fac9c98b55ad987)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Toxicon

JCR Abbreviated Title: Toxicon

ISSN: 0041-0101

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: the Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor181 (2000)

Toxicology: Impact Factor

? Guimaraes, J.A. and Carlini, C.R. (2004), Most cited papers in *Toxicon*. *Toxicon*, **44** (4), 345-359.

Full Text: [2004\Toxicon44, 345.pdf](2004\Toxicon44,%20345.pdf)

Abstract: Citation of a published work is one of the parameters considered in the analysis of relevance and importance of scientific contributions. In 2002. for the first time the Impact Factor of Toxicon has risen above 2.0, placing it at the 17th position among 76 journals in the ‘toxicology’ field. The aim of this article was to identify the most cited articles in Toxicon, that have contributed to the steady increase of its Impact Factor. The number of citations, complete reference and type of all documents appearing in Toxicon in the period 1963-2003 were retrieved from the ISI Web-of-Science homepage. The documents retrieved were sorted by the number of citations received. A ‘citation index’, defined as the number of citations divided by the number of years since publication, was calculated for each document. It was clearly seen that reviews in Toxicon received 4.4-fold more citations than articles. Unexpectedly, it was found that recent papers were proportionally more cited than old ones. A decrease in the proportion of papers dealing on ‘snake\*’ through out the period and the broadened range of subjects of the most cited papers recently published in Toxicon reflects an increased ‘visibility’ in other fields of toxinology. Research on plant toxins gained its own space in Toxicon with newer publications showing high citation indexes. It can be postulated that these facts helped to increase Toxicon’s Impact Factor from 1.248 in 1999 to 2.003 in 2002. With the increased number of issues in Toxicon as well as publications of subject-dedicated volumes containing mostly reviews, the Impact Factor of Toxicon is expected to keep rising in the near future. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anabaena-Flos-Aquae, Analysis, Blue-Green-Algae, Bothrops-Asper Venom, Buthus-Martensi Karsch, Citation, Citation Index, Citation Indexes, Citations, Cyanobacteria, Cyanobacterium Microcystis-Aeruginosa, Eclipta-Prostrata Asteraceae, Engaddensis Burrowing Asp, Impact, Impact Factor, Indexes, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journals, Linked-Immunosorbent-Assay, Papers, Paralytic Shellfish Toxins, Plant, Plant Lantana-Camara, Plant Toxins, Publication, Publications, Research, Snakes, Visibility, Web of Science

? Merel, S., Villarin, M.C., Chung, K. and Snyder, S. (2013), Spatial and thematic distribution of research on cyanotoxins. *Toxicon*, **76**, 118-131.

Full Text: [2013\Toxicon76, 118.pdf](2013\Toxicon76,%20118.pdf)

Abstract: Cyanobacteria in surface water are well known for their ability to form toxic blooms responsible for animal mortality and human poisoning. Accompanying major progress in science and technology, the state of knowledge of cyanotoxins has dramatically increased over the last two decades. The bibliometric approach applied in this study shows the evolution of research and identifies major gaps to be filled by future work. Although the publication rate has gradually increased from one hundred to three hundred articles per year since the 1990s, half of the literature available focuses on microcystins and another quarter on saxitoxins. Other cyanotoxins such as beta-N-methylamino-L-alanine or cylindrospermopsin remain vastly disregarded. Moreover, most of the publications deal with toxicity and ecology while other research areas, such as environmental and public health, require additional investigation. The analysis of the literature highlights the main journals for the communication of knowledge on cyanotoxins but also reveals that 90% of the research is originated from only ten countries. These countries are also those with the highest H-index and average number of citation per article. Nonetheless, the ranking of these countries is significantly altered when the amount of publications is normalized based on the population, the number of universities, the national gross domestic product or the government revenue. However, the lower amount of publications from Eastern Europe, Africa and South America could also reflect the lack of monitoring campaigns in these regions. This lack could potentially lead to the underestimation of the prevalence of toxic cyanobacterial blooms and the diversity of toxins worldwide. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activated Carbon, Adsorption, Africa, Analysis, Anatoxin, Aplysiatoxin, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometry, Bloom, Bmaa, Citation, Communication, Cyanobacteria, Cyanobacteria, Cylindrospermopsin, Cylindrospermopsin, Distribution, Diversity, Drinking-Water, Eastern Europe, Ecology, Economy, Environmental, Environmental and Public Health, Europe, Evolution, Geography, Gross Domestic Product, h Index, h-Index, Health, Human, Human Poisoning, Investigation, Island Mystery Disease, Journals, Knowledge, Lead, Literature, Lyngbyatoxin, Main Journals, Microcystin, Microcystis-Aeruginosa, Monitoring, Mortality, Nanofiltration, Nodularin, Poisoning, Population, Prevalence, Progress, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, Ranking, Research, Rights, Saxitoxin, Science, Science and Technology, South America, State, Surface, Surface Water, Technology, Toxic, Toxicity, Toxins, Universities, Water, Work

# Title: Trabajos de Prehistoria

Full Journal Title: Trabajos de Prehistoria

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0082-5638

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ruiz, I.M., Heras, M.G. and Lopez-Romero, E. (2007), Archaeometry: Changes and current trends. *Trabajos de Prehistoria*, **64** (1), 23-40.

Abstract: This paper looks through the definition of the term Archaeometry and its different meanings since the first use of the term in the 1950s to the present. It is also concerned with the historical background of Archaeometry, its evolution throughout recent decades and the fields currently covered by this new area of knowledge, which must be understood within the limits of archaeology. In addition, a bibliometric analysis has served to show in depth the trends of archaeometric studies and to assess their role in current archaeological research. Finally, some ideas on the particular knowledge generated by Archaeometry as well as its future and immediate perspectives are also discussed.

Keywords: Academic Discipline, Analysis, Archaeological Daub, Archaeology, Archaeometry, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Definition, Depth, Evolution, First, Interdisciplinary Research, Iron-Age Site, Knowledge, Neanderthal Burial, Northeast Thailand, Probable Industrial Origin, Research, Role, Science, Term, Trends

# Title: TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry

Full Journal Title: [Trac-Trends in Analytical Chemistry](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5787&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=bf85d4fc19813cb91d068e28c4d4b152&chunk=8#8)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Trac-Trends Anal. Chem.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0165-9936

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Bujdosó, E., Braun, T. and Lyon, W.S. (1982), Information flow in analytical journals. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **1** (12), 268-273.

Full Text: [1982\TrAC-Tre Ana Che1, 268.pdf](1982\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che1,%20268.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometric methods, based on the statistical evaluation of journal citations and references, are helping the analyst to achieve a better understanding of the interactions and relationships between the main communication channels in his field of research.

Notes: JJournal

Braun, T., Schubert, A. and Zsindely, S. (1989), Analytical chemistry: the most frequently cited papers during the past 25 years. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **8** (1), 1-5.

Full Text: [1989\TrAC-Tre Ana Che8, 1.pdf](1989\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che8,%201.pdf)

Notes: CCountry

Braun, T., Glänzel, W. and Schubert, A. (1989), Charting national research performances in analytical-chemistry, 1981-1985. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **8** (8), 281-284.

Full Text: [1989\TrAC-Tre Ana Che8, 281.pdf](1989\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che8,%20281.pdf)

Notes: CCountry

Braun, T., Glänzel, W. and Schubert, A. (1989), National research efforts in analytical chemistry, 1981-1985. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **8** (9), 316-318.

Full Text: [1989\TrAC-Tre Ana Che8, 316.pdf](1989\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che8,%20316.pdf)

Notes: JJournal

Braun, T. and Schubert, A. (1990), National publication productivities and performance in analytical chemistry core journals, 1981-1985. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **9** (6), 176-182.

Full Text: [1990\TrAC-Tre Ana Che9, 176.pdf](1990\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che9,%20176.pdf)

Braun, T., Glänzel, W. and Schubert, A. (1990), The geography of world research in analytical chemistry, 1981-1985. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **9** (9), 278-279.

Full Text: [1990\TrAC-Tre Ana Che9, 278.pdf](1990\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che9,%20278.pdf)

Braun, T. and Schubert, A. (1991), ‘Hot’ topics in global analytical chemistry research: 1981-1990. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **10** (1), 1-3.

Full Text: [1991\TrAC-Tre Ana Che10, 1.pdf](1991\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che10,%201.pdf)

Valcárcel, M. and Ríos, A. (1995), The evolution of quality in analytical chemistry journals. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **14** (3), 94-100.

Full Text: [1995\TrAC-Tre Ana Che14, 94.pdf](1995\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che14,%2094.pdf)

Abstract: the remarkable increase in the impact factor for analytical chemistry journals observed on comparing the Science Citation Indices of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) for the years 1991 and 1992 instigated a systematic study of changes in two quality parameters for major analytical publications over a ten-year period (1983-1992). Differences in the impact factors between analytical publications and those in other branches of chemistry have been greatly reduced recently, which indicates that the quality of the former has increased with respect to the latter.

? (1998), Most cited chemists. *Trac-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **17** (1), VII.

Full Text: 1998\TrAC-Tre Ana Che17, VII.pdf

Georgiou, C.A. and Thomaidis, N.S. (2001), Analytical chemistry in the European Union during 1993-1999: An appraisal on the basis of papers abstracted in Analytical Abstracts. *TrAC-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **20** (9), 462-466.

Full Text: [2001\TrAC-Tre Ana Che20, 462.pdf](2001\TrAC-Tre%20Ana%20Che20,%20462.pdf)

Abstract: This study focuses on the status of analytical chemistry publications among the member states of the European Union (EU) during the cumulative 7-year period 1993-1999. for assessing the scientific publication productivity in analytical chemistry and its impact among the EU countries, the total number of publications from each country, the number of publications per head of population and the mean impact factor for each country are calculated. Moreover, the preference to publish in specific journals per country is appraised. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Scientometric Indices, Publication Productivity, Impact Factor, Analytical Chemistry, European Union, Publication

? (2003), NMR provides one of the most cited papers in engineering. *Trac-Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **22** (9), VIII-VIIX.

Full Text: 1998\TrAC-Tre Ana Che22, VIII.pdf

Keywords: NMR, papers

# Title: Traffic Injury Prevention

Full Journal Title: [Traffic Injury Prevention](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713456148)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Desapriya, E., Subzwari, S., Sasges, D., Basic, A., Alidina, A., Turcotte, K. and Pike, I. (2010), Do light truck vehicles (LTV) impose greater risk of pedestrian injury than passenger cars? A meta-analysis and systematic review. *Traffic Injury Prevention*, **11** (1), 48-56.

Full Text: [2010\Tra InjPre11, 48.pdf](2010\Tra%20InjPre11,%2048.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Pedestrian crashes present a growing challenge for public health trauma and road safety researchers around the world. They are associated with substantial morbidity, mortality, and cost, yet there is an international lack of published work on the topic, especially when compared with vehicle occupant safety studies. Our review attempts to quantify the risk of fatal injury among vulnerable road users. The specific objective of this systematic review and meta-analysis is to quantify and compare the impact of light truck vehicles (LTVs) versus conventional cars on pedestrian fatal injury. Methods: A protocol was developed using methods of the Cochrane Collaboration. We conducted a search for the studies in bibliographic databases that included ATI (Australian Transport Index); Cochrane Injuries Group Specialized Register; EMBASE; ERIC; MEDLINE; National Research Register; PsycINFO; Road Res (ARRB); SIGLE; Science (and Social Science) Citation Index; TRANSPORT (NTIS, TRIS, TRANSDOC, IRRD). Web sites of traffic and road accident research bodies, government agencies, and injury prevention organizations were searched for grey literature. Reference lists from selected papers or topic reviews were scanned for potentially relevant papers. Results: Our initial search identified 878 potentially eligible studies. After thorough review by three of the researchers a total of 12 studies were included in the systematic review, 11 of which were included in the meta-analysis. The overall pooled odds ratio for the risk of fatal injury in pedestrian collisions with LTVs compared to conventional cars was odds ratio 1.54, 95 percent confidence interval 1.15-1.93, p = 0.001. Thus, the risk for pedestrians of sustaining fatal injury is 50 percent greater in collisions with LTVs than in collisions with conventional cars. Conclusions: Our systematic review and meta-analysis suggests that LTVs pose a greater risk of pedestrian injury death compared to conventional cars. These findings have important implications for the automotive industry and the safety of vulnerable road users.

Keywords: Bumper Height, Citation, Collaboration, Collisions, Compatibility, Crashes, Databases, Determinants, Epidemiology, Front Design Modifications, Greater Mass, Impact, Increased Stiffness, Injury Prevention, Light Truck Vehicles, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Older Pedestrians, Pedestrian Fatal Injury Crashes, Protection, Public Health, Research, Researchers, Review, Safety, Science, Sports-Utility Vehicles, Systematic Review, Topic, Transport, United-States

? Cazzulino, F., Burke, R.V., Muller, V., Arbogast, H. and Upperman, J.S. (2014), Cell phones and young drivers: A systematic review regarding the association between psychological factors and prevention. *Traffic Injury Prevention*, **15** (3), 234-242.

Full Text: [2014\Tra InjPre15, 234.pdf](2014\Tra%20InjPre15,%20234.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Cell phone use among young drivers has become increasingly common in recent years. Young people are the most likely to accept the use of new technology and least likely to understand the risks associated with cell phone use while driving (CPWD; defined here as talking on the phone only) and texting while driving (TextWD). Due to inexperience, young drivers are the most at risk when using cell phones while driving and therefore should be the target of the majority of prevention strategies. The intent of this review is to determine factors that influence young drivers to engage in CPWD and TextWD and suggest a basis for prevention campaigns and strategies that can effectively prevent current and future generations from using cell phones while driving. Methods: We conducted a search for original articles in PubMed, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science. All abstracts were reviewed and for those that met the inclusion criteria, full articles were obtained and assessed. Results: Four hundred and twelve articles were identified in the search and, of those, 37 full-text articles were obtained. A total of 29 articles about the frequency of CPWD and the psychological effects influencing young driver’s tendency to engage in CPWD were included. There was a high frequency of both CPWD and TextWD despite a high perceived risk of both behaviors. This discrepancy was explained by a high perceived controllability, the effect of social norms, call importance, and lack of effective law enforcement. The intervention strategies reviewed were also found to be ineffective over the long term. Conclusions: the systematic review reveals that young drivers are an at-risk group for distracted driving. We propose preventative strategies based on identifying factors that influence drivers to engage in CPWD and TextWD as well as by reviewing strategies found in the reviewed articles. Further research is necessary to determine the effectiveness of these proposed strategies.

Keywords: Cell Phone, College-Students, Crashes, Criteria, Distracted Driving, Driving, Effectiveness, Effects, Enforcement, Environmental, Factors, Health, Influence, Intervention, Law, Law Enforcement, Long Term, Long-Term, Methods, Mobile Phone, Norms, Novice, Occupational Health, Perceptions, Performance Decrements, Prevent, Prevention, Psychological, Pubmed, Recent, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Social, States, Systematic Review, Talking, Technology, Teen Drivers, Teenager, Term, Texting, Transportation, USA, Web of Science, Youth

# Title: Traité de documentation: le livre sur le livre, théorie et pratique

Otlet, P. (1934), *Traité de documentation: le livre sur le livre, théorie et pratique*. Editiones Mundaneum, Michigan.

Full Text: [-1959\P. Otlet.pdf](-1959\P.%20Otlet.pdf)

# Title: Trames-Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences

Full Journal Title: Trames-Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Allik, J. (2013), Factors affecting bibliometric indicators of scientific quality. *Trames-Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, **17** (3), 199-214.

Full Text: [2013\Tra-J Hum Soc Sci17, 199.pdf](2013\Tra-J%20Hum%20Soc%20Sci17,%20199.pdf)

Abstract: the High Quality Science Index (HQSI) was constructed on the basis of the release of the Essential Science Indicators (Thomson Reuters) for the period from January 1, 2002 to August 31, 2012. The HQSI was computed for a country or territory as a sum of normalised scores of the mean impact (citations per paper) and the percentage of papers that reach the top-1% citation ranking. Expectedly, countries or territories that are producing larger Gross National Income per capita and allocate higher percentage of the produced economic wealth for the research and development (R&D) were more likely to achieve prominence in the scientific publications. The size of the country and its population were not important factors to excel in scientific research. Since economic and socio-demographic factors only partly predicted the quality of science in a given country or territory, there is considerable space for historical and science policy factors that could affect the quality of science in a given country. Several countries being in almost identical starting positions twenty years ago have developed on completely different trajectories dependent on policies and decisions made by their policy makers. Possibilities of how to improve reliability of measures of scientific quality have been discussed.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Constructed, Country, Country Self-Citation Bias, Development, Economic, Excellence, High Quality Science, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Mediocrity Index, Nations, Normalization, Papers, Percentage of Highly Cited Papers, Policies, Policy, Population, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, R&D, Ranking, Release, Reliability, Research, Research and Development, Science, Science Policy, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Size, Socio-Demographic Factors, Territories, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Wealth

? Matcharashvili, T., Tsveraidze, Z., Sborshchikovi, A. and Matcharashvili, T. (2014), The importance of bibliometric indicators for the analysis of research performance in Georgia. *Trames-Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, **18** (4), 345-356.

Full Text: [2014\Tra-J Hum Soc Sci18, 345.pdf](2014/Tra-J%20Hum%20Soc%20Sci18,%20345.pdf)

Abstract: The present analysis of research productivity of scholars in Georgia was motivated by the disadvantageous position of Georgia in international listings of the most cited scientific articles. We used official databases provided by governmental Shota Rustaveli National Scientific Foundation (SRNSF) from 2007 to 2013. In this research we have restricted our analysis by the consideration of bibliometric indicators of the leaders of the awarded projects. Three bibliometric characteristics: the number of publications and citations, as well as H-index of project leaders was obtained from SCOPUS database. According to our results, just 58% of all leaders of awarded projects in SRNSF grant competition, have an article (at least one) in the Scopus database for the entire period of their scholarly activity. From our analysis it follows that the quality of reviewing of the projects, presented to the SRNSF grant competition, does not promote a selection of the most productive project teams; there is no correlation between values of SRNSF reviewer’s evaluation scores and the bibliometric data of project leaders in the Scopus database. As a result, in 2007-2012 in spite of large enough (for Georgia) funding, the problem of the low productivity and quality of scientific research in Georgia has not been resolved. We conclude that, in order to improve the situation with the low productivity of research in Georgia, the governmental programs of science support should be based on the new system of evaluation of the quality of presented projects; namely, peer-review approach should be combined with the bibliometric methodology. Besides local interest, for Georgian researchers and governmental authorities, the results of presented research have general importance in the light of ongoing international discussions about the necessity of inclusion of bibliometric data in evaluation procedures of research productivity. Presented results and discussions will be especially helpful for scholars and research administrators from countries in transition and could facilitate in elaboration of effective research funding policy.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Approach, Article, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Methodology, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Citations, Competition, Correlation, Data, Database, Databases, Evaluation, From, Funding, General, Georgia, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Index, Indicators, International, Local, Methodology, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Policy, Position, Procedures, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Research Funding, Research Funding Policy, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Researchers, Science, Scientific Research, Scopus, Scopus, Scopus Database, Selection, Support, Web

# Title: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

Full Journal Title: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Levins, D.M. and Glastonburg, J.R. (2003), Mark Melton’s geomorphology and geography’s quantitative revolution Christopher J Keylock. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, **28** (2), 142-157.

Full Text: Tra Ins Bri Geo28, 142

Abstract: Mark Melton published some important papers in the late 1950s that have had a significant influence upon the subsequent development of geomorphology. Two of these papers were published in the same journal in the same year, and have a similar number of total citations, and these are compared in this study. Although both papers present novel empirical findings and discuss innovative conceptual frameworks, the extent and manner to which they have been used within geography and geology differs quite markedly. This reveals marked differences in the conceptual frameworks and research priorities of the two groups of scientists, which may help explain why geomorphology has proceeded differently on the two sides of the Atlantic since the quantitative revolution.

# Title: Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Full Journal Title: [Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=13100&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=30bcbc8534682fe27e1812da7181cc8b)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.

JCR Abbreviated Title: T Roy Soc Trop Med H

ISSN: 0035-9203

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Royal Soc Tropical Medicine

Publisher Address: Manson House 26 Portland Place, London, England W1N 4EY

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 1.781, 23/85

Tropical Medicine: Impact Factor 1.781,

? Jackson, A.C., Ronald, A.R. and Steiner, I. (2010), Plagiarism. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, **104** (2), 173.

Full Text: [2010\Tra Roy Soc Tro Med Hyg104, 173.pdf](2010/Tra%20Roy%20Soc%20Tro%20Med%20Hyg104,%20173.pdf)

Keywords: Plagiarism

? Drasar, B. (2010), Plagiarism: Editor’s response. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, **104** (2), 173-174.

Full Text: [2010\Tra Roy Soc Tro Med Hyg104, 173-1.pdf](2010\Tra%20Roy%20Soc%20Tro%20Med%20Hyg104,%20173-1.pdf)

Keywords: Plagiarism

? Uneke and Ogbonna. (2010), Malaria and HIV co-infection in pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa: Impact of treatment using antimalarial and antiretroviral agents (vol 103, pg 761, 2009). *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, **104** (2), 174.

Full Text: [2010\Tra Roy Soc Tro Med Hyg104, 174.pdf](2010\Tra%20Roy%20Soc%20Tro%20Med%20Hyg104,%20174.pdf)

Keywords: Plagiarism, Pregnancy

# Title: Transformations in Business & Economics

Full Journal Title: Transformations in Business & Economics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Balezentis, T. (2014), On measures of the agricultural efficiency: A review. *Transformations in Business & Economics*, **13** (3), 110-131.

Full Text: 2014\Tra Med Eco13, 110.pdf

Abstract: The paper aims to discuss the theoretical preliminaries of the efficiency measurement (benchmarking) and presenting a survey on manifestations of suchlike analyses in the agricultural economics. The definitions of efficiency and measures thereof are presented and followed by description of the mathematical models for efficiency measurement. The paper particularly focuses on data envelopment analysis and stochastic frontier analysis which are the two celebrated methods for analysis of the productive efficiency. The scientometric analysis was carried out in order to fathom the current trends of frontier benchmarking in agriculture. The literature survey on the latter issue is also presented. The Lithuanian agricultural sector still facing the consequences of post-communist transformations should be analysed by the means of frontier measures to a higher extent. The discussed methods and research frameworks would certainly increase the effectiveness of the strategic management decisions.

Keywords: Agricultural, Agriculture, Analyses, Analysis, Benchmarking, Bootstrap, Data, Data Envelopment, Data Envelopment Analysis, Data Envelopment Analysis, Determinants, Economics, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Farms, Frontier Techniques, Impact, Literature, Literature Survey, Lithuania, Malmquist Indexes, Management, Mathematical Models, Measurement, Measures, Methods, Models, Productivity, Research, Review, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Sector, Stochastic, Stochastic Frontier Analysis, Strategic, Strategic Management, Survey, Technical Efficiency, Theoretical, Trends

# Title: Transfusion

Full Journal Title: Transfusion

ISO Abbreviated Title: Transfusion

JCR Abbreviated Title: Transfusion

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kumar, A., Mhaskar, R., Grossman, B.J., Kaufman, R.M., Tobian, A.A.R., Kleinman, S., Gernsheimer, T., Tinmouth, A.T. and Djulbegovic, B. (2015), Platelet transfusion: A systematic review of the clinical evidence. *Transfusion*, **55** (5), 1116-1127.

Full Text: [2015\Transfusion55, 1116.pdf](2015/Transfusion55,%201116.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundPlatelet (PLT) transfusion is indicated either prophylactically or therapeutically to reduce the risk of bleeding or to control active bleeding. Significant uncertainty exists regarding the appropriate use of PLT transfusion and the optimal threshold for transfusion in various settings. We formulated 12 key questions to assess the role of PLT transfusion. Study Design and MethodsWe performed a systematic review (SR) of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational studies. A comprehensive search of PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane registry of controlled trials was performed. Methodologic quality of included studies was assessed and a meta-analysis was performed if more than two studies with similar designs were identified for a specific question. ResultsSeventeen RCTs and 55 observational studies were included in the final SR. Results from RCTs showed a beneficial effect of prophylactic compared with therapeutic transfusion for the prevention of significant bleeding in patients with hematologic disorders undergoing chemotherapy or stem cell transplantation. We found no difference in significant bleeding events related to the PLT count threshold for transfusion or the dose of PLTs transfused. Overall methodologic quality of RCTs was moderate. Results from observational studies showed no evidence that PLT transfusion prevented significant bleeding in patients undergoing central venous catheter insertions, lumbar puncture, or other surgical procedures. The methodologic quality of observational studies was very low. ConclusionWe provide a comprehensive assessment of evidence on the use of PLT transfusions in a variety of clinical settings. Our report summarizes current knowledge and identifies gaps to be addressed in future research.

Keywords: Acute-Leukemia, Assessment, Bleeding, Brain-Injury Patients, Catheter, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Control, Events, Evidence, Hematologic, Immune Thrombocytopenia, Intracerebral Hemorrhage, Intracranial Hemorrhage, Knowledge, Lumbar Puncture, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Prevention, Procedures, Progenitor-Cell Transplant, Prophylactic, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Registry, Research, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Surgical Procedures, Systematic Review, Therapeutic, Threshold, Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura, Transfusion, Transplantation, Uncertainty, Venous Catheter Placement, Web Of Science

# Title: Transfusion Medicine Reviews

Full Journal Title: Transfusion Medicine Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hallet, J., Hanif, A., Callum, J., Pronina, I., Wallace, D., Yohanathan, L., McLeod, R. and Coburn, N. (2014), The impact of perioperative iron on the use of red blood cell transfusions in gastrointestinal surgery: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Transfusion Medicine Reviews*, **28** (4), 205-211.

Full Text: [2014\Tra Med Rev28, 205.pdf](2014/Tra%20Med%20Rev28,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: Perioperative anemia is common, yet detrimental, in surgical patients. However, red blood cell transfusions (RBCTs) used to treat anemia are associated with significant postoperative risks and worse oncologic outcomes. Perioperative iron has been suggested to mitigate perioperative anemia. This meta-analysis examined the impact of perioperative iron compared to no intervention on the need for RBCT in gastrointestinal surgery. We systematically searched Medline, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Central, and Scopus to identify relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and nonrandomized studies (NRSs). We excluded studies investigating autologous RBCT or erythropoietin. Two independent reviewers selected the studies, extracted data, and assessed the risk of bias using the Cochrane tool and Newcastle-Ottawa scale. Primary outcomes were proportion of patients getting allogeneic RBCT and number of transfused patient. Secondary outcomes were hemoglobin change, 30-day postoperative morbidity and mortality, length of stay, and oncologic outcomes. A meta-analysis using random effects models was performed. The review was registered in PROSPERO (CRD42013004805). From 883 citations, we included 2 RCTs and 2 NRSs (n = 325 patients), all pertaining to colorectal cancer surgery. Randomized controlled trials were at high risk for bias and underpowered. One RCT and 1 NRS using preoperative oral iron reported a decreased proportion of patients needing RBCT. One RCT on preoperative intravenous iron and 1 NRS on postoperative PO iron did not observe a difference. Only 1 study revealed a difference in number of transfused patients. One RCT reported significantly increased postintervention hemoglobin. Among 3 studies reporting length of stay, none observed a difference. Other secondary outcomes were not reported. Meta-analysis revealed a trend toward fewer patients requiring RBCT with iron supplementation (risk ratio, 0.66 [0.42, 1.02]), but no benefit on the number of RBCT per patient (weighted mean difference, -0.91 [-1.61, -0.18]). Although preliminary evidence suggests that it may be a promising strategy, there is insufficient evidence to support the routine use of perioperative iron to decrease the need for RBCT in colorectal cancer surgery. Well-designed RCTs focusing on the need for RBCT and including long-term outcomes are warranted. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Allogeneic, Allogeneic Blood, Anemia, Bias, Blood, Cancer, Cell, Citations, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Consensus Statement, Controlled-Trial, Data, Effects, Erythropoietin, Evidence, Gastrointestinal, Hemoglobin, Impact, Infection, Intervention, Intravenous, Intravenous Iron, Iron, Length, Length Of Stay, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Outcomes, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Morbidity, Mortality, Oral, Outcomes, Patients, Perioperative, Postoperative, Postoperative Morbidity, Preoperative, Preoperative Anemia, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rct, Reporting, Resection, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Risk, Risks, Scale, Science, Scopus, Strategy, Supplementation, Support, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transfusion, Trend, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Transinformacao

Full Journal Title: Transinformação

ISO Abbreviated Title: Transinformação

JCR Abbreviated Title: Transinformação

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Eliel, R.A. (2008), Institutionalization of Information Science in Brazil: study of the convergence between the scientific production and regulatory landmarks of the area. *Transinformação*, **20** (3), 207-224.

Full Text: [2008\Transinformacao20, 207.pdf](2008\Transinformacao20,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: the objective of the present study is to show the development and the institutionalization of Information Science in Brazil, analyzing the degree of convergence between the scientific production-materialized in thesis and dissertations - and landmarks (Documento de Area da CAPES e Grupos Tematicos da ANCIB). Its empirical object is constituted of references data of thesis and dissertations of information science, analyzed using of scientometrics methodology. Finally, the thesis and dissertations present partial convergence with landmarks, and the information science necessities to surpass some challenges such as to diminish the high number of studies concerning the practice; to guarantee the production of theoretical and conceptual research, in detriment of the research that aims to solve concrete and focused problems, and to define the object of study of the area, avoiding its thematic dispersion and, moreover, promote greater index of growth of the Post-Graduation programs, mainly in relation to the courses of doctorate to guarantee its effective social and cognition institutionalization.

Keywords: Brazil, Information Science, Information Science Institutionalization, Information Science Theoretical Aspects, Research, Science, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Scientometrics Methodology, Thesis and Dissertations

? Fachin, G.R.B., dos Santos, R.N.M. and Rodrigues, R.S. (2010), Scientific communication and ontologies: A research at Library and Information Science Abstracts. *Transinformação*, **22** (1), 77-91.

Full Text: [2010\Transinformacao22, 77.pdf](2010\Transinformacao22,%2077.pdf)

Abstract: This article reports a search’s analysis at the database Library and Information Science Abstracts, using the terms scientific communication and ontology. The objective was to analyze search’s possibilities in reference databases with emphasis on metadata standards and interoperability among systems. The methodology is exploratory and descriptive, documental and quant-qualitative; it employs the bibliometric soft wares Infotrans and Dataview for the analysis of the 129 obtained results in the bibliographic survey of data tabulation and analyses. It concludes that the databases and soft wares differ significantly, fact which demands strict standards of metadata to enable efficient and accurate results in searches as well as the utilization of bibliometric tools for analysis and discussion of obtained documents, in order to improve the quantitative indicators of scientific production.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Tools, Data, Database, Databases, Indicators, Ontology, Production, Research, Science, Scientific Communication, Survey

? Silva, E.L., Tavares, A.L.D. and Pereira, J.P.S. (2010), State of the art of research in Brazil on scientific communication (1996-2006) in the field of information science. *Transinformação*, **22** (3), 207-223.

Full Text: [2010\Transinformacao22, 207.pdf](2010\Transinformacao22,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyses the state of research on scientific communication in Brazil carried out between 1996 and 2006. It analyses this research by taking into consideration trends regarding approach, authorship, and the methodological options of the studies. It characterizes scientific production through the number of articles published per journal, the authors (gender, institution), The year of publication and typology of the article, and the methodological aspects of the studies. It then carries out a content analysis of the scientific articles, uses documentary research techniques and defines as its analytic corpus the Brazilian journals in the field of Information Science (Ciencia da Informacao, Datagramazero, Encontros Bibli, Informacao & Sociedade, Perspectivas em Ciencia da Informacao, Transinformacao). It goes on to demonstrate the accumulation of knowledge on scientific communication, which has contributed to constituting a specialized field of study and research in the area of Information Science in Brazil, taking into consideration the number of articles (148) and the number of authors (238). It is found that 96 (64.86%) of these articles were identified as descriptions of scientific investigations according to the criteria defined in the study, leading to the conclusion that the most common areas of study are documentary research, descriptive studies; followed by the treatment of quantitative data; the use of bibliometric techniques and citation analysis; concerning the research thematic the most common areas were studies of channels, vehicles, cycles and models of communication (including evaluation of journals and information sources).

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Brazil, Citation, Citation Analysis, Content Analysis, Descriptive Studies, Information, Information Science, Journal, Journals, Publication, Research, Scientific Communication

? Chalhub, T. and Guerra, C. (2011), Visibility of scientific production of social work research groups in the federal state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Transinformação*, **23** (3), 185-194.

Full Text: [2011\Transinformacao23, 185.pdf](2011\Transinformacao23,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: This work describes a quantitative research into the visibility of the scientific production of the leaders of Social Work research groups in the public universities of the state of Rio de Janeiro, registered with the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico (Brazilian National Council for Scientific Research). The visibility of the results of Social Work research makes possible the exercise of rights and the broadening of the concept of citizenship. A search was conducted of the scientific production registered on the Lattes platform (a Brazilian scientific database) between 2003 and 2010. The best part of these articles in periodical journals is composed of the traditional form of communication, namely printed documents; amongst these, a good number are not indexed by web accessed databases, which has an adverse impact on visibility. This pattern of scientific communication corroborates the typical pattern found in other Social Work areas. In terms of visibility, this group does not match the greater visibility of other areas that have a larger number of open access journals, as well as periodicals that make use of indexing channels such as databases (Science Citation Index), directories (Latindex) and cooperative networks (Redalyc).

Keywords: Access, Articles, Brazil, Citation, Citizenship, Communication, Database, Databases, Exercise, Impact, Indexing, Journals, Networks, Open, Open Access, Pattern, Periodical, Periodicals, Public, Research, Research Into Social Work, Rights, Rio De Janeiro, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Communication, Scientific Journals, Scientific Production, Scientific Researcher, Social, State, Universities, Visibility, Web, Work

? Arboit, A.E. and Bufrem, L.S. (2011), The production of scientific research in national events in the field of information science. *Transinformação*, **23** (3), 207-217.

Full Text: [2011\Transinformacao23, 207.pdf](2011\Transinformacao23,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: This article performs a diachronic analysis of the research works presented in the main events in the field of Information Science in Brazil. The research resorts to a scientometric method, encompassing, in the stages of survey, analysis and interpretation of the gathered data, both the social and historical environments of the development of this field in the country. It uses, as its source of information, the Grey Literature Database, in which a large part of the communications presented in events, is registered and indexed. It represents in graphical format and analyses the number of works presented in relation to the main themes of each episode of the selected events, between 1954 and 2008. It relates the indices obtained in each period to the historical and political context of the country, as well as to the context relating to the cognitive development of Information Science.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Brazil, Communications, Context, Country, Data, Development, Events, Field, Indices, Information, Information Science, Literature, Research, Science, Scientific Events, Scientific Research, Scientometric, Scientometry, Social, Source, Survey

? de Andrade, F.S. and Jung, C.F. (2013), Analysis of references used by researchers in the journal Gestao & Producao. *Transinformação*, **25** (1), 19-25.

Full Text: [2013\Transinformacao25, 19.pdf](2013/Transinformacao25,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents the results of a descriptive research with quantitative approach and strategy based on the documentary method, with the aim of analyzing the references listed in articles appearing in regular publications of the Journal “Gestao & Producao” by adapting the concepts of bibliometric citation analysis. Given the objective of the research, an analysis was made of the reference lists specifying: 1) how subjects investigated the documents referenced in the articles, 2) as elements of deterministic variables obtained by analyzing references and, 3) as the type of bibliographic research resource. Based on these parameters, documents were analyzed used in the theoretical basis of the articles by means of identification, mapping and quantitative determination: a) of the items listed in each study; b) the mean life of the literature; c) the language; d) the frequency of use of references and; e) research front. As a result, the main aspects of the sources of researches on which studies in Production Engineering and its sub areas are based were mapped.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Article, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Citation, Citation Analysis, Engineering, Identification, Information, Journal, Language, Life, Literature, Mapping, Metrics Study, Operations Management, Production, Publications, Quantitative Analysis, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Regular, Research, Research Front, Rio Grande, Rs, Science, Scientific Production, Sources, Strategy, Theoretical

? Ambinder, D.M. and Marcondes, C.H. (2013), New experiences for presenting, accessing, and reading digital scientific articles on the web. *Transinformação*, **25** (3), 195-201.

Full Text: [2013\Transinformacao25, 195.pdf](2013/Transinformacao25,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: Although scientific electronic journals are recognized as a medium for scholarly publication in the digital environment, they are still based on the printed pattern. The textual format of articles in natural language prevents the semantic processing of that content by computer programs. The semantics and expressive power of search strategies for retrieving content in modern online bibliographic systems of digital libraries, repositories, and databases are still limited. Objectives: to identify and analyze experiences that involve Semantic Web technologies and Web 2.0 to provide direct access to the semantic content of digital scientific articles and expand the interaction between authors and readers on the Web. Methodology: approach (qualitative), type of research (descriptive, exploratory), techniques used (bibliographic and documentary research). Results: Semantic Web technologies represent an advance towards the semantic retrieval and processing in the digital environment; software agents that run “inferences” and more sophisticated tasks go beyond conventional digital publication, surpassing the previously used traditional textual and linear reading format, search engines, and browsing. The effective use of Web 2.0 technologies facilitates the relationship and the activities developed by the researcher in the digital environment. Metrics based on these activities can inform measures of faster impact and complement traditional citation metrics, outlining a new scenario for Scientometrics. Conclusion: (10) experiments are applied to the Biomedical area, (11) use Semantic Web technologies, (6) use Web 2.0 tools; (13) are already in operation, (4) are considered theoretical proposals, and (5) are still defined as prototypes.

Keywords: Access, Advance, Approach, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Systems, Citation, Citation Metrics, Conventional, Databases, Digital Libraries, Electronic Journals, Environment, Experiments, Impact, Interaction, Journals, Language, Measures, Methodology, Metrics, Natural, Online, Operation, Pattern, Power, Publication, Qualitative, Reading, Research, Results, Scenario, Scientific Electronic Journal, Scientometrics, Search Strategies, Semantic Publications, Semantic Web, Semantics, Software, Systems, Techniques, Technologies, Theoretical, Web, Web 2.0

? Sartori, S., Ensslin, L., Campos, L.M.D. and Ensslin, S.R. (2014), Literature review of environmental sustainability related to information technology. *Transinformação*, **26** (1), 77-89.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 77.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%2077.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this article was to map publications on the issue of Environmental Sustainability Assessment for Information Technology and select a bibliography portfolio of relevant publications according to the perception of authors of this research. For this portfolio the bibliometric analysis aimed at building knowledge on the following most outstanding terms: authors, articles, journals and keywords on the subject. This is an exploratory, descriptive, quantitative, qualitative study using the instrument Knowledge Development Process from a constructivist perspective. As a result, we selected 25 relevant articles and 416 articles cited in the references, which represent the bibliographic portfolio. The bibliometric analysis of articles in the Bibliographic Portfolio and their references revealed that the most frequent terms were as follows: the journal “Association for Computing Machinery Computing Surveys” and “Management Information Systems Quarterly”; the article “Information technology and organizational performance: an integrative model of Information Technology business value” and “Beyond the Business Case for Corporate Sustainability”; the keywords “Information Technology” and “Sustainability”; and the most cited authors were: Marie-Claude Boudreau, Tom Butler, Adela Chen, Jason Dedrick, Robert Sroufe, Richard Watson, and Nigel Melville. These results are singular due to the delimitations established by the authors of the present study and the process used. However, it is general and it can be used by other researchers in this or other fields.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Articles, Assessment, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Building, Business, Development, Environmental, Environmental Management, From, General, Information, Information Technology, Instrument, Integrative, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Model, Organizational, Perception, Performance, Performance Assessment, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Study, References, Research, Researchers, Review, Sustainability, Systems, Technology

? Reverter-Masia, J., Hernandez-Gonzalez, V., Jove-Deltell, C., Fonseca, T. and Legaz-Arrese, A. (2014), Papers production in the database Web of Science and Scopus about physical education: Comparative study between Spain and Brazil. *Transinformação*, **26** (2), 113-124.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 113.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: There has been a growing interest and need in the evaluation of the quality and quantity of papers published by researchers. Therefore, the most important measurements are the number of items, the journal impact factor and the h-index. The aim of this paper is to analyze the publications of the professors in the field of Physical Education in Spain and Brazil published in journals in the Web of Science and Scopus databases. The method used is a descriptive, comparative and correlational analysis of documents. The sample consisted of 373 publications of professors of which 108 are in the field of Physical Education in Brazil and 265 in the field of Physical Education in Spain. The results indicate that the professors in the field of Physical Education in Spain produced an h-index of 2.6 and 7.4 papers per researcher in Web of Science and an h-index of 3.1 and 9.5 papers per professor in Scopus. Brazilian professors obtained an h-index of 6.05 in Web of Science with a mean of 30.91 papers per researcher and h-index of 7.5 and 37.7 papers per professor in Scopus. Correlations between the number of papers per professor and h-index are high both in the Web of Science and Scopus. The majority of Brazilian and Spanish professors publish in Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise and the Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research. Significant differences among professors of different countries were found in the present research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Comparative, Coverage, Database, Databases, Documents, Education, Evaluation, Exercise, Field, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Medicine, Of-Science, Papers, Physical, Physical Education, Professor, Professors, Psychology Journals, Publications, Quality, Research, Researchers, Science, Scientific Production, Scientists, Scopus, Spain, Sport, Web Of Science

? Vilchez-Roman, C. (2014), Bibliometric factors associated with h-index of Peruvian researchers with publications indexed on Web of Science and Scopus databases. *Transinformação*, **26** (2), 143-154.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 143.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20143.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this article is: a) to identify Peruvian researchers with high, medium and low impact factor according to Web of Science and Scopus databases; b) to identify the bibliometric factor with the highest influence on h-index of Peruvian researchers; c) to compare h-index between Web of Science and Scopus, at an individual and institutional level. Data were collected from Web of Science and Scopus (189 Peruvian researchers, 28 institutions on Web of Science and 33 on Scopus), between September 1823, 2013. Then, institutional registries were created and linear regression analysis with stepwise procedure was run to identify bibliometric factors with higher influence on the h-index of Peruvian researchers. Web of Science and Scopus showed interesting simmilarities in the h-index of Peruvian academic institutions. At individual level, documents indexed in citation database had the highest influence on the h-index. Regression model identified bibliometric factors with higher influence on the h-index of Peruvian researchers, however further large scale studies are needed to improve external validity.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics Indicators, Citation, Data, Database, Databases, Documents, From, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Influence, Institutions, Linear Regression, Metrics, Model, Peruvian Researchers, Procedure, Publications, Registries, Regression, Regression Analysis, Researchers, Scale, Science, Scientific Production, Scientists, Scopus, Validity, View, Web Of Science

? Picco, P., Aguirre-Liguera, N., Maldini, J., Simon, L., Petroccelli, P., Fontans, E. and Fager, J. (2014), Scholarly communication in Uruguay: Study of publications of active researchers from the National System of Researchers (2009-2010). *Transinformação*, **26** (2), 155-165.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 155.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: Scholarly communication in Uruguay was studied considering the publications reported in the researchers’ curricula vitae from the National System of Researchers of the National Agency for Research and Innovation of Uruguay. An ad-hoc database was developed, where data relative to variables such as field of knowledge, kind of publication, type of responsibility, place of publication, support, language, peer review and indexing were registered. A quantitative data analysis was carried out with descriptive statistical methods, using a software for statistical analysis. In accordance to the literature, it has been found that communication patterns vary depending on the field of knowledge. It is concluded that the curricula vitae, regardless of their limitations, are a rich source to approach the study of scientific production globally and complement bibliometric studies through international databases which allow the study of other aspects.

Keywords: Active, Agency, Analysis, Approach, Argentina, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Communication, Curricula, Curriculum Vitae, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Databases, Field, From, Indexing, Innovation, International, Knowledge, Language, Literature, Methods, Model, National System Of Researchers, Of-The-Art, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Research, Researchers, Responsibility, Review, Scholarly Communication, Scholars Communication, Scientific Communication, Scientific Production, Social-Sciences, Software, Source, Statistical Analysis, Support, Universities, Uruguay

? Ferreira, A.G.C. and Caregnato, S.E. (2014), Visibility of scientific journals: A study based on the Website of Scientific Journals at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. *Transinformação*, **26** (2), 177-190.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 177.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: The study addresses the visibility of electronic scientific journals, as well as the characteristics that promote, especially focusing on those hosted on the Portal of Scientific Journals of the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. The study assesses the degree of visibility of these journals on the Internet by means of their presence in information sources. The theoretical reference addresses the following themes: scientific communication; scientific journals; visibility and searchability; information sources on portal; bibliographic databases and open access. This is a descriptive and exploratory study that combines qualitative and quantitative data. The corpus of research was composed of 34 titles. Essential information about the journals was collected, giving emphasis to the characteristics that promote their visibility. It was found that Human Sciences is the area with the greatest number of journals at the University, 29.4% of all publications. Open access is adopted by all journals in the sample. Once the information sources had been mapped, it was found that the majority of journals appear in the information source Latin American Periodicals Tables of Contents, followed by Latindex. Despite the limited presence of the journals in international information sources, it was concluded that the journals hosted on the Website of Scientific Journals seek to adapt to characteristics that promote their visibility. The study suggests a number of new studies, deepens the analyses, and addresses other themes related to visibility and, especially, bibliometric studies.

Keywords: Access, Analyses, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Characteristics, Communication, Data, Databases, Human, Information, Information Sources, International, Internet, Journal, Journals, Latin-American, Open, Open Access, Periodicals, Publications, Qualitative, Reference, Research, Rio Grande, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Scientific Journals, Source, Sources, Theoretical, University, Visibility

? Russell, J.M., Guzman, M.V., Aguillo, I., Reyes, F.C. and Mugnaini, R. (2014), International seminar on bibliometrics. *Transinformação*, **26** (3), 227-228.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 227.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20227.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, International

? Glänzel, W. (2014), Analysis of co-authorship patterns at the individual level. *Transinformação*, **26** (3), 229-238.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 229.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: Publication activity, citation impact and communication patterns, in general, change in the course of a scientist’s career. Mobility and radical changes in a scientist’s research environment or profile are among the most spectacular factors that have effect on individual collaboration patterns. Although bibliometrics at this level should be applied with the utmost care, characteristic patterns of an individual scientist’s research collaboration and changes in these in the course of a career can be well depicted using bibliometric methods. A wide variety of indicators and network tools are chosen to follow up the evolution and to visualise and to quantify collaboration and performance profiles of individual researchers. These methods are, however, designed to supplement expert-opinion based assessment and other qualitative assessments, and should not be used as stand-alone evaluation tools. This study presents part of the results published in an earlier study by Zhang and Glanzel (2012) 4 as well as new applications of these methods.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Assessment, Assessments, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics Indicators, Bibliometry, Care, Changes, Citation, Citation Impact, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Communication, Course, Environment, Evaluation, Evolution, Expert Opinion, Factors, Follow-Up, General, Impact, Indicators, Information-Science, Methods, Mobility, Network, Performance, Profiles, Publication, Publication Activity, Qualitative, Research, Research Collaboration, Researchers, Scientific Cooperation, Scientific Production

? Mugnaini, R., Digiampietri, L.A. and Mena-Chalco, J.P. (2014), Scientific communication in Brazil (1998-2012): Indexing, growth, flow and dispersion. *Transinformação*, **26** (3), 239-252.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 239.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20239.pdf)

Abstract: The Brazilian scientific production growth in the international scenario may be due to the internationalization of Brazilian science and journals. Within this context, this study collected Brazilian scientific production from the Web of Science and Scientific Electronic Library Online databases - data from 1998 to 2012 - in order to analyze how internationalization influenced the performance of the country. Based on the Bradford Zones and considering the different fields, the aim of this study is to assess the growth in the number of journals in each zone, as well as the proportion of the papers published in national journals throughout five triennia. It was possible to observe that the number of journals exclusively indexed in Scientific Electronic Library Online increased in the period, except in the fourth triennium when several journals were also indexed in the Web of Science. However, about 60% of the national production is published in international journals (Web of Science). The most generalized growth in the number of journals from different fields occurred initially in zone 3 (triennium 2004-2006), then in zone 2 (triennium 2007-2009), and finally in zone 1 (triennium 2010-2012). On the other hand, the percentage of production in national journals across the fields presented three different behaviors: in Social and Human Sciences zones 1 and 2 contains exclusively national journals, and zone 3 is receiving international journals; in Physics, Space Science and Immunology production is exclusively international; in other fields such as Exact & Earth, Health and Biological Sciences there is an increasing percentage of production in national journals in zone 1 and 2, but zone 3 remains international.

Keywords: Bradford Zones, Brazil, Brazilian Science, Brazilian Scientific Production, Communication, Community, Context, Countries, Country, Data, Databases, Dispersion, Flow, From, Growth, Health, Human, Indexing, International, Internationalization, Journals, National Scientific Journals, Online Databases, Papers, Performance, Physics, Research Evaluation, Scenario, Science, Science Database, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Scientific Production, Web, Web Of Science

? Pinto, A.L. and Gonzales-Aguilar, A. (2014), Visibility of studies in social network analysis in South America: Its evolution and metrics from 1990 to 2013. *Transinformação*, **26** (3), 253-267.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 253.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the study is to analyze the scientific productivity in South American countries related to Social Network Analysis in accordance with the representation of the countries, institutions, researchers and their theoretical references (citations used in these productions). The present study spans from 1990 to 2013 (31/05/2013). Bibliographical description was used to discover the status of Social Network Analysis in the scientific literature and the quantitative method to analyze publication and citation frequency data using Bibliometrics and Scientometrics. The data was collected from the Web of Science database, refining the data for the countries selected: Argentina n=166; Brazil n=775; Bolivia n=28; Chile n=179; n=78; Colombia n=78; Ecuador n=19; Paraguay n=8; Peru n=33; Uruguay n=21; Venezuela n=48 no articles were published from Guyana, Falkland Islands, Suriname, retrieving a total of 922 scientific articles. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, DetDraw, and CiteSpace were used for the treatment of data. Data showed that Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela and Peru maintained an especially close relationship with the United States of America. Among the South American countries, the centrality of the network consisted of Brazil, Argentina and Chile. The most outstanding universities were: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Universidad Catclica de Chile and Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz, of which all focus on cooperation and enable studies of social network analysis to develop, with the main representatives being: Herrmann, HJ Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule - Switzerland; Carrasco, JA Universidad de Concepcion - Chile; Bastos, FI Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz - Brazil; Costa, LD Universidade de Sao Paulo -Brazil; Moll, J Labs D’or Hospital Network - Brazil; Benevenuto, F Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto - Brazil; Gonzalez, MC Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo -Brazil; Miller, EJ University of Toronto - Canada; Zanette DH Centre Atcmico Bariloche - Argentina. As for the citation network, the outstanding Latino scholars were Benevenuto, F, Castilian, C, Lancichinetti, A. However, the field counts on the great contributions of Freeman, LC, Granovetter M, Wasserman, S, Scott, J, Borgatti, SP and Burt, RS. In studies of social network analysis applied to bibliometrics and scientometrics authors who have published are not identified as the most constantly cited ones in the network. Social Network Analysis in South America directly deals with social network support, social capital, epidemiology, mental health, depression, violence. The studies are related to medicine and nursing, psychology, sociology, business and economics, physics and information science.

Keywords: Analysis, Argentina, Articles, Authors, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Business, Canada, Centrality, Chile, Citation, Citation Frequency, Citation Network, Citations, Citespace, Colombia, Cooperation, Data, Database, Depression, Economics, Epidemiology, Evolution, Falkland Islands, Field, From, Health, Hospital, Information, Information Science, Institutions, Literature, Maps, Medicine, Mental Health, Metrics, Network, Network Analysis, Nursing, Peru, Physics, Productivity, Psychology, Publication, References, Representation, Researchers, Rs, S, Science, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Scientific Productivity, Scientometrics, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Social Sciences, Sociology, South America, Support, Switzerland, Theoretical, Treatment, United States, Universities, University, Uruguay, Venezuela, Violence, Visibility, Web, Web Of Science

? Zacca-Gonzalez, G., Vargas-Quesada, B., Chinchilla-Rodriguez, Z. and de Moya-Anegon, F. (2014), Cuban scientific production in Medicine and Public Health: Scopus 2003-2011. *Transinformação*, **26** (3), 281-293.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 281.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyze the evolution of the quantity and visibility of Cuban scientific production in Public Health and Medicine to determine if they follow the same patterns of scientific communication and the recommended best practices for publication. Bibliometric indicators of quantity, visibility and cooperation were extracted from the SCImago Institutions Rankings website, which is based on Scopus data, in the field of Medicine and category of Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health from 2003 to 2011. Cuba has a relatively high position in the rankings of scientific production in both Medicine and Public Health within the international and regional contexts, but its impact is ranked among the last countries. The production trend of both fields has increased, but public health is increasing faster. Leadership is high, but international collaboration is below expectations. Publication in high impact journals (first quartile) and articles in the set 10% most cited documents (excellence) are scarce. Thus, it may be concluded that the volume and impact of publication are not in accordance with the scientific potential of Cuban health. We recommend increasing scientific cooperation, publishing articles in high impact journals, training human resources and following the international recommendations for good editorial and scientific publication practices.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Collaboration, Collective Health, Communication, Cooperation, Cuba, Data, Documents, Environmental, Evolution, Excellence, Expectations, Field, First, From, Health, Human, Impact, Indicator, Indicators, Institutions, International, International Collaboration, Journals, Latin-America, Medicine, Most Cited, Occupational Health, Output, Position, Potential, Practices, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publishing, Rankings, Recommendations, Regional, Resources, Scientific Communication, Scientific Cooperation, Scientific Evaluation, Scientific Production, Scientific Publication, Scientometrics, Scimago, Scopus, Training, Trend, Visibility, Volume

? Gonzalez-Valiente, C.L. (2014), Marketing in the field of information disciplines: Research trends in Latin America (1985-2012). *Transinformação*, **26** (3), 305-314.

Full Text: [2014\Transinformacao26, 305.pdf](2014/Transinformacao26,%20305.pdf)

Abstract: This study seeks to clarify research trends related to marketing in the field of information disciplines from Latin American scientific production. As a reference source, we used the electronic journals indexed in the Latindex Directory. Some bibliometric indicators were applied to 108 documents; these indicators were as follows: productivity by year, journals, authors, language, and finally term co-occurrence analysis. It was evident that the highest rate of productivity was found in Brazilian journals and authors, and in the Portuguese language. The four main clusters in term co-occurrence analysis in the most relevant topics were as follows: marketing of the information professional in the labor market, library marketing, marketing of information products and services, and marketing information management. From another point of view, four kinds of traits were also identified, as follows: the marketing object, organizational context, disciplinary perspective, and the most commonly used marketing tools and techniques. It was found that marketing in Infomation Sciences is a relevant topic in the Latin American research activity. In addition, it was possible to establish the productivity of some journals (51.4%) that are not included in the most relevant databases.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Co-Occurrence Analysis, Context, Databases, Disciplines, Documents, Electronic Journals, Field, From, Indicators, Information, Information Disciplines, Journals, Labor, Language, Latin America, Latin-American, Latindex, Management, Market, Marketing, Organizational, Productivity, Reference, Research, Research Trends, Sciences, Scientific Production, Services, Source, Techniques, Term, Topic, Trends

? Costa, E.K., Guimaraes, M.C.S. and da Silva, C.H. (2015), Scientometrics: Haity Moussatche’s scientific production. *Transinformação*, **27** (1), 47-58.

Full Text: [2015\Transinformacao27, 47.pdf](2015/Transinformacao27,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: This is an exploratory study about an episode which came to be known as “Manguinhos massacre”, when ten leading researchers had their political rights suspended. From the viewpoint of the scientific production of the Laboratory of Physiology at the Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, between 1934-1998, we focused on the scientific production of Haity Moussatche, laboratory chief until 1965. We mapped and analyzed the scientific production retrieved through searches in international databases and from the documentary research conducted at the Casa de Oswaldo Cruz and Library of Biomedical Sciences of Fiocruz, in order to collect evidence of the consequences of the political event on the scientific production of the laboratory. An important feature of the scientific production of the researcher points to a consistent pattern of co-authored publication since the beginning of his academic career. Possibly, this was the main factor which allowed him to remain active in his research even after he had been persecuted and exiled from Brazil. This work contributes to the understanding of the scientific history in the field of health, providing new interpretations of this episode in several academic fields.

Keywords: Active, Biomedical, Brazil, Databases, Evidence, Feature, Field, From, Haity Moussatche, Health, Health Research, History, International, Laboratory, Library, Manguinhos Masacre, Pattern, Publication, Research, Research Institute, Researchers, Rights, Sciences, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Understanding, Work

? Ninin, D.M., do Amaral, R.M., Milanez, D.H. and de Faria, L.I.L. (2015), Circulation indicators of the community library collection of the Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos. *Transinformação*, **27** (1), 59-71.

Full Text: [2015\Transinformacao27, 59.pdf](2015/Transinformacao27,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: In order to contribute to the study of use and users of electronic library resources and to support higher rational and sustainable decisions regarding the maintenance of the library collection, the aim of this study was to develop a set of indicators on the use of the library collection by means of bibliometric and social network analyses. The research method was a case study and the single unit assessed was the Community Library of the Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, located in Sao Carlos, Sao Paulo. The data sample consisted of 119,720 records of book circulation (loan, renewal and booking) from 2011. The indicators of the community use of the library collection were developed and the VantagePoint (R) software was used to evaluate them. Based on the results obtained, it can be stated that the use of bibliometrics and network analysis for conducting studies of uses, as predicted in the studies of uses and users, were effective to automatically establish indicators for the user profile and use of the collection without direct contact with users.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Collection, Collection Development, Community, Data, From, Indicators, Library, Network, Network Analysis, R, Records, Research, Research Method, Resources, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Software, Support, Sustainable, Users Studies

# Title: Translational Oncology

Full Journal Title: Translational Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ye, X.P., Bao, S., Guo, L.Y., Wang, X.H., Ma, Y.P., Zhang, W., Wang, C.H., Zhang, Y.F., Zhi, F., Gao, Y., Tian, J.H., Li, R. and Gao, H.M. (2013), Accelerated partial breast irradiation for breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *Translational Oncology*, **6** (6), 619-627.

Full Text: [2013\Tra Onc6, 619.pdf](2013\Tra%20Onc6,%20619.pdf)

Abstract: To evaluate the long-term effect of breast conservation with accelerated partial breast irradiation (APBI) for early-stage breast cancer, PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database, Chinese Scientific Journals Full-text Database, and China Journal Full-text Database were searched to identify relevant original published trials. Randomized controlled trials in any language comparing APBI with whole-breast radiotherapy in patients with early-stage breast cancer were included. RevMan 5 software was used for statistical analysis. Four trials involving 919 patients were included. The rate of 5- and 7-year excellent/good cosmetic results was significant {odds ratio (OR) = 2.09 [95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.21-3.62]} between two groups. The 5-and 8-year overall survival had no significant difference [OR = 1.76 (95% CI = 0.67-4.62) and OR = 0.86 (95% CI = 0.44-1.66)]. The 10-year overall survival had significant differences [OR = 0.56 (95% CI = 0.35-0.91)]. There were no differences in the 5-year local recurrence (LR)-free survival [OR = 0.65 (95% CI = 0.18-2.34)], cancer-specific survival [OR = 1.67 (95% CI = 0.39-7.12)], disease-free survival [OR = 0.84 (95% CI = 0.38-1.84)], LR [OR = 1.36 (95% CI = 0.46-3.99)], the rate of contralateral breast cancer [OR = 2.82 (95% CI = 0.73-10.89)], and distant metastasis [OR = 0.71 (95% CI = 0.22-2.31)]. APBI significantly improved the rate of excellent/good cosmetic results anywhere in the breast, shortened the treatment time, alleviated the pain, and improved the quality of life. Future large-scale, high-quality, and double-blind trials are needed.

Keywords: Analysis, Biomedical, Breast Cancer, Cancer, China, Chinese, Confidence, Conservation, Database, Double-Blind, Embase, Groups, Interval, Irradiation, Journal, Journals, Language, Life, Literature, Local, Long Term, Long-Term, Metastasis, Pain, Patients, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Radiotherapy, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrence, Science, Scientific Journals, Software, Statistical Analysis, Survival, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Transplant International

Full Journal Title: Transplant International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lai, Q., Darius, T. and Lerut, J. (2012), The one hundred most frequently cited articles in the field of clinical liver transplantation. *Transplant International*, **25** (6), e76-e77.

Full Text: [2012\Tra Int25, e76.pdf](2012\Tra%20Int25,%20e76.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Clinical, Field, Journals, Liver, Liver Transplantation, SI, Transplantation

# Title: Transplantation

Full Journal Title: Transplantation

ISO Abbreviated Title: Transplantation

JCR Abbreviated Title: Transplantation

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kortram, K., Lafranca, J.A., IJzermans, J.N.M. and Dor, F.J.M.F. (2014), The need for a standardized informed consent procedure in live donor nephrectomy: A systematic review. *Transplantation*, **98** (11), 1134-1143.

Full Text: [2014\Transplantation98, 1134.pdf](2014/Transplantation98,%201134.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Informed consent in live donor nephrectomy is a topic of great interest. Safety and transparency are key items increasingly getting more attention from media and healthcare inspection. Because live donors are not patients, but healthy individuals undergoing elective interventions, they justly insist on optimal conditions and guaranteed safety. Although transplant professionals agree that consent should be voluntary, free of coercion, and fully informed, there is no consensus on which information should be provided, and how the donors’ comprehension should be ascertained. Methods. Comprehensive searches were conducted in Embase, Medline OvidSP, Web-of-Science, PubMed, CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library 2014, issue 1) and Google Scholar, evaluating the informed consent procedure for live kidney donation. The methodology was in accordance with the Cochrane Handbook for Interventional Systematic Reviews and written based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement. Results. The initial search yielded 1,009 hits from which 21 articles fell within the scope of this study. Procedures vary greatly between centers, and transplant professionals vary in the information they disclose. Although research has demonstrated that donors often make their decision based on moral reasoning rather than balancing risks and benefits, providing them with accurate, uniform information remains crucial because donors report feeling misinformed about or unprepared for donation. Although a standardized procedure may not provide the ultimate solution, it is vital to minimize differences in live donor education between transplant centers. Conclusion. There is a definite need for a guideline on how to provide information and obtain informed consent from live kidney donors to assist the transplant community in optimally preparing potential donors.

Keywords: Advocate, Articles, Attention, Benefits, Coercion, Community, Consensus, Consent, Decision, Donor, Donor Education, Educate, Education, Elective, Ethical-Issues, Europe, From, Google, Google Scholar, Guideline, Guidelines, Incentives, Information, Informed Consent, Inspection, Interventions, Kidney, Live, Live Donor Nephrectomy, Live Kidney Donation, Living Kidney Donors, Media, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Nephrectomy, Optimal Conditions, Organ Donation, Patients, Potential, Procedure, Pubmed, Reasoning, Research, Results, Review, Risks, Safety, Scope, Solution, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Topic, Transparency, Transplantation, Vary, Web Of Science

# Title: Transplantation Proceedings

Full Journal Title: [Transplantation Proceedings](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6080&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=b35a1bb23e471314e98f5343a7fbb635)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Transplant. Proc.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Transplant P

ISSN: 0041-1345

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country United States

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

Publisher Address: 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Immunology Surgery Transplantation: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Aslani, J., Khedmat, H., Assari, S., Khoddami-Vishte, H.R., Alaeddini, F., Einollahi, B. and Sirnforoosh, N. (2007), Transplantation research in Iran: A bibliometric study. *Transplantation Proceedings*, **39** (4), 788-789.

Full Text: [2007\Tra Pro39, 788.pdf](2007\Tra%20Pro39,%20788.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Scientific articles are indicators of research interest and efforts in every country. The aim of the current study is to describe the characteristics of the transplantation-related research efforts with respect to the domestic published works in Iran between 1993 and 2003. Materials and Methods. In a descriptive design, we searched IranMedex (Iranian database for indexing medical articles; available at: http//www.iranmedex.com) for all the biomedical articles published between 1993 and 2003 in 91 Iranian journals. The search was conducted using ‘transplantation’ and ‘transplant’ as key words. A printed copy of the references was reviewed individually so as to identify the transplanted organ, study design, number of authors, and type of article. Results. Among 11371 articles, 545 (4.8%) were related to transplantation. An increasing trend was observed in the number of publications from 1993 to 2003. Most articles were published in Farsi (90%). The most frequently published articles were original articles (84.4%). The main subjects of were kidney (61.7%), followed by liver (12%) and bone marrow transplantation (10.8%). Cornea was the topic of research in only 3% of the papers. of all manuscripts, 9.5% consisted of clinical trials. The mean number of authors was 3.6±2.2 (1 to 14). Conclusions. Iranian researchers seem to be interested in the topic of transplantation; however, some fields of transplantation are neglected. This pooling of valuable information can be used by other countries, especially by researchers from the Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation region. Such databases could form an invaluable network for an exchange of experience in the region to solve common problems.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Biomedical, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bone Marrow Transplantation, Characteristics, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Country, Database, Databases, Design, Experience, Indexing, Indicators, Information, Iran, Journals, Kidney, Liver, Medical, Network, Papers, Publications, Published Works, Research, Study Design, Transplantation, Trend

? Zhang, S., Dong, Z., Zhang, M., Xia, Q., Liu, D. and Zhang, J.J. (2011), Right lobe living-donor liver transplantation with or without middle hepatic vein: A meta-analysis. *Transplantation Proceedings*, **43** (10), 3773-3779.

Full Text: [2011\Tra Pro43, 3773.pdf](2011\Tra%20Pro43,%203773.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to compare outcomes after right-lobe living-donor liver transplantation (LDLT) with or without the middle hepatic vein (MHV). Methods. Studies were identified through a computerized search of Pubmed, Embase, Ovid, the Cochrane Hepato-Biliary Group Controlled Trials Register, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, the Cochrane Library database, and the Web of Science. Two reviewers independently assessed the quality of each study and abstracted outcome data. We extracted data for liver functional recovery in donors, donor hospital stay, donor complications and liver functional recovery in recipients. We synthesized published data using random-effects and fixed-effect models, expressing results as weighted mean differences (WMD) or relative risk (RR). Results. The 11 included eligible studies came from medical centers worldwide. Significant differences between “with MHV” versus “without MHV” groups were not observed for liver functional recovery (P = .08; WMD = -2.88), donor hospital stay (P = .00; WMD = 0.00), or donor complications (P = .90; RR = 1.02). However, our meta-analysis showed a significant benefit for recipients liver functional recovery favoring the MHV group (P = .02; WMD = -33.06). Conclusions. Our meta-analysis discovered that right lobes with MHV not only experienced better liver functional recovery in recipients, but also caused no greater harm or risk to donors.

Keywords: Cochrane, Complications, Congestion, Differences, Drainage, Experience, Functional, Graft, Hospital, Impact, Liver Transplantation, Living Donor Liver Transplantation, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Quality, Recovery, Regeneration, Relative Risk, Right Hepatectomy, Risk, Safety, Science, Significant, Transplantation, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

Notes: CCountry

? Bas, K., Dayangac, M., Yaprak, O., Yuzer, Y. and Tokat, Y. (2011), International collaboration of Turkey in liver transplantation research: A bibliometric analysis. *Transplantation Proceedings*, **43** (10), 3796-3801.

Full Text: [2011\Tra Pro43, 3796.pdf](2011\Tra%20Pro43,%203796.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Scientific publications are valuable markers of scientific activity for countries. We performed a bibliometric study to evaluate the number of publications written by Turkish authors. The aim of this study is to evaluate Turkey’s contribution in terms of number of publications included in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-E) in the scientific field of liver transplantation compared with other countries. To our knowledge, this is the first bibliometric study in liver transplantation research of Turkey. Materials and methods. ISI Web of Knowledge-Science was used for the analysis. All scientific works published included in SCI-E in English from 1980 to August 10, 2011, were analyzed. A retrospective search was performed using key words “liver transplantation,” “hepatic transplantation,” “liver transplant,” and “hepatic transplant.” We further analyzed these results by the “analyze” function of the software in terms of number of papers for each country, type of documentation, number of publications per year, journal, institute, and author. The number of citations to published works was calculated by using the citation function of the same software. We also used the same function of the software to analyze publications from Turkey in the last three decades between 1980 and 1989, 1990 and 1999, and 2000 and 2009 for statistical evaluation. Collected data from the comparison periods were statistically analyzed using the chi-square test. Results. In all, 48,418 publications related to liver transplantation were included in SCI-E in English between 1980 and August 2011. Overall, 675 of those publications were from Turkey (2.05%). There was no publication from Turkey between 1980 and 1989; 37 between 1990 and 1999; and 511 between 2000 and 2009. The rank of Turkey among other countries according to the number of publications was 25th between 1990 and 1999 and improved to 14th between 2000 and 2009. The number of scientific publications in the field of liver transplantation from Turkey among other countries increased during the last three decades. Conclusions. Turkey showed a significant positive trend in publications in the scientific field of liver transplantation in the last 30 years, and the rank of Turkey among other countries improved in recent decades. Currently, Turkey is one of the top 17 countries in terms of number of scientific publications listed in SCI-E. This can be considered as another indicator for Turkey’s progress in the field of liver transplantation.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Chi-Square, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Contribution, Countries, Documentation, English, Evaluation, International, ISI, Journal, Knowledge, Liver Transplantation, Papers, Publication, Publications, Published Works, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Publications, Software, Statistical, Transplantation, Trend, Turkey

? Zhang, S., Zhang, M., Xia, Q. and Zhang, J.J. (2014), Biliary reconstruction and complications in adult living donor liver transplantation: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Transplantation Proceedings*, **46** (1), 208-215.

Full Text: 2014\Tra Pro46, 208.pdf

Abstract: Objective. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to compare outcomes of different techniques used for biliary reconstruction in adult donor liver transplantation. Methods. We searched the literature via Pubmed, Embase, Ovid, the Cochrane Hepato-Biliary Group Controlled Trials Regsistry, the Cochrane Central Registry of Controlled Trials, the Cochrane Library database, and Web of Science. Then with the data extracted from the literature, the effects that biliary reconstruction techniques in living-donor liver transplantation (LDLT) had on the occurrence of biliary complications were compared. With the use of random-effects and fixed-effect models, the results were obtained and expressed as odds ratio. Results. We found 16 eligible studies from various medical centers around the world. Duct-to-duct (DD) reconstruction was performed in the majority of patients (922/1,564). Multiple biliary ducts were encountered in 16.7%-60.4%, and ductoplasty was performed in 7.9%-74% of the patients. Both graft and posterior layer of bile duct anastomosis in DD reconstruction were studied, and no statistically differences in incidence of biliary complications were found between the Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy (RYHJ) and DD groups. Nonsurgical management of biliary complications was the first choice of treatment. Conclusions. Our study found that there is no clear evidence in favor of using DD or RYHJ during adult LDLT.

Keywords: Adult, Anastomotic Stricture, Choice, Complications, Data, Database, Effects, Evidence, First, Graft, Groups, Incidence, Literature, Liver, Liver Transplantation, Living, Lobe, Management, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, Patients, Purpose, Recipients, Reconstruction, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, Roux-En-Y, Science, Statement, Systematic Review, Techniques, Tract Complications, Transplantation, Treatment, Web of Science, World

# Title: Transport Policy

Full Journal Title: Transport Policy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, Y., Stopher, P. and Halling, B. (2013), Evaluation of south-Australia’s Travel Smart project: Changes in community’s attitudes to travel. *Transport Policy*, **26**, 15-22.

Full Text: [2013\Tra Pol26, 15.pdf](2013\Tra%20Pol26,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: the research this paper presents is from the TravelSmart Households in the West project (THITW), which was implemented in Western Adelaide, South Australia by the South Australian Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (SA DTEI). The primary aim of this project was to reduce transport-related greenhouse gas emissions through travel behaviour changes. In this paper, we present a study where before and after surveys were conducted to evaluate to what extent this project impacted the community’s attitudes with respect to travel behaviour change, that is, not to evaluate their behaviour change, but to see if the THITW Project impacted their attitudes about use of car and alternatives to the car. The results show that in the before survey, inadequate public transport did not get mentioned as one of the most cited disadvantages of reducing car use while in the after survey, public transport has come into the minds of both THITW participants and non-participants. Moreover, an analysis of attitudinal statement scales shows that, compared to the 2005 survey, the THITW Project has contributed to some degree of attitude change. Particularly, evidence was found that THITW participants have significantly increased their willingness to reduce car use. We conclude that evidence exists that the THITW project has had the desired effect of changing participants’ attitudes towards reducing car use. Crown Copyright (C) 2012 Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternatives, Analysis, Attitude, Attitudes, Australia, Australian, Behavior, Behaviour, Changes, Emissions, Energy, Evaluation, Evidence, Feedback Programs, Greenhouse, Greenhouse Gas, Mar, Primary, Public, Public Transport, Research, Rights, Scales, Si, South Australia, Survey, Surveys, Transport, Transport Policy, Travel Behaviour Research, Travelsmart, Voluntary Travel Behaviour Change

# Title: Transport Reviews

Full Journal Title: Transport Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pallis, A.A., Vitsounis, T.K. and De Langen, P.W. (2010), Port economics, policy and management: Review of an emerging research field. *Transport Reviews*, **30** (1), 115-161.

Abstract: This paper reviews research in port economics, policy and management during the period 1997-2008. In an increasingly international economy, research interest in ports is gradually emerging. This paper examines the developments, themes and characteristics of this research, by reviewing a comprehensive database consisting of all the 395 relevant journal papers on ports that were published during the period 1997-2008. With the use of quantitative and qualitative bibliometric tools, the paper identifies the characteristics of the port research community (such as the authors’ country of affiliation, number of authors involved and international collaboration rates). It also identifies the main characteristics of this emerging scientific research field (such as research approaches, units of analysis, samples of the ports examined and commodities analysed). Finally, the paper develops a content classification that distinguishes the main research subfields, identifies leading papers for these subfields and uses a cross-citation analysis to analyse the coherence of the port research field.

Keywords: Law, Operations-Research, Research, Review, Scientific Cooperation, Transportation

# Title: Transportation Journal

Full Journal Title: Transportation Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Operations Research Soc Amer, Linthicum Hts

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Coleman, B.J., Bolumole, Y.A. and Frankel, R. (2012), Benchmarking individual publication productivity in logistics. *Transportation Journal*, **51** (2), 164-196.

Full Text: 2012\Tra J51, 164.pdf

Abstract: What constitutes excellence in publication productivity in logistics journals? Several previous studies have examined this question at the institutional level. However, prior literature has not examined in detail the research productivity patterns of the entire distribution of individual logistics authors across a relatively large number of journals within a lengthy time frame. Prior work has also not established the benchmarks or thresholds of individual research productivity, in terms of both quantity and quality, which are necessary to be ranked among the leading contributors in the discipline. To address this void in the literature, we examine 3,312 articles published in seven leading logistics journals from 1990 to 2009, inclusive, to which 3,657 different individual authors contributed at least one authorship or coauthorship. Using the rankings and associated percentiles of individual authors according to six quality and quantity metrics, we identify the aggregate productivity benchmarks necessary for individual authors to be ranked at various positions in the field. We find that the thresholds necessary to be among the leaders in logistics research productivity, or to meet typically posited expectations for performance, are not necessarily reflective of the traditional wisdom.

Keywords: Academic Journals, Affiliation, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Benchmarking, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Distribution, Field, h-Index, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Literature, Logistics, Logistics Scholars, Metrics, Percentiles, Performance, Productivity, Publication, Publication Productivity, Quality, Rankings, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Supply Chain Management, Thresholds, Transportation, Work

# Title: Trends in Biochemical Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Trends in Biochemical Sciences](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5180&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=676ff56b3b0a4b0a57e820a61c771c54)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0968-0004

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

MacRoberts, M.H. and MacRoberts, B.R. (1989), Citation analysis and the science policy arena. *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, **14** (1), 8-13.

Full Text: [1989\Tre Bio Sci14, 8.pdf](1989\Tre%20Bio%20Sci14,%208.pdf)

Notes: CCitation

Cole, S. (1989), Citation and the evaluation of individual scientiste. *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, **14** (1), 9-13.

Full Text: [1989\Tre Bio Sci14, 8.pdf](1989\Tre%20Bio%20Sci14,%208.pdf)

# Title: Trends in Ecology & Evolution

Full Journal Title: [Trends in Ecology & Evolution](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6081&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=a36cd956e6989d5539756b9089a5c84f)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0169-5347

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

Statzner, B., Resh, V.H. and Kobzina, N.G. (1995), Low impact factors of ecology journals: Don’t worry. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **10** (5), 220.

Full Text: [1995\Tre Eco Evo10, 220.pdf](1995\Tre%20Eco%20Evo10,%20220.pdf)

Metcalfe, N.B. (1995), Serious bias in journal impact factors. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **10** (11), 461.

Full Text: [1995\Tre Eco Evo10, 461.pdf](1995\Tre%20Eco%20Evo10,%20461.pdf)

Kokko, H. and Sutherland, W.J. (1999), What do impact factors tell us? *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **14** (10), 382-384.

Full Text: [1999\Tre Eco Evo14, 382.pdf](1999\Tre%20Eco%20Evo14,%20382.pdf)

Notes: highly cited

? Leimu, R. and Koricheva, J. (2005), What determines the citation frequency of ecological papers? *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **20** (1), 28-32.

Full Text: [2005\Tre Eco Evo20, 28.pdf](2005\Tre%20Eco%20Evo20,%2028.pdf)

Abstract: Citation frequencies of scientific articles are increasingly used for academic evaluation in various disciplines, including ecology. However, the factors affecting citation rates have not been extensively studied. Here, we examine the association between the citation frequency of ecological articles and various characteristics of journals, articles and authors. Our analysis shows that the annual citation rates of ecological papers are affected by the direction of the study outcome with respect to the hypothesis tested (supportive versus unsupportive evidence), by article length, by the number of authors, and by their country and university of affiliation. These results cast doubt on the validity of using citation counts as an objective and unbiased tool for academic evaluation in ecology.

Keywords: Publication Bias, Clinical-Trials, Journal Impact, Metaanalysis, Plants, Science, Quality, Availability, Hypothesis, Nations

? Kelly, C.D. and Jennions, M.D. (2006), The h Index and career assessment by numbers. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **21** (4), 167-170.

Full Text: [2006\Tre Eco Evo21, 167.pdf](2006\Tre%20Eco%20Evo21,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: Growing demand to quantify the research output from public funding has tempted funding agencies, promotion committees and employers to treat numerical indices of research output more seriously. So many assessment exercises are now conducted worldwide that traditional peer assessment is threatened. Here, we describe a new citation-based index (Hirsh’s h Index) and examine several factors that might influence it for ecologists and evolutionary biologists, such as gender, country of residence, subdiscipline and total publication output. We suggest that h is not obviously superior to other indices that rely on citations and publication counts to assess research performance.

Keywords: Assessment, Career Assessment, Citations, Country, Demand, Exercises, Funding, Gender, h Index, h-Index, Index, Indices, Influence, Peer, Performance, Promotion, Public, Publication, Publication Counts, Research, Research Performance, Threatened

? Purvis, A. (2006), The h Index: playing the numbers game. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **21** (8), 422.

Full Text: [2006\Tre Eco Evo21, 422.pdf](2006\Tre%20Eco%20Evo21,%20422.pdf)

Keywords: h Index, h-Index

? Engqvist, L. and Frommen, J.G. (2008), The h-Index and self-citations. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **23** (5), 250-252.

Full Text: [2008\Tre Eco Evo23, 250.pdf](2008\Tre%20Eco%20Evo23,%20250.pdf)

Keywords: h Index, h-Index, Numbers, Self-Citations

# Title: Trends in Parasitology

Full Journal Title: [Trends in Parasitology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/14714922)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Falagas, M.E. and Panos, G. (2007), Implications of findings of bibliometric analyses in parasitology. *Trends in Parasitology*, **23** (1), 12-13.

Full Text: [2007\Tre Par23, 12.pdf](2007\Tre%20Par23,%2012.pdf)

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Parasitology

? White, N.J., Turner, G.D.H., Medana, I.M., Dondorp, A.M. and Day, N.P.J. (2010), The murine cerebral malaria phenomenon. *Trends in Parasitology*, **26** (1), 11-15.

Full Text: [2010\Tre Par26, 11.pdf](2010\Tre%20Par26,%2011.pdf)

# Title: Trends in Pharmacological Sciences

Full Journal Title: Trends in Pharmacological Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (1996), Top TiPS articles. *Trends in Pharmacological Sciences*, **17** (4), 123.

Full Text: Tre Pha Sci17, 123.pdf

Keywords: Articles

# Title: Trials

Full Journal Title: Trials

ISO Abbreviated Title: Trials

JCR Abbreviated Title: Trials

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Haykowsky, M., Scott, J., Esch, B., Schopflocher, D., Myers, J., Paterson, I., Warburton, D., Jones, L. and Clark, A.M. (2011), A meta-analysis of the effects of exercise training on left ventricular remodeling following myocardial infarction: Start early and go longer for greatest exercise benefits on remodeling. *Trials*, **12**, Article Number: 92.

Full Text: [2011\Trials12, 92.pdf](2011\Trials12,%2092.pdf)

Abstract: Background: the effects of variations in exercise training on Left ventricular (LV) remodeling in patients shortly after Myocardial Infarction (MI) are important but poorly understood. Methods: Systematic review incorporating meta-analysis using meta-regression. Studies were identified via systematic searches of: OVID MEDLINE (1950 to 2009), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (1991 to 2009), AMED (1985 to 2009), EMBASE (1988 to 2009), PUBMED (1966 to 2009), SPORT DISCUS (1975 to 2009), SCOPUS (1950 to 2009) and Web of Science (1950 to 2009) using the medical subject headings: myocardial infarction, post myocardial infarction, post infarction, heart attack, ventricular remodeling, ventricular volumes, ejection fraction, left ventricular function, exercise, exercise therapy, kinesiotherapy, exercise training. Reference lists of all identified studies were also manually searched for further relevant studies. Studies selected were randomized controlled trials of exercise training interventions reporting ejection fraction (EF) and/or ventricular volumes in patients following recent MI (<= 3 months) post-MI patients involving control groups. Studies were excluded if they were not randomized, did not have a ‘usual-care’ control (involving no exercise), evaluated a non-exercise intervention, or did not involve human subjects. Non-English studies were also excluded. Results: After screening of 1029 trials, trials were identified that reported EF (12 trials, n = 647), End Systolic Volumes (ESV) (9 trials, n = 475) and End Diastolic Volumes (EDV) (10 trials, n = 512). Meta-regression identified that changes in EF effect size difference decreased as the time between MI and initiation of the exercise program lengthened, and increased as the duration of the program increased (Q = 25.48, df = 2, p < 0.01, R(2) = 0.76). Greater reductions in ESV and EDV (as indicated by effect size decreases) occurred with earlier initiation of exercise training and with longer training durations (ESV: Q = 23.89, df = 2, p < 0.05, R(2) = 0.79; EDV: Q = 27.42, df = 2, p < 0.01, R(2) = 0.83). Differences remained following sensitivity analysis. Each week that exercise was delayed required an additional month of training to achieve the same level of benefit on LV remodeling. Conclusions: Exercise training has beneficial effects on LV remodeling in clinically stable post-MI patients with greatest benefits occurring when training starts earlier following MI (from one week) and lasts longer than 3 months.

Keywords: Analysis, Cardiac Rehabilitation, Cochrane, Control, Control Groups, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Dysfunction, Embase, Exercise, Exercise Therapy, Human, Improvement, Intervention, Interventions, Medical, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Myocardial Infarction, Of-Science, Patients, Prevention, Randomized Clinical-Trials, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Sport, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Training, Web, Web-of-Science

? Savard, L.A., Thompson, D.R. and Clark, A.M. (2011), A meta-review of evidence on heart failure disease management programs: the challenges of describing and synthesizing evidence on complex interventions. *Trials*, **12**, Article Number: 194.

Full Text: [2011\Trials12, 194.pdf](2011\Trials12,%20194.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Despite favourable results from past meta-analyses, some recent large trials have not found Heart Failure (HF) disease management programs to be beneficial. To explore reasons for this, we evaluated evidence from existing meta-analyses. Methods: Systematic review incorporating meta-review was used. We selected meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials published after 1995 in English that examined the effects of HF disease management programs on key outcomes. Databases searched: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), DARE, NHS EED, NHS HTA, Ageline, AMED, Scopus, Web of Science and CINAHL; cited references, experts and existing reviews were also searched. Results: 15 meta-analyses were identified containing a mean of 18.5 randomized trials of HF interventions +/- 10.1 (range: 6 to 36). Overall quality of the meta-analyses was very mixed (Mean AMSTAR Score = 6.4 +/- 1.9; range 2-9). Reporting inadequacies were widespread around populations, intervention components, settings and characteristics, comparison, and comparator groups. Heterogeneity (statistical, clinical, and methodological) was not taken into account sufficiently when drawing conclusions from pooled analyses. Conclusions: Meta-analyses of heart failure disease management programs have promising findings but often fail to report key characteristics of populations, interventions, and comparisons. Existing reviews are of mixed quality and do not adequately take account of program complexity and heterogeneity.

Keywords: Admission, Care, Clinical-Outcomes, Cochrane, Database, Databases, Disease, Disease Management, Embase, Heterogeneity, Intervention, Interventions, Management, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Methods, Older Patients, Outcomes, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Readmission, Review, Science, Scopus, Statement, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science

? Erpeldinger, S., Fayolle, L., Boussageon, R., Flori, M., Laine, X., Moreau, A. and Gueyffier, F. (2013), Is there excess mortality in women screened with mammography: A meta-analysis of non-breast cancer mortality. *Trials*, **14**, Article Number: 368.

Full Text: [2013\Trials14, 368.pdf](2013\Trials14,%20368.pdf)

Abstract: Background: the objective of our meta-analysis and systematic review was to analyze non-breast cancer mortality in women screened with mammography versus non-screened women to determine whether there is excess mortality caused by screening. Methods: We searched PubMed and the Web of Science up to 30 November 2010. We included randomized controlled trials with non-breast cancer mortality as the main endpoint. Two authors independently assessed trial quality and extracted data. Results: There was no significant difference between groups at 13-year follow-up (odds ratio = 1.00 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.03) with average heterogeneity I-2 = 61%) regardless of the age and the methodological quality of the included studies. The meta-analysis did not reveal excess non-breast cancer mortality caused by screening. If screening does have an effect on excess mortality, it is possible to provide an estimate of its maximum value through the upper confidence interval in good-quality methodological studies: up to 3% in the screened women group (12 deaths per 100,000 women). Conclusions: the all-cause death rate was not significantly reduced by screening when compared to the rate observed in unscreened women. However, mammography screening does not seem to induce excess mortality. These findings improve information given to patients. Finding more comprehensive data is now going to be difficult given the complexity of the studies. Individual modeling should be used because the studies fail to include all the aspects of a complex situation. The risk/benefit analysis of screening needs to be regularly and independently reassessed.

Keywords: Age, Age 40, Analysis, Article, Authors, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Complexity, Confidence, Data, Death, Death Rates, Efficacy, England, Floor, Follow-Up, France, Groups, Heterogeneity, Information, Inn, Interval, London, Mammography, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Modeling, Mortality, Needs, Nov, Odds Ratio, Patients, Project, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Results, Review, Science, Screening, Systematic Review, Trial, Trials, Value, Web of Science, Women

? Brueton, V.C., Vale, C.L., Choodari-Oskooei, B., Jinks, R. and Tierney, J.F. (2014), Measuring the impact of methodological research: A framework and methods to identify evidence of impact. *Trials*, **15**, Article Number: 464.

Full Text: [2014\Trials15, 464.pdf](2014/Trials15,%20464.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Providing evidence of impact highlights the benefits of medical research to society. Such evidence is increasingly requested by research funders and commonly relies on citation analysis. However, other indicators may be more informative. Although frameworks to demonstrate the impact of clinical research have been reported, no complementary framework exists for methodological research. Therefore, we assessed the impact of methodological research projects conducted or completed between 2009 and 2012 at the UK Medical Research Council Clinical Trials Unit Hub for Trials Methodology Research Hub, with a view to developing an appropriate framework. Methods: Various approaches to the collection of data on research impact were employed. Citation rates were obtained using Web of Science (http://www.webofknowledge.com/) and analyzed descriptively. Semistructured interviews were conducted to obtain information on the rates of different types of research output that indicated impact for each project. Results were then pooled across all projects. Finally, email queries pertaining to methodology projects were collected retrospectively and their content analyzed. Results: Simple citation analysis established the citation rates per year since publication for 74 methodological publications; however, further detailed analysis revealed more about the potential influence of these citations. Interviews that spanned 20 individual research projects demonstrated a variety of types of impact not otherwise collated, for example, applications and further developments of the research; release of software and provision of guidance materials to facilitate uptake; formation of new collaborations and broad dissemination. Finally, 194 email queries relating to 6 methodological projects were received from 170 individuals across 23 countries. They provided further evidence that the methodologies were impacting on research and research practice, both nationally and internationally. We have used the information gathered in this study to adapt an existing framework for impact of clinical research for use in methodological research. Conclusions: Gathering evidence on research impact of methodological research from a variety of sources has enabled us to obtain multiple indicators and thus to demonstrate broad impacts of methodological research. The adapted framework developed can be applied to future methodological research and thus provides a tool for methodologists to better assess and report research impacts.

Keywords: Analysis, Benefits, Cancer, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Rates, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Research, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trial, Collaborations, Collection, Complementary, Content, Data, Developing, Evidence, Framework, From, Guidance, Impact, Impact Measurement, Impacts, Indicators, Influence, Information, Interviews, Medical, Medical Research, Methodological Research, Methodologies, Methodology, Methods, Model, Nov, Potential, Practice, Prognostic Research, Publication, Publications, Rates, Release, Research, Research Impact, Research Output, Results, Science, Society, Software, Sources, Types Of Research, UK, Uptake, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Trimestre Economico

Full Journal Title: Trimestre Economico

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Davis, J.C. and Gonzalez, J.G. (1998), Articles on the Mexican economy published in scholarly journals (1978-1995). *Trimestre Economico*, **65** (258), 315-326.

Abstract: In the past decade and a half, the number of pages about the Mexican economy written each year in scholarly journals by social scientists increased over 400 percent. In this bibliometric study, we analyze over 1,000 articles published from 1978 to 1995. We find a cycle in the number of pages published over time and relate the cycle to systemic changes in the Mexican economy. We identify the principal authors, journals and research fields such as international trade. We also analyze the contributions to this literature of Spanish language journals and of authors with Spanish surnames.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Departmental Rankings, Journals, Literature, Productivity, Research, Scholarly Journals

# Title: Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research

Full Journal Title: Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ofokansi, K.C., Kenechukwu, F.C., Isah, A.B. and Okigbo, E.L. (2013), Formulation and evaluation of glutaraldehyde-crosslinked chitosan microparticles for the delivery of ibuprofen. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, **12** (1), 19-25.

Full Text: [2013\Tro J Pha Res12, 19.pdf](2013\Tro%20J%20Pha%20Res12,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research is indexed by Science Citation Index (Purpose: Toformulate glutaraldehyde-cross-linked chitosan-based microparticles and evaluate its suitability for the delivery of ibuprofen, a BCS class II drug. Methods: Ibuprofen-loaded chitosan microparticles were prepared by emulsification-cross-linking technique using glutaraldehyde saturated toluene (GST) as the cross-linking agent. The microparticles were characterized with respect to morphology, particle size, microparticle yield and entrapment efficiency. The swelling behaviour of the particles and ibuprofen release were assessed in both simulated gastric fluid (SGF) without pepsin (pH 1.2) and simulated intestinal fluid (SIF) without pancreatin (pH 7.4). Results: Discrete and free-flowing microparticles of size range 100.05 +/- 8.82 to 326.70 +/- 10.43 mu m were obtained. The microparticles had a high yield (69.2 to 99.2 %) and exhibited greater water sorption capacity in SIF (122.2 %) than in SGF (60 %). Furthermore, the microparticles cross-linked with 10 ml of GST entrapped the highest amount of drug (23.32 +/- 0.97 %) while those cross-linked with 25 ml GST had the highest yield of the microparticles (99.19 %), and highest water sorption in SIF (122.2 %). Up to 93.6 % of the entrapped drug was released in SIF from microparticles cross-linked with 25 ml of GST. Drug release from microparticles cross-linked with 20 and 30 ml each of GST showed a biphasic pattern. Conclusions: Entrapment of ibuprofen in glutaraldehyde-cross-linked chitosan microparticles can be exploited to target and control the release of the drug and possibly reduce its gastro-erosive side effects.

Keywords: Bc, Beads, Behaviour, Capacity, Chitosan, Chitosan Microparticles, Citation, Control, Controlled-Release, Cross-Linked, Crosslinking, Delivery, Diclofenac Sodium, Drug, Drug-Delivery, Effects, Efficiency, Entrapment, Evaluation, Gastrointestinal, Glutaraldehyde, Ibuprofen, Journal, Microcapsules, Microparticle, Microparticles, Microspheres, Morphology, Oral Delivery, Particle Size, Particles, Pattern, PH, Pharmaceutical, Release, Research, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Side Effects, Size, Sorption, Sorption Capacity, Swelling, Toluene, Water

? Maroyi, A. (2014), Alternative medicines for HIV/AIDS in resource-poor settings: Insight from traditional medicines use in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, **13** (9), 1527-1536.

Full Text: [2014\Tro J Pha Res13, 1527.pdf](2014/Tro%20J%20Pha%20Res13,%201527.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To document the utilization of traditional medicines in managing human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) opportunistic infections in sub-Saharan Africa. Methods: This study is based on a review of literature published in scientific journals, books, reports from national, regional and international organizations, theses and conference papers obtained from libraries and electronic search of Google Scholar, ISI Web of Science, MEDLINE, Pubmed, Scopus and Science Direct. Results: A total of 79 medical conditions related to HIV/AIDS were treated using 74 plant species. The common diseases treated by herbal remedies were bacterial/fungal infections, boosting of appetite/immunity, cold/cough, cryptococcal meningitis, diarrhea, fever, herpes simplex/zoster, oral/oesopharyngeal candidiasis, skin infections/rash, tuberculosis and wounds. More than three-quarters of the documented plant species (63 species, 85.1 %) have anti-HIV active compounds. Conclusion: This study reveals that traditional medicines are often used as alternative sources of medicines for HIV/AIDS opportunistic infections in sub-Saharan Africa. Further investigations are needed to explore the bioactive compounds of these herbal medicines, aimed at exploring the bioactive compounds that can be developed into anti-HIV drugs.

Keywords: Active, Africa, Alternative, Anti-Hiv Activity, Antiretroviral, Antiviral Activity, Conference Papers, Diseases, Drugs, Fever, From, Google, Google Scholar, Herbal Medicines, Herpes-Simplex-Virus, Hiv, Aids, Human, In-Vitro, Infections, Integrase, International, Investigations, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medline, Meningitis, Methods, Papers, Plant, Plant-Extracts, Regional, Results, Reverse-Transcriptase, Review, Review Of Literature, Science, Scientific Journals, Scopus, Skin, Sources, Species, Sub-Saharan Africa, Syndrome, Traditional, Traditional Medicines, Tuberculosis, Type-1 Hiv-1, Utilization, Web, Web Of Science, Western Uganda

? Sweileh, W.M., Zyoud, S.H., Sawalha, A.F. and Al-Jabi, S.W. (2014), A bibliometric study of community pharmacy-based research activity in Middle Eastern Arab countries: 2003-2012. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, **13** (9), 1549-1554.

Full Text: [2014\Tro J Pha Res13, 1549.pdf](2014/Tro%20J%20Pha%20Res13,%201549.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To analyze community pharmacy based research in Arab countries. Methods: Comprehensive review of the literature indexed by Scopus was conducted. Data from Jan 01, 2003 till December 31, 2013 was searched for documents with specific words pertaining to “community pharmacy” in any one of the 13 Middle Eastern Arab countries. The quality of publication was assessed using h-index obtained from Scopus and Impact Factor (IF) obtained from Journal Citation Report (JCR) Results: A total of 93 documents were retrieved with an h-index of 9. Thirty eight documents (40.9 %) were published in journals not listed in JCR and therefore had no IF. The sum of the IF of the 93 documents was 64.9 with a mean of 1.3 +/- 2.01. The total number of citations was 338 with a mean of 3.6 +/- 6.4 citations per document. The highest community pharmacy-based research was from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) (32.3 %) followed by United Arab Emirates (UAE) (17.2 %), Jordan (16.1 %), Kuwait (11.8 %) and Qatar (10.8 %). International cooperation was highest with Malaysia (9.7 %) followed by Pakistan (7.5 %), United Kingdom (UK) (8.6 %), and Australia (6.5 %). Conclusion: The quantity and quality of community pharmacy-based research originating from Middle Eastern Arab countries was low. More effort is needed to bridge the gap in community pharmacy-based research and to promote better community pharmacy services in Middle Eastern Arab countries.

Keywords: Activity, Arab Countries, Australia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Review, Bibliometric Study, Bridge, Citation, Citations, Community, Community Pharmacy, Community Pharmacy Services, Cooperation, Countries, Data, Documents, From, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, International, International Cooperation, Jcr, Jordan, Journal, Journal Citation Report, Journals, Kuwait, Literature, Malaysia, Methods, Middle East, Middle Eastern Arab, Pakistan, Pharmacy, Publication, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Results, Review, Saudi Arabia, Scopus, Services, Till, UK, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom

# Title: Tropical Medicine & International Health

Full Journal Title: [Tropical Medicine & International Health](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bsc/tmih), [Tropical Medicine & International Health](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/servlet/useragent?func=showIssues&code=tmi)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Van der Stuyft, P. (1996), Editorial: Academic excellence and societal influence in the field of tropical medicine and international health. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **1** (6), 737.

Full Text: [1996\Tro Med Int Hea1, 737.pdf](1996\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea1,%20737.pdf)

? Schoonbaert, D. (1996), Roelants, Gilbert. Citation analysis for measuring the value of scientific publications: Quality assessment tool or comedy of errors? *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **1** (6), 739-752.

Full Text: [1996\Tro Med Int Hea1, 739.pdf](1996\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea1,%20739.pdf)

Abstract: Summary: the basic concepts of citation analysis and journal impact factors are discussed in the light of quality assessment of scientific publications, individual scientists and research units. The major controversies concerning this topic are addressed: technical limitations, database selectivity, time and discipline-related biases, language and publication type biases, multiple authorship merits and citing motivations. Both positive and negative aspects are put into perspective. The authors conclude that citation analysis, even when based on journal impact factors, can be a worthwhile criterion for evaluating publication records of individual scientists or research units, as long as some of the problems discussed are sufficiently taken into account. However, this conclusion in no way implies that citation analysis may be considered as the one and only evaluation criterion.

? Gulmezoglu, A.M. and Garner, P. (1998), Trichomoniasis treatment in women: A systematic review. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **3** (7), 553-558.

Full Text: [1998\Tro Med Int Hea3, 553.pdf](1998\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea3,%20553.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To compare the effectiveness of various treatment strategies for trichomoniasis in women. DATA SOURCES MEDLINE from 1966 to1996, Embase from 1986 to 1996, Science Citation Index from 1990 to 1996; reference lists of existing reviews; through the manufacturers of metronidazole and tinidazole in the UK, the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register until October 1997 and informal discovery. STUDY SELECTION Any randomized or quasi-randomized trial in nonpregnant women with trichomoniasis where different treatment strategies were compared. 45 of the 124 identified studies met the criteria and were included ill the review. DATA EXTRACTION Settings, diagnostic methods, exclusions, loss to follow-up and partner treatment strategies were extracted. Outcomes sought were parasitological cure, clinical cure and side-effects of treatment. RESULTS Most trials were small, with only two trials containing more than 100 women in each comparison group. Only 11 trials followed up women for more than cine month. Oral nitroimidazoles were effective in achieving parasitological cure. Fourteen trials compared different treatment strategies with the remainder comparing different doses or different drugs. Partner treatment was effective ill decreasing longer-term reinfection rates in the one trial testing this. CONCLUSIONS Parasitological cure rail je achieved by a single oral dose of nitroimidazoles. There is, however, very little data on partner treatment strategies and long-term cure rates after initial treatment. Further research should test various partner treatment strategies to prevent re-infections and reduce trichomoniasis prevalence.

Keywords: Citation, Clinical-Trial, Double-Blind, Metronidazole, Nitroimidazoles, Ovules, Placebo, Research, Review, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Trichomonas Vaginalis, Vaginal Trichomoniasis

Schoonbaert, D. (2004), Citation patterns in tropical medicine journals. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **9** (11), 1142-1152.

Full Text: [2004\Tro Med Int Hea9, 1142.pdf](2004\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea9,%201142.pdf)

Abstract: Selections of most important journals in the field of tropical medicine have previously been identified with the help of resources such as bibliographical and citation databases. This article uses ISI’s Journal Citation Reports (JSR) for 2002 to analyse the citation characteristics of the Tropical Medicine category. According to these data, this small but diverse group of 12 journals bestows some 40% more citations than it receives. Its six typical core journals tend to cite one another heavily, but they also refer a lot to multidisciplinary science and general medicine journals, and to infectious diseases and parasitology journals. Looking at the sources from which JCR’s tropical medicine journals derive their citations, it is clear that in this reverse direction, the specialty’s literature is still more concentrated. Apart from the typical core, this JCR category also contains a number of journals with more idiosyncratic citing patterns, focused on specialties such as paediatrics, a single disease (leprosy) and a representative of Latin American and Francophone biomedical science each. Implications of concentrated citedness and language biases are discussed briefly. This paper features a selection of bibliometric parameters relating to the tropical medicine journals and lists of the 80 journals most citing and cited by them.

Keywords: Tropical Medicine, Biomedical Literature, Journals, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Journal Citation Reports

Notes: JJournal

Glover, S.W. and Bowen, S.L. (2004), Bibliometric analysis of research published in *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 1996–2003. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **9** (12), 1327-1330.

Full Text: [2004\Tro Med Int Hea9, 1327.pdf](2004\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea9,%201327.pdf)

Abstract: We examine the bibliometric profile of *Tropical Medicine and International Health* using the subjects of the articles published and the geographical distribution of the authors. The most common subject areas of papers published during 1996–2003 are highlighted, and the most cited papers indicated.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bednets, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Children, Citation Analysis, Distribution, Historical Article, Impact, Malaria, Mortality, Nations, Papers, Periodicals, Publishing, Randomized-Trial, Research

? Rabie, T. and Curtis, V. (2006), Handwashing and risk of respiratory infections: A quantitative systematic review. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **11** (3), 258-267.

Full Text: [2006\Tro Med Int Hea11, 258.pdf](2006\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea11,%20258.pdf)

Abstract: To determine the effect of handwashing on the risk of respiratory infection. We searched PUBMED, CAB Abstracts, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane library for articles published before June 2004 in all languages. We had searched reference lists of all primary and review articles. Studies were included in the review if they reported the impact of an intervention to promote hand cleansing on respiratory infections. Studies relating to hospital-acquired infections, long-term care facilities, immuno-compromised and elderly people were excluded. We independently evaluated all studies, and inclusion decisions were reached by consensus. From a primary list of 410 articles, eight interventional studies met the eligibility criteria. All eight eligible studies reported that handwashing lowered risks of respiratory infection, with risk reductions ranging from 6% to 44% [pooled value 24% (95% CI 6-40%)]. Pooling the results of only the seven homogenous studies gave a relative risk of 1.19 (95% CI 1.12%-1.26%), implying that hand cleansing can cut the risk of respiratory infection by 16% (95% CI 11-21%). Handwashing is associated with lowered respiratory infection. However, studies were of poor quality, none related to developing countries, and only one to severe disease. Rigorous trials of the impact of handwashing on acute respiratory tract infection morbidity and mortality are urgently needed, especially in developing countries.

Keywords: Acute, Cochrane, Control Program, Controlled-Trial, Day-Care-Centers, Developing Countries, Disease, Elderly, Elderly People, Environmental Surfaces, Hand, Handwashing, Impact, Infection, Intervention, Long-Term Care, Meta-Analysis, Morbidity, Mortality, Parainfluenza Virus Vaccine, Primary, Pubmed, Quantitative, Relative Risk, Respiratory, Respiratory Infections, Review, Rhinovirus Colds, Risk, Science, Syncytial Virus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tract, Transmission, Web of Science

? Hwang, J., Bitarakwate, E., Pai, M., Reingold, A., Rosenthal, P.J. and Dorsey, G. (2006), Chloroquine or amodiaquine combined with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine for uncomplicated malaria: A systematic review. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **11** (6), 789-799.

Full Text: [2006\Tro Med Int Hea11, 789.pdf](2006\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea11,%20789.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To compare the efficacies against uncomplicated falciparum malaria of chloroquine (CQ), amodiaquine (AQ), sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) and combinations of these inexpensive drugs. METHODS We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane CENTRAL Register of Controlled Trials, BIOSIS, Web of Science, African Index Medicus, DARE, Digital Dissertations and Current Controlled Trials for randomised or quasi-randomised controlled trials conducted between 1991 and June 2004 regardless of language and geography. We also contacted malaria experts, searched reference lists, and contacted individual authors for unreported stud), characteristics and additional data. Unpublished data were sought and included in the analyses. RESULTS Thirteen randomised trials (n = 4248) were identified and the summary relative risks of treatment failure at 28 days were calculated. There was marginal benefit in adding CQ to SP, compared with SP monotherapy (RR = 0.74, 95% CI 0.54-1.02). Combining AQ with SP was associated with a significantly lower risk of treatment failure than SP monotherapy (RR = 0.35, 95% CI 0.15-0.82) and AQ monotherapy (RR = 0.59, 95% CI 0.42-0.83). AQ plus SP was associated with a significantly lower risk of treatment failure than CQ plus SP (RR = 0.42, 95% CI 0.25-0.72). Serious adverse events were rare and did not increase with combination therapy. CONCLUSION Amodiaquine plus SP remains an efficacious, affordable and safe option for treating malaria in certain settings.

Keywords: Amodiaquine, Antimalarial-Drugs, Artesunate, Authors, Children, Chloroquine, Cochrane, Combination Therapy, Combination Therapy, Dissertations, Drugs, Efficacy, Malaria, Monotherapy, Plasmodium-Falciparum Malaria, Plus Chloroquine, Randomized Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Sub-Saharan Africa, Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Uganda, Web of Science

? Shahmanesh, M., Patel, V., Mabey, D. and Cowan, F. (2008), Effectiveness of interventions for the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections in female sex workers in resource poor setting: A systematic review. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **13** (5), 659-679.

Full Text: [2008\Tro Med Int Hea13, 659.pdf](2008\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea13,%20659.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To systematically review the evidence for effectiveness of HIV and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention interventions in female sex workers in resource poor settings. METHODS Published and unpublished studies were identified through electronic databases (Cochrane database, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science), hand searching and contacting experts. Randomized-controlled-trials and quasi-experimental studies were included if they were conducted in female sex workers from low and middle income settings; if the exposure was described; if the outcome was externally measurable, it was after the discovery of HIV, and if follow-up was longer than 6 months. A priori criteria were used to extract data. Meta-analysis was not performed due to the heterogeneity of studies. RESULTS Twenty-eight interventions were included. Despite methodological limitations, the evidence suggested that combining sexual risk reduction, condom promotion and improved access to STI treatment reduces HIV and STI acquisition in sex workers receiving the intervention. Strong evidence that regular STI screening or periodic treatment of STIs confers additional protection against HIV was lacking. It appears that structural interventions, policy change or empowerment of sex workers, reduce the prevalence of STIs and HIV. CONCLUSION Rigorous evaluation of HIV/STI prevention interventions in sex workers is challenging. There is some evidence for the efficacy of multi-component interventions, and/or structural interventions. The effect of these interventions on the wider population has rarely been evaluated.

Keywords: 100-Percent Condom Program, Bali Std, Aids, Behavioral Intervention, Cochrane, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Evaluation, Exposure, Female Sex Workers, Follow-up, Hand, HIV, Hiv Prevention, Human-Immunodeficiency-Virus, Income, Infection, Intervention, Interventions, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Mining Community, Northern Thailand, Outcome, Peer Education, Policy, Prevalence, Prevention, Promotion, Prospective Cohort, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resource Poor Settings, Review, Risk, Risk Reduction, Science, Screening, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Std Services, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

? Chisti, M.J., Tebruegge, M., La Vincente, S., Graham, S.M. and Duke, T. (2009), Pneumonia in severely malnourished children in developing countries - mortality risk, aetiology and validity of WHO clinical signs: A systematic review. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **14** (10), 1173-1189.

Full Text: [2009\Tro Med Int Hea14, 1173.pdf](2009\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea14,%201173.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES To quantify the degree by which moderate and severe degrees of malnutrition increase the mortality risk in pneumonia, to identify potential differences in the aetiology of pneumonia between children with and without severe malnutrition, and to evaluate the validity of WHO-recommended clinical signs (age-specific fast breathing and chest wall indrawing) for the diagnosis of pneumonia in severely malnourished children. METHODS Systematic search of the existing literature using a variety of databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Web of Science, Scopus and CINAHL). RESULTS Mortality risk: Sixteen relevant studies were identified, which universally showed that children with pneumonia and moderate or severe malnutrition are at higher risk of death. for severe malnutrition, reported relative risks ranged from 2.9 to 121.2; odds ratios ranged from 2.5 to 15.1. for moderate malnutrition, relative risks ranged from 1.2 to 36.5. Aetiology: Eleven studies evaluated the aetiology of pneumonia in severely malnourished children. Commonly isolated bacterial pathogens were Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Escherichia coli, and Haemophilus influenzae. The spectrum and frequency of organisms differed from those reported in children without severe malnutrition. There are very few data on the role of respiratory viruses and tuberculosis. Clinical signs: Four studies investigating the validity of clinical signs showed that WHO-recommended clinical signs were less sensitive as predictors of radiographic pneumonia in severely malnourished children. CONCLUSIONS Pneumonia and malnutrition are two of the biggest killers in childhood. Guidelines for the care of children with pneumonia and malnutrition need to take into account this strong and often lethal association if they are to contribute to the UN Millennium Development Goal 4, aiming for substantial reductions in childhood mortality. Additional data regarding the optimal diagnostic approach to and management of pneumonia and malnutrition are required from regions where death from these two diseases is common.

Keywords: Aetiology, B Conjugate Vaccine, Bacterial Etiology, Chest Indrawing, Childhood Pneumonia, Children, Community-Acquired Pneumonia, Databases, Developing Countries, Diagnosis, Embase, Fast Breathing, Filipino Children, Frequency, Gambian Children, Hospitalized Children, Interobserver Agreement, Literature, Malnutrition, Management, Mortality, Nigerian Children, Pneumonia, Respiratory, Respiratory-Tract Infections, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Signs, Specificity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tuberculosis, Validity, Web of Science, Who

? Esu, E., Lenhart, A., Smith, L. and Horstick, O. (2010), Effectiveness of peridomestic space spraying with insecticide on dengue transmission; systematic review. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **15** (5), 619-631.

Full Text: [2010\Tro Med Int Hea15, 619.pdf](2010\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea15,%20619.pdf)

Abstract: P>Objective To review the evidence on effectiveness of peridomestic space spraying of insecticides in reducing wild Aedes populations and interrupting dengue transmission. Methods Comprehensive literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, LILACS, Web of Science, WHOLIS, MedCarib and CENTRAL, and a manual search of reference lists from identified studies. Duplicates were removed and abstracts assessed for selection. All field evaluations of peridomestic space spraying targeting wild adult Aedes vectors in dengue endemic countries were included. Data were extracted, and the methodological quality of the studies was assessed independently by two reviewers. Results Fifteen studies met the inclusion criteria. Outcome measures were heterogeneous, foregoing the possibility of meta-analysis. Thirteen studies showed reductions in immature entomological indices that were not sustained for long periods. The remainder showed space spray interventions to be ineffective at reducing adult and/or immature entomological indices. Only one study measured human disease indicators, but its outcomes could not be directly attributed to space sprays alone. Conclusion Although peridomestic space spraying is commonly applied by national dengue control programmes, there are very few studies evaluating the effectiveness of this intervention. There is no clear evidence for recommending peridomestic space spraying as a single, effective control intervention. Thus, peridomestic space spraying is more likely best applied as part of an integrated vector management strategy. The effectiveness of this intervention should be measured in terms of impact on both adult and immature mosquito populations, as well as on disease transmission.

Keywords: Adult, Aedes, Aedes-Aegypti Diptera, Control, Culicidae, Dengue, Disease, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Emergency Control, Ground Aerosols, Human, Human Blood, Impact, Insecticides, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Malathion, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Outcomes, Review, Science, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thermal Fog, Ultra-Low-Volume, Vector, Vector Control, Web of Science

? González-Block, M.A., Vargas-Riaño, E.M., Sonela, N., Idrovo, A.J., Ouwe-Missi-Oukem-Boyer, O. and Monot, J.J. (2011), Research capacity for institutional collaboration in implementation research on diseases of poverty. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **16** (10), 1285-1290.

Full Text: [2011\Tro Med Int Hea16, 1285.pdf](2011\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea16,%201285.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To assess the capacity for research collaboration and implementation research in strengthening networks and institutions in developing countries. METHODS Bibliometric analysis of implementation research on diseases of poverty in developing countries from 2005 to 2010 through systematically searching bibliographic databases. Methods identified publication trends, participating institutions and countries and the cohesion and centrality of networks across diverse thematic clusters. RESULTS Implementation research in this field showed a steadily growing trend of networking, although networks are loose and a few institutions show a high degree of centrality. The thematic clusters with greatest cohesion were for tuberculosis and malaria. CONCLUSIONS the capacity to produce implementation research on diseases of poverty is still low, with the prominence of institutions from developed countries. Wide ranges of collaboration and capacity strengthening strategies have been identified which should be put into effect through increased investments.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Capacity, Centrality, Collaboration, Databases, Developing Countries, Health, Health Systems, Implementation, Implementation Research, Malaria, Methods, Networks, Poverty, Publication, Publication Trends, Research, Research Capacity, Research Collaboration, Systems, Trend, Trends, Tuberculosis

? Santa-Ana-Tellez, Y., DeMaria, L.M. and Galarraga, O. (2011), Costs of interventions for AIDS orphans and vulnerable children. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **16** (11), 1417-1426.

Full Text: [2011\Tro Med Int Hea16, 1417.pdf](2011\Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea16,%201417.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To review the published and grey literature for information regarding the costs and cost-effectiveness of interventions aimed at improving the welfare of orphans and vulnerable children owing to HIV/AIDS in low- and middle-income countries. METHOD We carried out a search of the peer-reviewed literature through PubMed, EconLit, and Web of Science for the period January 2000 to December 2010. We also extensively reviewed the grey literature through generalized web searches and consultations with experts and searches of the web pages of the main organizations active in providing services to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). The search yielded 216 articles; cross-sectional or longitudinal studies and articles that did not address specific interventions were not considered. The remaining 21 articles were categorized by domain and by type of intervention strategy. RESULTS All studies reviewed were carried out in sub-Saharan Africa. All outcomes are expressed as cost per child per year (in 2010 USD). Foster care estimates range from $614 to $1921. Educational support for primary school ranged from $30 to $75. Health interventions that would ensure child survival can be delivered for about $55. CONCLUSION More research is needed to improve planning and delivery of interventions for OVC. The paucity of cost and cost-effectiveness data reflects the limited number of effectiveness studies. Nevertheless, this systematic literature review shows evidence that suggests that in the area of housing, foster care appears to be more cost effective than institutional care (orphanages).

Keywords: Africa, AID, AIDS, Care, Child, Children, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Effectiveness, Health, HIV, AIDS, Information, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Literature Review, Longitudinal Studies, Low- and Middle-Income Countries, Orphan and Vulnerable Children, Outcomes, Primary, Primary School, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Strategy, Sub-Saharan Africa, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Web of Science

? Gichuhi, S., Sagoo, M.S., Weiss, H.A. and Burton, M.J. (2013), Epidemiology of ocular surface squamous neoplasia in Africa. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **18** (12), 1424-1443.

Full Text: 2013\Tro Med Int Hea18, 1424.pdf

Abstract: ObjectivesTo describe the epidemiology and an aetiological model of ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN) in Africa. MethodsSystematic and non-systematic review methods were used. Incidence was obtained from the International Agency for Research on Cancer. We searched PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and the reference lists of articles retrieved. Meta-analyses were conducted using a fixed-effects model for HIV and cigarette smoking and random effects for human papilloma virus (HPV). ResultsThe incidence of OSSN is highest in the Southern Hemisphere (16 degrees South), with the highest age-standardised rate (ASR) reported from Zimbabwe (3.4 and 3.0 cases/year/100000 population for males and females, respectively). The mean ASR worldwide is 0.18 and 0.08 cases/year/100000 among males and females, respectively. The risk increases with exposure to direct daylight (2-4h, OR=1.7, 95% CI: 1.2-2.4 and 5h OR=1.8, 95% CI: 1.1-3.1) and outdoor occupations (OR=1.7, 95% CI: 1.1-2.6). Meta-analysis also shows a strong association with HIV (6 studies: OR=6.17, 95% CI: 4.83-7.89) and HPV (7 studies: OR=2.64, 95% CI: 1.27-5.49) but not cigarette smoking (2 studies: OR=1.40, 95% CI: 0.94-2.09). The effect of atopy, xeroderma pigmentosa and vitamin A deficiency is unclear. ConclusionsAfrica has the highest incidence of OSSN in the world, where males and females are equally affected, unlike other continents where male disease predominates. African women probably have increased risk due to their higher prevalence of HIV and HPV infections. As the survival of HIV-infected people increases, and given no evidence that anti-retroviral therapy (ART) reduces the risk of OSSN, the incidence of OSSN may increase in coming years.

Keywords: Africa, African Women, Agency, Anti-Retroviral Therapy, Antiretroviral Therapy, Art, Association, Atopy, Cancer, Cell Carcinoma, Conjunctival Intraepithelial Dysplasia, Conjunctival Intraepithelial Neoplasia, Conjunctival Intraepithelial Neoplasia, Conjunctival Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Disease, Effects, Embase, Environmental, Epidemiology, Evidence, Exposure, Fixed Effects Model, Health, HIV, HPV, Human, Human Papilloma Virus, Human-Papillomavirus Infection, Immunodeficiency-Virus Infection, Incidence, Infections, Int, Kenya, Male, Medicine, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Occupational Health, Ocular Surface Epithelial Dysplasia, Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia, Orbital Exenteration, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Population, Prevalence, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, River, Science, Smoking, Surface, Survival, Therapy, Tropical Medicine, Ultraviolet-Radiation, USA, Vitamin, Vitamin A, Vitamin-A, Web of Science, Women, World, Xeroderma-Pigmentosum, Zimbabwe

? Wilkinson, L.S., Skordis-Worrall, J., Ajose, O. and Ford, N. (2015), Self-transfer and mortality amongst adults lost to follow-up in ART programmes in low- and middle-income countries: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, **20** (3), 365-379.

Full Text: [2015\Tro Med Int Hea20, 365.pdf](2015/Tro%20Med%20Int%20Hea20,%20365.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveTo ascertain estimates of adult patients, recorded as lost to follow-up (LTFU) within antiretroviral treatment (ART) programmes, who have self-transferred care, died or truly stopped ART in low- and middle-income countries. MethodsPubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, Science Direct, LILACS, IndMed and AIM databases (2003-2013) and IAS/AIDS conference abstracts (2011-2013) were searched for tracing studies reporting the proportion of traced patients found to have self-transferred, died or stopped ART. These estimates were then combined using random-effects meta-analysis. Risk of bias was assessed through subgroup and sensitivity analyses. ResultsTwenty eight studies were eligible for inclusion, reporting true outcomes for 10806 traced patients attending approximately 258 ART facilities. None were from outside sub-Saharan Africa. Twenty three studies reported 4.5-54.4% traced LTFU patients self-transferring care, providing a pooled estimate of 18.6% (95% CI 15.8-22.0%). A significant positive association was found between rates of self-transfer and LTFU in the ART cohort. The pooled estimates for unreported deaths were 38.8% (95% CI 30.8-46.8%; 27 studies) and 28.6% (95% CI 21.9-36.0%; 20 studies) for patients stopping ART. A significant decrease in unreported deaths from 50.0% (95% CI 41.5-58.4%) to 30.0% (95% CI 21.1-38.9%) was found comparing study periods before and after 31 December 2007. ConclusionsSubstantial unaccounted for transfers and deaths amongst patients LTFU confirms that retention and mortality is underestimated where the true outcomes of LTFU patients are not ascertained. ObjectifVerifier les estimations sur les patients adultes enregistres comme perdus au suivi (PS) dans les programmes de traitement antiretroviral (ART), qui se sont auto-transferes ailleurs pour des soins, sont decedes ou ont reellement cesse l’ART, dans les pays a revenus faibles et intermediaires. MethodesLes sources PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Science Direct, LILACS, IndMed, AIM databases (2003-2013) et les resumes de conferences IAS/SIDA (2011-2013) ont ete consultees pour retrouver des etudes rapportant sur la proportion de patients retrouves comme s’etant auto-transferes, decedes ou ayant arrete l’ART. Ces estimations ont ensuite ete combinees en utilisant la meta-analyse des effets aleatoires. Le risque de biais a ete evalue par des analyses de sous-groupes et de sensibilite. Resultats28 etudes etaient eligibles pour inclusion, rapportant de veritables resultats sur 10 806 patients retrouves et frequentant environ 258 etablissements ART. Toutes les etudes portaient sur l’Afrique subsaharienne. 23 etudes ont rapporte de 4,5 a 54,4% de patients PS retrouves comme s’etant auto-transferes pour les soins, fournissant ainsi une estimation poolee de 18,6% (IC95%: 15,8 a 22,0%). Une association positive significative a ete trouvee entre les taux d’auto-transferts et les PS dans la cohorte ART. Les estimations poolees pour les deces non declares etait de 38,8% (IC95%: 30,8 a 46,8%; 27 etudes) et 28,6% (IC95%: 21,9 a 36,0%; 20 etudes) pour les patients ayant arrete l’ART. Une diminution significative des deces non declares de 50,0% (IC95%: 41,5 a 58,4%) a 30,0% (IC95%: 21,1 a 38,9%) a ete trouvee en comparant les periodes d’etudes avant et apres le 31/12/2007. ConclusionsUn nombre manquant important de transferts et de deces parmi les PS confirme que la retention et la mortalite sont sous-estimees la oU les vrais resultats des PS ne sont pas verifies. ObjetivoCalcular para paises con ingresos bajos y medios, el numero de pacientes adultos, registrados como perdidos durante el seguimiento (PDS) dentro de los programas de terapia antirretroviral (TAR), que se han autotransferido a otro centro, han muerto o realmente han abandonado el TAR. MetodosSe realizaron busquedas en bases de datos de PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, Science Direct, LILACS, IndMed y AIM (2003-2013) y de resumenes de conferencias IAS/AIDS (2011-2013), con el fin de encontrar estudios en los que se reportara la proporcion de pacientes que se habian autotransferido, habian o habian abandonado el TAR. Estos calculos se combinaron mediante un meta-analisis de efectos aleatorios. El riesgo de sesgo se evaluo mediante analisis de subgrupos y de sensibilidad. Resultados28 estudios eran elegibles para ser incluidos, y reportaban resultados reales para 10,806 pacientes rastreados, atendidos en aproximadamente 258 centros de TAR. Ninguno estaba fuera de africa subsahariana. 23 estudios reportaban haber rastreado entre 4.5-54.4% pacientes perdidos durante el seguimiento como autotransferidos, con una estimacion agrupada del 18.6% (IC 95% 15.8-22.0%). Se observo una asociacion significativamente positiva entre las tasas de autotransferencia y perdida durante el seguimiento en la cohorte de TAR. La estimacion agrupada para muertes sin reportar era del 38.8% (IC 95% 30.8-46.8%; 27 estudios) y 28.6% (IC 95% 21.9-36.0%; 20 estudios) para pacientes que abandonaban el TAR. Se observo una disminucion significativa en las muertes sin reportar del 50.0% (IC 95% 41.5-58.4%) al 30.0% (IC 95% 21.1-38.9%) al comparar periodos de estudio antes y despues del 31/12/2007. ConclusionesUn numero sustancial de transferencias y muertes, no tenidas en cuenta, de pacientes perdidos durante el seguimiento, confirma que se subestiman la retencion y la mortalidad al determinar los resultados reales de los pacientes perdidos durante el seguimiento.

Keywords: Abstracts, Adult, Adults, Africa, Analyse Systematique, Analyses, Antiretroviral, Antiretroviral Therapy, Antiretroviral Treatment Program, Art, Association, Bias, Care, Cohort, Conferences, Continuidad De Cuidados, Continuite Des Soins, Continuity Of Care, Databases, El, Embase, Estimates, Facilities, Follow-Up, From, Global, Hiv Programs, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Lost To Follow-Up, Low- And Middle-Income Countries, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortalidad, Mortalite, Mortality, Outcomes, Patient Retention, Patients, Pd, Perdida Durante El Seguimiento, Perdu Au Suivi, Prisma Statement, Programmes, Pubmed, Rates, Reporting, Retention, Review, Revision Sistematica, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Risk-Factors, Rural South-Africa, Scale-Up, Science, Sensitivity, Sources, South Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Systematic, Systematic Review, Terapia Antirretroviral, Therapie Antiretrovirale, Therapy, Treatment, True Outcomes, Vih, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Tuberculosis

Full Journal Title: Tuberculosis

ISO Abbreviated Title: Tuberculosis

JCR Abbreviated Title: Tuberculosis

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hosford, J.D., von Fricken, M.E., Lauzardo, M., Chang, M., Dai, Y.F., Lyon, J.A., Shuster, J. and Fennelly, K.P. (2015), Hepatotoxicity from antituberculous therapy in the elderly: A systematic review. *Tuberculosis*, **95** (2), 112-122.

Full Text: [2015\Tuberculosis95, 112.pdf](2015/Tuberculosis95,%20112.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Elderly persons have the highest rates of tuberculosis (TB) in the United States compared to all other age groups. A systematic literature review was conducted to determine if older age was a risk factor for hepatotoxicity resulting from treatment with first-line drugs used to treat active (TB) and latent tuberculosis (LTBI). Methods: A systematic review of MEDLINE, Cochrane Controlled Trial Registry, CINAHL (R), and Science Citation Index Expanded (from 1970 to 2011) was performed to determine the risk of hepatotoxicity, comparing those over 60 with those under 60. A meta-analysis was performed using a random effects model along with log odds ratios and the chi-square test. Findings: Thirty-eight studies (40,034 participants; 1208 cases of hepatotoxicity) met the selection criteria. For active TB, an overall mean effect of 0.277 (p = 0.024, 95% CI: 0.037-0.517) was observed, which is equivalent to an odds ratio of 1.32 (95% CI: 1.04-1.68). For LTBI, an overall mean effect of 1.42 (p < 0.001, 95% CI: 0.794-2.05) was observed, which translates to an odds ratio of 4.14 (95% CI: 2.21-7.74). Interpretation: Our analysis revealed that patients older than 60 had significantly more risk of hepatotoxicity. These studies suggest that a gentler regimen of treatment for older individuals could benefit health outcomes in this population of TB patients and minimize risks to the public’s health. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Active, Age, Aging, Analysis, Antituberculous, C Virus-Infection, Chi-Square, Citation, Criteria, Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity, Drugs, Effects, Elderly, First Line, From, Groups, Health, Health Outcomes, Hepatotoxicity, Induced Hepatitis, Interpretation, Isoniazid Therapy, Latent Tuberculosis, Latent Tuberculosis Infection, Literature, Literature Review, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Odds Ratio, Older, Outcomes, Patients, Population, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Pyrazinamide, R, Random Effects Model, Rates, Review, Rifampin, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk-Factors, Risks, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Selection, Selection Criteria, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Tb, The Elderly, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Tuberculosis, United States

# Title: Tudomanyos es Muszaki Tajekoztatas

Full Journal Title: Tudomanyos es Muszaki Tajekoztatas

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (1979), The availability in Hungary of the periodicals processed by the computerised data bases of the Institute for Scientific Information (Philadelphia, USA). *Tudomanyos es Muszaki Tajekoztatas*, **26** (5), 220-236.

Abstract: Science policy decisions entrusted the Hungarian Academy of Sciences with the modernization of the information supply of fundamental research. This task might be successfully solved by using machine readable data base. This article was prepared in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in the course of a preparatory work for modernization of the information programme of the Academy. Its intention is to clarify the availability of the source periodicals of the Science Citation Index and the Social Sciences Citation Index.

Keywords: Availability, Course, Data, Data Base, Hungary, Information, Institute for Scientific Information, Machine, Periodicals, Policy, Research, Science Citation Index, Source, USA, Work

# Title: Tuexenia

Full Journal Title: Tuexenia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Galvánek, D., Becker, T. and Dengler, J. (2012), Biodiversity, syntaxonomy, and management - Editorial to the 7th Dry Grassland Special Feature (with a bibliometrical evaluation of the series). *Tuexenia*, **32**, 233-243.

Full Text: [2012\Tuexenia32, 233.pdf](2012\Tuexenia32,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: We report on the activities of the European Dry Grassland Group (EDGG) during the last year, namely the 8th European Dry Grassland Meeting in Uman’, Ukraine in June 2011, the 3rd EDGG Research Expedition in Bulgaria in August 2011, the 4th EDGG Research Expedition in Sicily in April 2012, as well as the completed and forthcoming EDGG-coordinated special features in international journals. Then we provide a brief bibliometrical analysis of the Dry Grassland Special Features in Tuexenia since 2005. The 32 contributions of the years 2005-2011 constituted approx. 17% of the overall content of Tuexenia in this period. Including this 7th Dry Grassland Special Feature, sixty-one authors from 12 countries have contributed to these Special Features, guest-edited by yearly changing teams from a total of 16 guest editors. In the years with statistically reliable data, contributions in the Dry Grassland Special Features have been cited approximately four times as much as regular Tuexenia contributions. It is likely that this fact together with the internationality of the Special Features has contributed to the final inclusion of the journal in the Web of Science in 2011. Finally, we introduce the four research articles of this 7th Dry Grassland Special Feature. Two of them are focusing on vegetation change and restoration issues of cryptogam-rich sand dunes in the Netherlands and calcareous grasslands in Bavaria (Germany), respectively. The others, dealing with siliceous grasslands in Hesse (central Germany) and the results of EDGG Research Expedition 2009 to Transylvania (Romania), focus on syntaxonomy.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Biodiversity, Bulgaria, Citation Metric, Conference Report, Conservation, Data, European Dry Grassland Group (EDGG), Evaluation, Festuco-Brometea, Germany, High Nature Value Grassland, International, Internationality, Journal, Journals, Koelerio-Corynephoretea, Management, Research, Research Expedition, Restoration, Romania, Sand, Science, Slovakia, Succession, the Netherlands, Vegetation, Vegetation Classification, Web of Science

# Title: Tumor Biology

Full Journal Title: Tumor Biology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Liu, C.B. and Liu, L. (2011), Polymorphisms in three obesity-related genes (*LEP*, *LEPR*, and *PON1*) and breast cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **32** (6), 1233-1240.

Full Text: [2011\Tum Bio32, 1233.pdf](2011\Tum%20Bio32,%201233.pdf)

Abstract: Common genetic variations in the leptin (LEP), leptin receptor (LEPR), and paraoxonase 1 (PON1) genes have been considered to be implicated in the development of breast cancer. However, the results were inconsistent. In this study, a meta-analysis was performed to assess the associations of five polymorphisms, including LEP G2548A, LEPR Q223R, LEPR Lys109Arg, PON1 L55M, and PON1 Q192R polymorphisms, with breast cancer risk. Published literature from PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Embase databases, CNKI, and Wanfang Data were retrieved. All studies evaluating the association between LEP G2548A, LEPR Q223R, LEPR Lys109Arg, PON1 L55M, or PON1 Q192R polymorphism and breast cancer risk were included. Pooled odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated using fixed-or random-effects model. Three studies (2,003 cases and 1,967 controls) for LEP G2548A polymorphism, nine studies (4,627 cases and 5,476 controls) for LEPR Q223R polymorphism, five studies (2,759 cases and 2,573 controls) for LEPR Lys109Arg polymorphism, four studies (1,517 cases and 1,379 controls) for PON1 L55M polymorphism, and five studies (1,575 cases and 2,283 controls) for PON1 Q192R polymorphism were included in the meta-analysis. Overall, the results showed null significant association between LEP G2548A, LEPR Q223R, LEPR Lys109Arg, or PON1 Q192R polymorphism and breast cancer risk; however, PON1 L55M was significantly associated with breast cancer risk overall (MM vs. LL: OR=2.16; 95% CI, 1.76-2.66). For LEPR Q223R polymorphism, further subgroup analysis suggested that the association was only statistically significant in East Asians (OR=0.50; 95% CI, 0.36-0.70) but not in Caucasians (OR=1.06; 95% CI, 0.77-1.45) or Africans (OR=1.30; 95% CI, 0.83-2.03). The present meta-analysis suggested that LEPR Q223R polymorphism might be implicated in the development of breast cancer in East Asians; PON1 L55M might increase breast cancer risk. However, given the limited sample size, the findings warrant further investigation.

Keywords: Adiponectin, Analysis, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Databases, Development, Disease, Genes, Genetic, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Leptin, Leptin Receptor, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Paraoxonase, Paraoxonase 1, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Ratio, Receptor Gene, Risk, Science, Serum Leptin, Web of Science, Weight, Women

? Dong, X.F., Qiu, X.C., Liu, Q. and Jia, J. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of nanotechnology applied in oncology from 2002 to 2011. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 3273-3278.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 3273.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%203273.pdf)

Abstract: Innovation in the last decade has endowed nanotechnology with an assortment of tools for drug delivery system, imaging, and sensing in cancer research. These rapidly emerging tools are indicative of a burgeoning field ready to expand into medical applications. The aim of this study is to analyze the applications of nanotechnology in oncology with bibliometric methods and evaluate development in this field. Literature search was performed using PubMed search engines with MeSH terms (all)-nanotechnology, nanomedicine, nanoparticle, nanocapsules, micellar systems, and oncology or cancer or neoplasms. Within 2,543 articles from 2002 to 2011 in over 50 medical magazines from over 30 countries, we did a series analysis on these articles’ countries, keywords, and authors. Our results show that articles in nanotechnology in oncology are increasing year by year, especially in recent years. Quantity and quality of the articles are becoming more and influential. In the global research, the USA is leading in this field, accounting for half above of the whole articles, followed by countries like Japan, Germany, and France and also some emerging nations like China, in the second place, and India. Subjects like nanoparticles, tumor marker, and drug delivery are the common research focus. So, with more and more scientists’ interests and attention drawn to this field, it is likely to make major breakthroughs in the coming years.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Brain, Cancer, Cells, China, Cytotoxicity, Delivery, Delivery System, Development, Drug, Drug Delivery, Drug Delivery System, Drug-Delivery, Field, France, Gene Delivery, Germany, Global, Imaging, India, Innovation, Japan, Life, Literature, Magazines, Medical, Methods, Mice, Nanocapsules, Nanomedicine, Nanoparticle, Nanoparticles, Nanotechnology, Nations, Neoplasms, Netherlands, Oncology, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quantity, R, Recent, Research, Review, Scientists, Solid Lipid Nanoparticles, Systems, Tumor, Usa, Van

? Xia, P., Wang, J.J., Zhao, B.B. and Song, C.L. (2013), The role of beclin-1 expression in patients with gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 3303-3307.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 3303.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%203303.pdf)

Abstract: Beclin-1 has been identified as a reliable biomarker in monitoring the prognosis for tumors. We carried out a meta-analysis focusing on the relationship between beclin-1 and the clinical characteristics of patients with gastric cancer. We identified articles in MEDLINE, PubMed, Embase, ISI Web of Science, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases by using the following strategy: (“beclin 1” or “beclin-1” or “ATG6”) and (“gastric cancer” or “stomach cancer”). We conducted a final analysis of 1,254 patients from seven studies. The pooled odds ratio (OR) indicated a significant association between beclin-1 expression and the differentiation of gastric cancer (pooled OR = 0.23; 95 % confidence interval (CI) = 0.07-0.73) or tumor-node-metastasis staging of gastric cancer (pooled OR = 0.62; 95 % CI = 0.48-0.79). Beclin-1 expression was different in intestinal- and diffuse-type gastric cancer (pooled OR = 0.55; 95 % CI = 0.39-0.77). No association between beclin-1 and tumor size (pooled OR = 0.73; 95 % CI = 0.45-1.17) or lymph node metastasis (pooled OR = 0.59; 95 % CI = 0.17-1.99) was observed.

Keywords: Adenocarcinomas, Analysis, Article, Association, Autophagy, Beclin-1, Biomarker, Cancer, Carcinoma, Characteristics, China, Chinese, Clinical, Confidence, Databases, Differentiation, Esophageal, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gene Beclin-1, Interval, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Knowledge, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Monitoring, Netherlands, Odds Ratio, Oncology, P, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Prognosis, Protein, Pubmed, R, Role, Science, Size, Strategy, Tnm Staging, Tumor, Van, Web of Science

? Xu, H., Li, S., Qiu, J.Q., Gao, X.L., Zhang, P. and Yang, Y.X. (2013), The VDR gene FokI polymorphism and ovarian cancer risk. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 3309-3316.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 3309.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%203309.pdf)

Abstract: the polymorphism of vitamin D receptor (VDR) gene is demonstrated to affect the activity of its encoding protein and the subsequent downstream effects mediated by vitamin D. Mutations in VDR gene FokI have been suggested in the development of various cancers. Whether the polymorphism of the VDR gene FokI confers risk to ovarian cancer still remains controversial across the published studies in different ethnicity. The aim of this meta-analysis was to determine the role of VDR gene FokI variant in the susceptibility to ovarian cancer. Six publications with 14 individual case-control studies involving a total of 10,964 subjects were finally included into our study after a comprehensive literature search of the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases. The strength of the association between the VDR gene FokI polymorphism and ovarian cancer risk was estimated under the allelic (T vs. C), homozygous (TT vs. CC), additive (CT vs. CC), recessive (TT vs. CC + CT), and dominant (CT + TT vs. CC) gene models. The overall odds ratios (ORs) for the contrast models of T vs. C, TT vs. CC, CT vs. CC, and CT + TT vs. CC indicated that the VDR gene FokI variant was related to an increased risk of ovarian cancer (ORT vs. C = 1.09, 95 % confidence interval (CI) 1.03-1.15, P (OR) = 0.004; ORTT vs. CC = 1.17, 95 % CI 1.04-1.32, P (OR) = 0.011; ORCT vs. CC = 1.10, 95 % CI 1.01-1.20, P (OR) = 0.027; ORCT + TT vs. CC = 1.12, 95 % CI 1.03-1.21, P (OR) = 0.007). The stratified analysis among the Caucasians also identified a significant association between the VDR gene FokI polymorphism and the susceptibility to ovarian cancer. The present meta-analysis with large available published data has revealed that the VDR gene FokI polymorphism confers susceptibility to ovarian cancer, particularly among the Caucasian population.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Article, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Confidence, Consortium, Ct, Data, Databases, Development, Disease, Effects, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Foki, Gene, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Netherlands, Oncology, Ovarian Cancer, P, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Population, Prevention, Promoter, Protein, Publications, Pubmed, R, Risk, Role, Science, Strength, Susceptibility, Tumor, Van, Variants, Vitamin, Vitamin D, Vitamin D Receptor, Vitamin-D-Receptor, Web of Science

? Xu, C., Yuan, L.T., Tian, H.L., Cao, H.L. and Chen, S.W. (2013), Association of the MTHFR C677T polymorphism with primary brain tumor risk. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 3457-3464.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 3457.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%203457.pdf)

Abstract: Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene plays key roles not only in folate metabolism but also in carcinogenesis. The single nucleotide polymorphism MTHFR C677T has been indicated in the development of various tumors. The effect of the MTHFR C677T polymorphism on brain tumors remains poorly understood. We performed the present meta-analysis and aimed to provide a better understanding of the pathogenesis of brain tumors. A literature search of the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases was carried out for potential relevant publications. We calculated the pooled odds ratio (OR) with corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) to assess the association of MTHFR C677T with the susceptibility to brain tumors. We also performed stratified analysis and sensitivity analysis to further estimate the genetic association. All statistical analyses were conducted by the use of STATA 11.0 (STATA Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Eight case-control studies involving a total of 3,059 cases and 3,324 controls were retrieved according to the inclusion criteria. The overall ORs suggested that the MTHFR C677T variant can exert a risk effect on brain tumor development under the following contrast models (ORTC vs. CC = 1.14, 95 % CI 1.02-1.27, P (OR) = 0.018; ORTT + TC vs. CC = 1.23, 95 % CI 1.01-1.51, P (OR) = 0.043). No significant correlation was identified among the Caucasians, but not among the Asians. In addition, the TC genotype carriers were more susceptible to meningioma when compared with the CC genotype carriers (ORTC vs. CC = 1.38, 95 % CI 1.15-1.65, P (OR) < 0.001). The MTHFR C677T polymorphism seemed to exert no effect on glioma risk. The current meta-analysis firstly provides evidence that the MTHFR C677T polymorphism may modify the risk for brain tumors, particularly meningioma. The role of the MTHFR C677T variant in brain tumor pathogenesis across diverse ethnicities needs further elucidation by more future studies with large sample size.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Article, Association, Brain, Brain Tumor, Brain Tumors, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Confidence, Correlation, Criteria, Databases, Development, Evidence, Folate Metabolism, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic, Glioblastoma-Multiforme, Glioma, Glioma, Graphical Test, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Meningioma, Meningioma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Mthfr, Models, Mthfr C677t, Needs, Netherlands, Odds Ratio, Oncology, P, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Potential, Primary, Publications, Pubmed, R, Risk, Role, Sample Size, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Shanghai, Size, Statistical Analyses, Susceptibility, Tumor, Understanding, Usa, Van, Web of Science

? Wang, D., Velez de-la-Paz, O., Zhai, J.X. and Liu, D.W. (2013), Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D and breast cancer risk: A meta-analysis of prospective studies. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 3509-3517.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 3509.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%203509.pdf)

Abstract: There were some case-control studies, nested case-control studies, and cohort studies with controversial results on the association between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] and breast cancer risk. Case-control studies are prone to selection bias, which limit the strength and quality of the evidence. To overcome the shortcoming of the case-control studies, the meta-analysis of prospective studies including nested case-control studies and cohort studies was conducted. PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases were searched, and the last retrieval date was March 24, 2013. For the highest versus the lowest level of serum 25(OH)D, the relative risks (RRs) and its 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) from each study were used to estimate summary RR and its 95 % CI. Subgroup analyses by geographic region, menopausal status, and adjusted status of RR were also performed, respectively. A dose-response association between serum 25(OH)D concentration and breast cancer risk was assessed. Fourteen articles with 9,110 breast cancer cases and 16,244 controls were included in the meta-analysis. Overall, serum 25(OH)D levels were inversely significantly associated with breast cancer risk (RR = 0.845, 95 % CI = 0.750-0.951). Inversely statistically significant associations were observed in North American studies, postmenopausal women, and studies with adjusted and unadjusted RR, respectively. No statistically significant associations were observed in European studies and premenopausal women, respectively. Dose-response analysis showed that every 10 ng/mL increment in serum 25(OH)D concentration was associated with a significant 3.2 % reduction in breast cancer risk. This meta-analysis provides evidence of a significantly inverse association between serum 25(OH)D concentration and breast cancer risk.

Keywords: 25-Hydroxyvitamin D, Analyses, Analysis, Article, Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, Breast Cancer Risk, Calcium, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Cohort, Concentration, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease, Evidence, Health, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nested, Netherlands, North, Oncology, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Prevention, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, R, Reduction, Region, Risk, Risks, Science, Selection, Serum, Strength, Tumor, Van, Vitamin D, Vitamin-D, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Women

? Niu, Y.H., Huang, T.R., Lian, F. and Li, F.H. (2013), Contrast-enhanced ultrasonography for the diagnosis of small hepatocellular carcinoma: A meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 3667-3674.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 3667.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%203667.pdf)

Abstract: the aim of this study is to determine the diagnostic accuracy of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS) for diagnosis of small (a parts per thousand currency sign2 cm in diameter) hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) through a meta-analysis of published studies. A comprehensive literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and China BioMedicine databases was conducted on articles published before 1 March 2013. Data from selected studies were pooled to yield summary sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratio (LR), diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), and receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve. Statistical analyses were performed using Meta-Disc version 1.4 and STATA version 12.0 softwares. Fifteen studies were included with a total of 908 cirrhotic patients with 1,032 small hepatic nodules. All lesions were histologically confirmed through liver biopsies after CEUS. The pooled sensitivity was 0.81 (95 % CI = 0.78-0.85); the pooled specificity was 0.86 (95 % CI = 0.82-0.89). The pooled positive LR was 5.90 (95 % CI = 3.90-8.94); the pooled negative LR was 0.20 (95 % CI = 0.14-0.29). The pooled DOR was 37.07 (95 % CI = 24.79-55.44). The area under the SROC curve was 0.93 (SE = 0.01). Meta-regression analysis showed that the number of lesions may be a major source of heterogeneity. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. This meta-analysis indicates that CEUS is a useful diagnostic tool with high sensitivity and specificity for identifying small HCC.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Analysis, Article, Bias, China, Cirrhosis, Clinical-Practice Recommendations, Computed-Tomography, Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Epidemiology, Focal Liver-Lesions, Guidelines, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Less-Than-Or-Equal-To-2 Cm, Likelihood Ratio, Literature, Literature Search, Liver, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Netherlands, Odds Ratio, Oncology, Patients, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, R, Risk-Factors, Science, Se, Sensitivity, Shanghai, Small, Small Hepatic Nodules, Source, Specificity, Tumor, Ultrasonography, Ultrasound, Ultrasound Ceus, Update 2012, Van, Version, Web of Science

? Pei, J., Li, F. and Wang, B.Z. (2013), Single nucleotide polymorphism 6q25.1 rs2046210 and increased risk of breast cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 4073-4079.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 4073.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%204073.pdf)

Abstract: the onset and development of breast cancer (BC) are influenced by many factors, including the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) rs2046210 at 6q25.1. However, studies of the potential association between rs2046210 at 6q25.1 and risk of BC have given inconsistent results. We performed a meta-analysis to address this controversy. PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science were systematically searched to identify relevant studies. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to assess the strength of the association between this SNP and risk of BC. A total of 14 studies are included in the meta-analysis, involving 123,085 cases and 120,761 controls. The A-allele, AA/GA, and AA genotypes were significantly associated with increased risk of BC (A-allele vs. G-allele: OR = 1.20, 95%CI = 1.15-1.25, P for heterogeneity < 0.0001; AA/GA vs. GG: OR = 1.22, 95%CI = 1.16-1.28, P for heterogeneity < 0.0001; AA vs. GA/GG: OR = 1.18, 95%CI = 1.13-1.24, P for heterogeneity = 0.064). In further stratified analysis by ethnicity, the elevated risks were found in Europeans and Asians, while there was no significant association detected in African population. In the subgroup analysis based on sample size and source of control, significant results were observed in all the subgroups. There was evidence of heterogeneity (P < 0.10), which largely disappeared after stratification by ethnicity. In summary, this meta-analysis suggests the participation of rs2046210 at 6q25.1 in the susceptibility for BC, especially in Europeans and Asians.

Keywords: 6q25.1, Alleles, Analysis, Article, Association, Bc, Brca2 Mutation Carriers, Breast Cancer, Cancer, China, Common Genetic-Variants, Confer Susceptibility, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Development, Disease, Embase, Estrogen-Receptor, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genome-Wide Association, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Netherlands, Oncology, Onset, P, Participation, Polymorphism, Population, Postmenopausal Women, Potential, Pubmed, R, Risk, Risks, Rs2046210, Sample Size, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Size, Snp, Source, Stratification, Strength, Susceptibility Loci, Tumor, Van, Variant and Breast Cancer (Bc), Web of Science

? Cai, Q.L., Wu, T., Zhang, W., Guo, X.M., Shang, Z.Q., Jiang, N., Tian, J. and Niu, Y.J. (2013), Genetic polymorphisms in glutathione S-transferases P1 (GSTP1) Ile105Val and prostate cancer risk: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **34** (6), 3913-3922.

Full Text: [2013\Tum Bio34, 3913.pdf](2013\Tum%20Bio34,%203913.pdf)

Abstract: Numerous epidemiological studies have evaluated the association between the glutathione S-transferases P1 (GSTP1) Ile105Val polymorphisms and prostate cancer (PCa) risk. However, these studies have yielded conflicting results. A comprehensive search was conducted through researching MEDLINE, PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE, and a total of 13 studies including 3,227 cases and 3,945 controls were identified. A meta-analysis was performed to obtain a summary of estimated odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) of GSTP1 polymorphisms for PCa, with attention to study quality and publication bias. The GSTP1 Ile158Val variant genotypes are less associated with increased risk of PCa for the homozygote model (Val/Val vs Ile/Ile: OR = 1.42; I (2) = 63.7 %; 95 % CI = 1.02-1.97) and the recessive model (OR = 1.41; I (2) = 45.5 %; 95 % CI = 1.10-1.80). However, no associations were detected for other genetic models. In the stratified analysis by ethnicity, significant associations between GSTP1 Ile105Val polymorphism and PCa risk were also found among Caucasians for Val/Val vs Ile/Ile comparison (OR = 1.22; I (2) = 0.0 %; 95 % CI = 1.02-1.47) and for the recessive model (OR = 1.26; I (2) = 0.0 %; 95 % CI = 1.06-1.49), while there were no associations found for other genetic models. However, no associations were found in Asians and African-Americans for all genetic models when stratified by ethnicity. In conclusion, our meta-analysis provides evidence that GSTP1 Ile105Val gene polymorphisms contributed to PCa susceptibility.

Keywords: African Americans, African-Americans, Analysis, Article, Association, Attention, Bias, Cancer, China, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Glutathione, Gstm1, Gstp1 Polymorphism, Gstt1, Hyperplasia, Ile105val, Intervals, M1, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Molecular Epidemiology, Netherlands, North Indian Population, Oxidative Stress, PCA, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Prostate Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, R, Review, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, T1, Tumor, Van, Variants, Web of Science

? Wang, H., Wang, W.J., Yang, D.J. and Wang, S.M. (2014), *TaqI* polymorphism of VDR gene contributes to breast cancer risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 93-102.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 93.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies on the association of Vitamin D receptor (VDR) TaqI gene polymorphism with breast carcinogenesis have yielded inconsistent and inconclusive findings. The current meta-analysis was performed to provide a more precise assessment on the role of VDR TaqI polymorphism in breast cancer risk. 20 eligible case-control studies involving 9,055 cases and 10,516 controls were identified after a comprehensive literature search of the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. Stratified analyses by ethnicity and study quality were conducted for further estimation. All statistical analyses were conducted by use of STATA (STATA Corporation, College Station, TX, Version 11.0). The overall ORs showed that the variant t allele and tt genotype were related to an increased risk of breast cancer (ORt vs. T = 1.05, 95 % CI 1.01-1.10, P (OR) = 0.025; ORtt vs. TT = 1.12, 95 % CI 1.03-1.23, P (OR) = 0.011; ORtt vs. Tt + TT = 1.10, 95 % CI 1.01-1.20, P (OR) = 0.023). Stratified analyses of studies in Caucasians and with high-quality further confirmed the results. However, no significant relationship was observed among Asians. This meta-analysis suggests that the VDR TaqI polymorphism confers risk effect on the breast cancer development, particularly in Caucasians.

Keywords: Analyses, Assessment, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, D Hormone, Databases, Development, Ethnicity, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genomic Actions, Graphical Test, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Prostate-Cancer, Pubmed, Quality, Recombination Repair Genes, Risk, Role, Science, Statistical Analyses, T, Taqi, Variants, Vitamin D, Vitamin D Receptor, Vitamin-D-Receptor, Web of Science

? Chen, K.J., Fan, F., Wang, Y., Wei, G.T., Hu, L. and Xu, F. (2014), GSTT1 null genotype contributes to hepatocellular carcinoma risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 213-218.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 213.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20213.pdf)

Abstract: Studies investigating the association between genetic polymorphism of glutathione S-transferase T1 (GSTT1) and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) risk have reported conflicting results. Therefore, we conducted this meta-analysis to provide more precise evidence. Databases including PubMed, Embase, SCOPUS, ISI Web of Science, and Wangfang were searched for relevant studies. Potential sources of heterogeneity were also assessed by subgroup analysis. Funnel plots and Egger’s linear regression were used to test publication bias among the articles. Finally, a total of 28 studies involving 3,897 HCC patients and 6,117 controls were included in this meta-analysis. In a combined analysis, the summary odds ratio for HCC of the GSTT1 null genotype was 1.43 (95 % confidence interval (CI) 1.22-1.68, P < 10(-5)). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, significantly increased risks were found in East Asians for GSTT1 null polymorphism, while no significant associations were found among Caucasian, South Asian, and African populations. When stratified by a source of controls, both population- and hospital-based studies get consistent positive results. By pooling data from 10 studies (1,639 cases and 2,224 controls) that considered combinations of GSTT1 and GSTM1 genotypes, a statistically significant increased risk for HCC (odd ratio = 1.85, 95 % CI 1.37-2.49) was detected for individuals with combined deletion mutations in both genes compared with positive genotypes. No evidence of publication bias was observed. Our result suggests that the GSTT1 null genotype contributes to an increased risk of HCC in East Asians and that interaction between unfavorable GSTs genotypes may exist.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Benzene, Bias, Carcinoma, Caucasian, Confidence, Data, Databases, Deletion, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Glutathione, Glutathione-S-Transferase, Gstm1, Gstt1, Hepatitis-C Virus, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Interaction, Interval, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Linear Regression, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase, Mutations, Nested Case-Control, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Primary Liver-Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Regression, Risk, Risks, Science, Scopus, Source, Sources, Susceptibility, T1, Web of Science

? Cai, Q.L., Wang, Z., Zhang, W., Guo, X.M., Shang, Z.Q., Jiang, N., Tian, J. and Niu, Y.J. (2014), Association between glutathione S-transferases M1 and T1 gene polymorphisms and prostate cancer risk: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 247-256.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 247.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: Genetic polymorphisms in glutathione S-transferases M1 (GSTM1) and T1 (GSTT1) genes have been widely reported and considered to have a significant effect on prostate cancer (PCa) risk, but the results are inconsistent. To evaluate the impact of the GSTM1 and GSTT1 polymorphism on PCa risk, we conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis based on 18 eligible studies. A total of 18 studies, including 7,119 subjects for GSTM1 and 6,454 subjects for GSTT1 between 1999 and 2012 were identified through researching MEDLINE, PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure database, and Chinese Biomedical Literature database. A meta-analysis was performed to obtain summary-estimated odd ratios and 95 % confidence intervals of GSTM1 and GSTT1 polymorphisms for PCa, with attention to study quality and publication bias. Overall, there is a significant association between GSTM1 (odds ratio (OR) = 1.407, 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CI) = 1.147-1.727, I (2) = 73.2 %, P = 0.001) genotypes and PCa susceptibility. Significant associations were also observed in subgroups of Caucasian populations (OR = 1.262, 95 % CI = 1.055-1.511, I (2) = 48.7 %, P = 0.011) and Asian populations (OR = 1.776, 95 % CI = 1.134-2.781, I (2) = 83.4 %, P = 0.012). However, no significant association was found (OR = 1.776, 95 % CI = 1.134-2.781, P = 0.243) in African-American populations when stratified by ethnicity. While, there was no significant association seen between GSTT1 (OR = 1.003, 95 % CI = 0.823-1.298, I (2) = 68.8 %, P = 0.778) genotypes and PCa risk. However, no significant associations were observed in subgroups of Caucasian populations (OR = 1.086, 95 % CI = 0.801-1.471, I (2) = 72.1 %, P = 0.597) and Asian populations (OR = 0.961, 95 % CI = 0.644-1.434, I (2) = 73.0 %, P = 0.846), and similar result was found among African-American populations (OR = 0.802, 95 % CI = 0.194-3.321, P = 0.761) when stratified by ethnicity. Our results suggest that the GSTM1 gene polymorphism contributes to PCa susceptibility, while GSTT1 gene polymorphism is not associated with PCa in our study.

Keywords: African American, Asian, Association, Attention, Bias, Biomedical, Cancer, Caucasian, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Embase, Ethnicity, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genes, Glutathione, Glutathione S-Transferases M1, Glutathione S-Transferases T1 Polymorphism, Gstm1, Gstp1, Gstt1, Hyperplasia, Impact, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, M1, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Molecular Epidemiology, North Indian Population, Odds Ratio, P, P1 Polymorphisms, Pca, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Prostate Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Review, Risk, Science, Smoking, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, T1, Variants, Web of Science

? Li, K., Li, W.S., Zou, H.W. and Zhao, L. (2014), Association between FAS 1377G > A polymorphism and breast cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 351-356.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 351.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20351.pdf)

Abstract: Published studies on the association between FAS 1377G > A polymorphism and breast cancer susceptibility were inconclusive. To derive a more precise assessment of the association, a meta-analysis of published studies was performed. PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science were searched for eligible studies on the association between FAS 1377G > A polymorphism and breast cancer susceptibility. Five studies with a total of 2,905 cases and 3,090 controls were included into the meta-analysis. Overall, FAS 1377G > A polymorphism was significantly associated with increased susceptibility to breast cancer (for AA versus GG: odds ratio (OR) = 1.39, 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) 1.12-1.72, P = 0.003; for AA/GA versus GG: OR = 1.18, 95 % CI 1.06-1.32, P = 0.004; for AA versus GG/GA: OR = 1.28, 95 % CI 1.05-1.56, P = 0.015). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity found that FAS 1377G > A polymorphism was significantly associated with increased susceptibility to breast cancer in Asians (for AA versus GG: OR = 1.48, 95 % CI 1.16-1.89, P = 0.001; for AA/GA versus GG: OR = 1.24, 95 % CI 1.06-1.46, P = 0.008; for AA versus GG/GA: OR = 1.35, 95 % CI 1.08-1.69, P = 0.008), but the association was not found in Caucasians. Therefore, the findings of the meta-analysis suggest that FAS 1377G > A polymorphism is significantly associated with increased susceptibility to breast cancer in Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Assessment, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Confidence, Ethnicity, Fas, Genes Fas, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Web of Science

? Yi, S.M. and Li, G.Y. (2014), The association of *SIPA1* gene polymorphisms with breast cancer risk: Evidence from published studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 441-445.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 441.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20441.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies have focused on the association of signal-induced proliferation associated 1 gene (SIPA1) with carcinogenesis of many cancers, including breast cancer. It has been suggested that SIPA1 polymorphisms are associated with susceptibility to breast cancer. In the present study, we performed a meta-analysis to systematically summarize the possible association between SIPA1 and the risk for breast cancer. We conducted a search of case-control studies on the associations of SPIA1 with susceptibility to breast cancer in PubMed, Embase, International Statistical Institute Web of Science, Wanfang Database in China, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases. Data from eligible studies were extracted for meta-analysis. Breast cancer risk associated with SIPA1 was estimated by pooled odds ratios and 95 % confidence intervals. Four studies on SIPA1 and breast cancer were included in our meta-analysis. Our results showed that rs746429 was associated with the risk of breast cancer. However, rs931127 and rs3741378 were not found to be associated with breast cancer in our analysis. This meta-analysis suggests that rs746429 is associated with the risk of breast cancer. Well-designed studies with larger sample size and more ethnic groups are required to further validate the results.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Breast, Breast Cancer, Breast Cancer Risk, Cancer, Candidate, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, Ethnic Groups, Evidence, Gene, Groups, Intervals, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Polymorphisms, Population, Proliferation, Pubmed, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Sipa1, Size, Web of Science

? Liu, B.J. and Shen, T. (2014), XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism is not associated with oral cancer risk: Evidence from a meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 507-512.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 507.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20507.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies regarding the association between X-ray repair cross-complementing group 1 (XRCC1) Arg399Gln polymorphism and oral cancer risk were contradictory. We performed a meta-analysis to derive a more precise estimation of the association. The PubMed and Web of Science were searched for eligible studies. Odds ratio (OR) with its 95 % confidence interval (95 % CIs) was used to assess the strength of the association. Nine individual studies with a total of 3,244 subjects were finally included into the meta-analysis. Overall, there was no association between XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism and oral cancer risk under all genetic models (Gln versus Arg: OR = 1.09, 95 % CI 0.86-1.37, P = 0.46; GlnGln versus ArgArg: OR = 1.11, 95 % CI 0.69-1.79, P = 0.66; GlnGln versus ArgArg/ArgGln: OR = 1.04, 95 % CI 0.68-1.61, P = 0.84; and GlnGln/ArgGln versus ArgArg: OR = 1.13, 95 % CI 0.88-1.44, P = 0.34). After excluding studies on oral leukoplakia, there was still no association between XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism and oral cancer risk under all genetic models. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that there was no association between XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism and oral cancer risk in both Asians and Caucasians. In conclusion, the data from the meta-analysis suggests that XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism is not associated with oral cancer risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Arg194trp, Association, Cancer, Confidence, Data, Dna-Repair Genes, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genetic, Interval, Leukoplakia, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Oral, Oral Cancer, P, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Susceptibility, Target, Web of Science, X-Ray, Xpd, Xrcc1

? Wu, B., Guo, D. and Guo, Y. (2014), Association between p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 561-565.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 561.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20561.pdf)

Abstract: the p53 is a tumor suppressor gene which may be involved in the development of thyroid cancer. Studies investigating the association between p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk reported conflicting results. The aim of the meta-analysis was to derive a more precise assessment of the association between p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk. A literature search of PubMed and Web of Science from their inception through March 2013 was conducted. Odds ratios (OR) with 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CI) were used to assess the strength of the association. Eight case-control studies were included with a total of 874 thyroid cancer cases and 1,891 controls. The meta-analysis results showed that the p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism was only associated with thyroid cancer risk under the recessive model (ProPro vs. ArgArg/ArgPro: OR = 1.83, 95 % CI 1.05-3.20, P = 0.034). However, there was no significant association between p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk under the other three genetic models (Pro vs. Arg: OR = 1.20, 95 % CI 0.87-1.67, P = 0.262; ProPro vs. ArgArg: OR = 1.75, 95 % CI 0.88-3.50, P = 0.113; ProPro/ArgPro vs. ArgArg: OR = 1.01, 95 % CI 0.66-1.55, P = 0.968). Subgroup by ethnicity showed that there was no significant association between p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk in both Caucasians and Asians. Thus, p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism may be associated with thyroid cancer risk, and ProPro genotype is likely to be a risk factor of thyroid cancer.

Keywords: Assessment, Association, Cancer, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Codon-72, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cyp1a1, Development, Ethnicity, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, P, P53, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Proline, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Strength, Susceptibility, Thyroid Cancer, Tumor, Web of Science

? Gao, S., Ma, J.J. and Lu, C. (2014), Venous thromboembolism risk and erythropoiesis-stimulating agents for the treatment of cancer-associated anemia: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 603-613.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 603.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20603.pdf)

Abstract: Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) reduce anemia in patients with cancer and could improve their quality of life, but ESA-related safety concerns exist. To evaluate the overall risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) associated with the use of ESAs, a systematic review and meta-analysis of published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) was performed. The databases of PubMed and Web of Science and the abstracts presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology conferences were searched to identify relevant clinical trials. Summary incidence rates, relative risks (RRs), and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. A total of 12,115 patients with a variety of cancer types from 51 RCTs were identified and included in the meta-analysis. Among patients receiving ESAs, the summary incidence of all-grade VTE was 7.78 %. Patients with cancer who received ESAs had increased VTE risks (484 events among 6,301 patients treated with ESA vs. 276 events among 5,814 control patients; RR = 1.75 [95 % CI, 1.50-2.05]). The highest risk of VTE was found in patients with ovarian and cervical cancers (RR = 2.45 [CI = 1.12-5.33]). The VTE risk among hematologic malignancies was higher than that among solid tumors. The administration of ESAs was significantly associated with an increased risk of developing VTE in cancer patients receiving these drugs. The risks of VTE may vary with various tumor types, including hematologic malignancies.

Keywords: Administration, Anemia, Cancer, Cell Lung-Cancer, Chemotherapy-Induced Anemia, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Conferences, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Darbepoetin, Darbepoetin-Alpha, Databases, Developing, Double-Blind, Drugs, Epoetin-Alpha, Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents, Erythropoietin, Events, Hematologic, Incidence, Intervals, Life, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Oncology, Patients, Patients Receiving Chemotherapy, Phase-Iii Trial, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Platinum-Based Chemotherapy, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Recombinant-Human-Erythropoietin, Review, Risk, Risks, Safety, Science, Systematic Review, Thromboembolism, Treatment, Tumor, Venous Thromboembolism, Web of Science

? Duan, C.Y., Liu, M.Y., Li, S.B., Ma, K.S. and Bie, P. (2014), Lack of association of *EPHX1* gene polymorphisms with risk of hepatocellular carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 659-666.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 659.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20659.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies have focused on the association of a gene (EPHX1) encoding microsomal epoxide hydrolase with the carcinogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In the present study, we performed a meta-analysis to systematically summarize the possible association between EPHX1 genetic polymorphisms and the risk for HCC. We conducted a search of case-control studies on the associations of EPHX1 genetic polymorphisms with susceptibility to HCC in PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, Wanfang database in China, and the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases. Data from eligible studies were extracted for meta-analysis. HCC risk associated with EPHX1 genetic polymorphism was estimated by pooled odds ratios and 95 % confidence intervals. Thirteen studies were included in the present meta-analysis. Our results showed that, for the two polymorphisms (337 T > C and 416A > G) of EPHX1 gene, neither allele frequency nor genotype distributions were associated with risk for HCC in all genetic models (all P > 0.05). This meta-analysis suggests that EPHX1 genetic polymorphisms were not associated with the risk of HCC.

Keywords: Association, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, Embase, Epoxide, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Glutathione-S-Transferase, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Intervals, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Knowledge, Liver-Disease, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase, Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase, Models, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Web of Science

? Song, N., Liu, B., Wu, J.L., Zhang, R.F., Duan, L., He, W.S. and Zhang, C.M. (2014), Vascular endothelial growth factor (*VEGF*)-2578C/A and -460C/T gene polymorphisms and lung cancer risk: A meta-analysis involving 11 case-control studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (1), 859-870.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 859.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20859.pdf)

Abstract: the aim of this meta-analysis is to generate large-scale evidence on whether common vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) gene polymorphisms (-2578C/A [dbSNP: rs699947] and -460C/T [dbSNP: rs833061]) are associated with lung cancer. A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases was conducted to identify all eligible studies published before May 3, 2013. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with their corresponding confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were used to evaluate the strength of the association. Eleven case-control studies were included with a total of 3,861 lung cancer cases and 3,676 controls in this meta-analysis. For the VEGF -2578C/A polymorphism, the combined results showed that there exist highly significant risk factors for individuals carrying the A allele resulting in lung cancer, and the magnitude of this effect was similar in smoker patients and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) patients. Unlike the situation with the -2578C/A polymorphism, the VEGF -460C/T polymorphism is not associated with the risk of lung cancer in neither Asians nor Caucasians. However, when stratified according to smoking status and histological types of lung cancer, we found that the T allele (-460C/T) was associated with decreased lung cancer risk among nonsmoker patients and SCC patients. Our findings showed that the -2578C/A polymorphism may increase lung cancer risk, especially in smoker patients and SCC patients, whereas the -460C/T polymorphism may decrease lung cancer risk, especially in nonsmoker patients and SCC patients.

Keywords: Angiogenesis, Association, Bevacizumab, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Evidence, Expression, Factor Vegf, Gene, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Inhibition, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Lung, Lung Cancer, Magnitude, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Prognosis, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Smoking, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Tumor-Growth, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, VEGF, Web of Science

? Shi, D.T., Han, M., Gao, N., Tian, W.Y. and Chen, W.C. (2014), Association of RASSF1A promoter methylation with gastric cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 943-948.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 943.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%20943.pdf)

Abstract: Ras-association domain family 1A (RASSF1A), a candidate tumor suppressor gene, is frequently silenced and inactivated by hypermethylation of its promoter region in several human tumors. However, the association between RASSF1A promoter methylation and gastric cancer risk remains conflicting. The aim of this study was to assess the association of RASSF1A promoter methylation with gastric cancer risk by a comprehensive meta-analysis. Relevant studies were identified by searches of PubMed and Web of Science databases with no restrictions. Combined odds ratio (OR) and 95 % confidence interval (CI) were used to assess the strength of the association between RASSF1A promoter methylation and gastric cancer risk. A chi-square-based Q test and sensitivity analyses were performed to test the between-study heterogeneity and the contributions of single studies to the final results, respectively. Funnel plots were carried out to evaluate publication bias. Overall, a significant association was observed between RASSF1A promoter methylation and gastric cancer risk (OR, 12.67; 95 % CI, 8.12-19.78; p < 0.001) with no between-study heterogeneity. Subgroup analyses further revealed that gastric cancer risk was increased for individuals carrying the methylated RASSF1A compared with those with unmethylated RASSF1A. In addition, no publication bias was detected in the overall and subgroup analyses. This study identified a strong association between RASSF1A promoter methylation and risk of gastric cancer and highlighted a promising potential for RASSF1A promoter methylation in gastric cancer risk prediction.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analyses, Association, Bias, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carcinogenesis, China, Confidence, Cpg Island Methylation, Databases, Dna Methylation, Epigenetic Inactivation, Family, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gene, Heterogeneity, Human, Hypermethylation, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Odds Ratio, Potential, Prediction, Profile, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Rassf1a, Region, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Strength, Suppressor, Tumor, Tumor Suppressor Gene, Tumor-Related Genes, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Huang, O., Jiang, M., Zhang, X., Chen, X.S., Wu, J.Y. and Shen, K.W. (2014), FASLG T844C polymorphism and susceptibility to breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 1089-1094.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1089.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201089.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies were published to assess the association between FASLG T844C polymorphism and susceptibility to breast cancer, but the data were controversial. A meta-analysis was performed to assess the association comprehensively. We performed a comprehensive search in PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science to find eligible studies. Six studies with a total of 6,784 participants were finally included into the meta-analysis. There were a total of 3,382 cases with breast cancer and 3,402 controls in those six studies. Odds ratio (OR) with 95 % confidence interval (95 %CI) was used to evaluate the association. Overall, there was an obvious association between FASLG T844C polymorphism and breast cancer under all four contrast models (for C versus T: OR = 1.26, 95 %CI 1.05-1.50, P (OR) = 0.011; for CC versus TT: OR = 1.42, 95 %CI 1.11-1.81, P (OR) = 0.005; for CC versus TT/TC: OR = 1.41, 95 %CI 1.06-1.88, P (OR) = 0.019; for CC/TC versus TT: OR = 1.16, 95 %CI 1.01-1.33, P (OR) = 0.038). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, there was an obvious association between FASLG T844C polymorphism and breast cancer in Asians, but there was no obvious association in Caucasians. The meta-analysis suggests that there is an association between FASLG T844C polymorphism and susceptibility to breast cancer, especially in Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Confidence, Data, Disease, Ethnicity, Faslg, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, P, Pathway Genes Fas, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Web of Science

? Liu, C., Yin, Q.H., Hu, J.B., Weng, J. and Wang, Y.J. (2014), Quantitative assessment of the association between *XPG* Asp1104His polymorphism and bladder cancer risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 1203-1209.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1203.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201203.pdf)

Abstract: Published data regarding the association between XPG Asp1104His polymorphism and bladder cancer risk remained controversial. This meta-analysis of literatures was performed to draw a more precise estimation of the relationship. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science with a time limit of June 22, 2013. Summary odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % CIs were used to assess the strength of the association between XPG Asp1104His polymorphism and bladder cancer risk using random effects model. A total of eight case-control studies including 2,613 cases and 2,934 controls were included for analysis. Overall, no significant association was found between XPG Asp1104His polymorphism and bladder cancer susceptibility for CC vs. GG (OR = 1.12, 95 % CI = 0.74-1.69), GC vs. GG (OR = 1.12, 95 % CI = 0.86-1.46), The dominant model CC + GC vs. GG (OR = 1.08, 95 % CI = 0.85-1.38), and the recessive model CC vs. GC + GG (OR = 0.92, 95 % CI = 0.66-1.29). In the subgroup analysis, no significant associations were found in either Asian or non-Asian population. This meta-analysis suggested that XPG Asp1104His polymorphism was not associated with bladder cancer risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Assessment, Association, Bias, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Data, Disease, Dna-Repair, Effects, Expression, Genetic Association, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Nucleotide Excision-Repair, Pathway, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Quantitative Assessment, Random Effects Model, Risk, Science, Strength, Web of Science, XPG ASP1104HIS

? Xiao, J.C., He, X.Y., Wang, Z.Y., Hu, J.Y., Sun, F., Qi, F., Yang, S.G. and Xiao, Z.Y. (2014), Serum carbohydrate antigen 19-9 and prognosis of patients with gastric cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 1331-1334.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1331.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201331.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies have assessed the prognostic role of serum carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA 19-9) concentration in patients with gastric cancer, but the findings from those studies were inconsistent. We searched the PubMed and Web of Science databases to find eligible studies assessing the prognostic role of CA 19-9 in patients with gastric cancer. Twelve studies with a total of 5,072 gastric cancer patients were finally included into the meta-analysis. The pooled hazard ratio (HR) with corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) for overall survival were calculated to assess the prognostic role of CA 19-9 in patients with gastric cancer. Overall, elevated serum concentration of CA 19-9 (> 37 U/mL) was associated with poorer overall survival in patients with gastric cancer (fixed-effects HR = 1.36, 95 % CI 1.24-1.48, P < 0.001). Subgroup analysis by study design further showed that elevated serum concentration of CA 19-9 was associated with poorer overall survival in patients with gastric cancer. There was no obvious risk of publication bias. Elevated concentration of serum CA 19-9 is associated with poorer overall survival in patients with gastric cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessing, Bias, Ca 19-9, Ca-19-9, Ca72-4, Cancer, Carbohydrate Antigen 19-9, Carcinoembryonic Antigen, Cea, Clinical-Significance, Concentration, Confidence, Databases, Design, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hazard, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Patients, Perspectives, Prognosis, Prognostic, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Role, Science, Serum, Study Design, Survival, Tumor-Markers, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Ma, Q.T., Zhao, Y.M., Wang, S.F., Zhang, X.Y., Zhang, J.L., Du, M., Li, L. and Zhang, Y. (2014), Genetic polymorphisms of XRCC3 Thr241Met (C18067T, rs861539) and bladder cancer risk: A meta-analysis of 18 research studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 1473-1480.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1473.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201473.pdf)

Abstract: the relationship of bladder cancer with the presence of X-ray cross-complementing group 3(XRCC3) genetic polymorphismThr241Met has been reported with inconsistent results. The objective of this study was to quantitatively evaluate the association between this polymorphism and bladder cancer susceptibility. A comprehensive research was conducted through PubMed, Medline, Embase, and Web of Science databases up to Aug. 20, 2013. Pooled odds ratio and 95 % confidence interval were calculated using a fixed or random effects model. Statistical analysis was performed with Stata 12.0 software. of the 18 case-control studies selected for this meta-analysis, a total of 5,667 bladder cancer cases and 7,609 controls were included. The combined results based on all studies suggested that XRCC3 Thr241Met was associated with bladder cancer risk under homozygote and recessive models. When stratifying for ethnicity, significant association was found in Caucasians under homozygote and recessive models. This meta-analysis suggests that XRCC3 Thr241Met polymorphism is a risk factor for bladder cancer risk. However, further well-designed studies are required to confirm our findings.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Associations, Bias, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cohort, Confidence, Databases, Dna-Repair Genes, Effects, Ethnicity, Exposure, Genetic, Interval, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Research, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Smoking, Software, Stata, Statistical Analysis, Susceptibility, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, X-Ray, XPD, XRCC3

? Xu, H.B., Yang, H., Liu, T.T. and Chen, H. (2014), Association of *CTLA4* gene polymorphism (rs5742909) with cervical cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 1605-1608.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1605.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201605.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies suggested that CTLA4 polymorphism (rs5742909) is associated with susceptibility to cervical cancer. In the present study, we performed a meta-analysis to systematically summarize the possible association between rs5742909 and the risk for cervical cancer. We conducted a search of case-control studies on the associations of rs5742909 with susceptibility to cervical cancer in PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Wanfang database in China, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases. We extracted the data from eligible studies for meta-analysis. The association of cervical cancer risk with rs5742909 was estimated by pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs). There were four studies on rs5742909 and cervical cancer in our meta-analysis. Our results suggested that both T allele frequency (OR = 1.63, 95 % CI 1.06-2.50; P = 0.03) and (TT + CT) genotype distribution (OR = 1.72, 95 % CI 1.07-2.77; P = 0.03) of the rs5742909 were associated with risk for cervical cancer. This meta-analysis suggests that rs5742909 is associated with the risk of cervical cancer. Well-designed studies with larger sample size and more ethnic groups are required to further validate the results.

Keywords: Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cervical Cancer, China, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Ct, Ctla4, Data, Database, Databases, Distribution, Embase, Ethnic Groups, Exon-1 Polymorphisms, Expression, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Groups, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Polymorphism, Population, Promoter, Pubmed, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Susceptibility, Web of Science

? Wang, L.C., Liu, Z.H., Jing, P.W., Shao, L., Chen, L., He, X. and Gong, W.X. (2014), Effects of murine double minute 2 polymorphisms on the risk and survival of osteosarcoma: A systemic review and meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 1649-1652.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1649.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201649.pdf)

Abstract: Murine double minute 2 (MDM2) plays an important role in the carcinogenesis of many cancers including osteosarcoma. We performed a systemic review and meta-analysis to assess the effects of MDM2 polymorphisms on osteosarcoma risk and survival of patients with osteosarcoma. PubMed, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases were searched for eligible studies on the associations of MDM2 polymorphisms with osteosarcoma risk and survival of patients with osteosarcoma. Pooled odds ratio (OR) or hazard ratio (HR) with 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) was used to assess the effects of MDM2 polymorphisms on osteosarcoma risk and survival of patients with osteosarcoma. Overall, MDM2 rs2279744 polymorphism was associated with a risk of osteosarcoma (allele model, OR = 1.60, 95 % CI 1.23-2.07, P < 0.001; codominant model, OR = 2.47, 95 % CI 1.46-4.19, P = 0.001; recessive model, OR = 2.13, 95 % CI 1.32-3.46, P = 0.002; dominant model, OR = 1.61, 95 % CI 1.12-2.33, P = 0.01). MDM2 rs1690916 polymorphism was also associated with a risk of osteosarcoma (OR = 0.60, 95 % CI 0.46-0.77, P < 0.001). However, MDM2 rs2279744 polymorphism was not associated with the overall survival of patients with osteosarcoma (codominant model, HR = 1.01, 95 % CI 0.53-1.91, P = 0.98; recessive model, HR = 1.07, 95 % CI 0.54-2.11, P = 0.85; dominant model, HR = 1.04, 95 % CI 0.65-1.66, P = 0.87). The meta-analysis suggests that MDM2 polymorphisms have some effects on the risk of osteosarcoma but have no effect on the survival of patients with osteosarcoma. Future studies are needed to further assess the effects of MDM2 polymorphisms on the risk and survival of osteosarcoma.

Keywords: Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Effects, Hazard, Intervals, Mdm2, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Odds Ratio, Osteosarcoma, P, P53, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Suppressor, Survival, Web of Science

? Liang, H.J., Yan, Y.L., Li, T.J., Li, R.L., Li, M., Li, S. and Qin, X. (2014), Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase polymorphisms and breast cancer risk in Chinese population: A meta-analysis of 22 case-control studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (2), 1695-1701.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1695.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201695.pdf)

Abstract: the association between methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene polymorphisms and breast cancer risk in the Chinese population has been widely reported, but results were inconsistent. In order to derive a more precise estimation of the relationship, a meta-analysis was performed. Eligible articles were identified through search of databases including Medline, PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM, Chinese), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI, Chinese), and Wangfang Database (Chinese). The association between the MTHFR polymorphism and breast cancer risk was conducted using odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs). Finally, a total of 22 studies with 6,103 cases and 7,913 controls were included in our meta-analysis: 13 studies with 3,273 cases and 4,419 controls for C677T polymorphism and 9 studies with 2,830 cases and 3,494 controls for A1298C polymorphism. With regard to C677T polymorphism, significant association was found with breast cancer risk under three models (T vs. C: OR = 1.12, 95 % CI = 1.02-1.23, P = 0.015; TT vs. CC: OR = 1.35, 95 % CI = 1.10-1.67, P = 0.005; TT vs. CC/CT: OR = 1.37, 95 % CI = 1.11-1.70, P = 0.004). There was no significant association found between A1298C polymorphism and breast cancer risk under all genetic models (C vs. A: OR = 0.96, 95 % CI = 0.89-1.03, P = 0.268; CC vs. AA: OR = 0.98, 95 % CI = 0.77-1.26, P = 0.899; AC vs. AA: OR = 0.95, 95 % CI = 0.88-1.02, P = 0.174; CC vs. AC/AA: OR = 1.00, 95 % CI = 0.78-1.28, P = 0.996, CC/AC vs. AA: OR = 0.96, 95 % CI = 0.89-1.02, P = 0.196). In summary, during this meta-analysis, we found that MTHFR C677T polymorphism was significantly associated with breast cancer risk in the Chinese population. Meanwhile, MTHFR A1298C polymorphism was not associated with breast cancer risk in the Chinese population.

Keywords: Association, Biomedical, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, Dietary-Folate Intake, Disease, Folic-Acid, Gene, Genetic, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Models, Mortality, Mthfr C677t, Mthfr C677t Polymorphism, Nested-Case-Control, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pooled Analyses, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Taiwan, Web of Science

? Cai, K.M., Wang, Y., Zhao, X.J. and Bao, X.L. (2014), Association between the P53 codon 72 polymorphism and nasopharyngeal cancer risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 1891-1897.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1891.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201891.pdf)

Abstract: the P53 codon 72 polymorphism has been identified as a critical biomarker in modifying the risk of nasopharyngeal cancer (NPC). Many studies have investigated the association between the polymorphism of P53 codon 72 and NPC risk; however, the findings across the published studies are inconsistent and inconclusive. To acquire a more precise assessment for this association, we conducted an updated meta-analysis. The PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases were searched for relevant case-control studies. Totally, seven independent publications with 1,133 cases and 1,678 controls were retrieved. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. Increased risk of NPC was observed among individuals carrying the variant allele and genotypes of P53 codon 72 (OR (Pro vs. Arg) = 1.32, 95 % CI 1.18-1.47, P (OR) < 0.001; OR (ProPro vs. ArgArg) = 1.90, 95 % CI 1.51-2.39, P (OR) < 0.001; OR (ProArg + ProPro vs. ArgArg) = 1.33, 95 % CI 1.13-1.57, P (OR) = 0.001; OR (ProPro vs. ArgArg + ProArg) = 1.65, 95 % CI 1.35-2.01, P (OR) < 0.001). Stratified analyses by ethnicity and source of controls also identified this significant relationship in Asians, Caucasians, and hospital-based case-control studies. There was no publication bias risk in our study. The updated meta-analysis supports the evidence that the polymorphism of P53 codon 72 is a risk factor for the development of NPC among the populations of both Asian and Caucasian.

Keywords: Analyses, Arg72pro Polymorphism, Asian, Assessment, Association, Bias, Biomarker, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Confidence, Databases, Development, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Graphical Test, Interval, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mutations, Nasopharyngeal Cancer, Odds Ratio, P, P53, P53 Codon 72, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Protein, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Source, Susceptibility, Tp53, Web of Science

? Yan, Y.L., Liang, H.J., Light, M., Li, T.J., Deng, Y., Li, M., Li, S. and Qin, X. (2014), *XPD* Asp312Asn and Lys751Gln polymorphisms and breast cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 1907-1915.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1907.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201907.pdf)

Abstract: the association between xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group D (XPD) Asp312Asn and Lys751Gln gene polymorphisms and breast cancer risk has been widely reported, but the results were inconsistent. In order to derive a more precise estimation of the relationship, a meta-analysis was performed. A comprehensive search strategy was conducted towards the electronic databases including Medline, PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (Chinese). The association between the XPD polymorphism and breast cancer risk was conducted by odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs). A total of 22 studies with 18,136 cases and 18,351 controls were included in our meta-analysis. Among these, 12 studies with 7,667 cases and 7,480 controls for Asp312Asn polymorphism and 20 studies with 10,469 cases and 10,871 controls for Lys751Gln polymorphism. With regard to Asp312Asn polymorphism, no significantly associated was found with breast cancer risk. However, significant association was found between Lys751Gln polymorphism and breast cancer risk under all genetic models in overall populations (C vs. A-OR = 1.10, 95 % CI = 1.04-1.17, P = 0.002; CC vs. AA-OR = 1.17, 95 % CI = 1.06-1.30, P = 0.003; AC vs. AA-OR = 1.06, 95 % CI = 1.01-1.12, P = 0.032; CC vs. AC, AA-OR = 1.17, 95 % CI = 1.04-1.32, P = 0.009; CC, AC vs. AA-OR = 1.07, 95 % CI = 1.02-1.12, P = 0.005). In subgroup analysis base on ethnicity, significance was found in Caucasians and mix. The results suggest that XPD Asp312Asn polymorphism was not associated with breast cancer. The XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism significantly increased breast cancer risk, especially for Caucasian and mix.

Keywords: Adducts, Analysis, Association, Biomedical, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Caucasian, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, DNA-Repair Genes, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic, Intervals, Literature, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, P, Phenotypes, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Search Strategy, Significance, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Smoking, Strategy, Web of Science, Women, XPD, XRCC1

? Yu, X., Huang, Y., Li, C.H., Yang, H.L., Lu, C.D. and Duan, S.W. (2014), Positive association between lymphotoxin-alpha variation rs909253 and cancer risk: A meta-analysis based on 36 case-control studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 1973-1983.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 1973.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%201973.pdf)

Abstract: Lymphotoxin-alpha (LTA) polymorphism rs909253 has been reported to be a risk factor for cancers, but some results are inconsistent. To establish a more conclusive association, we performed a meta-analysis of this variant with cancers. A systematic search was performed for informative case-control studies of rs909253 with cancers among literature databases, including PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), and Wanfang Chinese Periodical Database. After a comprehensive filtration procedure, 36 publications involved with 35,677 participants were selected for the current meta-analysis. Stratified factors, such as cancer type, populations, and source of control, were used for a better interpretation of this variant. Minimal heterogeneity was shown in the current meta-analysis (I (2) = 0.0 %, P = 0.48). Our results show a significant association of rs909253 and cancer risk (odds ratio (OR) = 1.12, P ((z)) < 0.001). In the subgroup analysis, significant association of rs909253 was found in adenocarcinoma (OR = 1.16, P ((z)) < 0.001) and hematological malignancy (OR = 1.10, P ((z)) < 0.001). Our meta-analyses established a significant association of rs909253 with cancer risk among multiple populations including North Americans, Asians, and Europeans.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Association, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Chronic Lymphocytic-Leukemia, Control, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Database, Databases, Factor Tnf, Filtration, Gastric-Cancer, Heterogeneity, Knowledge, Literature, Lta, Lymphotoxin-Alpha, Malignancy, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Non-Hodgkin-Lymphoma, North, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Populations, Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis, Procedure, Prostate-Cancer, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Source, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor, Web of Science

? Yan, S.S., Xu, D.H., Wang, P.P., Wang, P., Liu, C.C., Hua, C.J., Jiang, T., Zhang, B., Li, Z.C., Lu, L., Liu, X.Z., Wang, B.J., Zhang, D.H., Zhang, R.S., He, S.H., Sun, B.C. and Wang, X. (2014), MTHFR C677T polymorphism contributes to the risk for gastric cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 2123-2132.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 2123.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%202123.pdf)

Abstract: Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) has been demonstrated to be involved in carcinogenesis. Increasing individual studies have investigated the role of MTHFR C677T polymorphism in gastric cancer pathogenesis, but with inconsistent findings. The aim of this study was to clarify the potential association of the MTHFR C677T polymorphism with gastric cancer risk by pooling all available data from published case-control studies. We searched the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases for all relevant publications to date. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. Stratified analysis and sensitivity analysis were also carried out to estimate the strength of this association. A total of 25 case-control studies with 6,572 cases and 9,584 controls were retrieved. Overall, the ORs under five contrast models indicated that the MTHFR C677T variant was positively associated with gastric cancer risk (ORT vs. C = 1.21, 95 % CI 1.10-1.34, P (OR) < 0.001; ORTT vs. CC = 1.47, 95 % CI 1.22-1.76, P (OR) < 0.001; ORTC vs. CC = 1.20, 95 % CI 1.03-1.40, P (OR) = 0.022; ORTT + TC vs. CC = 1.27, 95 % CI 1.10-1.47, P (OR) = 0.001; ORTT vs. CC + TC = 1.29, 95 % CI 1.15-1.46, P (OR) < 0.001). Stratified analyses according to ethnicity and source of controls further confirmed the significant correlations. The current meta-analysis provides strong evidence that the MTHFR C677T polymorphism may be a risk factor for gastric cancer among Asians and Caucasians.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cardia Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Correlations, Data, Databases, Ethnicity, Evidence, Folate, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Genetic Polymorphisms, Graphical Test, Interval, Italian Population, Korean Population, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase C677T, Models, MTHFR C677T, Odds Ratio, P, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Potential, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Source, Stomach-Cancer, Strength, Susceptibility, Web of Science

? Shen, K.R., Zhang, S.D., Zhao, L. and Yang, B.B. (2014), Role of EGFR as a prognostic factor for survival in head and neck cancer: a meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 2285-2295.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 2285.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%202285.pdf)

Abstract: the prognostic role of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) remains controversial. The goal of this study was to summarize existing evidence regarding whether EGFR overexpression is a prognostic factor in HNSCC. Relevant studies were identified using Pubmed, Ovid, and Web of Science databases. A meta-analysis was conducted on the prognostic value of EGFR expression for overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS). Thirty-seven studies were included. Primary analysis indicated that EGFR overexpression was associated with reduced OS (hazard ratio [HR]: 1.694, 95 % confidence interval [CI]: 1.432-2.004). DFS, on the other hand, was not associated with EGFR expression after adjusting for publication bias (HR: 1.084, 95 % CI: 0.910-1.290). Subgroup analysis gave a statistically significant pooled HR for OS in laryngeal carcinoma (HR: 2.519, 95 % CI: 1.615-3.928) and in oropharyngeal carcinoma (HR: 2.078, 95 % CI: 1.605-2.690). The pooled HR was statistically significant for DFS with respect to oropharyngeal carcinoma (HR: 1.055, 95 % CI: 1.020-1.092), but not laryngeal carcinoma (HR: 1.750, 95 % CI: 0.911-3.360). When dividing studies based on the immunohistochemistry (IHC) scoring system, only the group that evaluated EGFR expression according to the intensity and extent of staining showed no between-study heterogeneity for both OS and DFS. Overall, EGFR overexpression was associated with shortened OS, but not DFS. Future studies are needed that stratify patients by specific tumor sites. Furthermore, when estimating protein level by the IHC method, it is advisable to consider both intensity and extent of staining.

Keywords: Analysis, Bias, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Confidence, Databases, Egfr, End-Points, Epidermal Growth Factor, Evidence, Expression, Factor-Alpha, Gene Copy Number, Growth, Growth Factor, Growth-Factor Receptor, Hazard, Head and Neck Cancer, Heterogeneity, Hnscc, Human-Papillomavirus, Immunohistochemistry, Intensity, Interval, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Neck, Oral-Cavity, Oropharyngeal Cancer, Patients, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Protein, Protein Overexpression, Publication, Publication Bias, Role, Science, Scoring System, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Tumor, Value, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Zheng, Q.C., Chen, R.Y., Luan, L.Q., Li, J.R. and Gao, S.L. (2014), The polymorphism of EGFR 142285G > A exerts no risk effect on breast cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 2383-2389.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 2383.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%202383.pdf)

Abstract: the association between the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) 142285G > A polymorphism and the susceptibility to breast cancer is unclear. We conducted a meta-analysis of all published studies to estimate the association of EGFR 142285G > A polymorphism and breast cancer risk. Systematic computerized searching of the PubMed, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases was performed for relevant publications. Overall, there were three eligible case-control studies with 1,360 cases and 1,522 controls included into our study. The pooled ORs showed that the EGFR 142285G > A variant genotypes did not increase or decrease the risk of breast cancer under the following gene models: A vs. G, OR = 1.07, 95 % CI 0.96-1.19, P (OR) = 0.240; AA vs. GG, OR = 1.14, 95 % CI 0.91-1.42, P (OR) = 0.239; GA vs. GG, OR = 0.99, 95 % CI 0.83-1.17, P (OR) = 0.892; GA + AA vs. GG, OR = 1.03, 95 % CI 0.87-1.21, P (OR) = 0.727; AA vs. GG + GA, OR = 1.17, 95 % CI 0.97-1.42, P (OR) = 0.096. The between-study heterogeneity was not significant among all studies. The current meta-analysis showed no evidence for significant association between EGFR 142285G > A polymorphism and breast cancer risk. Subsequent studies with large sample size are needed for further elucidation.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Databases, EGFR, Epidermal Growth Factor, Estrogen-Receptor, Evidence, Factor Receptor Family, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Graphical Test, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, P, Polymorphism, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Web of Science

? Liu, T., Chen, L.L., Sun, X.J., Wang, Y., Li, S., Yin, X., Wang, X.R., Ding, C.H., Li, H. and Di, W. (2014), Progesterone receptor PROGINS and +331G, A polymorphisms confer susceptibility to ovarian cancer: A meta-analysis based on 17 studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 2427-2436.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 2427.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%202427.pdf)

Abstract: Progesterone and its receptor, progesterone receptor (PGR), have been widely studied for their roles in the onset and development of ovarian cancer. Although numerous epidemiological studies have focused on the association of PGR PROGINS and +331G, A polymorphisms with ovarian cancer susceptibility, presently, available results remain controversial, in part due to low sample sizes. Thus, a meta-analysis is required to evaluate this association. A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, CNKI, and CBM databases was performed to retrieve eligible studies published before August 15, 2013. Summary odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to evaluate the strength of this association. All analyses were done using STATA 12.0 software (Stata Corp., College Station, TX, USA). Seventeen case-control studies with a total of 6,365 cases and 9,998 controls were identified. While no statistically significant association between the PROGINS allele and ovarian cancer risk was found in an overall analysis, a stratified analysis revealed that for Caucasians, never-oral contraceptive (OC) users, and serous tumor patients, there were statistically significant ORs for ovarian cancer risk associated with the mutated PROGINS allele. No significant association, however, between the +331G, A polymorphism and ovarian cancer susceptibility was observed in the overall analyses and subgroup analyses based on ethnicity and histological type. This meta-analysis provides evidence that the PROGINS allele occurs more frequently in ovarian cancer patients and especially in non-OC users and serous cancer patients, indicating that PROGINS may be a risk modifier. No significant association between the +331G, A polymorphism and ovarian cancer was found, even in stratified analyses by ethnicity and histological type. More detailed and well-designed studies are still needed to confirm the role of the PROGINS allele in ovarian cancer development.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Brca1, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Candidate, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Development, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene Polymorphism, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Onset, Oral-Contraceptives, Ovarian Cancer, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Progesterone, Progesterone Receptor, Progesterone Receptor Gene, Promoter, Pubmed, Risk, Role, Science, Software, Stata, Strength, Tumor, USA, Web of Science

? Han, L., Chen, W. and Zhao, Q.C. (2014), Prognostic value of circulating tumor cells in patients with pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 2473-2480.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 2473.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%202473.pdf)

Abstract: Increasing scientific evidences suggest that circulating tumor cells (CTC) in peripheral blood may be a powerful predictor of survival in patients with pancreatic cancer. However, many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aims to assess the prognostic value of CTC in patients with pancreatic cancer. An extensive literary search for relevant studies was conducted on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, Google Scholar, CNKI, and CBM databases from their inception through July 1, 2013. The meta-analysis was then performed using the Stata 12.0 software. Crude hazard ratios (HRs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated under a fixed or random effect model. Nine cohort studies were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 623 pancreatic cancer patients. This number included 268 CTC-positive patients and 355 CTC-negative patients. Our meta-analysis revealed that patients in the CTC-positive group were significantly associated with poor progression-free survival (PFS) (HR = 1.89, 95 % CI = 1.25-4.00, P < 0.001). Furthermore, pancreatic cancer patients in the CTC-positive group also showed worse overall survival (OS) than those in the CTC-negative group (HR = 1.23, 95 % CI = 0.88-2.08, P < 0.001). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity indicated that CTC-positive patients had poor OS among both Asian and Caucasian populations (all P < 0.05). Further subgroup analyses by detection and treatment methods also suggested that CTC-positive patients showed worser OS than CTC-negative patients in the majority of subgroups (all P < 0.05). No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. In conclusion, our meta-analysis suggests that CTC-positive pancreatic cancer patients may have worser PFS and OS than CTC-negative patients. Detection of CTC in peripheral blood may be a promising biomarker for the detection and prognosis of pancreatic cancer.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Bias, Biomarker, Blood, Cancer, Caucasian, Circulating Tumor Cells, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Dissemination, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Google, Google Scholar, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic Breast-Cancer, Methods, Model, P, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Peripheral Blood, Populations, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Value, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Science, Software, Stata, Survival, Treatment, Tumor, Value, Web of Science

? Shen, E.D., Liu, C., Wei, L., Hu, J.B., Weng, J., Yin, Q.H. and Wang, Y.J. (2014), The *APE1* Asp148Glu polymorphism and colorectal cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (3), 2529-2535.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Bio35, 2529.pdf](2014\Tum%20Bio35,%202529.pdf)

Abstract: Published data regarding the association between the APE1 Asp148Glu polymorphism and colorectal cancer susceptibility remained controversial. This meta-analysis of literatures was performed to draw a more precise estimation of the relationship. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science with a time limit of August 19, 2013. Summary odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % CIs were used to assess the strength of association between the APE1 Asp148Glu polymorphism and colorectal cancer susceptibility using random-effects model. A total of eight case-control studies including 2,597 cases and 3,063 controls were included for analysis. Overall, no significant associations were found between the APE1 Asp148Glu polymorphism and colorectal cancer susceptibility for GG vs TT (OR = 1.00, 95 % CI = 0.73-1.36, p = 0.00 for heterogeneity), TG vs TT (OR = 1.17, 95 % CI = 0.88-1.55, p = 0.00 for heterogeneity), The dominant model GG + TG vs TT (OR = 1.21, 95 % CI = 0.91-1.60, p = 0.00 for heterogeneity) nor the recessive model GG vs TG + TT(OR = 0.95, 95 % CI = 0.75-1.20, p = 0.02 for heterogeneity). In subgroup analysis, no significant associations were found in the Asian or Caucasian populations. This meta-analysis suggested that the APE1 Asp148Glu polymorphism was not associated with colorectal cancer susceptibility among Asians or Caucasians.

Keywords: Acid Substitution Variants, Analysis, APE1 Asp148glu, Asian, Association, Base Excision-Repair, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Colorectal Cancer, Damage, Data, DNA, Genetic Association, Heterogeneity, Human-Population, Localization, Lung-Cancer, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nucleotide, Polymorphism, Populations, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Science, Strength, Web of Science

? Wen, F., Zhao, Z.Y., Liu, C., Yin, Q.H., Weng, J., Wang, Y.J. and Ma, Y.C. (2014), A pooled analysis of the ERCC2 Asp312Asn polymorphism and esophageal cancer susceptibility. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 2959-2965.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 2959.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%202959.pdf)

Abstract: Published data regarding the association between the excision repair cross-complimentary group 2 (ERCC2) Asp312Asn polymorphisms and esophageal cancer susceptibility remained controversial. This meta-analysis of literatures was performed to assess the strength of association between the ERCC2 and esophageal cancer susceptibility using random effects model. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase and Web of Science with a time limit of September 15, 2013. Summary odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of association between the ERCC2 Asp312Asn polymorphism and esophageal cancer susceptibility using random effects model. A total of seven case-control studies including 1,831 cases and 2,728 controls were included for analysis. Overall, a significant association was found between ERCC2 Asp312Asn polymorphism and esophageal cancer susceptibility for GA vs. GG (OR = 1.20, 95 % CI = 1.03-1.40) and for the dominant model GA/AA vs. GG (OR = 1.18, 95 % CI = 1.03-1.35). However, the ERCC2 Asp312Asn polymorphism was a protective factor for AA vs. GA/GG (OR = 0.63, 95 % CI = 1.15-2.65) in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Our meta-analysis suggested that the ERCC2 Asp312Asn polymorphism might be associated with increased risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma and a protective factor for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Adenocarcinoma Risk, Analysis, Asp312asn, Association, Biomarkers, Cancer, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Dna-Repair Genes, Effects, ERCC2, Esophageal Cancer, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Science, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Web Of Science, XPD Polymorphisms, XRCC1

? Yan, Y.L., Liang, H.J., Li, T.J., Li, M., Li, R.L., Qin, X. and Li, S. (2014), The *MMP*-1, *MMP*-2, and *MMP*-9 gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to bladder cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3047-3052.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3047.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203047.pdf)

Abstract: The relationship between matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk has become a hot topic and was studied extensively in recent years, but the results are still controversial. In order to estimate the relationship of MMP polymorphisms and the risk of bladder cancer, we performed this meta-analysis. We conducted a comprehensive search of databases; PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM, Chinese) and Wanfang Database (Chinese) were searched for all case-control studies which mainly study the relationship between MMP-1-1607 1G/2G, MMP-2-1306 C/T, and MMP-9-1562 C/T polymorphisms and the susceptibility of bladder cancer. The association between the MMP polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk was conducted by odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs). At last, totally five literatures with 1,141 cases and 1,069 controls were contained in the meta-analysis. Among these articles, four articles with 1,103 cases and 1,053 controls were about MMP-1-1607 1G/2G polymorphism and three studies with 839 cases and 775 controls for MMP-2-1306 C/T polymorphism and MMP-9-1562 C/T polymorphism. With regard to MMP-1-1607 1G/2G polymorphism, significant association was found with bladder cancer susceptibility only under recessive model (2G2G vs. 1G2G/1G1G: OR = 1.44, 95 % CI = 1.05-1.97, P = 0.022), and as to the MMP-2-1306 C/T polymorphism, significant association was found with bladder cancer susceptibility only under homozygote model (TT vs. CC: OR = 2.10, 95 % CI = 1.38-3.10, P = 0), but no associations was found between MMP-9-1562 C/T polymorphism and bladder cancer susceptibility. The results suggest that the MMP-2-1306 C/T and MMP-9-1562 C/T polymorphisms are significantly associated with bladder cancer susceptibility, and no associations were found between MMP-9-1562 C/T polymorphism and bladder cancer susceptibility.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Bias, Biomedical, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Comt, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, DNA-Repair, Gene, Intervals, Invasion, Literature, Matrix, Matrix Metalloproteinase, Matrix-Metalloproteinase Polymorphisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, MMP, MMP-9, Model, NQO1, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Recent, Risk, Science, Topic, Web Of Science

? Zhu, W.J., Yao, J., Li, Y. and Xu, B.N. (2014), Assessment of the association between XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism and glioma susceptibility. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3061-3066.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3061.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203061.pdf)

Abstract: The Arg399Gln polymorphism, located in the region of the BRCT-I interaction domain of XRCC1, has been extensively explored in its function and association with glioma risk. However, these studies generated contradictory instead of conclusive results. A meta-analysis was performed to derive a more precise evaluation of the relationship between XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism and glioma risk. We searched the PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science and extracted 12 eligible studies with 4,062 glioma cases and 5,302 glioma-free controls for this meta-analysis. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to assess the strength of the association. In the overall analysis, we found that the XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism was statistically associated with the risk of glioma (ORGG vs. AG + AA = 0.90, 95 % CI = 0.84-0.97, P (heterogeneity) = 0.020; ORallele G vs. allele A = 0.96, 95 % CI = 0.91-1.00, P (heterogeneity) = 0.110). We also observed significant association between this polymorphism and glioma risk in Asian populations. The results of the meta-analysis suggest a potential decreased susceptibility to glioma in association with the XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism, especially in Asians. Yet, it is necessary to conduct future prospective explorations to gain a better insight into the impact of XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism on glioma risk.

Keywords: Adults, Ag, Analysis, Arg399gln, Asian, Assessment, Association, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Dna, Embase, Evaluation, Function, Glioma, Heterogeneity, Impact, Interaction, Intervals, Meningioma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Polymorphism, Populations, Potential, Primary Brain-Tumors, Prospective, Pubmed, Region, Repair Gene XRCC1, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Strength, Web Of Science, XRCC1

? Wang, Y.F., Li, Z.P., Liu, N.B. and Zhang, G. (2014), Association between CCND1 and XPC polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk: A meta-analysis based on 15 case-control studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3155-3165.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3155.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203155.pdf)

Abstract: Perturbations in cell cycle and DNA repair genes might affect susceptibility to cancer. The aim of this meta-analysis is to generate large-scale evidence to determine the degree to which common Cyclin D1 (CCND1) G870A (dbSNP: rs603965) and xeroderma pigmentosum group C (XPC) Ala499Val (dbSNP: rs2228000) polymorphisms are associated with susceptibility to bladder cancer. The electronic databases PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and CNKI were searched for relevant studies (with an upper date limit of July 25, 2013). The principal outcome measure for evaluating the strength of association was crude odds ratios (ORs) along with their corresponding confidence intervals (95 %CIs). We found and reviewed nine case-control studies on CCND1 G870A with a total of 6,823 subjects and seven studies on XPC Ala499Val with a total of 7,674 subjects. Our meta-analysis provides evidence that the variant genotype of CCND1 G870A showed a significant association in the occurrence of invasive bladder tumors in former and current smokers. The XPC Ala499Val polymorphism correlated with significant differences between patients and unaffected subjects, but when the groups were stratified by ethnicity, the magnitude of the overall effect was similar only among Caucasian populations. Results from our meta-analysis support the view that the G870A polymorphism may modulate the risk of bladder cancer in conjunction with tobacco smoking and that the Ala499Val polymorphism may contribute to the susceptibility to bladder cancer in Caucasian populations. Our findings, however, warrant larger well-designed studies to investigate the significance of these two polymorphisms as markers of susceptibility to bladder cancer.

Keywords: Association, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Ccnd1, Cell, Cell Cycle, Cell-Cycle, Cigarette-Smoking, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, D1, Damage, Databases, DNA, DNA-Repair Genes, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genes, Groups, Intervals, Invasive, Lung-Cancer, Magnitude, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Overexpression, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Significance, Smoking, Strength, Support, Susceptibility, Tobacco, Tobacco-Smoke, Urinary-Bladder, Urothelial Carcinoma, Web Of Science, XPC

? Xu, Z.Q., Ma, W.B., Gao, L. and Xing, B. (2014), Association between ERCC1 C8092A and ERCC2 K751Q polymorphisms and risk of adult glioma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3211-3221.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3211.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203211.pdf)

Abstract: While the ERCC1 C8092A and ERCC2 K751Q polymorphisms have received much attention for their potential associations with adult glioma risk, inferences from such studies are hindered by their limited statistical power and conflicting results. The aim of this meta-analysis is to provide a relatively comprehensive account of the association between these two polymorphisms and adult glioma risk. A literature search for eligible studies published before September 1, 2013 was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CNKI databases. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with their corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were used to evaluate the strength of the association under a fixed or random effect model according to heterogeneity test results. All analyses were performed using STATA software, version 12.0. Ten case-control studies were included in this meta-analysis, with a total of 5,843 adult glioma patients and 8,139 healthy controls. For ERCC1 C8092A (dbSNP: rs3212986, C > A), The combined results show that carriers of the AA genotype may be associated with a higher risk of adult glioma than carriers of the CA and CC genotypes. Stratified analyses show that the magnitude of the effect was especially significant among Asians, indicating ethnicity differences in adult glioma susceptibility. For ERCC2 K751Q (dbSNP: rs13181, A > C), The pooled ORs were not significant in the overall population, although all of the ORs were greater than 1. However, Asians seem to be significantly more susceptible to adult glioma than Caucasians. The results of this meta-analysis indicate that the AA genotype of ERCC1 C8092A may be associated with a higher risk of adult glioma than the CA and CC genotypes and that the risk allele of ERCC2 K751Q confers a significant susceptibility to adult glioma, especially in Asian populations. These polymorphisms may be used along with other genetic markers to identify individuals at high risk for adult glioma.

Keywords: Adult, Adult Glioma, Analyses, Asian, Association, Attention, Brain, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Damage, Databases, Dna-Repair Genes, ERCC1, ERCC2, Ethnicity, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Glioblastoma, Glioma, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Magnitude, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Potential, Power, Pubmed, Radiation, Risk, Science, Software, Statistical Power, Strength, Susceptibility, Version, Web Of Science

? Shan, J.L., Dai, N., Yang, X.Q., Qian, C.Y., Yang, Z.Z., Jin, F., Li, M.X. and Wang, D. (2014), FokI polymorphism in vitamin D receptor gene and risk of breast cancer among Caucasian women. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3503-3508.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3503.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203503.pdf)

Abstract: Vitamin D plays a central role in cellular proliferation, apoptosis induction, and tumor growth suppression. The vitamin D receptor (VDR) is a crucial mediator for the cellular effects of vitamin D. A series of epidemiological studies have examined the association between the VDR FokI polymorphism and breast cancer risk, but the findings remain inconclusive. Fifteen eligible case-control studies involving 15,681 cancer cases and 20,632 control subjects were identified through searching PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the association. Heterogeneity across studies was examined with the chi-square-based Q test and the I (2) index. Begg’s and Egger’s test were also performed to determine publication bias. All statistical data were analyzed by STATA software. The combined estimates did not show significant risks correlated with the FokI polymorphism. However, we found an increased risk in the subgroup analysis by source of control (OR = 1.11, 95 % CI = 1.01-1.22; heterogeneity test: P = 0.116, I (2) = 0.0 % for ff vs FF; OR = 1.10, 95 % CI = 1.01-1.21; heterogeneity test: P = 0.832, I (2) = 0.0 % for ff vs Ff + FF). This meta-analysis suggests that the presence of FokI polymorphism may contribute to the risk of breast cancer in Caucasians.

Keywords: 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin-D, Analogs, Analysis, Apoptosis, Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, D-3, Data, Effects, Estimates, Exposure, Foki, Gene, Growth, Haplotypes, Heterogeneity, Index, Induction, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Polymorphism, Population, Proliferation, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risks, Role, Science, Software, Source, Tumor, Variants, VDR, Vitamin, Vitamin D, Web Of Science, Women

? Liu, Y.Q., Tang, W.Z., Zhai, L.M., Yang, S., Wu, J.R., Xie, L., Wang, J., Deng, Y., Qin, X. and Li, S. (2014), Meta-analysis: Eating frequency and risk of colorectal cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3617-3625.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3617.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203617.pdf)

Abstract: Eating frequency has been implicated in the risk of colorectal cancer (CRC) in several epidemiological studies with contradictory and inconclusive findings. We performed a meta-analysis to evaluate their relationship. The pooled relative risk (RR) with 95 % confidence interval (CI) was calculated to estimate the effects. A total of 15 eligible studies with 141,431 subjects and 11,248 cases were retrieved after a comprehensive search of the PubMed, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science databases up to October 2013. The overall meta-analysis revealed no strong significant association between eating frequency and risk of CRC in different eating occasion categories (1 meal/day): RR = 1.01, 95 % CI 0.94-1.09, P = 0.709; 3 vs. < 3 daily meals: RR = 1.17, 95 % CI 0.93-1.46; 4 vs. < 3 daily meals: RR = 1.13, 95 % CI 0.92-1.38; a parts per thousand yen5 vs. < 3 daily meals: RR = 0.95, 95 % CI 0.61-1.47; 4 vs. a parts per thousand currency sign3 daily meals: RR = 1.18, 95 % CI 0.92-1.51; and 1-2 vs. 3 or 4 daily meals: RR = 0.82, 95 % CI 0.63-1.06). However, modest evidence of an increased risk of CRC in case-control studies (RR = 1.30; 95 % CI, 1.11-1.52) and a parts per thousand yen5 vs. a parts per thousand currency sign3 meals group (RR = 1.30; 95 % CI, 1.11-1.52) was observed. Our meta-analysis results do not support the hypothesis that eating frequency strongly reduced or increased the risk of CRC. Clinical randomized trials are required to evaluate this relationship further.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Coffee Intake, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Diet, Eating, Eating Frequency, Effects, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Interval, Meal Frequency, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Patterns, Pubmed, Randomized, Relative Risk, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Support, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Wu, J.X., Wu, X., Liang, W.H., Chen, C.L., Zheng, L.L. and An, H.X. (2014), Clinicopathological and prognostic significance of chemokine receptor CXCR4 overexpression in patients with esophageal cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3709-3715.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3709.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203709.pdf)

Abstract: The prognostic significance of CXC chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4) for survival of patients with esophageal cancer remains controversial. To investigate its expression impact on clinicopathological features and survival outcome, a meta-analysis was performed. A comprehensive search in the PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science (up to October 8, 2013) was performed for relevant studies using multiple search strategies. Correlation between CXCR4 expression and clinicopathological features and overall survival (OS) was analyzed. A total of 1,055 patients with esophageal cancer from seven studies were included. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) which indicated CXCR4 expression was associated with tumor depth (OR = 0.35, confidence interval (CI) = 0.27-0.47, P < 0.00001), status of lymph node (OR = 0.36, CI = 0.21-0.61, P < 0.0002), TNM (tumor, node, metastasis) stage (OR = 0.38, CI = 0.25-0.56, P < 0.00001), and histological type (OR = 1.81, CI = 1.07-3.05, P = 0.03). Poor overall survival of esophageal cancer was found to be significantly related to CXCR4 overexpression (hazard ratio (HR) 1.49, 95 % CI = 1.24-1.80, P < 0.0001), whereas combined ORs exhibited that CXCR4 expression has no correlation with gender or tumor differentiation. Based on the published studies, CXCR4 overexpression in patients with esophageal cancer indicated worse survival outcome and was associated with common clinicopathological poor prognostic factors.

Keywords: Cancer, Confidence, Correlation, Cxcl12, Cxcr4, Differentiation, Disease, Esophageal Cancer, Expression, Gender, Hazard, Immunity, Impact, Interval, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Microenvironment, Outcome, P, Patients, Patterns, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Protein, Pubmed, Science, Search Strategies, Significance, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Tumor, Tumor-Cells, Web Of Science

? Zhu, W.J., Lu, L., Li, Y., Yao, J. and Xu, B.N. (2014), The effects of *p53* Arg72Pro polymorphism on glioma susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3725-3730.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3725.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203725.pdf)

Abstract: The potentially functional polymorphism Arg72Pro in p53 gene has been implicated in glioma risk, but published studies have mixed findings. The aim of current investigation was to identify whether p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism was significantly associated with the risk of glioma. By searching the databases of PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science, our meta-analysis included ten eligible studies consisting of 2,645 glioma cases and 3,920 control subjects. The association between p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and glioma risk was assessed by summarizing the odds ratios (ORs) with the corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). We found that there was no overall risk of glioma in relation to any genetic model of p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism. Similar results were implicated in the analyses which are subgrouped by ethnicity and source of controls. This nonsignificant association remained stable when analyses were restrained to the studies consistent with HWE. In conclusion, our meta-analysis, based on the combined data from published papers before May 2013, reveals no evidence for significant association between p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and glioma risk.

Keywords: Analyses, Arg72pro Polymorphism, Association, Brain-Tumors, Codon 72 Polymorphism, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, DNA-Repair Genes, Effects, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Glioma, Grade, Intervals, Investigation, Meningioma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, P53, Papers, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Source, Tp53 Mutations, Variants, Web Of Science

? Zhao, H.Y., Cai, W.S., Su, S.T., Zhi, D.B., Lu, J. and Liu, S. (2014), Allergic conditions reduce the risk of glioma: A meta-analysis based on 128,936 subjects. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3875-3880.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3875.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203875.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies have investigated the association between the allergic conditions and the risk of glioma. However, the evidence is inadequate to draw robust conclusions because most studies were generally small and conducted in heterogeneous populations. To shed light on these inconclusive findings, we conducted a meta-analysis of studies relating the allergic conditions to the risk of glioma. We identified the relevant studies by searching ISI Web of Science, PubMed, EMBASE, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases, and Wanfang database by October 2013. We included studies that reported odds ratio (OR) or hazard ratio (HR) with its 95 % confidence interval (CI) for the association between the allergic condition and the risk of glioma. Eighteen independent publications, with 9,986 glioma cases and 118,950 controls, were included. Our results showed that allergic condition was reversely associated with the risk of glioma (OR = 0.78, 95 % CI 0.73-0.83, P < 0.001). The results of our meta-analysis indicated that allergic conditions significantly reduce the risk of glioma.

Keywords: Adult Brain-Tumor, Allergy, Association, Chinese, Cohort, Confidence, Database, Databases, Embase, Epidemiology, Evidence, Glioblastoma, Glioma, Hazard, History, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, P, Plasma Ige, Populations, Publications, Pubmed, Radiation, Risk, Science, Small, Survival Rates, Web Of Science, XRCC3 Thr241met Polymorphism

? Zhang, Y., Li, Z.F., Zhong, Q., Zhou, W.G., Chen, X.J., Chen, X.H., Fang, J.G. and Huang, Z.G. (2014), Polymorphisms of the *XPC* gene may contribute to the risk of head and neck cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (4), 3917-3931.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3917.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203917.pdf)

Abstract: Polymorphisms of the XPC gene have been reported to be associated with an increased risk of head and neck cancer (HNC), though the exact biological effect is still unclear. Genetic association studies (GAS) investigating the associations between three common polymorphisms (PAT, Lys939Gln, and Ala499Val) of the XPC gene and HNC risk have produced contradictory and inconclusive results. The aim of this meta-analysis is to evaluate the contributions of these polymorphisms to the risk of HNC. A literature search was conducted in the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases to indentify eligible studies. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were used to evaluate the strength of the associations under a fixed- or random-effect model according to heterogeneity test. Twelve case-control studies were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 3,078 HNC patients and 4,311 healthy controls. For XPC PAT, a significant overall association was found under all major genetic models. Stratified analyses further indicated significant associations in the Caucasian, population-based, non-PCR-RFLP, esophageal cancer and oral cancer subgroups. For XPC Lys939Gln, few significant results were found in either the overall analysis or stratified analyses. For XPC Ala499Val, the combined results revealed a significantly increased risk of HNC for carriers of the 499Val allele. This meta-analysis shows that the XPC PAT and Ala499Val polymorphisms may be associated with an increased risk of HNC, while XPC Lys939Gln may not be associated with HNC risk. Despite some limitations, this meta-analysis establishes solid statistical evidence for an association between XPC genetic polymorphisms and HNC risk that warrants further validation.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Biological, Bladder-Cancer, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Damage, Databases, DNA-Repair, Esophageal Cancer, Evidence, Excision-Repair Pathway, Gas, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genome Maintenance, Group C Protein, Head And Neck Cancer, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Neck, Oral, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Susceptibility, Validation, Web Of Science, XPC

? Li, S., Huang, X.M., Zhong, H.Z., Peng, Q.L., Chen, S.Y., Xie, Y.T., Qin, X. and Qin, A.P. (2014), Low circulating adiponectin levels in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: An updated meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 3961-3973.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 3961.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%203961.pdf)

Abstract: Adiponectin, as an important adipocytokine, plays a pivotal role in the regulation of insulin sensitivity and metabolism. It has been reported that circulating adiponectin levels were decreased in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). However, the results remained inconsistent. In order to derive a more precise estimation of this relationship, a large meta-analysis was performed in this study. A comprehensive systematic electronic search was conducted in electronic databases PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science up to November 30, 2013. Pooled weighted mean differences (WMDs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to estimate the strength of the association. A meta-analysis technique was used to study 38 trials involving 1,944 PCOS women and 1,654 healthy controls. Overall pooled adiponectin levels in women with PCOS were significantly reduced compared with healthy controls (WMD -2.67, 95 % CI -3.22 to -2.13; P = 0.000), yet with significant heterogeneity across studies (I-2 = 95.9 %, P = 0.000). In subgroup analysis by HOMA-IR ratio and total testosterone ratio, inconsistent results were presented. No single study was found to affect the overall results by sensitivity testing. Meta-regression suggested that BMI might contribute little to the heterogeneity between including studies. Cumulative meta-analysis demonstrated the reliability and stability of the meta-analysis results. No evidence of publication bias was observed. Our meta-analysis suggested that circulating adiponectin levels in women with PCOS were significantly lower than those in healthy controls, which indicated that circulating adiponectin might play a role in the development of PCOS.

Keywords: Adiponectin, Adipose-Tissue, Analysis, Association, Bias, Bmi, Body-Mass Index, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cumulative Meta-Analysis, Databases, Development, Embase, Evidence, Glucose-Tolerance Test, Heterogeneity, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin Sensitivity, Insulin-Resistance, Intervals, Leptin-To-Adiponectin, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Metabolism, Nonobese Women, Obesity, Ovary, Overweight Women, P, Pioglitazone Treatment, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, Publication, Publication Bias, PubMed, Regulation, Reliability, Role, Science, Sensitivity, Serum-Levels, Stability, Strength, Syndrome, Systematic, Testing, Testosterone, Web of Science, Women

? Shen, Y.H., Chen, S., Peng, Y.F., Shi, Y.H., Huang, X.W., Yang, G.H., Ding, Z.B., Yi, Y., Zhou, J., Qiu, S.J., Fan, J. and Ren, N. (2014), Quantitative assessment of the effect of glutathione S-transferase genes GSTM1 and GSTT1 on hepatocellular carcinoma risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4007-4015.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4007.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204007.pdf)

Abstract: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most serious health problems worldwide. As in many other diseases, environment and genetic factors are believed to be involved in the pathogenesis of HCC. Numerous epidemiologic investigations including case-control and cohort studies have suggested the association of glutathione S-transferase (GST) genetic polymorphisms and HCC risk. However, some studies have produced conflicting results. Therefore, we performed an updated meta-analysis to clarify this inconsistency and to establish a comprehensive picture of the association of the polymorphisms of GSTM1 and GSTT1 with HCC susceptibility. We searched PubMed, Embase, ISI Web of Science, and CNKI databases to identify eligible studies meeting the inclusion criteria up to August 30, 2013. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of association. Finally, there were a total of 33 studies with 4,232 cases and 6,601 controls included in this meta-analysis. In the pooled analysis, significantly increased HCC risks were found for null genotype of GSTM1 (OR = 1.31, 95 % CI = 1.07-1.61, P = 0.010, P (heterogeneity) < 10(-5)) and GSTT1 (OR = 1.47, 95 % CI = 1.25-1.74, P < 10(-5), P (heterogeneity) < 10(-5)). Potential sources of heterogeneity were explored by subgroup analysis based on ethnicity, sample size, and source of control. Significant results were found among East Asians and Indians when stratified by ethnicity, while no evidence of significant associations was observed among Caucasian and African populations. In the gene-gene interaction analysis, a statistically significant increased risk for HCC was detected for individuals with combined deletion mutations in both genes compared to those with wild genotypes (OR = 1.88, 95 % CI = 1.41-2.50, P < 10(-4), P (heterogeneity) = 0.004). The present meta-analysis demonstrated that the GSTM1 and GSTT1 null genotype may be associated with an increased risk of HCC and that individuals having the combination of both defective GST genotypes may be more susceptible to developing HCC.

Keywords: Aflatoxin, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Caucasian, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Criteria, Databases, Deletion, Developing, Diseases, Dna-Repair, Environment, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Glutathione, Glutathione S-Transferase (GST), Gstm1, Gstt1, HCC, Health, Hepatitis-B Carriers, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Interaction, Intervals, Investigations, ISI, ISI Web of Science, M1, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolizing Enzymes, Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase, Mutations, P, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism And Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC), Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, PubMed, Quantitative Assessment, Risk, Risks, Sample Size, Science, Size, Source, Sources, Strength, Susceptibility, T1, Web of Science

? Li, H., Fu, W.Y., Gao, X., Xu, Q.F., Wu, H. and Tan, W.L. (2014), Risk of severe diarrhea with dual anti-HER2 therapies: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4077-4085.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4077.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204077.pdf)

Abstract: Although promising progress has been made with dual HER2 blockade in patients with HER2-positive breast cancer, whether the strategy of combined HER2 blockade increases the risk of severe diarrhea remains inclusive. In the present study, we investigated the overall incidence and risk of severe diarrhea when patients were treated with a combination of anti-HER2 therapies compared to anti-HER2 monotherapy. Studies that evaluated the administration of an anti-HER2 monotherapy (lapatinib or trastuzumab or pertuzumab) versus anti-HER2 combination therapy (pertuzumab plus trastuzumab or trastuzumab plus lapatinib) in breast cancer were identified from the PubMed database (1966-2013), The Cochrane library, abstracts presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology annual conference (2004-2013), and the Web of Science database (1998-2013). Eligible studies were those in which the only systematic difference between the study arms was the type of anti-HER2 therapy used. Incidence, relative risk (RR), and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random effects or fixed-effects models based on the heterogeneity of the included studies. Seven trials were considered eligible. The overall incidence results for severe diarrhea in the combined anti-HER2 therapy and the anti-HER2 monotherapy were 3.48 % (95 % CI: 11.60-15.37 %) and 8.68 % (95 % CI: 7.33-10.03 %), respectively. The odds ratio (OR) of severe diarrhea between anti-HER2 combination therapy and monotherapy was 1.67 (95 % CI: 1.38 -5.57, p = 0.00001). This meta-analysis provides evidence that the incidence rates of severe diarrhea are comparable between anti-HER2 combination therapy and anti-HER2 monotherapy.

Keywords: Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Administration, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cells, Combination Therapy, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Diarrhea, Dual Her2 Blockade, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Her2, Her2-Positive Breast-Cancer, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Intervals, Lapatinib, Mechanism, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Multicenter, Odds Ratio, Oncology, Open-Label, Patients, Pertuzumab, Plus Trastuzumab, Progress, PubMed, Rates, Relative Risk, Risk, Science, Strategy, Systematic, Therapy, Web of Science

? Li, B., Zhang, J., Wang, L., Li, Y., Jin, J.P., Ai, L.M., Li, C., Li, Z. and Mao, S.D. (2014), *MTHFR* genetic polymorphisms may contribute to the risk of chronic myelogenous leukemia in adults: A meta-analysis of 12 genetic association studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4233-4245.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4233.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204233.pdf)

Abstract: Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) is a complex disease with a genetic basis. The genetic association studies (GASs) that have investigated the association between adult CML and 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T and A1298C polymorphisms have produced contradictory and inconclusive results. The aim of this meta-analysis is to provide a relatively comprehensive assessment of the association of these polymorphisms with adult CML risk. A literature search for eligible GAS published before September 15, 2013 was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with their corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were used to evaluate the strength of the association under a fixed or random effect model according to heterogeneity test results. All analyses were performed using the Stata software, version 12.0. Twelve case-control studies were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 932 CML patients and 3,465 healthy controls. For MTHFR C677T (dbSNP: rs1801133, C > T), though the pooled ORs were not significant in the overall population, all the ORs greater than 1 suggested an increased risk of CML for carriers of the risk allele. However, stratified analysis based on genotyping method revealed a significant association in the PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) subgroup, possibly as a result of heterogeneity. For MTHFR A1298C (dbSNP: rs1801131, A > C), The combined results showed that carriers of the C allele may be associated with a decreased risk of adult CML. Stratified analysis showed that the magnitude of this effect was especially significant among Asians, indicating ethnicity differences in adult CML susceptibility. This meta-analysis shows that the C allele of MTHFR A1298C may be associated with a decreased risk in adult CML, especially among Asians, while MTHFR C677T may not be associated with adult CML risk. However, the development of adult CML may be the result of gene-gene and gene-environment interactions, which should be considered in future individual GAS and subsequent meta-analyses.

Keywords: 5,10-Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, A1298c Polymorphisms, Acute Lymphoblastic-Leukemia, Adult, Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cervical-Cancer Risk, China, Chronic, Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid-Leukemia, Chronicmyelogenous Leukemia, Cml, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Development, Disease, Dna Methylation, Ethnicity, Folate-Deficiency, Gas, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genotyping, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Knowledge, Length, Leukemia, Literature, Literature Search, Magnitude, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase C677t, Model, Molecular-Biology, Mthfr, Mthfr C677t, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, PubMed, Rflp, Risk, Science, Software, Stata, Strength, Version, Web of Science

? Yuan, G.Q., Gao, D.D., Ding, S.F. and Tan, J. (2014), DNA repair gene *ERCC1* polymorphisms may contribute to the risk of glioma. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4267-4275.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4267.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204267.pdf)

Abstract: Polymorphisms in excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency complementation group 1 (ERCC1) gene have been shown to affect individual susceptibility to glioma, though studies have yielded conflicting results. This meta-analysis aims to derive a more precise estimation of the association between ERCC1 C8092A and C118T polymorphisms and glioma risk. A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases was conducted to identify all eligible studies published before August 5, 2013. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with their corresponding confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were used to assess the strength of this association. A meta-analysis was performed by reviewing seven studies on the C8092A polymorphism (2,978 cases and 4,051 controls) and four studies on the C118T polymorphism (1,390 Asian cases and 1,546 Asian controls). Pooled analysis yielded a significant association between the C8092A variant genotype and increased risk of glioma. As for ethnicity, the A allele was associated with increased risk of glioma in Asians, while no similar finding was observed in Caucasians. Stratified analyses by histological subtype indicated that the C8092A polymorphism showed a significant association with the risk of non-glioblastoma multiforme. For the C118T polymorphism, increased glioma susceptibility was also observed among Asians. Taken together, results from our meta-analysis support the view that common variants in ERCC1 may contribute to susceptibility to glioma, especially in Asians. However, further studies investigating the significance of these two polymorphisms as markers of susceptibility to and disease progression of glioma are still needed.

Keywords: Adult Glioma, Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Chinese Population, Classification, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease, Dna, Ercc1, Ethnicity, Gene, Glioma, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nervous-System, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Primary Brain-Tumors, Progression, PubMed, Risk, Science, Significance, Strength, Support, Susceptibility, Web of Science, Xrcc3 Thr241met Polymorphism

? Wang, H., Ren, L., He, Y.F., Wei, Y., Chen, Z.G., Yang, W.G., Fu, Y.P., Xu, X.Y., Fu, W.G., Hu, G.F. and Lou, W.H. (2014), Association between cytochrome P450 2C9 gene polymorphisms and colorectal cancer susceptibility: Evidence from 16 case-control studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4317-4322.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4317.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204317.pdf)

Abstract: Previous epidemiological studies have evaluated the association between common variations of cytochrome P450 (CYP)2C9 (430C > T and 1075A > C) and the risk of colorectal cancer (CRC) with conflicting results. To derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between these CYP2C9 polymorphisms and CRC, a meta-analysis was performed. PubMed, Embase, CNKI, and Web of Science databases were searched. A total of 16 studies including 9,463 cases and 11,416 controls were identified. Potential sources of heterogeneity including ethnicity, sample size of study, genotyping method, diagnostic criteria, and outcome were systematically assessed. Overall, the summary odds ratio of 430T variant for CRC was 0.92 (95 % confidence interval (CI) 0.86-0.98; P = 0.012) and 1.39 (95 % CI 1.07-1.81; P = 0.013) for colorectal adenomas (CRAs). As for CYP2C9 1075A > C polymorphism, no significant results were observed in overall and subgroup analysis. There was no evidence of publication bias. In conclusion, there is evidence to indicate a significant association between CYP2C9 430C > T polymorphism and CRC/CRA risk.

Keywords: Adenoma, Analysis, Association, Bias, Cancer, Cancer Susceptibility, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cigarette-Smoking, Colorectal Adenomas, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Criteria, Cyp2c9, Cytochrome, Cytochrome P450, Databases, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Criteria, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genotyping, Heterogeneity, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Outcome, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Publication, Publication Bias, PubMed, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Sites, Size, Sources, Ugt1a6, Variants, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Xenobiotic-Metabolizing Enzymes

? Ping, W., Sun, W., Zu, Y.K., Chen, W.S. and Fu, X.N. (2014), Clinicopathological and prognostic significance of hypoxia-inducible factor-1α in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4401-4409.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4401.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204401.pdf)

Abstract: Published literatures on the prognostic value of hypoxia-inducible factor-1 alpha (HIF-1 alpha) overexpression in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) are conflicting and heterogeneous. We performed a meta-analysis to more precisely evaluate the clinicopathological and prognostic value of HIF-1 alpha in patients with ESCC. Searches were applied to MEDLINE, PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, and Chinese BioMedical Literature Databases until September 10, 2013, without language restrictions. The pooled hazard ratios (HRs) and odds ratios (ORs) with corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to estimate the effects. Twelve studies with 942 ESCC patients were selected to evaluate the correlation between HIF-1 alpha and overall survival (OS), disease-free survival (DFS), response to chemoradiation (RC), and clinicopathological features. HIF-1 alpha overexpression was significantly associated with poor OS (HR 1.78, 95 % CI 1.41-2.24), DFS (HR 1.91, 95 % CI 1.15-3.18), and RC (HR 3.56, 95 % CI 1.68-7.53). Besides, HIF-1 alpha overexpression was significantly associated with stage (OR 2.90, 95 % CI 1.97-4.27), lymph node metastasis (OR 1.86, 95 % CI 1.39-2.49), depth of invasion (OR 2.45, 95 % CI 1.24-4.86), lymphatic invasion (OR 2.28, 95 % CI 1.46-3.56), distant metastasis (OR 2.04, 95 % CI 1.19-3.50), and vascular endothelial growth factor (OR 3.67, 95 % CI 1.81-7.46). Our results indicate that HIF-1 alpha overexpression can potently predict the poor prognosis and chemoradiation resistance for ESCC. Large prospective studies with multivariable survival analyses are now needed to confirm the clinical utility of HIF-1 alpha as an independent prognostic marker.

Keywords: Analyses, Angiogenesis, Carcinoma, Cell, Chemoradiation, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression, Databases, Effects, Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Factor (Hif)-1-Alpha, Factor 1-Alpha, Gastric-Cancer, Growth, Growth Factor, Growth-Factor-C, Hazard, Hif-1-Alpha, Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1 Alpha, Intervals, Language, Literature, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Resistance, Response, Restrictions, Science, Significance, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Tumor-Growth, Utility, Value, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Web of Science

? Shi, J., Tong, J.H. and Cai, S. (2014), *GH1* T1663A polymorphism and cancer risk: A meta-analysis of case-control studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4529-4538.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4529.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204529.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies have demonstrated that the most common polymorphism (T1663A, rs2665802) in the promoter region of growth hormone 1 (GH1) gene might play an important role in cancer development and progression. This meta-analysis aims to investigate a more precise estimation of the relationship between GH1 T1663A polymorphism and cancer risk. We searched CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from inception through October 1st, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. Seven studies were included with a total of 4,018 cancer patients and 5,308 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis results revealed that GH1 T1663A polymorphism was associated with increased cancer risks. Subgroup analysis by cancer type showed significant associations between GH1 T1663A polymorphism and increased colorectal cancer risk, but there was no evidence of any association with breast cancer. Further subgroup analysis based on ethnicity indicated that GH1 T1663A polymorphism might increase cancer risks among Asian populations. However, no statistically significant association was found among Caucasian populations. Meta-regression analyses also suggested that cancer type and ethnicity may be the main sources of heterogeneity. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. The present meta-analysis indicates that GH1 T1663A polymorphism may contribute to the risk of colorectal cancer, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Association, Bias, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Databases, Development, Diseases, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Gene-Environment Interactions, Google, Google Scholar, Growth, Growth Hormone, Growth Hormone 1, Growth-Hormone Receptor, Heterogeneity, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Patients, Polymorphism, Populations, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, PubMed, Region, Risk, Risks, Role, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Software, Sources, Susceptibility, Susceptibility, Therapy Response, Web of Science

? Tas, F. (2014), An analysis of the most-cited research papers on oncology: Which journals have they been published in? *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4645-4649.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4645.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204645.pdf)

Abstract: The most-cited papers (MCPs) are likely those that impressed researchers and had profound influence on clinical practice or future developments in the related scientific field. This study was conducted to explore a bibliometric approach to assess where the oncology-related MCPs have been published in. The source of the data presented in this study was provided by using the InCitesTM, Web of Science, Thomson Reuters Database (2013). It contained any journal indexed by ISI between 1979 and 2013. The term MCPs arbitrarily defined as equal or more than 100 citations. A total of 565 publications were cited equal or more than 100 times. They were published in 79 different journals (64 oncology, 12 medicine, and 3 science), led by the Journal of Clinical Oncology (n = 76; 13.5 %) and Cancer Research (n = 66; 11.7 %) followed by Oncogene (n = 46; 8.1 %), Nature Reviews Cancer (n = 41; 7.3 %), and Cancer (n = 37; 6.5 %). Moreover, the journal categories with the MCPs were the Oncology with 495 articles (87.6 %), followed by the Medicine with 60 (10.6 %) articles. However, the numbers of journals related to Science (n = 10; 1.8 %) were the least. The MCPs were cited a total of 118,531 times. The citations ranged from 100 to 1,790, and the median number was 149. The total numbers of MCPs were the most prominent for the journals, the New England Journal of Medicine (median 398), Lancet (median 213), and Nature Reviews Cancer (median 210). In other side, the counts of MCPs were the highest for the Science and Medicine-categorized journals (median 212.5 and 192.5 citations, respectively). The MCPs categorized as Oncology were the least cited (median 145). The median number of MCPs per year was 18.7 with range 4.1-858.5. The annual most valuable MCPs were also published in the journal Nature Reviews Cancer (median 42) and the New England Journal of Medicine (median 38.7). Likewise, the numbers of MCPs were the highest for the Science-categorized journals (median 37), whereas the citations per year were significantly lower in Medicine and Oncology-categorized journals (25.8 and 17.8, respectively). In conclusion, most of the MCPs were published in Oncology specialized journals.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Articles, Bibliometric, Cancer, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Data, Database, England, Field, Impact, Influence, Isi, Journal, Journals, Medicine, Most-Cited Papers, Oncology, Papers, Practice, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Source, Surgical Journals, Term, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science

? Zhang, L., Jiang, Y.J., Wu, Q.C., Li, Q., Chen, D., Xu, L., Zhang, C., Zhang, M. and Ye, L. (2014), Gene-environment interactions on the risk of esophageal cancer among Asian populations with the G48A polymorphism in the alcohol dehydrogenase-2 gene: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4705-4717.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4705.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204705.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study is to investigate the gene-environment interactions between the G48A polymorphism in the alcohol dehydrogenase-2 (ADH2) gene and environmental factors in determining the risk of esophageal cancer (EC). A literature search was conducted in the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Google Scholar databases to indentify eligible studies published before November 1, 2013. We performed a meta-analysis of 18 case-control studies with a total of 8,906 EC patients and 13,712 controls. The overall analysis suggested that individuals with the GG genotype were associated with a 2.77-fold increased risk of EC, compared with carriers of the GA and AA genotypes. In a stratified analysis by ethnic group, Japanese, Mainland Chinese, and Taiwan Chinese with the GG genotype had a significantly higher risk of EC, compared with Thai and Iranian populations, indicating ethnic variance in EC susceptibility. An analysis of combined effect indicated that GG genotype of ADH2 G48A was associated with the highest risk of EC in heavy drinkers and smokers. A striking difference was found to exist between males and females, showing gender variance for the association between ADH2 G48A and EC risk. This meta-analysis shows that the GG genotype of ADH2 G48A may be associated with an increased risk of EC in Asian populations. In addition, significant gene-environment interactions were found. Heavy drinkers, smokers, and males with the GG genotype may have a higher EC risk. Thus, our results shed new light on the complex gene-environment interactions that exist between environmental factors and ADH2 G48A polymorphism in EC risk.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Adh1b, Alcohol, Alcohol Dehydrogenase-2, Aldehyde Dehydrogenases, Aldh2 Genes, Analysis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Chinese Population, Consumption, Databases, Ec, Environmental, Esophageal Cancer, Gender, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Polymorphism, Populations, PubMed, Risk, S-Transferase M1, Science, Smoking, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Susceptibility, Taiwan, Web of Science

? Chang, Z.Q. and Yu, X.C. (2014), Association between *p53* codon 72 polymorphism and sarcoma risk among Caucasians. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4807-4812.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4807.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204807.pdf)

Abstract: Many published data on the association between p53 codon 72 polymorphism and sarcoma risk showed inconclusive results. The present study was designed to derive a more precise estimation of this connection among Caucasians. We conducted a literature search in PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and CNKI databases for case-control studies examining the association between p53 codon 72 polymorphism and sarcoma risk. The meta-analysis was performed using STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to measure the strength of any association. The results of this meta-analysis did not provide statistical evidence for significant sarcoma risk associated with p53 codon 72 polymorphism (ORArg/Arg vs. Pro/Pro = 1.00, 95 % CI = 0.80-1.26, P (heterogeneity) = 0.980; ORArg/Arg + Arg/Pro vs. Pro/Pro = 0.99, 95 % CI = 0.83-1.19, P (heterogeneity) = 0.990; ORArg/Arg vs. Arg/Pro + Pro/Pro = 1.09, 95 % CI = 0.89-1.35, P (heterogeneity) = 0.532; ORallele Arg vs. allele Pro = 1.03, 95 % CI = 0.90-1.18, P (heterogeneity) = 0.883; ORArg/Pro vs. Pro/Pro = 0.95, 95 % CI = 0.71-1.27, P (heterogeneity) = 0.919). We also did not find significant links in further subgroup analyses by ethnicity, control source, and sarcoma type. The present meta-analysis of currently available data suggests that the p53 codon 72 polymorphism may not play a role in sarcoma development in Caucasians.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Cancer Patients, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Development, Embase, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evidence, Fusion, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Kaposis-Sarcoma, Literature, Literature Search, Lung-Cancer, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Osteosarcoma, P, P53, P53 Codon 72, Polymorphism, PubMed, Risk, Role, Sarcoma, Science, Soft-Tissue Sarcomas, Software, Source, Strength, Survival, Tp53 Arg72pro, Translocation, Web of Science

? Liang, J.W., Zhang, J.J., Zhang, T. and Zheng, Z.C. (2014), Clinicopathological and prognostic significance of HER2 overexpression in gastric cancer: A meta-analysis of the literature. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (5), 4849-4858.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 4849.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%204849.pdf)

Abstract: Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) plays an important role in the aggressiveness and progression of gastric cancer. With the publication of trial results, we conducted a meta-analysis to investigate its prognostic significance for patients with gastric cancer. PubMed, Ovid, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases were searched. Statistical analysis was carried out by STATA version 12.0 software. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used to assess the quality of evidence. Fifteen studies involving 5,290 patients met the inclusion criteria. The results showed that HER2 overexpression was significantly associated with patients’ overall survival (HR = 1.56, 95 % confidence interval (CI) 1.05-2.07; Z = 6.03; P = 0.000). The results also suggested that HER2 overexpression was associated with Bormann type (odds ratio (OR) = 1.76, 95 % CI 1.19-2.59; Z = 2.85; P = 0.004), tumor differentiation (OR = 3.14, 95 % CI 1.91-5.17; Z = 4.49; P = 0.000), Lauren’s classification (OR = 6.25, 95 % CI 4.29-9.10; Z = 9.54; P = 0.000), lymph node metastasis (OR = 1.43, 95 % CI 1.15-1.77; Z = 3.23; P = 0.001), venous invasion (OR = 1.69, 95 % CI 1.15-2.48; Z = 2.67; P = 0.008), and lymphovascular invasion (OR = 1.57, 95 % CI 1.21-2.04; Z = 3.4; P = 0.001). However, it had no correlation with tumor size, depth of invasion, and tumor stage. This study showed that HER2 overexpression had an unfavorable prognostic role for patients with gastric cancer. HER2-positive expression was associated with Bormann type, Lauren’s classification, tumor differentiation, lymph node status, venous invasion, and lymphovascular invasion.

Keywords: Analysis, C-Erb B-2, C-Erbb-2 Protein, Cancer, Carcinomas, Classification, Confidence, Correlation, Criteria, Databases, Differentiation, Egf Receptor, Epidermal Growth Factor, Evidence, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gene Amplification, Growth, Growth Factor, Her2, Human, In-Situ Hybridization, Interval, Literature, Location, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Prognostic, Progression, Protein Expression, Publication, PubMed, Quality, Quality Of, Role, Scale, Science, Significance, Size, Software, Statistical Analysis, Survival, Survival, Trial, Tumor, Version, Web of Science

? Zhu, J., Lu, L., Cheng, X., Xie, R.K., Chen, Z.Q., Li, Y.F., Lin, G.L., Liu, J.M. and Yang, Y. (2014), Association between *CD95L* polymorphism and cervical cancer risk: Evidence from a meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5137-5142.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5137.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205137.pdf)

Abstract: Several studies have assessed the association of CD95L polymorphism with cervical cancer risk, but the data lack the power to provide compelling evidence. In this study, we aimed to clarify the association through a meta-analysis. A comprehensive search was conducted in PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. The fixed-effects model was used to calculate odds ratio (OR) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). A total of five papers with six case-control studies were derived and finally included in this meta-analysis. The overall estimate did not reveal any significant association between CD95L -844C/T polymorphism and cervical cancer risk. Subgroup analysis in Asian population indicated nonsignificant nevertheless potentially increased risk in CC genotype carriers in comparison with the carriers of CT + TT genotypes (ORCC vs. CT + TT = 1.16, 95 % CI = 0.99-1.36, P for heterogeneity = 0.231). Based on current epidemiological studies, this meta-analysis suggests that CD95L polymorphism may not be a risk factor contributing to cervical cancer development.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cd95l, Cell-Death, Cervical Cancer, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Counterattack, Ct, Data, Development, Evidence, Expression, Fas Ligand, Fixed Effects Model, Genes, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Odds Ratio, P, Pancreatic-Cancer, Papers, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Population, Power, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Susceptibility, Variants, Web Of Science

? Xia, Y., Zhu, Y., Zhou, X.Y. and Chen, Y.J. (2014), Low expression of let-7 predicts poor prognosis in patients with multiple cancers: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5143-5148.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5143.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205143.pdf)

Abstract: The connection between microRNA expression and cancers has been identified, and microRNAs may be considered as important prognostic biomarkers. However, it is still inconsistent whether expression of let-7 can predict prognosis in patients with multiple cancers. A meta-analysis was performed by searching PubMed, EMBASE, and ISI Web of Science databases. All data were extracted from articles comparing prognosis in patients with multiple cancers having low expression of let-7 with those having high expression. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) and corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Subgroup analyses were conducted for cancer type and ethnicity. A total of 1,757 cases of multiple cancers were involved for this meta-analysis. The HR of low let-7 expression in multiple cancers was 1.80 (95 % CI 1.18-2.76), and that in lung cancer was 1.99 (95 % CI 1.17-3.40). A subgroup analysis was performed on ethnicity; combined HR was 1.61 (95 % CI 0.84-3.11) for Asians and 1.94 (95 % CI 1.11-3.39) for non-Asians. Low expression of let-7 might predict poor prognosis in patients with multiple cancers, especially in lung cancer. Furthermore, let-7 might be a biomarker in non-Asian patients with favorable prognosis.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Asians, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Expression, Hazard, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Isi Web Of Science Databases, Let-7, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microrna, Microrna Expression, Multiple Cancers, Pathway, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Zhong, S.L., Chen, Z.Y., Yu, X.N., Chen, W.X., Lv, M.M., Ma, T.F. and Zhao, J.H. (2014), Tea consumption and leukemia risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5205-5212.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5205.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205205.pdf)

Abstract: Epidemiologic findings concerning the association between tea consumption and leukemia risk yielded mixed results. We aimed to investigate the association by performing a meta-analysis of all available studies. One cohort studies and six case-control studies with 1,019 cases were identified using PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE. We computed summary relative risks (RRs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) using random effect model applied to the relative risk associated with ever, moderate, or highest drinkers vs. non/lowest drinkers. Subgroup analyses were performed based on country (China and USA). Compared with non/lowest drinkers, the combined RR for ever drinkers was 0.76 (95 % CI = 0.65-0.89). In subgroup analyses, significant inverse associations were found for both China and USA studies. The summary RR was 0.57 (95 % CI = 0.41-0.78) for highest drinkers. Same results were only found in China studies. No significant associations were found for moderate drinkers in overall analysis or in subgroup analyses. There was some evidence of publication bias. In conclusion, this meta-analysis suggests a significant inverse association of high tea consumption and leukemia risk. Results should be interpreted cautiously given the potential publication bias.

Keywords: (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate, Acute Myeloid-Leukemia, Analyses, Analysis, Apoptosis, Association, Bias, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell-Death, China, Clinical-Trials, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Country, Cumulative Metaanalysis, Diet, Embase, Epidemiologic, Epidemiology, Epigallocatechin-3-Gallate Egcg, Evidence, Green, Hydrogen-Peroxide, Intervals, Leukemia, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Population, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Relative Risk, Results, Risk, Risks, Science, Tea, USA, Web Of Science

? Wu, Y.Y. and Yang, Y. (2014), Complex association between *ERCC2* gene polymorphisms, gender, smoking and the susceptibility to bladder cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5245-5257.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5245.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205245.pdf)

Abstract: Genetic polymorphisms in DNA repair genes may be involved in increasing the risk of bladder cancer. Association studies on the excision repair cross-complementation group 2 (ERCC2) gene polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk have reported conflicting results. The aim of this meta-analysis of eligible cancer case-control studies is to investigate the role of ERCC2 SNPs (Arg156Arg, Asp312Asn, and Lys751Gln), gender and smoking in determining susceptibility to bladder cancer. A literature search was conducted in the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Google Scholar databases to indentify eligible studies published before December 1, 2013. We performed a meta-analysis of 23 case-control studies with a total of 7,062 bladder cancer patients and 8,832 controls. The overall analysis suggested that ERCC2 Arg156Arg, Asp312Asn, and Lys751Gln are associated with increased bladder cancer risk. For ERCC2 Arg156Arg, the mutant allele was associated with a 1.36-fold (95 % CI = 1.15-1.61) increased risk of bladder cancer. For ERCC2 Asp312Asn, individuals with the Asn allele were associated with a 1.29-fold (95 % CI = 1.13-1.48) increased risk of bladder cancer. For ERCC2 Lys751Gln, individuals who carried the variant heterozygote Lys/Gln or homozygote Gln/Gln had a significantly increased bladder cancer risk, compared with the wild genotype Lys/Lys (OR = 1.10, 95 % CI = 1.03-1.18). Furthermore, gender and smoking may modify the association between these SNPs and bladder cancer risk. This study provides the strongest evidence to date for the role of common variants of the ERCC2 gene in bladder carcinogenesis. Further studies comprehensively characterizing other DNA repair pathways and accounting for exposure to relevant environmental factors should offer further insight into the role of DNA repair in bladder cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Asp312asn, Association, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese Population, Cigarette-Smoking, Databases, DNA, DNA-Repair Genes, Environmental, ERCC2, Evidence, Exposure, Gender, Gene, Genes, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Literature, Literature Search, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Pathways, Patients, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Risk, Risk-Factors, Role, Science, Smoking, Web Of Science, XPD, XRCC1

? Zhao, W., Bian, Y.S., Zhu, W., Zou, P. and Tang, G.T. (2014), Regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1 (*RTEL1*) rs6010620 polymorphism contribute to increased risk of glioma. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5259-5266.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5259.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205259.pdf)

Abstract: Regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1 (RTEL1) is critical for genome stability and tumor avoidance. Many studies have reported the associations of RTEL1 rs6010620 with glioma risk, but individually published results were inconclusive. This meta-analysis was performed to quantitatively summarize the evidence for such a relationship. The PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science were systematically searched to identify relevant studies. The odds ratio (OR) and 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were computed to estimate the strength of the association using a fixed or random effects model. Ten studies were eligible for meta-analysis including data on glioma with 6,490 cases and 9,288 controls. Overall, there was a significant association between RTEL1 rs6010620 polymorphism and glioma risk in all four genetic models (GG vs. AA: OR = 1.87, 95 % CI = 1.60-2.18, P (heterogeneity) = 0.552; GA vs. AA: OR = 1.30, 95 % CI = 1.16-1.46, P (heterogeneity) = 0.495; dominant model-GG + GA vs. AA: OR = 1.46, 95 % CI = 1.31-1.63, P (heterogeneity) = 0.528; recessive model-GG vs. GA + AA: OR = 1.36, 95 % CI = 1.27-1.46, P (heterogeneity) = 0.093). Subgroup analyses by ethnicity showed that RTEL1 rs6010620 polymorphism resulted in a higher risk of glioma among both Asians and Caucasians. In the stratified analysis by ethnicity and source of controls, significantly increased risk was observed for Asians and Europeans in all genetic models, population-based studies in all genetic models, and hospital-based studies in three genetic models (heterozygote comparison, homozygote comparison, and dominant model). Our meta-analysis suggested that RTEL1 rs6010620 polymorphism is likely to be associated with increased glioma risk, which lends further biological plausibility to these findings.

Keywords: Amplification, Analyses, Analysis, Asians, Association, Biological, Brain, Cancer, Cancer, Comparison, Confidence, Data, Effects, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evidence, Genetic, Genetic-Variants, Glioma, Heterogeneity, Homologous Recombination, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Nervous-System, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Rtel1, Science, Source, Stability, Strength, Susceptibility Loci, Tumor, Tumors, Web Of Science

? Jin, Y. and Hao, Z.P. (2014), Polymorphisms of glutathione S-transferase M1 (*GSTM1*) and T1 (*GSTT1*) in ovarian cancer risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5267-5272.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5267.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205267.pdf)

Abstract: Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) are ubiquitous, multifunctional phase II metabolic enzymes responsible for the detoxification of estrogen involved in the development of ovarian cancer. Data from epidemiological studies show conflicting results that remain to be further clarified. We estimated in this study the genetic effects of GSTM1 and GSTT1 polymorphisms on ovarian cancer risk. Eligible studies of the two polymorphisms and ovarian cancer risk were identified from China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. We summarized all data and performed a meta-analysis. Odds ratio (OR) and 95 % CI was calculated by using the fixed effects model to estimate the associations. Eight eligible studies were finally identified providing 2,397 cases and 2,910 controls for GSTM1 polymorphism and 2,049 cases and 2,668 controls for GSTT1 polymorphism. The overall data showed that carries of the GSTM1 null genotype did not have significantly increased ovarian cancer risk compared with those who carried the GSTM1 present genotype (null vs. present-OR, 1.01; 95 % CI, 0.91-1.11; heterogeneity, P = 0.672). Similarly, for GSTT1 polymorphism, we observed no association under the investigated model in the overall analysis (null vs. present-OR, 1.02; 95 % CI, 0.89-1.17; heterogeneity, P = 0.372), and in the subgroup of Caucasian subjects (null vs. present-OR, 0.99; 95 % CI, 0.86-1.14; heterogeneity, P = 0.959). The meta-analysis does not provide a strong evidence for causal associations between GSTM1 and GSTT1 polymorphisms and risk of ovarian cancer in Caucasians.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Caucasian, China, Data, Detoxification, Development, Effects, Enzymes, Estrogen, Evidence, Fixed Effects Model, Gene, Genetic, Genotypes, Glutathione, GSTM1, GSTT1, Heterogeneity, Knowledge, Loci, M1, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mu, Multifunctional, Ovarian Cancer, P, Phase Ii, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, T1, Web Of Science

? Chang, D.F., Xu, Z.Q. and Sun, B. (2014), Relationship between VEGF protein expression and lymph node metastasis in papillary thyroid carcinoma among Asians: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5511-5518.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5511.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205511.pdf)

Abstract: We carried out the current meta-analysis of relevant cohort studies in an attempt to investigate the relationships between vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) protein expression and lymph node (LN) metastasis in papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) among Asians. A range of electronic databases were searched, including Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), The Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) with cross-referencing without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratio (OR) with their 95 % confidence interval (95 %CI) was calculated. Twelve clinical cohort studies with a total of 1,045 PTC patients were included in our meta-analysis, The results of our meta-analysis revealed that patients with VEGF-positive tumors had a 3.02-fold higher risk of LN metastasis than that of patients with VEGF-negative tumors (OR = 3.02, 95 %CI = 2.05 similar to 4.43, P < 0.001). Furthermore, subgroup analysis by country suggested that VEGF-positive expression was associated with an increased risk of LN metastasis in PTC patients among Chinese populations (OR = 3.33, 95 %CI = 2.30 similar to 4.83, P < 0.001), but not among Korean, Turkish, and Japanese populations (all P > 0.05). Our findings support the view that VEGF protein expression may be correlated with LN metastasis in PTC patients, especially among Chinese populations.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Country, Database, Databases, Disease, Embase, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Expression, Factor-C, Family, Growth, Growth Factor, Inhibitor, Interval, Language, Lymph Node Metastasis, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Odds Ratio, P, Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma, Patients, Populations, Protein, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Software, Support, Tissues, Tumor Angiogenesis, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Vegf, Web Of Science

? Liang, Y.J., Deng, J., Xiong, Y., Wang, S.P. and Xiong, W. (2014), Genetic association between *ERCC5* rs17655 polymorphism and lung cancer risk: Evidence based on a meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5613-5618.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5613.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205613.pdf)

Abstract: The relationship between excision repair cross-complementing group 5 (ERCC5) rs17655 polymorphism and lung cancer risk remains controversial. To clarify the association, we conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis of all published case-control studies. PubMed, Web of Science, and CNKI were searched to identify the possibly eligible publications. Pooled odds ratio (OR) was estimated using the fixed effect model. Q test and I (2) index were used to evaluate heterogeneity between studies, and Egger’s and Begg’s tests were utilized to assess publication bias. Meta-analysis of nine case-control studies including 4,044 cases and 5,100 controls indicated that there was no global association between rs17655 polymorphism and lung cancer risk. Subgroup analyses according to ethnicity and histologic type revealed similar results. In summary, our meta-analysis suggests that ERCC5 rs17655 polymorphism may not contribute to genetic susceptibility for lung cancer.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Bias, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Dna-Repair, Ercc5, Ethnicity, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Expression, Genetic, Global, Head, Heterogeneity, Index, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Neck, Nucleotide Excision-Repair, Odds Ratio, Pathways, Polymorphism, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Rs17655 Polymorphism, Science, Smoking, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Web Of Science, XPG Gene, XRCC1

? Zhang, X., Jiang, L.P., Yin, Y. and Wang, Y.D. (2014), *XRCC1* and *XPD* genetic polymorphisms and clinical outcomes of gastric cancer patients treated with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5637-5645.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5637.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205637.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis aimed to obtain a comprehensive and reliable assessment of the relationships between XRCC1 Arg399Gln and XPD Lys751Gln polymorphisms and the clinical outcomes of gastric cancer (GC) patients treated with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy. The PubMed, CINAHL, Web of Science, CISCOM, EBSCO, Google Scholar, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched for relevant articles published before September 1, 2013 without language restrictions. Crude odd ratios (ORs) or hazard risk (HR) [95 % confidence intervals (CI)] were calculated. Twelve clinical cohort studies were assessed with a total 1,024 GC patients treated with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy. Our meta-analysis findings revealed that GC patients with the GA + AA (A carrier) genotypes of XRCC1 Arg399Gln showed a lower effective clinical response (CR + PR) than those with the GG (A non-carrier) genotype (OR = 0.41, 95 % CI 0.20 similar to 0.82, P = 0.012). However, there was no statistically significant difference in effective clinical response between those with XPD AC + CC (C carrier) genotypes and CC (C non-carrier) genotype (OR = 0.55, 95 % CI 0.28 similar to 1.07, P = 0.076). Furthermore, the GA + AA genotypes of XRCC1 Arg399Gln was associated with a worse progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) compared with the CC genotype (PFS, HR = 1.90, 95 % CI 1.12 similar to 2.69, P < 0.001; OS, HR = 2.13, 95 % CI 0.79 similar to 3.47, P = 0.002, respectively). No relationships were found between XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and both PFS and OS (all P > 0.05). No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. Results from the current meta-analysis indicate that XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism may be associated with poor clinical outcomes in GC patients treated with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy.

Keywords: 1st-Line Therapy, Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Arg399gln, Articles, Assessment, Bias, Cancer, Capecitabine, Chemotherapy, Chinese Population, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cr, Databases, Dna-Repair Genes, Docetaxel, Ercc1, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, P, Patients, Phase-Iii, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pr, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Response, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Survival, Web Of Science, Xpd, Xrcc1

? Zou, L.Y., Yang, L., He, X.L., Sun, M. and Xu, J.J. (2014), Effects of aerobic exercise on cancer-related fatigue in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5659-5667.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5659.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205659.pdf)

Abstract: Increasing scientific evidences suggest that aerobic exercise may improve cancer-related fatigue in breast cancer patients, but many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the effects of aerobic exercise on cancer-related fatigue in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy. The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched from inception through July 1, 2013 without language restrictions. Crude standardized mean difference (SMD) with 95 % confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Twelve comparative studies were assessed with a total of 1,014 breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy, including 522 patients in the aerobic exercise group (intervention group) and 492 patients in the usual care group (control group). The meta-analysis results revealed that the Revised Piper Fatigue Scale (RPFS) scores of breast cancer patients in the intervention group were significantly lower than those in the control group (SMD = -0.82, 95% CI = -1.04 aEuro parts per thousand a’0.60, P < 0.001). However, there was no significant difference in the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Treatment-Fatigue scale (FACIT-F) scores between the intervention and control groups (SMD = 0.09, 95% CI = -0.07 aEuro parts per thousand 0.25, P = 0.224). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity indicated that there were significant differences in RPFS and FACIT-F scores between the intervention and control groups among Asian populations (RPFS: SMD = -1.08, 95% CI = -1.35 aEuro parts per thousand a’0.82, P < 0.001; FACIT-F: SMD = 1.20, 95 % CI = 0.70 aEuro parts per thousand 1.71, P < 0.001), but not among Caucasian populations (all P > 0.05). The current meta-analysis indicates that aerobic exercise may improve cancer-related fatigue in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Aerobic Exercise, Analysis, Asian, Assessment, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer-Related Fatigue, Care, Caucasian, Chemotherapy, Confidence, Control, Control Groups, Databases, Effects, Ethnicity, Exercise, Fatigue, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Interval, Intervention, Language, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Patients, Physical-Activity, Populations, Practice Guidelines, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Radiotherapy, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Restrictions, Rpf, Scale, Science, Survivors, Therapy, Web Of Science, Women

? Li, F.F., Yang, Y., Wang, X.L., Hong, Y.Y., Wang, N.F. and Chen, Z.D. (2014), Promoter methylation of *DAPK* gene may contribute to the pathogenesis of nonsmall cell lung cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 6011-6020.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6011.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206011.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a meta-analysis of cohort studies to determine whether promoter methylation of the death-associated protein kinase (DAPK) gene contributes to the pathogenesis of nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC). A range of electronic databases were searched: MEDLINE (1966 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 2013), The Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 2013), Web of Science (1945 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM; 1982 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 2013) without any language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratio (OR) with 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. Our meta-analysis integrated results from 12 clinical cohort studies that met all inclusion criteria with a total of 1,027 NSCLC patients. We observed that the frequency of DAPK gene methylation in cancer tissues were significantly higher than that in the adjacent normal and benign tissues (cancer tissues vs. benign tissues: OR = 8.50, 95 % CI = 5.88 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 12.28, P < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. adjacent tissues: OR = 5.95, 95 % CI = 4.11 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 8.60, P < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. normal tissues: OR = 4.75, 95 % CI = 3.28 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 6.87, P < 0.001; respectively). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity demonstrated that DAPK gene methylation was closely associated with the development and progression of NSCLC among both Asians and Caucasians (all P < 0.05). Furthermore, we conducted a subgroup analysis based on sample source and discovered that DAPK gene methylation was implicated in the pathogenesis of NSCLC in both blood and tissue subgroups (all P < 0.05). Our results suggest that DAPK promoter methylation may be involved in NSCLC carcinogenesis. Thus, the detection of aberrant DAPK methylation may be helpful in the diagnosis and prognosis of NSCLC.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Asians, Beta, Biomedical, Blood, Cancer, Cell, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Dapk, Database, Databases, Death, Development, Diagnosis, Dna Methylation, Embase, Ethnicity, Expression, Gene, Hypermethylation, Interval, Language, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Nonsmall Cell Lung Cancer, Normal, Nsclc, Odds Ratio, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Prognosis, Progression, Promoter Methylation, Protein, Protein-Kinase Dapk, Restrictions, Science, Software, Source, Tumor, Web Of Science

? Wu, H.Y. and Zhu, R. (2014), Quantitative assessment of common genetic variants on chromosome 5p15 and lung cancer risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 6055-6063.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6055.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206055.pdf)

Abstract: Several genome-wide association studies on lung cancer (LC) have reported similar findings of a new susceptibility locus, 5p15. After that, a number of studies reported that the rs2736100, rs401681, rs402710, and rs31489 polymorphisms at chromosome 5p15 have been implicated in LC risk. However, the studies have yielded contradictory results. To derive a more precise estimation of the relationship, we performed this meta-analysis. Databases including MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) were searched to find relevant studies. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of association. The random effect model was applied, addressing heterogeneity and publication bias. A total of 31 articles involving 72,401 cases and 141,258 controls were included. Overall, significantly elevated LC risk was associated with rs2736100, rs401681, rs402710, and rs31489 polymorphisms when all studies were pooled into the meta-analysis. In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, sample size, histology, sex, and smoking behavior, significantly increased risks were also detected for these polymorphisms. Our findings demonstrated that these common variations at 5p15 are a risk factor associated with increased LC susceptibility. However, these associations vary between different ethnicity.

Keywords: 5p15.33, Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Association, Behavior, Bias, Cancer, Cancer Risk, China, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Family-History, Genetic, Genetic Variants, Genome-Wide Association, Heterogeneity, Histology, Identifies 2, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Japanese Population, Knowledge, Korean Population, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quantitative Assessment, Risk, Risk Factor, Risks, Sample Size, Science, Sex, Size, Smoking, Strength, Susceptibility Loci, Tert-Clptm1l Locus, Web Of Science

? Meng, F.D., Ma, P., Sui, C.G., Tian, X., Li, Y., Fu, L.Y., Jiang, T., Wang, Y. and Jiang, Y.H. (2014), The association between *VDR* polymorphisms and renal cell carcinoma susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 6065-6072.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6065.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206065.pdf)

Abstract: Vitamin D receptor (VDR) gene polymorphisms have previously been associated with susceptibility to renal cell carcinoma, although the findings are inconsistent. This study therefore evaluated the association of three single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in VDR (FokI, BsmI, and TaqI) with the risk of renal cell carcinoma in five previous studies of a total of 1,510 cases and 2,101 controls identified from PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, and Wanfang databases. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated, and stratified analysis by ethnicity was conducted for further estimation. All statistical analyses were conducted using STATA software. Obvious heterogeneity was noted among the five studies. The VDR BsmI polymorphism was not found to be associated with renal cell carcinoma risk, although subgroup analysis revealed a significant association with renal cell carcinoma risk in Asians (b vs B OR = 1.479, 95 % CI = 1.171-1.869, P (OR) = 0.001 and bb vs BB OR = 2.608, 95 % CI = 1.529-4.449, P (OR) = 0.001). No significant association was found between renal cell carcinoma risk and either FokI or TaqI polymorphisms in different models and populations. Further large-scale studies are required to confirm these conclusions.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asians, Association, Bias, Cancer-Risk, Carcinoma, Cell, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, D-Receptor Gene, Databases, Disease, Ethnicity, Foki, Gene, Graphical Test, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Japanese, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Renal, Renal Cell Carcinoma, Risk, Science, Software, Statistical Analyses, Taqi, Vdr, Vitamin D, Vitamin D Receptor, Vitamin-D, Web Of Science, Women

? Yang, J.H. and Jiao, S.C. (2014), Increased lung cancer risk associated with the *TERT* rs2736100 polymorphism: An updated meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (6), 5763-5769.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 5763.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%205763.pdf)

Abstract: The rs2736100 polymorphism in the telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) gene has been implicated in lung cancer risk in multiple populations, but the existing evidence lacks statistical power to draw a convincing conclusion. Therefore, the present study was devised to derive a more precise estimation of the association between rs2736100 and lung cancer risk. The PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases were comprehensively searched for papers concerning lung cancer risk in relation to rs2736100. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and the 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were appropriately calculated using the fixed or random effects model. Meta-analysis of 20 independent studies involving 39,715 cancer cases and 61,462 control subjects showed statistical evidence for an association between rs2736100 and increased risk of lung cancer. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity demonstrated a significant association among both Asian and Caucasian populations. We additionally found an increased risk of non-small cell lung cancer and lung adenocarcinoma strongly associated with rs2736100. These data provide further evidence supporting a role for genetic susceptibility of TERT rs2736100 in the development of lung cancer.

Keywords: 5p15.33 Tert-Clptm1l, Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Caucasian, Cell, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Development, Effects, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Genetic-Variants, Genome-Wide Association, Identifies 2, Intervals, Japanese Population, Korean Population, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Papers, Polymorphism, Populations, Power, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Role, Science, Statistical Power, Susceptibility Loci, Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase, Telomere Length, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Wang, C., Yu, C., Yang, F. and Yang, G. (2014), Diagnostic accuracy of contrast-enhanced ultrasound for renal cell carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (7), 6343-6350.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6343.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206343.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis aimed to identify the accuracy of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS) for the diagnosis of renal cell carcinoma (RCC). We searched PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, EBSCO, and CBM databases from inception through August 1, 2013 without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using STATA version 12.0 and Meta-Disc version 1.4 softwares. We calculated the summary statistics for sensitivity (Sen), specificity (Spe), positive and negative likelihood ratio (LR+/LR-), diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), and receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve. Eleven studies that met all inclusion criteria were included in this meta-analysis. A total of 567 RCC patients and 313 patients with benign renal tumors were assessed. All renal lesions were histologically confirmed after CEUS. The pooled Sen was 0.88 (95 %CI = 0.85 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 0.90); the pooled Spe was 0.80 (95 %CI = 0.75 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 0.85). The pooled LR+ was 4.30 (95 %CI = 2.65 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 6.99); the pooled negative LR- was 0.11 (95 %CI = 0.05 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 0.22). The pooled DOR of CEUS in the diagnosis of RCC was 46.97 (95 % CI = 16.72 similar to aEuro parts per thousand 131.97). The area under the SROC curve was 0.922 (standard error [SE] = 0.039). We found no evidence for publication bias (t = -1.00, P = 0.342). Our meta-analysis indicates that CEUS may have high diagnostic accuracy in differential diagnosis between benign and malignant renal tumors. Thus, CEUS may be a good tool for the diagnosis of RCC.

Keywords: Accuracy, Bias, Carcinoma, Cell, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Differential Diagnosis, Error, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Language, Likelihood Ratio, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Renal, Restrictions, Science, Sensitivity, Specificity, Standard, Statistics, T, Ultrasonography, Ultrasound, Version, Web Of Science

? Xiao, W.Z., Han, D.H., Wang, F., Wang, Y.Q., Zhu, Y.H., Wu, Y.F., Liu, N.T. and Sun, J.Y. (2014), Relationships between *PTEN* gene mutations and prognosis in glioma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (7), 6687-6693.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6687.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206687.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted a meta-analysis in order to investigate the relationships between PTEN gene mutations and the prognosis in glioma. The following electronic databases were searched for relevant articles without any language restrictions: Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013). Meta-analyses were conducted using the STATA software (Version 12.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, Texas USA). Hazard ratio (HR) with its corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95%CI) was calculated. Six independent cohort studies with a total of 357 glioma patients met our inclusion criteria. Our meta-analysis results indicated that glioma patients with PTEN gene mutations exhibited a significantly shorter overall survival (OS) than those without PTEN gene mutations (HR = 3.66, 95%CI = 2.02 similar to 5.30, P < 0.001). Ethnicity-stratified subgroup analysis demonstrated that PTEN gene mutations were closely linked to poor prognosis in glioma among Americans (HR = 3.72, 95%CI = 1.72 similar to 5.73, P < 0.001), while similar correlations were not observed among populations in Sweden, Italy, and Malaysia (all P > 0.05). Our meta-analysis provides direct and strong evidences for the speculation of PTEN gene mutations’ correlation with poor prognosis of glioma patients.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Biomedical, Chinese, Cohort, Confidence, Correlation, Correlations, Criteria, Database, Databases, Embase, Gene, Glioma, Interval, Italy, Language, Malaysia, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mutations, P, Patients, Populations, Prognosis, Pten, Pubmed, Restrictions, Science, Software, Stata, Survival, Sweden, Texas, Usa, Web Of Science

? Li, Y.W., Kong, F.M., Zhou, J.P. and Dong, M. (2014), Aberrant promoter methylation of the *vimentin* gene may contribute to colorectal carcinogenesis: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (7), 6783-6790.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6783.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206783.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis of published cohort studies was conducted to evaluate how closely the promoter methylation of the vimentin gene is correlated with the pathogenesis of colorectal carcinogenesis (CRC). The Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), Cochrane Library Database (issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) were searched without language restrictions. Meta-analyses were conducted using Stata software (Version 12.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 %CI) were calculated. Seven clinical cohort studies with a total of 467 CRC subjects met our inclusion criteria. Our meta-analysis results demonstrated that the frequency of vimentin promoter methylation in cancer tissues was significantly higher than in normal and benign tissues (cancer tissues vs. normal tissues: OR = 32.41, 95 %CI = 21.04 similar to 49.93, P < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. benign tissues: OR = 1.60, 95 %CI 1.05 similar to 2.42, P = 0.028). Ethnicity-stratified analysis indicated that the frequency of aberrant vimentin promoter methylation was correlated with the pathogenesis of CRC in both Asians and Caucasians. The findings of our meta-analysis confirm that vimentin methylation may play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of CRC.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cancer, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Database, Embase, Gene, Intervals, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Normal, P, Pathogenesis, Pubmed, Restrictions, Role, Science, Software, Stata, Usa, Web Of Science

? Wang, H.L., Zhou, P.Y., Liu, P. and Zhang, Y. (2014), Abnormal FHIT protein expression may be correlated with poor prognosis in gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (7), 6815-6821.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6815.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206815.pdf)

Abstract: Our current meta-analysis is aimed to investigate the relationships between fragile histidine triad (FHIT) protein expression and prognosis in gastric cancer patients. We searched MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) without any language restrictions. The meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude hazard ratios (HR) with its 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were calculated. Eight clinical cohort studies with a total of 1,361 gastric cancer patients were involved in our meta-analysis. Our results revealed that FHIT-negative patients exhibited a shorter overall survival (OS) time than FHIT-positive patients (HR = 1.23, 95 % CI = 1.01 similar to 1.44, P < 0.001). Ethnicity-stratified analysis demonstrated that FHIT-negative patients have significantly poorer prognosis than FHIT-positive patients among both Caucasians and Asians (all P < 0.05). In conclusion, our meta-analysis provides evidences that negative expression of FHIT protein may be correlated with poor prognosis in patients with gastric cancer. Thus, FHIT expression level may be utilized as an independent prognostic marker for gastric cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cancer, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Database, Embase, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hazard, Histidine, Interval, Language, Marker, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Protein, Restrictions, Science, Software, Survival, Web Of Science

? Li, C.J., Dai, Y., Fu, Y.J., Tian, J.M., Li, J.L., Lu, H.J., Duan, F. and Li, Q.W. (2014), Correlations of *IFN*-γ genetic polymorphisms with susceptibility to breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (7), 6867-6877.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6867.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206867.pdf)

Abstract: The meta-analysis was conducted to evaluate the correlations between common genetic polymorphisms in the IFN-gamma gene and susceptibility to breast cancer. The following electronic databases were searched without language restrictions: MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013). Meta-analysis was performed with the use of the STATA statistical software. Odds ratios (OR) with their 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were calculated. Nine clinical case-control studies met all the inclusion criteria and were included in this meta-analysis. A total of 1,182 breast cancer patients and 1,525 healthy controls were involved in this meta-analysis. Three functional polymorphisms were assessed, including rs2069705 C > T, rs2430561 T > A, and CA repeats 2/X. Our meta-analysis results indicated that IFN-gamma genetic polymorphisms might be significantly associated with an increased risk of breast cancer (allele model: OR = 1.37, 95 % CI = 1.03 similar to 1.83, P = 0.031; dominant model: OR = 1.55, 95 % CI = 1.01 similar to 2.37, P = 0.046; homozygous model: OR = 2.23, 95 % CI = 1.30 similar to 3.82, P = 0.004; respectively), especially the rs2430561 T > A polymorphism. Subgroup analysis based on ethnicity suggested that genetic polymorphisms in the IFN-gamma gene were closely correlated with increased breast cancer risk among Asians (allele model: OR = 1.21, 95 % CI = 1.02 similar to 1.58, P = 0.017; dominant model: OR = 3.44, 95 % CI = 2.07 similar to 5.71, P < 0.001; recessive model: OR = 1.58, 95 % CI = 1.06 similar to 2.37, P = 0.025; homozygous model: OR = 1.83, 95 % CI = 1.19 similar to 2.80, P = 0.006; respectively), but not among Caucasians (all P > 0.05). Our meta-analysis supported the hypothesis that IFN-gamma genetic polymorphisms may contribute to an increased risk of breast cancer, especially the rs2430561 T > A polymorphism among Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Clinical, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlations, Criteria, Database, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Ifn-Gamma, Intervals, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

? Zhang, X.Y., Zhang, Y., Nie, Y.Q., Wang, S.F., Chen, Y.L. and Sun, D.Z. (2014), Serum Zta antibody of Epstein-Barr virus exerts potential function in the diagnosis of nasopharyngeal cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (7), 6879-6886.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 6879.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%206879.pdf)

Abstract: The diagnosis of nasopharyngeal cancer (NPC) remains a clinical challenge. Many studies have assessed the diagnostic potential of Zta antibody of the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) in NPC patients but with controversial results. This study aims to summarize the overall diagnostic performance of EBV Zta antibody in NPC. Based on a comprehensive search of the Pubmed and Embase, Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Databases and China Citation Databases, we identified outcome data from all articles estimating diagnostic accuracy of EBV Zta antibody for NPC. A summary estimation for sensitivity, specificity, and other diagnostic indexes were pooled using a bivariate model. The overall measure of accuracy was calculated using summary receiver operating characteristic curve and the area under curve (AUC) was calculated. According to our inclusion criteria, 17 studies with 11,822 subjects (1,645 NPC cases, 10,177 controls) were included. The summary estimates were: sensitivity 0.87 (95 % confidence interval [CI] = 0.86-0.89), specificity 0.94 (95 % CI = 0.93-0.94), positive likelihood ratio 8.05 (95 % CI = 5.59-11.59), negative likelihood ratio 0.16 (95 % CI = 0.12-0.21), diagnostic odds ratio 52.93 (95 % CI = 29.95-93.56), the AUC and Q\* index were 0.9352 and 0.8714, respectively. In conclusion, serum EBV Zta had a better diagnostic performance for NPC. Further studies should be performed to confirm our findings.

Keywords: Accuracy, Antibody, Articles, Auc, Cancer, Challenge, China, Chinese, Citation, Clinical, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, EBV, Epstein-Barr Virus, Estimates, Function, Index, Interval, Knowledge, Likelihood Ratio, Measure, Model, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Patients, Performance, Potential, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Science, Sensitivity, Serum, Specificity, Web Of Science, ZTA

? Kang, J., Deng, X.Z., Fan, Y.B. and Wu, B. (2014), Relationships of *FOXE1* and ATM genetic polymorphisms with papillary thyroid carcinoma risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (7), 7085-7096.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 7085.pdf](2014\Tum%20Biol35,%207085.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted the meta-analysis of all relevant case-control studies aiming to evaluate the relationships of common polymorphisms in forkhead box E1 (FOXE1) and ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM) genes to the risk of papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). A range of electronic databases were searched without language restrictions: Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013). This meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratio (OR) with their 95 % confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Eight case-control studies with 2,085 PTC patients and 10,341 healthy controls were included. Fourteen common polymorphisms were evaluated, including rs3758249 A > G, rs907577 G > A, rs1867277 G > A, rs3021526 C > T, rs1443434 G > T, rs907580 G > A, rs965513 A > G, rs944289 C > T, and rs189037 G > A polymorphisms in the FOXE1 gene and rs373759 G > A, rs4988099 A > G, rs1801516 G > A, rs664677 T > C, and rs609429 G > C polymorphisms in the ATM gene. Our results demonstrated that the FOXE genetic polymorphisms might be closely related to an increased risk of developing PTC under five genetic models (all P < 0.005), especially for rs3758249, rs907577, rs1867277, rs3021526, rs1443434, rs907580, rs704839, rs894673, and rs10119760 polymorphisms. Nevertheless, no positive associations were found between the ATM genetic polymorphisms and the development of PTC (all P > 0.05). The current meta-analysis provided evidence that FOXE1 genetic polymorphisms may contribute to increased PTC risk, especially for rs3758249, rs907577, rs1867277, rs3021526, rs1443434, rs907580, rs704839, rs894673, and rs10119760 polymorphisms. However, the ATM genetic polymorphisms may not be important dominants of susceptibility to PTC.

Keywords: Atm, Biomedical, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Confidence, Database, Databases, Developing, Development, Embase, Evidence, FOXE1, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Interval, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

? Yan, Y.L., Han, F., Fu, H., Xia, W.Y. and Qin, X. (2014), Association between *MTHFR* C677T polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (8), 7707-7712.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 7707.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%207707.pdf)

Abstract: In the light of the relationship between the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T polymorphism and thyroid cancer (TC) exist objection, a meta-analysis of the MTHFR C677T polymorphism with thyroid cancer risk was performed. All the available studies were identified through a search of the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM) up to March 2014. The association between the MTHFR C677T polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk was conducted by odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs). A total of five independent studies with 2,554 cases and 2,671 controls were included in our meta-analysis. Significant association was found between MTHFR C677T polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk in recessive model in overall populations (TT vs. TC/CC: OR = 1.88, 95 % CI = 1.59-2.21, P = 0.00), but there was no association between MTHFR C677T polymorphism and thyroid cancer risk found in other four models in overall populations (T vs. C: OR = 1.25, 95 % CI = 0.96-1.62, P = 0.10; TT vs. CC: OR = 1.11, 95 % CI = 0.93-1.33, P = 0.26; TC vs. CC: OR = 1.23, 95 % CI = 0.84-1.82, P = 0.29; TT/TC vs. CC: OR = 1.28, 95 % CI = 0.89-1.84, P = 0.19). In the subgroup analysis base on the ethnicity, the results suggested that MTHFR C677T polymorphism was significantly associated with thyroid cancer risk both in Caucasian and Asian populations in recessive model: (Caucasians: TT vs. TC/CC: OR = 2.28, 95 % CI = 1.11-4.67, P = 0.025; Asians: TT vs. TC/CC: OR = 1.86, 95 % CI = 1.57-2.20, P = 0.00). In conclusions, our meta-analysis suggested that the MTHFR C677T polymorphism is associated with thyroid cancer both in Caucasians and Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Asians, Association, Bias, Biomedical, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carcinoma, Caucasian, Chinese, Common Mutation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Disease, Ethnicity, Folate Status, Intervals, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Gene, Model, Models, Mthfr, Mthfr C677t, P, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Thyroid Cancer, Web Of Science

? Cheng, D.Y., Hao, Y.W., Zhou, W.L. and Ma, Y.R. (2014), Association between Toll-like receptor 3 polymorphisms and cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (8), 7837-7846.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 7837.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%207837.pdf)

Abstract: Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are well known as molecular sensors of pathogen-associated molecular patterns. They control activation of the innate immune response and subsequently shape the adaptive immune response. Polymorphisms in TLR3 gene associated with cancer have been studied extensively. However, the results remain controversial. A literature search was performed among PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Science Direct, Wanfang, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases to identify eligible studies on the association between TLR3 polymorphisms and cancer risk. A total of 12 studies in 11 articles were included in the meta-analysis including 5,861 cases and 6,339 controls. Significant associations with cancer risk were observed for single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) rs3775291 (allele model: odds ratio (OR) = 1.12, 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) = 1.00-1.25, P = 0.04), rs3775290 (allele model: OR = 1.12, 95 % CI = 1.00-1.25, P = 0.04; dominant model: OR = 1.30, 95 % CI = 1.05-1.60, P = 0.01; homozygous comparison: OR = 1.68, 95 % CI = 1.06-2.68, P = 0.03; heterozygous comparison: OR = 1.25, 95 % CI = 1.01-1.55, P = 0.04), rs5743305 (allele model: OR = 1.07, 95 % CI = 1.01-1.15, P = 0.03; dominant model: OR = 1.11, 95 % CI = 1.01-1.22, P = 0.03), and rs5743312 (allele model: OR = 1.13, 95 % CI = 1.01-1.27, P = 0.03; recessive model: OR = 1.86, 95 % CI = 1.31-2.63, P < 0.01; homozygous comparison: OR = 1.88, 95 % CI = 1.33-2.67, P < 0.01), respectively. Meanwhile, we did not find any significant association with cancer risk for rs7657186 and rs7668666. In conclusion, this meta-analysis indicates a significant association of four TLR3 gene polymorphisms with cancer risk. However, because the study size was limited, further studies are essential to confirm our results.

Keywords: Activation, Apoptosis, Articles, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cell Carcinoma, Chinese, Comparison, Confidence, Control, Databases, Double-Stranded-Rna, Expression, Gene, Genetic Polymorphisms, Immune, Immune Response, Innate, Interval, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma, North Indian Population, Odds Ratio, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Response, Risk, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Size, Tlr3, Toll-Like Receptor, Web Of Science

? Wang, S.L., Chen, X.D. and Tang, M.Y. (2014), Quantitative assessment of the diagnostic role of human telomerase activity from pancreatic juice in pancreatic cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (8), 7897-7904.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 7897.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%207897.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies have shown that human telomerase activity could play potential role as a diagnostic biomarker of pancreatic cancer (PaC). The aim of this meta-analysis is to summarize the clinical value of human telomerase activity in the diagnosis of PaC. Eligible studies from PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Ovid, Sci Verse, Science Direct, Scopus, BioMed Central, Biosis previews, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CBM), Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Technology of Chongqing (VIP), and Wan Fang databases were searched concerning the diagnostic value of human telomerase activity in PaC without language restriction. The quality of each study was scored with the Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies (QUADAS). Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios (PLR and NLR, respectively), and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) for human telomerase activity in the diagnosis of PaC were pooled. Summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve analysis and the area under the curve (AUC) were used to estimate the overall test performance. Evidence of heterogeneity was evaluated using the Chi-square and I (2) test. Meta-Disc 1.4 and Stata 12.0 software were used to analyze the data. Nine studies with a total 186 PaC patients and 132 control individuals were included in this meta-analysis. All of the included studies are of high quality (QUADAS score a parts per thousand yen10). The summary estimate was 0.83 (95 % confidence interval (CI), 95 % CI = 0.77-0.88) for sensitivity and 0.72 (95 % CI = 0.64-0.79) for specificity. The positive likelihood (PLR), negative likelihood (NLR), and diagnostic odds (DOR) ratios were 3 (95 % CI = 1.67-5.41), 0.25 (95 % CI = 0.13-0.46), and 3 (95 % CI = 4.91-43.23), respectively. The area under the summary ROC curve (AUC) and Q\* index for the diagnosis of PaC were 0.88 and 0.81, respectively. Our study demonstrates that telomerase could be a useful tumor marker for PaC diagnosis. Although more studies are needed to highlight the theoretical strengths, these results will provide theoretical basis for bringing telomerase activity detection into PaC screening plan.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Assessment, Auc, Biomarker, Biomedical, Biosis, Cancer, Chi-Square, Chinese, Clinical, Confidence, Control, Data, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Differential-Diagnosis, Evidence, From, Heterogeneity, Human, Immortal Cells, Index, Interval, K-Ras Mutations, Knowledge, Language, Lesions, Literature, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Pancreatic Cancer, Pancreatic Juice, Patients, Performance, Potential, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quantitative Assessment, Roc, Role, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Software, Specificity, Stata, Technology, Telomerase, Tests, Theoretical, Tumor, Value, Web Of Science

? Zong, H.L., Cao, L., Ma, C., Zhao, J.P., Ming, X., Shang, M. and Xu, H.S. (2014), Association between the G870A polymorphism of Cyclin D1 gene and glioma risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (8), 8095-8101.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 8095.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%208095.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies have shown the association of the Cyclin D1 (CCND1) G870A polymorphism with glioma risk, but the findings are inconsistent and inconclusive. To shed some light on the findings across individual studies and acquire a quantitative assessment of this association, we conducted a meta-analysis of all published case-control studies thus far. Four independent studies with a total of 690 cases and 1,014 controls were identified after a systematic search of the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases. The strength of the association between the CCND1 G870A polymorphism and glioma risk was estimated by the pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (95 %CIs). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity was also performed. Overall, a statistically significant association was found between the CCND1 G870A polymorphism and glioma risk in three genetic models (ORA vs. G = 1.178, 95 %CI 1.025-1.354, P (OR) = 0.021; ORAA vs. GG = 1.328, 95 %CI 1.007-1.750, P (OR) = 0.045; ORAA + AG vs. GG = 1.253, 95 %CI 1.006-1.516, P (OR) = 0.044). In subgroup analysis, the pooled ORs suggested that the CCND1 G870A polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of glioma in Caucasians under the heterozygote and dominant genetic models (ORAG vs. GG = 1.329, 95 %CI 1.001-1.766, P (OR) = 0.049; ORAA + AG vs. GG = 1.332, 95 %CI 1.019-1.740, P (OR) = 0.036). The meta-analysis suggests that the CCND1 G870A polymorphism is a risk factor for the development of glioma.

Keywords: A870g Polymorphism, Ag, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Bladder-Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Ccnd1, Ccnd1 G870a, Cell-Cycle, Chinese Population, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, D1, Databases, Development, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic, Gg, Glioma, Graphical Test, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, P, Polymorphism, Primary Brain-Tumors, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Splice Variants, Strength, Susceptibility, Systematic, Web Of Science

? Dai, D., Dong, X.H., Cheng, S.T., Zhu, G. and Guo, X.L. (2014), Aberrant promoter methylation of *HIN-1* gene may contribute to the pathogenesis of breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (8), 8209-8216.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 8209.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%208209.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted the present meta-analysis of relevant cohort studies to evaluate whether promoter methylation of the high in normal-1 (HIN-1) gene contributes to breast cancer. The MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), Cochrane Library (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), and Chinese Biomedical (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) databases were searched without any language restrictions. Meta-analyses were conducted using Stata software (version 12.0; Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Crude odds ratios (ORs) with their 95 % confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Nine clinical cohort studies that enrolled a total of 693 breast cancer patients were included in the meta-analysis. The results of our meta-analysis demonstrated that HIN-1 methylation frequency in cancer tissue was significantly higher than that of normal and benign tissues (cancer tissue vs. normal tissue: OR = 52.60, 95 % CI = 33.77 similar to 81.92, P < 0.001; cancer tissue vs. benign tissue: OR = 2.38, 95 % CI = 1.53 similar to 3.70, P < 0.001; respectively). Ethnicity-stratified analysis indicated that HIN-1 promoter methylation was correlated with the pathogenesis of breast cancer among both Asians and Caucasians (all P < 0.05). Our findings provide empirical evidence that aberrant HIN-1 promoter methylation may contribute to the pathogenesis of breast cancer. Thus, aberrant HIN-1 promoter methylation could be an independent and important biomarker used in predicting the prognosis and progression of breast cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomarker, Biomedical, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Cpg Methylation, Databases, Dna Methylation, Embase, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Hin-1, Interval, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Normal, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Profiles, Prognosis, Progression, Promoter Methylation, Restrictions, Risk-Factors, SCGB3A1, Science, Software, Stata, USA, Version, Web Of Science, Women

? Cai, B., Wu, Z.J., Liao, K. and Zhang, S. (2014), Long noncoding RNA HOTAIR can serve as a common molecular marker for lymph node metastasis: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 8445-8450.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 8445.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%208445.pdf)

Abstract: A number of studies have reported that HOTAIR expression levels were higher in cancerous tissues than in corresponding noncancerous tissues and overexpression of HOTAIR was prone to lymph node metastasis. This meta-analysis collected all relevant articles and explored the association between HOTAIR expression levels with lymph node metastasis. A literature collection was conducted by searching electronic databases PubMed, Cochrane Library, OVID, Web of Science, and CNKI (up to March 22, 2014). The odds ratio (OR) and its corresponding 95 % confidence interval (CI) were calculated to assess the strength of the association by using RevMan5.2 software. A total of 748 patients from 8 studies were included in this meta-analysis. The results showed there was a significant difference in the incidence of lymph node metastasis between high HOTAIR expression group and low HOTAIR expression group (OR = 2.81, 95 % CI 1.38-5.70, P = 0.004 random-effects model). This meta-analysis demonstrated that the incidence of lymph node metastasis in patients detected with high HOTAIR expression was higher than that in patients with low HOTAIR expression.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma Progression, Collection, Confidence, Databases, Expression, From, Hotair, Incidence, Interval, Literature, Lncrna, Lymph Node Metastasis, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Model, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Rna, Science, Software, Strength, Survival, Web Of Science

? Xie, Z.B., Ma, L., Wang, X.B., Bai, T., Ye, J.Z., Zhong, J.H. and Li, L.Q. (2014), Transarterial embolization with or without chemotherapy for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma: A systematic review. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 8451-8459.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 8451.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%208451.pdf)

Abstract: Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) and transarterial embolization (TAE) are commonly used as first-line treatment for patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and have been shown to improve overall survival (OS). However, there remain concerns regarding whether the benefit of the prolonged survival achieved with TACE is superior to the maximum cytotoxic effect of the associated chemotherapeutics. This systematic review aims to compare the efficiency of TACE and TAE based on randomized controlled trials (RCTs). MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane library, the Science Citation Index, and the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases were systematically searched through the end of April 2014. Risk ratios (RRs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Meta-analysis of the RCTs was conducted to estimate the mortality and survival rate between the TACE and TAE groups. The analysis included five RCTs involving 582 patients. For all-cause mortality, TACE did not result in a statistically significant reduced incidence of adverse events than TAE with a pooled RR of 1.21 (95 % CI = 0.74-1.98, P = 0.16). In addition, 6-, 9-, 12-, 24-, and 36-month OS of the TACE group were not significantly higher than that of the TAE group (all P > 0.05). Interestingly, TACE resulted in a significantly higher rate of advanced events. The efficacy of TACE is not superior to TAE in advanced HCC patients. Moreover, TACE was associated with an increased rate of adverse events than TAE. Improved strategies are needed to reduce the risk of post-TACE complications.

Keywords: Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Adverse Events, Analysis, Carcinoma, Chemoembolization, Chemotherapy, Chinese, Citation, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cytotoxic, Databases, Drug, Efficacy, Efficiency, Embase, Embolization, Events, First Line, Groups, Guidelines, Hcc, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Incidence, Intervals, Knowledge, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Prolonged, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Solid Tumors, Survival, Survival Rate, Survivin, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tace, Therapy Options, Transarterial Chemoembolization, Transarterial Embolization, Transcatheter Arterial Embolization, Treatment

? Wei, K.K., Jiang, L., Wei, Y.Y., Wang, Y.F., Qian, X.K., Dai, Q. and Guan, Q.L. (2014), The prognostic value of ERCC1 expression in gastric cancer patients treated with platinum-based chemotherapy: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 8721-8731.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 8721.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%208721.pdf)

Abstract: Numerous studies examined the association between excision repair complementation group 1 (ERCC1) expression and the prognosis of gastric cancer patients receiving platinum-based chemotherapy but yielded controversial results. We thus conducted a meta-analysis to quantitatively evaluate the prognostic value of ERCC1 expression in gastric cancer patients receiving platinum-based chemotherapy. A systematic literature search was performed to identify relevant studies in PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane Library, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database, and WanFang Database up to December 17, 2013. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) or odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated. Moreover, meta-regression analysis and subgroup analysis were conducted according to ethnicity, HR extraction, detection methods, survival analysis, and quality score. A total of 1,409 patients from 21 studies were subjected to final analysis. Positive/high ERCC1 expression was significantly associated with poorer overall survival (HR, 1.58; 95 % CI, 1.09-2.28), especially in Asians (HR, 1.81; 95 % CI, 1.20-2.73), and lower response rate (OR, 0.26; 95 % CI, 0.18-0.36), but not with clinicopathological features, such as gender (OR, 1.01; 95 % CI, 0.68-1.51), grade (OR, 0.66; 95 % CI, 0.43-1.01), and stage (OR, 1.05; 95 % CI, 0.58-1.90). This meta-analysis suggested that ERCC1 expression might be a useful biomarker to predict response and survival for gastric cancer patients receiving platinum-based chemotherapy, particularly in Asians.

Keywords: Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Analysis, Asians, Association, Biomarker, Biomedical, Cancer, Chemotherapy, China, Chinese, Cisplatin-Based Chemotherapy, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Dna-Repair, Ercc1, Ethnicity, Expression, Extraction, From, Funnel Plots, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastroesophageal Cancer, Gender, Hazard, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Lung-Cancer, Messenger-RNA Levels, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Overall Survival, Patients, Platinum-Based Chemotherapy, Prognosis, Prognostic, Protein Expression, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Repair, Response, Science, Survival, Survival Analysis, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Thymidylate Synthase, Value, Web Of Science

? Wang, X., Zhu, Y.B., Cui, H.P. and Yu, T.T. (2014), Aberrant promoter methylation of *p15INK4b* and *p16INK4a* genes may contribute to the pathogenesis of multiple myeloma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 9035-9043.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9035.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209035.pdf)

Abstract: We carried out the current meta-analysis aiming to comprehensively assess the potential role of p15 (INK4b) and p16 (INK4a) aberrant promoter methylation in the pathogenesis of multiple myeloma (MM). The MEDLINE (1966 2013), Cochrane Library (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980 2013), CINAHL (1982 2013), Web of Science (1945 2013), and Chinese Biomedical (CBM) (1982 2013) databases were searched without language restrictions. Meta-analyses were conducted using Stata software (Version 12.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Odds ratios (ORs) and their 95 % confidence intervals (95 %CIs) were calculated. Thirteen clinical case-control studies, which enrolled a total of 465 MM patients and 180 healthy subjects, were included in the meta-analysis. The results of our meta-analysis demonstrated that the frequencies of p15 (INK4b) and p16 (INK4a) promoter methylation in cancer samples were significantly higher than in normal samples (p15 (INK4b) : OR = 6.26, 95 %CI = 3.87 10.12, P < 0.001; p16 (INK4a) : OR = 2.26, 95 %CI = 1.22 4.20, P < 0.001). Ethnicity-stratified analysis showed that the aberrant methylation of p15 (INK4b) was significantly related with the risk of MM among both Caucasians and Asians (all P < 0.05). Furthermore, our results also illustrated a strong positive correlation between p16 (INK4a) promoter methylation and the pathogenesis of MM among Asians (OR = 5.17, 95 %CI = 3.45 7.74, P < 0.001), but not among Caucasians (P > 0.05). The current meta-analysis confirms and reinforces existing findings that p15 (INK4b) and p16 (INK4a) promoter methylation may be closely implicated in the pathogenesis of MM.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Clinical, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Databases, Embase, Genes, Inactivation, Intervals, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Multiple Myeloma, Normal, P, P14(Arf), P15, P15(Ink4b), P15(Ink4b), P16, P16(Ink4a), P16(Ink4a), Pathogenesis, Patients, Potential, Restrictions, Risk, Role, Science, Software, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Stata, Tumor-Suppressor Genes, USA, Web Of Science

? Yao, F., Yan, S.S., Wang, X.C., Shi, D.H., Bai, J.Y., Li, F., Sun, B.C. and Qian, B. (2014), Role of IL-17F T7488C polymorphism in carcinogenesis: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 9061-9068.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9061.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209061.pdf)

Abstract: Previous case-control studies on the association of interleukin-17F (IL-17F) T7488C polymorphism and cancer risk have yielded conflicting and inconclusive findings. We performed a meta-analysis by pooling all currently available data to acquire a more precise estimation of the association. A comprehensive literature screening from the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Wanfang databases was performed for eligible publications without language restrictions. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) with corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were calculated. According to the inclusion criteria, a total of nine case-control studies with 3,034 cases and 3,694 controls were included. Overall, the pooled ORs showed that IL-17F T7488C polymorphism was associated with neither increased nor decreased risk of cancer. However, the IL-17F T7488C polymorphism exerted risk effect on cancer in population-based case-control studies when stratifying analysis by source of controls (C vs T OR = 1.24, 95 % CI, 1.10-1.40, pooled OR (P-OR) < 0.001; TC vs TT OR = 1.28, 95 % CI, 1.11-1.48, P-OR = 0.001; CC + TC vs TT OR = 1.29, 95 % CI, 1.12-1.48, P-OR < 0.001). Additionally, the variant genotypes of IL-17F T7488C could alter the risk of gastric cancer under the following comparisons (C vs T OR = 1.29, 95 % CI, 1.13-1.47, P-OR < 0.001; TC vs TT OR = 1.35, 95 % CI, 1.14-1.60, P-OR < 0.001; CC + TC vs TT OR = 1.35, 95 % CI, 1.15-1.58, P-OR < 0.001). Sensitivity analysis by sequential omission of single study did not materially alter the pooled findings. The present meta-analysis suggests that the IL-17F T7488C polymorphism may modify the risk of cancer, particularly gastric cancer. However, the precise association needs to be elucidated by more individual studies with sufficient statistical power.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diseases, Family, From, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastric-Cancer, Graphical Test, Growth, Inflammation, Interleukin-17a And-17f Genes, Interleukin-17f, Intervals, Language, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Needs, Polymorphism, Population Based, Population-Based, Power, Publications, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Screening, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Sequential, Source, Statistical Power, Web Of Science

? Sui, L., Liu, K., Shen, W. and Zhang, L. (2014), Relationships between VEGF protein expression and pathological characteristics of diffuse large B cell lymphoma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 9085-9093.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9085.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209085.pdf)

Abstract: We carried out the current meta-analysis of relevant cohort studies in an attempt to investigate the relationships between vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression and pathological characteristics of diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL). The following electronic databases were searched for relevant articles without any language restrictions: Web of Science (1945 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966 2013), EMBASE (1980 2013), CINAHL (1982 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 2013). Meta-analyses were conducted with the use of STATA software (version 12.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Odds ratios (ORs) and its 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were calculated. Nine clinical cohort studies with a total of 789 DLBCL patients met our inclusion criteria. The meta-analysis results showed that patients with positive VEGF expression had higher international prognostic index (IPI) scores than VEGF-negative patients (OR = 5.12, 95 % CI = 2.70 9.71, P < 0.001). There was a significantly positive association between positive VEGF expression and evaluated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels (OR = 2.50, 95 % CI = 1.36 4.60, P = 0.003). We also found that patients with positive B symptoms had increased level of VEGF expression (OR = 2.02, 95 % CI = 1.08 3.77, P = 0.027). The findings of our meta-analysis provide reliable evidence that VEGF expression may be strongly correlated with pathological characteristics of DLBCL.

Keywords: Angiogenesis, Articles, Association, Biomedical, Cancer, Cell, Characteristics, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Database, Databases, Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma, Embase, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Evidence, Expression, Growth, Growth Factor, Index, International, Interval, Lactate, Language, Ldh, Lymphoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Patients, Predict, Prognostic, Protein, Pubmed, Restrictions, Science, Serum, Software, Stata, Survival, Symptoms, Time, USA, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, VEGF, Version, Web Of Science

? Chen, Y.Z., Liu, D., Zhao, Y.X., Wang, H.T., Gao, Y. and Chen, Y. (2014), Aberrant promoter methylation of the *SFRP1* gene may contribute to colorectal carcinogenesis: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 9201-9210.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9201.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209201.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis of published cohort studies was conducted to evaluate whether promoter methylation of the secreted frizzled-related protein 1 (SFRP1) gene contributes to colorectal carcinogenesis. The Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) were searched without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. We calculated odds ratio (OR) and its 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) to estimate the correlations between SFRP1 promoter methylation and colorectal carcinogenesis. In the present meta-analysis, 8 cohort studies with a total of 942 patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) were included. The pooled results revealed that the frequency of SFRP1 promoter methylation in cancer tissues were significantly higher than those of normal, adjacent, and benign tissues (cancer tissues vs. normal tissues: OR = 31.49, 95 % CI = 17.57 similar to 56.44, P < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. adjacent tissues: OR = 5.95, 95 % CI 3.12 - 10.00, P < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. benign tissues: OR = 3.01, 95 % CI 1.72 similar to 5.27, P < 0.001; respectively). Furthermore, ethnicity-stratified analysis indicated that SFRP1 promoter methylation was strongly correlated with colorectal carcinogenesis among both Asians and Caucasians (all P < 0.05). Our findings provide empirical evidence that SFRP1 promoter methylation may be correlated with the pathogenesis of CRC.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cancer, Cancer Patients, Cell-Proliferation, Chinese, Cohort, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal Carcinogenesis, Confidence, Correlations, Database, Disease, Embase, Epidemiology, Evidence, Gene, Interval, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Normal, Odds Ratio, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Promoter Methylation, Protein, Pubmed, Restrictions, Science, Sfrp1, Signaling Pathway, Software, Web Of Science, Wnt Antagonist Sfrp1

? Yin, D., Jiang, Y., Wang, N., Ouyang, L., Lu, Y.M., Zhang, Y., Wei, H. and Zhang, S.L. (2014), The diagnostic value of serum hybrid capture 2 (CH2) HPV DNA in cervical cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 9247-9253.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9247.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209247.pdf)

Abstract: The diagnostic accuracy of cervical cancer remains a clinical challenge, and a number of studies have used the serum hybrid capture 2 (HC2) human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA in the diagnosis of cervical cancer. The aim of the present meta-analysis was to determine the overall accuracy of HC2 HPV DNA in the diagnosis of cervical cancer. A systematic review of studies from PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Ovid, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database-disc, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Technology of Chongqing (VIP), and Wan Fang database was conducted, and the data concerning the accuracy of HC2 HPV DNA in the diagnosis of cervical cancer were pooled. The methodological quality of each study was assessed by quality assessment for studies of diagnostic accuracy (QUADAS). Statistical analysis was performed by employing Meta-DiSc (version 1.4) and Stata (version 12.0) software. The overall test performance was summarized using receiver operating characteristic curves. Finally, 12 studies, including 12,492 subjects, met the inclusion criteria and then included in this present meta-analysis. The summary estimates for serum HC2 HPV DNA in the diagnosis of cervical cancer were as follows: sensitivity 0.83 (95 % confidence interval (CI) 0.81-0.85), specificity 0.71 (95 % CI 0.69-0.72), positive likelihood ratio 3.65 (95 % CI 1.77-7.54), negative likelihood ratio 0.32 (95 % CI 0.21-0.48), and diagnostic odds ratio 10.54 (95 % CI 4.95-22.46), and the area under the curve was 0.8922. Our findings suggest that HC2 HPV DNA may improve the accuracy of cervical cancer diagnosis, while the results of HC2 HPV DNA assays should be interpreted in parallel with conventional test results and other clinical findings.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Assessment, Biomedical, Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Challenge, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Findings, Confidence, Conventional, Criteria, Curve, Cytology, Data, Database, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Dna, Estimates, From, Hc2hpvdna, Hpv, Human, Human Papillomavirus, Hybrid, Hybrid Capture 2 (Hc2), Interval, Knowledge, Likelihood Ratio, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Papillomavirus, Performance, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Serum, Smear, Software, Specificity, Stata, Statistical Analysis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Tests, Value, Version, Web Of Science

? Gu, X., Xue, J.Q., Zhu, X., Ye, M.S. and Zhang, W.H. (2014), Aberrant promoter methylation of the *CHD1* gene may contribute to the pathogenesis of breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (9), 9395-9404.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9395.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209395.pdf)

Abstract: Cadherin-1 (CHD1), as an invasion suppressor gene, could suppress tumor cell invasion and metastasis in various tumors, but reduced CHD1 levels, resulting from epigenetic silencing, are common in poorly differentiated, advanced stage carcinomas. This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the relationships between promoter methylation of CHD1 and breast cancer. Relevant studies were retrieved from the Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) using a systematic literature search. Results were summarized by meta-analyses, conducted using the STATA software (version 12.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were calculated. In the present meta-analysis, 9 cohort studies with a total of 425 patients with breast cancer were included. Our meta-analysis results demonstrated that the frequency of CHD1 promoter methylation in cancer tissues was significantly higher than that in normal tissues, adjacent tissues, and benign tissues (cancer tissue vs. normal tissue OR = 30.87, 95 % CI = 16.76 similar to 56.86, P < 0.001; cancer tissue vs. adjacent tissue OR = 23.30, 95 % CI = 12.85 similar to 42.26, P < 0.001; cancer tissue vs. benign tissue OR = 2.94, 95 % CI = 1.60 similar to 5.40, P < 0.001; respectively). Ethnicity-stratified analysis indicated that aberrant CHD1 promoter methylation was strongly correlated with breast cancer among both Asians and Caucasians in the majority of subgroups. Our results suggest that aberrant promoter methylation of the CHD1 gene may have a high frequency in breast cancer tissues. Thus, CHD1 methylation could be correlated with the pathogenesis of breast cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cdh1, Cell, Chd1, Chinese, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, E-Cadherin Expression, Embase, From, Gene, Hypermethylation, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methylation, Normal, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Promoter Methylation, Pubmed, Results, Science, Software, Stata, Statistics, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Tissue, Tumor, USA, Version, Web Of Science, Women

? Chen, Y., Yu, Z.G., Zhang, B., Chang, Z.Q., Wang, H. and Liu, Z.D. (2014), CRR9p polymorphism as a protective factor for lung cancer. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (10), 9557-9562.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9557.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209557.pdf)

Abstract: A number of studies have investigated the association between CRR9p polymorphism and risk of lung cancer (LC), yet the role in LC pathogenesis remains unclear owing to inconsistencies across studies. We searched PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science for all medical literature published until January 2014. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were obtained by means of the fixed effects model. Data from eight studies satisfying the predesigned inclusion criteria were selected for this meta-analysis. We found a statistically significant evidence for a protective effect on the overall LC risk (TT vs. CC: OR=0.78, 95 % CI=0.70-0.87, P-het=0.299; TT vs. CT+CC: OR=0.81, 95 % CI=0.73-0.90, P-het=0.113; T vs. C: OR=0.90, 95 % CI=0.86-0.95, P-het=0.758; TT+CT vs. CC: OR=0.92, 95 % CI=0.87-0.98, P-het=0.892). Both Caucasian and Asian populations were suggested to have a reduced risk of developing such cancer. In the analysis of the association between rs401681 and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) risks, all of the contrast models showed similar results except the CT vs. CC genetic model (OR=0.93, 95 % CI=0.84-1.02, P-het= 0.568). Our meta-analysis provides supportive evidence that CRR9p polymorphism may influence a risk of LC and NSCLC in a protective model.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Caucasian, Cell, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, CRR9P, CT, Data, Developing, Effects, Evidence, Fixed Effects Model, From, Gene Polymorphisms, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Influence, Intervals, Korean Population, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medical, Medical Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Mortality, NSCLC, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Populations, Pubmed, Risk, Risks, Role, Science, Susceptibility Locus, Telomere Length, Variants, Web, Web Of Science

? Feng, B., Fan, Y.G., Wang, W., Yao, G.L. and Zhai, J.M. (2014), IL-17A G197A and C1249T polymorphisms in gastric carcinogenesis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (10), 9977-9985.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 9977.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%209977.pdf)

Abstract: Interleukin 17A (IL-17A) is a critical cytokine involved in inflammatory diseases and inflammation-associated cancers. Increasing case-control studies have implicated crucial roles of IL-17A single nucleotide polymorphisms (G197A and C1249T) in gastric carcinogenesis, but providing inconclusive findings. The present study is aimed to estimate the association of IL-17A G197A and C1249T polymorphisms with gastric cancer risk by pooling all available publications. A comprehensive literature search in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), and Wanfang databases was performed for eligible publications from their inception up to May 5, 2014. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) with corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to estimate the effect of IL-17A polymorphisms on gastric carcinogenesis. Stratified analysis by ethnicity, Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection, and smoking status were also conducted. All analyses were performed by using the Stata 12.0 software. There were five case-control studies with 2,774 cases and 3,162 controls and two case-control studies with 620 cases and 1,123 controls on the susceptibility of IL-17A G197A and C1249T polymorphisms to gastric cancer, respectively. Significant association was observed between IL-17A G197A polymorphism and gastric cancer risk, particularly among Asians. The status of H. pylori infection and smoking did not influence this association. In addition, the IL-17A C1249T polymorphism did not confer a risk effect on gastric carcinogenesis. The pooled results were not materially altered by sensitivity analysis. We firstly show that the polymorphism of IL-17A G197A but not C1249T is a risk factor for gastric cancer.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asians, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cytokine, Databases, Diseases, Ethnicity, From, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Helicobacter Pylori, Helicobacter-Pylori Eradication, Infection, Influence, Interleukin 17a, Interleukin-17a, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Smoking, Software, Stata, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

? Zhao, J.J., Li, H.Y., Wang, D., Yao, H. and Sun, D.W. (2014), Abnormal *MGMT* promoter methylation may contribute to the risk of esophageal cancer: A meta-analysis of cohort studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (10), 10085-10093.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 10085.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2010085.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis was conducted aiming to evaluate the relationship between abnormal O-6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) promoter methylation and the risk of esophageal cancer (EC). A range of electronic databases was searched: Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was performed with the use of the STATA 12.0 software. In the present meta-analysis, 9 clinical cohort studies with a total of 861 EC patients were included. The pooled results revealed that the frequency of MGMT promoter methylation in cancer tissues was significantly higher than in adjacent and normal tissues (cancer tissues vs adjacent tissues, odds ratio (OR)=6.73, 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CI) 4.75 similar to 9.55, P<0.001; cancer tissues vs normal tissues, OR=13.68, 95 % CI 9.47 similar to 19.75, P<0.001, respectively). Subgroup analyses by pathological type, ethnicity, and sample size suggested that abnormal MGMT promoter methylation also exhibited a higher frequency in all these subgroups (all P<0.05). Our findings provide empirical evidence that abnormal MGMT promoter methylation may contribute to the risk of EC. Thus, detection of MGMT promoter methylation may be utilized as a valuable diagnostic marker for EC.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analyses, Biomedical, Cancer, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, Diagnostic, DNA-Repair Protein, EC, Embase, Esophageal Cancer, Ethnicity, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Hypermethylation, Inactivation, Intervals, Language, Marker, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Mgmt, Mutations, Normal, O-6-Methylguanine-Dna Methyltransferase Mgmt, Odds Ratio, Patients, Polymorphisms, Promoter Methylation, Restrictions, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Software, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Web, Web Of Science

? Gao, P., Yang, J.L., Zhao, H., You, J.H. and Hu, Y. (2014), Common polymorphism in the *MMP*-13 gene may contribute to the risk of human cancers: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (10), 10137-10148.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 10137.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2010137.pdf)

Abstract: Cancer was viewed to be driven by accumulating genetic abnormalities that generally include chromosomal abnormalities, mutations in tumor-suppressor genes, and oncogenes. The aim of this meta-analysis was to systematically summarize the possible associations between MMP-13 rs2252070 A>G variant and cancer risks. We systematically reviewed studies focusing on MMP-13 polymorphisms with human cancer susceptibility that were published before April 30, 2014. Relevant articles were identified through research of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, Google Scholar, CBM, and CNKI databases. All analyses were calculated using the Version 12.0 STATA software. Odds ratios (OR) and 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were calculated. Eleven independent case-control studies were included in the meta-analysis, which involved 3,465 patients with cancers and 4,073 healthy controls. The results identified a positive association between rs2252070 A>G polymorphism and susceptibility to cancer under five genetic models (all P < 0.05). Ethnicity subgroup analysis implied that significant difference was detected for rs2252070 A>G polymorphism with increased risk of cancers among Asians and Caucasians in majority of the groups. Our findings suggest significant association for MMP-13 rs2252070 A>G to increased susceptibility to human cancer, especially in the progression of lung carcinoma.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Asians, Association, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Susceptibility, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Ethnicity, Expression, Functional Polymorphisms, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphism, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Human, Interval, Lung, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mmp-13, Models, Mutations, Oncogenes, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Progression, Pubmed, Research, Risk, Risks, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Tumor Suppressor Genes, Web, Web Of Science

? Wang, D., Guo, X.Z., Li, H.Y., Zhao, J.J., Shao, X.D. and Wu, C.Y. (2014), Prognostic significance of cyclooxygenase-2 protein in pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (10), 10301-10307.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 10301.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2010301.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted a meta-analysis of relevant cohort studies to investigate the relationships between cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) protein and the prognosis of pancreatic cancer. The following electronic databases were searched without language restrictions: MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), the Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013). Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA statistical software. Six cohort studies with a total of 712 pancreatic cancer patients were involved in this meta-analysis. Our findings showed that COX-2-positive patients were significantly associated with a shorter overall survival (OS) than COX-2-negative patients (hazard ratio (HR)=1.48, 95 % confidence interval (95% CI)= 1.12 similar to 1.85, P<0.001). A subgroup analysis by ethnicity also revealed that pancreatic cancer patients with an abnormal COX-2 expression exhibited a worse OS than COX-2-negative patients among both Asians and Caucasians (Asians: HR=1.40, 95% CI=-0.09 similar to 2.89, P=0.066; Caucasians: HR=1.49, 95% CI=1.11 similar to 1.87, P<0.001, respectively). Our findings provide empirical evidence that abnormal COX-2 expression may be strongly correlated with poor prognosis for patients with pancreatic cancer. Thus, COX-2 protein may be a useful biomarker for pancreatic cancer.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Asians, Biomarker, Biomedical, Cancer, Carcinoma-Cells, Chinese, Cohort, Confidence, Cox-2, Cyclooxygenase-2, Database, Databases, Embase, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Interval, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Overall Survival, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Polymorphisms, Poor-Prognosis, Prognosis, Proliferation, Protein, Restrictions, Risk-Factors, Science, Significance, Software, Survival, Web, Web Of Science

? Chang, Z., Zhou, H.B. and Liu, Y. (2014), Promoter methylation and polymorphism of E-cadherin gene may confer a risk to prostate cancer: A meta-analysis based on 22 studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (10), 10503-10513.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 10503.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2010503.pdf)

Abstract: Emerging evidence has suggested that -160C/A polymorphism and promoter methylation of E-cadherin gene may contribute to the risk of prostate cancer. However, the results are still conflicting. We aim to systematically evaluate the potential of promoter methylation and polymorphism in E-cadherin gene to confer a risk to prostate cancer through meta-analysis. PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases were searched to identify eligible studies published before April 1, 2014. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with their 95 % confidence intervals (95 % CIs) were calculated by using the random-effect model or the fixed-effect model, according to heterogeneity test. Subgroup analyses were also performed to explore the potential sources of heterogeneity. Sensitivity and publication bias analyses were used to test the robustness of our results. We performed a meta-analysis of 22 included studies, with 11 on -160C/A polymorphism and another 11 on promoter methylation of E-cadherin gene. Our meta-analysis results suggested that E-cadherin -160C/A polymorphism may be a potential risk factor for prostate cancer. Furthermore, we observed that the frequencies of promoter methylation of E-cadherin gene in the prostate cancer tissues were significantly higher than those of normal tissues, indicating that promoter methylation of E-cadherin gene may play an important role in prostate carcinogenesis. In conclusion, the present meta-analysis provides further evidence that promotermethylation and -160C/A polymorphism of E-cadherin gene may confer a risk to prostate cancer. Identifying these risk factors for prostate cancer will improve early detection, allow for selective chemoprevention, and provide further insights into its disease mechanisms.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Bias, Breast, C, A Polymorphism, Cancer, CDH1 Gene, Chemoprevention, Chinese, Clinicopathological Features, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease, E-Cadherin, Early Detection, Evidence, Factors, Gene, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Japanese Population, Knowledge, Mechanisms, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Model, Molecular-Genetics, Normal, Polymorphism, Potential, Progression, Promoter Methylation, Prostate Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Robustness, Role, Science, Sensitivity, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Sources, Web, Web Of Science

? Xing, X.J., Gu, X.H. and Ma, T.F. (2014), Relationship of serum MMP-7 levels for colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (10), 10515-10522.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 10515.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2010515.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis aimed to identify the value of serum matrix metalloproteinase-7 (MMP-7) levels for the diagnosis of colorectal cancer (CRC). Through searching the following electronic databases: Cochrane Library (Issue 12, 2014), Web of Science (1945 similar to 2014), PubMed (1966 similar to 2014), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2014), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2014), and CBM (1982 similar to 2014), related articles were determined without any language restrictions. Stata statistical software (Version 12.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA) was chosen to deal with statistical data. Standard mean difference (SMD) and its corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were calculated to clarify the correlation between serum MMP-7 levels and CRC. Seven clinical case-control studies which recruited 430 CRC patients and 357 healthy subjects were selected for statistical analysis. The main findings of our meta-analysis showed that the serum MMP-7 level in CRC patients was significantly higher than that in control subjects (SMD=2.15, 95 % CI=1.46 similar to 2.84, P<0.001). Ethnicity-stratified analysis indicated a higher serum MMP-7 level in CRC patients than that of control subjects among the Asians and the Caucasians (Asians: SMD=2.83, 95 % CI=1.76 similar to 3.91, P<0.001; Caucasians: SMD= 1.06, 95 % CI=0.46 similar to 1.66, P=0.001; respectively). The present meta-analysis indicated that the increased serum level of MMP-7 may be connected with the development of CRC; thus, serum levels of MMP-7 could be an independent biomarker for CRC patients.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Asians, Biomarker, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Clinical, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Control, Correlation, Data, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Embase, Expression, Heterogeneity, Interval, Invasion, Language, Matrix, Matrix-Metalloproteinase-7, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metalloproteinase 7 Mmp-7, Metastasis, Mmp-7, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Restrictions, Science, Serum, Software, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Stata, Statistical Analysis, Tumor-Progression, USA, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Qi, W.X., Shen, F., Qing, Z. and Xiao-Mao, G. (2014), Risk of gastrointestinal perforation in cancer patients treated with aflibercept: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (11), 10715-10722.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 10715.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2010715.pdf)

Abstract: Gastrointestinal (GI) perforation is a serious adverse event associated with aflibercept, a novel vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-targeted agent currently approved as second-line treatment for previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer, but the incidence and risk of GI perforation associated with aflibercept has not been well determined. We thus conducted this meta-analysis to investigate the overall incidence and risk of developing GI perforation associated with aflibercept. Databases from PubMed, Web of Science, and abstracts presented at American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) and European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO) meeting up to January, 2014 were searched to identify relevant studies. Eligible studies included prospective phase II and III trials evaluating aflibercept in cancer patients with adequate data on GI perforation. Statistical analyses were conducted to calculate the summary incidence, odds ratio, and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) by using either random effects or fixed effect models according to the heterogeneity of included studies. A total of 4,101 patients with a variety of solid tumors from eight clinical trials were included in our analysis. The incidence of GI perforation associated with aflibercept was 1.9 % (95 %CI, 1.0-3.8 %), with a mortality of 10.8 % (95%CI, 4.1-25.5 %). In addition, patients treated with aflibercept had a significantly increased risk of developing all-grade (OR 3.76; 95%CI, 1.94-7.25; p < 0.001) and high-grade GI (OR 4.14; 95 %CI; 2.12-8.06; p < 0.001) perforation compared with patients treated with control medication. No evidence of publication bias was observed. The use of aflibercept is associated with a significantly increased risk of GI perforation compared to controls.

Keywords: 1st-Line Treatment, 2nd-Line Treatment, Aflibercept, Analyses, Analysis, Bias, Cancer, Cell-Lung-Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Developing, Double-Blind, Effects, Evidence, From, Gastrointestinal, Gastrointestinal Perforation, Gi, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Intervals, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Models, Mortality, Nov, Odds Ratio, Oncology, Ovarian-Cancer, Patients, Phase Ii, Phase-Iii Trial, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Randomized-Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Symptomatic Malignant Ascites, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thromboembolic Events, Treatment, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Web, Web Of Science

? Fan, X.H. and Wu, Z.J. (2014), Effects of four single nucleotide polymorphisms in microRNA-coding genes on lung cancer risk. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (11), 10815-10824.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 10815.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2010815.pdf)

Abstract: No clear consensus has been reached on the four single nucleotide polymorphisms (miR-196a2 gene rs11614913, miR-146a gene rs2910164, miR-149 gene rs2292832, and miR-499 gene rs3746444) in microRNA-coding genes and lung cancer risk. We performed a meta-analysis in an effort to systematically explore the possible association. A computer retrieval of PubMed, Embase, and Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science electronic databases was conducted prior to May 2014. References of retrieved articles were also screened. The fixed effects model and the random effects model were applied for dichotomous outcomes to combine the results of the individual studies. Seven studies including 3,705 cases and 4,099 controls were finally included according to the inclusion criteria. Statistical association could be found between rs11614913 polymorphism and lung cancer [C vs. T: P = 0.01, odds ratio (OR) = 1.11, 95 % confidence interval (CI) 1.03-1.20, P (heterogeneity) = 0.22, fixed effects model; CC + CT vs. TT: P = 0.01, OR = 1.18, 95 % CI 1.04-1.34, P (heterogeneity) = 0.32, fixed effects model; CC vs. TT: P = 0.009, OR = 1.24, 95 % CI 1.06-1.45, P (heterogeneity) = 0.34, fixed effects model]. Subgroup analysis found this association in the East Asians. As for rs2910164 polymorphism and lung cancer risk, significant association could be found in allele comparison (G vs. C: P = 0.03, OR = 0.92, 95 % CI 0.85-0.99, P (heterogeneity) = 0.15, fixed effects model) and in the dominant genetic model (GG + CG vs. CC: P = 0.03, OR = 0.86, 95 % CI 0.76-0.99, P (heterogeneity) = 0.31, fixed effects model). In the East Asian subgroup, association could also be found. No association was observed on rs2292832 or rs3746444 polymorphism and lung cancer. Our study suggested that the miR-196a2 gene rs11614913 polymorphism and the miR-146a gene rs2910164 polymorphism might associate with lung cancer risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Asian, Asians, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Chinese, Comparison, Confidence, Consensus, Criteria, Ct, Databases, Effects, Expression, Fixed Effects Model, Functional Polymorphism, Gene, Genes, Genetic, GG, Heterogeneity, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Interval, Invasion, Isi, Korean Population, Lung, Lung Cancer, Lung Cancer Risk, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microrna, MIR-146A, Model, Nov, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, References, Risk, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Stress, Survival, Web, Web Of Science

? Long, Z.W., Wang, J.L. and Wang, Y.N. (2014), Matrix metalloproteinase-7 mRNA and protein expression in gastric carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (11), 11415-11426.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 11415.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2011415.pdf)

Abstract: Messenger RNA (mRNA) acts as template for protein synthesis. The matrix metalloproteinase-7 (MMP-7) protein and its mRNA expression have been suggested to be involved in the development of various diseases and cancers. We aimed to study associations between the MMP-7 protein and mRNA expression in gastric carcinoma (GC) patients. We searched in the Science Citation Index, the Cochrane Library, PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, Current Contents Index, and several Chinese databases. Studies were pooled and odds ratios and their corresponding 95 % confidence intervals were calculated. Subgroup analyses and publication bias detection were also conducted. Statistical analysis was performed via Version 12.0 STATA software. An updated meta-analysis based on 16 independent cohort studies was performed to investigate this association. The study suggests that significant differences in MMP-7 protein levels were observed in tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) I-II vs. III-IV (odds radio (OR) = 3.19, 95 % confidence interval (95%CI) = 1.59 similar to 6.41, P = 0.001), in T1-2 vs. T3-4 invasive grade (OR = 1.82, 95%CI = 1.07 similar to 3.12, P = 0.028), and in distant metastasis-positive vs. metastasis-negative samples (OR = 3.14, 95%CI = 1.05 similar to 9.35, P = 0.040). Increased MMP-7 mRNA levels were found to be significantly correlated with invasive grade (T3-4 vs. T1-2: OR = 5.61, 95%CI = 2.64 similar to 11.95, P < 0.001) and in the lymph node (LN) metastasis (positive vs. negative: OR = 7.08, 95%CI = 4.20 similar to 11.93, P < 0.001) group. Country subgroup analysis yielded significantly different estimates in the protein expression of MMP-7 of all experimental groups. MMP-7 mRNA levels were increased in LN metastasis-positive GC in contrast to metastasis-negative in China and Korea (all P < 0.05); this was not shown in Japan (P > 0.05). Higher protein and mRNA levels of MMP-7 were statistically associated with aggressive LN metastasis, advanced TNM stage, and invasion in GC patients; MMP-7 can thus potentially serve as a useful biomarker in determining GC progression and prognosis.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bias, Biomarker, Cancer Invasion, Carcinoma, Cell Invasion, China, Chinese, Citation, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Country, Databases, Detection, Development, Diseases, E-Cadherin, Estimates, Experimental, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Carcinoma, Groups, Growth, Heterogeneity, Interval, Intervals, Invasive, Japan, Korea, Matrix, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Mmp-7, Mmp-7 Expression, Negative, Nov, P, Patients, Prediction, Prognosis, Progression, Protein, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, RNA, Science, Science Citation Index, Software, Statistical Analysis, Synthesis, Template, Tumor-Progression

? Wang, S.W., Hu, J., Zhang, D.S., Li, J., Fei, Q. and Sun, Y.M. (2014), Prognostic role of microRNA-31 in various cancers: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (11), 11639-11645.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 11639.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2011639.pdf)

Abstract: To date, many studies have shown that microRNAs (miRNA) exhibit altered expression levels in various cancers and may play a potential role as diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers of cancers. This meta-analysis was designed to evaluate the exact role of microRNA-31 (miR-31) for survival and discuss the possibility of utilizing miR-31 to predict the prognosis of patients with various human cancers. Electronic literature databases including PubMed, Web of Science, and Embase were searched for articles published until May 2014. The articles only written in English were considered. Data were extracted from studies comparing overall survival (OS), cancer-specific survival (CSS), or postoperative survival (PS) in patients with multiple cancers, which showed higher miR-31 expression than with similar patients. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) of miR-31 for survival and 95 % confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Ten studies with a total of 1,648 participants were included for the meta-analysis. For OS, the pooled HRs of higher miR-31 expression in cancers indicated significant predictor poorer survival in general cancers in either univariate analysis (HR = 2.34, 95 % CI = 1.15-3.52, P < 0.05) or multivariate analysis (HR = 1.15, 95 % CI = 1.04-1.26, P < 0.05). For CSS, elevated miR-31 was also a significant predictor to general cancers in multivariate analysis (HR = 1.77, 95 % CI = 1.06-2.47, P < 0.05). And, no association was found between miR-31 expression and PS. In conclusion, the present findings indicate that high miR-31 expression is associated with poor OS and CSS in patients with general cancers and miR-31 may be a useful clinical prognostic biomarker.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Association, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Clinical, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, English, Expression, From, General, Hazard, Human, Intervals, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microrna-31, Mir-31, Mirna, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, Nov, Overall Survival, P, Pathway, Patients, Postoperative, Potential, Predictor, Prognosis, Prognostic, Promotes, Pubmed, Role, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Tumor Progression, Web, Web Of Science

? Wang, Y.D., Chen, H., Liu, H.Q. and Hao, M. (2014), Correlation between ovarian neoplasm and serum levels of osteopontin: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (12), 11799-11808.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 11799.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2011799.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this meta-analysis was to evaluate the clinical significance of serum osteopontin (OPN) levels in ovarian neoplasmin patients, with the goal of building a novel diagnostic score model. By searching the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, Google Scholar, CBM, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases, we conducted a meta-analysis. Studies were pooled, and the standardized mean difference (SMD) and its corresponding 95 % confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Subgroup analyses and publication bias detection were also conducted. Version 12.0 STATA software was used for statistical analysis. We performed a final analysis of 1,653 subjects altogether (822 patients with psoriasis and 831 healthy controls) from 15 clinical case-control studies. The meta-analysis results showed a positive association between serum OPN levels and ovarian neoplasm (SMD=2.60, 95 % CI 1.88-3.32, P< 0.001). The subgroup analysis by ethnicity detected that high levels of serum OPN may be the main risk factor for ovarian neoplasms in Asians (SMD=2.91, 95 % CI 2.38-3.45, P< 0.001), but not in Caucasians (P> 0.05). The present meta-analysis indicated that serum OPN levels were generally elevated in ovarian neoplasm patients, and thus, serum levels of OPN could be useful in diagnosing ovarian neoplasm.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asians, Association, Bias, Biomarker, Building, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell-Survival, China, Clinical, Confidence, Correlation, Databases, Detection, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Ethnicity, Expression, From, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Interval, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Neoplasm, Neoplasms, Osteopontin, Ovarian Neoplasm, Pathway, Patients, Prognostic Marker, Protein, Psoriasis, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Serum, Significance, Software, Statistical Analysis, Web, Web Of Science

? Li, X.R., Huo, X.Q., Li, W.W., Yang, Q.H., Wang, Y. and Kang, X.C. (2014), Genetic association between cyclin D1 polymorphism and breast cancer susceptibility. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (12), 11959-11965.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 11959.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2011959.pdf)

Abstract: Cyclin D1 polymorphism has been reported to be associated with risk of breast cancer, but the published studies have yielded controversial results. This study was undertaken to derive a precise risk estimate for the cyclin D1 polymorphism associated with breast cancer risk. We performed a search of EMBASE, PubMed, and Web of Science. In total, data from 18 publications were pooled and the association was assessed by odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). This analysis showed that there was no obvious association between the cyclin D1 polymorphism and breast cancer risk in any of the analyzed genetic model. We found the same negative association in stratified analyses by ethnicity, source of controls, and sample size. Our meta-analysis provides an estimate that the presence of cyclin D1 polymorphism may not confer susceptibility to breast cancer.

Keywords: A870g Polymorphism, Amplification, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cancer Susceptibility, Carcinoma In-Situ, Ccnd1 G870a Polymorphism, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cyclin D1, D1, Data, Embase, Ethnicity, Expression, From, Genetic, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Negative, Polymorphism, Population, Protein, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Size, Source, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

? Liu, L.H., Wang, S., Cao, X.T. and Liu, J.C. (2014), Diagnostic value of circulating microRNAs for gastric cancer in Asian populations: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (12), 11995-12004.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 11995.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2011995.pdf)

Abstract: Gastric cancer (GC) accounts for one of the highest mortality worldwide and particularly in East Asia. Many studies have reported on the potential value of microRNAs (miRNAs) detection for diagnosing GC, but their results have proven inconclusive. The present meta-analysis was conducted to assess the diagnostic value of circulating miRNAs for GC diagnosis. A literature search was carried out in databases (PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library, and CNKI) and other sources using combinations of keywords relating to GC, miRNAs, and diagnosis. The values of sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratios (PLR), negative likelihood ratios (NLR), and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) reported in individual studies were pooled using random-effects models. Potential sources of heterogeneity were assessed with subgroup and meta-regression analyses. The summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve and the area under the curve (AUC) were used to assess the diagnosis accuracy of miRNAs. This meta-analysis included 1,279 patients with GC and 954 healthy controls from 20 publications. The pooled sensitivity, specificity, PLR, NLR, DOR, and AUC were 0.78 (95 % CI: 0.73-0.81), 0.80 (95 % CI: 0.76-0.84), 4.0 (95 % CI: 3.1-6.0), 0.28 (95 % CI: 0.23-0.34), 14 (95 % CI: 10-21), and 0.86 (95 % CI: 0.83-0.89), respectively. Subgroup analyses showed that early stages (I and II) GC were more easily detected than later stages and that multiple miRNAs assays were more accurate than single miRNA assays. Our meta-analysis suggests that miRNAs have a high diagnostic value for GC, especially in its early stages (I and II). In addition, multiple miRNAs assays have a better diagnosis value than single miRNA assays. In conclusion, circulating miRNAs might be used as noninvasive biomarkers for the confirmation of GC detection in Asian populations.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Asia, Asian, Auc, Biomarkers, Cancer, Circulating, Databases, Detection, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, East Asia, Expression, From, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Heterogeneity, Identification, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Micrornas, Mirna, Models, Mortality, Negative, Odds Ratio, Patients, Performance, Plasma, Populations, Potential, Publications, Pubmed, Science, Sensitivity, Serum, Signatures, Sources, Specificity, Systematic Reviews, Test Accuracy, Tumor-Cells, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Li, X.W., Wang, L.G., Yu, J.Y., Xu, J. and Du, J.J. (2014), The genetic association between pri-miR-34b/c polymorphism (rs4938723 T > C) and susceptibility to cancers: evidence from published studies. *Tumor Biology*, **35** (12), 12525-12534.

Full Text: [2014\Tum Biol35, 12525.pdf](2014/Tum%20Biol35,%2012525.pdf)

Abstract: Recently, several molecular epidemiological studies have focused on the association between pri-miR-34b/c rs4938723 SNP and the susceptibility to different cancers. Due to the controversial rather than conclusive results, we performed this meta-analysis to assess more precise and comprehensive conclusion about the association. Data published until July 2014 were collected from PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure, Wanfang Data, Chinese BioMedical Literature Database, and VIP database of Chinese Journal. Ultimately, 13 articles with a total of 7,753 cases and 8,014 controls were considered eligible for inclusion. The odds ratio (OR) and its 95 % confidence interval (95%CI) were used to assess the strength of association. In the overall analysis, a significant association between pri-miR-34b/c rs4938723 polymorphism and increased cancer susceptibility was found in heterozygous model (TC vs. TT: OR=1.148, 95%CI 1.034-1.275, P=0.010) and dominant model (CC+TC vs. TT: OR=1.166, 95%CI 1.028-1.322, P=0.017). In subgroup analysis of ethnicity, pri-miR-34b/c rs4938723 polymorphism was significantly associated with an increased cancer susceptibility for Asian population in heterozygous model (TC vs. TT: OR=1.169, 95% CI 1.031-1.326, P=0.015) and dominant model (CC+TC vs. TT: OR=1.185, 95% CI 1.017-1.382, P=0.030), whereas no significant association for Caucasian population was observed in any genetic models. Intriguingly, stratified analysis revealed opposite results that pri-miR-34b/c polymorphism contributed to susceptibility to hepatocellular carcinoma while reduced susceptibility to colorectal cancer and esophageal squamous cell cancer in Asians. Considering some limitation of our meta-analysis, future well-designed case-control studies with larger sample sizes are required to confirm our findings.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Asian, Asians, Association, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Susceptibility, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Cell, Chinese, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, CPG Island Methylation, Data, Database, Ethnicity, Evidence, From, Genetic, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Interval, Journal, Knowledge, Limitation, Literature, Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microrna-34b, C, Model, Models, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Population, Potentially Functional Polymorphism, Pri-Mir-34b, C, Promoter Region, Pubmed, Risk, Rs4938723, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, SNP, Strength, Susceptibility, Tumor-Suppressor, Web, Web Of Science

? Chen, P.Q., Chen, C., Chen, K., Xu, T. and Luo, C. (2015), Polymorphisms in IL-4/IL-13 pathway genes and glioma risk: An updated meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **36** (1), 121-127.

Full Text: [2015\Tum Biol36, 121.pdf](2015/Tum%20Biol36,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: Polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-4/IL-13 pathway genes have previously been reported to be associated with glioma susceptibility, although results are inconsistent. We therefore performed an updated meta-analysis to determine a more precise estimation of this relationship. Twelve eligible studies were identified by searching PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library electronic databases. Nine polymorphisms in genes within the IL-4/IL-13 pathway (IL-4 rs2243250, rs2070874, rs2243248, IL4R rs1805011, rs1805012, rs1805015, rs1801275, and IL-13 rs20541 and rs1800925) were assessed for their relationship with glioma risk by computing odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). Akaike’s information criterion (AIC) was used to identify the best genetic model for each polymorphism. No association between IL-4/IL-13 pathway genetic polymorphisms and glioma risk was observed in the overall population, although a significant association was found between rs2234248 and glioblastoma when stratified by histological subtype (log-additive model, OR 1.57, 95 % CI 1.11-2.24). This meta-analysis therefore suggested that IL-4/IL-13 pathway genetic polymorphisms are not associated with glioma risk.

Keywords: Adult Glioma, Allergic Conditions, Association, Asthma, Brain-Tumors, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cytokine Genes, Databases, Embase, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Glioblastoma, Glioma, Ige Levels, Il-13, Il-4, Il4, Information, Interleukin-13, Interleukin-4, Interleukin-4r, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Susceptibility, Variants, Web, Web Of Science

? Peng, L., Zhou, Y., Ye, X.H. and Zhao, Q. (2015), Treatment-related fatigue with everolimus and temsirolimus in patients with cancer: A meta-analysis of clinical trials. *Tumor Biology*, **36** (2), 643-654.

Full Text: [2015\Tum Biol36, 643.pdf](2015/Tum%20Biol36,%20643.pdf)

Abstract: Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibitors, everolimus and temsirolimus, are approved for the treatment of a variety of malignancies. Fatigue has been described with these agents as a common side effect, although the overall incidence and risk remain unclear. We performed a meta-analysis to calculate the overall incidence of fatigue in cancer patients treated with everolimus and temsirolimus and to compare the differences in incidence with placebo. The electronic databases PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases were searched for studies to include in the meta-analysis. Eligible studies were phase II and III prospective clinical trials of cancer patients treated with single drug everolimus or temsirolimus with toxicity data on fatigue. Overall incidence rates, relative risk (RR), and 95 % confidence intervals (CI) were calculated employing fixed or random effects models depending on the heterogeneity of the included studies. A total of 9,760 patients with a variety of malignancies from 56 prospective clinical trials were included for the meta-analysis. The overall incidences of all-grade and high-grade fatigue in cancer patients treated with mTOR inhibitor (everolimus or temsirolimus) were 45.4 % (95 % CI 36.9-55.8 %) and 8.7 % (95 % CI 7.2-10.4 %), respectively. The relative risks of fatigue of mTOR inhibitor compared to placebo were increased for all-grade (RR = 1.22, 95 % CI 1.08-1.38, P = 0.002) and high-grade (RR = 1.82, 95 % CI 1.24-2.69, P = 0.002) fatigue. The incidence of all-grade fatigue of patients treated with everolimus was higher than those with temsirolimus (RR = 1.85, 95 % CI 1.71-2.01, P < 0.001). No significant difference was detected with between everolimus and temsirolimus in terms of high-grade fatigue (RR = 1.15, 95 % CI 0.94-1.41, P = 0.18). Treatment with mTOR inhibitor, everolimus and temsirolimus, is associated with an increased incidence of fatigue in patients with cancer. Early detection and management of fatigue is needed.

Keywords: Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Detection, Drug, Effects, Everolimus, Fatigue, From, Gynecologic-Oncology-Group, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Inhibitor, Inhibitors, Intervals, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic Breast-Cancer, Models, Mtor, Mtor Inhibitor, Oral Mammalian Target, P, Patients, Phase Ii, Phase-Ii Trial, Placebo, Prospective, Pubmed, Rapamycin Inhibitor Everolimus, Rates, Refractory Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia, Relative Risk, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Resistant Prostate-Cancer, Risk, Risks, Science, Side Effect, Side-Effect, Single-Agent Temsirolimus, Temsirolimus, Toxicity, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

? Zhai, J.H., Gu, W.C., Xu, X.L., Wu, J., Hu, X.J. and Hou, K.Z. (2015), Prognostic value of CD133 expression in cancer patients treated with chemoradiotherapy: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **36** (2), 701-709.

Full Text: [2015\Tum Biol36, 701.pdf](2015/Tum%20Biol36,%20701.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies evaluated the correlations of CD133 expression with the clinical outcomes in patients treated with chemoradiotherapy (CRT) but yielded controversial results. This meta-analysis was performed to identify the impacts of CD133 expression on the prognosis of cancer patients treated with CRT. Electronic databases updated up to March 2014 were searched to find relevant studies. Relevant literatures without any language restrictions were searched via electronic databases as follows: Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966 similar to 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013). STATA software was used for the current meta-analysis. Hazard ratios (HR) and its corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) were calculated. Six studies were identified with a total of 470 cancer patients treated with CRT. The meta-analysis results showed that CD133-positive patients had poorer overall survival (OS) than that of CD133-negative patients (HR = 2.13, 95 % CI = 1.20 similar to 3.07, P < 0.001). Furthermore, CD133-positive patients displayed shorter disease-free survival (DFS) than that of CD133-negative patients (HR = 1.74, 95 % CI = 0.08 similar to 3.40, P = 0.039). Ethnicity-stratified analysis indicated that CD133 expression positively correlated with shorter OS among the Japanese, Chinese, and Spanish populations (all P < 0.05). In conclusion, our findings suggest that CD133 expression may be positively correlated with poorer prognosis in cancer patients treated with CRT.

Keywords: Analysis, Biomedical, Cancer, Cd133, Cell Lung-Cancer, Chemoradiotherapy, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Confidence, Correlations, Database, Databases, Embase, Expression, Impacts, Induction, Interval, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Populations, Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy, Prognosis, Prognosis Value, Prognostic, Prognostic Value, Pubmed, Radioresistance, Rectal-Cancer, Resistance, Restrictions, Science, Software, Statistics, Stem-Cells, Survival, Therapy, Tumor-Regression, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Wang, G., Fu, Z.X. and Li, D.C. (2015), MACC1 overexpression and survival in solid tumors: A meta-analysis. *Tumor Biology*, **36** (2), 1055-1065.

Full Text: [2015\Tum Biol36, 1055.pdf](2015/Tum%20Biol36,%201055.pdf)

Abstract: Metastasis associated in colon cancer-1 (MACC1) is a newly identified oncogene, and increasing evidence has suggested that its overexpression is associated with the development and progression in many tumors. Here, we perform a meta-analysis to assess the relationship between MACC1 overexpression and survival in solid tumors. Eligible studies were searched in Embase, PubMed, and Web of Science databases up to May 2014. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to estimate the impact of MACC1 overexpression on survival using a random-effect model. A total of 20 eligible studies dealing with various tumors were included in the analysis: 17 were dealing with overall survival (OS), 7 were with relapse-free survival (RFS), and 3 were with disease-free survival (DFS). Combined results suggested a strong link between the high MACC1 expression and the poor overall survival (HR 2.11, 95 % CI 1.59-2.80, P < 0.001). For relapse-free survival, overexpressed MACC1 was also a significant predictor, with a combined HR of 2.22 (95 % CI 1.80-2.74, P < 0.001). Data from the three studies were combined to show that MACC1 overexpression had also an unfavorable impact on disease-free survival (HR 2.94, 95 % CI 1.60-5.38, P < 0.001). Publication bias was not significant. The present meta-analysis showed that overexpression of MACC1 was significantly associated with poorer survival in solid tumors.

Keywords: Analysis, Bias, Cell Lung-Cancer, Colon-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Development, Evidence, Expression, From, Gastric-Cancer, Hazard, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Impact, Intervals, Macc1, Met, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Model, Overall Survival, P, Poor-Prognosis, Predictor, Predicts, Prognosis, Progression, Proliferation, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Science, Survival, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Zhang, D.W., Ding, Y.Y., Wang, Z.L., Wang, Y. and Zhao, G.Y. (2015), Impact of *MDM2* gene polymorphism on sarcoma risk. *Tumor Biology*, **36** (3), 1791-1795.

Full Text: [2015\Tum Biol36, 1791.pdf](2015/Tum%20Biol36,%201791.pdf)

Abstract: A T > G single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP, rs2279744) of the MDM2 gene has been investigated in sarcoma community, but the findings are conflicting. This study was designed to well define the relationship between SNP rs2279744 and sarcoma risk. We did a systematic computerized search of the PubMed, Web of Science, and Science Direct databases to identify the human case-control studies investigating the relationship between SNP rs2279744 and sarcoma risk with complete genetic data. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) were calculated with the Mantel-Haenszel fixed-effect model or the DerSimonian and Laird random effects model to estimate the risk of sarcoma. Overall analysis included five independent studies. On the whole, the T/G genotype or the combined G/G and T/G genotypes appeared to be associated with approximately 1.40-fold higher risk of sarcoma relative to the T/T genotype (T/G vs. T/T: OR 1.33, 95 % CI 1.00-1.77; G/G + T/G vs. T/T: OR 1.42, 95 % CI 1.08-1.85). We noted that the Caucasian populations showed a similarly increased risk of sarcoma ascribed to the carriage of the same genotypes (T/G vs. T/T: OR 1.41, 95 % CI 1.05-1.90; G/G + T/G vs. T/T: OR 1.49, 95 % CI 1.13-1.97). This meta-analysis provides evidence that MDM2 SNP rs2279744 may be significantly associated with increased risk of sarcoma in Caucasian individuals.

Keywords: Amplification, Analysis, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Community, Complete, Data, Databases, Effects, Evidence, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic, Genotype, Human, Impact, Mar, Mdm2, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mice, Model, Oncoprotein, P53 Mutation, Polymorphism, Populations, Protein, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Sarcoma, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Snp, Soft-Tissue Sarcomas, Systematic, Web, Web Of Science

? Shen, L.J., Wan, Z.H., Ma, Y.M., Wu, L.B., Liu, F.F., Zang, H. and Xin, S.J. (2015), The clinical utility of microRNA-21 as novel biomarker for diagnosing human cancers. *Tumor Biology*, **36** (3), 1993-2005.

Full Text: [2015\Tum Biol36, 1993.pdf](2015/Tum%20Biol36,%201993.pdf)

Abstract: With cancer being a major cause of death worldwide, microRNAs (miRNAs) have been investigated as novel and non-invasive biomarkers for cancer diagnosis. Recently, microRNA-21 (miR-21) attracts much attention for its aberrant expression and has been widely studied in various cancers. However, the inconsistent results from studies make it hard to evaluate the diagnostic value of miR-21 in cancer diagnosis, which lead us to conduct this meta-analysis. We conducted a comprehensive literature search in the Medline, Embase, PubMed, CNKI, and Web of Science before July 1, 2014. STATA 12.0 software was used for calculation and statistical analysis. The pooled sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratio (PLR, NLR), and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) were used to assess the diagnostic performance of miR-21 for cancers. Seventy-three studies in 60 articles were involved in this meta-analysis, with a total of 4684 patients with cancer and 3108 controls. The overall parameters were calculated from all the included studies: sensitivity of 0.78 (95 % confidence interval (CI) 0.74-0.81), specificity of 0.83 (95 % CI 0.80-0.86), PLR of 4.5 (95 % CI 3.8-5.4), NLR of 0.27 (95 % CI 0.23-0.32); DOR of 17 (95 % CI 12-23), and area under the curve (AUC) of 0.88 (95 % CI 0.84-0.90). In addition, we performed subgroup analyses based on ethnicity, cancer types, and sample types. Results from subgroup analysis showed that cancer types and sample types were the sources of heterogeneity in our meta-analysis. The overall diagnostic value of miR-21 is not very high for cancer diagnosis; however, it is affected significantly by the types of cancer and specimen. MiR-21 has a relatively high diagnostic value for detecting breast cancer, and miR-21 assays based on plasma, serum, and tissue achieved relatively higher accuracy.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Attention, Auc, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Blood, Breast Cancer, Breast-Cancer, Calculation, Cancer, Cause Of Death, Cell Lung-Cancer, Circulating Microrna-21, Clinical, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Death, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Ethnicity, Expression, Fine-Needle-Aspiration, From, Gastric-Cancer, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Human, Interval, Lead, Likelihood Ratio, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microrna-21, Negative, Noninvasive Biomarkers, Odds Ratio, Patients, Performance, Plasma, Prognostic Marker, Pubmed, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Serum, Serum Mir-21, Software, Sources, Specificity, Sputum, Statistical Analysis, Tissue, Utility, Value, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Tumori

Full Journal Title: Tumori

ISO Abbreviated Title: Tumori

JCR Abbreviated Title: Tumori

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Micheli, A., Di Salvo, F., Lombardo, C., Ugolini, D., Baili, P. and Pierotti, M.A. (2011), Cancer research performance in the European Union: A study of published output from 2000 to 2008. *Tumori*, **97** (6), 683-689.

Full Text: [2011\Tumori97, 683.pdf](2011\Tumori97,%20683.pdf)

Abstract: Aims and background. Although several studies have assessed cancer research performance in individual European countries, comparisons of European Union (EU27) performance with countries of similar population size are not available. Methods. We compared cancer research performance in 2000-2008 between EU27 and 11 countries with over 100 million inhabitants. Performance should not have been affected by the 2007-2009 recession. We examined 143 journals considered oncology journals by Journal Citation Reports, accessing them via Scopus. Publications were attributed to countries using a published counting procedure. Results. for number of publications, the USA held a clear lead in 2006-2008 (yearly averages: 10,293 USA vs 9,962 EU27), whereas the EU27 held the lead previously. EU27 was also second to the USA for total impact factor. China markedly improved its cancer publications record over the period. Compared to the USA, EU27 and Japan, the other countries (all developing) had a poor publications record. Conclusions. Comparative cancer research spending data are not available. However from 2002 to 2007, gross domestic expenditure on research and development (UN-ESCO data) increased by 34% in North America, 161% in China and only 28% in EU27. Thus the European Union is lagging behind North America and may well be eclipsed by China in research and development spending in the near future. We suggest that these new findings should be considered by policymakers in Europe and other countries when developing policies for cancer control.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, Cancer, Cancer Publication Performance, China, Citation, Control, Data, Developing, Development, EU27, Europe, European Union, Impact, Impact Factor, Japan, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Lead, North, North America, Oncological Research, Oncology, Performance, Policies, Population, Population Size, Procedure, Publications, Record, Research, Research and Development, Research Performance, Scopus, Size, UNESCO, USA

? Zhang, G.J., Xie, W.Q., Liu, Z.Z., Lin, C., Piao, Y., Xu, L., Guo, F. and Xie, X.D. (2014), Prognostic function of Ki-67 for pathological complete response rate of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in triple-negative breast cancer. *Tumori*, **100** (2), 136-142.

Full Text: 2014\Tumori100, 136.pdf

Abstract: Aims and background. Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) has fluctuating pathological complete response (pCR) rates to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) according to published reports. Biomarkers predicting pCR rates of NAG would improve TNBC patients’ outcomes. We conducted a meta-analysis to estimate the prognostic function of Ki-67 in relation to pCR rates of NAG in TNBC. Methods and study design. Relevant publications in the literature from January 2006 to March 2013 were selected by searching PubMed, SpringerLink, Web of Science, Scopus and the Cochrane Library. The quality of prognostic studies was evaluated according to the standard reported by Hayden et al. Relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to estimate the prognostic function of Ki-67 for pCR rates ihTNBC. The fail-safe number was used to detect possible publication bias. Review Manager and MIX software was used to merge extracted data. Results. The pCR rate of TNBC with high Ki-67 expression was 3.36 times that of low Ki-67 expression TNBC. The merged RR was 3.36 (95% CI: 1.61-7.02) and the fail-safe number was 34. No obvious publication bias but heterogeneity of the case series was deteeted. Conclusions. Ki-67 was a predictor of pCR rates to NAG in TNBC.

Keywords: Bias, Biomarkers, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma In-Situ, Chemotherapy, Clinical-Course, Complete, Confidence, Data, Design, Docetaxel, Expression, Features, Free Survival, From, Function, Heterogeneity, Interval, Ki-67, Ki67, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Outcomes, Patients, PCR, Predictor, Predicts, Preoperative Chemotherapy, Primary Tumor, Prognostic, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Rates, Receptor Status, Relative, Response, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Software, Standard, Study Design, Triple Negative, Triple-Negative, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Tunisian Medical

La Tunisie médicale

Full Journal Title: Tunisian Medical

ISO Abbreviated Title: Tunis. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0041-4131

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Ben Abdelaziz, A., Harrabi, I., Aouf, S., Gaha, R. and Ghannem, H. (2002), Typology of Tunisian medical research Indexed in MEDLINE from 1965 to 1999. *Tunisian Medical*, **40** (9), 548-555.

Abstract: the medical research is a criteria of a country development and the performance of its health system. This study tried to describe the typology of the Tunisian medical research (themes, journals, types of publication, ..). It was a bibliometric and exhaustive survey of Tunisian manuscripts indexed in MEDLINE from 1965 to 1999. Among the 3673 eligible references to the study, 73% have been produced in clinic sciences. The main subjects were: Cancer, hydratic cyst and tuberculosis represented respectively 3.9%, 2.9% and 1.8% of manuscripts. 91% of articles have been published in French. 65% of articles have been published in national journals. This work showed that the medical scientific production remains globally lower in relation to the national human resources, that its social relevance is insufficient in relation to the load of morbidity and that the radiance of the Tunisian medical research would be limited by the choice of no English-writing journals. Thus, the promotion of the national medical research requires the backing of the teaching of: documentary techniques, English and written communication.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Choice, Clinic, Communication, Country, Criteria, Development, Health, Health System, Human, Journals, Load, Medical, Medical Research, Morbidity, Performance, Promotion, Publication, Relevance, Research, Sciences, Scientific Production, Social, Survey, Teaching, Techniques, Tuberculosis, Work

# Title: Turk Kulturu Ve Haci Bektas Veli-Arastirma Dergisi

Full Journal Title: Turk Kulturu Ve Haci Bektas Veli-Arastirma Dergisi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Al, U. (2012), Turkish culture and haci bektas veli research quarterly, 2008-2010. *Turk Kulturu Ve Haci Bektas Veli-Arastirma Dergisi*, **61**, 273-286.

Full Text: [2012\Tur Kul Hac Bek Vel-Ara Der61, 273.pdf](2012\Tur%20Kul%20Hac%20Bek%20Vel-Ara%20Der61,%20273.pdf)

Abstract: Turkish Culture and Haci Bektas Veli Research Quarterly has been indexed by the Arts & Humanities Citation Index since 2008. This research examines Turkish Culture and Haci Bektas Veli Research Quarterly and bibliometric features of its publications. The research carried out covers 212 publications between the years 2008-2010. In this context, some of the following research questions have been addressed: 1) Which types of sources (books, researches, articles, etc.) get cited more often in the publications? 2) What are the institutional affiliations of the authors of the publications? 3) What is the rate of literature obsolescence in Turkish Culture and Haci Bektas Veli Research Quarterly? In conclusion, it is found out that all of the publications are written in Turkish. An important part of the contributors is affiliated with Gazi and Ataturk Universities. Books receive an overwhelming majority (91%) of all citations in Turkish Culture and Had Bektas Veli Research Quarterly. Half of the sources cited in Turkish Culture and Haci Bektas Veli Research Quarterly have been published in the last 12 years.

Keywords: Articles, Arts, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Books, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Context, Humanities, Literature, Obsolescence, Publications, Research, Sources, Turkish Culture and Haci Bektas Veli Research Quarterly, Universities

# Title: Turk Psikoloji Dergisi

Turkish Journal of Psychology

Full Journal Title: [Türk Psikoloji Dergisi](http://www.psikolog.org.tr/dergi/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1300-4433

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Tonta, Y. and İlhan, M. (1997), Turkey’s place in social science publications in the world. *Türk Psikoloji Dergisi*, **12** (40), 67-75.

Full Text: Tur Psi Der12, 67.pdf

Abstract: This paper reviews the publication (articles, notes, book reviews, etc.) of Turkish social scientists as reported in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) by checking the authors’ affiliation addresses to see if they included the word ‘Turkey’. Altogether, a total of 887 publications were identified between 1985 and 1996. The number of publications in 1996 is 166, which constitutes 0.14% of the total number of publications in the world. Three fourths of the publications were of full-text articles. An overwhelming majority of the contributions (95%) were written in English. Most contributions (93%) came from researchers working at universities. Researchers affiliated with Middle East Technical, Bosporus and Bilkent Universities made more than half (%53) of all social science publications.

Keywords: Affiliation, Affiliation Addresses, Book Reviews, Publication, Publications, Reviews, Science, Social, SSCI, Universities, World

# Title: Turkderm-Archives of the Turkish Dermatology and Venerology

Full Journal Title: [Turkderm-Archives of the Turkish Dermatology and Venerology](http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Archives+of+the+Turkish+Dermatology+and+Venerology-p21742)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Seckin, D. (2009), Thoughts on citation, citation analysis of the articles published in international dermatology journals by Turkish dermatologists and the top-cited articles. *Turkderm-Archives of the Turkish Dermatology and Venerology*, **43** (3), 79-82.

Full Text: [2009\Tur-Arc Tur Der Ven43, 79.pdf](2009\Tur-Arc%20Tur%20Der%20Ven43,%2079.pdf)

Keywords: Citation

? Taşlı, L., Kaçar, N. and Aydemir, E.H. (2010), The citation and articles published in the TURKDERM between 1999-2007: A retrospective assesment. *Turkderm-Archives of the Turkish Dermatology and Venerology*, **44** (1), 8-11.

Full Text: [2010\Tur-Arc Tur Der Ven44, 8.pdf](2010\Tur-Arc%20Tur%20Der%20Ven44,%208.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Design: In this report, it has been aimed to investigate the citation rates of the online issues of the “Turkdem” which has been indexed in the Web of Science since 2008. It is aimed also to have a base to comparing with the results of the citations in the indexed years after 2008 in the future. Material and Method: It was searched the articles published in the “review, original article, case report, continious education, letter to editor, surgical prosedurs and what’s your diagnosis” sections between 1999-2007 by Google scholar programme. The citations from Ulaknet national medical index, ISI and the other online peer-review journals were grouped according to years and article types. Results: Fourty-six % (n=165), 37% (n=131), 10% (n=35), 5% (n=17) and 1% (n=5) of the searched 356 articles were original articles, case reports, reviews, continous education and letters to editor, respectively. There were also three reports, two and one of which were what’s your diagnosis and surgical procedures, respectively. Thirty seven, 30, 7, 5, and one of the cited 80 articles were in the sections of “original article, case report, continiuous education, review and letter to editor”, respectively. The number of self made citations was 13 (13 %). Although only five citations (5%) were determined in the journals with impact factors higher than 1.4 which have been indexed by the Web of Science, 44 citations (44%) were established in national dermatology journals. Conclusion: These results point out the low use rate of national references. (Turkderm 2010; 44: 8-11).

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Dermatology, Diagnosis, Education, Impact, Impact Factors, ISI, Journals, Medical, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Review, Science, Turkderm, Web of Science

# Title: Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences

Full Journal Title: Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Aysan, E., Koroglu, G., Turkeli, V., Ozgonul, A., Ozyasar, A., Gulumser, C., Kilic, K., Erturk, T., Ozdemir, O., Alpaslan, A.H. and Bayrak, S. (2008), Resident physicians in Turkey: Results of a survey of 1069 residents from 11 provinces. *Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences*, **38** (1), 35-42.

Full Text: [2008\Tur J Med Sci38, 35.pdf](2008\Tur%20J%20Med%20Sci38,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: To determine the problems, expectations and objectives of resident physicians in Turkey and to provide a contribution to the development and amendment of the residency program. Background: Residency varies considerably in accordance with factors like teaching staff, the institution and government policies. If characteristics, problems, expectations and objectives of resident physicians are stated and known, development and amendment of residency programs will be both easier and faster. Materials and Methods: A 50-question survey was completed by a randomly selected 1069 resident physicians from 15 university and 12 teaching hospitals in 11 provinces (Istanbul-503, Ankara-116, lzmir-86, Erzurum-71, Sivas-60, Bolu-49, Bursa-49, Sanliurfa-46, Trabzon-38, Kocaeli-32, Van-20). The male/female ratio of the participants was 1.53, their mean age was 28.37 years (range, 23-48 years) and mean duration of residency was 19.7 months (1-66 months). Results: 83% of the participants were content with their current medical branch selection. The most common reason for preference of residency training was job satisfaction (80%). 84% of the participants had personal computers, 69% had personal internet connection and 90% had an e-mail address. 44% of them connected to the internet daily and 26% connected every other day. Knowledge of a foreign language was in English in 97%, and 5.6% of the assistants achieved competency in official examinations for their foreign language level. Regular departmental teaching meetings were reported by 78% of the participants, whereas 16% reported having no teaching meetings. The duration of the meetings was 1-2 hours per week in 53%, 3-4 hours per week in 34% and more than 4 hours in 13% of the hospitals. 67% of the resident physicians considered that the theoretical education level to be inadequate, whereas 33% considered the practical training inadequate. While 28% of the resident physicians were being evaluated by written examinations, 18% were evaluated orally, and 38% were never evaluated. 23% had no knowledge of MEDLINE, 82% had no knowledge of Science Citation Index Expanded and 65% did not know how to prepare a specialty dissertation. 65% of them reviewed MEDLINE at least once. 58% of them did not have any scientific publication, and only 3% had at least 10 scientific publications. 56% of them suggested that the duration of residency was adequate and 36% thought that it was long. 37% reported that the training during rotations in other sections was inadequate. 61% of junior residents reported having no communication problem with seniors and 65% of senior residents reported no communication problem with juniors. The most common complaints during training periods were excessive workload (56%), excessive number of on-duty shifts (45%), and economic problems (44%). When future objectives were considered, 30% wanted to work in private enterprise, 29% wanted an academic career, 22% wanted to work on their own and 19% wanted to work abroad. Conclusions: the percentage of residents with technological accessibility and use was relatively high, but reserved training time was low. Evaluation of education was low as well. Rotations of sections were not effective. Moreover, there were additional complaints like workload, on-duty shifts and economic difficulties. In conclusion, theoretical and practical information, competency in foreign languages and the number of scientific publications were not adequate. To prolong the duration of residency might increase displeasure and decrease motivation. More effective use of time by trainers might constitute a better approach.

Keywords: Career, Characteristics, Citation, Communication, Competency, Contribution, Development, Doctor, Economic, Education, English, Evaluation, Knowledge, Language, Medical, Medicine, MEDLINE, Physician, Publication, Publications, Questionnaire, Resident, Residents, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publication, Scientific Publications, Selection, Surgical Residents, Survey, Training, Turkey, University

? Çalik, Ş. and Gökengin, A.D. (2011), Human brucellosis in Turkey: A review of the literature between 1990 and 2009. *Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences*, **41** (3), 549-555.

Full Text: [2011\Tur J Med Sci41, 549.pdf](2011\Tur%20J%20Med%20Sci41,%20549.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: Brucellosis is a systemic infection, which may involve any organ or system of the body. The aim of this study was a review of the literature related to human brucellosis in Turkey. Materials and methods: In order to find the published reports on this subject, 3 national databases (TUBITAK-ULAKBIM Turkish Medical Literature database, http://www.turkishMEDLINE.com, http://MEDLINE.pleksus.com.tr) and 2 international databases [Index Medicus and Science Citation Index (SCI)-expanded] were searched. In addition to the databases, abstracts of congresses held by the Turkish Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Association and the Antibiotic and Chemotherapy Association were searched for reports about brucellosis. Results: the most frequent type of involvement was osteoarticular, followed by hematological abnormalities and nervous system involvement. Conclusion: Brucellosis may present with a broad spectrum of clinical signs and symptoms. Primary health care physicians should be aware of the different clinical presentations of brucellosis.

Keywords: Brucella Infection, Brucellosis, Citation, Complications, Databases, Diagnosis, Health Care, Involvement, Involvement, Literature, Neurobrucellosis, Review, SCI, Science Citation Index, Turkey

? Tasbakan, M.I., Pullukcu, H., Sipahi, O.R., Yamazhan, T., Arda, B. and Ulusoy, S. (2011), A pooled analysis of the resistance patterns of Escherichia coli strains isolated from urine cultures in Turkey: A comparison of the periods 1997-2001 and 2002-2007. *Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences*, **41** (3), 557-564.

Full Text: [2011\Tur J Med Sci41, 557.pdf](2011\Tur%20J%20Med%20Sci41,%20557.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To compare the resistance patterns of Escherichia colt strains reported to be isolated from urine cultures in published medical literature from Turkey in 1997-2001 and 2002-September 2007. Materials and methods: To find the published series, 3 national databases (Ulakbim Turkish Medical Literature database, http://www.turkishMEDLINE.com, http://MEDLINE.pleksus.com.tr), and 2 international databases (Pubmed and Science Citation Index (SCI)) were searched. Results: Data for 25,577 E. colt strains were obtained from 53 articles (28 articles from 1997-2001,25 from 2002-2007). of these strains 18,106 were isolated from outpatients, whereas 7471 were from inpatients. When the strains isolated from outpatients were evaluated, there was a significant increase in the ciprofloxacin resistance, whereas there was a significant decrease in amikacin, netilmicin, and co-trimoxazole resistance (P < 0.05). When the data of hospitalized patients were analyzed, there was significant decrease in amikacin, gentamicin, netilmicin, co-trimoxazole, and amoxicillin/clavulanate resistance, whereas a significant increase was observed in nitrofurantoin resistance (P < 0.05). The ESBL rate increased in both the inpatients and outpatients (P < 0.05). Conclusion: When looked at from Turkey’s perspective, our data suggest that aminoglycosides and third-generation cephalosporins may be good choices in the treatment of inpatients. Fosfomycin/tromethamine, nitrofurantoin, and oral third-generation cephalosporins may be reasonable alternatives in the empirical treatment of uncomplicated outpatient cases. Policies to constrain resistance in both the community, and hospitals, such as antibiotic stewardship or restriction programs, should be implemented immediately.

Keywords: Antibiotic-Resistance, Antimicrobial Susceptibility, Ciprofloxacin, Citation, Databases, E.coli, Fosfomycin, In-Vitro Susceptibility, Literature, Medical, Pathogens, Pyelonephritis, SCI, Science Citation Index, Spectrum-Beta-Lactamases, Tract-Infections, Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole, Turkey, Urinary Tract Infections

? Onat, A. (2011), A quantitative appraisal of the genuine contribution of Turkey and Turkish universities to science. *Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences*, **41** (5), 909-917.

Full Text: [2011\Tur J Med Sci41, 909.pdf](2011\Tur%20J%20Med%20Sci41,%20909.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To assess quantitatively the cumulative and genuine contribution of Turkish universities to science in the main fields over the past 30 years. Materials and methods: In the Citation Reports section of the Web of Science, over 70 main scientific institutions were searched; and publications that received 60 or more citations by May 2010 were selected. Papers having more than a minor share by international authors were excluded. Results: Only 47 universities and 6 institutions generated articles that were cited >= 60 times. These publications, numbering 541, received a total of 51.215 citations. Eight universities (Istanbul University, Istanbul Technical University, Hacettepe University, Bilkent University, Middle-East Technical University, Bogazici University, Ankara University, and Ege University) acquired 62% of these citations. Primary authors were 335 individuals among whom 121 generated 70% of these citations. It is estimated that Turkish scientists produce about 1 per mil of the global scientific output, which indicates that about 40 such papers are produced annually in Turkey. A substantial variance was recorded across major universities in terms of the ratio of citations to highly-cited papers to the total citations. Engineering and geology had higher relative contributions, followed by agricultural sciences, ecology, pharmacy, chemistry and medicine, while physics, mathematics, and biology had less contributions. Conclusion: Along with research in general, research potentially to contribute to science needs specifically to be supported with a coherence, milieu creation and consistent long-term policy.

Keywords: Authors, Biology, Citation, Citations, Contribution, Contribution to Science, Fields of Science, Highly-Cited, Impact, Medicine, Papers, Pharmacy, Policy, Primary, Publications, Quantitative, Ratio, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Institutions, Scientific Output, Turkey, Turkish Universities, University, Web of Science

# Title: Turkiye Klinikleri Tip Bilimleri Dergisi

Full Journal Title: Turkiye Klinikleri Tip Bilimleri Dergisi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ozgen, U., Egri, M., Aktas, M., Sandikkaya, A., Ozturk, O.F., Can, S. and Ozcan, C. (2011), Publication pattern of Turkish medical theses: Analysis of 22.625 medical theses completed in years 1980-2005. *Turkiye Klinikleri Tip Bilimleri Dergisi*, **31** (5), 1122-1131.

Full Text: [2011\Tur Kli Tip Bil Der31, 1122.pdf](2011\Tur%20Kli%20Tip%20Bil%20Der31,%201122.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: the objective of this study was to determine the conversion rates of Turkish residency theses to scientific articles. Material and Methods: 22.625 residency theses written at 28 university hospitals, nine state hospitals and two military hospitals’ residency programmes and recorded at the web of National Thesis Center were searched through Web of Science in order to evaluate their publication pattern in SCI-expanded journals in 1980-2005. Results: the number of published thesis at SCI expanded journals was found to be 1397 (6.2%) with the median number of citations received per paper ranging from 0.3 to 5.0. Publication percentage was highest for theses written at military hospitals and lowest for those written at state hospitals. Conclusion: Percentage of published thesis in Turkey is lower when compared to the remaining European Countries. Therefore, we need alternative practices to use our manpower, time and financial resources more effectively. The first alternative is to put an end to the obligation to write thesis in order to complete residency training in some types of hospitals or to convert this obligation to an option. Another alternative is to establish a National Thesis Advisory Center and make it essential to get approval from this center in order to conduct a thesis project.

Keywords: Academic Dissertations, Alternative, Citations, Education, Graduate, Hospitals, Journals, Medical, Methods, Publication, Publications, Residency, School, SCI, Science, Students, Thesis, Training, Turkey, University, Web of Science, Write

# Title: Turrialba

Full Journal Title: Turrialba

ISO Abbreviated Title: Turrialba

JCR Abbreviated Title: Turrialba

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Barrientos, Z. and Monge-Nájera, J. (1990), 40th anniversary of the journal *Turrialba*: Analysis of articles published during that period. *Turrialba*, **40** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [1990\Turrialba40, 1.pdf](1990/Turrialba40,%201.pdf)

# Title: Tydskrif Vir Letterkunde

Full Journal Title: Tydskrif Vir Letterkunde

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? John, P. (2010), D. P. M. Botes, Marcel Duchamp, the avant-garde and a literary definition of plagiarism. *Tydskrif Vir Letterkunde*, **47** (2), 48-58.

Full Text: [2010\Tyd Vir Let47, 48.pdf](2010\Tyd%20Vir%20Let47,%2048.pdf)

Abstract: This article attempts to widen the literary critical perspective on plagiarism by focussing on an early example of plagiarism in Afrikaans literature associated with the name of D.P.M. Bates and the little magazine Worm. Botes’s supposed plagiarism is placed in the framework of the European avant-garde by comparing it with Marcel Duchamp’s Fountain of 1917. This comparison forms the basis on which other instances of plagiarism in Afrikaans are commented on, as well as on which a ‘literary’ definition of plagiarism is advanced.

Keywords: Avant-Garde, D.P.M. Bates, Literature, Marcel Duchamp, Plagiarism

# Title: Ugeskrift for Laeger

Full Journal Title: Ugeskrift for Laeger

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ugeskr Laeger

ISSN: 0041-5782 (Print), 1603-6824 (Electronic)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nilsson, L.B., Jensen, T.U., Skovgaard, L.T. and Viby-Mogensen, J. (2001), Research in Danish departments of anesthesiology at the turn of the century. A bibliometric analysis. *Ugeskrift for Laeger*, **163** (44), 6121-6127.

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: This investigation was based on the surmise that the scientific activity in the specialty of anaesthesiology and intensive care medicine in Denmark is declining. MATERIAL and METHODS: A quantitative and qualitative analysis of the development in Danish anaesthesiological research during the seven-year period of 1992-1998 was performed with bibliometrical methods and a count of the PhD and doctoral theses produced by Danish anaesthesiologists during that period. RESULTS: In the period investigated, a total of 906 scientific articles were published, of which 749 (83%) originated from university hospitals. Total production decreased by 15% between the two-year periods of 1992-1993 and 1997-1998, whereas the output from university hospitals alone decreased by 10%. The number of scientific publications per anaesthesiologist decreased by 34%, corresponding to 6.7% per year. The quality of the research published, as examined by the cumulative and average impact, showed a slight increase. The number of PhD and doctoral theses per year showed no change. DISCUSSION: Research activity in Danish anaesthesiology is declining, and the specialty seems to be losing scientific ground, both nationally and internationally.

Keywords: Anaesthesiology, Analysis, Anesthesiology, Bibliometric, Care, Cumulative, Denmark, Development, Hospitals, Impact, Intensive Care, Investigation, Medicine, Methods, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Quality, Quality of, Research, Scientific Publications, Specialty, University

# Title: Ukrainian Journal of Physical Optics

Full Journal Title: [Ukrainian Journal of Physical Optics](http://www.ifo.lviv.ua/journal/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vlokh, R.O. (2010), Bibliometric and statistical analyses of Ukrainian scientific journals. Physics journals. *Ukrainian Journal of Physical Optics*, **11**, S11-S25.

Full Text: [2010\Ukr J Phy Opt11, S11.pdf](2010\Ukr%20J%20Phy%20Opt11,%20S11.pdf)

Abstract: the present work is devoted to evaluation of the Ukrainian physics journals on the basis of Pareto distribution and a comparison of the present situation with that occurring five years ago. It is shown that about 20 journals may be qualified as principal ones, though the total number of the corresponding editions is equal to 63. The criteria for evaluation of Ukrainian scientific journals are formulated.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometry, Comparison, Evaluation, Impact Factor, Journals, Science, Science Citation Analysis, Scientific Journals, Ukrainian Physics Journals

# Title: Ultrapure Water

Full Journal Title: [Ultrapure Water](http://ultrapurewater.com/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bigwood, M. (2004), Trends in high-purity water research: A bibliometric patent review. *Ultrapure Water*, **21** (1), 24-29.

Full Text: 2004\Ult Wat21, 24.pdf

# Title: Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology

Full Journal Title: Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Morris, R.K., Ruano, R. and Kilby, M.D. (2011), Effectiveness of fetal cystoscopy as a diagnostic and therapeutic intervention for lower urinary tract obstruction: A systematic review. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology*, **37** (6), 629-637.

Abstract: Objective To determine the effectiveness of fetal cystoscopy in the prenatal diagnosis of and intervention for congenital lower urinary tract obstruction. Methods This study was a literature search using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, MEDION, Web of Science reference lists and contact with experts. All studies reporting on fetal cystoscopy in lower urinary tract obstruction with data for a 2 x 2 table were selected for review. No language restrictions were applied. There was independent selection of studies, data extraction and quality assessment by two reviewers. Peto odds ratios were calculated as a summary measure of effect. Results A total of 2071 citations were identified and 66 papers selected for detailed evaluation, from which four papers with a total of 63 patients were selected for inclusion. Two papers had results for the use of cystoscopy in diagnosis, showing that fetal cystoscopy altered the ultrasound diagnosis of the underlying pathology in 36.4 and 25.0% of fetuses, respectively. Compared to no treatment, fetal cystoscopic intervention demonstrated an odds ratio for improved perinatal survival of 20.51 (95% CI, 3.87-108.69). However, comparing vesicoamniotic shunt (VAS) with fetal cystoscopy there appeared to be no significant improvement in the perinatal survival odds ratio of 1.49 (95% CI, 0.13-16.97). These results had wide CIs and for cystoscopy vs. VAS, all results crossed the line of no effect. Conclusion There is little published evidence for the effectiveness of therapeutic fetal cystoscopy as an intervention for congenital lower urinary tract obstruction and the quality of this evidence is poor. It should thus be considered to be an ‘experimental intervention’ and subjected to further investigation. Copyright (C) 2011 ISUOG. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Amniotic Shunt Tube, Antenatal Intervention, Assessment, Citations, Cochrane, Copyright, Diagnosis, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Experience, Fetal Cystoscopy, Intervention, Literature, Lower Urinary Tract, Lower Urinary Tract Obstruction, Management, MEDLINE, Methods, Papers, Pathology, Patients, Percutaneous Cystoscopy, Perinatal, Posterior Urethral Valves, Ratio, Review, Science, Stent, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tract, Treatment, Ultrasound, Uropathy, Vesicoamniotic Shunt, Vesicocentesis, Web of Science

? Chan, Y.Y., Jayaprakasan, K., Tan, A., Thornton, J.G., Coomarasamy, A. and Raine-Fenning, N.J. (2011), Reproductive outcomes in women with congenital uterine anomalies: A systematic review. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology*, **38** (4), 371-382.

Full Text: [2011\Ult Obs Gyn38, 371.pdf](2011\Ult%20Obs%20Gyn38,%20371.pdf)

Abstract: Objective Congenital uterine anomalies are common but their effect on reproductive outcome is unclear. We conducted a systematic review to evaluate the association between different types of congenital uterine anomaly and various reproductive outcomes. Methods Searches were performed using MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and Web of Science. The Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale was used for quality assessment. Uterine defects were grouped into arcuate uteri, canalization defects (septate and subseptate uteri) and unification defects (unicornuate, bicornuate and didelphys uteri). Pooled risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were computed using random effects models. Results We identified nine studies comprising 3805 women. Meta-analysis showed that arcuate uteri were associated with increased rates of second-trimester miscarriage (RR, 2.39; 95% CI, 1.33-4.27, P = 0.003) and fetal malpresentation at delivery (RR, 2.53; 95% CI, 1.54-4.18; P < 0.001). Canalization defects were associated with reduced clinical pregnancy rates (RR, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.77-0.96; P = 0.009) and increased rates of first-trimester miscarriage (RR, 2.89; 95% CI; 2.02-4.14; P < 0.001), preterm birth (RR, 2.14; 95% CI, 1.48-3.11; P < 0.001) and fetal malpresentation (RR, 6.24; 95% CI, 4.05-9.62; P < 0.001). Unification defects were associated with increased rates of preterm birth (RR, 2.97; 95% CI, 2.08-4.23; P < 0.001) and fetal malpresentation (RR, 3.87; 95% CI, 2.42-6.18; P < 0.001). Conclusions Canalization defects reduce fertility and increase rates of miscarriage and preterm delivery. None of the unification defects reduces fertility but some are associated with miscarriage and preterm delivery. Arcuate uteri are specifically associated with second-trimester miscarriage. All uterine anomalies increase the chance of fetal malpresentation at delivery. Copyright. (C) 2011 ISUOG. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: 3-Dimensional Ultrasound, Assessment, Author, Clinical Implications, Cochrane, Confidence Intervals, Congenital Uterine Anomalies, Copyright, Diagnosis, Embase, England, Fetal, Hysteroscopic Metroplasty, Infertile Women, Infertility, Malformations, Malpresentation, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Miscarriage, Mullerian Anomalies, Mullerian Duct Anomalies, Outcome, Outcomes, Pregnancy, Preterm Birth, Quality, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Septate Uterus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Jansen, F.A.R., Blumenfeld, Y.J., Fisher, A., Cobben, J.M., Odibo, A.O., Borrell, A. and Haak, M.C. (2015), Array comparative genomic hybridization and fetal congenital heart defects: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology*, **45** (1), 27-35.

Full Text: [2015\Ult Obs Gyn45, 27.pdf](2015/Ult%20Obs%20Gyn45,%2027.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveArray comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH) is a molecular cytogenetic technique that is able to detect the presence of copy number variants (CNVs) within the genome. The detection rate of imbalances by aCGH compared to standard karyotyping and 22q11 microdeletion analysis by fluorescence in-situ hybridization (FISH), in the setting of prenatally-diagnosed cardiac malformations, has been reported in several studies. The objective of our study was to perform a systematic literature review and meta-analysis to document the additional diagnostic gain of using aCGH in cases of congenital heart disease (CHD) diagnosed by prenatal ultrasound examination, with the aim of assisting clinicians to determine whether aCGH analysis is warranted when an ultrasonographic diagnosis of CHD is made, and to guide counseling in this setting. MethodsArticles in PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science databases from January 2007 to September 2014 describing CNVs in prenatal cases of CHD were included. Search terms were: array comparative genomic hybridization’, copy number variants’ and fetal congenital heart defects’. Articles regarding karyotyping or 22q11 deletion only were excluded. ResultsThirteen publications (including 1131 cases of CHD) met the inclusion criteria for the analysis. Meta-analysis indicated an incremental yield of 7.0% (95%CI, 5.3-8.6%) for the detection of CNVs using aCGH, excluding aneuploidy and 22q11 microdeletion cases. Subgroup results showed a 3.4% (95%CI, 0.3-6.6%) incremental yield in isolated CHD cases, and 9.3% (95%CI,6.6-12%) when extracardiac malformations were present. Overall, an incremental yield of 12% (95%CI, 7.6-16%) was found when 22q11 deletion cases were included. There was an additional yield of 3.4% (95%CI, 2.1-4.6%) for detecting variants of unknown significance (VOUS). ConclusionsIn this review we provide an overview of published data and discuss the benefits and limitations of using aCGH. If karyotyping and 22q11 microdeletion analysis by FISH are normal, using aCGH has additional value, detecting pathogenic CNVs in 7.0% of prenatally diagnosed CHD, with a 3.4% additional yield of detecting VOUS. Copyright (c) 2014 ISUOG. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Aneuploidy, Array Comparative Genomic Hybridization, Articles, Benefits, Cardiac Defects, Chromosomal-Abnormalities, Clinical Utility, Congenital, Congenital Heart Defects, Congenital Heart Disease, Copy Number Variants, Copy Number Variants, Criteria, Data, Databases, Deletion, Detection, Detection Rates, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Disease, Embase, Examination, Fetal, Fish, Fluorescence, From, Heart, Hybridization, In Situ, Literature, Literature Review, Malformations, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microarray Analysis, Normal, Overview, Prenatal, Prenatal Diagnosis, Prenatal Ultrasound, Prenatal-Diagnosis, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Science, Search, Significance, Snp Array, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Ultrasound, Ultrasound Findings, Value, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Unfallchirurg

Full Journal Title: [Unfallchirurg](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100488/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0177-5537

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Springer Verlag, New York

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lindner, U.K. and Oehm, V. (1997), The magic of the impact factor. *Unfallchirurg*, **100** (4), 253-254.

Full Text: Unfallchirurg100, 253.pdf

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor

Garfield, E. (1998), The Impact Factor and using it correctly. *Unfallchirurg*, **101** (6), 413-414.

Full Text: [1998\Unfallchirurg101, 413.pdf](1998\Unfallchirurg101,%20413.pdf)

# Title: United European Gastroenterology Journal

Full Journal Title: United European Gastroenterology Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: Chinese

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bassotti, G., Antonelli, E., Villanacci, V., Baldoni, M. and Dore, M.P. (2014), Colonic motility in ulcerative colitis. *United European Gastroenterology Journal*, **2** (6), 457-462.

Full Text: 2014\Uni Eur Gas J2, 457.pdf

Abstract: Background: Inflammatory conditions affecting the gut may cause motility disturbances, and ulcerative colitis - one of the main disorders among the inflammatory bowel diseases - may display abnormal colonic motility. Aim: To review the abnormalities of the large bowel in ulcerative colitis, by considering the motility, laboratory (in vitro) and pathological studies dealing with this topic. Methods: A comprehensive online search of Medline and the Science Citation Index was carried out. Results: Patients with ulcerative colitis frequently display colonic motor abnormalities, including lack of contractility, an increase of propulsive contractile waves, an excessive production of nitric oxide, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide nerves, interleukin 1 beta, neurotensin, tachykinins levels and the weaker action of substance P, likely related to a neuromuscular dysfunction due to the inflammatory process. Conclusions: A better understanding of the pathophysiological grounds of altered colonic motility in ulcerative colitis may lead to a more in-depth knowledge of the accompanying symptoms and to better and more targeted therapeutic approaches.

Keywords: Bowel, Citation, Colon, Contractility, Diseases, Disturbances, Diverticular-Disease, Enteric Nervous System, Expression, Gut, In Vitro, Inflammation, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Interleukin-1, Interstitial-Cells, Knowledge, Laboratory, Lead, Manometry, Medline, Methods, Motility, Motor-Activity, Myenteric Plexus, Myenteric Plexus, Nerves, Nicotine, Nitric Oxide, Nitric-Oxide Synthase, Online, Oxide, P, Polypeptide, Results, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Smooth-Muscle, Substance P, Symptoms, Therapeutic, Topic, Ulcerative Colitis, Ultrastructure, Understanding

# Title: Universitas Psychologica

Full Journal Title: [Universitas Psychologica](http://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/sitio/psychologica/sccs/num_ant.php?PHPSESSID=9e750ae85a9f28348783252ae4645616)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: Chinese

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rivera-Garzón, D.M. (2008), Caracterización de la comunidad científica de Psicología que publica en la revista *Universitas Psychologica* (2002-2008). *Universitas Psychologica*, **7** (3), 917-932.

Full Text: [2008\Uni Psy7, 917.pdf](2008\Uni%20Psy7,%20917.pdf)

? Rivera-Garzón, D.M. (2008), The psychological scientific community that publishes in the journal *Universitas Psychologica* (2002-2008). *Universitas Psychologica*, **7** (3), 917-932. (English)

Abstract: the bibliometric analysis is presented in the journal Universitas Psychologica of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana during the period 2002-2008, to identify the scientific community in the area of Psychology that published in the journal and to know the communication networks used by the community. It works with bibliometric methods to characterize the scientific community that publishes a journal, for which information was structured as follows: citante information to identify the relationships inherent in the scientific community psychology, and the information cited, which refers to the identification of the types or communication channels, which are cited in articles identified in the information citante, namely the community that publishes a journal with respect to the international scientific community.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Colombia, Communication, Community, Growth of Literature, Identification, Information, International, Journal, Methods, Metric Studies of Information, Networks, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Psychology, Relationships, Respect, Scientific Communication, Scientific Community of Psychology

? García-Martínez, A.T., Guerrero-Bote, V., Hassan-Montero, Y. and Moya-Anegón, F. (2009), La Psicología en el dominio científico español a través del análisis de cocitación de revistas. *Universitas Psychologica*, **8** (1), 13-26.

Full Text: [2009\Uni Psy8, 13.pdf](2009\Uni%20Psy8,%2013.pdf)

? García-Martínez, A.T., Guerrero-Bote, V., Hassan-Montero, Y. and Moya-Anegón, F. (2009), Psychology in Spanish science through journal cocitation analysis. *Universitas Psychologica*, **8** (1), 13-26. (English)

Abstract: the intention in this article is to represent the ongoing intellectual structure of Psychology research (as domain of scientific knowledge) in Spain. To this end within the domain analysis the most suitable bibliometric method to reveal the intellectual structure of the discipline in Spain has been selected. This method is cocitation analysis, which is characterized by its objectivity, and in this case, with journals as the unit of measurement. Therefore the resulting representation permits us to group the journals according to the similarity of subject matter marked by the uses of Spanish researcher. This shows different research lines or fronts that shape the intellectual structure of Spanish Psychology.

Keywords: Cocitation Analysis, Domains, Information Visualization, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Knowledge, Maps, Networks, Pathfinder, Psychology Research, Research, Science, Science Maps, Spain

? López-López, W. (2009), Scientometrics and intellectual production assessment. *Universitas Psychologica*, **8** (2), 293-294. (English)

Full Text: [2009\Uni Psy8, 293.pdf](2009\Uni%20Psy8,%20293.pdf)

Keywords: Scientometrics

? Navarrete-Cortes, J., Fernández-López, J.A., López-Baena, A., Quevedo-Blasco, R. and Buela-Casal, G. (2010), Global psychology: A bibliometric analysis of Web of Science publications. *Universitas Psychologica*, **9** (2), 553-567.

Full Text: [2010\Uni Psy9, 553.pdf](2010\Uni%20Psy9,%20553.pdf)

Abstract: In this study, we carried a classification by country based on the analysis of the scientific production of psychology journals. We analyzed a total of 108,741 documents, published in the Web of Science. The indicators used were the Weighted Impact Factor, the Relative Impact Factor, the Citation Rate per article and the articles published in the top five journals of the Journal Citation Report (JCR). The results indicate that Spain has the highest percentage of articles in the top five journals in the JCR and Colombia is the second Latin American, Spanish- speaking country that has more citations per article. Countries like Hungary, Italy and USA had a higher Impact Factor and Citation Rate.

? Navarrete-Cortes, J., Fernandez-Lopez, J.A., Lopez-Baena, A., Quevedo-Blasco, R. and Buela-Casal, G. (2010), Global psychology: A bibliometric analysis of Web of Science publications. *Universitas Psychologica*, **9** (2), 553-567. (English)

Abstract: In this study, we carried a classification by country based on the analysis of the scientific production of psychology journals. We analyzed a total of 108,741 documents, published in the Web of Science. The indicators used were the Weighted Impact Factor, the Relative Impact Factor, the Citation Rate per article and the articles published in the top five journals of the Journal Citation Report (JCR). The results indicate that Spain has the highest percentage of articles in the top five journals in the JCR and Colombia is the second Latin American, Spanish - speaking country that has more citations per article. Countries like Hungary, Italy and USA, had a higher Impact Factor and Citation Rate.

Keywords: Descriptive Study Through Document Analysis, Scientific Productivity, Bibliometrics Indicators, Country Ranking, Impact Factor, Internationality Index, Transnational Analysis, University Professors, Research Performance, Scientific Journals, Indicators, Programs, Criteria, Spain

? García-Martínez, A.T., Guerrero-Bote, V.P. and de Moya-Anegón, F. (2012), World scientific production in psychology. *Universitas Psychologica*, **11** (3), 699-717.

Full Text: [2012\Uni Psy11, 669.pdf](2012\Uni%20Psy11,%20669.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines world scientific production in Psychology based on bibliometric indicators (scientific production, production’s percentage variation, average citations per document, normalized citation, impact, etc.), for the period 2003-2008. The analysis is made by country, by research institutions, and scientific journals, using the Scopus (Elsevier), database of scientific literature. The results show that total world production has increased over the period studied. Four groups are acknowledge for each country, institutions, and journals, taking into account their values of scientific production, normalized citation, and subject specialization.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Cocitation, Country, Database, Departments, Domain, Field, Global Psychology, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, ISI, Journals, Literature, Research, Research Institutions, Scholarly Impact, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Scopus, Web, World

# Title: Uournal of Library and Information Sciences in Agriculture

Full Journal Title: [Uournal of Library and Information Sciences in Agriculture](http://e29.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=LYTS&NaviLink=%e5%86%9c%e4%b8%9a%e5%9b%be%e4%b9%a6%e6%83%85%e6%8a%a5%e5%ad%a6%e5%88%8a)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1002-1248

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language: Chinese

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lin, Z. (2006), Study on mangrove forest special topic literature in China. *Uournal of Library and Information Sciences in Agriculture*, **18** (7), 139-143.

Full Text: [2006\Uou Lib Inf Sci Agr18, 139.pdf](2006\Uou%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci%20Agr18,%20139.pdf)

Abstract: On the basis of mangrove forest special topic literature collected by the China Journal Full-text Database and Chinese Scientific and Technological Journal Database (1989~2005), this paper has made a statistic analysis of data volume of mangrove forest researches and the year distribution of periodical categories, author and its core institution, periodical that published the paper, periodical category, bibliographic content, etc. by bibliometric method. From the angle of bibliographic study, it has reflected the current situation and development trend of mangrove forest research.

Keywords: Mangrove Forest, Bibliographic Study, Literature Source, Bibliometric Analysis, China

? Zhang, S.J. (2006), Study on the volume and quality of SCI-Tech papers of the university during 2001～2003. *Uournal of Library and Information Sciences in Agriculture*, **18** (7), 144-146.

Full Text: [2006\Uou Lib Inf Sci Agr18, 144.pdf](2006\Uou%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci%20Agr18,%20144.pdf)

Abstract: Through the bibliometric analysis of the academic paper volume and quality of the university during the period from 2001 to 2003, the paper has revealed the existing problems in research in the university, methods for solutions and future development orientation.

Keywords: SCI-Tech Papers, Productivity, Bibliometric Analysis

# Title: Urban Ecosystems

Full Journal Title: [Urban Ecosystems](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100227/?p=df677bf358204ba1a90753dcdeb92dca&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1083-8155

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language: Chinese

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Young, R. and Wolf, S. (2006), Goal attainment in urban ecology research: A bibliometric review 1975-2004. *Urban Ecosystems*, **9** (3), 179-193.

Full Text: [2006\Urb Eco9, 179.pdf](2006\Urb%20Eco9,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: We analyze a core literature of urban ecology (all articles published in Urban Ecology and Urban Ecosystems from 1975-2004, n = 261) to support a reflexive analysis of the field. We structure this critical analysis based on criteria derived from programmatic statements made by scientific societies, research funding organizations and academic institutions regarding what urban ecology should be. Specifically, we assess the extent to which the literature reflects, and has evolved to reflect, a commitment tocenter dot strengthen and expand the discipline of ecologycenter dot create a transdisciplinary enterprise, andcenter dot contribute to social and ecological wellbeing through applied research and policy engagement.Findings indicate that the literature strongly reflects these commitments, as these three tenets usefully describe the field and its evolution. We do, however, identify a tendency over time toward a more strictly disciplinary orientation. Ecological science is increasingly dominant and threatens to crowd out other scientific perspectives. This trend suggests that the field is maturing in the institutional sense, but perhaps at the cost of intellectual diversity, which many believe to be the basis of innovative solutions.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Commitment, Cost, Criteria, Diversity, Ecology, Evolution, Field, Funding, Institutions, Literature, Policy, Research, Research Funding, Review, Science, Social, Solutions, Structure, Support, Trend, Urban

? Dooling, S., Graybill, J. and Greve, A. (2007), Response to Young and Wolf: Goal attainment in urban ecology research. *Urban Ecosystems*, **10** (3), 339-347.

Full Text: [2007\Urb Eco10, 339.pdf](2007\Urb%20Eco10,%20339.pdf)

Abstract: Our critique focuses on the poorly defined key concepts, methodological inconsistencies, circular research design, and over-reaching substantive claims made by Young and Wolf. We suggest that Young and Wolf have provided an assessment of the Urban Ecosystems journal, not of urban ecology as a field. We conclude by identifying questions to guide a bibliometric analysis that focuses on a collaborative and interdisciplinary future of urban ecology (how are participating disciplines contributing to urban ecological research and scholarship; what theories and conceptual frameworks are being used, and how are these theories being tested and modified; and what mixed methodologies are being developed to collect data to address complex urban issues that are inherently interdisciplinary). We take seriously Young and Wolf’s call for a “fundamental discussion as to if and how the intentions of the field have been or need to be updated” and argue that such a discussion requires a more inclusive, rigorous, and meaningful identification of the “core” of urban ecology literature than provided.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Data, Design, Ecology, Field, Identification, Interdisciplinary, Journal, Literature, Methodologies, Modified, Research, Research Design, Scholarship, Urban

? Young, R.F. and Wolf, S.A. (2007), Toward a pragmatic program for critical urban ecology. *Urban Ecosystems*, **10** (3), 349-354.

Full Text: [2007\Urb Eco10, 349.pdf](2007\Urb%20Eco10,%20349.pdf)

Abstract: Our essay responds to the critique of Dooling et al. (Urban Ecosystems in press, 2007) of our previously published article “Goal attainment in urban ecology research: a bibliometric review 1975-2004 (Young and Wolf, Urban Ecosystems, 9:179-193, 2006). We identify our critics’ concerns as rooted in a project of deconstruction of scientific inquiry and a redefinition of the boundaries separating academic disciplines from each other and science from society. While we identify important differences with our critics, we largely support this critical project, as evidenced by our previously published empirical research. In exploring the relationship between critical and positivist approaches to urban ecology research and how we might work toward an integration of nature and society in thought and action, we defend pragmatic approaches to empirical research as well as disciplinary projects as legitimate and essential elements of urban ecology research. We argue in favor of theoretical and methodological pluralism. Rather than define urban ecology through exclusionary projects that would limit the scope and significance of urban ecology research, we reaffirm our call for diverse sets of actors inside and outside university settings to engage and support each other in order to develop and strengthen analysis and pursuit of sustainability.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Boundaries, Ecology, Integration, Research, Review, Science, Scope, Significance, Society, Support, Sustainability, University, Urban, Work

# Title: Urban Geography

Full Journal Title: Urban Geography

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Wheeler, J.O. (1994), Achievers of influence - most-cited authors in *Urban Geography*, 1980-1986. *Urban Geography*, **15** (6), 503-504.

Full Text: [1994\Urb Geo15, 503.pdf](1994\Urb%20Geo15,%20503.pdf)

Keywords: Authors, Influence

? Harris, C.D. (1998), Diffusion of urban models: A case study. *Urban Geography*, **19** (1), 49-67.

Full Text: 1998\Urb Geo19, 49.pdf

Abstract: the analysis of diffusion through the academic landscape of models of internal patterns of cities, as published in ‘The Nature of Cities’ (Harris and Ullman, 1945) in simplified generalized, and comparative cartodiagrams of concentric zones, sectors, and multiple nuclei, is based on records of 128 citations of the basic article in periodicals and on 309 reproductions of the models in books. The half-life of periodical citations of the article was reached in 1974, 29 years after publication. The half-life of reproduction of the models in books occurred eight years later in 1982, but the peak year was 1995, with 20 new republications.

Keywords: Academic, Analysis, Case Study, Citation Classics, Citations, Cities, Diffusion, Geography, Half-Life, Landscape, Models, Periodicals, Publication, Reproduction, Urban

# Title: Urban Studies

Full Journal Title: Urban Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0042-0980

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Matthiessen, C.W. and Schwarz, A.W. (1999), Scientific centres in Europe: An analysis of research strength and patterns of specialisation based on bibliometric indicators. *Urban Studies*, **36** (3), 453-477.

Full Text: [1999\Urb Stu36, 453.pdf](1999\Urb%20Stu36,%20453.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the first analysis of scientific strength by output (papers in the Science Citation Index 1994-96) produced by authors from the ‘greater’ urban regions of Europe. Top lists of European centres are indicated. Four agglomerations constitute the European super-league of science: London, Paris, Moscow and the Dutch urban agglomeration of Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam and Utrecht. The next layer could be named the primary league and comprises 19 large research centres. A third group of 16 cities forms a secondary league of 16 smaller research centres. These upper-level research strongholds are categorised in the paper where patterns of specialisations by absolute and relative distribution of research disciplines for each city are identified and families of cities by research pattern are analysed and compared within the perspective of urban economic growth and change.

Matthiessen, C.W., Schwarz, A.W. and Find, S. (2002), The top-level global research system, 1997-99: Centres, networks and nodality. An analysis based on bibliometric indicators. *Urban Studies*, **39** (5-6), 903-927.

Full Text: [2002\Urb Stu39, 903.pdf](2002\Urb%20Stu39,%20903.pdf)

Abstract: the importance of the knowledge-base in regional and urban competition is generally recognised, although caUSAl relations between urban and regional economic growth and knowledge level are far from clear. This paper presents the first analysis of the strength, interrelations and nodality of the global research centres. The data are records in the *Science Citation Index* 1997-99 of papers produced by authors from the 40 largest ‘greater’ urban regions of the world as measured by research output. The network of research co-operation depends on nationality, distance and other factors. The top-level nodes in the co-operation network of the world are London, Genève-LaUSAnne and the San Francisco Bay Area. In absolute number of co-authored papers, Los Angeles, Boston and New York constitute a second level and, when observed links are related to expected links, the second level combines Amsterdam-Hague-Rotterdam-Utrecht, Paris, Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg and Copenhagen-Lund. As expected, the networks of citation are, by contrast, very independent of distance, but not of nationality. The primary categories of research centres for the *total* number of citings presented are San Diego, Seattle, Boston, New York and the San Francisco Bay Area. When we turn to the international data-set, it is Mannheim-Heidelberg, Genève-LaUSAnne, Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg and Cambridge which are in the lead.

? Matthiessen, C.W., Schwarz, A.W. and Find, S. (2010), World cities of scientific knowledge: Systems, networks and potential dynamics. An analysis based on bibliometric indicators. *Urban Studies*, **47** (9), 1879-1897.

Full Text: [2010\Urb Stu47, 1879.pdf](2010\Urb%20Stu47,%201879.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is based on identification of the pattern of the upper level of the world city network of knowledge as published in a series of earlier papers. It is our aim to update the findings and relate to the general world city discussion. The structure of the world cities of knowledge network has changed over the past decade in favour of south-east Asian and south European cities and in disfavour of the traditional centres of North America and north-western Europe. The analysis is based on bibliometric data on the world’s 100 largest cities measured in terms of research output. The level of co-authorship between researchers in different cities is an indicator of links and respect, and the number of citations of papers produced by researchers located in each city is an indicator of respect. Finally, one research discipline is selected for an experiment in forecasting future hot spots of research.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Centers, Citations, City Network, Collaboration, Europe, Geographical Proximity, Indicators, Knowledge Network, Localization, Patterns, Research, Research Output

? Grossetti, M., Eckert, D., Gingras, Y., Jegou, L., Lariviere, V. and Milard, B. (2014), Cities and the geographical deconcentration of scientific activity: A multilevel analysis of publications (1987-2007). *Urban Studies*, **51** (10), 2219-2234.

Full Text: [2014\Urb Stu51, 2219.pdf](2014/Urb%20Stu51,%202219.pdf)

Abstract: Most current scientific policies incorporate debates on cities and the geographic organisation of scientific activity. Research on ‘world cities’ develops the idea that interconnected agglomerations can better take advantage of international competition. Thus, the increasing concentration of activities in these cities at the expense of others could be observed by certain scholars using measures based on scientific publications. Others, however, show that an opposite trend is emerging: the largest cities are undergoing a relative decline in a country’s scientific activities. To go beyond this seeming contradiction, this paper provides a global analysis of all countries with papers in the Web of Science over the period 1987-2007. The author’s addresses were geocoded and grouped into agglomerations. Registering of papers was based on the fractional counting of multi-authored publications, and the results are unambiguous: deconcentration is the dominant trend both globally and within countries, with some exceptions for which explanations are suggested.

Keywords: Activity, Agglomeration, Agglomerations, Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citations, Cities, Collaboration, Competition, Concentration, Decline, Europe, Geography, Global, International, Measures, Networks, Papers, Patterns, Policies, Publications, Research, Science, Science Studies, Scientific Activities, Scientific Publications, Systems, Trend, Web Of Science, World

? Nepelski, D. and De Prato, G. (2015), Corporate control, location and complexity of ICT R&D: A network analysis at the city level. *Urban Studies*, **52** (4), 721-737.

Full Text: [2015\Urb Stu52, 721.pdf](2015/Urb%20Stu52,%20721.pdf)

Abstract: We study the global system of information and communication technology (ICT) research and development (R&D) locations at city level by applying network analysis and profiling R&D locations with respect to technological complexity. We analyse how the position of a city in the network interacts with the level of its technological complexity. The results show that the ownership and location of R&D activities are concentrated. However, cities with high levels of R&D-centre ownership are not necessarily the most important locations of R&D activity. Instead, cities where the corporate control of R&D activities is concentrated play the role of the network hubs. We find that there is a clear relationship between the level of technological complexity and the choice of a city as a location for R&D activity and its role as a network hub. Along with the already established global cities, Chinese cities now occupy key positions in the ICT R&D network.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Asia, Bibliometric Indicators, Centers, Chinese, Chinese Cities, Choice, Cities, Communication, Complexity, Control, Development, European-Union, Firms, Global, Globalisation, Globalization, Ict, Information, Information And Communication, Information And Communication Technology, Innovation And R&D, Internationalization, Location, Mar, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Position, Profiling, R&D, Research, Research And Development, Role, Specialisation, Technological Complexity, Technology, World

# Title: Der Urologe A

Full Journal Title: [Der Urologe A](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100489/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1433-0563

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Labanaris, A.P., Krot, D., Schott, G.E., Helmschrott, P. and Zugor, V. (2007), Impact factors and publication time spans in urological journals. *Der Urologe A*, **46** (3), 297-300.

Full Text: [2007\Urology A46, 297.pdf](2007\Urology%20A46,%20297.pdf)

Abstract: the impact factor, cited half-life, and immediacy index are three important methods that can be used to demonstrate how a journal’s articles are cited over the course of a specific time span. These three factors thus represent instruments for measuring the importance and reputation of a scientific magazine. The goal of our study was to evaluate the constancy of journals specialized in the field of urology and to analyze those listed in the 2005 Journal Citation Report (JCR) using the standardized methods specified by the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) and JCR. Primarily we wanted to examine the different time spans needed for publication of original papers submitted to certain journals; in more exact terms: the time span from submission of an article or original paper to its publication and from the time of acceptance of an original paper or article to its publication in a urological journal. Furthermore, we wanted to investigate the dynamics of urological journals regarding their impact factors for the years 2000-2005. The study was performed using the ISI JCR and the library as well as the online library of the Friedrich Alexander University in Erlangen. A very satisfactory development can be observed in the field of urology with the standardized methods of the (ISI) JCR.

Keywords: Bibliometric Evaluation, Cited Half-Life, Course, Development, Dynamics, Goal, Half-Life, Immediacy Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Importance, Index, ISI, Journal, Methods, Paper, Publication, Publication Time Span, Urology

# Title: Urologia Internationalis

Full Journal Title: Urologia Internationalis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Heidenreich, A., Albers, P., Classen, J., Graefen, M., Gschwend, J., Kotzerke, J., Krege, S., Lehmann, J., Rohde, D., Schmidberger, H., Uder, M. and Zeeb, H. (2010), Imaging studies in metastatic urogenital cancer patients undergoing systemic therapy: Recommendations of a multidisciplinary consensus meeting of the association of urological oncology of the German cancer society. *Urologia Internationalis*, **85** (1), 1-10.

Full Text: [2010\Uro Int85, 1.pdf](2010\Uro%20Int85,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Imaging studies are an integral and important diagnostic modality to stage, to monitor and follow-up patients with metastatic urogenital cancer. The currently available guidelines on diagnosis and treatment of urogenital cancer do not provide the clinician with evidence-based recommendations for daily practice. Objectives: To develop scientifically valid recommendations with regard to the most appropriate imaging technique and the most useful time interval in metastatic urogenital cancer patients undergoing systemic therapy. Methods: A systematic literature review was performed searching MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science databases using the terms prostate, renal cell, bladder and testis cancer in combination with the variables lymph node, lung, liver, bone metastases, chemotherapy and molecular therapy, and the search terms computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging and positron emission tomography were applied. A total of 11,834 records were retrieved from all databases. The panel reviewed the records to identify articles with the highest level of evidence using the recommendation of the US Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. Conclusions: Contrast-enhanced computed tomography remains the standard imaging technique for monitoring of pulmonary, hepatic and lymph node metastases. Bone scintigraphy is still the most widely used imaging technique for the detection and follow-up of osseous lesions. for clinical trials it might be replaced by either PET-CT or MRI of the skeletal axis. Response assessment for patients treated with cytotoxic regime is best performed by the RECIST/WHO criteria; treatment response to molecular triggered therapy is best assessed by CT evaluating decrease in tumor size and density. Cross-sectional imaging studies for response assessment might be obtained after each 2 cycles of systemic therapy to early stratify responders from non-responders. Copyright (C) 2010 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Assessment, Axial Skeleton, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Bladder-Cancer, Bone, Bone Metastases, Cancer, Care, Chemotherapy, Clinical Trials, Computed Tomography, Computed-Tomography, Copyright, CT, Databases, Diagnosis, Follow-up, Germ Cell Tumors, Guidelines, Health, Imaging, Literature, Literature Review, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Methods, Molecular, Monitoring, MRI, Multidisciplinary, Oncology, Patients, PET-CT, Policy, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Practice, Prognostic-Factors, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Cancer, Pulmonary Nodules, Renal Cell Cancer, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Research, Review, Science, Skeletal Scintigraphy, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Testis Cancer, Therapy, Therapy Response Assessment, Treatment, US, Web of Science, Whole-Body-MRI

? Lu, Z.P., Dong, Z.L., Ding, H.Z., Wang, H.Z., Ma, B.L. and Wang, Z.P. (2012), Tamsulosin for ureteral stones: A systematic review and meta-analysis of a randomized controlled trial. *Urologia Internationalis*, **89** (1), 107-115.

Full Text: [2012\Uro Int89, 107.pdf](2012\Uro%20Int89,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: Background/Aims: To evaluate the efficacy of tamsulosin as a medical expulsive therapy of ureteral stones. Methods: We searched PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, and ISI-Science Citation Index up to December 2011. All randomized controlled trials were identified in which patients were randomized to receive either tamsulosin or standard therapy with/without placebo for ureteral stones. Outcome measures assessed were overall stone expulsion rate (primary) and expulsion time, and the number of pain episodes (secondary). Three authors independently assessed study quality and extracted data. All data were analyzed using RevMan 5.0. Results: Twenty-nine trials with a total of 2,763 patients met the inclusion criteria. The pooled analysis showed a 19% improvement in stone clearance with tamsulosin. According to the doses of tamsulosin, the pooling effects of tamsulosin were analyzed, with a higher expulsion rate obtained than in controls. Compared with calcium channel blockers, there was a higher stone expulsion rate in tamsulosin. In addition, a shorter expulsion time, fewer colic episodes and adverse effects were observed. Conclusions: Tamsulosin is a safe and effective medical expulsive therapy choice for ureteral stones. It should be recommended for most patients with distal ureteral stones before stones are 10 mm in size. In future, high-quality multicenter, randomized and placebo-controlled trials are needed to evaluate the outcome. Copyright (C) 2012 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Ag, Alfuzosin, Analysis, Authors, Calcium, Calcium Channel Blockers, Calculi, Choice, Citation, Colic, Criteria, Data, Dose Tamsulosin, Double-Blind, Effects, Efficacy, Improvement, Management, Medical, Medical Expulsive Therapy, Nifedipine, Outcome, Pain, Patients, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Primary, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Shock-Wave Lithotripsy, Size, Standard, Stone Expulsion, Tamsulosin, Therapy, Ureteral Stones, Urolithiasis

? Deng, S., Dong, Q., Wang, J. and Zhang, P. (2014), The role of mechanical bowel preparation before Ileal urinary diversion: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Urologia Internationalis*, **92** (3), 339-348.

Full Text: 2014\Uro Int92, 339.pdf

Abstract: Background: Although the use of mechanical bowel preparation (MBP) is still widely promoted as the dogma before patients undergo ileal urinary diversion, an increasing number of clinical trials have suggested that there is no benefit. Thus, we performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the efficacy of MBP in ileal urinary diversion surgery. Methods: A literature search was performed in electronic databases, including PubMed, Embase, Science Citation Index Expanded as well as the Cochrane Library and the Cochrane Clinical Trials Registry, from 1966 to January 1, 2013. Clinical trials comparing outcomes of MBP versus no MBP for ileal urinary diversion surgery were included in the meta-analysis. Pooled odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated using the fixed- or random-effects models. Results: In total, two randomized controlled trials and five cohort studies were included in this meta-analysis. The primary outcomes, such as bowel leak and bowel obstruction, showed no statistical difference between the two groups. Additionally, the overall mortality rate and death rate related to operation also manifested that MBP does not offer an advantage over the no MBP. Conclusion: This meta-analysis suggests that MBP does not reduce the incidence of perioperative complications in urinary diversion compared with no MBP. However, large randomized controlled clinical trials are needed to confirm this finding. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Bowel, Bowel Obstruction, Bowel Preparation, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Death, Efficacy, Elective Colorectal Surgery, Groups, Incidence, Intervals, Invasive Bladder-Cancer, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mortality, Mortality Rate, No Preparation, Operation, Outcomes, Patients, Perioperative Complications, Perioperative Management, Preparation, Primary, Pubmed, Radical Cystectomy, Radical Cystectomy, Randomized, Randomized Clinical-Trials, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Surgery, Systematic Review, Urethral Reconstruction, Urinary, Urinary Diversion

? Wu, T., Duan, X., Cao, C.X., Peng, C.D., Bu, S.Y. and Wang, K.J. (2014), The role of mirabegron in overactive bladder: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Urologia Internationalis*, **93** (3), 326-337.

Full Text: 2014\Uro Int93, 326.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To present a systematic review assessing the efficacy and safety of mirabegron for overactive bladder (OAB). Materials and Methods: A literature search was performed using the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE and Science Citation Index Expanded. The literature reviewed included meta-analyses, randomized and nonrandomized prospective studies. We utilized mean difference (MD) to measure the mean number of incontinence episodes and the mean number of nnicturitions, and OAB questionnaire (OAB-q) and odds ratio (OR) to measure adverse events rates. We used the Cochrane Collaboration’s Review Manager 5.1 software for statistical analysis. Results: We identified six publications that strictly met our eligibility criteria. Meta-analysis of extractable data showed that mirabegron was more effective than placebo in treating OAB despite different drug dosages in the efficacy end points: mean number of incontinence episodes per 24 h (MD -0.54; 95% CI -0.63, -0.45; p = 0.001), mean number of micturitions per 24 h (MD -0.55; 95% CI -0.63, -0.47; p = 0.001), OAB-q (MD -4.49; 95% CI -6.27, -2.71; p = 0.001) and adverse events (OR 0.99; 95% CI 0.83, 1.19; p = 0.92). When compared to tolterodine, mirabegron was more effective in terms of mean number of incontinence episodes per 24 h (MD -0.25; 95% CI -0.43, -0.06; p = 0.009). However, there were no differences between mirabegron and tolterodine in mean number of micturitions per 24 h (MD -0.17; 95% CI -0.35,0.01; p = 0.07) and OAB-q (MD -1.09; 95% Cl -2.51, 0.33; p = 0.13). Mirabegron also had a lower adverse reaction rate (OR 0.9; 95% CI 0.8, 1.0; p = 0.04). Conclusions: In this diverse population, nnirabegron was an effective and safe pharmacologic therapy for OAB. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adrenergic Beta-3 Receptor Agonists, Adverse Events, Ag, Analysis, Assessing, Beta(3)-Adrenoceptor Agonist, Bladder, Citation, Criteria, Data, Double-Blind, Drug, Efficacy, Embase, Events, Incontinence, Literature, Literature Search, Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms, Management, Materials, Measure, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mirabegron, Odds Ratio, Overactive Bladder, Phase-Iii, Placebo, Population, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publications, Questionnaire, Randomized, Rates, Results, Review, S, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Software, Statistical Analysis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Trials, Urinary-Tract Symptoms

# Title: Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations

Full Journal Title: Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mauri, D., Pentheroudakis, G., Tolis, C., Chojnacka, M. and Pavlidis, N. (2005), Inflammatory prostate cancer: An underestimated paraneoplastic clinical manifestation. *Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations*, **23** (5), 318-322.

Full Text: 2005\Uro Onc-Sem Ori Inv23, 318.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: To identify the incidence of prostate cancer associated-systemic inflammatory syndrome (SIS), and to characterize further this entity, we searched our database as well as the medical literature. Methods: We retrospectively analyzed all patients with prostate cancer admitted to the Department of Medical Oncology of the Ioannina University Hospital during the last 3 years. Systematic review of peer-reviewed medical literature was further performed at 3 major libraries (i.e., MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials). No publication year or language restriction was set in the literature search. Results: Retrospective analysis of our patient population identified 4 patients with a SIS (of 63 patients who were metastatic hormone resistant), in whom fever was a sign of disease progression. Inversely, only 4 cases of prostate cancer-related fever were found in the literature, in all of them at disease presentation. Consequently, the incidence of inflammatory syndrome in metastatic prostate cancer seems to be strongly underestimated. A SIS can be an early or late event during the course of the disease, and is generally associated with rapid progression and bad prognosis. Back pain, fatigue, night sweats, anemia, bone metastases, and bone marrow infiltration are the most commonly associated signs and symptoms. Because of occasional responses to hormonal or chemotherapeutic treatment, prompt differential diagnosis and therapy are required. Conclusions: the role of proinflammatory cytokines in biochemical pathways of neoplastic growth has been established in prostate cancer, along with evidence for high levels of interleukin (IL)-6 among patients with hormone refractory disease. However, little is known about the frequency of a SIS in patients with prostatic carcinoma. (c) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Back Pain, Bone, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cochrane, Diagnosis, Disease, Disease Progression, Fatigue, Fever, Frequency, Hospital, Incidence, Inflammatory Syndrome, Interleukin-6, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Literature, Medical, MEDLINE, Methods, Oncology, Pain, Paraneoplastic Manifestation, Patients, Prognosis, Progression, Prostate Cancer, Publication, Review, Science, Signs, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, University, Web of Science

? Anderson, M.S. and Steneck, N.H. (2011), The problem of plagiarism. *Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations*, **29** (1), 90-94.

Full Text: [2011\Uro Onc-Sem Ori Inv29, 90.pdf](2011\Uro%20Onc-Sem%20Ori%20Inv29,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: Plagiarism is a form of research misconduct and a serious violation of the norms of science. It is the misrepresentation of another’s ideas or words as one’s own, without proper acknowledgement of the original source. Certain aspects of plagiarism make it less straightforward than this definition suggests. Over the past 30 years, the U.S. Federal Government has developed and refined its policies on misconduct, and Federal agencies, as well as research institutions, have established approaches to responding to allegations and instances of plagiarism. At present, efforts to avert plagiarism focus on plagiarism-detection software and instructional strategies. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Federal Definition of Plagiarism, Plagiarism, Research, Research Misconduct, Scientific Misconduct, Self-Plagiarism

? Garner, H.R. (2011), Combating unethical publications with plagiarism detection services. *Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations*, **29** (1), 95-99.

Full Text: [2011\Uro Onc-Sem Ori Inv29, 95.pdf](2011\Uro%20Onc-Sem%20Ori%20Inv29,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: About 3,000 new citations that are highly similar to citations in previously published manuscripts that appear each year in the biomedical literature (MEDLINE) alone. This underscores the importance for the opportunity for editors and reviewers to have detection system to identify highly similar text in submitted manuscripts so that they can then review them for novelty. New software-based services, both commercial and free, provide this capability. The availability of such tools provides both a way to intercept suspect manuscripts and serve as a deterrent. Unfortunately, the capabilities of these services vary considerably, mainly as a consequence of the availability and completeness of the literature bases to which new queries are compared. Most of the commercial software has been designed for detection of plagiarism in high school and college papers; however, there is at least I fee-based service (CrossRef) and 1 free service (etblast.org), which are designed to target the needs of the biomedical publication industry. Information on these various services, examples of the type of operability and output, and things that need to be considered by publishers, editors, and reviewers before selecting and using these services is provided. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Biomedical, Biomedical Literature, Citation, Citations, Database, Literature, Papers, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection, Plagiarism Software, Publication, Publications, Review

? Fischer, B.A. and Zigmond, M.J. (2011), Educational approaches for discouraging plagiarism. *Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations*, **29** (1), 100-103.

Full Text: [2011\Uro Onc-Sem Ori Inv29, 100.pdf](2011\Uro%20Onc-Sem%20Ori%20Inv29,%20100.pdf)

Abstract: Suggested approaches to reduce the occurrence of plagiarism in academia, particularly among trainees. These include (1) educating individuals as to the definition of plagiarism and its consequences through written guidelines, active discussions, and practice in identifying proper and improper citation practices; (2) distributing checklists that break the writing task into more manageable steps, (3) requiring the submission of an outline and then a first draft prior to the deadline for a paper; (4) making assignments relevant to individual interests; and (5) providing trainees with access to software programs that detect plagiarism. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Plagiarism, Writing

? Heitman, E. and Litewka, S. (2011), International perspectives on plagiarism and considerations for teaching international trainees. *Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations*, **29** (1), 104-108.

Full Text: [2011\Uro Onc-Sem Ori Inv29, 104.pdf](2011\Uro%20Onc-Sem%20Ori%20Inv29,%20104.pdf)

Abstract: In the increasingly global community of biomedical science and graduate science education, many US academic researchers work with international, trainees whose views on scientific writing and plagiarism can be strikingly different from US norms. Although a growing number of countries and international professional organizations identify plagiarism as research misconduct, many international trainees come from research environments where plagiarism is ill-defined and even commonly practiced. Two research-ethics educators consider current perspectives on plagiarism around the world and contend that US research-training programs should focus on trainees’ scientific writing skills and acculturation, not simply on preventing plagiarism. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acculturation, Biomedical, Education, International Trainees, Misconduct, Plagiarism, Professional, RCR Education, Research, Research Misconduct, Responsible Conduct, Scientific Writing, US, Writing, Writing Skills

? Kim, H.S., Kim, M., Jeong, C.W., Kwak, C., Kim, H.H. and Ku, J.H. (2014), Presence of lymphovascular invasion in urothelial bladder cancer specimens after transurethral resections correlates with risk of upstaging and survival: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Urologic Oncology-Seminars and Original Investigations*, **32** (8), 1191-1199.

Full Text: [2014\Uro Onc-Sem Ori Inv32, 1191.pdf](2014/Uro%20Onc-Sem%20Ori%20Inv32,%201191.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to elucidate the relationship between lymphovascular invasion (LVI) at transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT) and the risk of pathologic upstaging as well as the clinical outcomes. Materials and methods: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases were searched from the respective dates of inception until November 11, 2013. Results: A total of 16 articles met the eligibility criteria for this systematic review, which included a total of 3,905 patients. LVI was detected in 18.6% of TURBT specimens. A significant association was found between LVI at TURBT and pathologic upstaging of bladder cancer (odds ratio = 2.21, 95% CI: 1.44-3.39) without heterogeneity (I-2 = 45%, P = 0.14). The pooled hazard ratio (HR) was statistically significant for recurrence-free survival (HR = 1.47, 95% CI: 1.24-1.74), progression-free survival (HR = 2.28, 95% CI: 1.45-3.58), and disease-specific survival (HR = 1.35, 95% CI: 1.01-1.81), but not for overall survival (HR = 1.55, 95% CI: 0.90-2.67). Tests of inconsistency for disease-specific survival (I-2 = 66%, P = 0.007) and overall survival (I-2 = 72%, P = 0.03) could not exclude a significant heterogeneity. The results of the Begg and the Egger tests showed that there was evidence of publication bias on pathologic upstaging and progression-free survival. Conclusions: The data obtained in this meta-analysis indicate that the presence of LVI at TURBT portends the increased risk of pathologic upstaging and may provide additional prognostic information. However, a large, well-designed, prospective study is needed to investigate potential treatment options for bladder cancer with LVI. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Bias, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Correlates, Criteria, Data, Databases, Evidence, Expression, From, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Heterogeneity, Information, Lymphovascular Invasion, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nov, Odds Ratio, Options, Outcomes, Overall Survival, P, Parameters, Patients, Potential, Predictor, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic-Factors, Progression, Prospective, Prospective Study, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Radical Cystectomy Specimens, Recurrence, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Stage, Statistics, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transurethral Resection, Treatment, Tumor, Urothelial Carcinoma, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Urology

Full Journal Title: [Urology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6105&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=cdc116fe27e848be7ae5c11396b773fc)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Urology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Urology

ISSN: 0090-4295

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

Publisher Address: 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Urology & Nephrology: Impact Factor

Chaussy, C., Schmiedt, E., Jocham, D., Schuller, J., Brandl, H. and Liedl, B. (1984), Extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy (ESWL) for treatment of urolithiasis. *Urology*, **23** (5), 59-66.

Full Text: [1984\Urology23, 59.pdf](1984\Urology23,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: We present our experience with extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) and the new therapeutic aspects it has generated. The current state of technology also will be discussed.

Grasso, M., Loisides, P., Beaghler, M. and Bagley, D. (1995), The case for primary endoscopic management of upper urinary tract calculi: I. A critical review of 121 extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy failures. *Urology*, **45** (3), 363-371.

Full Text: [1995\Urology45, 363.pdf](1995\Urology45,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. To define those patients with upper urinary tract calculi who are more likely to have an unsuccessful outcome from extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy (ESWL).

Methods. A critical prospective analysis of 121 patients, referred to two university centers after ESWL had been exhausted as a treatment modality for upper urinary tract calculi, was performed. Patients were subdivided into the following groups: failure to clear fragments, failure to fragment, difficulty in calculus localization, and failure due to inherent upper urinary tract obstruction. Other important variables include the type of extracorporeal lithotriptor used, number of treatment sittings before referral, calculus location, calculus composition, patient body habitus, and the imaging leading to and associated with extracorporeal therapy.

Results. Large renal calculi (mean, 22.2 mm) and those within dependent or obstructed portions of the collecting system were frequently referred for endoscopic management after failed ESWL. Steinstrasse can be an extremely morbid complication from ESWL and in this series was associated with irreversible loss of renal function and ureteral stricture disease. Extracorporeal lithotripsy of infectious calculi can be associated with severe septic complication. Inadequate preoperative and intraoperative imaging and morbid obesity were also associated with failure. Second- and third-generation lithotriptors were represented in greater numbers than the Dornier HM-3 in this group of ESWL failures.

Conclusions. ESWL remains the treatment of choice for moderately sized, uncomplicated renal calculi. Large calculi, those within obstructed or dependent portions of the collecting system, and those composed of calcium oxalate monohydrate, frequently fail ESWL. Training in the more technically challenging aspects of endoscopic lithotripsy must be encouraged.

Talic, R.F. (1996), Extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy monotherapy in renal pelvic ectopia. *Urology*, **48** (6), 857-861.

Full Text: [1996\Urology48, 857.pdf](1996\Urology48,%20857.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. To determine the efficacy of extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy (ESWL) in the treatment of urinary stones in pelvic kidneys.

Methods. Fourteen male patients with renal pelvic ectopia and stones were treated with ESWL monotherapy using the unmodified Dornier HM3 lithotriptor with its original generator and ellipsoid. Twelve patients were treated in the prone position using cystoscopically placed ureteral catheters to aid in fluoroscopic localization, whereas 2 patients were treated in the supine position. A review of their stone disease, ESWL treatment, ancillary procedures, outcome, and complications is presented.

Results. All pelvic kidneys were free of infection and obstruction in this group. The mean stone burden was 30.2±37.8. Most patients required a single session (9 of the 14 [64%]), 2 patients required two sessions, and 2 patients required multiple sessions. The average number of shock waves per session was 1689 (range 450 to 3500), with average kilovoltage of 21.5 (range 18 to 24). Eighty-two percent of the patients followed (9 of 11) were stone-free at 3 months. No ancillary endourologic procedures were required to deal with the presenting stones. Obstructive steinstrasse complicated treatment in only 2 patients (14%) and was successfully treated by further ESWL in both patients; in 1 of them, ureteroscopy was needed.

Conclusions. ESWL monotherapy of renal pelvic ectopia stones is very effective and should be considered as the first therapeutic option for these patients, provided that accurate localization of the stone treated and proper positioning of patients that ensures adequate delivery of shock-wave energy can be maintained.

Hassan, I. and Zietlow, S.P. (2002), Acute pancreatitis after extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy for a renal calculus. *Urology*, **60** (6), 1111iii-1111v.

Full Text: [2002\Urology60, 1111.pdf](2002\Urology60,%201111.pdf)

Abstract: Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) is currently considered the standard treatment for most renal and upper ureteral calculi. The complication rates with ESWL have been reported to be low, resulting in its widespread acceptance and use. However, as the technique has become more widely available, serious complications as a result of injury to the kidney and the surrounding organs have been recognized. We report on the development of severe acute pancreatitis in a patient after ESWL for a right-sided renal calculus. The patient history and chronologic clinical course strongly suggest a caUSAl association between the ESWL and the development of pancreatitis.

Brucker, P.S. and Cella, D. (2003), Measuring self-reported sexual function in men with prostate cancer. *Urology*, **62** (4), 596-606.

Full Text: [2003\Urology62, 596.pdf](2003\Urology62,%20596.pdf)

? Heldwein, F.L., Rhoden, E.L. and Morgentaler, A. (2010), Classics of urology: A half century history of the most frequently cited articles (1955-2009). *Urology*, **75** (6), 1261-1268.

Full Text: [2010\Urology75, 1261.pdf](2010\Urology75,%201261.pdf)

Abstract: To identify and characterize the most frequently cited articles published in Journals dedicated to Urology over the last 50 years. A Pubmed search was performed of all articles published in the 13 most cited urological journals between 1955 and 2009. Articles with more than 100 citations were identified as “classic”, and were analyzed further. of 97 554 articles published during this time, 1239 articles were cited more than 100 times. The most common topic among classic articles was prostate cancer and prostate-specific antigen (33.5%), followed by bladder cancer and benign prostatic hyperplasia. A further analysis was performed for the 50 most frequently cited articles (“top-50”). UROLOGY 75: 1261-1268, 2010. (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Cancer, Citations, Continence Society, History, Journals, Prostatectomy, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Standardization Sub-Committee, Terminology, Urinary-Tract Function

? Hao, N., Tian, Y., Liu, W., Wazir, R., Wang, J.Z., Liu, L.R., Wang, K.J. and Li, H. (2014), Antimuscarinics and alpha-blockers or alpha-blockers Monotherapy on Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms: A meta-analysis. *Urology*, **83** (3), 556-562.

Full Text: [2014\Urology83, 556.pdf](2014\Urology83,%20556.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE To assess the clinical efficiency and safety of combination pharmacotherapy of antimuscarinics and alpha-blockers vs alpha-blockers monotherapy on patients with moderate to severe lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS). METHODS We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Review, and Web of Science from their inception until June 2013 to identify all eligible studies that compare the 2 pharmacotherapy strategies on LUTS. The Cochrane Collaboration’s RevMan 5.2 software was used for data analysis, and the fixed or the random effect model was selected depending on the proportion of heterogeneity. RESULTS Eighteen eligible randomized controlled trials were included in this systematic review, including 2106 (51.57%) in cotherapy group and 1978 (48.43%) in monotherapy group. Synthetic data showed that there were significant improvements on Storage International Prostate Symptom Score (mean difference [MD] = -1.51; 95% confidence interval [CI] -2.10 to -0.91, P <.00001), quality of life score (MD = -0.53; 95% CI -0.89 to -0.17, P=.004), micturitions per 24 hours (MD = -1.14; 95% CI -1.84 to -0.45, P=.001), and urgency episodes per 24 hours (MD = -0.99; 95% CI -1.46 to -0.51, P < .0001) in the cotherapy group. There were no significant difference regarding maximum flow rate (MD = -0.05; 95% CI -0.27 to 0.17, P=.64), Total International Prostate Symptom Score (TIPSS) (MD = -0.88; 95% CI 1.64 to 0.12, P=.02), and Voiding International Prostate Symptom Score (VIPSS) (MD = 0.40; 95% CI -0.34 to 1.15, P=.29). As to postvoid residual volume, however, a worse condition was showed in the cotherapy group (MD = -6.53; 95% CI 3.06-10.00, P < .0002). CONCLUSION Antimuscarinics could and should be added to the drug regimen for patients with LUTS attributed to benign prostatic hyperplasia/bladder outlet obstruction, particularly are dominated by storage symptoms. For patients with increased acute urinary retention risk, they should be carefully monitored. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Add-On Therapy, Analysis, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Bladder Outlet Obstruction, Clinical, Combination Treatment, Confidence, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Double-Blind, Drug, Efficiency, Embase, Flow, Flow Rate, Heterogeneity, Interval, Life, Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms, Luts, Mar, Men, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Overactive Bladder, P, Patients, Pharmacotherapy, Propiverine Hydrochloride, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Residual Volume, Retention, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Software, Storage, Storage Symptoms, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Urinary, Urinary Retention, Volume, Web of Science

? Chun, J.Y., Teoh, Chan, N.H., Cheung, H.Y., Hou, S.S.M. and Ng, C.F. (2014), Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors of the urinary bladder: A systematic review. *Urology*, **84** (3), 503-508.

Full Text: [2014\Urology84, 503.pdf](2014\Urology84,%20503.pdf)

Abstract: We systemically reviewed the literature on inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMTs) of the urinary bladder and compared between anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive and ALK-negative IMTs. An extensive search of the literature was performed in Medline and Web of Science using the following terms: “inflammatory myofibrolastic tumor,” “inflammatory pseudotumor,” and “bladder.” A manual search was also performed using the web-based search engine Google Scholar. Reference lists of the retrieved articles were reviewed for other relevant studies. Patients’ and disease characteristics of each individual case were reviewed. Further analyses were performed to compare between ALK-positive and ALK-negative IMTs. Forty-one studies were identified, and 182 patients were included for review and subsequent analyses. Of the IMTs, 65% were ALK-positive. Local tumor recurrence rate was 4%, and no cases of distant metastases have been reported. Compared with ALK-negative IMTs, ALK-positive IMTs had a female predilection with a sex ratio (male: female) of 1: 1.67 (P = .048). ALK-positive IMTs also appeared to occur in younger patients (P = .072). No significant differences were noted in terms of their clinical presentations and histologic features. On immunohistochemical staining, ALK-positive IMTs had more positive results for desmin (P = .042) and p53 (P = .05), and more negative results for clusterin (P = .003). In summary, ALK-positive IMTs of the urinary bladder had a female predilection, appeared to occur more frequently in younger patients, and had different immunohistochemical staining patterns when compared with ALK-negative IMTs. Regardless of its ALK status, IMT of the urinary bladder has a good prognosis after surgical resection. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Alk Expression, Analyses, Anaplastic Lymphoma, Articles, Bladder, Characteristics, Clinical, Disease, Engine, Female, Genitourinary Tract, Google, Google Scholar, Immunohistochemical Staining, Large-Cell Lymphoma, Literature, Lymphoma, Male, Medline, Metastases, Neoplasms, P, P53, Patients, Prognosis, Proliferations, Pseudotumor, Recurrence, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Science, Search Engine, Sex, Soft-Tissue Tumors, Surgical Resection, Systematic, Systematic Review, TPM3-Alk, Translocation, Tumor, Urinary, Web Of Science

# Title: Uspekhi Khimii

Full Journal Title: Uspekhi Khimii

Full Journal Title: Russian Chemical Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title: Uspekhi Khimii

JCR Abbreviated Title: Usp Khim

ISSN: 0042-1308

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Russia

Language: English

Publisher: Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga

Publisher Address: 39 Dimitrova UL., 113095 Moscow, Russia

Subject Categories:

Chemistry: Impact Factor 1.533, 25/121

? Zibareva, I.V., Teplova, T.N. and Nefedov, O.M. (2007), Bibliometric analysis of *Uspekhi Khimi*. *Uspekhi Khimii*, **76** (8), 747-751.

# Title: Vaccine

Full Journal Title: [Vaccine](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5188&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=1fccb0e459d7586c3209d9f948c09fce)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Vaccine

JCR Abbreviated Title: Vaccine

ISSN: 0264-410X

Issues/Year: 20

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd

Publisher Address: the Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Immunology Medicine, Research & Experimental Veterinary Sciences: Impact Factor

? Bish, A., Yardley, L., Nicoll, A. and Michie, S. (2011), Factors associated with uptake of vaccination against pandemic influenza: A systematic review. *Vaccine*, **29** (38), 6472-6484.

Full Text: [2011\Vaccine29, 6472.pdf](2011\Vaccine29,%206472.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In June 2009 a global influenza pandemic was declared by the World Health Organisation. A vaccination programme against H1N1 influenza was introduced in many countries from September 2009, but there was low uptake in both the general population and health professionals in many, though not all, countries. Purpose: To examine the psychological and demographic factors associated with uptake of vaccination during the 2009 pandemic. Method: A systematic literature review searching Web of Science and PubMed databases up to 24 January 2011. Results: 37 articles met the study inclusion criteria. Using the framework of Protection Motivation Theory the review found that both the degree of threat experienced in the 2009 pandemic influenza outbreak and perceptions of vaccination as an effective coping strategy were associated with stronger intentions and higher uptake of vaccination. Appraisal of threat resulted from both believing oneself to be at risk from developing H1N1 influenza and concern and worry about the disease. Appraisal of coping resulted from concerns about the safety of the vaccine and its side effects. There was evidence of an influence of social pressure in that people who thought that others wanted them to be vaccinated were more likely to do so and people getting their information about vaccination from official health sources being more likely to be vaccinated than those relying on unofficial sources. There was also a strong influence of past behaviour, with those having been vaccinated in the past against seasonal influenza being more likely to be vaccinated against pandemic influenza. Demographic factors associated with higher intentions and uptake of vaccination were: older age, male gender, being from an ethnic minority and, for health professionals, being a doctor. Discussion: Interventions designed to increase vaccination rates could be developed and implemented in advance of a pandemic. Strategies to improve uptake of vaccination include interventions which highlight the risk posed by pandemic influenza while simultaneously offering tactics to ameliorate this risk (e.g. vaccination). Perceived concerns about vaccination can be tackled by reducing the omission bias (a perception that harm caused by action is worse than harm caused by inaction). In addition, interventions to increase seasonal influenza vaccination in advance of a future pandemic may be an effective strategy. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: A, H1N1 Vaccination, Acceptance, At Risk, Attitudes, Bias, Campaigns, Children, Databases, Disease, Ethnic Minority, Factors, Fear Appeals, Gender, H1N1, H1n1 Influenza, Health, Health-Care Workers, Hong-Kong, Influenza, Influenza Vaccination, Information, Interventions, Literature, Literature Review, Male, Pandemic, Pandemic Influenza, Perception, Perceptions, Pressure, Psychological, Psychological Factors, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Side Effects, Social, Strategy, Swine Flu, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Theory, Uptake, Vaccination, Vaccination Rates, Vaccine, Web of Science

? Robbins, S.C.C., Ward, K. and Skinner, S.R. (2011), School-based vaccination: A systematic review of process evaluations. *Vaccine*, **29** (52), 9588-9599.

Full Text: [2011\Vaccine29, 9588.pdf](2011\Vaccine29,%209588.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: School-based vaccination is becoming a more widely used method of vaccine delivery. However, evaluations of school-based vaccination program implementation have not been systematically reviewed. This paper describes the results of a systematic review of the literature on process (or implementation) evaluations of school-based vaccination delivery. Methods: Search terms: “school based vaccination” OR ((“schools” OR “school”) and (“immunisation” OR “immunization” OR “vaccination”)). Limits: Humans; English language; Age: 6-18 (school-age children and adolescents); No editorials; No letters. Databases: PUBMED; Embase.com; Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Cinahl; Web of Science; PsycINFO. Inclusions: Articles must have originated from an advanced economic ‘developed’ country, be peer-reviewed, available in English, randomised or non-randomised controlled design, published from 1970 to August 2010 and focused on vaccinations provided in the school setting and during school time which reported one or more outcomes. Exclusions: qualitative or descriptive papers without any evaluation component; papers that only reported on impact evaluation (i.e. number of students vaccinated); and those published before 1970. Results: A total of 14 articles were identified as including some element of a process evaluation of a school-based vaccination program. Nurses, parents, teachers, and adolescents were involved in measures of procedural factors related to school-based vaccination implementation. Outcomes included return rates of consent forms; knowledge about the specific vaccine offered; attitudes toward vaccination and school-based vaccination; reasons for non-vaccination; resources, support, and procedures related to implementation; and environmental factors within the school that may impact vaccination success. Vaccination coverage was also reported in the majority of papers. Conclusions: Many studies reported on the importance of ensuring all stakeholders (school nurses, parents, teachers, and adolescents) receive appropriate information and are involved in the vaccination program and implementation processes. Specific consent form dissemination procedures have demonstrated higher return rates. Further controlled studies are needed to determine the best practice approach to implementing these programs is a variety of contexts. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adolescents, Age, Articles, Attitudes, Australia, Children, Cochrane, Controlled Studies, Coverage, Database, Databases, Design, Dissemination, English, Environmental, Evaluation, Hepatitis-B Vaccination, Human-Papillomavirus Vaccination, Humans, Immunization Program, Impact, Implementation, Implementation, Information, Knowledge, Literature, Methods, Nurses, Outcomes, Papers, Parents, Practice, Process, Process Evaluation, Processes, Program Evaluation, Publication Bias, Qualitative, Recommendations, Review, School-Based Vaccination, Science, Students, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vaccination, Vaccinations, Vaccine, Vaccine Delivery, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Fu, L.Y., Bonhomme, L.A., Cooper, S.C., Joseph, J.G. and Zimet, G.D. (2014), Educational interventions to increase HPV vaccination acceptance: A systematic review. *Vaccine*, **32** (17), 1901-1920.

Full Text: [2014\Vaccine32, 1901.pdf](2014\Vaccine32,%201901.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine has been available for protection against HPV-associated cervical cancer and genital warts since 2006. Nonetheless, uptake has varied among countries and populations within countries. Studies have found that individuals’ knowledge and attitudes toward the vaccine are associated with immunization uptake. The purpose of the current review is to summarize and evaluate the evidence for educational interventions to increase HPV vaccination acceptance. Methods: We searched the databases of PubMed and Web of Science for English-language articles describing educational interventions designed to improve HPV vaccination uptake, intention or attitude. Results: We identified 33 studies of HPV vaccination educational interventions: 7 tested the effectiveness of interventions with parents, 8 with adolescents or young adults, and 18 compared the effectiveness of different message frames in an educational intervention among adolescents, young adults or their parents. Most studies involved populations with higher educational attainment and most interventions required participants to be literate. The minority of studies used the outcome of HPV vaccine uptake. Well-designed studies adequately powered to detect change in vaccine uptake were rare and generally did not demonstrate effectiveness of the tested intervention. Conclusions: There is not strong evidence to recommend any specific educational intervention for wide-spread implementation. Future studies are required to determine the effectiveness of culturallycompetent interventions reaching diverse populations. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acceptability, Acceptance, Adolescent Girls, Adolescents, Articles, Attitude, Attitude To Health, Attitudes, Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Cervical-Cancer, College-Students, Databases, Decision Making, Education, Effectiveness, Evidence, Genital Warts, Hpv, Human, Human Papillomavirus, Human-Papillomavirus Vaccination, Immunization, Implementation, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Knowledge, Message, Methods, Outcome, Papillomavirus, Papillomavirus Vaccines, Parents, Populations, Protection, PubMed, Purpose, Relative Persuasiveness, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Uptake, Vaccination, Vaccine, Warts, Web of Science, Young Adults, Young-Adults

? Wu, D.B.C., Chaiyakunapruk, N., Chong, H.Y. and Beutels, P. (2015), Choosing between 7-, 10- and 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccines in childhood: A review of economic evaluations (2006-2014). *Vaccine*, **33** (14), 1633-1658.

Full Text: [2015\Vaccine33, 1633.pdf](2015/Vaccine33,%201633.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Seven-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCV7) have been used in children for more than a decade. Given the observed increase in disease caused by pneumococcal serotypes not covered by PCV7, an increasing number of countries are switching from 7-valent to 10- and 13-valent PCVs (“PCV10” and “PCV13”). Economic evaluations are important tools to inform decisions and price negotiations to make such a switch. Objective: This review aims to provide a critical assessment of economic evaluations involving PCV10 or PCV13, published since 2006. Methods: We searched Scopus, ISI Web of Science (SCI and SSCI) and Pubmed to retrieve, select and review relevant studies, which were archived between 1st January 2006 and 31st January 2014. The review protocol involved standard extraction of assumptions, methods, results and sponsorships from the original studies. Results: Sixty-three economic evaluations on PCVs published since January 2006 were identified. About half of these evaluated PCV10 and/or PCV13, the subject of this review. At current prices, both PCV13 and PCV10 were likely judged preferable to PCV7. However, the combined uncertainty related to price differences, burden of disease, vaccine effectiveness, herd and serotype replacement effects determine the preference base for either PCV10 or PCV13. The pivotal assumptions and results of these analyses also depended on which manufacturer sponsored the study. Conclusion: A more thorough exploration of uncertainty should be made in future analyses on this subject, as we lack understanding to adequately model herd and serotype replacement effects to reliably predict the population impact of PCVs. The introduction of further improved PCVs in an environment of evolving antibiotic resistance and under the continuing influence of previous PCVs implies that the complexity and data requirements for relevant analyses will further increase. Decision makers using these analyses should not just rely on an analysis from a single manufacturer. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 3-Dose Primary Series, Analyses, Analysis, Antibiotic Resistance, Assessment, Assumptions, Bacterial-Meningitis, Burden, Childhood, Children, Cluster-Randomized-Trial, Complexity, Cost-Benefit, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Data, Decision, Disease, Economic, Effectiveness, Effects, Environment, Extraction, From, Haemophilus-Influenzae, Herd-Immunity, Impact, Influence, Influenzae Type-B, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Mar, Methods, Model, Nationwide Infant Vaccination, Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine, Population, Preference, Price Differences, Protocol, Resistance, Results, Review, Rights, Sci, Science, Scopus, Serotype, Serotype Replacement, Serotypes, Ssci, Standard, Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Streptococcus-Pneumoniae, Uncertainty, Understanding, Vaccine, Vaccines, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Value in Health

Full Journal Title: [Value in Health](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118497680/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1098-3015

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ungar, W.J. and Santos, M.T. (2003), The Pediatric Quality Appraisal Questionnaire: An instrument for evaluation of the pediatric health economics literature. *Value in Health*, **6** (5), 584-594.

Full Text: [2003\Val Hea6, 584.pdf](2003\Val%20Hea6,%20584.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Currently there is no tool available to adequately appraise the quality of the pediatric health economics literature. A comprehensive pediatric-specific instrument would be valuable in informing allocation decisions related to pediatric interventions and services. The goal of this study was to develop the Pediatric Quality Appraisal Questionnaire (PQAQ). Methods: A draft instrument was constructed from published checklists and questionnaires. New questions pertaining to the pediatric population were incorporated. An expert panel reviewed the draft instrument and the proposed scoring scheme for face and content validity. A revised version was pilot tested by three independent appraisers. After addressing discrepancies in scores, a final version was created and subjected to interrater and test-retest reliability assessment. Results: the 57 items in the final PQAQ were mapped onto 14 domains: economic evaluation, comparators, tar-get population, time horizon, perspective, costs and resource use, outcomes, quality of life, analysis, discounting, incremental analysis, sensitivity analysis, conflict of interest, and conclusions. Among the 57 items, 46 have response options that are scored from 0 to 1. Interrater reliability was 0.75 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.66-0.81) and test-retest reliability was 0.92 (95% CI 0.71-0.98). Conclusions: the PQAQ is a comprehensive instrument demonstrating face and content validity and strong interrater and test-retest reliability in the appraisal of pediatric economic evaluations. This tool will be valuable to health economists, methods researchers, and policy decision makers involved in allocation decisions for pediatric health care.

Keywords: Allocation, Analysis, Assessment, Care, Confidence, Conflict of Interest, Constructed, Costs, Decision, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economics, Evaluation, Expert Panel, Health, Health Care, Health Economics, Interval, Interventions, Life, Literature, Methods, Options, Outcomes, Pediatric, Pilot, Policy, Policy Decision, Population, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Life, Questionnaires, Reliability, Resource Use, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Services, Test-Retest, Validity, Version

? Neumann, P.J., Greenberg, D., Olchanski, N.V., Stone, P.W. and Rosen, A.B. (2005), Growth and quality of the cost-utility literature, 1976-2001. *Value in Health*, **8** (1), 3-9.

Full Text: [2005\Val Hea8, 3.pdf](2005\Val%20Hea8,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Cost-utility analyses (CUAs) have become increasingly popular, although questions persist about their comparability and credibility. Our objectives were to: 1) describe the growth and characteristics of CUAs published in the peer-reviewed literature through 2001; 2) investigate whether CUA quality has improved over time; 3) examine whether quality varies by the experience of journals in publishing CUAs, or the source of external funding for study investigators; and 4) examine changes in practices in US-based studies following recommendations of the US Panel on Cost-Effectiveness in Health and Medicine (USPCEHM). This study updates and expands our previous work, which examined CUAs through 1997. Methods: We conducted a systematic search of the English-language medical literature for original CUAs published from 1976 through 2001, using MEDLINE and other databases. Each study was audited independently by two trained readers, who recorded the methodological and reporting practices used. Results: Our review identified 533 original CUAs. Comparing articles published in 1998 to 2001 (n = 305) with those published in 1976 to 1997 (n = 228), studies improved in almost all categories, including: clearly presenting the study perspective (73% vs. 52%, P < 0.001); discounting both costs and quality-adjusted life-years (82% vs. 73%, P = 0.0115); and reporting incremental cost-utility ratios (69% vs. 46%, P < 0.001). The proportion of studies disclosing funding sources did not change (65% vs. 65%, P = 0.939). Adherence to recommended practices was greater in more experienced journals, and roughly equal in industry versus non-industry-funded analyses. The data suggest an impact in methodological practices used in US-based CUAs in accordance with recommendations of the USPCEHM. Conclusions: Adherence to methodological and reporting practices in published CUAs is improving, although many studies still omit basic elements. Medical journals, particularly those with little experience publishing cost-effectiveness analyses, should adopt and enforce standard protocols for conducting and reporting CUAs.

Keywords: Analyses, Changes, Characteristics, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Utility, Costs, Credibility, Data, Databases, Experience, Funding, Growth, Impact, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Literature, P, Peer-Reviewed, Practices, Protocols, Publishing, Quality, Quality of, Recommendations, Reporting, Review, Source, Sources, Standard, US, Work

? Siegel, J.E., Byron, S.C. and Lawrence, W.F. (2005), Federal sponsorship of cost-effectiveness and related research in health care: 1997-2001. *Value in Health*, **8** (3), 223-236.

Full Text: [2005\Val Hea8, 223.pdf](2005\Val%20Hea8,%20223.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To describe recent federal sponsorship of cost-effectiveness and related health economics research to provide insight into the functioning of existing research support systems and assess the roles of federal health agencies. Methods: Using the PubMed database, we identified cost-effectiveness and related publications citing support from a US government entity and published during the period of 1997 through 2001, and audited them for information on funding sources, study type, and content focus. Results: Five Department of Health and Human Services agencies and centers and the Veterans Administration are cited as funders in 74% of 520 federally supported health economics publications we identified. Three-fourths of federally supported publications address five areas of high disease burden: infections, cancer, HIV/AIDS, cardiovascular disease, and substance abuse. Other high burden diseases, including mental health, diabetes, and injuries, receive less attention. Federal support of health economics studies of health education and care delivery-intervention types underexamined in the field-is relatively strong but most often focuses on substance abuse or mental health services. Each of the top federal funders has a distinct funding pattern, but there are substantial areas of overlap within which we could not identify content domains specific to one funder or another. Conclusions: Federal support of health economics research has paralleled growth in the field. Federal funders support projects consistent with their mission and focus on high-burden disease areas. However, overlapping funding areas, ambiguity concerning agency interests within overlapping content areas, and gaps in some disease and intervention areas suggest that the coordination of health economics research funding could be improved.

Keywords: Abuse, Burden, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Care, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Database, Diabetes, Disease, Diseases, Economics, Education, Field, Funding, Growth, Health, Health Care, Health Economics, Health Education, Health Services, HIV, AIDS, Infections, Information, Intervention, Mental Health, Overlapping, Pattern, Publications, PUBMED, Research, Research Funding, Research Support, Services, Sources, Substance Abuse, Support, Systems, US

? Greenberg, D., Rosen, A.B., Palmer, J.A., Wacht, O. and Neumann, P.J. (2008), 30 years of cost-effectiveness analyses: A bibliometric review of articles published in the economic and medical literature: 1976-2005. *Value in Health*, **11** (3), A172.

Full Text: [2008\Val Hea11, A172.pdf](2008\Val%20Hea11,%20A172.pdf)

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Economic, Literature, Medical, Medical Literature, Review

Au, F., Prahardhi, S. and Shiell, A. (2008), Reliability of two instruments for critical assessment of economic evaluations. *Value in Health*, **11** (3), 435-439.

Full Text: [2008\Val Hea11, 435.pdf](2008\Val%20Hea11,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the reliability of two instruments designed for critical appraisal of economic evaluations: the Quality of Health Economic Studies (QHES) scale and the Pediatric Quality Appraisal Questionnaire (PQAQ). Methods: Thirty published articles were chosen at random from a recent bibliography of economic evaluations in health promotion. The quality of each of these studies was assessed independently by two raters using each of the two instruments. Inter-rater reliability and the agreement between the instruments were measured using an intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). Cronbach’s generalizability theory was also used to assess the sources of variation in quality scores of the studies and to indicate where improvements in reliability could best be made. Results: Inter-rater reliability was excellent for both instruments (ICC = 0.81 for the QHES and 0.80 for the PQAQ).Agreement between the instruments varied (ICC = 0.77 for rater 1 and 0.56 for rater 2). The biggest source of variation in the scores assigned to the articles was the quality of the study (56% of total variance). Conventional measurement error explained 31% of the total variance. Variation due to rater (< 0.1%) and measurement instrument (1.8%) was very low. Conclusions: the results suggest that the two instruments perform equally well. Choice of instrument can therefore be based on other criteria-simplicity and speed of application in the case of one, and detail in the information provided in the case of the other. There is little improvement in reliability to be gained from using more than one rater or more than one assessment of quality.

Keywords: Application, Assessment, Bibliography, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Economic, Error, Health, Health Promotion, Improvement, Information, Measurement, Promotion, Quality, Quality of, Reliability, Scale, Source, Sources, Theory

? Solans, M., Pane, S., Estrada, M.D., Serra-Sutton, V., Berra, S., Herdman, M., Alonso, J. and Rajmil, L. (2008), Health-related quality of life measurement in children and adolescents: A systematic review of generic and disease-specific instruments. *Value in Health*, **11** (4), 742-764.

Full Text: [2008\Val Hea11, 742.pdf](2008\Val%20Hea11,%20742.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To identify currently available generic and disease-specific health-related quality of life (HRQOL) instruments for children and adolescents up to 19 years old, to describe their content, and to review their psychometric properties. Study Design: Previous reviews on the subject and a new literature review from 2001 to December 2006 (MEDLINE, the ISI Science Citation Index, HealthSTAR and PsycLit) were used to identify measures of HRQOL for children and adolescents. The characteristics (country of origin, age range, type of respondent, number of dimensions and items, name of the dimensions and condition) and psychometric properties (reliability, validity, and sensitivity to change) of the instruments were assessed following international guidelines published by the Scientific Committee of the Medical Outcomes Trust. Results: In total, 30 generic and 64 disease-specific instruments were identified, 51 of which were published between 2001 and 2005. Many generic measures cover a core set of basic concepts related to physical, mental and social health, although the number and name of dimensions varies substantially. The lower age limit for self-reported instruments was 5-6 years old. Generic measures developed recently focused on both child self-report and parent-proxy report, although 26% of the disease-specific questionnaires were exclusively addressed to proxy-respondents. Most questionnaires had tested internal consistency (67%) and to a lesser extent test-retest stability (44.7%). Most questionnaires reported construct validity, but few instruments analyzed criterion validity (n = 5), structural validity (n = 15) or sensitivity to change (n = 14). Conclusions: the development of HRQOL instruments for children and adolescents has continued apace in recent years, particularly with regard to disease-specific questionnaires. Many of the instruments meet accepted standards for psychometric properties, although instrument developers should include children from the beginning of the development process and need to pay particular attention to testing sensitivity to change.

Keywords: Adolescents, Characteristics, Children, Citation, Core, Core Scales, Health, Health-Related Quality of Life, Initial Validation, ISI, Juvenile Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Literature, Literature Review, Measurement, Measurement Model, MEDLINE, Otitis-Media, Perceived Illness Experience, Preschool-Children, Psychometric Properties, Questionnaires, Reliability, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Short-Form, Standards, Systematic Review, VSP-A

? Erntoft, S. (2011), Pharmaceutical priority setting and the use of health economic evaluations: A systematic literature review. *Value in Health*, **14** (4), 587-599.

Full Text: [2011\Val Hea14, 587.pdf](2011\Val%20Hea14,%20587.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate which factors and criteria are used in priority setting of pharmaceuticals, in what contexts health economic evaluations are used, and barriers to the use of health economic evaluations at micro, meso, and macro health-care levels. Methods: the search for empirical articles was based on the MeSh Index (Medical Substance Heading), including the search terms “economic evaluation,” “cost-effectiveness analysis,” “cost-utility analysis,” “cost-benefit analysis,” “pharmacoeconomic,” and “drug cost(s),” and “eligibility determination,” and “decision-making,” and “rationing,” and formulary. The following databases were searched: PubMed, EconLit, Cochrane, Web of Science, CINAHL, and PsycINFO. More than 3100 studies were identified, 31 of which were included in this review. Results: the use of health economic evaluations at all three health-care levels was investigated in three countries (United States [US], United Kingdom [UK], and Sweden). Postal and telephone survey methods dominated (n = 17) followed by interviews (n = 13), document analysis (n = 10), and observations of group deliberations (n = 9). The cost-effectiveness criterion was most important at the macro level. A number of contextual uses of health economic evaluations were identified, including importantly the legitimizing of decisions, structuring the priority-setting process, and requesting additional budgets to finance expensive pharmaceuticals. Conclusion: Factors that seem to support the increased use of health economic evaluations are well-developed frameworks for evaluations, the presence of health economic skills, and an explicit priority-setting process. Differences in how economic evaluations are used at macro, meso, and micro levels are attributed to differences in the preconditions at each level.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Attitudes, Author, Barriers, Cochrane, Committees, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Countries, Databases, Differences, Economic Evaluation, Evaluations, Factors, Formulary Decision-Making, Health, Health Care, Hospital Drug Formulary, Impact, Interviews, Literature, Literature Review, Managed Care Pharmacy, Management, Methods, Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceuticals, Pharmacoeconomic Data, Priority, Priority Setting, Process, Pubmed, Reimbursement, Review, S, Science, Survey, Systematic, Therapy, United Kingdom, United States, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Rajmil, L., Roizen, M., Urzua, A., Hidalgo-Rasmussen, C., Fernandez, G. and Dapueto, J.J. (2012), Health-related quality of life measurement in children and adolescents in Ibero-American countries, 2000 to 2010. *Value in Health*, **15** (2), 312-322.

Full Text: [2012\Val Hea15, 312.pdf](2012\Val%20Hea15,%20312.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To analyze the characteristics of instruments designed to assess the health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in children, developed or adapted from 2000 to 2010 in Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Spain, and Uruguay. Methods: the protocol-led literature review included database searching (e. g., MEDLINE, ISI Science Citation Index) and manual searching to retrieve studies focused on measures of HRQOL, health status, or well-being addressed to children and adolescents. Country-specific filters were applied to identify studies carried out in the participating countries. The characteristics of the instruments and type of studies were analyzed. Descriptive characteristics and psychometric properties were analyzed following the guidelines of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Medical Outcomes Trust. Results: Ninety-nine documents were included. Thirty-one questionnaires were identified, 24 instruments were adapted, and the psychometric properties of 20 HRQOL instruments were reported in the study period. There was substantial variability in the number and character- istics of the dimensions included. Reliability was generally acceptable, and the majority of instruments provided data on internal consistency (n = 18) and, to a lesser extent, on test-retest reliability (n = 12). Nearly all studies reported construct validity, but only four analyzed sensitivity to change. Conclusions: There is a scarcity of instruments to measure HRQOL of children and adolescents in the countries analyzed. Certain psychometric characteristics have been reasonably well tested, but others, most notably sensitivity to change, have not been tested in most instruments. Extension of this study to other Latin American countries would help to further identify gaps in this area and promote the use of HRQOL measurement in children and adolescents in Spanish-speaking cultures.

Keywords: Adolescents, Argentina, Assessment Questionnaire Chaq, Attention-Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Characteristics, Children, Chile, Citation, Consistency, Countries, Cross-Cultural Adaptation, Data, Database, Edition Chip-Ae, European Countries, Guidelines, Health, Health Status, Health-Related Quality of Life, HRQOL, Illness-Profile, ISI, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Measure, Measurement, MEDLINE, Mexico, Perceived Health, Psychometric Properties, Psychometric Properties, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Questionnaires, Reliability, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Spain, Spanish Version, Test-Retest, Uruguay, Validity, Variability, Well-Being

? Simbaqueba, E. and Romero, M. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of scientific production in the health economy in Latin America. *Value in Health*, **16** (7), A671.

Full Text: [2013\Val Hea16, A671.pdf](2013\Val%20Hea16,%20A671.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Latin America, NOV, Production, Scientific Production

# Title: Vanderbilt Law Review

Full Journal Title: Vanderbilt Law Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0042-2533

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dreyfuss, R.C. (2000), Collaborative research: Conflicts on authorship, ownership, and accountability. *Vanderbilt Law Review*, **53** (4), 1161-1232.

Full Text: 2000\Van Law Rev53, 1161.pdf

Keywords: Intellectual Property-Rights, Scientific Misconduct, Technology-Transfer, Silicon Valley, Copyright, Science, Law, Disputes, Lawyers, Contributors

# Title: Vascular and Endovascular Surgery

Full Journal Title: Vascular and Endovascular Surgery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hedayati, N., Humphries, M.D. and Zhou, W. (2014), Gender and outcomes of carotid artery interventions. *Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, **48** (2), 99-105.

Abstract: the benefits of carotid artery revascularization in women have been debated since the publication of large randomized clinical trials comparing carotid endarterectomy (CEA) to medical therapy. Institutional series have historically had an underrepresentation of women and/or have lacked power for adequate analysis. Recent evidence from large databases reveals possible gender-based differences in outcomes of carotid artery stenting versus CEA. in this review, we evaluated clinical articles from 1991 to 2012, using Pubmed and Web of Science, which addressed gender and outcomes of carotid artery revascularization procedures. Our goal was to determine whether gender is associated with adverse outcomes following carotid artery interventions in patients with carotid artery disease.

Keywords: Adverse Outcomes, Analysis, Artery, Benefits, Carotid Artery Disease, Cea, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Databases, Disease, Endarterectomy, Estrogen Plus Progestin, Evidence, Female-Patients, Gender, Interventions, Medical, Outcomes, Patients, Postmenopausal Women, Power, Primary Closure, Procedures, Publication, Randomized, Randomized-Trial, Recent, Replacement Therapy, Revascularization, Revascularization Endarterectomy, Review, Science, Sex-Differences, Stenting, Stenting Trial Crest, Therapy, Vascular-Surgery, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Vascular Medicine

Full Journal Title: Vascular Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Anand, S.S. (2003), Vascular viewpoint - Quantifying effect of statins on low density lipoprotein cholesterol, ischaemic heart disease, and stroke: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Law MR, Wald NJ, Rudnicka AR. BMJ 2003; 326: 1407-408. *Vascular Medicine*, **8** (4), 289-290.

Abstract: Question: To determine by how much statins reduce serum concentrations of low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol according to drug, dose, and duration of treatment. Population: Patients included in randomized, placebo-controlled trials of six statins (atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, rosuvastatin). Design and methods: Meta analysis of 164 short-term, randomized trials including 24 000 drug-treated and 14000 placebo-treated patients. Studies were found by searching MEDLINE, the Cochrane Collaboration, Web of Science databases, and BMJ. com. All double-blind, placebo-controlled trials were considered eligible. Excluded trials were those with no placebo group, any which lasted less than 2 weeks, those that used titrated doses, those that used combination drugs to lower cholesterol, crossover trials, or those with chronic renal failure patients. The efficacy of each statin was defined as the reduction of LDL for a given dose of a statin expressed as the change in the treated group minus that in the placebo group. Results: the doses of atorvastatin, lovastatin, rosuvastatin and simvastatin used to lower LDL by an absolute amount of 1.8 mmol/l or 40% are shown in the table. Pravastatin and fluvastatin were a less effective treatment, with maximum doses (80 mg/day) lowering LDL by 1.58 mmol/l and 1.60 mmol/l, respectively. Statins increased high density lipoprotein cholesterol by 0.07 mmol/l on average with no dose effects observed. for safety outcomes, 1063/14 197 statin patients compared with 923/10 568 control patients reported one or more symptoms possibly associated with the drug. Rhabdomyolysis was observed in eight statin patients compared with five placebo patients. [GRAPHICS] Conclusion: Statins can lower the LDL cholesterol concentration by an average of 1.8 mmol/l, and the LDL lowering effect varies across statin type and dose: simvastatin, lovastatin, atorvastatin and rosuvastatin appearing more effective, and fluvastatin and pravastatin appearing less effective.

Keywords: Analysis, Cholesterol, Cochrane, Collaboration, Control, Databases, Disease, Drug, Drugs, Efficacy, Law, Ldl, Lipoprotein, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Outcomes, Patients, Review, Safety, Science, Statins, Stroke, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

? Hruska, K. (2004), Research on paratuberculosis: Analysis of publications 1994-2004. *Veterinarni Medicina*, **49** (8), 271-282.

Abstract: the Web of Knowledge Results Analysis of papers published on paratuberculosis in 1994-2004 demonstrated the increasing interest in Mycobacterium avium subsp. para tuberculosis (MAP). In the analyzed period 1032 papers published by 2 519 authors affiliated with 738 institutions were indexed in the Web of Science database. The papers were published in 238 journals, 25 of which contained more than 55% of articles. The Top 50 authors, Top 50 institutions and Top 50 most frequently cited papers are listed in this review. The contribution of OIE Reference Laboratory for Paratuberculosis established in the Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, is assessed according to the number of publications (29), number of authors participating (79), number of institutions collaborating (41 from 17 countries) and their positions in the Top 50 lists. It is evident that the number of papers on Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis, a species causing para tuberculosis in ruminants and possibly having a role in the development of Crohn’s disease in at least some humans is significantly increasing.

Keywords: Authors, Avium Subsp-Paratuberculosis, Bovine Tuberculosis, Contribution, Crohn’S Disease, Crohns-Disease, Development, Disease, Fragment-Length-Polymorphism, Humans, Interest, Journals, Knowledge, Mycobacterium-Paratuberculosis, Nucleotide-Sequence, Papers, Paratuberculosis, Passive Vectors, Peripheral-Blood, Polymerase Chain-Reaction, Publications, Research, Review, Science, Tuberculosis, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science, Wild Ruminants

? Franek, M. and Hruska, K. (2005), Antibody based methods for environmental and food analysis: A review. *Veterinarni Medicina*, **50** (1), 1-10.

Abstract: Antibodies have widely been used as analytical tools in various assays and techniques developed for clinical chemistry and endocrinology and for food and environmental research and risk control. Antibody development in the Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, and their application in ELISA and related techniques such as immunosensors has been directed especially to phenoxyacetic acid herbicides, s-triazine herbicides, sulfonylurea herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls, surfactants (linear alkylbenzene sulphonates) and toxic metabolites (nonylphenol), and selected veterinary drugs (namely nitrofurans and sulfonamides). This paper provides an overview of progress achieved in the production of key immunoreagents in this laboratory (and in some cooperating laboratories) during the last 15 years. A comprehensive analysis of papers published on immunoassays and biosensors used in food and environmental research since 1980 demonstrates a rapid increase of publications on “ELISA and immunoassays” since 1991 (more than 500 papers were published each year since 1996). More than 200 papers on “biosensors” have been published each year since 2001. Atrazine was the most frequently found key word with ELISA and immunoassays: 438 papers were written by 971 authors from 308 institutions. The Web of Science(R) database is a useful tool for an assessment of the researcher’s and institution’s interest in the specific topics of research.

Keywords: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Analysis, Antibodies, Antibody, Assay Optimization, Assessment, Authors, Biosensor, Biosensors, Control, Development, Drugs, Elisa, Environmental, Environmental Research, Enzyme-Immunoassays, Food Analysis, Immunoassay, Interest, Metabolites, Monoclonal-Antibodies, Overview, Papers, Piezoelectric Immunosensors, Polarization Fluoroimmunoassay, Polychlorinated-Biphenyls, Publications, Research, Review, Risk, S-Triazine, Soil Samples, Structural Aspects, Topics

? Hruska, K. (2006), Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, Czech Republic: Analysis of papers published from 1990 to 2005. *Veterinarni Medicina*, **51** (5), 161-167.

Abstract: the Web of Science database searched results for papers published from the Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, Czech Republic, were analysed. The Veterinary Research Institute has increased publication activity in 2001-2005; more than 4 times in comparison with the period 1990-2004. The impact factor of journals has increased 5.5 times. The collaboration with 31 foreign countries and 175 institutions resulted in the publication of 277 papers in 93 journals during the past five years. Positioning of the Veterinary Research Institute is now among the worldwide leading teams is evident in twelve research profiles. The Web of Science is an efficient tool for record analysis and researcher’s and institution’s publication activities.

Keywords: Activities, Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Hemorrhagic-Disease, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Papers, Paratuberculosis, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Publications, Rabbits, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Standardization, Virus, Web of Science

? Kaevska, M. and Hruska, K. (2010), Mycobacteria in water, feedstocks and food: Analysis of publications. *Veterinarni Medicina*, **55** (12), 571-580.

Abstract: Papers on mycobacteria in food, feed and water, published between 1945 and 2010 and indexed in the database Web of Science (R) (Thomson Reuters) were ranked according to authors, institutions, countries and source titles. The total number of papers on mycobacteria and food and mycobacteria and water were 1486 and 1419, respectively. More than 40% of papers have been published in the last five years. In addition to publications in peer reviewed journals the archives of ProMED-mail and the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed of the European Union were also searched. It is evident that much attention is being paid to mycobacteria in food, feed and water as they likely pose a public health risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Authors, Avium Subsp Paratuberculosis, Beef, Cheese, Complex, Disease, Environment, Fish, Food Safety, Fruits, Humans, Identification, Journals, Meat, Milk, Milk, Nontuberculous Mycobacteria, Papers, Period, Products, Public Health, Publications, Risk, Science, Thomson Reuters, Vegetables, Web of Science

# Title: Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases

Full Journal Title: Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Acheson, E.S. and Kerr, J.T. (2015), Looking forward by looking back: Using historical calibration to improve forecasts of human disease vector distributions. *Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases*, **15** (3), 173-183.

Full Text: 2015\Vec-Bor Zoo Dis15, 173.pdf

Abstract: Arthropod disease vectors, most notably mosquitoes, ticks, tsetse flies, and sandflies, are strongly influenced by environmental conditions and responsible for the vast majority of global vector-borne human diseases. The most widely used statistical models to predict future vector distributions model species niches and project the models forward under future climate scenarios. Although these methods address variations in vector distributions through space, their capacity to predict changing distributions through time is far less certain. Here, we review modeling methods used to validate and forecast future distributions of arthropod vectors under the effects of climate change and outline the uses or limitations of these techniques. We then suggest a validation approach specific to temporal extrapolation models that is gaining momentum in macroecological modeling and has great potential for epidemiological modeling of disease vectors. We performed systematic searches in the Web of Science, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar to identify peer-reviewed English journal articles that model arthropod disease vector distributions under future environment scenarios. We included studies published up to and including June, 2014. We identified 29 relevant articles for our review. The majority of these studies predicted current species niches and projected the models forward under future climate scenarios without temporal validation. Historically calibrated forecast models improve predictions of changing vector distributions by tracking known shifts through recently observed time periods. With accelerating climate change, accurate predictions of shifts in disease vectors are crucial to target vector control interventions where needs are greatest.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Borne Diseases, Capacity, Climate, Climate Change, Climate-Change Scenarios, Control, Disease, Disease Vector, Diseases, Ecological Niche Models, Effects, English, English Journal, Environment, Environmental, Extrapolation, Forecast, Geographic Distributions, Global, Global Change, Google, Google Scholar, Human, Interventions, Ixodes-Scapularis, Journal, Journal Articles, Macroecology, Malaria Vectors, Mar, Methods, Model, Modeling, Models, Needs, Peer-Reviewed, Potential, Potential Distribution, Predicting Climate, Predictions, Projection, Review, Scenarios, Science, Sciencedirect, Spatial, Species, Species Distribution Models, Statistical Modeling, Statistical Models, Systematic, Techniques, Temporal, Validation, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR

Full Journal Title: Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0002-3027

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Filippov, O.V. and Pravdyukov, N.I. (1984), A Possibility of using scientometric and expert methods in sampling scientific priorities. *Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR*, (6), 84-88.

Keywords: Scientometric

? Duplenko, Y.K. and Burchinsky, S.G. (1988), Use of scientometric analysis of developmental paths for biomedical-research. *Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR*, (3), 94-96.

? Karas, G.A. and Lazarev, V.S. (1991), Use of bibliometric techniques for operative assessment of scientific activity of research medicobiological institutes. *Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR*, (4), 61-65.

Abstract: Based on the analysis of the indices accepted for the evaluation of scientific work in research institutes, a suggestion was proposed that the putative instead of realized value of the scientific product should be evaluated. This implies employment of such bibliometric techniques of analysis of the volume and quality of the used information as: total number of references in scientific works, reference to the most recent publications and foreign sources, and the interdisciplinary index rated according to the subject-relation of the cited works. Studies of selected indices based on the analysis of one-year scientific journal publications and of manuscripts sent for print, as well as of reports made by the Kiev Research Institute of Otorhinolaryngology of UkrSSR Ministry of Health and by the Research Institute of Hematology of BSSR Ministry of Health, paralleled with a comprehensive consideration of the reference peculiarities and expert evaluation of the scientific material proper, allowed for making a conclusion on the importance of the role played by the bibliometric data in making the expert formal and objective and in operative evaluation of the activity of scientific communities and/or trends. This is of special significance for information and scientific policy making. Such investigations may be carried out by expert information workers.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Data, Employment, Evaluation, Index, Indices, Information, Interdisciplinary, Investigations, Journal, Operative, Policy, Policy Making, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Research, Role, Scientific Policy, Significance, Sources, Techniques, Trends, Value, Volume, Work

# Title: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR

Full Journal Title: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? GUSAlov, A.A. and Propoi, A.I. (1973), First world-wide conference on informatics at state administration. *Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR*, (4), 73-74.

# Title: Vestnik Vysshyeĭ Shkoly

Full Journal Title: Vestnik Vysshyeĭ Shkoly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Markusova, V.A. (2002), Who and how to measure science? *Vestnik Vysshyeĭ Shkoly*, **12**, 42-46.

# Title: Veterinaria - Mexico

Full Journal Title: Veterinaria - Mexico

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nta, E., Rivera, J.A., Galina, C., Porras, A., Zarco, L. and Russell, J.M. (1989), An analysis of the information published in Mexico in relation to the reproductive efficiency of the cow I. Bibliometric study. *Veterinaria - Mexico*, **20** (1), 3-10.

# Title: Veterinarni Medicina

Full Journal Title: Veterinarni Medicina

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hruska, K. (2006), Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, Czech Republic: Analysis of papers published from 1990 to 2005. *Veterinarni Medicina*, **51** (5), 161-167.

Full Text: [2006\Vet Med51, 161.pdf](2006\Vet%20Med51,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: the Web of Science database searched results for papers published from the Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, Czech Republic, were analysed. The Veterinary Research Institute has increased publication activity in 2001-2005; more than 4 times in comparison with the period 1990-2004. The impact factor of journals has increased 5.5 times. The collaboration with 31 foreign countries and 175 institutions resulted in the publication of 277 papers in 93 journals during the past five years. Positioning of the Veterinary Research Institute is now among the worldwide leading teams is evident in twelve research profiles. The Web of Science is an efficient tool for record analysis and researcher’s and institution’s publication activities.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Czech Republic, Hemorrhagic-Disease, Impact, Impact Factor, Institutions, Paratuberculosis, Profiles, Publication, Publications, Publications, Rabbits, Research, Research Evaluation, Standardization, Virus, Web of Science

# Title: Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia

Full Journal Title: Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Love, E.J., Murrell, J. and Whay, H.R. (2011), Thermal and mechanical nociceptive threshold testing in horses: A review. *Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia*, **38** (1), 3-14.

Full Text: [2011\Vet Ana Ana38, 3.pdf](2011\Vet%20Ana%20Ana38,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Objective This review evaluates the thermal and mechanical nociceptive threshold testing techniques that have been used in horses and discusses them with reference to their applications, limitations and the factors which can influence both the testing procedure itself and the animal’s responses. Methods to optimise the reliability and repeatability of the testing procedures are suggested and the potential clinical applications discussed. Databases used Web of Science and MEDLINE. Conclusions Thermal and mechanical nociceptive threshold testing techniques have valuable roles in both the identification of altered nociceptive function and the pre-clinical evaluation of analgesics in horses.

Keywords: Analgesia, Analgesiometry, Buprenorphine, Cats, Conscious Horses, Databases, Duodenal Motility, Evaluation, Experimental Pain, Horse, Hyperalgesia, Induced Analgesia, Methods, Nociceptive Threshold Testing, Pain, Reliability, Review, Science, Sex-Differences, Somatic Nociception, Stimuli, Web of Science

? Gozalo-Marcilla, M., Gasthuys, F. and Schauvliege, S. (2014), Partial intravenous anaesthesia in the horse: A review of intravenous agents used to supplement equine inhalation anaesthesia. Part 1: Lidocaine and ketamine. *Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia*, **41** (4), 335-345.

Full Text: [2014\Vet Ana Ana41, 335.pdf](2014\Vet%20Ana%20Ana41,%20335.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To review the literature with regard to the use of different intravenous agents as supplements to inhalational anaesthesia in horses. These drugs include lidocaine, ketamine, opioids and 2-agonists. The Part 1 of this review will focus in the use of lidocaine and ketamine. Databases used Pubmed & Web of Science. Search terms: horse, inhalant anaesthesia, balanced anaesthesia, partial intravenous anaesthesia, lidocaine, ketamine. Conclusions Different drugs and their combinations can be administered systemically in anaesthetized horses, with the aim of reducing the amount of the volatile agent whilst improving the recovery qualities and providing a multimodal analgesic approach. However, full studies as to whether these techniques improve cardiopulmonary status are not always available and potential disadvantages should also be considered.

Keywords: Anaesthesia, Analgesic, Approach, Balanced Anesthesia, Cardiopulmonary, Constant Rate Infusion, Databases, Drugs, Equine, General-Anesthesia, Horse, Inhalation, Inhalation Anaesthesia, Intravenous, Intravenous Drugs, Ketamine, Lidocaine, Literature, Local-Anesthetics, Methyl-D-Aspartate, Minimum Alveolar Concentration, Opioids, Potential, Racemic Ketamine, Recovery, Review, S-Ketamine, Science, Search, Shetland Ponies, Stereoselective Pharmacokinetics, Techniques, Web Of Science

? Gozalo-Marcilla, M., Gasthuys, F. and Schauvliege, S. (2015), Partial intravenous anaesthesia in the horse: a review of intravenous agents used to supplement equine inhalation anaesthesia. Part 2: Opioids and alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists. *Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia*, **42** (1), 1-16.

Full Text: [2015\Vet Ana Ana42, 1.pdf](2015/Vet%20Ana%20Ana42,%201.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveTo review the literature with regard to the use of different intravenous agents as supplements to inhalational anaesthesia in horses. The Part 2 of this review will focus in the use of opioids and (2)-agonists. Databases usedPubmed and Web of Science. Search terms: horse, inhalant anaesthesia, balanced anaesthesia, partial intravenous anaesthesia, opioids, morphine, pethidine, butorphanol, methadone, fentanyl, alfentanil, remifentanil, sufentanil, xylazine, romifidine, detomidine, medetomidine and dexmedetomidine. ConclusionsDifferent drugs and their combinations can be administered systemically in anaesthetized horses aiming to reduce the amount of the volatile agent while improving the recovery qualities and providing a multimodal analgesic approach. However, full studies as to whether these techniques improve cardiopulmonary status are not always available and potential disadvantages should also be considered.

Keywords: (2)-Agonists, Adrenergic-Receptor Subtypes, Alpha(2)-Adrenoceptor Subtypes, Anaesthesia, Analgesic, Approach, Cardiopulmonary, Cardiopulmonary Function, Cardiovascular Function, Constant-Rate Infusion, Databases, Drugs, Equine, Fentanyl, General-Anesthesia, Horse, Inhalation, Inhalation Anaesthesia, Intravenous, Intravenous Drugs, Isoflurane-Anesthetized Horses, Literature, Methadone, Minimum Alveolar Concentration, Morphine, Opioids, Perioperative Morphine, Pethidine, Potential, Recovery, Recovery Quality, Remifentanil, Review, Science, Search, Sufentanil, Techniques, Web, Web Of Science

? Love, L. and Cline, M.G. (2015), Perioperative physiology and pharmacology in the obese small animal patient. *Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia*, **42** (2), 119-132.

Full Text: [2015\Vet Ana Ana42, 119.pdf](2015/Vet%20Ana%20Ana42,%20119.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveTo review the available literature concerning the physiologic and pharmacologic alterations induced by obesity in canine and feline patients and their relevance to perioperative care. Study designLiterature review. DatabasesPubmed, CAB, Web of Science. ConclusionsObesity of cats and dogs is a chronic inflammatory condition that is increasingly prevalent. Similar to the situation in humans, small animal obesity may be associated with changes in endocrine, respiratory, and cardiovascular function. In addition, alteration of body composition in obesity can affect pharmacokinetic variables. Modifications in perioperative care may need to be made for obese dogs and cats, including attention to respiratory and cardiovascular supportive care and drug dose adjustments.

Keywords: Affect, All-Cause Mortality, Anesthesia, Attention, Body Composition, Body-Mass-Index, Cab, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Function, Care, Cats, Changes, Chronic, Composition, Condition Score System, Dogs, Drug, Function, Humans, Induced, Left-Ventricular Hypertrophy, Literature, Mar, Metabolic Syndrome, Morbidly Obese, Obese, Obesity, Patient, Patients, Perioperative, Perioperative Care, Pharmacology, Physiology, Quantitative Magnetic-Resonance, Relevance, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Small, Supportive Care, Web, Web Of Science, Weight-Loss, X-Ray Absorptiometry

# Title: Veterinary Dermatology

Full Journal Title: [Veterinary Dermatology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117989328/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Olivry, T., Foster, A.P., Mueller, R.S., Mcewan, N.A., Chesney, C. and Williams, H.C. (2010), Interventions for atopic dermatitis in dogs: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *Veterinary Dermatology*, **21** (1), 4-22.

Full Text: [2010\Vet Der21, 4.pdf](2010\Vet%20Der21,%204.pdf)

Abstract: the objective of this systematic review, which was performed following the guidelines of the Cochrane collaboration, was to assess the effects of interventions for treatment of atopic dermatitis (AD) in dogs. Citations identified from three databases (MEDLINE, Thomson’s Science Citation Index Expanded and CAB Abstracts) and trials published by December 2007 were selected. Proceedings books from the major veterinary dermatology international congresses were hand searched for relevant citations. The authors selected randomized controlled trials (RCTs), published from January 1980 to December 2007, which reported the efficacy of topical or systemic interventions for treatment or prevention of canine AD. Studies had to report assessments of either pruritus or skin lesions, or both. Studies were selected and data extracted by two reviewers, with discrepancies resolved by a third arbitrator. Missing data were requested from study authors of recently published trials. Pooling of results and meta-analyses were performed for studies reporting similar interventions and outcome measures. A total of 49 RCTs were selected, which had enrolled 2126 dogs. This review found some evidence of efficacy of topical tacrolimus (3 RCTs), topical triamcinolone (1), oral glucocorticoids (5), oral ciclosporin (6), subcutaneous recombinant gamma-interferon (1) and subcutaneous allergen-specific immunotherapy (3) to decrease pruritus and/or skin lesions of AD in dogs. One high-quality RCT showed that an oral essential fatty acid supplement could reduce prednisolone consumption by approximately half. Additional RCTs of high design quality must be performed to remedy previous flaws and to test interventions for prevention of flares of this disease.

Keywords: Acvd Task-Force, Antipruritic Agent, Books, Canine Atopy, Citation, Citations, Clinical-Trial, Collaboration, Cross-Over, Databases, Dermatology, Diagnostic-Criteria, Double-Blind, Evening Primrose Oil, Fish-Oil, MEDLINE, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Tacrolimus Ointment, Treatment

# Title: Veterinary Journal

Full Journal Title: Veterinary Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cortinovis, C., Pizzo, F. and Caloni, F. (2015), Poisoning of dogs and cats by drugs intended for human use. *Veterinary Journal*, **203** (1), 52-58.

Full Text: [2015\Vet J203, 52.pdf](2015/Vet%20J203,%2052.pdf)

Abstract: One of the main causes of poisoning of small animals is exposure to drugs intended for human use. Poisoning may result from misuse by pet owners, off-label use of medicines or, more frequently, accidental ingestion of drugs that are improperly stored. This review focuses on classes of drugs intended for human use that are most commonly involved in the poisoning of small animals and provides an overview of poisoning episodes reported in the literature. To perform this review a comprehensive search of public databases (PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar) using key search terms was conducted. Additionally, relevant textbooks and reference lists of articles pertaining to the topic were reviewed to locate additional related articles. Most published information on small animal poisoning by drugs intended for human use was from animal and human poison control centres or from single case reports. The dog was the species most frequently poisoned. The major drugs involved included analgesics (nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs), antihistamines (H-1-antihistamines), cardiovascular drugs (calcium channel blockers), central nervous system drugs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, baclofen, benzodiazepines and zolpidem), gastrointestinal drugs (loperamide), nutritional supplements (vitamin D and iron salts) and respiratory drugs (beta 2-adrenergic receptor agonists). (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acetaminophen Toxicosis, Analgesics, Animals, Articles, Baclofen Intoxication, Benzodiazepines, Calcium, Calcium Channel Blockers, Canine, Cardiovascular, Case Reports, Cats, Central Nervous System, Channel Blocker Toxicity, Companion Animals, Control, Databases, Dog, Dogs, Drugs, Drugs Intended For Human Use, Exposure, Feline, From, Google, Google Scholar, Human, Ibuprofen Toxicosis, Information, Inhibitors, Intravenous Lipid Emulsion, Iron, Literature, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Off-Label, Off-Label Use, Overview, Poisoning, Public, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Reuptake Inhibitors, Review, Rights, Salts, Science, Scopus, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Small, Species, Textbooks, Topic, Toxicology, Vitamin, Vitamin D, Vitamin-D, Web, Web Of Science, Zolpidem

# Title: Veterinary Microbiology

Full Journal Title: [Veterinary Microbiology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5190&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=6f60c3fff1352eabd056560886eedbf5)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Vet. Microbiol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Vet Microbiol

ISSN: 0378-1135

Issues/Year: 14

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Microbiology Veterinary Sciences: Impact Factor

? Pereira, U.P., Oliveira, D.G.S., Mesquita, L.R., Costa, G.M. and Pereira, U. (2011), Efficacy of Staphylococcus aureus vaccines for bovine mastitis: A systematic review. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **148** (2-4), 117-124.

Abstract: Bovine mastitis is the main cause of economic loss in milk production worldwide and Staphylococcus aureus is the agent most frequently associated with the disease. The aim of this systematic review was to assess the efficacy of vaccines for bovine mastitis caused by S. aureus and suggest the immunotherapeutic protocols that have achieved the best and/or most promising results. An electronic search was made of the PUBMED and Web of Science databases in November 2009. Only studies that tested vaccines in vivo in cows were included. The experimental design, methodological quality, type of vaccine and results of the studies were analyzed. Twenty-four papers were selected for this review. In general, bacterin-toxoid vaccines, vaccines of DNA-recombinant protein and recombinant protein alone were investigated in the studies selected. This systematic review suggests that vaccines that employ new technologies (DNA and/or recombinant protein vaccines) and some long-standing bacterins have achieved good results, which supports their use in the prevention and control of bovine mastitis caused by S. aureus. However, methodological differences and in some cases, a lack of more severe scientific criteria (such as double blind protocols) hinder the assessment of the effectiveness of these vaccines. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adjuvant, Antibody-Production, Assessment, Bovine, Bovine Mastitis, Cattle, Control, Dairy-Cows, Databases, Design, Disease, DNA, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Field Trial, Immune-Responses, Immunization, In Vivo, Mammary Epithelial-Cells, Milk, Papers, Prevention, Prevention and Control, Pubmed, Review, Science, Staphylococcus Aureus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vaccination, Vaccine, Vaccines, Web of Science

# Title: Veterinary Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Veterinary Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title: Vet. Q.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Vet Quart

ISSN: 0165-2176

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Royal Netherlands Veterinary Assoc

Publisher Address: PO Box 14031, 3508 Utrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Veterinary Sciences: Impact Factor

? Elsinghorst, T.A.M. and Sybesma, W. (2000), Highly cited article published in the *Veterinary Quarterly* in 1991. *Veterinary Quarterly*, **22** (3), 122.

Full Text: [2000\Vet Qua22, 122.pdf](2000\Vet%20Qua22,%20122.pdf)

Abstract: In early 1991, the Dutch pig industry was struck by the so-called mystery swine disease, Large-scale laboratory investigations were undertaken to search for the aetiological agent. We focused on isolating viruses and mycoplasmas, and we tested paired sera of affected sows for antibodies against ten known pig viruses. The mycoplasmas M, hysonoviae M, hyopneumoniae, and Acheloplasma laidlawii, and the viruses encephalomyocarditis virus and porcine enterovirus types 2 and 7 were isolated from individual pigs, An unknown agent however, was isolated from 16 of 20 piglets and from 41 of 63 sows, This agent was characterized as a virus and designated Lelystad virus. No relationship between this virus and other viruses has yet been established. of 165 sows reportedly affected by the disease, 123 (75 per cent) seroconverted to Lelystad virus, whereas less than 10 per cent seroconverted to any of the other virus isolates or to known viral pathogens. Antibodies directed against Lelystad virus were also found in pigs with mystery swine disease in England, Germany, and the United States. We conclude that infection with Lelystad virus is the likely cause of mystery swine disease.

# Title: Virchows Archiv

Full Journal Title: Virchows Archiv

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fritzsche, F.R., Dietel, M. and Kristiansen, G. (2008), Where we publish - An analysis of the publications of German institutes of pathology. *Virchows Archiv*, **452** (4), 363-368.

Full Text: [2008\Vir Arc452, 363.pdf](2008\Vir%20Arc452,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: Pathologists provide the link between the clinical and the natural science aspect of medicine and are often integrated in translational research projects. We wanted to analyse the spread and position of research led by pathologists in the scientific literature. Publications from institutes of pathology of 21 randomly chosen German university cities between 2004 and 2006 were analysed. To validate our findings we subsequently extended our analysis to 45 university cities from Italy, France and the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden). We detected publications directed by pathologists in numerous biomedical journals, most of which not categorised as “pathology” journals. In the analyses from Germany and Italy, Virchows Archiv led the ranking in terms of absolute number of publications. Meanwhile, Anticancer Research and the International Journal of Cancer took the lead concerning publications from pathologists from the Nordic countries. Our results mirror the wide diversification in scientific pathology and the overlap with other medical subspecialties, especially oncology, cell biology and biochemistry. This explains the problem of defining “pathology” journals and deducting pathological research activity from these publications. However, the general notion that pathology journals are the most important communication medium of pathology research was affirmed.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biology, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Countries, European-Union, Finland, France, Germany, Impact Factors, Italy, Journals, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medicine, Number of Publications, Oncology, Pathology, Productivity, Publications, Ranking, Research, Research Activity, Research Projects, Science, Scientific Literature, Sweden, Translational Research, University

# Title: Virology Journal

Full Journal Title: Virology Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chen, E.Q., Wang, L.C., Lei, J., Xu, L. and Tang, H. (2009), Meta-analysis: Adefovir dipivoxil in combination with lamivudine in patients with lamivudine-resistant hepatitis B virus. *Virology Journal*, **6**, Article Number: 163.

Full Text: [2009\Vir J6, 163.pdf](2009\Vir%20J6,%20163.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Currently, there are no conclusive results on the efficacy of adefovir dipivoxil (ADV) plus lamivudine (LAM) in LAM-resistant patients with chronic hepatitis B (CHB). The aim of study was to evaluate the efficacy of rescue therapy with ADV plus LAM compared to ADV monotherapy in LAM-resistant CHB patients. Results: We searched PUBMED, EMBASE, Web of Science, CNKI (National Knowledge Infrastructure), VIP database, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Six eligible trials (442 patients in total) were included and evaluated for methodologic quality and heterogeneity. Greater virological response and lower emergence rate of ADV-associated mutants was observed in ADV plus LAM compared to ADV monotherapy (both P < 0.05). On the contrary, the rate of ALT normalization, HBeAg clearance and seroconversion were all similar between ADV plus LAM and ADV (all P > 0.05). Additionally, adding-on or switch-to ADV was both well tolerated. Conclusion: the combination of ADV with LAM was superior in inhibiting HBV replication and preventing drug resistance as compared to ADV alone for LAM-resistant CHB patients.

Keywords: Cochrane, Database, Drug, Drug Resistance, Efficacy, Embase, Failure, HBV, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Monotherapy, Mutants, Patients, Recommendations, Resistance, Science, Systematic, Therapy, Web of Science

? Zhao, S.S., Tang, L.H., Fan, X.G., Chen, L.Z., Zhou, R.R. and Dai, X.H. (2010), Comparison of the efficacy of lamivudine and telbivudine in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B: A systematic review. *Virology Journal*, **7**, Article Number: 211.

Full Text: [2010\Vir J7, 211.pdf](2010\Vir%20J7,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Chronic viral hepatitis B remains a global public health concern. Currently, several drugs, such as lamivudine and telbivudine, are recommended for treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis B. However, there are no conclusive results on the comparison of the efficacy of lamivudine (LAM) and telbivudine (LdT) in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B. Results: To evaluate the comparison of the efficacy of LAM and LdT in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B by a systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials, we searched PUBMED (from 1990 to April 2010), Web of Science (from 1990 to April 2010), EMBASE (from 1990 to April 2010), CNKI (National Knowledge Infrastructure) (from 1990 to April 2010), VIP database (from 1990 to April 2010), WANFANG database (from 1990 to April 2010), The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Review. At the end of one-year treatment, LdT was better than LAM at the biochemical response, virological response, HBeAg loss, therapeutic response, while less than at the viral breakthrough and viral resistance, but there was no significant difference in the HBeAg seroconversion and HBsAg response. LdT was better than LAM at the HBeAg seroconversion with prolonged treatment to two years. Conclusions: In summary, LdT was superior in inhibiting HBV replication and preventing drug resistance as compared to LAM for CHB patients. But LdT may cause more nonspecific adverse events and can lead to more CK elevation than LAM. It is thus recommended that the LdT could be used as an option for patients but adverse events, for example CK elevation, must be monitored.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Bias, Chinese Patients, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Cochrane, Database, Drug, Drug Resistance, Drugs, Efficacy, Embase, HBV, Knowledge, Lead, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Patients, Prevention, Public Health, Quality, Resistance, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Virus, Web of Science

? Zhao, S.S., Tang, L.H., Dai, X.H., Wang, W., Zhou, R.R., Chen, L.Z. and Fan, X.G. (2011), Comparison of the efficacy of tenofovir and adefovir in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B: A systematic review. *Virology Journal*, **8**, Article Number: 111.

Full Text: [2011\Vir J8, 111.pdf](2011\Vir%20J8,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: Chronic viral hepatitis B remains a global public health concern. Currently, several drugs, such as tenofovir and adefovir, are recommended for treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis B. tenofovir is a nucleoside analog with selective activity against hepatitis b virus and has been shown to be more potent in vitro than adefovir. But the results of trials comparing tenofovir and adefovir in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B were inconsistent. However, there was no systematic review on the comparison of the efficacy of tenofovir and adefovir in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B. To evaluate the comparison of the efficacy of tenofovir and adefovir in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials. We searched PUBMED, Web of Science, EMBASE, CNKI, VIP database, WANFANG database, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Review. Finally six studies were left for analysis which involved 910 patients in total, of whom 576 were included in tenofovir groups and 334 were included in adefovir groups. At the end of 48-week treatment, tenofovir was superior to adefovir at the HBV-DNA suppression in patients[RR = 2.59; 95%CI(1.01-6.67), P = 0.05]. While there was no significant difference in the ALT normalization[RR = 1.15; 95%CI(0.96-1.37), P = 0.14], HBeAg seroconversion[RR = 1.32; 95%CI(1.00-1.75), P = 0.05] and HBsAg loss rate[RR = 1.19; 95%CI(0.74-1.91), P = 0.48]. More high-quality, well-designed, randomized controlled, multi-center trails are clearly needed to guide evolving standards of care for chronic hepatitis B.

Keywords: Analysis, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Cochrane, Database, Dipivoxil, Disoproxil-Fumarate, Drugs, Efficacy, Embase, HIV, Interferon, Lamivudine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Public Health, Quality, Review, Science, Standards, Systematic, Systematic Review, Telbivudine, Treatment, Virus Infection, Web of Science

? Liu, F., Wang, X.W., Wei, F., Hu, H.D., Zhang, D.Z., Hu, P. and Ren, H. (2014), Efficacy and resistance in de novo combination lamivudine and adefovir dipivoxil therapy versus entecavir monotherapy for the treatment-naive patients with chronic hepatitis B: A meta-analysis. *Virology Journal*, **11**, Article Number: 59.

Full Text: [2014\Vir J11, 59.pdf](2014\Vir%20J11,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Currently, there is no consensus on the efficacy and resistance of de novo combination therapy versus monotherapy for treatment naive patients of chronic hepatitis B (CHB). Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness and resistance of de novo combination of lamivudine (LAM) and adefovir dipivoxil (ADV) compared with entecavir (ETV) monotherapy for nucleos(t)ide-naive patients with CHB. Study design: Publications on the effectiveness and resistance of LAM plus ADV versus ETV monotherapy for nucleos(t) ide-naive patients with CHB were identified by a search of PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, Web of science, OVID, and CBM (Chinese Biological Medical Literature) until May 1, 2013. Biochemical response, hepatitis B e antigen seroconversion, and viroligic response were extracted and combined to obtain an integrated result. Viral resistance and safety were reviewed. Results: Five eligible studies (328 patients in total) were included in the analysis. LAM plus ADV combination therapy produced more rapid HBV DNA reduction rate at 12 weeks than that of ETV monotherapy. At 48 weeks, the combination group had superior viroligic response rates compared with ETV group (90.0% vs. 78.9%, P=0.01). The difference in the ALT normalization and HBeAg seroconversion rates was not found. At week 96, LAM + ADV was more effective than ETV in ALT normalization [RR = 1. 11, 95% CI (1.02, 1.21), P = 0.01] and HBeAg seroconversion [RR = 2.00, 95% CI (1.26, 3.18, P=0.003)], and no significant difference was found in the virologic response (P = 0.23). No viral resistance occurred in combination therapy and six patients in ETV group were experienced with viral breakthrough. Both groups were well tolerated. Conclusion: The de novo LAM plus ADV combination therapy for treatment-naive patients with CHB was greater than ETV monotherapy in both biochemical response and HBeAg seroconversion rate up to 96 weeks. The rate of emergence of viral resistance in the combination group was less than that in the ETV monotherapy.

Keywords: Adefovir Dipivoxil, Analogs, Analysis, Breakthrough, Chinese, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Chronic Hepatitis B, Combination, Combination Therapy, Consensus, De Novo, Design, DNA, E-Antigen, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Entecavir, Groups, HBV, Hepatitis, Hepatitis B, Lamivudine, Literature, Management, Mar, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Naive, Normalization, P, Patients, Plus Adefovir, Positive Chronic Hepatitis, Prophylaxis, Publications, Pubmed, Rates, Reduction, Resistance, Response, Results, Safety, Science, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Failure, Viral, Virological Response, Virus-DNA, Web Of Science

# Title: Vision Tecnologica

Full Journal Title: Vision Tecnologica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1315-0855

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Aponte, G.M., Carrizo, M., Lamus, J.F., Marrero, C. and Rodriguez, S. (1997), Bibliometric and market analysis of Latin American oil companies. *Vision Tecnologica*, **5** (1), 49-58.

Abstract: Considering current transformation and integration process that Latin American oil companies are undergoing, present bibliometric analysis was carried out in order to measure the development of oil industry during 1990-1996. for the analysis, several publication indicators were used, i. e. publication evolution, research areas, information types and sources, etc., applied to articles and patents published by most important Latin American oil companies (Ecopetrol, PDVSA, Pemex, Petrobras, Petroperu, Trintoc, YPF; and YPFB, among others). Also, market indicators, both operational (reserves, production, refining capacity etc.), and financial (sales, profits, actives and research and development (R&D) expenses), and others such as number of employees, were applied. PDVSA shows an increasing trend in article publication, while Petrobras’s trend is directed towards patents publication. As to R & D, Petrobras is the company with greater efforts in exploration and production, and PDVSA in refining and petrochemistry. Concerning operational indicators, PDVSA appears as the first oil company of Latin America, and second among the 50 most important oil company worldwide in the oil sector.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Capacity, Development, Evolution, First, Indicators, Information, Integration, Latin America, Market, Patents, Publication, Research, Research and Development, Sector, Sources, Transformation, Trend

? Lamus, J.F. (1999), Trends in enhanced oil recovery. *Vision Tecnologica*, **6** (2), 113-126.

Abstract: Common objetive of most oil companies is to disminish high costs of exploration and explotation of existing oil fields, and increase their production and recoverable reserves. Several cooperations and integration mechanisms have been established among companies, especifically in enhanced oil recovery (EOR) area, aiming at not only increasing their reserves, but also to extend useful reservoir lifetime. Present article summarizes the evolution of oil production, and number of projects executed in the world in 1998, according to EOR method. In the study, USA case is analyzed from 1986 to the beginnings of 1998), since this is the country that has applied the most these techniques. Strategic associations recently formed worldwide in the period are also analyzed. Finally a bibliometric analysis (1986-first semester 1998) is performed, the analysis shows R&D tendencies of EOR method, oil companies, institutions and universities. The study also indicates that EOR methods applied worldwide increase oil and gas reserves and production, supported on technologies, such as: horizontal and multilateral wells, 3D-4D seismic techniques, nuclear magnetic resonance, simulators (streamline and streamtube 3D among others) materials (polymers, foams, nutrients, etc.), and equipment (coiled tubing), etc. These techniques have proved to be highly effective, since hey allow avail from the competitive advantages of patners (resources and technologies).

Keywords: 3D, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Costs, Country, Equipment, Evolution, Institutions, Integration, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Mechanisms, Methods, Nutrients, Polymers, Recovery, Reservoir, Techniques, Technologies, Universities, USA, Wells, World

# Title: Vistas in Astronomy

Full Journal Title: Vistas in Astronomy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Vin, M.J. (1995), Variations of the impact of astronomical publications versus physics publications. *Vistas in Astronomy*, **39** (2), 276.

Full Text: [1995\Vis Ast39, 276.pdf](1995\Vis%20Ast39,%20276.pdf)

Abstract: Nowadays as credits for research become shorter and shorter, the impact of Astronomy is crucial. How can we define the impact of a science? and above all such a fundamental science as Astronomy? It is very high on the lay man who reacts emotively to each discovery which is, sometimes, badly explained. We don’t intend to measure this kind of impact, only try to give some hints on the curves of the scientific impact of astronomical publications versus other journals. for this purpose, we shall study the variations of two factors: the impact factor (IF) and the cited half-life (HL) for the main publications on stellar and extragalactic astronomy and for some publications of physics during the last 10 years.

In the first part, we describe the tool used, then we discuss the choice of the publications and plot the various curves. In conclusion, we give some explanations for the variations.

# Title: Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries Lecture Notes in Computer Science

Full Journal Title: Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries Lecture Notes in Computer Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0302-9743

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Buzydlowski, J.W., White, H.D. and Lin, X. (2002), Term co-occurrence analysis as an interface for digital libraries. *Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, **2539**, 133-144.

Abstract: We examine the relationship between term co-occurrence analysis and a user interface for digital libraries. We describe a current working implementation of a dynamic visual information retrieval system based on co-cited author maps that assists in browsing and retrieving records from a large-scale database, ten years of the Arts & Humanities Citation Index, in real time. Any figure in the arts or humanities, including scholars and critics, can be mapped, and the maps are live interfaces for retrieving co-citing documents.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Database, Digital Libraries, Dynamic, Humanities, Implementation, Information, Information Retrieval, Information-Retrieval, Interface, Interfaces, Networks, Records, Term, User Interface

# Title: Visualization and Data Analysis 2002

Full Journal Title: Visualization and Data Analysis 2002

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zartl, A. and Schiebel, E. (2002), The combination of content maps by co-word analysis. *Visualization and Data Analysis 2002*, **4665**, 359-367.

Abstract: One of the well known relational bibliometric methods is the co-word analysis. The co-occurrence of words can be illustrated in a matrix. By the means of various mathematical methods like cluster analysis and others the matrix can be illustrated in a two-dimensional science-map that represents a well structured rendition of information. The key question of this paper is how can different objects e.g. key-words and authors or institutions be linked by co-word analysis. In bibliographic documents key-words, authors and institutions are elements of each document. Thus we can talk of a direct linkage between these objects according to the joint occur in one document. The properties of one author to appear with certain keywords in certain articles allows a linkage over the documents. Indirect linkage can be found if documents, raised from the connection between authors and key-words, are eliminated in the functional relationship and new networks are generated which show an indirect linkage of authors on the basis of keywords. This paper will show a method how different networks can be linked directly and indirectly by using co-word analysis. The combination of content maps by co-word analysis will be shown using a technology monitoring concerning fuel cells.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Method, Bibliometric Methods, Cluster, Cluster Analysis, Co-Occurrence, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Content Map, Fuel Cells, Information Visualization, Methods, Networks, Technology

# Title: Vojnosanitetski Pregled

Full Journal Title: Vojnosanitetski Pregled

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dobric, S. (2015), Domestic medical journals in the Web of Science: The main route to inclusion of Serbian medicine in the world scientific streams. *Vojnosanitetski Pregled*, **72** (1), 5-8.

Full Text: 2015\Voj Pre72, 5.pdf

Keywords: Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicine, Route, Science, Streams, Web, Web Of Science, World

# Title: Voprosy Filosofii

Full Journal Title: Voprosy Filosofii

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title (20 character):

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Marshakova-Shaikevich, I.V. (2007), Analysis of international journals in a sphere of philosophical and historical sciences, represented in database of social sciences SSCI. *Voprosy Filosofii*, (8), 79-90.

Abstract: On the basis of National Science Indicators for 1998-2002 the comparative statistics of research activity of 25 leading countries is given. The Russian indicators (number of publications and citation figures) in the fields of Economics, Sociology, History and Philosope are compared to the World indicators. Sixty five journals were chosen for more detailed analysis. They were drawn from three fields of knowledge: History (17 journals), History of Social Science (16 journals) and History & Philosophy of Science (33 journals). Some journals are common to 2 or more fields, thus History and History of Social Science share some journals with the field of Sociology, History of Social Science have common journals with ten fields (esp. Business, Economics). Journals in philosophy and historical sciences were analyzed along the lines, described in Scientometrics vol.35, No2 (1996), p.283-290. (Marshakova-Shaikevich, 1996). The ideas was to compare the traditional impact factor (Ip) of a journal, as indicated in JCR DB, with the average impact factor of the corresponding field of knowledge (Ig). The technique of calculation of the standard impact factor for a field (Ig) is an inherent part of a method, which allows a cross-field evaluation of scientific journals. for each field 5 journals with the highest Ip values were selected. If the total number of papers in those journals (for the two preceding years) was less than 500 for science and 300 for social sciences, the list was extended until the threshold of 500 (or 300) was reached. The ratio of the total number of current year citations (in ISI source journals) of articles in the list journals (for two preceding years) to the total number of source items in the list journals (in the same two years) represents the group standard impact factor of the field, i.e., Ig= R/S. Standard impact factors Ig is showed in table 3. To evaluate a particular journal we should always compare the traditional impact factor Ip with the standard impact factor of the corresponding field Ig. The most obvious and simple indicator would be the ratio of the two measures: K= (Ip/Ig)x100% - relative (or standard) impact factor of journal. If a journal belongs to two or more fields the arithmetic mean of the two or more Ig’s may be used. The relation of traditional impact factor (Ip) and relative factor (K) may be illustrated by 10 journals: Ip 2003 K 1994-98 K 2003 American Historical Review 0.833 163.8 137.97 Social Studies of Science 1.069 120.7 132.96 Biology & Philosophy 0.691 77.3 85.94 Technology & Culture 0.596 29.4 74.13 ISIS 0.576 97.6 71.64 Economic History Review 0.722 40.8 32.89 Past & Present 0.302 64.3 47.19 History of Psychiatry 0.531 17.8 16.13 Configurations 0.310 42.5 38.56 Journal of Historical Geography 0.554 74.9 35.47 In conclusion it should be stressed that in 1994-1998 American Historical Review and Social Studies of Science occupied 5th and 33rd place in the list of 1810 journals of DBs SSCI ranked by K.

Keywords: Activity, American, Analysis, Calculation, Citation, Citations, Database, Evaluation, Factors, Field, Group, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicator, Indicators, International, ISI, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Number of Publications, Papers, Philosophy, Publications, Research, Russian, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Scientometrics, Social, Social Sciences, Source, SSCI, Standard, Statistics, Technique, Values

# Title: Voprosy Onkologii (St. Petersburg)

Full Journal Title: Voprosy Onkologii (St. Petersburg)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wagner, G. and Sandor, L. (1977), Significance of scientometrics and bibliometrics in cancer research. *Voprosy Onkologii (St. Petersburg)*, **23** (12), 39-47.

Abstract: Scientometrics and bibliometrics are defined and the results of human cancer research using bibliometric methods are presented. The SABIR-C information system is described and data are presented on the growth of its data base, including number of articles on oncornaviruses, frequency of publications on carcinogenic substances, cytostatics and radioisotopic diagnosis and therapy of tumors. A list of the 50 most important oncological journals in the world from 1969-1976 and the number of pertinent articles appearing in each during this period are included.

# Title: Vox Sanguinis

Full Journal Title: Vox Sanguinis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Stainsby, D., Brunskill, S., Chapman, C.E., Doree, C. and Stanworth, S. (2010), Safety of blood donation from individuals with treated hypertension or non-insulin dependent type 2 diabetes: A systematic review. *Vox Sanguinis*, **98** (3), 431-440.

Abstract: Background and Objectives This systematic review was aimed at finding evidence for the safety of blood donation by individuals with treated hypertension or type 2 diabetes. It was undertaken as part of a wider project to re-evaluate exclusion criteria for UK blood donors with a view to increasing eligibility. Materials and Methods Searches were undertaken in the Cochrane Library to 2008, MEDLINE (1950 onwards), EMBASE (1974 onwards), CINAHL (1982 onwards), BNID (1994 onwards), The NHSBT SRI Handsearching Database and the Web of Science (all years) to February 2008. Planned analysis was largely descriptive. Results We identified only 16 relevant papers. None of the identified studies directly addressed the review questions and methodological appraisal highlighted a number of deficiencies. However all included papers provided contributory data and the findings were consistent. No study found any evidence of increased risk to homologous (allogeneic) or autologous blood donors with treated hypertension or with raised baseline systolic blood pressure up to 200 mmHg. We found very few data relating to blood donation by diabetic subjects. Conclusions No identified study indicated that raised baseline blood pressure level, treated hypertension or diabetes was predictive of increased adverse reactions in blood donors but the level of overall evidence was limited. This is the first attempt to systematically review a donor area as part of an approach to change longstanding practice recommendations, and may have implications for other recommendations for changes in donor acceptance criteria.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Analysis, Blood, Blood Donors, Blood Pressure, Cochrane, Database, Diabetes, Donors, Embase, Hypertension, MEDLINE, Methods, Papers, Practice, Pressure, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, UK, Vasovagal Reactions, Web of Science

# Title: Vrachebnoe Delo

Full Journal Title: Vrachebnoe Delo

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0049-6804

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nemirovich, L.I., Melman, N.Y. and Gorelova, N.R. (1990), Logometric analysis of the literature on the problem of nephrology with the purpose of determination of perspective scientific trends. *Vrachebnoe Delo*, **3**, 120-123.

# Title: Waste Management

Full Journal Title: [Waste Management](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=0956053x); [Waste Management](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6017&_auth=y&_acct=C000024058&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=4191814&md5=07669b5b6f28f053584db8f2d7322c31)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Waste Manage.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Waste Manage

ISSN: 0956-053X

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: the Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Environmental: Impact Factor 0.395, 24/36 (2000)

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.260, 111/126 (1999); Impact Factor 0.395, 104/127 (2000)

? Feller, C. and Bernoux, M. (2008), Historical advances in the study of global terrestrial soil organic carbon sequestration. *Waste Management*, **28** (4), 734-740.

Full Text: [2008\Was Man28, 734.pdf](2008\Was%20Man28,%20734.pdf)

Abstract: This paper serves two purposes: it provides a summarized scientific history of carbon sequestration in relation to the soil-plant system and gives a commentary on organic wastes and SOC sequestration.

The concept of soil organic carbon (SOC) sequestration has its roots in: (i) the experimental work of Lundegårdh, particularly his in situ measurements of CO2 fluxes at the soil-plant interface (1924, 1927, 1930); (ii) the first estimates of SOC stocks at the global level made by Waksman [Waksman, S.A., 1938. Humus. Origin, Chemical Composition and Importance in Nature, second ed. revised. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, p. 526] and Rubey [Rubey, W.W., 1951. Geologic history of sea water. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America 62, 1111–1148]; (iii) the need for models dealing with soil organic matter (SOM) or SOC dynamics beginning with a conceptual SOM model by De Saussure (1780–1796) followed by the mathematical models of Jenny [Jenny, H., 1941. Factors of Soil Formation: a System of Quantitative Pedology. Dover Publications, New York, p. 288], Hénin and Dupuis [Hénin, S., Dupuis, M., 1945. Essai de bilan de la matière organique. Annales d’Agronomie 15, 17–29] and more recently the RothC [Jenkinson, D.S., Rayner, J.H., 1977. The turnover of soil organic matter in some of the Rothamsted classical experiments. Soil Science 123 (5), 298–305] and Century [Parton, W.J., Schimel, D.S., Cole, C.V., Ojima, D.S., 1987. Analysis of factors controlling soil organic matter levels in great plains grasslands. Soil Science Society of America Journal 51 (5), 1173–1179] models.

The establishment of a soil C sequestration balance is not straightforward and depends greatly on the origin and the composition of organic matter that is to be returned to the system. Wastes, which are important sources of organic carbon for soils, are taken as an example. for these organic materials the following factors have to be considered: the presence or absence of fossil C, the potential of direct and indirect emissions of non-CO2 greenhouse gases (CH4 and N2O) following application and the agro-system which is being used as a comparative reference.

? Cossu, R. (2009), Story of a success which must go on. *Waste Management*, **29** (4), 1235-1236.

Full Text: [2009\Was Man29, 1235.pdf](2009\Was%20Man29,%201235.pdf)

? Fu, H.Z., Ho, Y.S., Sui, Y.M. and Li, Z.S. (2010), A bibliometric analysis of solid waste research during the period 1993-2008. *Waste Management*, **30** (12), 2410-2417.

Full Text: [2010\Was Man30, 2410.pdf](2010\Was%20Man30,%202410.pdf); [2010\Was Man-Fu.pdf](2010\Was%20Man-Fu.pdf); [2010\Was Man-Fu1.pdf](2010\Was%20Man-Fu1.pdf)

Abstract: This study is a bibliometric analysis of solid waste research to evaluate the current trends, using the literature in the Science Citation Index (SCI) database from 1993 to 2008. Analyzed aspects included document type, language, and publication output as well as distribution of journals, subject category, countries, institutes, title-words, author keywords, and ‘Keywords Plus’. An evaluating indicator, h-Index, was applied to characterize the solid waste publications. The trend of publication outputs during 1993-2008 coincided with a power and an exponential model. Based on the exponential model during 2001-2008, the number of articles on solid waste in 2013 is predicted to be twice that in 2008. The most common subject category is environmental science and the most productive journal is Waste Management. The USA with most publications and China with the highest growth rate were compared. Finally, author keywords, words in title, and ‘Keywords Plus’ were analyzed to provide research emphasis. The results showed that mainstream research was centered on the following methods: recycling, landfilling, composting and waste-to-energy. Heavy metals, fly ash and sewage sludge were considered recent research hotspots. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Citation, Database, Diskette, Fly Ash, Growth, Growth Rate, h Index, h-Index, Heavy Metals, Index, Journal, Journals, Language, Li, Literature, Management, Metals, Model, Output, Plus, Publication, Publications, Recycling, Research, Research Hotspots, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Sediment, Sewage Sludge, Trend, Trends, USA, Waste, Water

? Lu, W.S. and Yuan, H.P. (2011), A framework for understanding waste management studies in construction. *Waste Management*, **31** (6), 1252-1260.

Full Text: [2011\Was Man31, 1252.pdf](2011\Was%20Man31,%201252.pdf)

Abstract: During the past decades, construction and demolition (C&D) waste issues have received increasing attention from both practitioners and researchers around the world. A plethora of research relating to C&D waste management (WM) has been published in scholarly journals. However, a comprehensive understanding of the C&D WM research is somehow absent in spite of its proliferation. The aim of this paper is to develop a framework that helps readers understand the C&D WM research as archived in selected journals. Papers under the topic of C&D WM are retrieved based on a set of rigorous procedures. The information of these papers is then analyzed with the assistance of the Qualitative Social Research (QSR) software package NVivo. A framework for understanding C&D WM research is created based on the analytic results. By following the framework, a bibliometric analysis of research in C&D WM is presented, followed by an in-depth literature analysis. It is found that C&D generation, reduction, and recycling are the three major topics in the discipline of C&D WM. Future research is recommended to (a) investigate C&D waste issues in wider scopes including design, maintenance and demolition, (b) develop a unified measurement for waste generation so that WM performance can be compared across various economies, and (c) enhance effectiveness of WM approaches (e.g. waste charging scheme) based on new WM concepts (e.g. Extended Producer Responsibility). In addition to the above research findings, the approach for producing the research framework can be useful references for other studies which attempt to understand the research of a given discipline. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Concrete, Demolition Waste, Design, Generation, Hong-Kong, Industry, Information, Journals, Literature, Literature Analysis, Malaysia, Measurement, Minimization, Papers, Research

# Title: Water

Full Journal Title: [Water](http://www.mdpi.com/journal/water/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Water

JCR Abbreviated Title: Water

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Scholz, M. (2014), Firewater storage, treatment, recycling and management: New perspectives based on experiences from the United Kingdom. *Water*, **6** (2), 367-380.

Full Text: [2014\Water6, 367.pdf](2014\Water6,%20367.pdf)

Abstract: Smart firewater management and recycling helps reduce water use and protect the environment from pollution. However, contamination of recycled water may pose a health risk to fire fighters. This review assesses international literature to identify best practices, and to recommend new technologies and methods on firewater management and recycling. The literature assessment indicates that this is a new research area where insufficient findings have been published in Web of Science-referenced journals. Therefore, informally published materials (a.k.a. grey literature) were also assessed. Findings indicate the need for practical decision support tools to estimate consumption rates, predict “bottlenecks” and bund capacity, assess water quality and determine pump requirements. This article recommends that cost-efficient and rapid on-site treatment methods, such as compact and mobile filtration units for firewater recycling should be researched in the future. The filters should be based on compartments with different media. The empty pore space should decrease from inflow to outflow. A light plastic media should be positioned near the inflow to retain large particles, such as a grid. Activated carbon media could be placed near the outlet to remove fine suspended solids and dissolved contaminants. This should address concerns by fire fighters dealing with contaminated water, spray and foam.

Keywords: Activated Carbon, Article, Assessment, Bund System, Capacity, Carbon, Consumption, Contaminants, Contamination, Cost-Efficient, Decision, Decision Support, Dissolved, Environment, Filtration, Fire Fighting, Foam, Health, Health Risk, International, Journals, Literature, Management, Media, Methods, Mobile, On-Site Treatment, Outflow, Particles, Pollution, Practices, Pump, Quality, Rates, Recycled Water, Recycling, Removal, Research, Review, Risk, Run-Off, Runoff, Support, Suspended Solids, Technologies, Treatment, United Kingdom, Water, Water Quality, Water-Quality, Web of Knowledge, Wetlands

# Title: Water Environment Research

Full Journal Title: [Sewage and Industrial Wastes](http://www.jstor.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/action/showPublication?journalCode=sewaworkj) (1928-1949, Vols. 1-31)

Full Journal Title: [Journal of the Water Pollution Control Federation](http://www.jstor.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/action/showPublication?journalCode=jwatpollcontfed) (1960-1989, Vols. 32-61)

Full Journal Title: [Research Journal of the Water Pollution Control Federation](http://www.jstor.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/action/showPublication?journalCode=rjwatpollcontfed) (1989-1991, Vols. 61-63)

Full Journal Title: [Water Environment Research](http://www.jstor.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/action/showPublication?journalCode=wateenvirese) (1992-2002, Vols. 64-74)

Full Journal Title: [Water Environment Research](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/wef/wer/); [Water Environment Research](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=106&sid=9525dcb2-6e48-412a-999b-9ee9fd1318a3%40sessionmgr113&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=a9h&jid=2FZ); [Water Environment Research](http://vnweb.hwwilsonweb.com/hww/Journals/getIssues.jhtml?sid=HWW:OMNIS&id=00154)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Water Environ. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Water Environ Res

ISSN: 1061-4303

Issues/Year: 7

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Water Environment Federation

Publisher Address: 601 Wythe St, Alexandria, VA 22314-1994

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Environmental: Impact Factor 0.442, 20/36 (2000); Impact Factor 0.789, 18/35 (2004); Impact Factor 1.118, 17/37 (2007); Impact Factor 0.965, 30/42 (2009)

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 1.146, 39/126 (1999); Impact Factor 0.442, 97/127 (2000); Impact Factor 0.789, 89/134 (2004); Impact Factor 1.118, 96/160 (2007); Impact Factor 0.965, 136/181 (2009)

Limnology: Impact Factor 0.442, 8/12 (2000); Impact Factor 0.789, 7/14 (2004); Impact Factor 1.118, 9/19 (2007); Impact Factor 0.965, 13/18 (2009)

Water Resources: Impact Factor 0.442, 31/47 (2000); Impact Factor 0.789, 24/55 (2004); Impact Factor 1.118, 25/59 (2007); Impact Factor 0.965, 45/66 (2009)

? Biksey, T.M., Schultz, A.C., Bernhardt, A.M., Marion, B., Peterson, C. and Smith, P. (2011), Ecological and human health risk assessment. *Water Environment Research*, **83** (10), 1876-1905.

Full Text: [2011\Wat Env Res83, 1876.pdf](2011\Wat%20Env%20Res83,%201876.pdf)

Abstract: This literature review covers the risk assessment process and addresses both ecological and human receptors. 1 the review covers the risk assessment literature including methodology, analysis, interpretation, management, uncertainty, policy, and regulatory guidance. The review is divided into ecological and human health sections. The focus of the review is on the risk assessment process as it is applied to ecological systems and human health, site investigation and remediation, and natural resources. The objective is to provide an overview of the scope of the literature published in 2010.

Keywords: Ecological, Human Health, Risk Assessment, Management, Policy, Regulatory, Guidance, Standards, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Toxicity Identification Evaluation, Tittabawassee River Floodplain, Prince-William-Sound, Drinking-Water, Human Exposure, Polychlorinated-Biphenyls, Reduction Strategies, Assessment Criteria, United-States

# Title: Water Resources Management

Full Journal Title: Water Resources Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ren, J.L., Lyu, P.H., Wu, X.M., Ma, F.C., Wang, Z.Z. and Yang, G. (2013), An informetric profile of water resources management literatures. *Water Resources Management*, **27** (13), 4679-4696.

Full Text: [2013\Wat Res Man27, 4679.pdf](2013\Wat%20Res%20Man27,%204679.pdf)

Abstract: the main purpose of this paper is to evaluate the global performance and to assess the current trends in research of water resource management. The methods of informetric analysis were used to survey water resource management related articles in the Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) during the past decades. The publication records, subjects, journals, countries, institutes, authors, citations and keywords were analyzed respectively for each paper. The number of papers related to water resource management in 2012 was approximately 8 times that of the year 2000 and hundreds of times more than early 1990s. Water resource management related papers were distributed unevenly by countries. The USA, P.R. China, Australia and UK were the top contributing countries, also present normalized by dividing with population that published most SCI papers as well as SSCI papers. The largest water resource management research center is located in the USA according to the number of publications and citations, with P.R. China becoming more proficient in water resource management according to the data from country and institute. In addition, the quality of papers produced by developed countries is more advanced than developing countries. All these efforts contributed to the indication in trends of water resource management research on a global scale. Earlier water resource management research appeared and was originally concentrated on engineering, irrigation and geography. Issues gradually transferred to management, economics and regime recently.

Keywords: Analysis, Australia, Authors, China, Citation, Citations, Country, Data, Developing, Developing Countries, Distributed, Economics, Engineering, Geography, Global, Indication, Informetric Study, Irrigation, Journals, Knowledge Mapping, Management, Methods, Papers, Performance, Population, Publication, Publications, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Records, Research, Research Trend, Resource Management, Scale, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Security, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Survey, System, Trends, UK, USA, Water, Water Resource, Water Resource Management, Web of Science, West

# Title: Water SA

Title: Water (South Africa) (Water S. Afr.)

Full Journal Title: [Water SA](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=1816-7950&lng=en&nrm=iso); [Water SA](http://www.journals.co.za/ej/ejour_waters.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Water SA

JCR Abbreviated Title: Water SA

ISSN: 0378-4738

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: South Africa

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Water Research Commission

Publisher Address: PO Box 824, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Subject Categories:

Water Resources: Impact Factor: 0.592, 25/46 (1999); Impact Factor: 0.263, 42/47 (2000); Impact Factor: 0.427, 33/50 (2001); Impact Factor: 0.464 (2004)

Notes: CCountry

? Jacobs, I.M., Pouris, A. and Naidoo, D. (2014), A scientometric examination of the performance of water research in South Africa. *Water SA*, **40** (4), 631-637.

Full Text: [2014\Wat SA40, 631.pdf](2014/Wat%20SA40,%20631.pdf)

Abstract: Regular assessment of the state of water research and development (R&D) in South Africa is a necessary component of science policy and successful R&D implementation. Among others, effective R&D has a direct impact on water resource management and promotes training and capacity building initiatives. Much of the country’s water research is carried out under the auspices of the Water Research Commission (WRC), a national public entity established by the Water Research Act (Act No. 34 of 1971). Water R&D is carried out by universities, public research institutions and science councils as well as the private sector. A scientometric examination of South Africa’s research and development performance indicates that while the water research and development community is small, it is highly productive. The analysis indicates that the South African contribution to the global share of water-related papers in journals indexed by the ISI (now Thomson Reuters Web of Science) is more than 3 times the average for all disciplines in the country, and that South Africa ranks 19th in the world in the domain of ‘Water Resources’. A study of the patent data further indicates a much higher than average conversion of knowledge to products as indicated by the water-related patent/total patent ratios.

Keywords: Act, Africa, Analysis, Assessment, Building, Capacity, Capacity Building, Community, Contribution, Conversion, Country, Data, Development, Disciplines, Examination, Global, Impact, Implementation, Institutions, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Management, Papers, Patent, Performance, Policy, Private Sector, Public, Publication, R&D, Research, Research and Development, Research Institutions, Resource Management, Science, Science Policy, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Sector, Small, South Africa, State, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Training, Universities, Water, Water Research Commission (WRC), Water Resource, Water Sector, Web, Web of Science, World

# Title: Waves in Random and Complex Media

Full Journal Title: Waves in Random and Complex Media

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Álvarez-Pérez, J.L. (2012), The IEM2M rough-surface scattering model for complex-permittivity scattering media. *Waves in Random and Complex Media*, **22** (2), 207-233.

Full Text: [2012\Wav Ran Com Med22, 207.pdf](2012\Wav%20Ran%20Com%20Med22,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: the integral equation model (IEM) was developed in the late 1980s and arguably became the most cited and implemented rough-surface scattering model in the field of radar remote sensing for Earth observation. It was derived by applying a second-order iteration in the incident electromagnetic field to the integral equations of the surface fields as given by Poggio and Miller. It is thus an extension of the first-order, Born approximation of these equations that produce the classical Kirchhoff approximation. The IEM has been subject to numerous amendments and variations over the last 20 years due to the imperfect introduction and handling of the Weyl representation of the spherical wave in its first version. The work presented here is a further development of the contribution made by the same author in 2001 (IEM2M), which was the first version of IEM able to blend analytically both the Kirchhoff and the small-perturbation approximations for the bistatic case. The improvement reported in this article is concerned with the inclusion of evanescent waves in the formulation of the model and the extension of the range of applicability of the second-order scattering terms to interfaces with complex-permittivity scattering media.

Keywords: Development, Electromagnetic Scattering, Emission, Field, First, First Order, Formulation, Improvement, Integral-Equation Method, Interfaces, Media, Model, Nonlocal Curvature Approximation, Observation, Radar, Remote Sensing, Remote-Sensing, Representation, Scattering, Scattering Media, Second Order, Second-Order, Second-Order Scattering, Surface, Version, Wave Scattering, Work

# Title: Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield

Full Journal Title: Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Arunachalam, S. (2000), International collaboration in science: the case of India and China. *Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield*, 215-231.

Abstract: the extent of international collaboration in science, as evidenced by internationally co-authored research publications, is on the rise. The lion’s share of international collaboration takes place among the rich countries, especially the G7 nations. International collaboration among poorer countries and between rich and poor countries is rather limited. Based on data collected from the CD-ROM edition of Science Citation Index 1998, I compare international collaboration in science carried out in India and the People’s Republic of China. To see them in perspective, I also present data on Israel and Japan. In the recent past, China has overtaken India in both the number of papers published and in the percent of internationally collaborated papers. Having at least one foreign author in over 39 percent of papers, Israel is one of the leading international collaborators in science. of the four countries, Japan has recorded the lowest percent of internationally collaborated papers, albeit on a very large base of publications. The leading collaborating countries with India, China and Israel are G7 countries, especially the USA, whereas China and South Korea are among Japan’s top seven collaborators. With all four countries, papers published in collaboration with advanced countries have appeared on average in journals with a higher impact factor than papers published without such collaboration. In the case of Japan, papers published in collaboration with other G7 countries have appeared in journals with impact factors higher than the average impact factor of all Japanese papers, but papers written in collaboration with South Korea and China have appeared in journals with lower impact factors. Papers resulting from collaboration between these four countries and their major collaborators have been classified into specialties based on the journal titles.

Keywords: CD-ROM, China, Citation, Collaboration, Data, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, India, International, International Collaboration, Israel, Japan, Journal, Journals, Korea, Nations, Papers, People’s Republic of China, Publications, Recent, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, South Korea, USA

? Russell, J.M. (2000), Publication indicators in Latin America revisited. *Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield*, 233-250.

Abstract: This chapter discusses the implications of the structure and communication patterns of the Latin American scientific communities for the validity of publication indicators based exclusively on mainstream journal publication. Studies have suggested that scientists whose research is aimed toward advancing universal knowledge rather than the solution of local problems play a dominant role in science policy and funding decisions and in the construction of scientific excellence in the region. Mainstream publication, considered characteristic of quality scientific work, is highly favored by Latin American evaluation committees. for this reason, there is an urgent need to generate output indicators of quality work published in national and regional journals to give a more balanced picture of overall scientific achievements. Efforts made toward achieving this goal are discussed along with the need for further studies of the context and characteristics of science and technology in Latin America necessary for the generation of reliable and accurate indicators of regional activity.

Keywords: Citation Behavior, Developed-Countries, Information, Journals, Mainstream Science, Periphery, Perspective, Place, Scientific Activity, Strategies

? Braun, T., Glänzel, W. and Schubert, A. (2000), How balanced is the Science Citation Index’s journal coverage? - A preliminary overview of macrolevel statistical data. *Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield*, 251-277.

? Lewison, G. (2000), Citations as a means to evaluate biomedical research. *Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield*, 361-372.

Abstract: Eugene Garfield developed the concept of citation of earlier papers as a means of evaluating those papers and made it not only into a science but also into a business. Despite doubts about what conventional citation analysis really means, it has been accepted worldwide as an impartial source of quantitative data on research outputs. However, founders of biomedical research are interested in innovations and in health improvements, not just the minutiae of the research method. They can now use citations on patents to the scientific literature, and citations on clinical guidelines, as proxy indicators of the utility of published papers. Some recent findings in these areas, and the beginnings of a new database of citations in newspapers, are described. However, further indicators of research utility are still needed: they will probably also depend in some way on citations, but of a different kind from those considered so far.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Linkage, Literature, Research, Science, Technology

? Ingwersen, P., Larsen, B. and Wormell, I. (2000), Applying diachronic citation analysis to research program evaluations. *Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield*, 373-387.

Abstract: Diachronic versus synchronous citation analysis methods are discussed in relation to research evaluation. Using selected results from an online midterm evaluation of nine research centers funded by the Danish Strategic Environmental Research Program (1993-1998), this paper illustrates and discusses the application of five diachronic scientometric indicators. Publication activity, center and program impact factors, impact factors for journals applied by the centers, international knowledge export, and the paper-journal impact factor correlation are all shown to be well understood by the scientists involved. In an informetric sense, the indicators afford robust tools for providing fair and reliable information on publication behavior and performance. In particular, the paper-journal impact factor correlation, applying the Pearson coefficient, may contribute to further understanding of the probabilities involved in achieving high impact when scientists succeed in publishing in high impact journals. The ISI databases, Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index, were used in their online versions (SciSearch and Social SciSearch) provided by Dialog Knight Ridder Information Service.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Behavior, Citation, Citation Analysis, Correlation, Databases, Evaluation, Export, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicators, Information, International, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, Performance, Publication, Publishing, Research, Research Evaluation, Science Citation Index, Scientometric, Understanding

? Koenig, M.E.D. and Westermann-Cicio, M. (2000), Scientometrics, cybermetrics, and firm performance. *Web of Knowledge - A Festschrift in Honor of Eugene Garfield*, 389-404.

Keywords: Company, Flows, Impact, Indicators, Industry, Information, Productivity Paradox, Scientometrics, Services, Technological Innovation

# Title: Welding Journal

Full Journal Title: Welding Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? [Anon]. (2010), High employee turnover cited for faulty pipe welds at northrop grumman shipbuilding. *Welding Journal*, **89** (3), 4.

# Title: West Indian Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: [West Indian Medical Journal](http://caribbean.scielo.org/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0043-3144&lng=en&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0043-3144

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hickling, F.W. (1999), Medical research at the Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI, Mona Campus 1960-1990. *West Indian Medical Journal*, **48** (4), 183-187.

Full Text: Wes Ind Med J48, 183.pdf

Abstract: the objective of this study was to evaluate research output in relation to undergraduate teaching output of the Faculty of Medical Sciences, Mend Campus, University of the West Indies between 1960 and 1990 the Departmental Reports published by the University of the West Indies were examined using a successive independent sample design with sentinel years at ten-year intervals for the 30-year period under review the numbers of reported peer-reviewed publications for each department were disaggregated and analysed. Ten of the fourteen departments (10/14, 72%) of the Mona Faculty showed a decline in output of peer-reviewed publications of up to 100% between 1960 and 1990 (p < 0.001). The number of academic staff had risen from 41 in 1960 to 143 in 1990 (249% while the publication/staff ratio had fallen from 1.73 in 1960 to 0.48 in 1990 (p < 0.0001). Student/staff ratios had declined significantly over the 30-year period (p < 0.005) as had the graduate/staff ratio (p < 0.01). The Faculty reports indicated that the research-in-progress reported for exceeded the actual publication rate in 1990, whereas the opposite was the case in 1960. There was a statistically significant decline in the number of international conference abstracts published and an increase in the number of regional conference abstracts (p < 0.01) and also a significant decrease in the number of papers presented at conferences compared with the number of conferences attended without a paper being presented (p < 0.0001). The research publication record and the medical graduate/staff ratio of the Mona Faculty had declined significantly over the 30 years under review. There was also a significant decline in the graduate/staff ratio in the same period. Some of the conventional reasons given for this decline such as staff shortages and increased clinical service or teaching load are discussed.

Keywords: Clinical, Conferences, Conventional, Design, International, Intervals, Load, Medical, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Publication, Publication Record, Publications, Record, Regional, Research, Review, Service, Teaching, Undergraduate

? Paul, T. (2000), Medical research at the Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI, Mona Campus, 1960-1990. *West Indian Medical Journal*, **49** (2), 180.

Full Text: Wes Ind Med J49, 180.pdf

Keywords: Research

? Arowolo, T.A. (2004), Heavy metals and health. *West Indian Medical Journal*, **53** (2), 63-65.

Full Text: Wes Ind Med J53, 63.pdf

# Title: Western Journal of Nursing Research

Full Journal Title: Western Journal of Nursing Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: West J Nurs Res

ISSN: 0193-9459

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Beck, C.T. (1989), Maternal-newborn nursing research published from 1977 to 1986. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, **11** (5), 621-626.

Full Text: [1989\Wes J Nur Res11, 621.pdf](1989\Wes%20J%20Nur%20Res11,%20621.pdf)

Keywords: Nursing, Research

# Title: Wiadomości Lekarskie

Full Journal Title: Wiadomości Lekarskie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Wiad Lek

ISSN: 0043-5147

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bojko, K. (2007), Factors of evaluation and interaction of scientific journals--impact factor and interjournal impact factor. *Wiadomości Lekarskie*, **60** (1-2), 98-104.

Abstract: the aim of the study was to analyse the extent of influence ofjournals with high Impact Factor (IF) into the world’s science development. The survey was performed using Journal Citation Reports, Science Edition 1998-2001 database. One hundred journals with the highest IF were extracted and Interjournal Impact Factor (IIF) was made for each of them. It was proved that--regardless of the field the journals belong to--their influence into the filed and other periodicals should not be evaluated according to their IF value. It has been established to evaluate the journals, not particular articles. That’s why we should not change its application and use it to express an opinion on the publications and scientific workers.

Keywords: Application, Database, Development, Evaluation, Field, Impact, Interaction, Journals, Periodicals, Publications, Science, Survey, Value

# Title: Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift

Full Journal Title: Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift

ISO Abbreviated Title: Wien. Klin. Wochen.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Wien Klin Wochenschr

ISSN: 0043-5325

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Austria

Language: English

Publisher: Springer-Verlag Wien

Publisher Address: Sachsenplatz 4-6, PO Box 89, A-1201 Vienna, Austria

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

? Garfield, E. (1991), A citation analysis of Austrian medical-research and *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*. *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*, **103** (11), 318-325.

Abstract: Criteria for the prediction of Nobel price winners based on citation and predictor prizes are presented. The position of Austrian medical research and the role of the “Wiener klinische Wochenschrift” are compared to international standards.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Austrian Medical Research, Scientific Productivity

? Navarro, F.A. (1996), The language of medicine in Austria (1920-1995). *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*, **108** (12), 363-369.

Abstract: the objective of this study was to perform a citation analysis of the frequency of the various languages used in the bibliographical references of the original articles published in the Wiener klinische Wochenschrift during the past 75 years (1920-1995). The languages of publication were recorded of 14, 667 references from 800 original papers, at the rate of 50 articles per year at intervals of five years. The percentage of references in German remained constant until 1946, but has been decreasing progressively since that time: 87% in 1920, 84% in 1946, 51% in 1970, and 20% in 1995. The percentage of references in English, on the other hand, has continued to increase, especially since 1946: 3% in 1920, 9% in 1946, 41% in 1970, and 79% in 1995. Even though the importance of English started to increase as from 1946, it did not supplant German as the main language of medicine in Austria until 1980 (thirty years later than usually accepted up to now).

Keywords: Analysis, Austria, Citation, Citation Analysis, Intervals, Languages, Medicine, Papers, Publication

? Garfield, E. (2002), The impact factor of *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*. *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*, **114** (5-6), 236.

Full Text: Wie Kli Woc114, 236.pdf

? Garfield, E. (2002), The impact factor of *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*. *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*, **114** (19-20), 881.

Full Text: Wie Kli Woc114, 881.pdf

# Title: Wildlife Society Bulletin

Full Journal Title: [Wildlife Society Bulletin](http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=wildsocibull)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0091-7648

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Krausman, P.R., Morgart, J.R. and Rosenstock, S.S. (2003), Comments and replies to published papers: Advancing science or unnecessary quibbles? *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, **31** (1), 208-211.

Full Text: [2003\Wil Soc Bul31, 208.pdf](2003\Wil%20Soc%20Bul31,%20208.pdf)

Abstract: Comments and replies to published articles are often ignored. We examined use of comments and replies by the scientific community and rated their values. We examined comments and replies from 3 journals, covering 1990 through 2001, rated them as positive or unnecessary, and used Science Citation Index to compare the number of times each was cited. We examined 30 exchanges (i.e., original paper, comment, and reply or replies); 19 (63%) were classified as unnecessary. There also was a marked difference in how exchanges were received by the scientific community. Original papers, comments, and replies were cited 476, 104, and 80 times, respectively. Authors, editors, and reviewers should more carefully review submissions to increase the number of useful comments and replies. Comments and replies should receive as much scrutiny as original papers and should be peer-reviewed.

Keywords: Authors, Biodiversity Conservation, Comments, Community, Comparative Breeding Ecology, Coopers-Hawks, Desert Bighorn Sheep, Environmental Sciences, Exurban Areas, Inbreeding Depression, Journals, National-Wildlife-Refuge, Natural-Resources, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Power Analysis, Referees, Replies, Review, Science, Science Citation Index

# Title: Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Climate Change

Full Journal Title: Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Climate Change

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Belter, C.W. and Seidel, D.J. (2013), A bibliometric analysis of climate engineering research. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Climate Change*, **4** (5), 417-427.

Full Text: [2013\Wil Int Rev-Cli Cha4, 417.pdf](2013\Wil%20Int%20Rev-Cli%20Cha4,%20417.pdf)

Abstract: the past five years have seen a dramatic increase in the number of media and scientific publications on the topic of climate engineering, or geoengineering, and some scientists are increasingly calling for more research on climate engineering as a possible supplement to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. In this context, understanding the current state of climate engineering research can help inform policy discussions and guide future research directions. Bibliometric analysisthe quantitative analysis of publicationsis particularly applicable to fields with large bodies of literature that are difficult to summarize by traditional review methods. The multidisciplinary nature of the published literature on climate engineering makes it an ideal candidate for bibliometric analysis. Publications on climate engineering are found to be relatively recent (more than half of all articles during 1988-2011 were published since 2008), include a higher than average percentage of nonresearch articles (30% compared with 8-15% in related scientific disciplines), and be predominately produced by countries located in the Northern Hemisphere and speaking English. The majority of this literature focuses on land-based methods of carbon sequestration, ocean iron fertilization, and solar radiation management and is produced with little collaboration among research groups. This study provides a summary of existing publications on climate engineering, a perspective on the scientific underpinnings of the global dialogue on climate engineering, and a baseline for quantitatively monitoring the development of climate engineering research in the future. (C) 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Adaptation, Analysis, Atmospheric Science, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bodies, Carbon, Carbon Sequestration, Citation, Climate, Climate Change, Cocitation, Collaboration, Complex Networks, Context, Development, Dialogue, Disciplines, Engineering, Evolution, Fertilization, Global, Global Environmental-Change, Groups, Iron, Literature, Management, Media, Methods, Mitigation, Monitoring, Multidisciplinary, Policy, Publications, Quantitative Analysis, Radiation, Recent, Research, Review, Scientific Papers, Scientific Publications, Scientists, Sequestration, State, Sustainability Science, Topic, Understanding

# Title: Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology

Full Journal Title: Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wujcik, E.K. and Monty, C.N. (2013), Nanotechnology for implantable sensors: Carbon nanotubes and graphene in medicine. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology*, **5** (3), 233-249.

Full Text: 2013\Wil Int Rev-Nan Nan5, 233.pdf

Abstract: Implantable sensors utilizing nanotechnology are at the forefront of diagnostic, medical monitoring, and biological technologies. These sensors are often equipped with nanostructured carbon allotropes, such as graphene or carbon nanotubes (CNTs), because of their unique and often enhanced properties over forms of bulk carbon, such as diamond or graphite. Because of these properties, the fundamental and applied research of these carbon nanomaterials have become some of the most cited topics in scientific literature in the past decades. The age of carbon nanomaterials is simply budding, however, and is expected to have a major impact in many areas. These areas include electronics, photonics, plasmonics, energy capture (including batteries, fuel cells, and photovoltaics), andthe emphasis of this reviewbiosensors and sensor technologies. The following review will discuss future prospects of the two most commonly used carbon allotropes in implantable sensors for nanomedicine and nanobiotechnology, CNTs and graphene. Sufficient further reading and resources have been provided for more in-depth and specific reading that is outside the scope of this general review. WIREs Nanomed Nanobiotechnol 2013, 5:233249. doi: 10.1002/wnan.1213 For further resources related to this article, please visit the WIREs website.

Keywords: Age, Applied Research, Biological, Biosensors, Carbon, Carbon Nanotubes, Chemistry, Composite Films, Diamond, Energy, Fabrication, Forms, Fuel Cells, Fullerene C-60, General, Glucose, Graphite, Growth, Impact, Literature, Medical, Medicine, Monitoring, Nanomaterials, Nanostructured Carbon, Nanotechnology, Nanotubes, Oxide, Photovoltaics, Properties, Raman-Spectroscopy, Reading, Research, Resources, Review, Scientific Literature, Scope, Sensor, Stimulation, Technologies

# Title: Wirtschaftsinformatik

Full Journal Title: Wirtschaftsinformatik

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schlogl, C. (2003), Mapping the intellectual structure of information management. *Wirtschaftsinformatik*, **45** (1), 7-16.

Abstract: In this paper, the main dimensions of information management are analysed by means of, author cocitation. The article is structured as Wows: After a short introduction, the method used in the study will be described. This will be followed by. The structure of the study. According to the results of the analysis, a distinction can be made between technology-oriented and information-oriented information management approaches. Technology-oriented approaches deal primarily with the efficient and effective use of computer-based information systems. They are in the domains of Management Information Systems (MIS) and business informatics. Information-oriented approaches focus mainly on information, with special attention given to its transfer and use. The design of computer-based information systems is practically ignored by these approaches, which are in the field of information science.

Keywords: 1980s, Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Business Informatics, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Field, Informatics, Information Management, Information Science, Information Systems, Information-Oriented Information Management Approaches, Intellectual Structure, Management, Mis, Needs, Resource-Management, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientometrics, Space, Systems, Technology-Oriented Information Management Approaches

Notes: JJournal

? Resch, A. and Schlogl, C. (2004), Business informatics from the perspective of its main publication organ. A scientometric analysis of the journal *Wirtschaftsinformatik*/Angewandte Informatik. *Wirtschaftsinformatik*, **46** (4), 302-310.

Abstract: This paper presents a scientometric analysis of the journal WIRTSCHAFTSINFORMATIK / Angewandte Informatik. for this purpose, a total of 23 volumes of the journal were analysed manually. The analysis focuses on the level of the journal, the articles and the authors, as well as the institutions of the authors and the references.

Keywords: Analysis, Angewandte Informatik, Applied Informatics, Authors, Business Informatics, Citation Analysis, Informatics, Institutions, Journal, Journal Analysis, Library, of-the-Art, Publication, Purpose, References, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Wirtschaftsinformatik

# Title: Women & Health

Full Journal Title: Women & Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0363-0242

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Andsager, J.L., Hust, S.J.T. and Powers, A. (2000), Patient-blaming and representation of risk factors in breast cancer images. *Women & Health*, **31** (2-3), 57-79.

Full Text: [2000\Wom Hea31, 57.pdf](2000\Wom%20Hea31,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: Media coverage of some cancers in the past often equated cancer with a death sentence. Breast cancer coverage in 1990s magazines, however, has become less fatalistic, more frequent, and discusses a broader range of issues than before. This study examined whether the visual images accompanying magazine articles about breast cancer have also evolved. We used Goffman’s (1976) rituals of subordination to measure patient-blaming acid subordinating disempowering images. We also analyzed race, ethnicity, body type, and age of females in the images to gauge whether these demographic risk factors were represented in a random sample of images from nine magazines over a 30-year period. Magazines analyzed represented three genres-women’s magazines. fashion, beauty, and general news. Findings suggest that patient-blaming images have decreased in some categories and women portrayed are slightly more representative of risk factors of age and race, ethnicity. Magazine images tended to reinforce stereotyped portrayals of femininity to the detriment of cancer patients. Fashion, beauty magazines, aimed at younger women, were most likely to portray breast cancer images in stereotyped. patient-blaming ways. with the least representative images of risk factors. The social construction of feminine beauty seems to overpower accuracy in creating these images.

Keywords: Accuracy, Age, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Construction, Coverage, Death, General, Patients, Random Sample, Representation, Risk, Risk Factors, Social, Women

# Title: Work-A Journal of Prevention Assessment & Rehabilitation

Full Journal Title: Work-A Journal of Prevention Assessment & Rehabilitation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Silva, J.A.P., Menegon, N.L. and de Carvalho, M.M. (2012), Human reliability and ergonomics: A literature review from 1963 to 2011. *Work-A Journal of Prevention Assessment & Rehabilitation*, **41** (S1), 3252-3259.

Full Text: [2012\Wor-J Pre Ass Reh41, 3252.pdf](2012\Wor-J%20Pre%20Ass%20Reh41,%203252.pdf)

Abstract: This study reviews the academic literature on human reliability from the ergonomics perspective. The methodological approach used in this analysis combines several techniques, including bibliometric, content analysis, and social network analysis. The initial sample consisted of 304 articles, which totalized 1,872 citations, published in 94 journals, from the 47-year period between 1963 and 2011. From this initial sample, only 50 articles (16%), totalizing 471 citations are classified as ergonomics area, published in 14 journals, which involve 108 authors, with 471 citations. This sample was expanded via the seminal studies of ergonomics. These articles were coded and tabulated according to their year of publication, the number of publications per journal, major areas of interest, and the relationship between the articles and the research methods discussed. Networks were prepared by keywords, co-citations, and cross-citations.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Citations, Cocitation Analysis, Content Analysis, Human, Human Error Identification, Human Reliability, Intellectual Structure, Issues, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Operators, Publication, Publications, Reliability, Research, Review, Reviews, Safety, Social, Social Network Analysis, Social Networks, Surgery, Systems, Task, Techniques

# Title: Work & Stress

Full Journal Title: Work & Stress

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Jolibois, S., Mouzé-Amady, M., Chouanière, D., Grandjean, F., Nauer, E. and Ducloy, J. (2000), WebStress: A web interface to explore a multidatabase bibliographic corpus on occupational stress. *Work & Stress*, **14** (4), 283-296.

Full Text: [2000\Wor Str14, 283.pdf](2000\Wor%20Str14,%20283.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliographic study on a multidisciplinary subject, such as occupational stress, requires a multidatabase query facility. Given this, we searched eight databases belonging to different fields (medicine, psychology, etc.) and from different countries. Thus, more than 26000 references on occupational stress were gathered. A bibliographic corpus of this sort is unUSAble because of the heterogeneous format of the records and the number of duplicate entries. Considering the limitations of commercial programs, we have developed a system, called WebStress, for reformatting the data and removing duplicates. The huge number of references and the research needs of updating and searching have necessitated the addition of several other functions to WebStress. Therefore WebStress comprises a web interface that makes it possible to search the corpus with advanced features (using clustering, a specialized thesaurus on stress and Boolean queries). In addition to the usual bibliographic queries on a specific database such as MEDLINE, WebStress provides bibliometric analysis of the corpus, which might contribute to a detailed analysis on occupational stress in order to highlight the networks of researchers and to find the main topics studied in this area. WebStress is not yet available to researchers in general. It is being further developed, and also permission needs to be obtained from the eight commercial bibliographic databases that it consults.

Keywords: Occupational Stress Bibliographic Database Library Information Standards Reformatting Deduplication Interface Bibliometrics

# Title: World Chinese Journal of Digestology

Full Journal Title: [World Chinese Journal of Digestology](http://e48.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=XXHB&NaviLink=%e4%b8%96%e7%95%8c%e5%8d%8e%e4%ba%ba%e6%b6%88%e5%8c%96%e6%9d%82%e5%bf%97)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, X.N. and L.C. (2006), Bibliometric analysis of literatures on relationship between Helicobacter pylori infection and gastric carcinogenesis. *World Chinese Journal of Digestology*, **14** (29), 2883-2888.

Full Text: [2006\Wor Chi J Dig14, 2883.pdf](2006\Wor%20Chi%20J%20Dig14,%202883.pdf)

Abstract: AIM:To present the research progress on the correlations between Helicobacter pylori infection and the risks of gastric cancer, and conclude the hot topics. METHODS:The international papers, published from 2001 to 2006 on this topic, were analyzed by the method of citation analysis, and then the highly-cited references were clustered by SPSS soft package. Based on the contents of the papers in each cluster, the hot-topic researches were concluded. RESULTS:Research literatures about the topic mainly come from the ...

Keywords: Helicobacterpylori, Gastric Cancer, Bibliometrics Analysis

# Title: World-Class University and Ranking: Aiming Beyond Status, Higher Education for a Knowledge Society

Full Journal Title: World-Class University and Ranking: Aiming Beyond Status, Higher Education for a Knowledge Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van Raan, A.F.J. (2007), Challenges in the ranking of universities. In *World-Class University and Ranking: Aiming Beyond Status, Higher Education for a Knowledge Society*, Edited by Sadlak, J. and Cai, L.N., 87-121.

Full Text: [2007\Hig Edu Kno Soc87.pdf](2007\Hig%20Edu%20Kno%20Soc87.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Science, Consequences, Performance, Coverage, Citation

# Title: WCECS 2009: World Congress on Engineering and Computer Science

Full Journal Title: WCECS 2009: World Congress on Engineering and Computer Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gipp, B. and Beel, J. (2009), Identifying related documents for research paper recommender by CPA and COA, *WCECS 2009: World Congress on Engineering and Computer Science*, **1-2**, 636-639.

Abstract: This work-in-progress paper introduces two new approaches called Citation Proximity Analysis (CPA) and Citation Order Analysis (COA). They can be applied to identify related documents for the purpose of research paper recommender systems. CPA is a variant of co-citation analysis that additionally considers the proximity of citations to each other within an article’s full-text. The underlying idea is that the closer citations are to each other in a document, the more likely it is that the cited documents are related. for example, citations listed in the same sentence are more likely to express related thoughts than citations listed only in the same section. In COA, the order of citations are considered, allowing the identification of a text similar to one that has been translated from language A to language B, as the citations would still occur in the same order. However, it is also shown that CPA and COA cannot replace text analysis and existing citation analysis approaches for research paper recommender systems since they all have their own strengths and weaknesses.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Order Analysis, Citation Proximity Analysis, Citations, Related Documents, Research, Research Paper Recommender, Science, World

# Title: World Health and Population

Full Journal Title: World Health and Population

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

# Title: World Journal of Biological Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: World Journal of Biological Psychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Broadbent, H.J., van den Eynde, F., Guillaume, S., Hanif, E.L., Stahl, D., David, A.S., Campbell, I.C. and Schmidt, U. (2011), Blinding success of rTMS applied to the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex in randomised sham-controlled trials: A systematic review. *World Journal of Biological Psychiatry*, **12** (4), 240-248.

Full Text: [2011\Wor J Bio Psy12, 240.pdf](2011\Wor%20J%20Bio%20Psy12,%20240.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. The lack of a suitable sham condition for repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) research may compromise the success of blinding procedures. The aim of this systematic review was to examine the reporting of blinding success in randomised sham-controlled trials (RCTs) of rTMS applied to the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. Methods. A literature search using PUBMED and Web of Science was conducted to identify RCTs of rTMS. Regression analyses were used to investigate whether participants in the real and sham rTMS groups differed in (1) their ability to correctly guess to which intervention they had been randomised, and (2) how likely they were to think they had received real rTMS. Results. Thirteen out of 96 (13.5%) RCTs reported blinding success. Available data from 9/13 studies showed that participants in real and sham rTMS groups were not significantly different in their ability to correctly guess their intervention allocation, but with a trend for participants in the real group to more often guess correctly. However, people in the real rTMS groups were significantly more likely to think they had received real rTMS compared with those in sham rTMS groups. Conclusions. Few RCTs in rTMS report on blinding success. As current sham methods may inadequately mimic real rTMS, this could result in only partial success of blinding and bias estimations of treatment effects.

Keywords: Bias, Blinding, Disorder, Efficacy, Empirical-Evidence, Intervention, Literature, Major Depression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Pain, Prefrontal Cortex, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tms, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Treatment, Trend, Web of Science

# Title: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Full Journal Title: [World Journal of Gastroenterology](http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/mcsy.asp)

ISO Abbrev. Title: World J. Gastroenterol.

JCR Abbrev. Title: World J Gastroentero

ISSN: 1007-9327

Issues/Year: 48

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Peoples R China

Publisher: Baishideng Publ Grp Co Ltd

Publisher Address: Room 1701, 17-F, Henan Building, No. 90, Jaffe Rd, Wanchai, Hong Kong 100025, Peoples R China

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology: Impact Factor 2.547, 34/74 (2012)

Notes: JJournal

? Yang, H. and Zhao, Y.Y. (2008), Variations of author origins in *World Journal of Gastroenterology* during 2001-2007. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **14** (19), 3108-3111.

Full Text: [2008\Wor J Gas14, 3108.pdf](2008\Wor%20J%20Gas14,%203108.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To discuss the variations and distributions of authors who published their papers in World Journal of Gastroenterology (WJG) during 2001-2007 and evaluate the development of WJG and gastroenterology core journals in recent years by comparing the contributions of the authors. METHODS: WJG articles published in 2001-2007 were searched from MEDLINE database (by ISI Web of Knowledge). The variations (cooperation degree, cooperation rate) and distributions of the first authors were analyzed with bibliometric methods. SCIE was used to collect articles published in Am J Gastroenterol, Gastroenterology, Scand J Gastroenterol and WJG in 2007, and comparison of the data was made. Comparison indicators included the article number of annual journals, cooperation degree of authors, cooperation rate, mean number of articles published in each WJG issue, number of countries of the first WJG authors, geographical distribution and article contribution ratio of all WJG authors and domestic authors. RESULTS: of the 5851 articles covered in MEDLINE, 173, 236, 633, 826, 1496, 1382 and 1105 articles were cited from 2001 to 2007. The cooperation degree was 5.11, 5.56, 5.75, 5.76, 6.31, 5.90 and 5.64 respectively. The cooperation rates was 94.80%, 99.15%, 98.89%, 98.55%, 99.13%, 96.67% and 95.66%, respectively. The mean number of articles published in each WJG issue from 2001 to 2007 was 28, 39, 52, 34, 31, 28 and 23, respectively. The number of countries of the first WJG authors was 8, 8, 27, 32, 49, 61 and 56, respectively. The first authors of WJG came from 3 continents in 2001 and covered 6 continents in 2006-2007. The number of articles written by Asian authors was 136 (79.07%), 227 (96.19%), 575 (90.98%), 713 (87.81%), 1111 (75.32%), 712 (53.98%) and 555 (53.21%), respectively in 2001-2007. The number of articles written by European & American authors increased from 36 (20.93%) and 8 (3.39%) in 2001-2002 to 563 (42.68%) and 452(43.34%) in 2006-2007. The number of countries except for China contributing papers was increased. The number of articles written by first authors of Japan rose from 0 (0%) in 2001-2002 to 287 (12.15%) in 2006-2007. The number of articles written by American authors increased from 6 (1.47%) in 2001-2002 to 158 (6.69%) in 2006-2007. The number of articles written by Chinese authors was 136 (79.07%), 227 (96.19%), 548 (86.71%), 669 (82.39%), 884 (59.93%), 380 (28.81%) and 320 (30.68%), respectively, in 2001 to 2007. The number of articles published in Am J Gastroentero% Gastroenterology, Scand J Gastroenterol and WJG was 565, 586, 238 and 1118, respectively in 2007. The cooperation degree was 4.77, 6.14, 5.95 and 5.64, respectively, in 2007. The cooperation rate was 95.40%, 84.18%, 96.63% and 95.66%, respectively, in 2007. The number of countries of authors contributing papers was 44, 35, 42 and 62, respectively, in 2007. CONCLUSION: the geographical distribution of WJG authors is wide for the past 2 years. WJG has made a step onto international publishing, and drawn even more attentions from gastroenterology researchers. Its authors are distributed over 74 countries in 6 global continents, and the journal has become the main intermediary for international gastroenterology researchers to demonstrate their research accomplishments. (C) 2008 WJG. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Asian, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, China, Chinese, Comparison, Cooperation, Data, Database, Development, Distributed, Distribution, First, Gastroenterology, Indicators, International, ISI, Japan, Journal, Journals, MEDLINE, Methods, Papers, Publishing, Rates, Research, Rights, Science Citation Index, World Journal of Gastroenterology

? Rahimi, R., Nikfar, S., Rezaie, A. and Abdollahi, M. (2009), Efficacy of tricyclic antidepressants in irritable bowel syndrome: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **15** (13), 1548-1553.

Full Text: [2009\Wor J Gas15, 1548.pdf](2009\Wor%20J%20Gas15,%201548.pdf)

Abstract: We aimed to evaluate the efficacy of tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) as a therapeutic option for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) through meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. for the years 1966 until September 2008, PUBMED, Scopus, Web of Science, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were searched for double-blind, placebo-controlled trials investigating the efficacy of TCAs in the management of IBS. Seven randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials met our criteria and were included in the meta-analysis. TCAs used in the treatment arm of these trials included amitriptyline, imipramine, desipramine, doxepin and trimipramine. The pooled relative risk for clinical improvement with TCA therapy was 1.93 (95% CI: 1.44 to 2.6, P < 0.0001). Effect size of TCAs versus placebo for mean change in abdominal pain score among the two studies was -44.15 (95% CI: -53.27 to -35.04, P < 0.0001). It is concluded that low dose TCAs exhibit clinically and statistically significant control of IBS symptoms. (C) 2009 the WIG Press and Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal Pain, Amitriptyline, Antibiotic-Therapy, Antidepressants, Clinical Response, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Control, Controlled Clinical-Trials, Crohns-Disease, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Pain, Placebo, Probiotics, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Relative Risk, Remission, Risk, Science, Scopus, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Tricyclic Antidepressants, Ulcerative-Colitis, Web of Science

? Hasani-Ranjbar, S., Nayebi, N., Larijani, B. and Abdollahi, M. (2009), A systematic review of the efficacy and safety of herbal medicines used in the treatment of obesity. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **15** (25), 3073-3085.

Full Text: [2009\Wor J Gas15, 3073.pdf](2009\Wor%20J%20Gas15,%203073.pdf)

Abstract: This review focuses on the efficacy and safety of effective herbal medicines in the management of obesity in humans and animals. PUBMED, Scopus, Google Scholar, Web of Science, and IranMedex databases were searched up to December 30, 2008. The search terms were “obesity” and (“herbal medicine” or “plant”, “plant medicinal” or “medicine traditional”) without narrowing or limiting search elements. All of the human and animal studies on the effects of herbs with the key outcome of change in anthropometric measures such as body weight and waist-hip circumference, body fat, amount of food intake, and appetite were included. In vitro studies, reviews, and letters to editors were excluded. of the publications identified in the initial database, 915 results were identified and reviewed, and a total of 77 studies were included (19 human and 58 animal studies). Studies with Cissus quadrangularis (CQ), Sambucus nigra, Asparagus officinalis, Garcinia atroviridis, ephedra and caffeine, Slimax (extract of several plants including Zingiber officinale and Bofutsushosan) showed a significant decrease in body weight. In 41 animal studies, significant weight loss or inhibition of weight gain was found. No significant adverse effects or mortality were observed except in studies with supplements containing ephedra, caffeine and Bofutsushosan. In conclusion, compounds containing ephedra, CQ, ginseng, bitter melon, and zingiber were found to be effective in the management of obesity. Attention to these natural compounds would open a new approach for novel therapeutic and more effective agents. (C) 2009 the WIG Press and Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Animal, Attention, Body Weight, Body-Weight, Caffeine, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Databases, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Fat, Google Scholar, Herbal Medicine, High-Fat Diet, Human, Humans, In Vitro, Management, Momordica-Charantia, Mortality, Obesity, Outcome, Oxidative Stress, Plants, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Safety, Salacia-Reticulata, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Visceral Adipose-Tissue, Web of Science, Weight Gain, Weight Loss, Zingiber-Officinale, Zucker Rats

Notes: JJournals

? Yang, H., Zhang, J.H. and Zhang, F. (2009), Papers featured in the *World Journal of Gastroenterology* from 2006 to 2007. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **15** (35), 4471-4475.

Full Text: [2009\Wor J Gas15, 4471.pdf](2009\Wor%20J%20Gas15,%204471.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To analyze papers published in the World Journal of Gastroenterology (WJG) from 2006 to 2007. We investigated the highly cited papers for geographic distribution of the cited authors, as well as the distribution of the citing journals and year of citation.

METHODS: Papers published in WJG from 2006 to 2007 and their citations were retrieved from the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE). The papers and their citations were analyzed according to bibliometric methods, including the number of citations for a given paper, the distribution of the highly cited papers, the geographic distribution of the cited authors, and the years of citation.

RESULTS: Two thoUSAnd five hundred and six papers published in WJG from 2006 to 2007 were collected through SCIE, and 2335 of these were categorized as articles, reviews or proceedings. In 2006 and 2007, the average citation rate was 85.08% and 70.48%, respectively, and the average number of citations per paper was 4.33 and 2.51. Among the 2506 papers, 1963 were cited 8788 times by other articles. The mean number of citations per paper was 3.51. The papers with over three citations accounted for 54.72% of all those that were cited, and the total number of citations accounted for 85.38% of the total of 8788 citations. Thirteen papers were cited over 30 times and the highest number of citations for any one paper was 98. The cited authors came from 70 different countries or regions, with China, Japan and the United States being the most frequent. The highest average citation rate and number of citations per paper were for authors from Canada (96.30%, 6.89), Hungary (92.31%, 5.62), Australia (88.46%, 5.46), Germany (87.04%, 5.33), and Spain (87.50%, 5.11). The impact factor was 2.081 and the self-citation rate was 9.41% in 2008. The papers published in WJG in 2006-2007 were cited by 1597 journals.

CONCLUSION: the papers in WJG have a high number of citations, and have been cited in numerous journals by authors from various countries. The results imply that WJG has an influential academic profile in gastroenterology around the world. (C) 2009 the WIG Press and Baishideng. All rights reserved

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Bibliometrics, World Journal of Gastroenterology, Citation-Classics, Impact

? Buzas, G.M. (2010), Role of *Orvosi Hetilap* in the development of Hungarian gastroenterology. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **16** (18), 2317-2320.

Full Text: [2010\Wor J Gas16, 2317.pdf](2010\Wor%20J%20Gas16,%202317.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To analyze the contribution of Orvosi Hetilap (Hungarian Medical Journal) to the field of gastroenterology. METHODS: All issues of the journal between 1857 and 2008 and identified original articles and reviews dealing with gastroenterology were reviewed. The rate of publications, the thematic distribution and foreign sources of knowledge were assessed. The dates that major achievements in gastroenterology were introduced in Hungary were compared to those dates in Western medicine. RESULTS: A total of 4799 original/research articles on gastroenterology were published, which represents 11.1% of the total publications. Thematic rankings showed that liver and biliary diseases represented 20.36% of the total, followed by gastric diseases (9.35%) and surgery (8.77%). A total of 268 foreign journals were reviewed: 50.9% were German, 30.4% English, 12.1% French and only 6.6% were in other languages. The major achievements of gastroenterology were introduced with varying delays compared to Western countries. CONCLUSION: Orvosi Hetilap has made a large contribution to the development of Hungarian gastroenterology. The high proportion of gastroenterology studies underlines the importance of digestive diseases in public health. (C) 2010 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Content Analysis, Contribution, Development, English, Gastroenterology, Health, Hepatology, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Medicine, Orvosi Hetilap, Public Health, Publications, Rankings, Scientometrics, Surgery

? Dong, J., Zou, J.A. and Yu, X.F. (2011), Coffee drinking and pancreatic cancer risk: A meta-analysis of cohort studies. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **17** (9), 1204-1210.

Full Text: [2011\Wor J Gas17, 1204.pdf](2011\Wor%20J%20Gas17,%201204.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To quantitatively assess the relationship between coffee consumption and incidence of pancreatic cancer in a meta-analysis of cohort studies. METHODS: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index Expanded and bibliographies of retrieved articles. Studies were included if they reported relative risks (RRs) and corresponding 95% CIs of pancreatic cancer with respect to frequency of coffee intake. We performed random-effects meta-analyses and meta-regressions of study-specific incremental estimates to determine the risk of pancreatic cancer associated with a 1 cup/d increment in coffee consumption. RESULTS: Fourteen studies met the inclusion criteria, which included 671080 individuals (1496 cancer events) with an average follow-up of 14.9 years. Compared with individuals who did not drink or seldom drank coffee per day, the pooled RR of pancreatic cancer was 0.82 (95% CI: 0.69-0.95) for regular coffee drinkers, 0.86 (0.76-0.96) for low to moderate coffee drinkers, and 0.68 (0.51-0.84) for high drinkers. In subgroup analyses, we noted that, coffee drinking was associated with a reduced risk of pancreatic cancer in men, while this association was not seen in women. These associations were also similar in studies from North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region. CONCLUSION: Findings from this meta-analysis suggest that there is an inverse relationship between coffee drinking and risk of pancreatic cancer. (c) 2011 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acid, Alcohol, Analyses, Asia Pacific, Association, Bibliographies, Caffeine, Cancer, Cells, Citation, Coffee, Cohort, Cohort Study, Consumption, Criteria, Dose-Response Data, Estimates, Europe, Events, Follow-Up, Incidence, Inhibition, Mar, MEDLINE, Men, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, North, North America, Pancreatic Cancer, Pancreatic Neoplasm, Region, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Tea Consumption, Trend Estimation, Women

? Yu, L., Wang, C.Y., Xi, B., Sun, L., Wang, R.Q., Yan, Y.K. and Zhu, L.Y. (2011), *GST* polymorphisms are associated with hepatocellular carcinoma risk in Chinese population. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **17** (27), 3248-3256.

Full Text: [2011\Wor J Gas17, 3248.pdf](2011\Wor%20J%20Gas17,%203248.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the association between GSTM1 and GSTT1 polymorphisms and the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in Chinese population. METHODS: Literature databases including PubMed, ISI Web of Science and other databases were searched. Pooled odds ratio (OR) and 95% CI were calculated using random- or fixed- effects model. Subgroup analysis and sensitivity analysis were also performed. RESULTS: Nineteen studies of GSTM1 (2660 cases and 4017 controls) and 16 studies of GSTT1 (2410 cases and 3669 controls) were included. The GSTM1/GSTT1 null genotypes were associated with increased risk of HCC in Chinese population (for GSTM1, OR = 1.487, 95% CI: 1.159 to 1.908, P = 0.002; for GSTT1, OR = 1.510, 95% CI: 1.236 to 1.845, P = 0.000). No publication bias was detected. In subgroup analysis, glutathione S-transferases polymorphisms were significantly associated with HCC risk among the subjects living in high-incidence areas, but not among the subjects living in low-incidence areas. CONCLUSION: the present meta-analysis suggests that GSTM1/GSTT1 null genotypes are associated with increased risk of HCC in Chinese population. (C) 2011 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aflatoxin B-1, Analysis, Bias, Cancer Incidence, Carcinoma, Databases, Genetic Polymorphisms, Glutathione-S-Transferase, GSTM1, GSTT1, Hepatitis-B Carriers, Hepatocarcinogenesis, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, ISI, Literature, Liver Cancer, M1, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Null Genotypes, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Ratio, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Susceptibility, Web of Science

? Meng, W.B., Li, X., Li, Y.M., Zhou, W.C. and Zhu, X.L. (2011), Three initial diets for management of mild acute pancreatitis: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **17** (37), 4235-4241.

Full Text: [2011\Wor J Gas17, 4235.pdf](2011\Wor%20J%20Gas17,%204235.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To compare non-liquid and clear-liquid diets, and to assess whether the latter is the optimal treatment for mild acute pancreatitis. METHODS: the Cochrane Library, PUBMED, EMBASE, EBM review databases, Science Citation Index Expanded, and several Chinese databases were searched up to March 2011. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compared non-liquid with clear-liquid diets in patients with mild acute pancreatitis were included. A meta-analysis was performed using available evidence from RCTs. RESULTS: Three RCTs of adequate quality involving a total of 362 participants were included in the final analysis. Compared to liquid diet, non-liquid diet significantly decreased the length of hospitalization [mean difference (MD): 1.18, 95% CI: 0.82-1.55; P < 0.00001] and total length of hospitalization (MD: 1.31, 95% CI: 0.45-2.17; P = 0.003). The subgroup analysis showed solid diet was more favorable than clear liquid diet in the length of hospitalization, with a pooled MD being -1.05 (95% CI: -1.43 to -0.66; P < 0.00001). However, compared with clear liquid diet, both soft and solid diets did not show any significant differences for recurrence of pain after re-feeding, either alone [relative risk (RR): 0.95; 95% CI: 0.51-1.87; P = 0.88] and (RR: 1.22; 95% CI: 0.69-2.16; P = 0.49), respectively, or analyzed together as non-liquid diet (RR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.47-1.36; P = 0.41). CONCLUSION: the non-liquid soft or solid diet did not increase pain recurrence after re-feeding, compared with the clear-liquid diet. The non-liquid diet reduced hospitalization. (C) 2011 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acute, Acute Pancreatitis, Analysis, Citation, Clinical-Trial, Cochrane, Databases, Diet, Differences, Duct Obstruction, Embase, Guidelines, Hospitalization, Length of Stay, Management, Meal, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Nutrition, Nutritious Supplement, Pain, Patients, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rats, Recurrence, Review, Risk, Safe, Science, Science Citation Index, Secretion, Solid Diet, Treatment

? Dong, Z.Y., Wang, G.L., Liu, X., Liu, J., Zhu, D.Z. and Ling, C.Q. (2012), Treatment of cholecystitis with Chinese herbal medicines: A systematic review of the literature. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **18** (14), 1689-1694.

Full Text: [2012\Wor J Gas18, 1689.pdf](2012\Wor%20J%20Gas18,%201689.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To analyze the literature on the use of Chinese herbal medicines for the treatment of cholecystitis. METHODS: the literature on treatment of cholecystitis with traditional Chinese medicines (TCM) was analyzed based on the principles and methods described by evidence-based medicine (EBM). Eight databases including MEDLINE, EMbase, Cochrane Central (CCTR), four Chinese databases (China Biological Medicine Database, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure Database, Database of Chinese Science and Technology Periodicals, Database of Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology) and Chinese Clinical Registry Center, were searched. Full text articles or abstracts concerning TCM treatment of cholecystitis were selected, categorized according to study design, the strength of evidence, the first author’s hospital type, and analyzed statistically. RESULTS: A search of the literature published from 1977 through 2009 yielded 1468 articles in Chinese and 9 in other languages; and 93.92% of the articles focused on clinical studies. No article was of level I evidence, and 9.26% were of level U evidence. The literature cited by Science Citation Index (SCI), MEDLINE and core Chinese medical journals accounted for 0.41%, 0.68% and 7.29%, respectively. Typically, the articles featured in case reports of illness, examined from the perspective of EBM, were weak in both quality and evidence level, which inconsistently conflicted with the fact that most of the papers were by authors from Level-3 hospitals, the highest possible level evaluated based on their comprehensive quality and academic authenticity in China. CONCLUSION: the published literature on TCM treatment of cholecystitis is of low quality and based on low evidence, and cognitive medicine may functions as a useful supplementary framework for the evaluation. (C) 2012 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Case Reports, China, Chinese, Cholecystitis, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Cognition-Based Medicine, Databases, Design, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, First, Framework, Functions, Herbal Medicines, Hospital, Hospitals, Journals, Languages, Literature, Literature Analysis, Low, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical Literature, Medicine, MEDLINE, Methods, Papers, Periodicals, Principles, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Rights, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Strength, Study Design, Systematic Review, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Treatment, U, Users Guides

? Lu, J., Cheng, Y., Xiong, X.Z., Lin, Y.X., Wu, S.J. and Cheng, N.S. (2012), Two-stage vs single-stage management for concomitant gallstones and common bile duct stones. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **18** (24), 3156-3166.

Full Text: [2012\Wor J Gas18, 3156.pdf](2012\Wor%20J%20Gas18,%203156.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of two-stage vs single-stage management for concomitant gallstones and common bile duct stones. METHODS: Four databases, including PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the Science Citation Index up to September 2011, were searched to identify all randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Data were extracted from the studies by two independent reviewers. The primary outcomes were stone clearance from the common bile duct, postoperative morbidity and mortality. The secondary outcomes were conversion to other procedures, number of procedures per patient, length of hospital stay, total operative time, hospitalization charges, patient acceptance and quality of life scores. RESULTS: Seven eligible RCTs [five trials (n = 621) comparing preoperative endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)/endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) + laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) with LC + laparoscopic common bile duct exploration (LCBDE); two trials (n = 166) comparing postoperative ERCP/EST + LC with LC + LCBDE], composed of 787 patients in total, were included in the final analysis. The meta-analysis detected no statistically significant difference between the two groups in stone clearance from the common bile duct [risk ratios (RR) = -0.10, 95% confidence intervals (CI): -0.24 to 0.04, P = 0.17], postoperative morbidity (RR = 0.79, 95% CI: 0.58 to 1.10, P = 0.16), mortality (RR = 2.19, 95% CI: 0.33 to 14.67, P = 0.42), conversion to other procedures (RR = 1.21, 95% CI: 0.54 to 2.70, P = 0.39), length of hospital stay (MD = 0.99, 95% CI: -1.59 to 3.57, P = 0.45), total operative time (MD = 12.14, 95% CI: -1.83 to 26.10, P = 0.09). Two-stage (LC + ERCP/EST) management clearly required more procedures per patient than single-stage (LC + LCBDE) management. CONCLUSION: Single-stage management is equivalent to two-stage management but requires fewer procedures. However, patient’s condition, operator’s expertise and local resources should be taken into account in making treatment decisions. (C) 2012 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 1000 Laparoscopic Cholecystectomies, Acceptance, Analysis, Cholecystectomy, Citation, Cochrane, Common Bile Duct Stones, Comparing 2-Stage, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cost-Effective Management, Databases, Effectiveness, Embase, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Sphincterotomy, Exploration, Gallstones, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Hospitalization, Intervals, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic Common Bile Duct Exploration, Length, Life, Local, Management, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Operative, Outcomes, P, Patients, Perioperative Cholangiography, Postoperative, Postoperative Morbidity, Preoperative, Primary, Procedures, Prospective Multicenter, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Resources, Rights, Risk-Factors, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, T-Tube Drainage, Treatment

? Cheng, Y., Xiong, X.Z., Wu, S.J., Lu, J., Lin, Y.X., Cheng, N.S. and Wu, T.X. (2012), Carbon dioxide insufflation for endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: A meta-analysis and systematic review. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **18** (39), 5622-5631.

Full Text: [2012\Wor J Gas18, 5622.pdf](2012\Wor%20J%20Gas18,%205622.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess the safety and efficacy of carbon dioxide (CO2) insufflation during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). METHODS: the Cochrane Library, Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online, Excerpta Medica Database, Science Citation Index Expanded, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database, and references in relevant publications were searched up to December 2011 to identify randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing CO2 insufflation with air insufflation during ERCP. The trials were included in the review irrespective of sample size, publication status, or language. Study selection and data extraction were performed by two independent authors. The meta-analysis was performed using Review Manager 5.1.6. A random-effects model was used to analyze various outcomes. Sensitivity and subgroup analyses were performed if necessary. RESULTS: Seven double-blind RCTs involving a total of 818 patients were identified that compared CO2 insufflation (n = 404) with air insufflation (n = 401) during ERCP. There were a total of 13 post-randomization dropouts in four RCTs. Six RCTs had a high risk of bias and one had a low risk of bias. None of the RCTs reported any severe gas-related adverse events in either group. A meta-analysis of 5 RCTs (n = 459) indicated that patients in the CO2 insufflation group had less post-ERCP abdominal pain and distension for at least 1 h compared with patients in the air insufflation group. There were no significant differences in mild cardiopulmonary complications [risk ratio (RR) = 0.43, 95% CI: 0.07-2.66, P = 0.36], cardiopulmonary (e.g., blood CO2 level) changes [standardized mean difference (SMD) = -0.97, 95% CI: -2.58-0.63, P = 0.23], cost analysis (mean difference = 3.14, 95% CI: -14.57-20.85, P = 0.73), and total procedure time (SMD = -0.05, 95% CI: -0.26-0.17, P = 0.67) between the two groups. CONCLUSION: CO2 insufflation during ERCP appears to be safe and reduces post-ERCP abdominal pain and discomfort. (C) 2012 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal, Abdominal Pain, Air, Air Insufflation, Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Bias, Blood, Carbon, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Dioxide Insufflation, Cardiopulmonary, Changes, Chinese, Citation, CO2, Complications, Cost, Cost Analysis, Data, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, ERCP, Events, Extraction, Language, Literature, Low Risk, Medical, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Outcomes, P, Pain, Patients, Procedure, Publication, Publications, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, References, Review, Rights, Risk, Safety, Sample Size, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Selection, Size, Statement, Systematic Review, Trial

? Xiong, J.J., Altaf, K., Javed, M.A., Huang, W., Mukherjee, R., Mai, G., Sutton, R., Liu, X.B. and Hu, W.M. (2012), Meta-analysis of laparoscopic *vs* open liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **18** (45), 6657-6668.

Full Text: [2012\Wor J Gas18, 6657.pdf](2012\Wor%20J%20Gas18,%206657.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To conduct a meta-analysis to determine the safety and efficacy of laparoscopic liver resection (LLR) and open liver resection (OLR) for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). METHODS: PubMed (MEDLINE), EMBASE and Science Citation Index Expanded and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials in the Cochrane Library were searched systematically to identify relevant comparative studies reporting outcomes for both LLR and OLR for HCC between January 1992 and February 2012. Two authors independently assessed the trials for inclusion and extracted the data. Meta-analysis was performed using Review Manager Version 5.0 software (The Cochrane Collaboration, Oxford, United Kingdom). Pooled odds ratios (OR) or weighted mean differences (WMD) with 95%CI were calculated using either fixed effects (Mantel-Haenszel method) or random effects models (DerSimonian and Laird method). Evaluated endpoints were operative outcomes (operation time, intraoperative blood loss, blood transfusion requirement), postoperative outcomes (liver failure, cirrhotic decompensation/ascites, bile leakage, postoperative bleeding, pulmonary complications, intraabdominal abscess, mortality, hospital stay and oncologic outcomes (positive resection margins and tumor recurrence). RESULTS: Fifteen eligible non-randomized studies were identified, out of which, 9 high-quality studies involving 550 patients were included, with 234 patients in the LLR group and 316 patients in the OLR group. LLR was associated with significantly lower intraoperative blood loss, based on six studies with 333 patients [WMD: -129.48 mL; 95%CI: -224.76-(-34.21) mL; P = 0.008]. Seven studies involving 416 patients were included to assess blood transfusion requirement between the two groups. The LLR group had lower blood transfusion requirement (OR: 0.49; 95%CI: 0.26-0.91; P = 0.02). While analyzing hospital stay six studies with 333 patients were included. Patients in the LLR group were found to have shorter hospital stay [WMD: -3.19 d; 95%CI: -4.09-(-2.28) d; P < 0.00001] than their OLR counterpart. Seven studies including 416 patients were pooled together to estimate the odds of developing postoperative ascites in the patient groups. The LLR group appeared to have a lower incidence of postoperative ascites (OR: 0.32; 95%CI: 0.16-0.61; P = 0.0006) as compared with OLR patients. Similarly, fewer patients had liver failure in the LLR group than in the OLR group (OR: 0.15; 95%CI: 0.02-0.95; P = 0.04). However, no significant differences were found between the two approaches with regards to operation time [WMD: 4.69 min; 95%CI: -22.62-32 min; P = 0.74], bile leakage (OR: 0.55; 95%CI: 0.10-3.12; P = 0.50), postoperative bleeding (OR: 0.54; 95%CI: 0.20-1.45; P = 0.22), pulmonary complications (OR: 0.43; 95%CI: 0.18-1.04; P = 0.06), intra-abdominal abscesses (OR: 0.21; 95%CI: 0.01-4.53; P = 0.32), mortality (OR: 0.46; 95%CI: 0.14-1.51; P = 0.20), presence of positive resection margins (OR: 0.59; 95%CI: 0.21-1.62; P = 0.31) and tumor recurrence (OR: 0.95; 95%CI: 0.62-1.46; P = 0.81). CONCLUSION: LLR appears to be a safe and feasible option for resection of HCC in selected patients based on current evidence. However, further appropriately designed randomized controlled trials should be undertaken to ascertain these findings. (C) 2012 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Authors, Bleeding, Blood, Blood Loss, Blood Transfusion, Case-Matched Analysis, Cirrhosis, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Complications, Data, Developing, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Failure, Hepatectomy, Hepatectomy, Hepatic Resection, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Incidence, Intraoperative Blood Loss, Intraoperative Ultrasonography, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopy, Liver, Liver Failure, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mortality, Open, Open Liver Resection, Operation, Operative, Outcomes, P, Patients, Perioperative Blood-Transfusion, Postoperative, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrence, Reporting, Requirement, Review, Rights, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Software, Surgery, Survival, Term, Transfusion, Tumor, United Kingdom

? Yu, X.F., Wang, Y.Q., Zou, J. and Dong, J. (2012), A meta-analysis of the effects of energy intake on risk of digestive cancers. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **18** (48), 7362-7370.

Full Text: [2012\Wor J Gas18, 7362.pdf](2012\Wor%20J%20Gas18,%207362.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To quantitatively assess the relationship between energy intake and the incidence of digestive cancers in a meta-analysis of cohort studies. METHODS: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index Expanded, and the bibliographies of retrieved articles. Studies were included if they reported relative risks (RRs) and corresponding 95% CIs of digestive cancers with respect to total energy intake. When RRs were not available in the published article, they were computed from the exposure distributions. Data were extracted independently by two investigators and discrepancies were resolved by discussion with a third investigator. We performed fixed-effects meta-analyses and meta-regressions to compute the summary RR for highest versus lowest category of energy intake and for per unit energy intake and digestive cancer incidence by giving each study-specific RR a weight that was proportional to its precision. RESULTS: Nineteen studies consisting of 13 independent cohorts met the inclusion criteria. The studies included 995 577 participants and 5620 incident cases of digestive cancer with an average follow-up of 11.1 years. A significant inverse association was observed between energy intake and the incidence of digestive cancers. The RR of digestive cancers for the highest compared to the lowest caloric intake category was 0.90 (95% CI 0.81-0.98, P < 0.05). The RR for an increment of 239 kcal/d energy intake was 0.97 (95% CI 0.95-0.99, P < 0.05) in the fixed model. In subgroup analyses, we noted that energy intake was associated with a reduced risk of colorectal cancer (RR 0.90, 95% CI 0.81-0.99, P < 0.05) and an increased risk of gastric cancer (RR 1.19, 95% CI 1.08-1.31, P < 0.01). There appeared to be no association with esophageal (RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.86-1.07, P > 0.05) or pancreatic (RR 0.79, 95% CI 0.49-1.09, P > 0.05) cancer. Associations were also similar in studies from North America and Europe. The RR was 1.02 (95% CI 0.79-1.25, P> 0.05) when considering the six studies conducted in North America and 0.87 (95% CI 0.77-0.98, P < 0.05) for the five studies from Europe. CONCLUSION: Our findings suggest that high energy intake may reduce the total digestive cancer incidence and has a preventive effect on colorectal cancer. (C) 2012 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Bibliographies, Body-Mass Index, Cancer, Cancer Prevention, Citation, Cohort, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Criteria, Diet, Dietary Restriction, Digestive Cancer, Effects, Embase, Energy, Energy Intake, Europe, Exposure, Follow-Up, Gastric Cancer, Hawaii Japanese Men, Incidence, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, North, North America, P, Physical-Activity, Precision, Rectal-Cancer, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Term Calorie Restriction, Upper Aerodigestive Tract, World-War-II

? Moon, S.H. and Kim, M.H. (2013), Prophecy about post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis: From divination to science. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (5), 631-637.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 631.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%20631.pdf)

Abstract: One unresolved issue of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is post-ERCP pancreatitis (PEP), which occurs in up to 40% of patients. Identification of risk factors for PEP is especially important in the field of ERCP practice because it may assist physicians in taking protective measures in situations with high risk. A decade ago, Freeman et al meticulously evaluated a large number of potentially relevant risk factors for PEP, which can be divided into patient-related and procedure-related issues. In this commentary, we summarize this classic article and reevaluate the risk factors for PEP from the current point of view. This is followed by assessment of strategies for prevention of PEP that can be divided into mechanical and pharmacologic methods. (C) 2013 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Biliary Cannulation, Common Bile-Duct, Difficult Cannulation, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Ercp, Ercp Pancreatitis, Field, High-Risk Patients, Methods, Needle-Knife Fistulotomy, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Pancreatic Stents, Pancreatitis, Patients, Physicians, Post-Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography Pancreatitis, Practice, Prevention, Prevention of Post-Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography Pancreatitis, Prospective Multicenter, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Stent Placement

? Xiong, J.J., Altaf, K., Javed, M.A., Nunes, Q.M., Huang, W., Mai, G., Tan, C.L., Mukherjee, R., Sutton, R., Hu, W.M. and Liu, X.B. (2013), Roux-en-Y versus Billroth I reconstruction after distal gastrectomy for gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (7), 1124-1134.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 1124.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%201124.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To conduct a meta- analysis to compare Rouxen- Y (R-Y) gastrojejunostomy with gastroduodenal Billroth I (B-I) anastomosis after distal gastrectomy (DG) for gastric cancer. METHODS: A literature search was performed to identify studies comparing R-Y with B-I after DG for gastric cancer from January 1990 to November 2012 in MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index Expanded and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials in the Cochrane Library. Pooled odds ratios (OR) or weighted mean differences (WMD) with 95% CI were calculated using either fixed or random effects model. Operative outcomes such as operation time, intraoperative blood loss and postoperative outcomes such as anastomotic leakage and stricture, bile reflux, remnant gastritis, reflux esophagitis, dumping symptoms, delayed gastric emptying and hospital stay were the main outcomes assessed. Meta-analyses were performed using RevMan 5.0 software (Cochrane library). RESULTS: Four randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and 9 non-randomized observational clinical studies (OCS) involving 478 and 1402 patients respectively were included. Meta-analysis of RCTs revealed that R-Y reconstruction was associated with a reduced bile reflux (OR 0.04, 95% CI: 0.01, 0.14; P < 0.00 001) and remnant gastritis (OR 0.43, 95% CI: 0.28, 0.66; P = 0.0001), however needing a longer operation time (WMD 40.02, 95% CI: 13.93, 66.11; P = 0.003). Meta-analysis of OCS also revealed R-Y reconstruction had a lower incidence of bile reflux (OR 0.21, 95% CI: 0.08, 0.54; P = 0.001), remnant gastritis (OR 0.18, 95% CI: 0.11, 0.29; P < 0.00 001) and reflux esophagitis (OR 0.48, 95% CI: 0.26, 0.89; P = 0.02). However, this reconstruction method was found to be associated with a longer operation time (WMD 31.30, 95% CI: 12.99, 49.60; P = 0.0008). CONCLUSION: This systematic review point towards some clinical advantages that are rendered by R-Y compared to B-I reconstruction post DG. However there is a need for further adequately powered, welldesigned RCTs comparing the same. (C) 2013 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Anastomotic Leakage, Billroth I, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Distal Gastrectomy, Duodenogastric Reflux, Effects, Gastric Cancer, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Incidence, Intraoperative Blood Loss, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Observational, Operation, Outcomes, P, Patients, Postoperative, Quality-Of-Life, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rat, Reconstruction, Remnant Gastritis, Review, Rights, Roux-En-Y, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Software, Surgery, Symptoms, Systematic Review

? Cai, Y.L., Xiong, X.Z., Wu, S.J., Cheng, Y., Lu, J., Zhang, J., Lin, Y.X. and Cheng, N.S. (2013), Single-incision laparoscopic appendectomy vs conventional laparoscopic appendectomy: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (31), 5165-5173.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 5165.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%205165.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess the differences in clinical benefits and disadvantages of single-incision laparoscopic appendectomy (SILA) and conventional laparoscopic appendectomy (CLA). METHODS: the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index Expanded, and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database were electronically searched up through January 2013 to identify randomized controlled trails (RCTs) comparing SILA with CLA. Data was extracted from eligible studies to evaluate the pooled outcome effects for the total of 1068 patients. The meta-analysis was performed using Review Manager 5.2.0. For dichotomous data and continuous data, the risk ratio (RR) and the mean difference (MD) were calculated, respectively, with 95%CI for both. For continuous outcomes with different measurement scales in different RCTs, the standardized mean difference (SMD) was calculated with 95%CI. Sensitivity and subgroup analyses were performed when necessary. RESULTS: Six RCTs were identified that compared SILA (n = 535) with CLA (n = 533). Five RCTs had a high risk of bias and one RCT had a low risk of bias. SILA was associated with longer operative time (MD = 5.68, 95%CI: 3.91-7.46, P < 0.00001), higher conversion rate (RR = 5.14, 95%CI: 1.25-21.10, P = 0.03) and better cosmetic satisfaction score (MD = 0.52, 95%CI: 0.30-0.73, P < 0.00001) compared with CLA. No significant differences were found for total complications (RR = 1.15, 95%CI: 0.76-1.75, P = 0.51), drain insertion (RR = 0.72, 95%CI: 0.41-1.25, P = 0.24), or length of hospital stay (SMD = 0.04, 95%CI: -0.08-0.16, P = 0.57). Because there was not enough data among the analyzed RCTs, postoperative pain was not calculated. CONCLUSION: the benefit of SILA is cosmetic satisfaction, while the disadvantages of SILA are longer operative time and higher conversion rate. (C) 2013 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Acute Appendicitis, Analyses, Appendectomy, Benefits, Bias, Children, China, Chinese, Citation, Clinical, Co, Complications, Conventional, Conversion, Data, Database, Early Experience, Effects, Hong-Kong, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Laparoscopic, Length, Literature, Low Risk, Measurement, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, No, Operative, Outcome, Outcomes, P, Pain, Patients, People, Postoperative, Postoperative Pain, Prospective-Randomized-Trial, R, Randomized, RCT, Review, Rights, Risk, Room, Satisfaction, Scales, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Single Incision, Surgery, Systematic Review, World

? Chen, K., Xu, X.W., Zhang, R.C., Pan, Y., Wu, D. and Mou, Y.P. (2013), Systematic review and meta-analysis of laparoscopy-assisted and open total gastrectomy for gastric cancer. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (32), 5365-5376.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 5365.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%205365.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the safety and efficacy of laparoscopy- assisted total gastrectomy (LATG) and open total gastrectomy (OTG) for gastric cancer. METHODS: A comprehensive search of PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and BIOSIS Previews was performed to identify studies that compared LATG and OTG. The following factors were checked: operating time, blood loss, harvested lymph nodes, flatus time, hospital stay, mortality and morbidity. Data synthesis and statistical analysis were carried out using RevMan 5.1 software. RESULTS: Nine studies with 1221 participants were included (436 LATG and 785 OTG). Compared to OTG, LATG involved a longer operating time [weighted mean difference (WMD) = 57.68 min, 95%CI: 30.48-84.88; P < 0.001]; less blood loss [standard mean difference (SMD) = -1.71; 95% CI: - 2.48 - - 0.49; P < 0.001]; earlier time to flatus (WMD= -0.76 d; 95% CI: - 1.22 - 0.30; P < 0.001); shorter hospital stay (WMD = -2.67 d; 95% CI: -3.96 - -1.38, P < 0.001); and a decrease in medical complications (RR = 0.41, 95% CI: 0.19-0.90, P = 0.03). The number of harvested lymph nodes, mortality, surgical complications, cancer recurrence rate and long-term survival rate of patients undergoing LATG were similar to those in patients undergoing OTG. CONCLUSION: Despite a longer operation, LATG can be performed safely in experienced surgical centers with a shorter hospital stay and fewer complications than open surgery. (C) 2013 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Anastomosis, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Complications, Efficacy, Flatus, Gastric Cancer, Gastroduodenostomy, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Laparoscopy, Long Term, Long-Term, Lymph-Node Dissection, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Multicenter, Open, Open Distal Gastrectomy, Operation, P, Patients, Pubmed, Recurrence, Review, Rights, Safety, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, Surgery, Surgical Complications, Surgical Outcomes, Survival, Survival Rate, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Term Outcomes, Total Gastrectomy, Trial, Web of Science

? Zhao, X.D., Cai, B.B., Cao, R.S. and Shi, R.H. (2013), Palliative treatment for incurable malignant colorectal obstructions: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (33), 5565-5574.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 5565.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%205565.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To perform a meta-analysis of palliative stent placement vs palliative surgical decompression for management of incurable malignant colorectal obstructions. METHODS: the databases of MEDLINE, Web of Science, Embase, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were searched from their inception to July 2012 for studies (prospective, retrospective, randomized controlled trials, and case-control trials) designed as comparative analyses of patients with incurable malignant colorectal obstructions treated by self-expanding metallic stents (SEMS) or palliative surgery. No language restrictions were imposed. The main outcome measures were hospital stay, intensive care unit admission, clinical success rate, 30-d mortality, stoma formation, complications, and overall survival time. The data extraction was conducted by two investigators working independently and using a standardized form. The Mantel-Haenszel. 2 method was used to estimate the pooled risk ratios with 95% CI under a fixed-effects model; when statistical heterogeneity existed in the pooled data (as evaluated by Q test and I-2 statistics, where P < 0.10 and I-2 < 25% indicated heterogeneity), a random-effects model was used. RESULTS: Thirteen relevant articles, representing 837 patients (SEMS group, n = 404; surgery group, n = 433), were selected for analysis. Compared to the surgery group, the SEMS group showed lower clinical success (99.8% vs 93.1%, P = 0.0009) but shorter durations of hospital stay (18.84 d vs 9.55 d, P < 0.00001) and time to initiation of chemotherapy (33.36 d vs 15.53 d, P < 0.00001), and lower rate of stoma formation (54.0% vs 12.7%, P < 0.00001). Additionally, the SEMS group experienced a significantly lower rate of 30-d mortality (4.2% vs 10.5%, P = 0.01). Stent-related complications were not uncommon and included perforation (10.1%), migration (9.2%), and occlusion (18.3%). Surgery-related complications were slightly less common and included wound infection (5.0%) and anastomotic leak (4.7%). The rate of total complications was similar between these two groups (SEMS: 34.0% vs surgery: 38.1%, P = 0.60), but the surgeryrelated complications occurred earlier than stent-related complications (rate of early complications: 33.7% vs 13.7%, P = 0.03; rate of late complications: 32.3% vs 12.7%, P < 0.0001). The overall survival time of SEMS-and surgery-treated patients was not significantly different (7.64 mo vs 7.88 mo). CONCLUSION: SEMS is less effective than surgery for palliation of incurable malignant colorectal obstructions, but is associated with a shorter time to chemotherapy and lower 30-d mortality. (C) 2013 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Care, Case-Control, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Colon-Cancer, Colostomy, Complications, Data, Databases, Emergency-Surgery, Expanding Metallic Stents, Extraction, Fixed Effects Model, Groups, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Incurable Malignant Colorectal Obstruction, Infection, Initiation, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Language, Large-Bowel Obstruction, Large-Bowel Obstruction, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Migration, Model, Mortality, Occlusion, Outcome, Outcome Measures, P, Palliation, Palliative Surgery, Patients, Placement, Primary Tumor, Prospective, Quality-Of-Life, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Restrictions, Rights, Risk, Safety, Science, Self-Expandable Metal Stents, Sem, Statistics, Stents, Success Rate, Surgery, Survival, Treatment, Treatment Outcomes, Web of Science, Wound, Wound Infection

? Ma, Y.Y., Li, L., Yu, C.H., Shen, Z., Chen, L.H. and Li, Y.M. (2013), Effects of probiotics on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (40), 6911-6918.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 6911.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%206911.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the relationship between the gutliver axis and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), we performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the effects of probiotic therapy in NAFLD. METHODS: We searched PubMed, MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library and Chinese Biomedicine Database for all relevant randomized controlled trials on probiotics in patients with NAFLD/non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). A statistical analysis was performed using RevMan 5.0 software. RESULTS: Four randomized trials involving 134 NAFLD/NASH patients were included. The results showed that probiotic therapy significantly decreased alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate transaminase (AST), total-cholesterol (T-chol), high density lipoprotein (HDL), tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMAIR) [ALT: weighted mean difference (WMD) -23.71, 95%CI: -33.46-13.95, P < 0.00001; AST: WMD -19.77, 95%CI: -32.55-7.00, P = 0.002; T-chol: WMD -0.28, 95%CI: -0.55-0.01, P = 0.04; HDL: WMD -0.09, 95%CI: -0.16-0.01, P = 0.03; TNF-alpha: WMD -0.32, 95%CI: -0.48-0.17, P < 0.0001; HOMA-IR: WMD -0.46, 95%CI: -0.73-0.19, P = 0.0008]. However, the use of probiotics was not associated with changes in body mass index (BMI), glucose (GLU) and low density lipoprotein (LDL) (BMI: WMD 0.05, 95%CI: -0.18-0.29, P = 0.64; GLU: WMD 0.05, 95%CI: -0.25-0.35, P = 0.76; LDL: WMD -0.38, 95%CI: -0.78-0.02, P = 0.06). CONCLUSION: Probiotic therapies can reduce liver aminotransferases, total-cholesterol, TNF-a and improve insulin resistance in NAFLD patients. Modulation of the gut microbiota represents a new treatment for NAFLD. (C) 2013 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alanine Aminotransferase, Analysis, Article, Assessment, Biomedicine, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Changes, China, Chinese, Co, Controlled-Trial, Database, Diet, Disease, Effects, Glucose, Gut, Gut Microbiome, Gut Microbiota, Hdl, Hong-Kong, Humans, Increased Intestinal Permeability, Index, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin-Resistance, Lactobacillus-Acidophilus, Liver, Liver Function, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Microbiota, Model, Necrosis, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, No, Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis, Obesity, P, Patients, People, Probiotics, Pubmed, R, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Resistance, Rights, Room, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, Steatohepatitis Nash, Therapy, TNF Alpha, TNF-Alpha, Treatment, Tumor, Tumor Necrosis Factor, Web of Science, World

? Chen, Y., Duan, Y.T., Xie, Q., Qin, X.P., Chen, B., Xia, L., Zhou, Y., Li, N.N. and Wu, X.T. (2013), Magnetic endoscopic imaging vs standard colonoscopy: Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (41), 7197-7204.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 7197.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%207197.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess the theoretical advantages of magnetic endoscope imaging (MEI) over standard colonoscopies (SCs) and to compare their efficacies. METHODS: Electronic databases, including PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane library and the Science Citation Index, were searched to retrieve relevant trials. In addition, abstracts from papers presented at professional meetings and the reference lists of retrieved articles were reviewed to identify additional studies. The meta-analyses were performed using RevMan 5.1. A random effect model with the Mantel-Haenszel method was used for pooling dichotomous and continuous data. A sensitivity analysis was performed by excluding the trials with a small number of patients and by excluding the trials performed by inexperienced providers. RESULTS: Eight randomized controlled trials (RCTs), including 2967 patients, were included in the meta-analysis to compare cecal intubation rates and times, sedation dose, abdominal pain scores and the use of ancillary maneuvers between MEI and SC. The overall OR was 1.92 (95% CI: 1.13-3.27, eight RCTs), as indicated by the cecal intubation rate of MEI compared with SC, but MEI did not have any distinct advantage over SC for cecal intubation time (MD=-0.07, 95% CI:-0.16-0.02; three RCTs). MEI did not generally result in lower pain scores. Outcomes were also analyzed for the two subgroups based on the endoscopists’ experience level to evaluate cecal intubation rates. MEI presented better outcomes for non-experienced colonoscopists than experienced colonoscopists. CONCLUSION: the real-time magnetic imaging system is of benefit in training and educating inexperienced endoscopists and improves the cecal intubation rate for experienced and inexperienced endoscopists. (C) 2013 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal, Analysis, Article, Cancer, Cecal Intubation, China, Citation, Co, Colonoscope, Data, Databases, Embase, Endoscope, Experience, Gastrointestinal, Hong-Kong, Imaging, Improvement, Magnetic, Magnetic Endoscope Imaging, Maneuvers, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, No, Nov, Outcomes, Pain, Papers, Patients, People, Perforation, Performance, Providers, Publishing, Pubmed, R, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Reference, Reference Lists, Rights, Room, Science, Science Citation Index, Sedation, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Small, Standard, Standard Colonoscope, Surgery, Theoretical, Training, Unsedated Colonoscopy, World

? Yang, H. and Chen, Y.X. (2013), Improvement analysis of article quality in *World Journal of Gastroenterology* during 2008-2012. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (44), 7830-7835.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 7830.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%207830.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To understand the changes and development of World Journal of Gastroenterology (WJG) in recent years. METHODS: the Journal Citation Report (JCR) and SCI-E database of the ISI Web of Knowledge were used to search the articles and data of related indices in WJG during 2008-2012. Bibliometric methods were used for statistical analysis of the author’s degree of collaboration, collaboration rate, the first author’s publications, high-productivity authors, the authors’ origins in each year; the distribution of the countries and journals of the authors citing WJG papers was also analyzed. In addition, the indices related to this journal in each year were compared with the data from 6 SCI journals in the field of gastroenterology in the 2012 volume. RESULTS: A total of 4409 papers in WJG were examined in this study. For the period 2008-2012, the self-citation rate was 8.59%, 6.02%, 5.50%, 4.47% and 5.21%. of a total of 3898 first authors, 3526 published 1 paper, 291 published 2 papers, 59 published 3 papers, and 22 published 4 or more papers. The origin of WJG authors covered the six continents, and the majority came from Asia, Europe and North America. The number of countries of origin of WJG authors was 65, 66, 61, 65 an 60 for the period 2008-2012. Authors from 66 countries cited a total of 3194 of the 4409 papers, and these citations were found in 1140 journals. CONCLUSION: the results suggest that WJG has stayed on the track of normal international publication and all the indices of this journal are stable and reasonable. (C) 2013 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Author Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Changes, Citation, Citations, Co, Collaboration, Data, Database, Development, Distribution, Europe, Field, First, Gastroenterology, Improvement, Indices, International, ISI, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Report, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, Normal, North, North America, Nov, Origin, Papers, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Recent, Rights, SCI, Scie, Science Citation Index, Self-Citation, Statistical Analysis, Volume, Web of Knowledge, World Journal of Gastroenterology

? Xiong, J.J., Nunes, Q.M., Huang, W., Tan, C.L., Ke, N.W., Xie, S.M., Ran, X., Zhang, H., Chen, Y.H. and Liu, X.B. (2013), Laparoscopic vs open total gastrectomy for gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (44), 8114-8132.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 8114.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%208114.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To conduct a meta-analysis comparing laparoscopic total gastrectomy (LTG) with open total gastrectomy (OTG) for the treatment of gastric cancer. METHODS: Major databases such as MEDLINE (PubMed), Embase, Academic Search Premier (EBSCO), Science Citation Index Expanded and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) in the Cochrane Library were searched for studies comparing LTG and OTG from January 1994 to May 2013. Evaluated endpoints were operative, postoperative and oncological outcomes. Operative outcomes included operative time and intraoperative blood loss. Postoperative recovery included time to first flatus, time to first oral intake, hospital stay and analgesics use. Postoperative complications comprised morbidity, anastomotic leakage, anastomotic stenosis, ileus, bleeding, abdominal abscess, wound problems and mortality. Oncological outcomes included positive resection margins, number of retrieved lymph nodes, and proximal and distal resection margins. The pooled effect was calculated using either a fixed effects or a random effects model. RESULTS: Fifteen non-randomized comparative studies with 2022 patients were included (LTG - 811, OTG - 1211). Both groups had similar short-term oncological outcomes, analgesic use (WMD -0.09; 95% CI: -2.39-2.20; P = 0.94) and mortality (OR = 0.74; 95% CI: 0.24-2.31; P = 0.61). However, LTG was associated with a lower intraoperative blood loss (WMD -201.19 mL; 95% CI: -296.50-105.87 mL; P < 0.0001) and overall complication rate (OR = 0.73; 95% CI: 0.57-0.92; P = 0.009); fewer wound-related complications (OR = 0.39; 95% CI: 0.21-0.72; P = 0.002); a quicker recovery of gastrointestinal motility with shorter time to first flatus (WMD -0.82; 95% CI: -1.18-0.45; P < 0.0001) and oral intake (WMD -1.30; 95% CI: -1.84-0.75; P < 0.00001); and a shorter hospital stay (WMD -3.55; 95% CI: -5.13-1.96; P < 0.0001), albeit with a longer operation time (WMD 48.25 min; 95% CI: 31.15-65.35; P < 0.00001), as compared with OTG. CONCLUSION: LTG is safe and effective, and may offer some advantages over OTG in the treatment of gastric cancer. (C) 2013 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal, Academic, Analgesic, Analgesics, Anastomotic Leakage, Assisted Total Gastrectomy, Bleeding, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Co, Complication, Complications, Databases, Distal Gastrectomy, Effects, First, Flatus, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Groups, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Ileus, Intraoperative Blood Loss, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Assisted Total Gastrectomy, Laparoscopic Total Gastrectomy, Lymph-Node Dissection, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Morbidity, Mortality, Motility, Nov, Open, Open Total Gastrectomy, Operation, Operative, Oral, Outcomes, P, Patients, Postoperative, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Random Effects Model, Recovery, Resections, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Search, Stenosis, Surgical Outcomes, Survival, Treatment, Wound

? Chen, W., Fan, J.H., Luo, W., Peng, P. and Su, S.B. (2013), Effectiveness of interferon-gamma release assays for differentiating intestinal tuberculosis from Crohn’s disease: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (44), 8133-8140.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 8133.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%208133.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the clinical usefulness of interferon-gamma release assays (IGRAs) in the differential diagnosis of intestinal tuberculosis (ITB) from Crohn’s disease (CD) by meta-analysis. METHODS: A systematic search of English language studies was performed. We searched the following databases: MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library. The Standards for Reporting Diagnostic Accuracy initiative and Quality Assessment for Studies of Diagnostic Accuracy tool were used to assess the methodological quality of the studies. Sensitivity, specificity, and other measures of the accuracy of IGRAs in the differential diagnosis of ITB from CD were pooled and analyzed using random-effects models. Receiver operating characteristic curves were applied to summarize overall test performance. Two reviewers independently judged study eligibility while screening the citations. RESULTS: Five studies met the inclusion criteria. The average inter-rater agreement between the two reviewers for items in the quality checklist was 0.95. Analysis of IGRAs for the differential diagnosis of ITB from CD produced summary estimates as follows: sensitivity, 0.74 (95% CI: 0.68-0.80); specificity, 0.87 (95% CI: 0.82-0.90); positive likelihood ratio, 5.98 (95% CI: 3.79-9.43); negative likelihood ratio, 0.28 (95% CI: 0.18-0.43); and diagnostic odds ratio, 26.21 (95% CI: 14.15-48.57). The area under the curve was 0.92. The evaluation of publication bias was not significant (P = 0.235). CONCLUSION: Although IGRAs are not sensitive enough, they provide good specificity for the accurate diagnosis of ITB, which may be helpful in the differential diagnosis of ITB from CD. (C) 2013 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adenosine-Deaminase Activity, Analysis, Assessment, Bias, Cd, Citations, Clinical, Co, Colonic Tuberculosis, Criteria, Crohn’S Disease, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic-Accuracy, Disease, Epidemiology, Estimates, Evaluation, Guidelines, Interferon-Gamma, Intestinal Tuberculosis, Language, Likelihood Ratio, Management, Measures, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mycobacterium-Tuberculosis, Nov, Odds Ratio, P, Performance, Peritonitis, Pleurisy, Publication, Publication Bias, Publishing, Quality, Quality Of, Release, Rights, Science, Screening, Sensitivity, Specificity, Standards, Tuberculosis, Web of Science

? Yang, X.M. and Hu, B. (2013), Endoscopic sphincterotomy plus large-balloon dilation *vs* endoscopic sphincterotomy for choledocholithiasis: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (48), 9453-9460.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 9453.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%209453.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To perform a meta-analysis of large-balloon dilation (LBD) plus endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) vs EST alone for removal of bile duct stones. METHODS: Databases including PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, the Science Citation Index, and important meeting abstracts were searched and evaluated by two reviewers independently. The main outcome measures included: complete stone removal, stone removal in the first session, use of mechanical lithotripsy, procedure time, and procedure-related complications. A fixed-effects model weighted by the Mantel-Haenszel method was used for pooling the odds ratio (OR) when heterogeneity was not significant among the studies. When a Q test or I 2 statistic indicated substantial heterogeneity, a random-effects model weighted by the DerSimonian-Laird method was used. RESULTS: Six randomized controlled trials involving 835 patients were analyzed. There was no significant heterogeneity for most results; we analyzed these using a fixed-effects model. Meta-analysis showed EST plus LBD caused fewer overall complications than EST alone (OR = 0.53, 95% CI: 0.33-0.85, P = 0.008); sub-category analysis indicated a significantly lower risk of perforation in the EST plus LBD group (Peto OR = 0.14, 95% CI: 0.20-0.98, P = 0.05). Use of mechanical lithotripsy in the EST plus LBD group decreased significantly (OR = 0.26, 95% CI: 0.08-0.82, P = 0.02), especially in patients with a stone size larger than 15 mm (OR = 0.15, 95% CI: 0.03-0.68, P = 0.01). There were no significant differences between the two groups regarding complete stone removal, stone removal in the first session, post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis, bleeding, infection of biliary tract, and procedure time. CONCLUSION: EST plus LBD is an effective approach for the removal of large bile duct stones, causing fewer complications than EST alone. (C) 2013 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Balloon Dilation, Bias, Bile-Duct Stones, Bleeding, Cholangiopancreatography, Choledocholithiasis, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Co, Complete, Complications, Databases, Difficult, Embase, Endoscopic Retrograde, Endoscopic Sphincterotomy, First, Fixed Effects Model, Groups, Heterogeneity, Infection, Lithotripsy, Measures, Mechanical Lithotripsy, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Outcome Measures, P, Pancreatitis, Patients, Procedure, Publishing, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduce, Removal, Rights, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Size

? Guo, X.F., Wang, J., Yu, S.J., Song, J., Ji, M.Y., Cao, Z., Zhang, J.X., Wang, J. and Dong, W.G. (2013), TNF-α-308 polymorphism and risk of digestive system cancers: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **19** (48), 9461-9471.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Gas19, 9461.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Gas19,%209461.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: to evaluate the association between the tumour necrosis factor alpha-308 (TNF-alpha-308) gene polymorphism and the risk of digestive system cancers. METHODS: All eligible case-control studies published up to December 2012 were identified by searching PubMed, Web of Science, Embase and China National Knowledge Internet without language restrictions. The risk of digestive system cancers associated with the TNF-alpha-308 polymorphism was estimated for each study using odds ratio (OR) together with its 95% CI, respectively. Cochrane Collaboration RevMan 5.1 was used to perform the analysis. A chi(2)-test-based Q statistic test and an I 2 test were performed to assess the between-study heterogeneity. When the Q test was significant (p < 0.05) or I-2 > 50%, the random effects model was used, otherwise the fixed effects model was used. RESULTS: Fifty-eight studies from fifty-five publications with a total of 9986 cancer patients and 15511 healthy controls were included. Overall, a significant association was found between the TNF-alpha-308 polymorphism and the risk of digestive system cancers [dominant model: OR = 1.23, 95% CI: 1.09-1.39, (G/A) vs (G/G): OR = 1.15, 95% CI: 1.02-1.28, (A/A) vs (G/G): OR = 1.44, 95% CI: 1.19-1.73, recessive model: OR = 1.38, 95% CI: 1.15-1.66]. Furthermore, when the analysis was stratified by ethnicity, similar results were observed in both the Asian and Caucasian populations, except for the dominant model and heterozygote comparisons in the Asian population [dominant model: OR = 1.24, 95% CI: 0.99-1.56, (G/A) vs (G/G): OR = 1.09, 95% CI: 0.96-1.24]. When the cancer type subgroups were examined, similar results were detected in gastric and hepatocellular carcinomas; however, no significant association was observed among other digestive system cancers. CONCLUSION: the TNF-alpha-308 gene polymorphism may be significantly associated with the risk of gastric and hepatocellular carcinomas, but not colorectal, pancreatic, or oesophageal cancer, in the Asian population. (C) 2013 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Chinese Population, Chronic Atrophic Gastritis, Co, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Colorectal-Cancer, Cytokine Gene Polymorphisms, Digestive System Cancer, Effects, Ethnicity, Fixed Effects Model, Gastric, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Helicobacter-Pylori Infection, Hepatitis-B-Virus, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Internet, Knowledge, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Necrosis, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Odds Ratio, Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Restrictions, Rights, Risk, Rs1800629, Science, Tnf-A Genes, Tumour Necrosis Factor Alpha, Web of Science

? Du, J., Ma, Y.Y., Yu, C.H. and Li, Y.M. (2014), Effects of pentoxifylline on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (2), 569-577.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 569.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%20569.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the effects of pentoxifylline therapy in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). METHODS: We searched PubMed, Medline, Google Scholar, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library and the Chinese Biomedicine Database for all relevant controlled trials of pentoxifylline in patients with NAFLD from 1997 to July 2013. Five studies (3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials and 2 prospective cohort studies with concurrent controls) were included in this meta-analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using RevMan 5.0 software. RESULTS: Five randomized trials of 147 patients with NAFLD/nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) were included. The results showed that compared to placebo, pentoxifylline therapy resulted in a significant decrease in body weight (P = 0.04), alanine aminotransferase (P < 0.00001), aspartate transaminase (P = 0.0006), glucose (P = 0.0008) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (P = 0.007), but did not significantly affect body mass index (P = 0.28), total cholesterol (P = 0.80), triglyceride (P = 0.98), alkaline phosphatase (P = 0.29), gamma-glutamyl transferase (P = 0.39) and interleukin-6 (P = 0.38). With regard to histological changes, pentoxifylline only reduced the NAFLD activity score (P < 0.00001) and improved lobular inflammation (P < 0.0001). Improvements in steatosis grade (P = 0.11), ballooning (P = 0.10) and fibrosis (P = 0.50) were not obvious. CONCLUSION: Pentoxifylline therapy results in weight loss, improved liver function and histological changes in patients with NAFLD/NASH. Therefore, pentoxifylline may be a new treatment option for NAFLD. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Alanine Aminotransferase, Analysis, Biomedicine, Body Mass Index, Body Weight, Changes, Children, Chinese, Cholesterol, Co, Cohort, Controlled-Trial, Database, Diet, Disease, Double-Blind, Effects, Fibrosis, Function, Glucose, Google, Google Scholar, Index, Inflammation, Interleukin-6, Liver, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metformin, Methods, Necrosis, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis, Obesity, P, Patients, Pentoxifylline, Placebo, Prospective, Publishing, Pubmed, Randomized, Rights, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, Steatohepatitis Nash, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Option, Triglyceride, Tumor, Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha, Ursodeoxycholic Acid, Web of Science, Weight Loss

? Huang, V.W., Reich, K.M. and Fedorak, R.N. (2014), Distance management of inflammatory bowel disease: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (3), 829-842.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 829.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%20829.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To review the effectiveness of distance management methods in the management of adult inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) patients. METHODS: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials comparing distance management and standard clinic follow-up in the management of adult IBD patients. Distance management intervention was defined as any remote management method in which there is a patient self-management component whereby the patient interacts remotely via a self-guided management program, electronic interface, or self-directs open access to clinic follow up. The search strategy included electronic databases (Medline, PubMed, CINAHL, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, KTPlus, Web of Science, and SCOPUS), conference proceedings, and internet search for web publications. The primary outcome was the mean difference in quality of life, and the secondary outcomes included mean difference in relapse rate, clinic visit rate, and hospital admission rate. Study selection, data extraction, and risk of bias assessment were completed by two independent reviewers. RESULTS: the search strategy identified a total of 4061 articles, but only 6 randomized controlled trials met the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the systematic review and meta-analysis. Three trials involved telemanagement, and three trials involved directed patient self-management and open access clinics. The total sample size was 1463 patients. There was a trend towards improved quality of life in distance management patients with an end IBDQ quality of life score being 7.28 (95% CI: -3.25-17.81) points higher than standard clinic follow-up. There was a significant decrease in the clinic visit rate among distance management patients mean difference -1.08 (95% CI: -1.60--0.55), but no significant change in relapse rate or hospital admission rate. CONCLUSION: Distance management of IBD significantly decreases clinic visit utilization, but does not significantly affect relapse rates or hospital admission rates. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Adult, Assessment, Bias, Bowel, Clinic, Co, Colitis Uc Hat, Conference Proceedings, Criteria, Crohns-Disease, Data, Databases, Disease, Distance Management, Effectiveness, Embase, Extraction, Follow-Up, Guided Self-Management, Health-Care Utilization, Home Telemanagement, Hospital, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Interface, Intervention, Life, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Open, Open Access, Outcome, Outcomes, Patient Education, Patients, Primary, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Relapse, Relapse Rate, Review, Rights, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Scopus, Search Strategy, Selection, Self Management, Self-Management, Size, Standard, Strategy, Systematic Review, Telehealth, Telemanagement, Trend, Ulcerative-Colitis, Utilization, Wait Times Program, Web, Web of Science

? Lin, S., Ma, R., Zheng, X.Y., Yu, H., Liang, X., Lin, H. and Cai, X.J. (2014), Meta-analysis of immunohistochemical expression of hypoxia inducible factor-1α as a prognostic role in gastric cancer. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (4), 1107-1113.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 1107.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%201107.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To conduct a meta-analysis to evaluate the prognostic role of hypoxia inducible factor-1 alpha (HIF-1 alpha) expression in gastric cancer. METHODS: the PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science databases were searched systematically for all articles published in English before August, 2013. Pooled effect was calculated from the available data to evaluate the association between HIF-1 alpha expression and 5-year overall survival and tumor clinicopathological features in gastric cancer patients. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% CIs were calculated using either a fixed-effects or a random-effects model. RESULTS: Nine studies matched the selection criteria, which reported on 1103 subjects, 548 of whom had HIF-1 alpha positive expression (50%). This meta-analysis indicated that HIF-1 alpha positive expression in gastric cancer correlated with lower 5-year overall survival (OR = 0.36; 95% CI: 0.21-0.64), worse tumor differentiation (OR = 0.38; 95% CI: 0.23-0.64), deeper invasion (OR = 0.42; 95% CI: 0.32-0.57), higher rates of lymph node metastasis (OR = 2.23; 95% CI: 1.46-3.40), lymphatic invasion (OR = 2.50; 95% CI: 1.46-4.28), and vascular invasion (OR = 1.80; 95% CI: 1.29-2.51), and higher TNM stage (III + IV) (OR = 0.31; 95% CI: 0.15-0.60). CONCLUSION: HIF-1 alpha positive expression indicates a poor prognosis for patients with gastric cancer. Further studies are required to confirm these results. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 5-Year Overall Survival, Adenocarcinoma, Angiogenesis, Association, Cancer, Carcinoma, Clinicopathological Features, Clinicopathological Significance, Co, Criteria, Data, Databases, Differentiation, Embase, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Growth, Hif-1-Alpha, Hypoxia, Hypoxia Inducible Factor-1 Alpha, Impact, Iv, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Model, Overexpression, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Publishing, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Rates, Rights, Role, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Survival, Tumor, VEGF, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

? Chao, G.Q. and Zhang, S. (2014), Effectiveness of acupuncture to treat irritable bowel syndrome: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (7), 1871-1877.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 1871.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%201871.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the efficacy of acupuncture for treatment of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) through meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. METHODS: We searched MEDLIINE, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials from 1966 to February 2013 for doubleblind, placebo-controlled trials investigating the efficacy of acupuncture in the management of IBS. Studies were screened for inclusion based on randomization, controls, and measurable outcomes reported. We used the modified Jadad score for assessing the quality of the articles. STATA 11.0 and Revman 5.0 were used for meta-analysis. Publication bias was assessed by Begg’s and Egger’s tests. RESULTS: Six randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials met the criteria and were included in the metaanalysis. The modified Jadad score of the articles was > 3, and five articles were of high quality. We analyzed the heterogeneity and found that these studies did not cause heterogeneity in our meta-analysis. Begg’s test showed P = 0.707 and Egger’s test showed P = 0.334. There was no publication bias in our meta-analysis (Begg’s test, P = 0.707; Egger’s test, P = 0.334). From the forest plot, the diamond was on the right side of the vertical line and did not intersect with the line. The pooled relative risk for clinical improvement with acupuncture was 1.75 (95% CI: 1.24-2.46, P = 0.001). Using the two different systems of STATA 11.0 and Revman 5.0, we confirmed the significant efficacy of acupuncture for treating IBS. CONCLUSION: Acupuncture exhibits clinically and statistically significant control of IBS symptoms. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Assessing, Bias, Bowel, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Co, Control, Criteria, Diamond, Efficacy, Forest, Functional Gastrointestinal Disorder, Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders, Heterogeneity, Hypersensitivity, Ib, Impact, Improvement, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Modified, Outcomes, P, Primary-Care, Publication, Publication Bias, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomization, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Relative Risk, Right, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Symptoms, Syndrome, Systems, Treatment, Vertical, Web of Science

? Ji, X.Q., Du, J.F., Chen, G., Chen, G. and Yu, B. (2014), Efficacy of ilaprazole in the treatment of duodenal ulcers: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (17), 5119-5123.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 5119.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%205119.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To compare the efficacy and tolerance of ilaprazole compared with other proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) in the treatment of duodenal ulcer. METHODS: An electronic database search of Medline, Embase, the Cochrane controlled trials register, Web of Science, PubMed, and the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (updated to July 2013), and manual searches were conducted. A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials comparing the efficacy and tolerance of ilaprazole and other PPIs in the treatment of duodenal ulcers was performed. RESULTS: Five articles involving 1481 patients were included. The meta-analysis showed no difference in the 4-wk healing rate between ilaprazole and other PPIs [89.7% vs 87.0%; relative risk (RR) = 1.02; 95%CI: 0.98-1.06; Z = 1.00; P = 0.32]. The results did not change in the sensitivity analyses. The meta-analysis indicated that the adverse effect rate in the ilaprazole group was lower than that in the control group, but the difference was not significant (9.7% vs 13.0%; RR = 0.81; 95%CI: 0.60-1.07; Z = 1.47; P = 0.14). CONCLUSION: Ilaprazole is a highly effective and safe PPI in the treatment of duodenal ulcers. Ilaprazole can be recommended as a therapy for acid-related disorders, especially in Asian populations. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Asian, Biomedical, Chinese, Co, Control, Database, Disease, Double-Blind, Duodenal Ulcer, Efficacy, Healing, Ilaprazole, Inhibitors, Iy-81149, Literature, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Omeprazole, P, Patients, Peptic-Ulcer, Pharmacology, Populations, Proton Pump Inhibitor, Proton Pump Inhibitor, Publishing, PubMed, Pump, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trials, Relative Risk, Rights, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Therapy, Tolerance, Treatment, Web of Science

? Guo, H.M., Zhang, X.Q., Chen, M., Huang, S.L. and Zou, X.P. (2014), Endoscopic submucosal dissection vs endoscopic mucosal resection for superficial esophageal cancer. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (18), 5540-5547.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 5540.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%205540.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the effectiveness of endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) and endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) in treating superficial esophageal cancer (SEC). METHODS: Studies investigating the safety and efficacy of ESD and EMR for SEC were searched from the databases of Pubmed, Web of Science, EMBASE and the Cochrane Library. Primary end points included the en bloc resection rate and the curative resection rate. Secondary end points included operative time, rates of perforation, postoperative esophageal stricture, bleeding and local recurrence. The random-effect model and the fixed-effect model were used for statistical analysis. RESULTS: Eight studies were identified and included in the meta-analysis. As shown by the pooled analysis, ESD had significantly higher en bloc and curative resection rates than EMR. Local recurrence rate in the ESD group was remarkably lower than that in the EMR group. However, operative time and perforation rate for ESD were significantly higher than those for EMR. As for the rate of postoperative esophageal stricture and procedure-related bleeding, no significant difference was found between the two techniques. CONCLUSION: ESD seems superior to EMR in the treatment of SEC as evidenced by significantly higher en bloc and curative resection rates and by obviously lower local recurrence rate. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Advantages, Analysis, Bleeding, Cancer, Co, Databases, Dissection, Early Gastric-Cancer, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Emr, Endoscopic, Endoscopic Mucosal Resection, Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection, Esophageal Cancer, Local, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mucosal, Operative, Operative Time, Postoperative, Publishing, Rates, Recurrence, Rights, Safety, Science, Statistical Analysis, Superficial Esophageal Cancer, Techniques, Treatment, Tumors, Web Of Science

? Kong, Y.J., Yi, H.G., Dai, J.C. and Wei, M.X. (2014), Histological changes of gastric mucosa after *Helicobacter pylori* eradication: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (19), 5903-5911.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 5903.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%205903.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To systematically review pathological changes of gastric mucosa in gastric atrophy (GA) and intestinal metaplasia (IM) after Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) eradication. METHODS: A systematic search was made of PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, ClinicalTrials.gov, OVID and the Cochran Library databases for articles published before March 2013 pertaining to H. pylori and gastric premalignant lesions. Relevant outcomes from articles included in the meta-analysis were combined using Review Manager 5.2 software. A Begg’s test was applied to test for publication bias using STATA 11 software. chi(2) and I-2 analyses were used to assess heterogeneity. Analysis of data with no heterogeneity (P > 0.1, I-2 < 25%) was carried out with a fixed effects model, otherwise the causes of heterogeneity were first analyzed and then a random effects model was applied. RESULTS: The results of the meta-analysis showed that the pooled weighted mean difference (WMD) with 95% CI was 0.23 (0.18-0.29) between eradication and non-eradication of H. pylori infection in antral IM with a significant overall effect (Z = 8.19; P < 0.00001) and no significant heterogeneity (chi(2) = 27.54, I-2 = 16%). The pooled WMD with 95%CI was -0.01 (-0.04-0.02) for IM in the corpus with no overall effect (Z = 0.66) or heterogeneity (chi(2) = 14.87, I-2 = 0%) ( fixed effects model). In antral GA, the pooled WMD with 95% CI was 0.25 (0.15-0.35) with a significant overall effect (Z = 4.78; P < 0.00001) and significant heterogeneity (chi(2) = 86.12, I-2 = 71%; P < 0.00001). The pooled WMD with 95% CI for GA of the corpus was 0.14 (0.04-0.24) with a significant overall effect (Z = 2.67; P = 0.008) and significant heterogeneity (chi(2) = 44.79, I-2 = 62%; P = 0.0003) (random effects model). CONCLUSION: H. pylori eradication strongly correlates with improvement in IM in the antrum and GA in the corpus and antrum of the stomach. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Atrophic Body Gastritis, Atrophy, Bias, Cancer-Epidemiology, Changes, Correlates, Cure, Data, Databases, Effects, Embase, Endoscopic Resection, First, Fixed Effects Model, Gastric, Gastric Atrophy, Gastric Mucosa, Helicobacter Pylori, Helicobacter Pylori Eradication, Heterogeneity, Improvement, Infection, Intestinal Metaplasia, Intestinal Metaplasia, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Outcomes, P, Pathological Changes, Publication, Publication Bias, Publishing, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Rights, Science, Software, Sydney System, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term-Follow-Up, Therapy, Web Of Science

? Cui, P.J., Yao, J., Han, H.Z., Zhao, Y.J. and Yang, J. (2014), Does hyoscine butylbromide really improve polyp detection during colonoscopy? A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (22), 7034-7039.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 7034.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%207034.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the benefits of hyoscine butylbromide in polyp detection during colonoscopy by a meta-analysis of available randomized controlled trials (RCTs). METHODS: Databases, including PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, and the Science Citation Index up to September 2013, were searched. The primary outcome was polyp detection rate, and the secondary outcome was adenoma detection rate. The meta-analysis was performed using the free software Review Manager. Differences observed between the treated and the control groups were expressed as odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI). A fixed-effects model was used to pool data when statistical heterogeneity was absent. If statistical heterogeneity was present (P < 0.05), a random-effects model was used. RESULTS: The initial search identified nine articles. After screening, five RCTs with a total of 1998 patients were included in this meta-analysis. Of the five studies, all described a comparison of baseline patient characteristics and showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups. Among the 1998 patients, 1006 received hyoscine butylbromide and 992 were allocated to the control group, and the polyp detection rate was reported. There were no significant differences between the treated and the control group (OR = 1.09, 95%CI: 0.91-1.31, P = 0.33). Four RCTs included 1882 patients, of whom 948 received hyoscine butylbromide, and the adenoma detection rate was reported. There were no significant differences between the treated and the control group (OR = 1.13, 95%CI: 0.92-1.38, P = 0.24). CONCLUSION: The use of hyoscine butylbromide did not significantly improve the polyp detection rate during colonoscopy. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adenoma, Adenoma Detection, Adenoma Miss Rates, Articles, Benefit, Benefits, Characteristics, Citation, Colonoscopy, Colorectal-Cancer, Comparison, Confidence, Control, Control Groups, Data, Databases, Differences, Double-Blind, Embase, Fixed Effects Model, Groups, Heterogeneity, Hyoscine Butylbromide, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, N-Butyl Bromide, Odds Ratio, Outcome, P, Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Polyp Detection, Premedication, Primary, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index, Screening, Software, Tandem Colonoscopy, Withdrawal

? Shi, Q.Q., Ning, X.Y., Zhan, L.L., Tang, G.D. and Lv, X.P. (2014), Placement of prophylactic pancreatic stents to prevent post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis in high-risk patients: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (22), 7040-7048.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 7040.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%207040.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess the effectiveness of pancreatic stents for preventing pancreatitis in high-risk patients after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). METHODS: PubMed, Embase, Science Citation Index, and Cochrane Controlled Trials Register were searched to identify relevant trials published in English. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were used to screen for suitable studies. Two reviewers independently judged the study eligibility while screening the citations. The methodological quality of the included trials was assessed using the Jadad scoring system. All results were expressed as OR and 95%CI. Data were analyzed using Stata12.0 software. RESULTS: Ten eligible randomized controlled trials were selected, including 1176 patients. A fixed-effects model in meta-analysis supported that pancreatic duct stents significantly decreased the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis (PEP) in high-risk patients (OR = 0.25; 95%CI: 0.17-0.38; P < 0.001). Pancreatic stents also alleviated the severity of PEP (mild pancreatitis after ERCP: OR = 0.33; 95%CI: 0.21-0.54; P < 0.001; moderate pancreatitis after ERCP: OR = 0.30; 95%CI: 0.13-0.67; P = 0.004). The result of severe pancreatitis after ERCP was handled more rigorously (OR = 0.24; 95%CI: 0.05-1.16; P = 0.077). Serum amylase levels were not different between patients with pancreatic stents and control patients (OR = 1.08; 95%CI: 0.82-1.41; P = 0.586). CONCLUSION: Placement of prophylactic pancreatic stents may lower the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis in high-risk patients and alleviate the severity of this condition. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Biliary Sphincterotomy, Cannulation, Citation, Citations, Complications, Control, Criteria, Data, Duct Stents, Effectiveness, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, English, ERCP, ERCP Pancreatitis, Fixed Effects Model, Hyperamylasemia, Incidence, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Multicenter, P, Pancreatic Stent, Pancreatic Stents, Pancreatitis, Patients, Post-Ercp Pancreatitis, Prevent, Prophylactic, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduce, Reviewers, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index, Scoring System, Screening, Software, Stents

? Palomba, S., Sereni, G., Falbo, A., Beltrami, M., Lombardini, S., Boni, M.C., Fornaciari, G., Sassatelli, R. and La Sala, G.B. (2014), Inflammatory bowel diseases and human reproduction: A comprehensive evidence-based review. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (23), 7123-7136.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 7123.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%207123.pdf)

Abstract: To evaluate the effects of inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs) on human reproduction, we reviewed the current literature using a systematic search for published studies (articles and/or abstracts) without limits for English language. We searched on Medline (through PubMed), the Institute for Scientific Information, the Web of Science and the websites for the registration of controlled trials (http://controlled-trials.com/). Bibliographies of retrieved articles, books, expert opinion review articles and reviewed bibliographies from subject experts were manually searched. Titles and abstracts were screened initially, and potential relevant articles were identified and reviewed. Whenever possible, data were analyzed by comparing IBD patients vs healthy controls, and patients with active IBDs vs those with disease in remission. The effects of IBDs on female fertility, fertility in infertile couples, pregnancy and male infertility were examined separately. Patients with IBDs in remission have normal fertility. At the moment, there is no established guideline for the preservation of fertility in women with IBD undergoing surgery. Further data are needed regarding guidelines for the management of these patients. Data regarding IBDs and infertility are currently completely lacking. Considering the prevalence of intestinal pathology in young adults of childbearing age, this field is of great scientific and clinical interest, opening up important future perspectives. Another important and as yet unexplored point is the response to treatments for infertility in patients with IBDs. In particular, the question is whether the reproductive outcomes (clinical and biological) can be influenced by the IBD of one of the partners. The goals for successful reproductive outcomes in IBD population are correct counseling and disease remission. IBDs significantly affect several reproductive aspects of human (female, male, couple) reproduction. Further data are needed to develop guidelines for the clinical management of subjects of reproductive age with IBDs. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Articles, Bibliographies, Biological, Bowel, Childbearing, Clinical, Clinical Management, Couple, Couples, Crohns-Disease, Danish Nationwide Cohort, Data, Disease, Diseases, Effects, English, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Expert Opinion, Experts, Female, Fertility, Field, Guideline, Guidelines, Human, Human Reproduction, Ibd, Induced Seminal Abnormalities, Infertility, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Language, Literature, Male, Male-Fertility, Management, Medline, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Normal, Of-The-Literature, Outcomes, Pathology, Patients, Population, Potential, Pouch-Anal Anastomosis, Pregnancy, Preservation, Prevalence, Publishing, Pubmed, Reproduction, Reproductive Outcomes, Response, Reversible Male-Infertility, Review, Rights, Science, Sexual Function, Surgery, Systematic, Titles, Ulcerative-Colitis, Web Of Science, Websites, Women, Young Adults

? Eshraghian, A. and Jahromi, A.H. (2014), Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and thyroid dysfunction: A systematic review. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (25), 8102-8109.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 8102.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%208102.pdf)

Abstract: Thyroid hormones are totally involved in the regulation of body weight, lipid metabolism, and insulin resistance. Therefore it is anticipated that thyroid hormones may have a role in the pathogenesis of non alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and non alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). In this study, we reviewed the current literature on the association between thyroid dysfunction and NAFLD/NASH. A search for English language medical literature reporting an association between thyroid dysfunction and NAFLD/NASH in humans was conducted across PubMed, ISI Web of Science, and Scopus in August, 2013. Out of 140 studies initially identified through the search, 11 relevant articles were included in the final review. Thyroid dysfunctions in the form of overt or subclinical hypothyroidism are prevalent among patients with NAFLD/NASH. Hypothyroidism appears to be an independent risk factor for NAFLD/NASH in some studies; however, other newly published studies failed to find such an association. The results of the studies on the role of thyroid abnormalities in NAFLD/NASH are inconsistent, and further research is recommended to determine the relationship between hypothyroidism and NAFLD/NASH and the underlying mechanisms. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antioxidant Status, Articles, Association, Body Weight, Disease, English, Growth-Factor 21, Hepatic Steatosis, Hormones, Humans, Hypothyroidism, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin Sensitivity, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Lipid, Lipid Metabolism, Lipid-Peroxidation, Literature, Liver, Mechanisms, Medical, Medical Literature, Metabolic Syndrome, Metabolism, Morbid-Obesity, Nafld, Nash, Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Non Alcoholic Steatohepatitis, Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Oxidative Stress, Pathogenesis, Pathophysiology, Patients, Publishing, Pubmed, Regulation, Reporting, Research, Resistance, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk-Factors, Role, Science, Scopus, Subclinical Hypothyroidism, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thyroid Dysfunction, Thyroid Hormones, Web Of Science

? Wang, J., Zhang, X.H., Ge, J., Yang, C.M., Liu, J.Y. and Zhao, S.L. (2014), Endoscopic submucosal dissection vs endoscopic mucosal resection for colorectal tumors: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (25), 8282-8287.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 8282.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%208282.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To compare the efficacy and safety of endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) and endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) for the treatment of colorectal tumors. METHODS: Databases, such as PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library and Science Citation Index updated to 2013 were searched to include eligible articles. In the meta-analysis, the main outcome measurements were the en bloc resection rate, the histological resection rate and the local recurrence rate. Meanwhile, we also compared the operation time and the incidence of procedure-related complications. RESULTS: Six trials were identified and a total of 1642 lesions were included. The en bloc resection rate was higher and the local recurrence rate was lower in the ESD group compared with the EMR group (OR = 7.94; 95%CI: 3.96-15.91; OR = 0.09; 95%CI: 0.04-0.19). There was no significant difference in histological resection rate(OR = 1.65; 95%CI: 0.29-9.30) and procedure-related complication rate between the two groups OR = 1.59; 95%CI: 0.92-2.73). The meta-analysis also showed that ESD was more time consuming than EMR. CONCLUSION: Compared with EMR, ESD results in higher en bloc resection rate and lower local recurrence rate for the treatment of colorectal tumors, without increasing the procedure-related complications. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 20 Mm, Articles, Citation, Clinical-Outcomes, Colorectal Tumors, Complication, Complications, Databases, Dissection, Early Gastric-Cancer, Efficacy, Embase, Emr, En Bloc Resection, Endoscopic, Endoscopic Mucosal Resection, Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection, Groups, Histological Resection, Incidence, Larger, Laterally Spreading Tumors, Local, Local Recurrence, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mucosal, Neoplasms, Operation, Outcome, Publishing, Pubmed, Recurrence, Rights, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Treatment

? Dall’Agata, M., Gramenzi, A., Biselli, M. and Bernardi, M. (2014), Hepatitis C virus reinfection after liver transplantation: Is there a role for direct antiviral agents? *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (28), 9253-9260.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 9253.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%209253.pdf)

Abstract: Recurrence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection following liver transplantation (LT) is almost universal and can accelerate graft cirrhosis in up to 30% of patients. The development of effective strategies to treat or prevent HCV recurrence after LT remains a major challenge, considering the shortage of donor organs and the accelerated progression of HCV in LT recipients. Standard antiviral therapy with pegylated-interferon plus ribavirin is the current treatment of choice for HCV LT recipients, even though the combination is not as effective as it is in immunocompetent patients. A sustained virological response in the setting of LT improves patient and graft survival, but this is only achieved in 30%-45% of patients and the treatment is poorly tolerated. To improve the efficacy of pre- and post-transplant antiviral therapy, a new class of potent direct-acting antiviral agents (DAAs) has been developed. The aim of this review is to summarize the use of DAAs in LT HCV patients. PubMed, Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and clinical trial databases were searched for this purpose. To date, only three clinical studies on the topic have been published and most of the available data are in abstract form. Although a moderately successful early virological response has been reported, DAA treatment regimens were associated with severe toxicity mitigating their potential usefulness. Moreover, the ongoing nature of data, the lack of randomized studies, the small number of enrolled patients and the heterogeneity of these studies make the results largely anecdotal and questionable. In conclusion, large well-designed clinical studies on DAAs in HCV LT patients are required before these drugs can be recommended after transplantation. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antiviral, Antiviral Therapy, Challenge, Choice, Cholestatic Hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Clinical Trial, Data, Databases, Development, Direct Antiviral Agents, Donor Age, Drugs, Efficacy, Embase, Graft, Hcv, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis C Virus, Heterogeneity, Immunosuppressive Agents, Infection, Liver, Liver Transplantation, Medline, Multicenter Experience, Natural-History, Patient Survival, Patients, Peginterferon Alpha-2a, Peginterferon, Ribavirin, Pegylated Interferon, Plus Ribavirin, Potential, Prevent, Progression, Publishing, Pubmed, Purpose, Randomized, Recurrence, Response, Review, Ribavirin, Rights, Role, Science, Small, Survival, Sustained Virological Response, Therapy, Topic, Toxicity, Transplantation, Treatment, Trial, Triple Therapy, Web of Science

? Dong, H.L., Huang, Y.B., Ding, X.W., Song, F.J., Chen, K.X. and Hao, X.S. (2014), Pouch size influences clinical outcome of pouch construction after total gastrectomy: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (29), 10166-10173.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 10166.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2010166.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess the clinical significance of pouch size in total gastrectomy for gastric malignancies. METHODS: We manually searched the English-language literature in PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and BIOSIS Previews up to October 31, 2013. Only randomized control trials comparing small pouch with large pouch in gastric reconstruction after total gastrectomy were eligible for inclusion. Two reviewers independently carried out the literature search, study selection, data extraction and quality assessment of included publications. Standard mean difference (SMD) or relative risk (RR) and corresponding 95%CI were calculated as summary measures of effects. RESULTS: Five RCTs published between 1996 and 2011 comparing small pouch formation with large pouch formation after total gastrectomy were included. Eating capacity per meal in patients with a small pouch was significantly higher than that in patients with a large pouch (SMD = 0.85, 95%CI: 0.25-1.44, I-2 = 0, P = 0.792), and the operative time spent in the small pouch group was significantly longer than that in the large pouch group [SMD = -3.87, 95%CI: -7.68-(-0.09), I-2 = 95.6%, P = 0]. There were no significant differences in body weight at 3 mo (SMD = 1.45, 95%CI: -4.24-7.15, I-2 = 97.7%, P = 0) or 12 mo (SMD = -1.34, 95%CI: -3.67-0.99, I-2 = 94.2%, P = 0) after gastrectomy, and no significant improvement of post-gastrectomy symptoms (heartburn, RR = 0.39, 95%CI: 0.12-1.29, I-2 = 0, P = 0.386; dysphagia, RR = 0.86, 95%CI: 0.58-1.27, I-2 = 0, P = 0.435; and vomiting, RR = 0.5, 95%CI: 0.15-1.62, I-2 = 0, P = 0.981) between the two groups. CONCLUSION: Small pouch can significantly improve the eating capacity per meal after surgery, and may improve the post-gastrectomy symptoms, including heartburn, dysphagia and vomiting. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aboral Pouch, Assessment, Body Weight, Capacity, Clinical, Construction, Control, Data, Duodenal Passage, Dysphagia, Eating, Effects, Extraction, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastric-Cancer, Groups, Improvement, Interposition, Jejunal Pouch, Literature, Literature Search, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Operative, Operative Time, Outcome, P, Patients, Pouch Size, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reconstruction, Relative Risk, Reviewers, Rights, Risk, Roux-En-Y, Science, Selection, Significance, Size, Small, Surgery, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Total Gastrectomy, Vomiting, Web Of Science

? Lan, X., Liu, M.G., Chen, H.X., Liu, H.M., Zeng, W., Wei, D. and Chen, P. (2014), Efficacy of immunosuppression monotherapy after liver transplantation: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (34), 12330-12340.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 12330.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2012330.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess the advantages and disadvantages of immunosuppression monotherapy after transplantation and the impact of monotherapy on hepatitis C virus (HCV) recurrence. METHODS: Articles from Cochrane Hepato-Biliary Group Controlled Trials Register, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials in The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index Expanded, including non-English literature identified in these databases, were searched up to January 2013. We included randomized clinical trials comparing various immunosuppression monotherapy and prednisone-based immunosuppression combinations for liver transplantation. The modified Jadad scale score or the Oxford quality scoring system was used. Meta-analyses were performed with weighted random-effects models. RESULTS: A total of 14 randomized articles including 1814 patients were identified. Eight trials including 1214 patients compared tacrolimus monotherapy (n = 610) vs tacrolimus plus steroids or triple therapy regarding acute rejection and adverse events (n = 604). Five trials, including 285 patients, compared tacrolimus monotherapy (n = 143) vs tacrolimus plus steroids or triple therapy regarding hepatitis C recurrence (n = 142). Four trials including 273 patients compared cyclosporine monotherapy (n = 148) vs cyclosporine and steroids regarding acute rejection and adverse events (n = 125). Two trials including 170 patients compared mycophenolate mofetil monotherapy (n = 86) vs combinations regarding acute rejection (n = 84). There were no significant differences in the acute rejection rates between tacrolimus monotherapy (RR = 1.04, P = 0.620), and cyclosporine monotherapy (RR = 0.89, P = 0.770). Mycophenolate mofetil monotherapy had a significant increase in the acute rejection rate (RR = 4.50, P = 0.027). Tacrolimus monotherapy had no significant effects on the recurrence of hepatitis C (RR = 1.03, P = 0.752). More cytomegalovirus infection (RR = 0.48, P = 0.000) and drug-related diabetes mellitus (RR = 0.54, P = 0.000) were observed in the immunosuppression combination therapy groups. CONCLUSION: Tacrolimus and cyclosporine monotherapy may be as effective as immunosuppression combination therapy. Mycophenolate mofetil monotherapy was not considerable. Tacrolimus monotherapy does not increase recurrence of HCV. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 5-Year Follow-Up, Adverse Events, Articles, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Combination Therapy, Cyclosporine, Cyclosporine Monotherapy, Cytomegalovirus, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Events, From, Groups, HCV, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis C Virus, Hepatitis-C Virus, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Immunosuppression, Immunosuppression Monotherapy, Impact, Infection, Literature, Liver, Liver Transplantation, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Modified, Mycophenolate-Mofetil, Operational Tolerance, P, Patients, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Publishing, Quality, Randomized, Rates, Recurrence, Rejection, Renal Dysfunction, Rights, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scoring System, Steroid Withdrawal, Steroids, Tacrolimus, Tacrolimus Monotherapy, Therapy, Transplantation

? Cui, P.J., Yao, J., Zhao, Y.J., Han, H.Z. and Yang, J. (2014), Biliary stenting with or without sphincterotomy for malignant biliary obstruction: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (38), 14033-14039.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 14033.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2014033.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the benefits of endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) before stent placement by meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). METHODS: PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, and Science Citation Index databases up to March 2014 were searched. The primary outcome was incidence of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP) and successful stent insertion rate. The secondary outcomes were the incidence of post-ERCP bleeding, stent migration and occlusion. The free software Review Manager was used to perform the meta-analysis. RESULTS: Three studies (n = 338 patients, 170 in the EST group and 168 in the non-EST group) were included. All three studies described a comparison of baseline patient characteristics and showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups. Three RCTs, including 338 patients, were included in this meta-analysis. Most of the analyzed outcomes were similar between the groups. Although EST reduced the incidence of PEP, it also led to a higher incidence of post-ERCP bleeding (OR = 0.34, 95%CI: 0.12-0.93, P = 0.04; OR = 9.70, 95%CI: 1.21-77.75, P = 0.03, respectively). CONCLUSION: EST before stent placement may be useful in reducing the incidence of PEP. However, EST-related complications, such as bleeding and perforation, may offset this effect. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Benefits, Bile-Duct, Biliary Stent, Bleeding, Characteristics, Citation, Comparison, Complications, Consecutive Patients, Databases, Embase, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Sphincterotomy, Endoscopic Sphincterotomy, Ercp, Expanding Metal Stents, Follow-Up, Groups, Incidence, Malignant Biliary Obstruction, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Migration, Occlusion, Outcome, Outcomes, P, Pancreatitis, Patients, Placement, Primary, Publishing, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Review, Rights, Risk-Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Software, Stenting

? Zhang, H., Qi, J., Wu, Y.Q., Zhang, P., Jiang, J., Wang, Q.X. and Zhu, Y.Q. (2014), Accuracy of early detection of colorectal tumours by stool methylation markers: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (38), 14040-14050.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 14040.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2014040.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the accuracy of methylation of genes in stool samples for diagnosing colorectal tumours. METHODS: Electronic databases including PubMed, Web of Science, Chinese Journals Full-Text Database and Wanfang Journals Full-Text Database were searched to find relevant original articles about methylated genes to be used in diagnosing colorectal tumours. A quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies tool (QADAS) was used to evaluate the quality of the included articles, and the Meta-disc 1.4 and SPSS 13.0 software programs were used for data analysis. RESULTS: Thirty-seven articles met the inclusion criteria, and 4484 patients were included. The sensitivity and specificity for the detection of colorectal cancer (CRC) were 73% (95%CI: 71%-75%) and 92% (95%CI: 90%-93%), respectively. For adenoma, the sensitivity and specificity were 51% (95%CI: 47%-54%) and 92% (95%CI: 90%-93%), respectively. Pooled diagnostic performance of SFRP2 methylation for CRC provided the following results: the sensitivity was 79% (95%CI: 75%-82%), the specificity was 93% (95%CI: 90%-96%), the diagnostic OR was 47.57 (95%CI: 20.08-112.72), the area under the curve was 0.9565. Additionally, the results of accuracy of SFRP2 methylation for detecting colorectal adenomas were as follows: sensitivity was 43% (95%CI: 38%-49%), specificity was 94% (95%CI: 91%-97%), the diagnostic OR was 11.06 (95%CI: 5.77-21.18), and the area under the curve was 0.9563. CONCLUSION: Stool-based DNA testing may be useful for noninvasively diagnosing colorectal tumours and SFRP2 methylation is a promising marker that has great potential in early CRC diagnosis. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adenoma, Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Cancer, Chinese, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Adenoma, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal Carcinoma, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Dna, Dna Methylation, Early Detection, Fecal Occult Blood, Gene, Genes, Journals, Korean Patients, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylation, Neoplasia, Patients, Performance, Polyps, Potential, Potential Biomarker, Promoter Methylation, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Rights, Samples, Science, Sensitivity, Software, Specificity, Stool, Testing, Web Of Science

? Yu, X.F., Zou, J. and Dong, J. (2014), Fish consumption and risk of gastrointestinal cancers: A meta-analysis of cohort studies. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (41), 15398-15412.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 15398.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2015398.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess quantitatively the relationship between fish intake and the incidence of gastrointestinal cancers in a meta-analysis of cohort studies. METHODS: We searched MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index Expanded, and the bibliographies of retrieved articles. Prospective cohort studies were included if they reported relative risks (RRs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of various cancers with respect to fish intake. When RRs were not available in the published article, they were computed from the exposure distributions. Two investigators extracted the data independently and discrepancies were resolved by discussion with a third investigator. We performed random-effect meta-analyses and meta-regressions of study-specific incremental estimates to determine the risk of cancer associated with a 20-g/d increment of fish consumption. RESULTS: Forty-two studies, comprising 27 independent cohorts, met our inclusion criteria. The studies included 2325040 participants and 24115 incident cases of gastrointestinal cancer, with an average follow-up of 13.6 years. Compared with individuals who did not eat, or seldom ate, fish, the pooled RR of gastrointestinal cancers was 0.93 (95%CI: 0.88-0.98) for regular fish consumers, 0.94 (0.89-0.99) for low to moderate fish consumers, and 0.91 (0.84-0.97) for high fish consumers. Overall, a 20-g increase in fish consumption per day was associated with a 2% reduced risk of gastrointestinal cancers (RR = 0.98; 95%CI: 0.96-1.01). In subgroup analyses, we noted that fish consumption was associated with reduced risk of colorectal (RR = 0.93; 95%CI: 0.87-0.99; P < 0.01), esophageal (RR = 0.91; 95%CI: 0.83-0.99; P < 0.05) and hepatocellular cancers (RR = 0.71; 95%CI: 0.48-0.95; P < 0.01). CONCLUSION: This meta-analysis suggested that fish consumption may reduce total gastrointestinal cancer incidence. Inverse relationships were also detected between fish consumption and specific types of cancers. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Article, Articles, Bibliographies, Cancer, Cancer Prevention, Citation, Cohort, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Criteria, Data, Diet, Dose-Response Data, Epidemiologic Evidence, Estimates, Exposure, Fish, Fish Intake, Follow-Up, From, Gastric-Cancer, Gastrointestinal Cancer, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Incidence, Intervals, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, N-3 Fatty-Acids, Nov, P, Pancreatic-Cancer, Processed Meat Consumption, Prospective, Publishing, Regular, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Stomach-Cancer

? Chen, K., Pan, Y., Cai, J.Q., Xu, X.W., Wu, D. and Mou, Y.P. (2014), Totally laparoscopic gastrectomy for gastric cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of outcomes compared with open surgery. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (42), 15867-15878.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 15867.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2015867.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To systematically review the surgical outcomes of totally laparoscopic gastrectomy (TLG) vs open gastrectomy (OG) for gastric cancer. METHODS: A systematic search of PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science was conducted. All original studies comparing TLG with OG were included for critical appraisal. Data synthesis and statistical analysis were carried out using RevMan 5.1 software. RESULTS: One RCT and 13 observational studies involving 1532 patients were included (721 TLG and 811 OG). TLG was associated with longer operation time [weighted mean difference (WMD) = 58.04 min, 95%CI: 37.77-78.32, P < 0.001], less blood loss [WMD = -167.57 min, 95%CI: -208.79-(-126.34), P < 0.001], shorter hospital stay [WMD = -3.75 d, 95%CI: -4.88-(-2.63), P < 0.001] and fewer postoperative complications (RR = 0.71, 95%CI: 0.58-0.86, P < 0.001). The number of harvested lymph nodes, surgical margin, mortality and cancer recurrence rate were similar between the two groups. CONCLUSION: TLG may be a technically safe, feasible and favorable approach in terms of better cosmesis, less blood loss and faster recovery compared with OG. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Approach, Assisted Distal Gastrectomy, Billroth-I Gastrectomy, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Complications, Data, Gastrectomy, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Groups, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Interim-Report, Intracorporeal Anastomosis, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopy, Learning-Curve, Matched-Cohort, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Nov, Observational, Observational Studies, Open, Open Gastrectomy, Open Subtotal Gastrectomy, Operation, Outcomes, P, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Publishing, Pubmed, Rct, Recovery, Recurrence, Resection, Review, Rights, Science, Short-Term Outcomes, Software, Statistical Analysis, Surgery, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trial, Web, Web Of Science

? Sun, Y., Lin, L.J., Sang, L.X., Dai, C., Jiang, M. and Zheng, C.Q. (2014), Dairy product consumption and gastric cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (42), 15879-15898.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 15879.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2015879.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate whether dairy product consumption is a risk factor for gastric cancer. METHODS: We searched the PubMed and Web of Science databases for English-language studies on dairy product consumption and gastric cancer risk that were published between October 1980 and September 2013. One author independently extracted data and assessed study quality. Based on the heterogeneity results, we used either the fixed effects model or the random effects model to compute the summary relative risks and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We also analyzed subgroups according to the study design, geographic region, sex, and whether there were adjustments for confounders (smoking and drinking) with respect to the sources of heterogeneity. RESULTS: We found 39 studies that were potentially eligible for inclusion in this meta-analysis, including 10 cohort studies and 29 case-control studies. The summary relative risk for gastric cancer, comparing the highest and lowest dairy product consumption categories, was 1.06 (95%CI: 0.95-1.18). Specific analyses for milk, butter, and margarine yielded similar results, but the results for cheese and yogurt were different. There was significant heterogeneity for all studies (Q = 112.61; P = 0.000; I-2 = 67.1%). No publication bias was observed (Egger’s test: P = 0.135; Begg’s test: P = 0.365). There was a nonsignificant association between dairy product consumption and gastric cancer risk in the subgroup analysis for the study design, sex, geographic region, and whether there were adjustments for confounders (smoking and drinking). CONCLUSION: In our meta-analysis, dairy product consumption was associated with a nonsignificantly increased risk of gastric cancer. However, this result should be verified using large, well-designed prospective studies. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bias, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cheese, Cohort, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Conjugated Linoleic-Acid, Consumption, Cytochrome-P450 1a1, Dairy, Dairy Product, Data, Databases, Design, Dietary Factors, Effects, Family-History, Fixed Effects Model, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Life-Style, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Milk, Model, Multicenter Case-Control, Nov, P, Polychlorinated-Biphenyls, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Prostate-Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Random Effects Model, Region, Relative Risk, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risks, Science, Sex, Smoking, Sources, Stomach-Cancer, Study Design, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Li, J., Tian, H., Jiang, H.J. and Han, B. (2014), Interleukin-17 SNPs and serum levels increase ulcerative colitis risk: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (42), 15899-15909.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 15899.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2015899.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the associations of interleukin-17 (IL-17) genetic polymorphisms and serum levels with ulcerative colitis (UC) risk. METHODS: Relevant articles were identified through a search of the following electronic databases, excluding language restriction: (1) the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013); (2) Web of Science (1945-2013); (3) PubMed (1966-2013); (4) CINAHL (1982-2013); (5) EMBASE (1980-2013); and (6) the Chinese Biomedical Database (1982-2013). Meta-analysis was conducted using STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios and standardized mean differences (SMDs) with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. All of the included studies met all of the following five criteria: (1) the study design must be a clinical cohort or a case-control study; (2) the study must relate to the relationship between IL-17A/F genetic polymorphisms or serum IL-17 levels and the risk of UC; (3) all patients must meet the diagnostic criteria for UC; (4) the study must provide sufficient information about single nucleotide polymorphism frequencies or serum IL-17 levels; and (5) the genotype distribution of healthy controls must conform to the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE). The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) criteria were used to assess the methodological quality of the studies. The NOS criteria included three aspects: (1) subject selection: 0-4; (2) comparability of subjects: 0-2; and (3) clinical outcome: 0-3. NOS scores ranged from 0 to 9, with a score >= 7 indicating good quality. RESULTS: Of the initial 177 articles, only 16 case-control studies met all of the inclusion criteria. A total of 1614 UC patients and 2863 healthy controls were included in this study. Fourteen studies were performed on Asian populations, and two studies on Caucasian populations. Results of the meta-analysis revealed that IL-17A and IL-17F genetic polymorphisms potentially increased UC risk under both allele and dominant models (P < 0.001 for all). The results also showed that UC patients had higher serum IL-17 levels than healthy controls (SMD = 5.95, 95%CI: 4.25-7.65, P < 0.001). Furthermore, serum IL-17 levels significantly correlated with the severity of UC (moderate vs mild: SMD = 2.59, 95%CI: 0.03-5.16, P < 0.05; severe vs mild: SMD = 7.09, 95%CI: 3.96-10.23, P < 0.001; severe vs moderate: SMD = 5.84, 95%CI: 5.09-6.59, P < 0.001). The NOS score was >= 5 for all of the included studies. Based on the sensitivity analysis, no single study influenced the overall pooled estimates. Neither the Begger’s funnel plots nor Egger’s test displayed strong statistical evidence for publication bias (IL-17A/F genetic polymorphisms: t = -2.60, P = 0.019; serum IL-17 levels: t = -1.54, P = 0.141). CONCLUSION: The findings strongly suggest that IL-17A/F genetic polymorphisms and serum IL-17 levels contribute to the development and progression of UC.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Asian, Association, Bias, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Case-Control Study, Caucasian, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Crohns-Disease, Database, Databases, Design, Development, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Criteria, Distribution, Embase, Equilibrium, Estimates, Evidence, Expression, From, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Il-17, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Information, Innate, Interleukin-17, Intervals, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mild, Models, No, Nov, Outcome, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Results, Risk, Scale, Science, Selection, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Serum, Software, Study Design, Susceptibility, T, Th17 Cells, Ulcerative Colitis, Web, Web Of Science

? Khoury, T., Chen, S., Adar, T., Jacob, E.O. and Mizrahi, M. (2014), Hepatitis C infection and lymphoproliferative disease: Accidental comorbidities? *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (43), 16197-16202.

Full Text: 2014\Wor J Gas20, 16197.pdf

Abstract: Chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection has been associated with liver cancer and cirrhosis, autoimmune disorders such as thyroiditis and mixed cryoglobulinema, and alterations in immune function and chronic inflammation, both implicated in B cell lymphoproliferative diseases that may progress to non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). HCV bound to B cell surface receptors can induce lymphoproliferation, leading to DNA mutations and/or lower antigen response thresholds. These findings and epidemiological reports suggest an association between HCV infection and NHL. We performed a systematic review of the literature to clarify this potential relationship. We searched the English-language literature utilizing Medline, Embase, Paper First, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, with search terms broadly defined to capture discussions of HCV and its relationship with NHL and/or lymphoproliferative diseases. References were screened to further identify relevant studies and literature in the basic sciences. A total of 62 reports discussing the relationship between HCV, NHL, and lymphoproliferative diseases were identified. Epidemiological studies suggest that at least a portion of NHL may be etiologically attributable to HCV, particularly in areas with high HCV prevalence. Studies that showed a lack of association between HCV infection and lymphoma may have been influenced by small sample size, short follow-up periods, and database limitations. The association appears strongest with the B-cell lymphomas relative to other lymphoproliferative diseases. Mechanisms by which chronic HCV infection promotes lymphoproliferative disease remains unclear. Lymphomagenesis is a multifactorial process involving genetic, environmental, and infectious factors. HCV most probably have a role in the lymphomagenesis but further study to clarify the association and underlying mechanisms is warranted. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accidental, Association, B-Cell Lymphomas, Basic, Blood, Cancer, Cell, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis C, Cirrhosis, Database, Disease, Diseases, Dna, Envelope Protein, Environmental, Factors, Follow-Up, Function, Genetic, Google, Google Scholar, HCV, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis C Infection, Hepatitis C Virus, II Cryoglobulinemia, Immune, Infection, Inflammation, Literature, Liver, Liver Cancer, Lymphoma, Malignant-Lymphoma, Mechanisms, Medline, Mixed Cryoglobulinemia, Mutations, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkins-Lymphoma, Nov, Paper, Pathogenesis, Potential, Prevalence, Progress, Publishing, References, Response, Review, Rights, Role, Sample Size, Science, Sciences, Size, Small, Soluble Interleukin-2-Receptor, Splenic Lymphoma, Surface, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Thresholds, Treatment, Villous Lymphocytes, Virus-Infection, Web, Web Of Science

? Eshraghian, A. (2014), Epidemiology of Helicobacter pylori infection among the healthy population in Iran and countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region: A systematic review of prevalence and risk factors. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **20** (46), 17618-17625.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Gas20, 17618.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Gas20,%2017618.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate the epidemiology of Helicobacter pylori ( H. pylori) infection among the healthy asymptomatic population in Iran and countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region. METHODS: A computerized English language literature search of PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar was performed in September 2013. The terms, “Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO)” and “ Helicobacter pylori “, “H. pylori “ and “prevalence” were used as key words in titles and/or abstracts. A complementary literature search was also performed in the following countries: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, The United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. RESULTS: In the electronic search, a total of 308 articles were initially identified. Of these articles, 26 relevant articles were identified and included in the study. There were 10 studies from Iran, 5 studies from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 4 studies from Egypt, 2 from the United Arab Emirates, and one study from Libya, Oman, Tunisia, and Lebanon, respectively. The overall prevalence of H. pylori infection in Iran, irrespective of time and age group, ranged from 30.6% to 82%. The overall prevalence of H. pylori infection, irrespective of time and age group, in other EMRO countries ranged from 22% to 87.6%. CONCLUSION: The prevalence of H. pylori in EMRO countries is still high in the healthy asymptomatic population. Strategies to improve sanitary facilities, educational status, and socioeconomic status should be implemented to minimize H. pylori infection. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Articles, Asymptomatic Subjects, Complementary, Diagnosis, Eastern Mediterranean, Eastern Mediterranean Region Office, Egypt, Egyptian Children, English, Epidemiology, Eradication, Facilities, Factors, From, Gastrointestinal Symptoms, Google, Google Scholar, Helicobacter Pylori, Infection, Iran, Iraq, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Jordan, Kuwait, Language, Lebanon, Literature, Literature Search, Mediterranean, Methods, Morocco, Natural-History, Pakistan, Palestine, Population, Prevalence, Prevalence And Risk Factors, Publishing, Pubmed, Resistance, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Saudi Arabia, Saudi-Arabia, Science, Scopus, Seroprevalence, Socioeconomic Status, South-East, Systematic, Systematic Review, United Arab Emirates, Web, Web of Science, Yemen

? Pang, Q., Zhang, J.Y., Song, S.D., Qu, K., Xu, X.S., Liu, S.S. and Liu, C. (2015), Central obesity and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease risk after adjusting for body mass index. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (5), 1650-1662.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 1650.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%201650.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate whether central obesity is associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) formation after adjusting for general obesity. METHODS: The online databases PubMed, EMBASE, and ISI Web of Science were searched for studies estimating the influence of central obesity on NAFLD occurrence published through April 2014. Studies that did not adjust for body mass index (BMI) were excluded. In addition, the independent effect of BMI was also assessed with the included studies. The pooled effect sizes and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random- or fixed-effects models based on the degree of heterogeneity. Furthermore, subgroup analyses, meta-regression, sensitivity analyses, and publication bias were performed. RESULTS: Twenty eligible studies were identified. The summary odds ratio (OR) values per-unit increase in waist circumference (WC) and BMI for NAFLD formation were 1.07 (95% CI: 1.03-1.10, I-2 = 73.9%, n = 11 studies) and 1.25 (95% CI: 1.13-1.38, I-2 = 88.7%, n = 11 studies), respectively. When the indices were expressed as binary variables (with the non-obesity group as reference), the pooled OR in WC, waist-to-hip ratio, and BMI were 2.34 (95% CI: 1.83-3.00, I-2 = 41.8%, n = 7 studies), 4.06 (95% CI: 1.53-10.79, I-2 = 65.7%, n = 3 studies), and 2.85 (95% CI: 1.60-5.08, I-2 = 57.8%, n = 5 studies), respectively. Using the same studies as the latter (n = 5), pooled OR in WC was 3.14 (95% CI: 2.07-4.77), which is greater than that in BMI. CONCLUSION: Central obesity may pose a greater threat to national health than general obesity, although both are independently associated with increased risk of NAFLD.

Keywords: Alanine Aminotransferase, Analyses, Anthropometric Measures, Association, Bias, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Central Adiposity, Central Obesity, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease, Embase, General, General Obesity, General-Population, Health, Hepatic Steatosis, Heterogeneity, High Prevalence, Index, Indices, Influence, Insulin-Resistance, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Liver, Meta-Regression, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Models, Nafld, Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Obesity, Odds Ratio, Online, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reference, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Waist Circumference, Waist Circumference, Waist-To-Hip Ratio, Web, Web Of Science

? Lv, Z.F., Wang, F.C., Zheng, H.L., Wang, B., Xie, Y., Zhou, X.J. and Lv, N.H. (2015), Meta-analysis: Is combination of tetracycline and amoxicillin suitable for Helicobacter pylori infection? *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (8), 2522-2533.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 2522.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%202522.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To access the efficacy of combination with amoxicillin and tetracycline for eradication of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori), thus providing clinical practice guidelines. METHODS: PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Science Citation Index, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Wanfang, and Chinese Biomedical Literature databases and abstract books of major European, American, and Asian gastroenterological meetings were searched. All clinical trials that examined the efficacy of H. pylori eradication therapies and included both tetracycline and amoxicillin in one study arm were selected for this systematic review and meta-analysis. Statistical analysis was performed with Comprehensive Meta-Analysis Software (Version 2). Subgroup, meta-regression, and sensitivity analyses were also carried out. RESULTS: Thirty-three studies met the inclusion criteria. The pooled odds ratio (OR) was 0.90 (95% CI: 0.42-1.78) for quadruple therapy with amoxicillin and tetracycline vs other quadruple regimens, and total eradication rates were 78.1% by intention-to-treat (ITT) and 84.5% by per-protocol (PP) analyses in the experimental groups. The pooled eradication rates of 14-d quadruple regimens with a combination of amoxicillin and tetracycline were 82.3% by ITT and 89.0% by PP, and those of 10-d regimens were 84.6% by ITT and 93.7% by PP. The OR by ITT were 1.21 (95% CI: 0.64-2.28) for triple regimens with amoxicillin and tetracycline vs other regimens and 1.81 (95% CI: 1.37-2.41) for sequential treatment with amoxicillin and tetracycline vs other regimens, respectively. CONCLUSION: The effectiveness of regimens employing amoxicillin and tetracycline for H. pylori eradication may be not inferior to other regimens, but further study should be necessary.

Keywords: 1st-Line Therapy, 3rd-Line Treatment, Access, Amoxicillin, Analyses, Analysis, Antibiotic-Resistance, Asian, Biomedical, Bismuth-Containing Quadruple, China, Chinese, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical Practice Guidelines, Clinical Trials, Consensus Report, Criteria, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Experimental, Groups, Guidelines, Health-Care Interventions, Helicobacter Pylori, High Efficacy, Infection, Knowledge, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nonulcer Dyspepsia, Odds Ratio, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Pubmed, Rates, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sequential, Sequential Therapy, Software, Statistical Analysis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systemic Review, Tetracycline, Therapy, Treatment, Triple Therapy

? Yang, J.J., Hu, Z.G., Shi, W.X., Deng, T., He, S.Q. and Yuan, S.G. (2015), Prognostic significance of neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio in pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (9), 2807-2815.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 2807.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%202807.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To conduct a meta-analysis evaluating the association between the peripheral blood neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and the outcome of patients with pancreatic cancer. METHODS: Studies evaluating the relationship between the peripheral blood NLR and outcome of patients with pancreatic cancer published up to May 2014 were searched using electronic databases, including PubMed, Web of Science, Embase and Ovid. A meta-analysis was performed to pool the hazard ratios (HRs) or odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) using either a fixed-effects model or a random-effects model to quantitatively assess the prognostic value of NLR and its association with clinicopathological parameters. RESULTS: Eleven studies containing a total of 1804 patients were eligible according to our selection criteria, and combined hazard ratios indicated that high NLR was a poor prognostic marker for pancreatic cancer patients because it had an unfavorable impact on the overall survival (OS) (HR = 2.61, 95% CI: 1.68-4.06, P = 0.000) and cancer specific survival (HR = 1.66, 95% CI: 1.08-2.57, P = 0.021). Subgroup analysis revealed that high NLR was associated with poor OS in patients with mixed treatment (HR = 4.36, 95% CI: 2.50-7.61, P = 0.000), chemotherapy (HR = 2.08, 95% CI: 1.49-2.9, P = 0.000), or surgical resection (HR = 1.2, 95% CI: 1.00-1.44, P = 0.048). Additionally, high NLR was significantly correlated with tumor metastasis (OR = 1.69, 95% CI: 1.10-2.59, P = 0.016), poor tumor differentiation (OR = 2.75, 95% CI: 1.19-6.36, P = 0.016), poor performance status (OR = 2.56, 95% CI: 1.63-4.03, P = 0.000), high cancer antigen 199 (OR = 2.62, 95% CI: 1.49-4.60, P = 0.000), high C-reactive protein (OR = 4.32, 95% CI: 2.71-6.87, P = 0.000), and low albumin (OR = 3.56, 95% CI: 1.37-9.27, P = 0.009). CONCLUSION: High peripheral blood NLR suggested a poor prognosis for patients with pancreatic cancer, and it could be a novel marker of survival evaluation and could help clinicians develop therapeutic strategies for pancreatic cancer patients.

Keywords: Albumin, Analysis, Association, Blood, C-Reactive Protein, Cancer, Cancer Specific Survival, Chemotherapy, Clinicopathological Features, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Cytokines, Databases, Differentiation, Ductal Adenocarcinoma, Evaluation, Fixed Effects Model, Hallmarks, Hazard, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Impact, Intervals, Mar, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Model, Neutrophil, Neutrophil To Lymphocyte Ratio, Next-Generation, Outcome, Overall Survival, P, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Performance, Peripheral, Peripheral Blood, Phase-Ii Trial, Poor Performance, Predicts Survival, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Marker, Protein, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Significance, Surgical Resection, Survival, Systemic Inflammation, Therapeutic, Treatment, Tumor, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Sun, X.M., Tan, J.C., Zhu, Y. and Lin, L. (2015), Association between diabetes mellitus and gastroesophageal reflux disease: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (10), 3085-3092.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 3085.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%203085.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate whether there is a link between diabetes mellitus (DM) and gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). METHODS: We conducted a systematic search of PubMed and Web of Science databases, from their respective inceptions until December 31, 2013, for articles evaluating the relationship between DM and GERD. Studies were selected for analysis based on certain inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were extracted from each study on the basis of predefined items. A meta-analysis was performed to compare the odds ratio (OR) in DM between individuals with and without GERD using a fixed effect or random effect model, depending on the absence or presence of significant heterogeneity. Subgroup analyses were used to identify sources of heterogeneity. Publication bias was assessed by Begg’s test. To evaluate the results, we also performed a sensitivity analysis. RESULTS: When the electronic database and hand searches were combined, a total of nine eligible articles involving 9067 cases and 81 968 controls were included in our meta-analysis. Based on the randomeffects model, these studies identified a significant association between DM and the risk of GERD (overall OR = 1.61; 95% CI: 1.36-1.91; P = 0.003). Subgroup analyses indicated that this result persisted in studies on populations from Eastern countries (OR = 1.71; 95% CI: 1.38-2.12; P = 0.003) and in younger patients (mean age < 50 years) (OR = 1.70; 95% CI: 1.22-2.37; P = 0.001). No significant publication bias was observed in this meta-analysis using Begg’s test (P = 0.175). The sensitivity analysis also confirmed the stability of our results. CONCLUSION: This meta-analysis suggests that patients with DM are at greater risk of GERD than those who do not have DM.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Association, Barretts-Esophagus, Bias, Body-Mass Index, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Erosive Esophagitis, Esophageal Acid Exposure, From, Gastroesophageal Reflux, Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease, Gastrointestinal Symptoms, Gerd, Heterogeneity, Hiatal-Hernia, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Model, Obesity, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Populations, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Sources, Stability, Systematic, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Chen, W., Mo, J.J., Lin, L., Li, C.Q. and Zhang, J.F. (2015), Diagnostic value of magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography in choledocholithiasis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (11), 3351-3360.

Full Text: 2015\Wor J Gas21, 3351.pdf

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) in patients with choledocholithiasis. METHODS: We systematically searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases for studies reporting on the sensitivity, specificity and other accuracy measures of diagnostic effectiveness of MRCP for detection of common bile duct (CBD) stones. Pooled analysis was performed using random effects models, and receiver operating characteristic curves were generated to summarize overall test performance. Two reviewers independently assessed the methodological quality of studies using standards for reporting diagnostic accuracy and quality assessment for studies of diagnostic accuracy tools. RESULTS: A total of 25 studies involving 2310 patients with suspected choledocholithiasis and 738 patients with CBD stones met the inclusion criteria. The average inter-rater agreement on the methodological quality checklists was 0.96. Pooled analysis of the ability of MRCP to detect CBD stones showed the following effect estimates: sensitivity, 0.90 (95% CI: 0.88-0.92, chi(2) = 65.80; P < 0.001); specificity, 0.95 (95% CI: 0.93-1.0, chi(2) = 110.51; P < 0.001); positive likelihood ratio, 13.28 (95% CI: 8.85-19.94, chi(2) = 78.95; P < 0.001); negative likelihood ratio, 0.13 (95% CI: 0.09-0.18, chi(2) = 6.27; P < 0.001); and diagnostic odds ratio, 143.82 (95% CI: 82.42-250.95, chi(2) = 44.19; P < 0.001). The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve was 0.97. Significant publication bias was not detected (P = 0.266). CONCLUSION: MRCP has high diagnostic accuracy for the detection of choledocholithiasis. MRCP should be the method of choice for suspected cases of CBD stones.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Assessment, Bias, Biliary Pancreatitis, Choice, Choledocholithiasis, Common Bile Duct, Common Bile-Duct, Computed-Tomography, Criteria, Databases, Detection, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiography, Estimates, Gallstone Pancreatitis, Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, Likelihood Ratio, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography, Mar, Measures, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Methodological Quality, Methods, Models, Mr Cholangiopancreatography, Negative, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Performance, Prospective Multicenter, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Quality Of, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Reporting, Reviewers, Science, Sensitivity, Specificity, Standards, Therapeutic Ercp, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Long, Z.W., Zhou, M.L., Fu, J.W., Chu, X.Q. and Wang, Y.N. (2015), Association between cadherin-17 expression and pathological characteristics of gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (12), 3694-3705.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 3694.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%203694.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To construct a meta-analysis in order to examine the relationship between cadherin-17 (CDH17) and gastric cancer (GC). METHODS: Related articles were selected by searching the following English or Chinese electronic databases: CINAHL, MEDLINE, Science Citation Index, the Chinese Journal Full-Text, and the Weipu Journal. Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) criteria were used to ensure consistency in reviewing and reporting results. Statistical analyses were conducted with Version 12.0 STATA statistical software. RESULTS: Ultimately, 11 articles, with a total of 2,120 GC patients, were found to be eligible for study inclusion. In comparisons of GC patients by TNM stage (III-IV vs I-II: OR = 2.35, 95% CI: 1.15-4.825, P = 0.019), histologic grade (3-4 vs 1-2: OR = 3.48, 95% CI: 1.36-8.92, P = 0.009), invasion grade (T3-4 vs T1-2: OR = 2.86; 95% CI: 1.69-4.83; P = 0.000), and lymph node metastasis (positive vs negative: OR = 2.64; 95% CI: 1.33-5.27; P = 0.006), it was found that CDH17 showed more positive expressions in each of the more severe cases. Country-stratified analyses from all four experimental subgroups showed that high CDH17 expression levels may be related to GC among Chinese and Korean populations (all P < 0.05), with the exception of the invasion grade T3-4 vs T1-2 comparison, where the relation only held among the Chinese population (OR = 2.86, 95% CI: 1.69-4.83, P = 0.000). CONCLUSION: Collectively, the data reflects the capacity of CDH17 in tumor proliferation and metastasis among GC patients.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Association, Cadherin 17, Cancer, Capacity, Carcinoma, Characteristics, Chinese, Citation, Comparison, Consistency, Criteria, Data, Databases, English, Experimental, Expression, From, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Growth-Factor, Heterogeneity, Journal, Liver-Intestine Cadherin, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Negative, No, P, Patients, Population, Populations, Prognosis, Proliferation, Protein Expression, Publication Bias, Reporting, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Software, Survival, Tumor, Tumor-Growth

? Liu, Y., Yu, X.F., Zou, J. and Luo, Z.H. (2015), Prognostic value of c-Met in colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (12), 3706-3710.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 3706.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%203706.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To assess the prognostic value of c-Met status in colorectal cancer. METHODS: We conducted a search in PubMed, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library covering all published papers up to July 2014. Only studies assessing survival in colorectal cancer by c-Met status were included. This meta-analysis was performed by using STATA11.0. RESULTS: Ultimately, 11 studies were included in this analysis. Meta-analysis of the hazard ratios (HR) indicated that patients with high c-Met expression have a significantly poorer overall survival (OR) (HR = 1.33, 95% CI: 1.06-1.59) and progression-free survival (PFS) (HR = 1.47, 95% CI: 1.03-1.91). Subgroup analysis showed a significant association between high c-Met expression and poorer overall survival in the hazard ratio reported (HR = 1.41, 95% CI: 1.08-1.74). CONCLUSION: The present meta-analysis indicated that high c-Met expression was associated with poor prognosis in patients with colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Amplification, Analysis, Assessing, Association, C-Met, Cancer, Clinical-Significance, Coexpression, Colorectal Cancer, Expression, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Hepatocyte Growth-Factor, Ii Colon-Cancer, Library, Liver Metastases, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Overall Survival, Overexpression, Papers, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Value, Pubmed, Receptor, Science, Stage, Survival, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Zaman, M.K., Chin, K.F., Rai, V. and Majid, H.A. (2015), Fiber and prebiotic supplementation in enteral nutrition: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (17), 5372-5381.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 5372.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%205372.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To investigate fiber and prebiotic supplementation of enteral nutrition (EN) for diarrhea, fecal microbiota and short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs). METHODS: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, CINAHL, Academic Search Premier, and Web of Science databases were searched for human experimental and observational cohort studies conducted between January 1990 and June 2014. The keywords used for the literature search were fiber, prebiotics and enteral nutrition. English language studies with adult patient populations on exclusive EN were selected. Abstracts and/or full texts of selected studies were reviewed and agreed upon by two independent researchers for inclusion in the meta-analysis. Tools used for the quality assessment were Jadad Scale and the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network Critical Appraisal of the Medical Literature. RESULTS: A total of 456 possible articles were retrieved, and 430 were excluded due to lack of appropriate data. Of the 26 remaining studies, only eight investigated the effects of prebiotics. Results of the meta-analysis indicated that overall, fiber reduces diarrhea in patients receiving EN (OR = 0.47; 95% CI: 0.29-0.77; P = 0.02). Subgroup analysis revealed a positive effect of fiber supplementation in EN towards diarrhea in stable patients (OR = 0.31; 95% CI: 0.19-0.51; P < 0.01), but not in critically ill patients (OR = 0.89; 95% CI: 0.41-1.92; P = 0.77). Prebiotic supplementation in EN does not improve the incidence of diarrhea despite its manipulative effect on bifidobacteria concentrations and SCFA in healthy humans. In addition, the effect of fiber and/or prebiotic supplementation towards fecal microbiota and SCFA remain disputable. CONCLUSION: Fiber helps minimize diarrhea in patients receiving EN, particularly in non-critically ill patients. However, the effect of prebiotics in moderating diarrhea is inconclusive.

Keywords: Adult, Analysis, Assessment, Bifidobacteria, Chain Fatty-Acids, Cohort, Colonic Microbiota, Critically-Ill Patients, Data, Databases, Diarrhea, Dietary Fiber, Effects, Enteral, Enteral Nutrition, Experimental, Fecal Bifidobacteria, Fiber, Health-Benefits, Human, Humans, Incidence, Literature, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Microbiota, Network, Nutrition, Observational, P, Patients, Populations, Prebiotics, Quality, Quality Assessment, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Scale, Science, Search, Septic Patients, Short-Chain Fatty Acids, Soluble Fiber, Systematic Review, Tube-Fed Patients, Web Of Science

? Xu, B., Xu, B., Zheng, W.Y., Ge, H.Y., Wang, L.W., Song, Z.S. and He, B. (2015), Transvaginal cholecystectomy vs conventional laparoscopic cholecystectomy for gallbladder disease: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, **21** (17), 5393-5406.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Gas21, 5393.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Gas21,%205393.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To compare the results of transvaginal cholecystectomy (TVC) and conventional laparoscopic cholecystectomy (CLC) for gallbladder disease. METHODS: We performed a literature search of PubMed, EMBASE, Ovid, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, MetaRegister of Controlled Trials, Chinese Medical Journal database and Wanfang Data for trials comparing outcomes between TVC and CLC. Data were extracted by two authors. Mean difference (MD), standardized mean difference (SMD), odds ratios and risk rate with 95% CIs were calculated using fixed-or random-effects models. Statistical heterogeneity was evaluated with the chi(2) test. The fixed-effects model was used in the absence of statistically significant heterogeneity. The random-effects model was chosen when heterogeneity was found. RESULTS: There were 730 patients in nine controlled clinical trials. No significant difference was found regarding demographic characteristics (P > 0.5), including anesthetic risk score, age, body mass index, and abdominal surgical history between the TVC and CLC groups. Both groups had similar mortality, morbidity, and return to work after surgery. Patients in the TVC group had a lower pain score on postoperative day 1 (SMD: -0.957, 95% CI: -1.488 to -0.426, P < 0.001), needed less postoperative analgesic medication (SMD: -0.574, 95% CI: -0.807 to -0.341, P < 0.001) and stayed for a shorter time in hospital (MD: -1.004 d, 95% CI: -1.779 to 0.228, P = 0.011), but had longer operative time (MD: 17.307 min, 95% CI: 6.789 to 27.826, P = 0.001). TVC had no significant influence on postoperative sexual function and quality of life. Better cosmetic results and satisfaction were achieved in the TVC group. CONCLUSION: TVC is safe and effective for gallbladder disease. However, vaginal injury might occur, and further trials are needed to compare TVC with CLC.

Keywords: Abdominal, Age, Analgesic, Animal Survival, Authors, Body Mass Index, Characteristics, Chinese, Cholecystectomy, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Conventional, Conventional Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, Database, Disease, Endoscopic Surgery, Fixed Effects Model, Function, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, History, Hospital, Hybrid Notes Cholecystectomy, Index, Initial-Experience, Injury, Journal, Laparoscopic, Life, Literature, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Morbidity, Mortality, Natural Orifice, Operative, Outcomes, P, Pain, Pain Score, Patients, Peritoneoscopy, Postoperative, Prospective Cohort, Pubmed, Pure-Notes, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Random Effects Model, Risk, Satisfaction, Science, Sexual Function, Surgery, Swine, Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery, Transvaginal Cholecystectomy, Trial, Vaginal, Vaginal Injury, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: World Journal of Pediatrics

Full Journal Title: World Journal of Pediatrics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bi, G.L., Chen, F.L. and Huang, W.M. (2013), The association between hypertensive disorders in pregnancy and bronchopulmonary dysplasia: A systematic review. *World Journal of Pediatrics*, **9** (4), 300-306.

Abstract: Background: Whether hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (HDP) are the risk factors of bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is controversial. A systematic review was made to determine the association between HDP and BPD in preterm infants. Methods: We searched PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Science Direct, Web of Science, with no language limitation, and reviewed the reference lists of the selected articles to identify additional relevant publications and contacted the authors of relevant studies for further information. The data were extracted independently by 2 reviewers who used a predetermined data extraction form. Studies were combined with an odds ratio (OR) using a random-effects model. Meta-regression and subgroup analysis were used to explore potential confounders. Funnel plots, Egger’s test and Begg’s test were used to investigate the publication bias. The Trim and Fill method was used to control the publication bias. Results: A total of 787 studies were identified and only 15 studies (20 779 patients) were included. The pooled unadjusted OR showed that HDP was significantly associated with BPD (P=0.04; OR=1.29, 95% CI=1.01-1.65). Heterogeneity was substantial (I-2=74%) and might be partially explained by different variables in maternal complications between the control groups across the studies. The pooled adjusted OR suggested the same conclusion that HDP was a risk factor for BPD (P=0.01; OR=1.59, 95% CI=1.11-2.26). Funnel plot and Egger’s test showed that there were publication bias of unadjusted estimate of association between HDP and BPD. Conclusions: Unadjusted analyses showed that the rate of BPD was slightly higher in the infants exposed to HDP, and adjusted analyses confirmed this finding. But this result should be interpreted cautiously because substantial heterogeneity and publication bias were identified in this review.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Authors, Bias, Birth-Weight Infants, Born, Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia, Children, China, Chronic Lung-Disease, Cohort, Complications, Control, Control Groups, Data, Extraction, Gestation, Groups, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hypertensive Disorders, Hypertensive Disorders In Pregnancy, Impact, Infants, Information, Inhibition, Language, Limitation, Maternal, Maternal Complications, Medicine, Meta-Regression, Methods, Model, North, Nov, Odds Ratio, Patients, People, Potential, Preeclampsia, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Induced Hypertension, Preterm, Preterm Infants, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, R, Random Effects Model, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Systematic Review, Web of Science, World

# Title: World Journal of Surgery

Full Journal Title: [World Journal of Surgery](http://springerlink.metapress.com/app/home/journal.asp?wasp=e3d054fqyr3ynjb0qwtm&referrer=parent&backto=searchpublicationsresults,1,1;)

ISO Abbreviated Title: World J. Surg.

JCR Abbreviated Title: World J Surg

ISSN: 0364-2313

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Springer Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Surgery: Impact Factor 1.601, 46/139 (2005)

Notes: JJournal

? Paladugu, R., Schein, M., Gardezi, S. and Wise, L. (2002), One hundred citation classics in general surgical journals. *World Journal of Surgery*, **26** (9), 1099-1105.

Full Text: [2002\Wor J Sur26, 1099.pdf](2002\Wor%20J%20Sur26,%201099.pdf)

Abstract: the number of times an article is cited in scientific journals reflects its impact on a specific biomedical field or specialty and reflects the impact of the authors’ creativity. Our objective was to identify, and analyze the characteristics of the 100 most frequently cited articles published in journals dedicated to general surgery and its close subspecialties. Using the database (1945-1995) of the Science Citation Index of the Institute for Scientific Information. 1500 articles cited 100 times and more were identified and the top 100 articles selected for further analysis. The 100 articles were published between 1931 and 1990. with more than two-thirds of them published after 1960. The mean number of citations per article was 405, (range 278-1013). Altogether, 84 of the articles originated from North America (USA 78, Canada 6) and the UK (12). New York State led the list of U.S. states with 14, and Harvard and Columbia University led the list of institutions with 6 articles each. The 100 articles were published in 10 surgical journals led by the Annals of Surgery (n = 40), followed by Surgery (n = 15), Archives of Surgery (n = 12), Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics (n = 11), and British Journal of Surgery (n = 10). A total of 86 of the articles reported clinical experiences, 6 were clinical review articles, and 14 dealt with basic science. Eighteen articles reported a new surgical technique and six a prosthetic device. Gastrointestinal surgery and trauma and critical care led the list of the surgical fields, each with 25 articles, followed by vascular surgery (n = 15). Thirty-four persons authored two or more of the top-cited articles. This list of the top-cited papers identifies seminal contributions and their originators, facilitating the understanding and discourse of modern surgical history and offering surgeons hints about what makes a contribution a ‘top-cited classic,’ To produce such a ‘classic’ the surgeon and his or her group must come up with a clinical or nonclinical innovation, observation, or discovery that has a long-standing effect on the way we practice-be it operative or nonoperative. Based on our findings, to be well cited such a contribution should be published in the English language in a high-impact journal. Moreover, it is more likely to resonant loudly if it originates from a North American or British ‘ivory tower.’.

Keywords: Impact

? Jiménez, R.E., Gutiérrez, A.R. and Benitez, I.M. (2003), Methodologic requirements for assessing surgical procedures in current medical literature. *World Journal of Surgery*, **27** (2), 229-233.

Full Text: [2003\Wor J Sur27, 229.pdf](2003\Wor%20J%20Sur27,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: Even though, in theory, a new surgical technique should traverse all the stages established for drugs before being introduced into medical practice, it is suspected that many surgical procedures are utilized without having rigorously evaluated their efficacy and safety. With the aim of identifying the methodologic aspects currently employed for assessing new surgical procedures, a descriptive bibliographic study was carried out. Altogether, 75 journal articles published from 1996 to 1998 were reviewed. The papers must have come from studies carried out with the expressed objective of evaluating a surgical procedure and were selected through MEDLINE or directly from six prestigious medical journals (three specifically surgical and three general). of the reviewed articles, 47% were retrospective studies, and the rest were prospective studies. More than 40% of the retrospective studies omitted some basic methodologic features, namely a description of the patients’ source or a definition of the inclusion criteria. Among the 41 prospective articles, only 35 used a control group and 15 did not employ random allocation. Other basic issues, such as the sample size or inclusion of prognostic factors in the analysis, were present in fewer than 50% of the articles. It seems there is consensus about admitting that rigorous assessment of new surgical treatments should be an unavoidable condition before introducing such treatment into practice. The facts demonstrate that this principle is not being followed.

Keywords: Allocation, Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Consensus, Control, Criteria, Drugs, Efficacy, General, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical Literature, Medical Practice, MEDLINE, Papers, Patients, Practice, Procedure, Procedures, Prognostic Factors, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Retrospective Studies, Safety, Sample Size, Size, Source, Surgical Procedure, Surgical Procedures, Surgical Technique, Theory, Treatment

? Schein, M. (2011), A dissenting opinion and perspective on “gift authorship”. *World Journal of Surgery*, **35** (1), 222-223

Full Text: [2011\Wor J Sur35, 222.pdf](2011\Wor%20J%20Sur35,%20222.pdf)

? Koo, M., Kim, J.H., Kim, J.S., Lee, J.E., Nam, S.J. and Yang, J.H. (2011), Cases and literature review of breast sparganosis. *World Journal of Surgery*, **35** (3), 573-579.

Full Text: [2011\Wor J Sur35, 573.pdf](2011\Wor%20J%20Sur35,%20573.pdf)

Abstract: Sparganosis is a seldom encountered disease of the breast. Based on the results of previous studies and our own experience, we investigated the clinical characteristics of breast sparganosis. Four patients who were treated for breast sparganosis at Samsung Medical Center were included in the study, and additional data were retrieved from the Index Medicus and the Science Citation Index (SCI). The Korean Medical (KM) database and the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors (KAMJE) database were searched to include information from Korean journals that is not included in international citation indexes. Among 35 patients, 8 (32%) had a record of oral ingestion of an intermediary host. All patients presented with a breast mass, with migration in 6 cases (25%) and pain or an itching sensation in 6 cases (25%). Elongated tubular structures were found in the subcutaneous layer in 22 cases (88%) during radiologic exam. All patients underwent complete surgical excision. Twenty-seven of 29 (93.1%) patients’ spargana was separated and confirmed grossly. Histologically, granulomatous inflammation was the most common feature. A single worm was extracted in 16 cases (76.2%) and 5 cases (23.8%) had multiple worms. Sparganosis tends to present as a suspicious mass in the subcutaneous layer of the breast. Complete surgical excision is the treatment of choice, with careful postoperative surveillance.

Keywords: Characteristics, Choice, Citation, Citation Indexes, Clinical, Data, Database, Disease, Editors, Experience, Feature, Host, Inflammation, Information, International, Itching, Journal, Journals, Literature, Mar, Migration, Oral, Pain, Patients, Postoperative, Record, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Surveillance, Treatment

? Guo, Z., Li, Y., Zhu, W.M., Gong, J.F., Li, N. and Li, J.S. (2013), Comparing Outcomes Between Side-to-Side Anastomosis and other anastomotic configurations after intestinal resection for patients with crohn’s disease: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Surgery*, **37** (4), 893-901.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Sur37, 893.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Sur37,%20893.pdf)

Abstract: Background Anastomotic configurations may be a predictor of postoperative recurrence for Crohn’s disease. One previous meta-analysis showed side-to-side anastomosis was associated with fewer anastomotic leaks but did not reduce postoperative recurrence rates. After 2007, more articles that found distinct results were published. We aimed to update the meta-analysis comparing outcomes between side-to-side anastomosis and other anastomotic configurations after intestinal resection for patients with Crohn’s disease. Methods A literature search that included PubMed, EMBASE, the Science Citation Index, and the Cochrane Library was conducted to identify studies up to May 2012. Trials comparing side-to-side anastomosis with other anastomotic configurations for Crohn’s disease were analyzed. Sensitivity analysis and heterogeneity assessment were also performed. Results Eleven trials compared side-to-side with other anastomotic configurations were included. Overall, results showed a significant reduction in the overall postoperative complications [n = 777; odds ratio (OR) = 0.60; P = 0.01], but side-to-side anastomosis did not reduce the anastomotic leak rate (n = 879; OR = 0.48; P = 0.07), complications other than anastomotic leak (n = 777; OR = 0.72; P = 0.13), endoscopic recurrence rates [hazard ratio (HR) = 0.73; P = 0.07], symptomatic recurrence rates (HR = 0.74; P = 0.20), and reoperation rates for recurrence (HR = 0.37; P = 0.06). Sensitivity analysis including two randomized controlled trials found no significant differences in short-term complications between the two groups. Sensitivity analysis including nine trials comparing only stapled side-to-side anastomosis with other anastomotic configurations showed stapled side-to-side anastomosis could reduce reoperation rates (HR = 0.38; P = 0.01). Conclusions Side-to-side anastomosis did not reduce short-term complications and postoperative recurrence for Crohn’s disease. Stapled side-to-side anastomosis may lead to fewer reoperations needed for recurrence. Further randomized, controlled trials should be conducted for confirmation of recurrent events.

Keywords: Affect Recurrence, Analysis, Assessment, Citation, Complications, Crohn’S Disease, Disease, Embase, End Anastomosis, Events, Groups, Hand-Sewn Anastomoses, Heterogeneity, Ileocolonic Resection, Lead, Leak Rate, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multicenter, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, P, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Recurrence, Recurrent, Reduction, Reoperation, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity Analysis, Stapled Anastomosis, Surgery, vs.

? Nagaraja, V., Eslick, G.D. and Cox, M.R. (2014), The acute surgical unit model verses the traditional “on call” model: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *World Journal of Surgery*, **38** (6), 1381-1387.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Sur38, 1381.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Sur38,%201381.pdf)

Abstract: The acute surgical unit (ASU) is a novel model for the provision of emergency general surgery care. The ASU model was initially developed in New South Wales hospitals during 2005 and 2006. Several studies have analysed the effects on patient outcomes and timeliness of care for nontrauma patients presenting with acute general surgical conditions. The purpose of this study was to perform a meta-analysis to determine the efficacy of the ASU model compared with the traditional on-call model for specific conditions. A systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Current Contents Connect, Cochrane library, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Web of Science. Original data were extracted from each study and used to calculate a pooled odd ratio (OR) and 95 % confidence interval (CI). The search identified 18 studies; appendectomy (n = 9), acute cholecystitis (n = 7), and small-bowel obstruction (SBO) (n = 2). In the appendectomy cohort, the proportion of appendicular perforation were similar in pre-ASU and ASU period (OR 1.02, 95 % CI 0.77-1.37, p = 0.13). The incidence of complications in the appendectomy cohort was significantly lower in the ASU group; 14.5 % pre-ASU and 10.9 % post-ASU (OR 1.649, 95 % CI 0.732-3.714, p = 0.009). The negative appendectomy rate was similar for the pre- and post-ASU groups (OR 1.07, 95 % CI 0.88-1.31, p = 0.83). Likewise the conversion rate to open surgery and total hospital stay were similar between the two groups. The proportion of night time operations reduced significantly in the ASU period (OR 1.9, 95 % CI 1.32-2.74, p = 0.001). In the acute cholecystitis cohort, the conversion rate to open surgery was significantly higher in the pre-ASU group (15.1 %) compared with the post-ASU group (7.5 %) (OR 1.879, 95 % CI 1.072-3.293, p = 0.04) The incidence of complications was higher in the pre-ASU (14 %) compared with the post-ASU (6.8 %) group (OR 2.231, 95 % CI 1.372-3.236, p = 0.03). The mean hospital stay was significantly lower in the ASU period (5.3 vs. 3.7 days, p = 0.0063). There was insufficient data available to analyse outcomes for SBO. The ASU model provides a safe surgical environment for patients and is associated with a reduced complication rate for appendectomy and laparoscopic cholecystectomy for acute cholecystitis. There is a reduced conversion rate and a shorter length of stay for patients with acute cholecystitis. Overall, the ASU model has translated to better outcomes for patients presenting with acute general surgical conditions.

Keywords: Acute Cholecystitis, Acute-Care Surgery, Appendectomy, Appendectomy Outcomes, Appendicitis, Care, Cholecystectomy, Cohort, Complication, Complications, Confidence, Conversion, Data, Disease, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Emergency, Environment, General, General Surgeons, General Surgery, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Hospitals, Impact, Incidence, Interval, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, Length, Length of Stay, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, New South Wales, Open, Outcomes, Patients, Perspective, PubMed, Purpose, Review, Science, Service, Small Bowel, Surgery, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traditional, Web of Science

? Hentati, H., Dougaz, W. and Dziri, C. (2014), Mesh repair versus non-mesh repair for strangulated inguinal hernia: Systematic review with meta-analysis. *World Journal of Surgery*, **38** (11), 2784-2790.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Sur38, 2784.pdf](2014/Wor%20J%20Sur38,%202784.pdf)

Abstract: The optimal technique to cure strangulated inguinal hernia remains controversial. The use of mesh in cases of strangulated hernia is still debated due to the potential risk of infection. This systematic review aimed to determine whether or not the mesh repair technique is associated with a higher risk of surgical site infection than non-mesh techniques for strangulated inguinal hernias in adults. An electronic search of the relevant literature was performed on 15 December 2012 using the following databases: MEDLINE, the Cochrane Library, Scopus, Embase, and the Web of Science. Articles reporting a comparison between the mesh repair technique and a non-mesh technique to treat strangulated inguinal hernias in adults, and published in the English or French language in a peer-reviewed journal, were considered for analysis. The quality of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) was assessed using the Jadad scoring system. To assess the quality of non-randomized trials, we used the Methodological Index for Non-Randomized Studies (MINORS). A total of 232 papers was found in the initial search; nine were included in the meta-analysis. The wound infection rate in the mesh repair technique group was lower than in the control group, with a trend towards significance (odds ratio [OR] 0.46, 95 % confidence interval [CI] 0.20-1.07; p = 0.07). The hernia recurrence rate was lower in the mesh repair group (OR 0.2, 95 % CI 0.05-0.78; p = 0.02). The mesh repair technique is a good option for the treatment of strangulated inguinal hernias in adults, giving an acceptable wound infection rate and fewer recurrences than non-mesh repair. Our study does not allow us to recommend the use of mesh in cases of bowel resection. We emphasize that, except the two RCTs, the results are predicated on patient selection bias by careful surgeons. Further RCTs are required to obtain more powerful evidence-based data.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bias, Bowel, Comparison, Confidence, Control, Data, Databases, English, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Infection, Inguinal Hernia, Interval, Journal, Language, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minors, Nov, Odds Ratio, Papers, Patient Selection, Peer-Reviewed, Potential, Prosthetic Repair, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrence, Recurrences, Repair, Reporting, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Scoring System, Selection, Significance, Site, Surgical Site Infection, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Treatment, Trend, Web Of Science, Wound, Wound Infection

? Memon, M.A., Subramanya, M.S., Hossain, M.B., Yunus, R.M., Khan, S. and Memon, B. (2015), Laparoscopic anterior versus posterior fundoplication for gastro-esophageal reflux disease: A meta-analysis and systematic review. *World Journal of Surgery*, **39** (4), 981-996.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Sur39, 981.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Sur39,%20981.pdf)

Abstract: Although laparoscopic posterior fundoplication (LPF) i.e., Nissen or Toupet have the proven efficacy for controlling gastro-esophageal reflux surgically, there remain problems with postoperative dysphagia and gas bloat syndrome. To decrease some of these postoperative complications, laparoscopic anterior fundoplication (LAF) was introduced. The aim of this study was to conduct a meta-analysis and systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to investigate the merits and drawbacks of LPF versus LAF for the treatment of gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD). A search of Medline, Embase, Science Citation Index, Current Contents, PubMed, ISI Web of Science, and the Cochrane Database identified all RCTs comparing different types of LPF and LAF published in the English Language between 1990 and 2013. The meta-analysis was prepared in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) statement. Data was extracted and analyzed on ten variables which include dysphagia score, heartburn rate, redo operative rate, operative time, overall complications, rate of conversion to open, Visick grading of satisfaction, overall satisfaction, length of hospital stay, and postoperative 24-h pH scores. Nine trials totaling 840 patients (anterior = 425, posterior = 415) were analyzed. There was a significant reduction in the odds ratio for dysphagia in the LAF group compared to the LPF group. Conversely, significant reduction in the odds ratio for heartburn was observed for LPF compared to LAF. Comparable effects were noted for both groups for other variables which include redo surgery, operating time, overall complications, conversion rate, Visick’s grading, patients’ satisfaction, length of hospital stay, and postoperative 24-h pH scores. Based on this meta-analysis, LPF compared to LAF is associated with significant reduction in heartburn at the expense of higher dysphagia rate on a short- and medium-term basis. We therefore conclude that LPF is a better alternative to LAF for controlling GERD symptoms.

Keywords: 180-Degrees Partial Fundoplication, 5-Year Follow-Up, 90-Degrees Partial Fundoplication, Alternative, Antireflux Surgery, Citation, Complications, Conversion, Data, Database, Disease, Double-Blind Trial, Dysphagia, Effects, Efficacy, English, Gastroesophageal Reflux, Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease, Gerd, Groups, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Laparoscopic, Length, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nissen Fundoplication, Odds Ratio, Open, Operative, Operative Time, Partial Toupet, Patients, Ph, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Review, Reviews, Satisfaction, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Symptoms, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: World Journal of Surgical Oncology

Full Journal Title: World Journal of Surgical Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gao, Y., Zhong, C.L., Wang, Y., Xu, S.Y., Guo, Y., Dai, C.Y., Zheng, Y., Wang, Y., Luo, Q.Z. and Jiang, J.Y. (2014), Endoscopic versus microscopic transsphenoidal pituitary adenoma surgery: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **12**, Article Number: 94.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Sur Onc12, 94.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Sur%20Onc12,%2094.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery has gradually come to be regarded as a preferred option in the treatment of pituitary adenomas because of its advantages of improved visualization and its minimal invasiveness. The aim of this study was to compare and evaluate the outcomes and complications of endoscopic and microscopic transsphenoidal surgery in the treatment of pituitary adenomas. Methods: We performed a systematic literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and the Web of Science between January 1992 and May 2013. Studies with consecutive patients that explicitly and fully compared endoscopic and microscopic approaches in the treatment of pituitary adenomas were included. Results: A total of 15 studies (n = 1,014 patients) met the inclusion criteria among 487 studies that involved endoscopic surgery and 527 studies that dealt with microscopic surgery. The rate of gross tumor removal was higher in the endoscopic group than in the microscopic group. The post-operative rates of septal perforation were less frequent in patients who underwent endoscopic surgery. There was no significant difference between the two techniques in the incidence rates of meningitis, diabetes insipidus, cerebrospinal fluid leak, epistaxis or hypopituitarism. The post-operative hospital stay was significantly shorter for the endoscopic surgery group compared with the microscopic surgery group (P < 0.05). There was no significant difference in the length of the operation (P > 0.05). Conclusions: The present study indicates that the endoscopic transsphenoidal approach is safer and more effective than microscopic surgery in the treatment of pituitary adenomas.

Keywords: Adenoma, Approach, Cerebrospinal Fluid, Complications, Criteria, Diabetes, Embase, Endoscopic, Endoscopic Surgery, Experience, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Incidence, Learning-Curve, Length, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Meningitis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Microscopic, Microsurgery, Operation, Outcomes, P, Patients, Pituitary, Pituitary Adenoma, Postoperative, Rates, Removal, Results, Science, Single-Center, Skull Base, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Techniques, Transnasal, Transsphenoidal, Transsphenoidal Surgery, Treatment, Tumor, Tumors, Visualization, Web Of Science

? Liao, G.X., Zhao, Z.H., Lin, S.H., Li, R., Yuan, Y.W., Du, S.S., Chen, J.R. and Deng, H.J. (2014), Robotic-assisted versus laparoscopic colorectal surgery: A meta-analysis of four randomized controlled trials. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **12**, Article Number: 122.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Sur Onc12, 122.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Sur%20Onc12,%20122.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Robotic-assisted laparoscopy is popularly performed for colorectal disease. The objective of this meta-analysis was to compare the safety and efficacy of robotic-assisted colorectal surgery (RCS) and laparoscopic colorectal surgery (LCS) for colorectal disease based on randomized controlled trial studies. Methods: Literature searches of electronic databases (Pubmed, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library) were performed to identify randomized controlled trial studies that compared the clinical or oncologic outcomes of RCS and LCS. This meta-analysis was performed using the Review Manager (RevMan) software (version 5.2) that is provided by the Cochrane Collaboration. The data used were mean differences and odds ratios for continuous and dichotomous variables, respectively. Fixed-effects or random-effects models were adopted according to heterogeneity. Results: Four randomized controlled trial studies were identified for this meta-analysis. In total, 110 patients underwent RCS, and 116 patients underwent LCS. The results revealed that estimated blood losses (EBLs), conversion rates and times to the recovery of bowel function were significantly reduced following RCS compared with LCS. There were no significant differences in complication rates, lengths of hospital stays, proximal margins, distal margins or harvested lymph nodes between the two techniques. Conclusions: RCS is a promising technique and is a safe and effective alternative to LCS for colorectal surgery. The advantages of RCS include reduced EBLs, lower conversion rates and shorter times to the recovery of bowel function. Further studies are required to define the financial effects of RCS and the effects of RCS on long-term oncologic outcomes.

Keywords: Alternative, Blood, Bowel, Clinical, Cochrane Collaboration, Colectomy, Collaboration, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal Surgery, Complication, Complication Rates, Controlled Trial, Conversion, Data, Databases, Disease, Effects, Efficacy, Experience, Function, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopy, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Losses, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Outcomes, Patients, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Recovery, Rectal-Cancer, Resection, Results, Review, Robotic, Safety, Science, Short-Term Outcomes, Software, Surgery, Techniques, Total Mesorectal Excision, Trial, Version, Web Of Science

? Chen, Q.L., Pan, Y., Cai, J.Q., Wu, D., Chen, K. and Mou, Y.P. (2014), Laparoscopic versus open resection for gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumors: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **12**, Article Number: 206.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Sur Onc12, 206.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Sur%20Onc12,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In past decades, laparoscopic surgery has been introduced for the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs). Recently, additional studies comparing laparoscopic versus open surgery for gastric GISTs have been published, and an updated meta-analysis of this subject is necessary. Methods: A systematic search was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science. Comparative studies of laparoscopic and open surgery for gastric GISTs published before June 2014 were identified from databases. The Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale was used to perform quality assessment and original data were extracted. The statistical software STATA (version 12.0) was used for the meta-analysis. Results: Finally, 22 studies, including a total of 1,166 cases, meet the inclusion criteria for meta-analysis. The operation time was similar between laparoscopic and open surgery. Compared to open surgery, laparoscopic resection was associated withless blood loss (WMD = -58.91 ml; 95% CI, -84.60 to -33.22 ml; P < 0.01); earlier time to flatus (WMD = -1.31 d; 95% CI, -1.56 to -1.06, P < 0.01) and oral diet (WMD = -1.75 d; 95% CI, -2.12 to -1.39; P < 0.01); shorter hospital stay (WMD = -3.68 d; 95% CI, -4.47 to -2.88; P < 0.01); and decreased overall complications (relative risk = 0.57; 95% CI, 0.37 to 0.89; P = 0.01). For long-term outcomes, there were no significant differences between two surgical procedures on recurrence. Conclusion: Laparoscopic surgery for gastric GISTs is acceptable for selective patients with better short-term outcomes compared with open surgery. The long-term survival situation of patients mainly depends on the nature of tumor itself, and laparoscopic surgery was not associated with worse oncological outcomes.

Keywords: Assessment, Blood, Blood Loss, Comparative, Complications, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diet, Flatus, Gastric, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Surgery, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Outcomes, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Oncological Outcomes, Open, Operation, Oral, Outcomes, P, Patients, Procedures, Pubmed, Quality, Recurrence, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Software, Surgery, Surgical Procedures, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Tumor, Version, Web Of Science

? Yang, J., Zhang, J.Y., Chen, J., Chen, C., Song, X.M., Xu, Y. and Li, J. (2014), Prognostic role of microRNA-145 in various human malignant neoplasms: A meta-analysis of 18 related studies. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **12**, Article Number: 254.

Full Text: [2014\Wor J Sur Onc12, 254.pdf](2014\Wor%20J%20Sur%20Onc12,%20254.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Recent studies show that microRNA-145 (miR-145) might be an attractive tumor biomarker of considerable prognostic value. To clarify the preliminary predictive value of miR-145 for prognosis in various malignant neoplasms, we conducted a meta-analysis of 18 relevant studies. Methods: Eligible studies were identified by searching the online databases PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science up to March 2014. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for patient survival and disease progress were calculated to investigate the association with miR-145 expression. Results: In total, 18 eligible studies were included in this meta-analysis. Our results showed that upregulated miR-145 significantly predicted a favorable overall survival (OS) (HR = 0.47, 95% CI 0.31 to 0.72), but failed to show a significant relation with disease prognosis. In stratified analyses, high miR-145 expression predicted favorable OS in both Whites and Asians but the intensity of the association in Whites (HR = 0.67, 95% CI 0.47 to 0.95) was not as strong as in Asians (HR = 0.35, 95% CI 0.19 to 0.64). High miR-145 expression also predicted better progression-free survival (PFS) in Asians (HR = 0.43, 95% CI 0.21 to 0.89), but not in Whites. In addition, a significantly favorable OS associated with upregulated miR-145 expression was observed in both squamous cell (SCC) (HR = 0.34, 95% CI 0.13 to 0.93) and glioblastoma (HR = 0.72, 95% CI 0.52 to 0.99). Conclusions: Our findings indicate that high miR-145 expression is better at predicting patient survival rather than disease progression for malignant tumors, especially for SCC and glioblastoma in Asians. Considering the insufficient evidence, further investigations and more studies are needed.

Keywords: Analyses, Asians, Association, Biomarker, Cell, Cell-Growth, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease, Disease Progression, Embase, Evidence, Expression, Glioblastoma, Hazard, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Human, Intensity, Intervals, Investigations, Lung-Cancer, Malignant Neoplasm, Malignant Neoplasms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mir-145, Neoplasms, Online, Overall Survival, P53, Pathway, Predictive, Predictive Value, Predicts Survival, Prognosis, Prognostic, Progress, Progression, Progression-Free Survival, Prostate-Cancer, Pubmed, Recent, Results, Role, Science, Survival, Tumor, Tumor-Suppressor Mir-145, Value, Web Of Science

? Han, J.C., Li, X.D., Du, J., Xu, F., Wei, Y.J., Li, H.B. and Zhang, Y.J. (2015), Elevated matrix metalloproteinase-7 expression promotes metastasis in human lung carcinoma. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **13**, Article Number: 5.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Sur Onc13, 5.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Sur%20Onc13,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Matrix metalloproteinase 7 (MMP-7) promotes tumor invasion and metastasis in several cancers. However, its role in lung cancer progression is understudied. In this study, we investigated the correlation between MMP-7 expression and lung cancer pathology. Methods: We searched the databases PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, China BioMedicine (CBM) and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) for scientific literature relevant to MMP-7 and lung cancer. Carefully selected studies were pooled and ORs with 95% CI were calculated. Subgroup analyses and publication bias were analyzed to understand the retrieved data in greater detail. Version 12.0 STATA software was used for statistical analysis. Results: We retrieved a total of 121 studies through database searches. Finally, 14 cohort studies satisfied our inclusion/exclusion criteria, and these 14 studies, published between 2004 and 2012, were selected for meta-analysis to understand the influence of MMP-7 expression in lung cancer progression. Our results showed consistent differences in MMP-7 expression when comparisons were made between TNM I-II versus III-IV (OR = 1.82, 95% CI: 1.19 to 2.78, P = 0.006); histologic grade 1 to 2 versus 3 to 4 (OR = 1.67, 95% CI: 1.14 to 2.42, P = 0.008); and lymph node-negative versus lymph node-positive samples (OR = 2.81, 95% CI: 1.73 to 4.58, P < 0.001), with significantly higher MMP-7 expression levels found in the more advanced stages. Subgroup analysis showed that age was not the factor influencing the associations between histologic grade, LN metastasis and MMP-7 expression in lung cancer patients, as both under 60 and over 60 age groups showed strong correlations (all P < 0.05). However, when TNM staging was analyzed for its association with MMP-7 expression, only patients under age 60 showed a statistically significant correlation. Conclusions: Our meta-analysis results revealed that MMP-7 overexpression is associated with advanced TNM and histological grades, and is linked to aggressive LN metastasis in lung cancer patients; thus MMP-7 is a useful biomarker to assess the disease status in lung cancers.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Bias, Biomarker, Cancer, Cancer Cells, Carcinoma, China, Cohort, Correlation, Correlations, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Disease, Expression, Groups, Heterogeneity, Human, Influence, Knowledge, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Matrix, Matrix Metalloproteinase-7, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalyses, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Mmp-7, Mmp-7 Expression, NSCLC, Overexpression, P, Pathology, Patients, Population, Prognosis, Progression, Protein Expression, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Scientific Literature, Software, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Statistical Analysis, TNM Staging, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science

? Li, L.Y., Luo, Y., Lu, M.D., Xu, X.W., Lin, H.D. and Zheng, Z.Q. (2015), Cruciferous vegetable consumption and the risk of pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **13**, Article Number: 44.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Sur Onc13, 44.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Sur%20Onc13,%2044.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Previous studies regarding the association between cruciferous vegetable intake and pancreatic cancer risk have reported inconsistent results. We conducted a meta-analysis to demonstrate the potential association between them. Methods: A systematic literature search of papers was conducted in March 2014 using PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science, and the references of the retrieved articles were screened. The summary odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence interval (CI) for the highest versus the lowest intake of cruciferous vegetables were calculated. Results: Four cohort and five case-control studies were eligible for inclusion. We found a significantly decreased risk of pancreatic cancer associated with the high intake of cruciferous vegetables (OR 0.78, 95% CI 0.64-0.91). Moderate heterogeneity was detected across studies (P = 0.065). There was no evidence of significant publication bias based on Begg’s funnel plot (P = 0.917) or Egger’s test (P = 0.669). Conclusions: Cruciferous vegetable intake might be inversely associated with pancreatic cancer risk. Because of the limited number of studies included in this meta-analysis, further well-designed prospective studies are warranted to confirm the inverse association between cruciferous vegetable intake and risk of pancreatic cancer.

Keywords: Apoptosis, Articles, Association, Bias, Body-Mass Index, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, Cohort, Confidence, Consumption, Cruciferous Vegetables, Diabetes-Mellitus, Diet, Dietary, Embase, Epidemiology, Epidemiology, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Induction, Interval, Isothiocyanate, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, P, Pancreatic Cancer, Papers, Potential, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, References, Results, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Vegetables, Web, Web Of Science

? Hu, J.M., Xu, H., Zhu, W.H., Wu, F., Wang, J.Q., Ding, Q. and Jiang, H.W. (2015), Neo-adjuvant hormone therapy for non-metastatic prostate cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of 5,194 patients. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **13**, Article Number: 73.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Sur Onc13, 73.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Sur%20Onc13,%2073.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Neo-adjuvant hormone therapy (NHT) following radical prostatectomy (RP) or radiotherapy has been utilized in the multimodal approach to patients with intermediate-to high-risk prostate cancer (PCa). Herein, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of published randomized trials to evaluate the clinical efficacy of NHT. Methods: Literatures were searched from PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library for comparing neo-adjuvant therapy group (NHT plus radiotherapy or radical prostatectomy) with traditional therapy (radiotherapy or prostatectomy) alone. Quality of the research was assessed on the basis of the Cochrane’s risk of bias of randomized controlled trial. Comparable information were obtained from eligible trials and assembled for meta-analysis up to 31 August 2014. RevMan 5.2 software was used for statistical analysis. Results: Fifteen randomized controlled trials (RCTs) (total 5,194 patients) were included in this study. Meta-analysis showed there was a significant improvement in overall survival (OS) (Odds ratio (OR) = 1.51, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.22 to 1.87, P = 0.0002), positive surgical margin (PSM) rate (OR = 0.30, 95% CI 0.24 to 0.38, P < 0.00001), and biochemical disease-free survival (bDFS) (OR = 1.95, 95% CI 1.13 to 3.39, P = 0.02), but no significant difference in disease-free survival (OR = 1.52, 95% CI 0.90 to 2.59, P = 0.12) and clinical disease-free survival (cDFS) (OR = 0.96, 95% CI 0.22 to 4.18, P = 0.95). Heterogeneity and risk of bias were observed between different studies. Conclusions: Patients with aggressive prostate cancer would better benefit from the receipt of neo-adjuvant therapy. Physicians should make individualized treatment strategies according to adverse reactions, financial capacities, and personal wishes.

Keywords: Ablation, Analysis, Androgen-Deprivation Therapy, Approach, Bias, Cancer, Clinical, Confidence, Controlled Trial, Efficacy, Embase, Follow-Up, From, Hormone Therapy, Improvement, Information, Interval, Leuprolide Acetate, Locally Advanced-Carcinoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Neo-Adjuvant, Neo-Adjuvant Hormone Therapy, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Pca, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Pubmed, Quality, Radiation-Therapy, Radical Prostatectomy, Radiotherapy, Radiotherapy, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Software, Stage, Statistical Analysis, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Trial, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: World Journal of Urology

Full Journal Title: World Journal of Urology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Liss, M.A. and Kader, A.K. (2013), Robotic-assisted laparoscopic radical cystectomy: History, techniques and outcomes. *World Journal of Urology*, **31** (3), 489-497.

Full Text: [2013\Wor J Uro31, 489.pdf](2013\Wor%20J%20Uro31,%20489.pdf)

Abstract: Robotic-assisted radical cystectomy (RARC) is a less invasive means of performing the radical cystectomy operation, which holds promise for improved patient morbidity. We review the history, technique and current literature pertaining to RARC and place the current results in context with the open procedure. All articles regarding RARC found in PubMed after January 2000 were examined. We selected articles that appeared in high-impact journals, had large patient population size (> 80 patients), or were novel in technique or findings. We chose key laparoscopic articles to give reference to the history in transition to robotic radical cystectomy. In addition, we chose classic articles from open radical cystectomy to give reference regarding the newer robotic perioperative outcomes. Studies suggest that a 20-patient learning curve is needed to reach an operative time of 6.5 h, with 30 surgeries performed to reach lymph node counts in excess of 20 (International Robotic Cystectomy Consortium). The only randomized surgical trial comparing open and robotic techniques showed equivalent lymph node yield, which may be surgeon and volume dependent. Literature demonstrates lower estimated blood loss, transfusion rates, early return of bowel function and decreased complications in early small series. RARC and urinary diversion are still early in development and limited to centers with extensive robotic experience and volume, although adoption of the robotic approach is becoming more common. Early studies have shown promise to reduce complications with equivalent oncologic results.

Keywords: Adoption, Approach, Bladder Cancer, Blood, Blood Loss, Bowel, Complications, Context, Cystectomy, Cystoprostatectomy, Development, Estimated Blood Loss, Experience, Function, History, Ileal Neobladder, Initial-Experience, Invasive, Invasive Bladder-Cancer, Journals, Laparoscopic, Learning, Learning-Curve, Literature, Lymphadenectomy, Morbidity, Open, Operation, Operative, Outcomes, Patients, Perioperative Outcomes, Population, Population Size, Procedure, Prostatectomy, Pubmed, Randomized, Rates, Reference, Review, Robotic Radical Cystectomy, Robotics, Size, Small, Techniques, Technology, Transfusion, Transitional-Cell Carcinoma, Trial, Urinary, Urinary Diversion, Urinary-Diversion, Volume

? Kunath, F., Keck, B., Bertz, S., Brookman-May, S., May, M., Vergho, D., Hartmann, A., Riedmiller, H., Wullich, B. and Burger, M. (2013), Is gender becoming relevant in uro-oncological research? A bibliographical analysis. *World Journal of Urology*, **31** (5), 1065-1072.

Full Text: 2013\Wor J Uro31, 1065.pdf

Abstract: Gender differences are increasingly recognized as important in numerous diseases and found to be relevant in various cancer entities. While a larger number of manuscripts on gender effects in gastro-intestinal and pulmonary neoplasms have been published, urological malignancies involving men and women alike seem less studied in this regard. The present analysis aimed at describing the role of gender effects in general oncological and uro-oncological research and is the first such bibliometrical analysis. The electronic database MEDLINE was searched for relevant medical subject headings from January 1991 to December 2011. Publication types, publishing journal and impact factors were identified. Trends were assessed by linear regression. The numbers of annual publications on all major tumour entities and on urological malignancies increased similarly. While the portion of publications on gender effects was below 1 % for each tumour entity, the annual increase of novel publications on gender effects was significant in most and prominent in pulmonary (1.87, 95 % CI 1.11-2.63; < 0.0001) and colorectal neoplasms (2.16, 95 % CI 1.49-2.82; < 0.0001). While the annual increase of novel publications on gender effects was significant in bladder cancer (0.33, 95 % CI 0.11-0.54; 0.005), it failed level of significance in renal cell cancer (0.25, 95 % CI -0.19-0.24; 0.82). While the overall role of gender effect seems small in general oncological research, it is increasing steadily. In uro-oncological research, such trend is also visible in bladder but not in renal cell cancer. Respective awareness on importance of gender effects should be raised.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrical Analysis, Bibliometry, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Bladder-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer-Specific Survival, Cohort, Colorectal Neoplasms, Database, Differences, Diseases, Effect, Effects, First, Gender, Gender Differences, Gender Effect, General, Impact, Impact Factors, Journal, Linear Regression, Lung-Cancer, Medical, MEDLINE, Men, Neoplasms, Publication, Publication Types, Publications, Publishing, Radical Cystectomy, Regression, Renal, Renal Cell Cancer, Research, Risk, Role, Sex-Differences, Significance, Small, Trend, Trends, Urothelial Carcinoma, Women

? Zhu, Y.P., Zhuo, J., Xu, D.L., Xia, S.J. and Herrmann, T.R.W. (2015), Thulium laser versus standard transurethral resection of the prostate for benign prostatic obstruction: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *World Journal of Urology*, **33** (4), 509-515.

Full Text: [2015\Wor J Uro33, 509.pdf](2015/Wor%20J%20Uro33,%20509.pdf)

Abstract: To assess the efficacy and safety of thulium laser versus standard transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) for treating patients with benign prostatic obstruction. A systematic search of the electronic databases, including Medline, Embase, Web of Science, and The Cochrane Library, was performed up to February 1, 2014. The pooled estimates of demographic and clinical baseline characteristics, perioperative variables, complications, and postoperative efficacy including International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), quality of life (QoL), maximum flow rate (Qmax), and postvoid residual (PVR) were calculated. Seven trials assessing thulium laser versus standard TURP were considered suitable for meta-analysis including four randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and three non-RCTs. Compared with TURP, although thulium laser prostatectomy (TmLRP) needed a longer operative time [weighted mean difference (WMD) 8.18 min; 95 % confidence interval (CI) 1.60-14.75; P = 0.01], patients having TmLRP might benefit from significantly less serum sodium decreased (-3.73 mmol/L; 95 % CI -4.41 to -3.05; P < 0.001), shorter time of catheterization (WMD -1.29 days; 95 % CI -1.95 to -0.63; P < 0.001), shorter length of hospital stay (WMD -1.83 days; 95 % CI -3.10 to -0.57; P = 0.005), and less transfusion (odds ratio 0.09; 95 % CI 0.02-0.41; P = 0.002). During the 1, 3, and, 12 months of postoperative follow-up, the procedures did not demonstrate a significant difference in IPSS, QoL, Qmax, and PVR. TmLRP had a similar efficacy to standard TURP in terms of IPSS, QoL, Qmax, and PVR, and offered several advantages over TURP in terms of blood transfusion, serum sodium decreased, catheterization time, and hospital stay, while TURP was superior in terms of operation duration. Well-designed multicentric/international RCTs with long-term follow-up are still needed.

Keywords: Assessing, Benign Prostatic Obstruction, Blood, Blood Transfusion, Catheterization, Characteristics, Clinical, Complications, Confidence, Databases, Duration, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Efficiency, Estimates, Fiber Laser, Flow, Flow Rate, Follow-Up, From, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Hyperplasia, International, Interval, Laser, Length, Library, Life, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mu-M, Odds Ratio, Operation, Operative, Operative Time, P, Patients, Postoperative, Procedures, Prostatectomy, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Review, Safety, Science, Serum, Sodium, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tangerine Technique, Thulium Laser Prostatectomy, Transfusion, Transurethral Resection Of The Prostate, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: WMSCI 2008: 12th World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics, Vol IV, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: WMSCI 2008: 12th World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics, Vol IV, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Darvish, H. (2008), The impact of the latent semantic analysis on science and technology: A bibliometric analysis. *WMSCI 2008: 12th World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics, Vol IV, Proceedings*, 224-228.

Abstract: Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) has been in use in several different fields of science. Several modeling techniques including Boolean, settheoretic, vector space, and probabilistic models studied. In this paper, we first describe the concept of “LSA” and then present the preliminary results of an exploratory study. We carried out a small-scale bibliometric analysis to find out the impact of LSA on various scientific and technological fields. We downloaded bibliographic records with “Latent Semantic Analysis” in their titles from Thomson’s Science Citation Index Expanded and used Bibexcel and Pajek to perform several bibliometric and network analyses such as co-citation, co-authorship and co-word. It appears that LSA has had an impact on a wide variety of scientific disciplines from discourse analysis to cognitive science to machine learning.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Co-Authorship, Co-Citation, Coauthorship, Cocitation, Cognitive, Disciplines, Discourse, Discourse Analysis, First, Impact, Latent Semantic Analysis, Latent Semantic Indexing, Learning, Machine, Machine Learning, Modeling, Models, Network, Preliminary Results, Records, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Network, Space, Techniques, Technology

# Title: World Neurosurgery

Full Journal Title: World Neurosurgery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: English

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jones, T., Huggett, S. and Kamalski, J. (2011), Finding a way through the scientific literature: Indexes and measures. *World Neurosurgery*, **76** (1-2), 36-38.

Full Text: [2011\Wor Neu76, 36.pdf](2011\Wor%20Neu76,%2036.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Impact, Impact Factor, Indexing, Journals, Literature, Prestige, Usage

? Mirza, B., Shi, W.Y., Phadke, R., Holton, J.L., Turner, C., Plant, G.T., Brew, S., Kitchen, N. and Zrinzo, L. (2013), Strawberries on the brain-intracranial capillary hemangioma: Two case reports and systematic literature review in children and adults. *World Neurosurgery*, **80** (6), Article Number: UNSP 900.e13.

Full Text: [2013\Wor Neu80, UNSP 900.e13.pdf](2013\Wor%20Neu80,%20UNSP%20900.e13.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Capillary hemangioma in the cranial cavity is rare. This report describes 2 additional cases presenting shortly after pregnancy and provides a systematic review summarizing clinical experience to date. - METHODS: Case reports were compiled retrospectively. Patient 1 was a 28-year- old woman who presented with a simple partial seizure associated with left-sided visual distortions that progressed to a secondary generalized tonicclonic seizure. Imaging revealed a contrast-enhancing lesion in the right temporal region adjacent to the transverse sinus, with vasogenic edema and scalloping of the inner table. The angiographic appearance suggested the correct diagnosis. Patient 2 was a 41-year-old woman who presented with progressive visual disturbance 6 months after giving birth to her second child. Subtle symptoms of headache and visual disturbance had commenced during pregnancy. Noncontrasted imaging displayed a homogenous tumor with surrounding vasogenic edema in the occipital region. PubMed and Science Citation Index were reviewed systematically for prior publications. RESULTS: Complete surgical excision was performed in both patients. Neuropathological examination confirmed benign capillary hemangioma consisting of a meshwork of capillary-sized and larger feeder vessels in both instances. Systematic review was based on 20 publications and a total of 24 patients; their clinical, radiological, and surgical features as well as management are summarized. CONCLUSIONS: At follow-up, symptoms had resolved and magnetic resonance imaging confirmed complete removal in both patients. Intracranial capillary hemangioma is rare, and treatment is empirical. Review of limited published reports suggests that surgery is the most commonly used treatment and that complete excision seems most likely to prevent further recurrence.

Keywords: Adults, Background, Birth, Capillary, Capillary Hemangioma, Case Reports, Cavernous Sinus, Central-Nervous-System, Child, Children, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Experience, Clinical Management, Complete, Conclusions, Diagnosis, Disturbance, Examination, Experience, Follow-Up, Head, Imaging, Interventional-Radiology, Literature, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Management, Meckel Cave, Methods, Neuro-Oncology, Of-The-Literature, Patients, Pregnancy, Prevent, Publications, Pubmed, Recurrence, Region, Removal, Review, Right, Science, Science Citation Index, Seizure, Surgery, Symptoms, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Temporal, Treatment, Trigeminal Nerve, Tumor

? Venable, G.T., Khan, N.R., Taylor, D.R., Thompson, C.J., Michael, L.M. and Klimo, P. (2014), A correlation between national institutes of health funding and bibliometrics in neurosurgery. *World Neurosurgery*, **81** (3-4), 468-472.

Full Text: [2014\Wor Neu81, 468.pdf](2014\Wor%20Neu81,%20468.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The relationship between metrics, such as the h-index, and the ability of researchers to generate funding has not been previously investigated in neurosurgery. This study was performed to determine whether a correlation exists between bibliometrics and National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding data among academic neurosurgeons. METHODS: The h-index, m-quotient, g-index, and contemporary h-index were determined for 1225 academic neurosurgeons from 99 (of 101) departments. Two databases were used to create the citation profiles, Google Scholar and Scopus. The NIH Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tools Expenditures and Reports tool was accessed to obtain career grant funding amount, grant number, year of first grant award, and calendar year of grant funding. RESULTS: Of the 1225 academic neurosurgeons, 182 (15%) had at least 1 grant with a fully reported NIH award profile. Bibliometric indices were all significantly higher for those with NIH funding compared to those without NIH funding (P<.001). The contemporary h-index was found to be significantly predictive of NIH funding (P<.001). All bibliometric indices were significantly associated with the total number of grants, total award amount, year of first grant, and duration of grants in calendar years (bivariate correlation, P<.001) except for the association of m-quotient with year of first grant (P = .184). CONCLUSIONS: Bibliometric indices are higher for those with NIH funding compared to those without, but only the contemporary h-index was shown to be predictive of NIH funding. Among neurosurgeons with NIH funding, higher bibliometric scores were associated with greater total amount of funding, number of grants, duration of grants, and earlier acquisition of their first grant.

Keywords: Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indices, Bibliometric Scores, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Conclusions, Contemporary H-Index, Correlation, Data, Databases, Duration, First, Funding, G Index, G-Index, Google, Google Scholar, H Index, H-Index, H-Index, Health, Impact, Indices, M-Quotient, Methods, Metrics, National Institutes Of Health, Neurosurgery, NIH, NIH Funding, P, Predictive, Productivity, Profiles, Research, Science, Scopus, Web

# Title: World Patent Information

Full Journal Title: [World Patent Information](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5784&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=4459bcc7032b68d6cfb847fc61f186a6)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1064-8429

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: English

Publisher: Primedia Business Magazines & Media Inc.

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Carpenter, M.P. and Narin, F. (1983), Validation study: Patent citations as indicators of science and foreign dependence. *World Patent Information*, **5** (3), 180-185.

Full Text: [1983\Wor Pat Inf5, 180.pdf](1983\Wor%20Pat%20Inf5,%20180.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this study was to test whether the distribution of citations from issued U.S. patents could be used to measure the science dependence and the foreign dependence of patented technologies. The citations considered were front page references from U.S. patents citing to U.S. and foreign patents, to research papers and to other publications. Rankings based on the number of citations per patent to the scientific literature were compared to peer rankings of the science dependence of the technologies. Rankings based on the number of citations to foreign origin material, including foreign origin U.S. patents, foreign patents and foreign priority statements, were compared to peer rankings of the foreign dependence of the technological areas.

For the analysis a total of 24 technologies were chosen. Twelve of these were judged in advance to be science dependent and twelve were judged in advance to be foreign dependent. A peer group of 19 high level R&D managers was asked to rank all 24 technologies in terms of both their science and their foreign dependence. The bibliometric rankings of the technologies, based on their citations, were then compared with the peer rankings of the technologies.

Overall, a high degree of agreement was found between the experts’ opinion as to the science and foreign dependence of the areas and the corresponding bibliometric rankings. for example, the eight technologies judged most science dependent by experts averaged 0.92 cites per patent to scientific journal papers, while the eight technologies judged least science dependent had only 0.05 references per patent to journal papers. Similarly, large and statistically significant differences were found in the number of cites to foreign origin material for the eight technologies judged most foreign dependent by the experts when compared with the eight technologies judged least foreign dependent by the experts. These findings provide support for the hypothesis that patent citation data can be used in technological indicators development, and in technological policy analysis. They imply that citation-based location and analysis of science and foreign dependent technologies is a valid research tool when applied to the U.S. patent system.

Garg, K.C., Karki, M.M.S. and Krishnan Marg, K.S. (1988), Bibliometric study of world literature on patents. *World Patent Information*, **10** (4), 237-242.

Full Text: [1988\Wor Pat Inf10, 237.pdf](1988\Wor%20Pat%20Inf10,%20237.pdf)

Abstract: Some bibiliometric characteristics of the literature on patents have been studied. The period considered is 1900 to 1980. Data have been analysed into the types of publications, i.e.books, conference proceedings, reports, journals, etc. and grouped under four broad categories. Language-wise distribution of the publication data has been done to find out the pattern of distribution in different languages. Journal-wise distribution of articles has been studied to find out the pattern of authorship as well as the most prolific authors. The growth of the literature on patents was found exponential in nature. It follows Bradford’s law, with the ‘core’ comprising nine journals containing 33% of the literature.

Lamus, J.F. (1997), Evaluation of the rank command as a tool for the bibliometric analysis. *World Patent Information*, **19** (1), 83-84.

Full Text: [1997\Wor Pat Inf19, 83.pdf](1997\Wor%20Pat%20Inf19,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: the paper describes the techniques used in the evaluation of the rank command available in the Dialog System, as a tool for bibliometric analysis to be applied to the patent documents in area of horizontal drilling, of the World Patent Index database. This command can show statistical trends from the search results, which were analyzed during 1980-1994. Fields were selected according to the type of information required; countries, companies and researchers with the major R&D efforts in the horizontal drilling technology; and the most cited patent was analyzed. The analysis of selected fields indicates the possibility of combining and ordering alphabetically and decreasingly the partial results of the rank command. Likewise, it is possible to obtain the desired records in a continuous manner and to work at the same time with two of the options mentioned. With regard to some of the limitations, this command can be only applied to certain fields of the database and not to two fields simultaneously.

Karki, M.M.S. (1997), Patent citation analysis: A policy analysis tool. *World Patent Information*, **19** (4), 269-272.

Full Text: [1997\Wor Pat Inf19, 269.pdf](1997\Wor%20Pat%20Inf19,%20269.pdf)

Abstract: Patent citation analysis is a recent development which uses bibliometric techniques to analyse the wealth of patent citation information. This paper describes the various facets of patent citations and patent citation studies, and their important applications. Construction of technology indicators being an important use of patent citations, various patent citation based technological indicators and their applications are also described.

Gupta, V.K. and Pangannaya, N.B. (2000), Carbon nanotubes: Bibliometric analysis of patents. *World Patent Information*, **22** (3), 185-189.

Full Text: [2000\Wor Pat Inf22, 185.pdf](2000\Wor%20Pat%20Inf22,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: Patents are rich sources of technical and commercial information. Bibliometric analysis of patents provides information on the nature and growth of the inventive activity; its international comparison; the active players from industry, academia and government; co-inventorship; linkages with science; and technological trends. The present paper highlights the results of such a study in the area of carbon nanotubes. The analysis indicates that first patents were filed immediately after the discovery of the carbon nanotubes. The researchers at Nippon Electric Company (NEC) have been most active in the field. There is considerable thrust on patenting in the area of synthesis or processes for production of the carbon nanotubes. The technological trends indicate the possibilities of applications in the areas of nano test tubes, nanoelectronics, and polymer and composite materials.

? Gress, B. (2010), Properties of the USPTO patent citation network: 1963–2002. *World Patent Information*, **32** (1), 3-21.

Full Text: [2010\Wor Pat Inf32, 3.pdf](2010\Wor%20Pat%20Inf32,%203.pdf)

Abstract: the network of patent citations is a collection of clumps of citations between closely related patents, with the largest clumps being defined by patent technology categories. The exchange of citations between these groups evolves over time and reveals technological trends. By using USPTO data and considering the evolution of backwards- and forwards-, and intra- and inter-citations, conclusions about the generality, originality, and productivity of patents and technology categories can be drawn.

Keywords: USPTO, Patent Citation Network, Technology Categories, Network Analysis, Technology Productivity, Patent Originality, Citation Trade, Disequilibrium Citation Rates, Citation Conservation

? Gress, B. (2010), Literature listing. *World Patent Information*, **32** (1), 81-87.

Full Text: [2010\Wor Pat Inf32, 81.pdf](2010\Wor%20Pat%20Inf32,%2081.pdf)

# Title: World Today

Full Journal Title: World Today

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: English

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Granville, B. (2000), Freedom’s charm. *World Today*, **56** (3), 23-24.

Abstract: Development as freedom - these three words - the title of Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen’s book - kept coming back to me as I was listening to the opening remarks of the second international meeting of economists on globalisation and development problems in Cuba at the end of January. There were four opening addresses, and to my surprise, all were about six year old Elian Gonzalez and the ‘imperialist’ ultra-right country - the United States - which prevented his return home. There was a mixture of propaganda and real concern for the boy’s well-being.

# Title: Worldviews on Evidence-Based Nursing

Full Journal Title: [Worldviews on Evidence-Based Nursing](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1741-6787/issues)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Scott, S.D., Profetto-McGrath, J., Estabrooks, C.A., Winther, C., Wallin, L. and Lavis, J.N. (2010), Mapping the knowledge Utilization field in nursing from 1945 to 2004: A bibliometric analysis. *Worldviews on Evidence-Based Nursing*, **7** (4), 226-237.

Full Text: [2010\Wor Evi-Bas Nur7, 226.pdf](2010\Wor%20Evi-Bas%20Nur7,%20226.pdf)

Abstract: Background: the field of knowledge utilization has been hampered by several issues including: the synonymous use of multiple terms with little attempt at definition precision; an overexamination of knowledge utilization as product, rather than a process; and a lack of progress to cross disciplinary boundaries to advance knowledge development. In order to address the challenges and current knowledge gaps in the knowledge utilization field in nursing, a comprehensive picture of the current state of the field is required. Methods: Bibliometric analyses were used to map knowledge utilization literature in nursing as an international field of study, and to identify the structure of its scientific community. Findings: Analyses of bibliographic data for 433 articles from the period 1945-2004 demonstrated three trends: (1) there has been significant recent growth and interest in this field, (2) the structure of the scientific knowledge utilization community is evolving, and (3) the Web of Science does not index the majority of journals where this literature is published. Conclusions: In order to enhance the accessibility and profile of this literature, and nursing’s scientific literature at large, we encourage the International Academy of Nursing Editors to work collaboratively to increase the number of journals indexed in the Web of Science.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citations, Cocitation, Collaboration, Data, Development, Field, Growth, Impact, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Utilization, Literature, Mapping, Nursing, Nursing Research, Process, Science, Science Policy, Translation, Trends, Web of Science

? Griffin, B., Watt, K., Kimble, R., Wallis, B. and Shields, L. (2014), Systematic literature review of incidence rates of low-speed vehicle run-over incidents in children. *Worldviews on Evidence-Based Nursing*, **11** (2), 98-106.

Full Text: [2014\Wor Evi-Bas Nur11, 98.pdf](2014\Wor%20Evi-Bas%20Nur11,%2098.pdf)

Abstract: AimTo systematically review the literature investigating the incidence of fatal and or nonfatal low-speed vehicle run-over (LSVRO) incidents in children aged 0-15 years. MethodsThe following databases were searched using specific search terms, from their date of conception up to June 2011: Cochrane Library, Medline, CINAHL, Embase, AMI, Sociological Abstracts, ERIC, PsycArticles, PsycInfo, Urban Studies and Planning; Australian Criminology Database; Dissertations and Thesis; Academic Research Library; Social Services Abstracts; Family and Society; Scopus; and Web of Science. A total of 128 articles were identified in the databases (33 found by hand searching). The title and abstract of these were read, and 102 were removed because they were not primary research articles relating to LSVRO-type injuries. Twenty-six articles were assessed against the inclusion (reporting population level incidence rates) and exclusion criteria, 19 of which were excluded, leaving a total of five articles for inclusion in the review. FindingsFive studies were identified that met the inclusion criteria. The incidence rate in nonfatal LSVRO events varied in the range of 7.09 to 14.79 per 100,000 and from 0.63 to 3.2 per 100,000 in fatal events. DiscussionUsing International Classification of Diseases codes for classifying fatal or nonfatal LSVRO incidents is problematic as there is no specific code for LSVRO. The current body of research is void of a comprehensive secular population data analysis. Only with an improved spectrum of incidence rates will appropriate evaluation of this problem be possible, and this will inform nursing prevention interventions. The effect of LSVRO incidents is clearly understudied. More research is required to address incidence rates in relation to culture, environment, risk factors, car design, and injury characteristics. ConclusionsThe lack of nursing research or policy around this area of injury, most often to children, indicates a field of inquiry and policy development that needs attention.

Keywords: Academic, Aged, Analysis, Articles, Attention, Australia, Australian, Characteristics, Children, Classification, Codes, Conception, Criteria, Culture, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Databases, Design, Development, Dissertations, Driveways, Environment, Evaluation, Events, Family, Field, Incidence, Injury, International Classification Of Diseases, Interventions, Literature, Medline, Motor-Vehicles, Needs, Nursing, Nursing Research, Pedestrian, Pedestrian Injuries, Pediatric, Policy, Policy Development, Population, Prevention, Primary, Rates, Reporting, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Run Over, Safety, Science, Scopus, Systematic Literature Review, Thesis, Vehicle, Web Of Science, Young-Children

# Title: Wuhan University Journal of Natural Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Wuhan University Journal of Natural Sciences](http://e32.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=WHDZ&NaviLink=Wuhan%20University%20Journal%20of%20Natural%20Sciences)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Hu, M. (2004), A statistical analysis on papers and authors in *Wuhan University Journal of Natural Sciences* in 2003. *Wuhan University Journal of Natural Sciences*, **9** (6), 983-986.

Full Text: [2004\Wuh Uni J Nat Sci9, 983.pdf](2004\Wuh%20Uni%20J%20Nat%20Sci9,%20983.pdf)

Abstract: the author of this article counts and analyzes the papers and authors printed in 2003 Wuhan University journal of Natural Sciences by means of bibliometric statistical methods, of which the characteristics of papers and authors are expounded. The result shows that the ratio of reprinting of this journal has been increased and the areas where the authors come from and their organization scattered in the whole world are widened as well, which implies a better known fame of the journal.

# Title: X-Ray Spectrometry

Full Journal Title: X-Ray Spectrometry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Injuk, J. and Van Grieken, R. (2003), Literature trends in x-ray emission spectrometry in the period 1990-2000: A review. *X-Ray Spectrometry*, **32** (1), 35-39.

Abstract: A quantitative overview is given of the role that x-ray emission analysis methods, in their various forms, play in the literature for the period from January 1990 to the end of December 2000. The major sources of information were computerized searches through Chemical Abstracts and Web of Science and, specifically for 1998, a manual search through Analytical Abstracts. Areas that are covered in this review pertain to the recent trends in x-ray emission spectrometry in general and in some specific techniques such as x-ray fluorescence analysis, synchrotron radiation-induced and particle-induced x-ray emission, total-reflection and micro-x-ray fluorescence analysis. A brief outline of recent developments in the specific fields is given, with emphasis on the various excitation and detection modes, on different application areas and on relative contributions of different countries and languages to the x-ray emission spectrometry literature. It appears that environmental monitoring and research continue to be particularly important publication fields for x-ray spectrometry. Copyright (C) 2003 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Chemical Abstracts, Copyright, Environmental, Information, Literature, Monitoring, Overview, Publication, Quantitative, Research, Review, Science, Spectra, Trends, Tunnel Junction Detectors, Web of Science

# Title: Yakhteh

Full Journal Title: Yakhteh

ISO Abbreviated Title: Yakhteh

JCR Abbreviated Title: Yakhteh

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Alijani, R. and Karami, N. (2010), A review of scientific publications by Iranian researchers on stem cells in the ISI database. *Yakhteh*, **11** (4), 456-458.

Full Text: [2010\Yakhteh11, 456.pdf](2010\Yakhteh11,%20456.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this survey is to identify the number of scientific papers written about stem cells by Iranian researchers. In this regard, to use the results for future stem cell research by Iranian scientists. In this survey we have used scientometric method as a single quantitative method. The statistical population of this article includes all articles published by Iranian researchers from the earliest records until the end of 2007 as cited in the ISI database, which is the web based version of science citation index (SCI). The results show that Ghavamzadeh with 19 articles is the most productive Iranian researcher in the ISI database. The majority of published articles have been written by more than one author. A review of the findings show that Iranian researchers have been successful in stem cell production.

Keywords: Articles, Citation, Database, ISI, ISI Database, Publications, Research, Researchers, Review, SCI, Science, Stem Cells

# Title: Yearbook of Medical Informatics

Full Journal Title: Yearbook of Medical Informatics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Yearb Med Inform

ISSN: 0943-4747

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bodenreider, O. (2008), Biomedical ontologies in action: Role in knowledge management, data integration and decision support. *Yearbook of Medical Informatics*, 67-79.

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To provide typical examples of biomedical ontologies in action, emphasizing the role played by biomedical ontologies in knowledge management, data integration and decision support. METHODS: Biomedical ontologies selected for their practical impact are examined from a functional perspective. Examples of applications are taken from operational systems and the biomedical literature, with a bias towards recent journal articles. RESULTS: the ontologies under investigation in this survey include SNOMED CT, the Logical Observation Identifiers, Names, and Codes (LOINC), The Foundational Model of Anatomy, the Gene Ontology, RxNorm, the National Cancer Institute Thesaurus, the International Classification of Diseases, the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS). The roles played by biomedical ontologies are classified into three major categories: knowledge management (indexing and retrieval of data and information, access to information, mapping among ontologies); data integration, exchange and semantic interoperability; and decision support and reasoning (data selection and aggregation, decision support, natural language processing applications, knowledge discovery). CONCLUSIONS: Ontologies play an important role in biomedical research through a variety of applications. While ontologies are used primarily as a source of vocabulary for standardization and integration purposes, many applications also use them as a source of computable knowledge. Barriers to the use of ontologies in biomedical applications are discussed.

Keywords: Access, Access to Information, Aggregation, Bias, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, CT, Data, Decision, Decision Support, Discovery, Impact, Indexing, Information, Integration, International Classification of Diseases, Investigation, Journal, Journal Articles, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Literature, Management, Mapping, Methods, Objectives, Reasoning, Research, Role, Source, Standardization, Support, Survey, Systems

# Title: Yearbook of Physical Anthropology

Full Journal Title: Yearbook of Physical Anthropology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Zavod Lab Sssr

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schneider, W.H. (1995), Blood group research in Great Britain, France, and the United States between the world wars. *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology*, **38** (0), 87-114.

# Title: Yonsei Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: Yonsei Medical Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, J., Guo, X.F., Zhang, J.X., Song, J., Ji, M.Y., Yu, S.J., Wang, J., Cao, Z. and Dong, W.G. (2013), Cyclooxygenase-2 polymorphisms and susceptibility to colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis. *Yonsei Medical Journal*, **54** (6), 1353-1361.

Full Text: [2013\Yon Med J54, 1353.pdf](2013\Yon%20Med%20J54,%201353.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Four polymorphisms, -765G>C, -1195G>A, 8473T>C, and Val511Ala, in the cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) gene were identified to be associated with colorectal cancer (CRC) risk. However, the results are inconsistent. The objective of this meta-analysis was to evaluate the association between these four polymorphisms and the risk of CRC. Materials and Methods: All eligible case-control studies published up to December 2012 on the association between the four polymorphisms of COX-2 and CRC risk were identified by searching PubMed and Web of Science. The CRC risk associated with the four polymorphisms of the COX-2 gene was estimated for each study :by odds ratio (OR) together with its 95% confidence interval (CI), respectively. Results: A total of 15 case-control studies were included. Overall, no evidence has indicated that the -1195A allele, -765C allele, 8473C allele, and 511Ala allele are associated with susceptibility to CRC (-1195G>A: OR=1.11, 95% CI: 0.82-1.51,p=0.78; -765G>C: OR=1.08, 95% CI: 0.96-1.21, p=0.07; 8473T>C: OR=1.03, 95% CI: 0.89-1.18, p=0.91; Val511Ala: OR=0.71, 95% CI: 0.46-1.09, p=0.94). However, stratified analysis with ethnicity indicated that individuals with -765GC or GC/CC genotypes had an increased risk of CRC among Asian populations (GC vs. GO: OR=1.05, 95% CI: 0.87-1.28, p=0.03; GC+CC vs. GG: OR=1.08, 95% CI: 0.96-1.21, p=0.07). Conclusion: This meta-analysis indicated that -765G>C polymorphism was significantly associated with susceptibility to CRC in Asian populations.

Keywords: 3’-Untranslated Region, African-Americans, Analysis, Article, Asian, Association, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Cox-2, Cox-2 Polymorphisms, Cyclooxygenase-2, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gastrointestinal-Tract, Gene, Gene-Expression, Go, Interval, Korea, Materials, Medicine, Messenger-Rna, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nov, Odds Ratio, pH, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Pubmed, R, Results, Risk, Science, South, South-Korea, Variant, Web of Science

? He, L., Deng, T. and Luo, H.S. (2015), Efficacy and safety of endoscopic resection therapies for rectal carcinoid tumors: A meta-analysis. *Yonsei Medical Journal*, **56** (1), 72-81.

Full Text: [2015\Yon Med J56, 72.pdf](2015/Yon%20Med%20J56,%2072.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Several endoscopic resection therapies have been applied for the treatment of rectal carcinoid tumors. However, there is currently no consensus regarding the optimal strategy. We performed a meta-analysis to compare the efficacy and safety of endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) or modified EMR. (m-EMR) versus endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) for the treatment of rectal carcinoid tumors. Materials and Methods: PubMed, Web of Science, Medline, Embase and CNKI were searched up to the end of January 2014 in order to identify all studies on the effects of EMR (or m-EMR) and ESD on rectal carcinoid tumors. Results: A total of fourteen studies involving 782 patients were included. The pooled data suggested a significantly higher rate of pathological complete resection among patients treated with ESD or m-EMR. than those treated with EMR [odds ratio (OR)=0.42, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.25-0.71; OR=0.10, 95% CI: 0.03-0.33, respectively], while there was no significant difference between the m-EMR group and ESD group (OR=1.19, 95% CI: 0.49-2.86); The procedure time of ESD was longer than EMR or m-EMR groups [mean differences (MD)=-11.29, 95% CI: -14.19 - -8.38, MD= -10.90, 95% CI: -18.69 - -3.11, respectively], but it was insignificance between the EMR and m-EMR groups. No significant differences were detected among the treatment groups with regard to complications or recurrence. Conclusion: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that treatment of rectal carcinoid tumors with ESD or m-EMR is superior to EMR, and the efficacy of m-EMR is equivalence to ESD treatment. However, more well-designed studies are needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Bias, Complete, Complications, Confidence, Consensus, Data, Dissection, Effects, Efficacy, Emr, Endoscopic, Endoscopic Mucosal Resection, Endoscopic Resection, Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection, Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors, Groups, Interval, Ligation Device, Materials, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Modified, Mucosal, Mucosal-Resection, Patients, Procedure, Pubmed, Rectal, Rectal Carcinoid Tumor, Recurrence, Resection, Results, Safety, Science, Strategy, Submucosal-Dissection, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Zdravniski Vestnik-Slovenian Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: Zdravniski Vestnik-Slovenian Medical Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Miholic, P. and Juznic, P. (2009), Social medicine in the process of scientific communication: the overview of the publications of the authors in the field of Social Medicine in Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index. *Zdravniski Vestnik-Slovenian Medical Journal*, **78** (4), 181-185.

Abstract: Background the scientific publishing means publishing the results of scientific research in the scientific journals. Scientific publishing is not possible without scientific communication and sharing information among scientists. Keeping up with scientific achievements and spreading them is the core of all research work. The recognition is a factor of the highest importance for the scientific publications, where in the process of scientific communications the results of the research work are published. The purpose of the research work in social medicine is to achieve the awareness, which is necessary for efficient and successful health care. Methods On the basis of the science citations database (Web of Science) the publications of researchers, who work in the field of public health, were checked. It was found out that more than a third of researchers had publications published in Science Citation Index (SCI) as well as in Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Results the overlapping of analysed articled in both Indexed databases were 26%. Researching health care is a medical field with a strong social character; such research deals with medicine, health care and health is a social phenomenon. Conclusions Social medicine is one area of medical science, however, the research in this area should be valued and estimated differently as other areas of research, like clinical medicine. It would be sensible that the ARRS expert system and others, who use qualitative as well as quantitative, bibliometric methods for judging the quality and recognition of research work, take this into account in the future.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Index, Citations, Communication, Core, Database, Databases, Field, Future, Health, Health Care, Journal Impact, Journals, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Overlapping, Public Health, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Research, Research Work, Researchers, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Communication, Scientific Journals, Scientific Publication, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Slovenia, SSCI, System, Web of Science

? Peclin, S. and Juznic, P. (2012), Research in the fields of medicine in Slovenia - research potential, funding, and publications. *Zdravniski Vestnik-Slovenian Medical Journal*, **81** (9), 602-617.

Full Text: [2012\Zdr Ves-Slo Med J81, 602.pdf](2012\Zdr%20Ves-Slo%20Med%20J81,%20602.pdf)

Abstract: Background: This study analyses funding of research from public sources, research potential (number of researchers), and scientific results (scientific papers authored or co-authored by researchers from Slovenia). Research fields of medicine are analysed in-depth and comparatively with several other research fields to gain a better understanding of differences that may be a result of long-term science policies in Slovenia. The aim of the study was to discover if relatively big differences in research potential and public funding are also reflected in the number of scientific papers and their impact. Methods: Research potential was defined as the number of research groups and number of researchers (head count) and expressed in their capacities to research in FTE (full time equivalent). Research results data was analysed and evaluated basically as bibliometric data, that is, the number of papers published in ISI - indexed journals and their impact measured by the number of citations. Quantitative indicators used for the evaluation of research results were divided in two groups: indicators of scientific activities and indicators of scientific productivity and impact. We analysed investment from public sources into government and higher education sectors’ research more thoroughly as that was the research, which was the focus of our interest. Scientific papers are mostly the result of the performance in higher education sector and government sector. Results: Differences in research potential and public funding only partly influence the number of scientific papers but might have more to do with their impact. The results show that the number of papers published with the authorship or co-authorship of researchers from Slovenia is rapidly increasing, especially in the subfields of clinical medicine. Comparison of the number of papers per million inhabitants puts Slovenia slightly above the EU average, but in terms of impact or the average number of citations received per article, Slovenia is in penultimate place among EU Member States. Conclusions: the size of the human research potential in the fields of medicine in Slovenia is modest. The majority of researchers are also engaged in medical practice and education. Consequently, funds from public sources for research per researcher are low. Research fields of medicine primarly require an increase in human research resources, which can then provide a basis for a rise in funding and the impact of its research results becoming comparable to the EU and world averages.

Keywords: Analyses, Authorship, Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Biomedical Research, Citations, Clinical, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Comparison, Data, Education, EU, Evaluation, Funding, Higher Education, Human, Impact, Indicators, ISI, Journals, Long Term, Long-Term, Medical, Medical Practice, Medicine, Papers, Performance, Policies, Potential, Practice, Productivity, Public, Public Funds, Publications, Research, Research Policy, Research Results, Resources, Science, Scientific Activities, Scientific Productivity, Sector, Size, Slovenia, Sources, Understanding, World

# Title: Zdravstveni Vestnik

Full Journal Title: Zdravstveni Vestnik

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Grubic, Z. (1992), Biomedical-research in Slovenia and its significance - Representation of our most cited articles in 1979 through 1988. *Zdravstveni Vestnik*, **61** (2), 83-88.

Full Text: 1992\Zdr Ves61, 83.pdf

Abstract: Starting-points: Paper has two parts. In the first part author argues with some, rather questionable, but still quite often heard opinions about the role of the biomedical sciences in Slovenia. Author is advocating the opinion that Slovenian biomedical science must be oriented towards international scientific community, becoming in this way a more significant part of it. Methods: In the second part of the paper, four out of five most cited Slovenian biomedical publications published in the period from 1979-1988 are introduced. Abstracts of the papers are followed by the comments of their authors. They are explaining motives for the work that resulted in the publications discussed here. Authors are also estimating the significance of these publications.

Keywords: Articles, Author, Authors, Biomedical, Biomedical Publications, Biomedical Research, Cited Articles, Methods, Papers, Publications, Science, Sciences, Slovenia

# Title: Zdravstveno Varstvo

Full Journal Title: Zdravstveno Varstvo

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Miholic, P. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of the journal “*Zdravstveno Varstvo*”: 2003-2009. *Zdravstveno Varstvo*, **49** (3), 109-116.

Full Text: 2010\Zdr Var49, 109.pdf

Abstract: Background: Bibliometrics is a set of methods for systematical collection of texts and published data for further study and analysis. Bibliometric analysis of a scientific journal is to a great extent also analysis of the research field covered by that journal. We did bibliometric analysis of the journal Zdravstveno varstvo to assess its visibility and the role it plays in the scientific exchange of information. Methods: We reviewed 28 issues of the journal, published during a period of seven years. The contributions were studied by the following sections: editorials, original and review scientific articles, letters to the editor, book reviews and obituaries. Quanitative bibliometric analysis of Zdravstveno varstvo for the period 2003-2009 provided an objective view of the contents and development of the journal over the period studied. Results: As shown by the results obtained, the quality of publications has markedly improved over the past seven years. Multi-authored articles prevail. Journal articles are the most frequently cited source, followed by monographs (mostly in English); half of the sources quoted are less than five years old. Conclusions: the results suggest that both health care practice and research constitute a medical field that is very closely related to social sciences; it approaches the fields of medicine, health care and health as social phenomenons. The inclusion of Zdravstveno varstvo in the Expanded Social Science Index (SSCI) in 2009 is not a coincidence but a result of the committment of editors to reach the goal they had set in the past.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Book Reviews, Data, Development, English, Exchange, Field, Journal, Medical, Medicine, Periodicals, Public Health, Public-Health, Publications, Quality of Publications, Research, Review, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journal

# Title: Zebrafish

Full Journal Title: Zebrafish

ISO Abbreviated Title: Zebrafish

JCR Abbreviated Title: Zebrafish

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kinth, P., Mahesh, G. and Panwar, Y. (2013), Mapping of Zebrafish research: A global outlook. *Zebrafish*, **10** (4), 510-517.

Full Text: [2013\Zebrafish10, 510.pdf](2013\Zebrafish10,%20510.pdf)

Abstract: On the basis of analysis of 17,151 records on zebrafish identified from Zebrafish Information Network: the zebrafish model organism database and Web of Science, the research performance on this model organism has been evaluated. The earliest research work on zebrafish as reflected in the databases goes back to 1951. After a rather slow growth till the 1980s, research on zebrafish gained momentum in the 1990s. Analysis shows a rapid and consistent increase in the publication output with 226 publications in the year 1996, to 1929 publications in the year 2012. The prominent areas of zebrafish research, journals, and leading authors as reflected from the research output have been identified. USA is the most productive country with 8196 articles. The most frequently used keywords were also determined to gain insights about the research trends and some of the commonly used keywords other than zebrafish and Danio rerio are development, retina, and gene expression.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Country, Database, Databases, Development, Drug Discovery, Expression, Gene, Gene Expression, Growth, Human-Disease, Information, Journals, Mapping, Model, Network, Performance, Publication, Publications, Records, Research, Research Output, Research Performance, Research Trends, Research Work, Science, Till, Trends, USA, Web of Science, Work, Zebrafish

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yitzhaki, M. (1987), The relationship between biblical studies and ancient near-east studies, a bibliometric approach. *Zeitschrift fur Die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*, **99** (2), 232-248.

Full Text: Zei Alt Wis99, 232.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gorraiz, J. and Schlogl, C. (2003), Bibliometric analysis of Subito, a document delivery system - Correlation of journal demand and citation frequency. *Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie*, **50** (3), 131-140.

Abstract: This article presents a bibliometric analysis of the German document delivery service Subito. Following a brief introduction and a description of the service, the article focusses on the results of the analysis. The first study question was whether a considerable portion of the articles ordered via Subito could be provided by a relatively small number of periodicals. The second question dealt with a pattern of concentration in connection with the market share of the periodical publishers. Thirdly, the distribution of the top 100 periodicals from which the most articles are ordered was analysed by subject. And, finally, the article shows the relationship between the frequency of journals order via Subito to the citation frequency reported by the Journal Citation Reports (JCR). In conclusion, the authors note the limitations of the study and summarize the main findings.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Frequency, Concentration, Delivery, Delivery System, Demand, Distribution, Document Delivery, First, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Market, Pattern, Periodical, Periodicals, Relationship, Service, Small, Subito

? Schlogl, C. and Stock, W.G. (2006), German journals of library and information science - Readers, quotes and publications in scientometric analysis. *Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie*, **53** (5), 244-255.

Abstract: German-language journals in the field of library and information science (LIS; German abbrev.: BID) are described using scientometric indicators concerning reader perception (reading frequency, application of the contents of the articles, publication frequency, publication preference), journal references (impact factor, half-life of references, references per article, journal self-reference rate), and editorial characteristics (structure of authorship and readership, article selection, rejection rate, revision rate). Special focus is given to the comparison of the outcomes of the three studies. As the results show practitioners play a dominant role in German-language LIS journals both as authors and as readers. Practitioners publish for practitioners, usually they do not reference much to the existing literature but are more interested in current topics. The rejection rate is generally low, article selection on the basis of peer review is applied only in a few journals. Several LIS journals (in particular those edited by professional associations) resemble information islands. An LIS journal meeting international quality standards and covering all aspects of LIS does not exist in German-speaking countries so far.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Countries, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Indicators, Information Science, Journal, Journals, Library and Information Science, LIS, Literature, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Professional, Publication, Publications, Quality, Reference, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric Indicators, Standards, Topics

? Gumpenberger, C., Wieland, M. and Gorraiz, J. (2014), Bibliometrics and libraries: A promising liaison. *Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie*, **61** (4-5), 247-250.

Full Text: 2014\Zei Bib Bib61, 247.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Libraries

? Zimmer, D. (2014), Bibliometrics: Simple- understandable- comprehensible. *Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie*, **61** (6), 388-389.

Full Text: 2014\Zei Bib Bib61, 388.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometrics

? Zimmer, D. (2014), Bibliometrics: Simple - understandable - comprehensible. *Zeitschrift fur Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie*, **61** (6), 388-389.

Full Text: 2014\Zei Bib Bib61, 388.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometrics

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Deutsches Altertum und Deutsche Literatur

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Deutsches Altertum und Deutsche Literatur

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lienert, E. (1989), Mirror-robbing and red boots - Self-citations in the songs of neidhardt. *Zeitschrift fur Deutsches Altertum und Deutsche Literatur*, **118** (1), 1-16.

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Evaluation

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Evaluation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bornmann, L., Bowman, B.F., Bauer, J., Marx, W., Schier, H. and Palzenberger, M. (2012), Standards for applying bibliometrics to the evaluation of research institutes in the natural sciences. *Zeitschrift fur Evaluation*, **11** (2), 233-260.

Full Text: [2012\Zei Eva11, 233-1.pdf](2012\Zei%20Eva11,%20233-1.pdf)

Abstract: Even though bibliometrics has been a well-defined research area within scientometrics for many years, uniformity in the conduct of bibliometric analyses has not yet been achieved. The numerous dos and don’ts that exist in the field represent the implicit knowledge of experienced users, rather than a clearly defined set of rules and operating procedures. Our chapter seeks to establish standards for applying bibliometrics to the evaluation of research institutes in a number of areas in the natural sciences. These standards refer to the selection of the underlying data from the reference databases, the statistical analysis of the data and the presentation of results. We draw upon anonymized data from six research institutes active in similar research areas to illustrate the applicability of our proposed standards.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Bibliometrics, Citation Distributions, Citations, Data, Databases, Evaluation, Field, Google Scholar, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information-Science, Knowledge, Natural, Policy, Presentation, Procedures, Publication Output, Quality, Reference, Research, Research Productivity, Sciences, Scientometrics, Selection, Self-Citation, Standards, Statistical Analysis, Universality

? Krampen, G. (2013), Clarifying the status of scientometric methods in the evaluation of sciences in a psychological view. *Zeitschrift fur Evaluation*, **12** (1), 79-102.

Full Text: [2013\Zei Eva12, 79.pdf](2013\Zei%20Eva12,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: A clarification of the possible and the impossible contributions of scientometric methods in the evaluation of sciences and scientists is presented. Argumentation is developed that refers to (1) the origins of scientometrics in psychometrics, (2) an analogy to scientific developments in creativity research, and (3) a classification of scientometry in a holistic model of science evaluation and science research. Scientometry is not a theory or heuristic, but a methodologically defined research domain. As in psychometrics, in scientometric evaluations attempts are made to operationalize hypothetical constructs quantitatively with the help of empirical indicator variables. The tension between qualitative analyses of highest cultural inventions and quantitative analyses of divergent thinking is, in evaluation research, reflected in the tensions between qualitative peer review strategies and quantitative scientometry. Both strategies of research and evaluation are integrated in a Three-Stage-Model of Creativity and Scientific Achievement. This is demonstrated in a Filter-Model for the Evaluation of Science and Scientists and its classification into science research.

Keywords: Analogy, Analyses, Classification, Creativity, Cultural, Evaluation, Holistic, Indicator, Inventions, Methods, Model, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Psychological, Publication, Qualitative, Research, Review, Science, Science Evaluation, Science Research, Sciences, Scientific Achievement, Scientists, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Scientometry, Theory

? Bornmann, L. and Marx, W. (2013), Proposals of standards for the application of scientometrics in the evaluation of individual researchers working in the natural sciences. *Zeitschrift fur Evaluation*, **12** (1), 103-127.

Full Text: [2013\Zei Eva12, 103-1.pdf](2013\Zei%20Eva12,%20103-1.pdf)

Abstract: Although scientometrics has been a separate research field for many years, there is still no uniformity in the way scientometric analyses are applied to individual researchers. Therefore, this study aims to propose standards for the use of scientometrics in the evaluation of individual researchers working in the natural sciences. This study includes recommendations for a set of indicators to be used for evaluating researchers. The standards relate to the selection of data on which an evaluation is based, the analysis of the data and the presentation of the results. To present our standards, we use here the anonymised data for three selected researchers who work in similar areas of research but are of different ages and enjoy different levels of academic success.

Keywords: Academic Success, Analyses, Analysis, Application, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Evaluation, Field, Google Scholar, h-Index, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information-Science, Natural, Percentiles, Presentation, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Quality, Recommendations, Research, Research Performance, Researchers, Sciences, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Selection, Standards, Work

? Dessauer, B., Emrich, E., Klein, M. and Pierdzioch, C. (2014), On the evaluation of publication output in sports science. *Zeitschrift fur Evaluation*, **13** (1), 55-83.

Full Text: 2014\Zei Eva13, 55.pdf

Abstract: Research rankings partly use bibliometric data. Indicators used in this context often are subject to criticism. This research examines problems and consequences of evaluating publication output in sports science. To this end, we characterize the market for scientific publications and we sketch the historical development of the so-called CHE ranking as applied to sports science. We then empirically analyse the effects of marginal changes in the weighting scheme for different types of publications on the ranking outcome. We also look at potential economies of scale, the effect of the publication type on the position of a researcher in the ranking, the correlation between the publication type and the age of a researcher, as well as the correlation between age and publication output.

Keywords: Age, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Changes, Che Ranking, Context, Correlation, Data, Development, Economics, Effects, Evaluation, Indicators, Market, Outcome, Potential, Productivity, Publication, Publication Output, Publications, Ranking, Rankings, Recognition, Research, Scale, Science, Scientific Publications, Size, Sports Science, Sports Sciences, Universities, Weighting

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Gastroenterologie

Full Journal Title: [Zeitschrift fur Gastroenterologie](https://www.thieme-connect.de/ejournals/toc/zfg/103073)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bohlen, A.B., Vitzthum, K., Mache, S., Quarcoo, D., Scutaru, C. and Groneberg, D.A. (2010), Scientometric analysis of the BMI. *Zeitschrift fur Gastroenterologie*, **48** (11), 1285-1292.

Full Text: 2010\Zei Gas48, 1285.pdf

Abstract: Background: the connection between overweight and health risks has been known since the beginning of the 19th century. In order to define overweight, the “body mass index” (BMI) in kg/m(2) was introduced. Methods: the present study evaluates the quantity and quality of the published literature available, and its changes over the years. Basic bibliographic methods and recent visualizing techniques were used in order to analyse and categorise research in the field of the BMI. The data were extracted from “ISI Web of Science” by Thomson Reuters beginning from 1900 to 2008 by defined search terms. Results: There are 63,845 articles on the subject available. It shows, that the number of annual publications is increasing continuously, starting in 1972. The bibliometric methods and the application of density equalising maps reveal global research productivity and citation activity with emphasis on the USA. Conclusion: the present study supplies a first bibliometric approach to visualise research activity in the field of BMI. Furthermore, it provides data that can be used for the identification of research clusters and to locate regions where more research needs to be done. Despite the controversial discussion, the analysed data suggest that the BMI is still an important, simple, and inexpensive measure for the assessment of the nutritional status that comes to a worldwide use.

Keywords: 19th Century, Activity, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Body-Mass Index, Cancer-Mortality, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Cardiovascular-Disease, Citation, Colorectal Cancer, Density, Disease Risk-Factors, Fat Distribution, Field, Follow-up, Heart-Disease, Intestine, Literature, Obesity, Publications, Research, Stomach, USA, Waist Circumference

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Geschichtswissenschaft

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Geschichtswissenschaft

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sammet, K. (2011), The scientific plagiarism. On the failure of a system. *Zeitschrift fur Geschichtswissenschaft*, **59** (3), 272-273.

Keywords: Plagiarism

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Gesundheitspsychologie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Gesundheitspsychologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schwarzer, R. and Richert, J. (2009), Health Psychology at the International Congress of Psychology in Berlin, Germany, 2008. *Zeitschrift fur Gesundheitspsychologie*, **17** (1), 40-42.

Abstract: the worldwide increasing popularity of health psychology is illustrated by an analysis of data gathered at the International Congress of Psychology (ICP) in Berlin, 2008. The first analysis deals with the topics of interest that participants had stated when registering online for the congress. Out of 26 topics, health psychology obtained rank 9. The second analysis deals with the primary category in which abstracts were classified. Out of 6,252 abstracts, 10.65% were assigned to health psychology as the primary domain of research. These congress-based data may complement previous bibliometric data that attest to the increasing importance of health psychology.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Germany, Health, Health Beliefs, Health Promotion, Health Psychology, Prevention, Primary, Research, Topics

? Haug, S. and Schaub, M. (2011), Efficacy of Internet programs for tobacco smoking: A systematic review. *Zeitschrift fur Gesundheitspsychologie*, **19** (4), 181-196.

Full Text: [2011\Zei Ges19, 181.pdf](2011\Zei%20Ges19,%20181.pdf)

Abstract: the aim of this study is to systematically review the published literature on the efficacy of Internet programs for smoking cessation, smoking prevention, and prevention of passive smoking. Electronic searches of PubMed, MEDLINE, Web of Science, PsycINFO, and the Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials were conducted in July 2010. Randomized controlled trials reporting results about the efficacy of internet interventions for tobacco prevention compared to a control group or a standard intervention were included in the review. Initial searches in the literature databases identified 359 articles, of which 17 were eligible for inclusion in this review. In these articles, 16 studies were described: 14 studies addressed the efficacy of smoking cessation interventions, 2 studies reported results of combined smoking prevention and cessation programs. From the 14 smoking cessation interventions, 6 were effective to increase smoking abstinence rates in comparison to control groups. Due to the heterogeneity of the studies, particularly concerning the control groups, we did not pool study results overall. However, we pooled study results and calculated effect sizes for studies with similar control conditions. Compared to control groups without intervention, there was a trend but no statistically significant effect of Internet programs to increase abstinence rates (relative risk (RR) 1.42; 95%-confidence interval (CI) 0.85-2.37). Compared with minimal interventions, online smoking cessation interventions were effective (RR1.31; CI 1.09-1.57). Internet interventions were not effective compared with personal counseling interventions (RR 0.86; CI 0.72-1.04), with a tendency of personal interventions to be more effective. In comparison with a standard intervention, the standard intervention combined with an additional internet program was not more effective (RR 1.27; CI 0.70-2.31). Internet interventions which addressed smokers motivated to quit were more often effective than Internet interventions addressing unselected populations of smokers. The combined smoking prevention and cessation programs were effective on single, but not on all outcome criteria in comparison to assessment only groups. Effective Internet programs exist, particularly for smoking cessation in smokers motivated to quit. However, none of these programs was evaluated in German speaking countries. The empirical evidence for the efficacy of Internet based smoking prevention programs is marginal and, so far, no evidence exists for programs for the prevention of passive smoking.

Keywords: Assessment, Assistance, Behavior, Cessation Program, Cochrane, Computer, Control, Control Groups, Databases, Efficacy, Internet, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, MEDLINE, Mortality, Outcome, Prevention, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Smoking, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tobacco, Transtheoretical Model, Trend, Web of Science

# Title: Zeitschrift für Kardiologie

Full Journal Title: [Zeitschrift für Kardiologie](http://www.springerlink.com/content/101585/?p=435c7e4bcfbf4dce82ee3ce11ebfcbdb&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0300-5860

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Heintzen, P. (2001), Scientometrics - Measuring and counting in science and economics. *Zeitschrift für Kardiologie*, **90** (12), 978-982.

Full Text: [2001\Zei Kar90, 978.pdf](2001\Zei%20Kar90,%20978.pdf)

Keywords: Economics, Science, Scientometrics

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Decker, O. and Brahler, E. (2001), On books and journals - Discussion of the evaluation of scientific performance in culturally and linguistically bound disciplines in medicine. *Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie*, **49** (3), 235-246.

Abstract: the financial support of scientific institutions more and more depends on evaluating programms. Different modells of evaluation purposes are discussed. The number of journal articels published by scientist and the international distribution of articels are used for academic evaluation purposes. On the basis of bibliometric features, the citations of the ‘Zeitschrift ftir Klinische Psychologic, Psychiatric und Psychotherapie’ is recorded. Based on this records, there is a discussion on the significance of the competition indicators for quality-assurance of articels

Keywords: Behavior, Bibliometric, Chronic Illness, Citations, Depressive-Disorders, Differential-Diagnosis, German, Journals, Life, Patient, Psychotherapeutic Interventions, Schizophrenics, Viewpoint

? Berth, H., Petermann, F., Dinkel, A. and Brahler, E. (2005), Clinical psychology, psychiatry and psychotherapy - All under one umbrella? *Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie*, **53** (4), 370-382.

Abstract: for more than 50 years, the journal ‘Klinische Psychologie, Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie’ (Clinical Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy) has been one of the leading journals for articles of the corresponding psychological branches. Regarding the progressing specialization and differentiation of these branches the question arises, if one journal alone can still cover this thematical width. To answer this question, the complete releases of the years 2003 and 2004 of the journal were bibliometrically analyzed regarding a) the presence of the scientific sectors in the article titles and b) their textual focuses. Overall 43 articles were released in the given timeframe. About 25 % each accounted for Clinical Psychology and for Psychotherapy, whereas Psychiatry was hardly represented at all. Furthermore there was a relatively broad publication of articles on the subjects of Medical Psychology and test development. Textual focuses were composed of the prevalences of diverse psychological disorders and of the predictors for the success of psychotherapy. The results basically confirm the journals title, but likewise offer indications for possible changes.

Keywords: Adolescents, Bibliometrics, Child, Clinical Psychology, Disorder, Experiences, German-Language Version, Journal, Phenomenology, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Publication, Questionnaire, Representative Sample, Symptomatology, Therapy

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0084-5345

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Krampen, G., Miller, M. and Montada, L. (2002), Bibliometrical results on the history of clinical psychology in the 20th century. *Zeitschrift fur Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, **31** (2), 121-126.

Abstract: Background: Bibliometrical results on the development of clinical psychology publications with historiographical orientation in the 20th century are presented. Research questions: How can the history of clinical psychology and of its research domains be reconstructed biometrically with reference to the publications in international psychology and psychology from the German-speaking countries? Methods: Databases are the Psychological Abstracts (1927-1966), PsycLit (1967-1999) and PSYNDEX (1977-1999), in which psychological publications are documented relatively exhaustively. Results: Historiographically described are (1) the bibliometrically clearly demonstrable boom of clinical psychology publications since the 1950s, (2) the relatively low rate of psychotherapeutically relevant publications in comparison to those concerning disorders, health services, hospital programs, and rehabilitation, and (3) the relatively low rate of empirical and experimental (controlled) studies published on psychotherapy in contrast to all other domains of applied psychology. Consequences: There has been a clear boom of clinical psychology publication output since the 1950s in international psychology, as well as psychology from the German-speaking countries. However, there are publication deficits in the domain of psychotherapy and especially in the domain of experimental and broader empirically founded studies. Problems of bibliometric analyses are discussed as well as the implications of the results for the future of clinical psychology, especially psychotherapy research.

Keywords: History of Psychology, Clinical Psychology, Psychotherapy, Mental Disorders, Bibliometry

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Orthopadie und Unfallchirurgie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Orthopadie und Unfallchirurgie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Niemeyer, P., Koestler, W. and Sudkamp, N.P. (2011), Problems and complications of surgical techniques for treatment of full-thickness cartilage defects. *Zeitschrift fur Orthopadie und Unfallchirurgie*, **149** (1), 45-51.

Abstract: Aim: There has been great progress concerning the surgical treatment of full-thickness cartilage defects within recent years. Surgical techniques such as arthroscopic microfracturing (MF), autologous osteochondral transplantation (OCT) and autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI) have been introduced and, by using these techniques, reliable and satisfying clinical results can be achieved. Nevertheless, there are also technique-related problems and characteristic complications of all surgical techniques in the field of cartilage repair. Knowledge of these complications is essential for every surgeon using these techniques. The aim of the present article is to give an overview concerning technique-associated and characteristic complications of the most common cartilage repair techniques including arthroscopic microfracturing, autologous osteochondral transplantation and autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI). Methods: In order to identify relevant literature concerning complications following cartilage repair, medical databases including “MEDLINE”, “ovid” and “Web of Science” were searched for the terms “autologous chondrocyte implantation”, “autologous chondrocyte transplantation”, “microfracture”, “osteochondral transplantation”, “cartilage repair”, “cartilage defect” and “complications” in October 2009. The present publication represents a non-systematic review including publications which were considered relevant for describing charateristic complications and adverse events in surgical techniques used for cartilage repair. Results: Although the number of studies describing complications and adverse events following surgical cartilage repair studies is limited, for all techniques included in the present review (arthroscopic microfracturing, autologous osteochondral transplantation and autologous chondrocyte implantation) technique-associated and characteristic complications could be identified. While regenerative tissue following microfracturing seems to be limited in terms of durability, intralesional bone formation and elevation of the subchondral bone plate seem to be characteristic problems of this technique. Harvest morbidity, degeneration of the surrounding cartilage, necrosis of the transplanted cylinders and a lack of integration of the cartilage into the surrounding cartilage seem to be related to the transplantation of osteochondral cylinders (OATS/OCT), while hypertrophic regenerative cartilage, disturbed fusion into the adjacent cartilage, delamination and insufficient cartilage regeneration are associated with the autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI). Conclusion: the present paper identifies technique-associated complications for the most common surgical techniques used for cartilage repair. Even if the clinical relevance of the complications described in the current article has not been investigated to its fullest extent, the awareness of these characteristic complications is essential in order to avoid them whenever possible or to develop standardised treatment regimes for these problems. This needs to be addressed in further investigations.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Articular-Cartilage, Autologous Chondrocyte Implantation, Autologous Chondrocyte Implantation, Awareness, Bone, Cartilage Defect, Cartilage Repair, Chondral Defects, Complications, Contact Pressure, Databases, Follow-up, Knee Surgery, Knowledge, Literature, Medical, Methods, Microfracture Technique, Minipig Model, Morbidity, Natural-History, Osteochondral Transplantation, Overview, Publication, Publications, Randomized-Trial, Regeneration, Review, Surgical, Transplantation, Treatment

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Padagogische Psychologie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Padagogische Psychologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Leutner, D. and Wirth, J. (2007), As mirrored by the journal: Themes and trends of educational psychology in the years 2005 to 2007. *Zeitschrift fur Padagogische Psychologie*, **21** (3-4), 195-202.

Abstract: From 2008 on Jens Moeller will take over from Detlev Leutner the role of the editor of the German Journal of Educational Psychology. This gives the reason to analyse figures, facts and trends of contemporary educational psychology as they are mirrored in the articles of the Journal. It turns out that the Journal enjoys great and increasing popularity among authors, leading to an increase of manuscript submissions and, thus, to an increasing rejection rate. Analysing the Journal’s impact factor shows that its variability over time is due to the variability of self-citations (i.e., citations from the Journal to the Journal), not to the variability of non self-citations (i.e., citations from other journals to the Journal). The non-self-citations represent a rather stable component of the Journal’s impact factor that amounts to 0.50 impact-factor points which is quite large relative to other German journals in the field of educational psychology. Concerning research themes, there is a strong trend favouring articles on << self-concept, motivation, and emotion in the learning process >> to the disadvantage of articles on << leaming and instruction >> and << educational psychological research on training programs >>. Overall, the German Journal of Educational Psychology seems to be in a good position for meeting future challenges.

Keywords: 5th Graders, Academic Self-Concept, Achievement, Citations, Educational Psychology, Epistemological Beliefs, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Learning Environments, Motivation, Non-Self-Citation, Performance, Psychology, Research, Research Trend, School Subjects, Self Citations, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Student Characteristics, Teachers Stress, Trend

? Moller, J., Retelsdorf, J. and Sudkamp, A. (2010), Editorial: As mirrored by the journal: Themes and trends of educational psychology in the years 2008 to 2010. *Zeitschrift fur Padagogische Psychologie*, **24** (3-4), 163-169.

Abstract: From 2010 on Oliver Dickhauser will take over the role of the editor of the German Journal of Educational Psychology from Jens Moller. This gives the reason to analyze figures, facts and trends of contemporary educational psychology as they are mirrored in the articles of the Journal. It turns out that the Journal enjoys great popularity among authors, leading to a stable number of manuscript submissions. Analyzing the Journal’s impact factor shows that its variability over time is mostly due to the variability of self-citations (i.e., citations from the Journal to the Journal). Notably, the number of non-self-citations (i.e., citations from other journals to the Journal) increased to 0.72 in 2009. Concerning research themes, there is a trend favoring articles on “learning and instruction” (with a high numbers of papers on teaching and teachers) depending on corresponding special issues of the Journal. Overall, the German Journal of Educational Psychology seems to be in a good position for meeting future challenges.

Keywords: Citations, Diagnostic Competence, Educational Psychology, Goal Orientation, Impact Factor, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Learning-Strategies, Mathematics Instruction, Multiple Irritations, Non-Self-Citation, Psychology, Research, Research Trend, Secondary-School, Self Citations, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Self-Concept, Simulated Classroom, Student Performance, Test Anxiety, Trend

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie-Abteilung A-Chemische Thermodynamik Kinetik Elektrochemie Eigenschaftslehre

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie-Abteilung A-Chemische Thermodynamik Kinetik Elektrochemie Eigenschaftslehre

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0084-5345

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Stranski, I.N. and Kuleliew, K. (1929), Article on the isomorphic forth growth of ion crystals on top of each other. *Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie-Abteilung A-Chemische Thermodynamik Kinetik Elektrochemie Eigenschaftslehre*, **142** (6), 467-475

Keywords: Growth

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie Psychologie und Psychotherapie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie Psychologie und Psychotherapie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Stengler, K., Glaesmer, H. and Dietrich, S. (2011), Gender in mental health research: A bibliometric analysis. *Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, **59** (4), 305-310.

Full Text: 2011\Zei Psy Psy Psy59, 305.pdf

Abstract: Are gender specific aspects reflected in current psychiatric-psychotherapeutical research in Germany? the analysis is based on original research published in three German journals (Psychotherapeut; Psychiatrische Praxis; Psychotherapie . Psychosomatik . Medizinische Psychologie) in 2009 and 2010. Gender specific aspects were examined in only 16 out of 191 papers. Only three of these 16 papers reported results for both genders. Though the number of papers with male and female first authorship was roughly equal in all papers reviewed, more than two thirds (69 %) of the papers dealing with gender specific aspects have been written by women. Most papers referred to gender in the sample characteristics, however, only 25 % of the papers actually included gender in their statistical analyses. Even though gender has a strong impact on mental health and mental illness, to date, gender differences still appear to have been insufficiently addressed. More attention should be given to gender-specific results. This will facilitate gender-specific inferences and appropriate healthcare decisions.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Authorship, Bibliometric, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Depression, Differences, Effort-Reward Imbalance, Female-Patients, Gender, Germany, Impact, Institutionalization, Journals, Male, Medical Psychology, Mental Health, Mental Illness, Papers, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Questionnaire, Rehabilitation, Research, Schizophrenia, Sex, Statistical, Women

? Lepach, A.C., Lehmkuhl, G. and Petermann, F. (2012), Neuropsychological perspectives in child psychiatry: A subject of attention? *Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, **60** (4), 291-300.

Full Text: [2012\Zei Psy Psy Psy60, 291.pdf](2012\Zei%20Psy%20Psy%20Psy60,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: the prevailing resolution, concerning the acceptance of ambulant neuropsychological therapy realized by therapists with standard approbation and additional neuropsychological qualification reinforces the integration of interdisciplinary approaches in education and practice. In topics of research, neuropsychological issues enhance the understanding of etiology, assessment and therapy of various disorders. To investigate on common issues of neuropsychology and child psychiatry, four German journals were bibliometrically analyzed over the period from 2009 to 2012. In accordance with international trends the attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder turns out to be the main common challenge.

Keywords: Acceptance, Adhd, Adolescent-Psychiatry, Aggressive-Behavior, Assessment, Auditory Processing Disorders, Autism Spectrum Disorders, Challenge, Child, Child Psychiatry, Child Psychotherapy, Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Education, Etiology, Event-Related Potentials, Hyperkinetic Conduct Disorder, Integration, Interdisciplinary, International, Journals, Long-Term, Neuropsychology, Phonological Awareness, Practice, Preschool-Children, Psychiatry, Research, Standard, Therapy, Trends, Understanding

? de Vries, U., Schussler, G. and Petermann, F. (2012), Psychotherapy in psychosomatics: Trends in diagnosis and therapy. *Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, **60** (4), 301-307.

Full Text: [2012\Zei Psy Psy Psy60, 301.pdf](2012\Zei%20Psy%20Psy%20Psy60,%20301.pdf)

Abstract: Against the background of high prevalence of psychosomatic disorders in adulthood the research for the optimization of etiology, diagnosis and treatment in this area is highly relevant. We have to check to what extent and with which priorities this important topic is considered in current scientific debate. A bibliometric analysis is presented which summarizes the issues in the years 2010 and 2011 of German representative psychological and psychiatric journals. The focus of attention is on psychosocial causes and context factors of psychosomatic diseases, and from this deriving information on development of medical and therapeutic interventions.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Complaints, Context, Development, Diagnosis, Diseases, Disorders, Etiology, Health Services Research, Information, Inpatients, Interventions, Journals, Medical, Mental-Illness, Optimization, Pain Patients, Prevalence, Process Quality, Psychiatry, Psychosocial, Psychosomatic Medicine, Quality-Of-Life, Rehabilitation, Research, Stigma, Support, Therapeutic, Treatment, Trends

# Title: Zeitschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie

ISO Abbreviated Title: Z. Psychosom. Med. Psychother.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Z Psychosom Med Psyc

ISSN: 0340-5613

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

Publisher Address: Theaterstrasse 13, Postfach 77, W-37070 Gottingen, Germany

Subject Categories:

Psychiatry Psychology: Impact Factor

? Decker, O. and Brahler, E. (1998), Quality control and bibliometric features - publications in psychosomatic medicine examplified by the *Zeitschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychoanalyse*. *Zeitschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychoanalyse*, **44** (4), 370-384.

Abstract: First, on the basis of bibliometric features, the publication of the Zeitrchrift fur Psychsomatische Medizin und Psychoanalyse is recorded. Based on this record, there is a discussion on the significance of competition indicators for the quality-assurance of scientific works. In a first step the sources quoted by the authors are described: These are indicators for the scientific issues aimed by the publishers and thus an internal definition of quality. In a second step, the criterion of quality is to be judged by means of a general rating. It is the intention of the authors to take up on a discussion stimulated by Buddeberg (1998).

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Quality Control, Peer Review, Standardized Publication, Impact Factor, Operationalized Psychodynamic Diagnosis, Concept Topical Conflict, Psychogenic Disorders, Somatic Diseases, Psychotherapy, Emotions, Biography, Adaptation, Anxiety, System

? Brahler, V.E. and Ruger, U. (2004), The most frequently cited articles in the SCI and SSCI of the *Zeltschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie* (*Journal of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy*) - A review and analysis. *Zeitschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie*, **50** (4), 430-440.

Full Text: [2004\Zei Psy Med Psy50, 430.pdf](2004\Zei%20Psy%20Med%20Psy50,%20430.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: We investigate which articles out of the entire fifty volumes of the Zeitschrift far Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie (Journal of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy (Psychoanalysis)) have been most frequently cited. These articles are analysed according to the groups of authors and topics. Methods: the citation frequency was determined in the source journals listed by the ISI and contained in the SCI and SSCI data banks. Results: 58 articles were cited at least ten times, and five of these articles were cited at least twenty times. One article was cited 45 times and thus was the top runner. The authors who are particularly important in their specialized areas dominated, and the most frequently cited articles were distributed quite evenly in both psychosomatic and psychotherapeutic topics. Discussion: A relatively large number of articles in this journal have a sustained influence among experts in the field. Since there are not many of German journals listed in the ISI data banks or have only recently been included by them, the number of citations is most likely considerably higher.

Keywords: Crohns-Disease, Dermatological Artifacts, Inpatient Psychotherapy, Life-Events, Patient, Psychogenic Disorders, Risk-Factors, Self, Therapy, Ulcerative-Colitis

? Petermann, F., Schussler, G. and Glaesmer, H. (2008), Is evidence-based assessment fact or fiction? A bibliometric analysis of three German journals. *Zeitschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie*, **54** (4), 393-408.

Abstract: Objectives: Despite the ongoing process for the development and dissemination of empirically supported treatments, little attention has been paid to the development of evidence-based diagnostics. The article aims at evaluating diagnostic procedures and instruments ill current clinical research in terms of evidence-based assessment. Methods: Volums 2006 and 2007 of three German psychological journals “Psychotherapeut,” “Psychotherapie, Psychosomatik und Medizinische Psychologic,” and “Zeitschrift fur Psychiatrie, Psychologie und Psychotherapie” were screened for empirical reports and articles dealing with diagnostic issues. 93 articles were identified and evaluated. Results: Most Studies used psychometrically valid and established instruments for assessment. However, diagnostic interviews were relatively scarce, as were multimodal assessments. Measures used for outcome evaluation often lacked evidence of sensitivity to change. Conclusion: Clinical assessment to date does not meet criteria for evidence-based diagnostics. Implications for research and guideline development are discussed.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Assessments, Attention, Behavior-Therapy, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Change, Clinical, Clinical Diagnostics, Clinical Research, Criteria, Depressive Personality-Disorder, Development, Diagnostic Guidelines, Diagnostics, Empirical, Established Psychological Psychotherapists, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Assessment, Fur, Guideline, Inpatient Treatment, Interviews, Journals, Meta-Content Analysis, Outcome, Outcome Evaluation, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Procedures, Process, Psychiatric Comorbidity, Psychological, Quality-of-Life, Research, Screening Instrument, Sensitivity, Somatoform Disorders

? Petermann, F. and Schussler, G. (2010), Psychotherapy research in the German-speaking community - A bibliometric analysis of three journals. *Zeitschrift fur Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie*, **56** (3), 297-313.

Full Text: [2010\Zei Psy Med Psy56, 297.pdf](2010\Zei%20Psy%20Med%20Psy56,%20297.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Psychotherapy research has often been considered a neglected topic in clinical psychology, psychosomatic medicine, and psychiatry because of its massive organizational and financial demands. However, it is unclear whether this assumption actually reflects the research activities in the field. Methods: We conducted a bibliometric analysis of the annual volumes for 2008 and 2009 of three clinical journals published in German. All publications referring to facets of psychotherapy research were analysed. Results: About 30% of the publications dealt with issues of psychotherapy research. Outcome and process studies were about equally distributed. Process research frequently focused on patient variables as outcome predictors. Outcome studies most often presented effectiveness studies with rather small sample sizes. Conclusion: Psychotherapy research is a well-represented and multifaceted field in the German speaking research community. However, the traditional distinction between efficacy and process research among the various schools of psychotherapy research may be hampering further developments in this branch. The government-funded research networks may turn out to be promising approaches to overcoming some of the obstacles of classic psychotherapy research. Z Psychosom Med Psychother 56/2010, 297-313.

Keywords: Analysis, Anxiety Disorders, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bmbf Research Networks, Clinical Psychology, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Day Clinic Treatment, Depressive-Disorders, Efficacy Studies, F, Field, Germany, Journals, Medicine, Networks, Panic Disorder, Patient, Personality-Disorders, Process, Process Studies, Psychiatry, Psychodynamic Psychotherapy, Psychology, Psychotherapy, Psychotherapy Research, Publications, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Research Network, Social Phobia

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Slawistik

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Slawistik

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Siegel, H. (2001), Russian literary journals 1800-1812. A complete index according to author and subject category. *Zeitschrift fur Slawistik*, **46** (1), 115-117

Keywords: Author, Journals, Subject Category

# Title: Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0044-3514

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schutz, H. and Six, B. (1994), More than 7000 pages of social-psychology: A journal in retrospect. *Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie*, **25** (1), 5-17.

Abstract: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Zeitschrift fur Sozialpsychologie the 556 articles published between 1970 and 1993 were content analysed. Based on a category schema with 14 general content domains and 33 subthemes a global analysis of all articles was performed. Additionally, a subsample of 251 articles about empirical studies was analysed. Compared to previous bibliometric approaches in this and other journals in the area of social psychology, it can be shown that the Zeitschrift fur Sozialpsychologie corresponds by and large to its own image: being a journal with high methodological standards. Furthermore, in recent years there has been a strong tendency to deal with topics of public interest, and to treat the relation between basic and applied research in a more balanced way

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Empirical Studies, FUR, General, Journal, Journals, Psychology, Public, Research, Schema, Social, Standards

? Krampen, G., Schui, G. and Montada, L. (2004), International dissemination of social psychology from the German-speaking countries. *Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie*, **35** (2), 83-91.

Abstract: With reference to the discussion on the internationality of psychology from the German-speaking countries the international dissemination of social psychology from, the German-speaking countries is compared with the total of the other psychological research sub-discipline’s. Bibliometrical results point at significant increase in the proportion of English publications from social psychology since 1980, being approximately twice as large as the proportion of English publications from the total of all other psychological research disciplines. and mostly marked as social cognition research, Citation analyses show that papers from social psychology are on average more frequently cited in international journals than publications from the total of all other, disciplines. Results of an E-Mail-survey (N = 564) confirm that the international strength of social psychology from the German-speaking countries is due to the number of English publications as well as to contributions in international peer-reviewing, memberships in psychological associations, stays abroad and research co-operations.

Keywords: Social Psychology, Research, Publications, Internationalisation, Citations, Bibliometry, Science Research, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Provincialism, Language, English, Publish

? Krampen, G. and Schui, G. (2006), Historiography of research on aggression in the last quarter of the 20th century: Comparative bibliometrical analyses of psychological research in the German-speaking and Anglo-American research community. *Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie*, **37** (2), 113-123.

Abstract: the development of psychological research on aggression between 1977 and 2003 is described and reviewed with reference to publications documented in the databases PsycEJFO (with its focus on the Anglo-American literature) and PSYNDEX (focus on publications from the German-speaking countries). Bibliometrical results refer to general historiographical trends in aggression research as well as to developments in social psychology (i.e., aggressive, antisocial behavior), personality research (i.e., aggressiveness), and in research on violence and aggression in micro-, meso-, macro-systems, criminal behavior, victimization, and clinical settings. Additionally, main foci of research on aggression are described based on the distinction of basic and applied psychological research. All bibliometrical analyses follow a comparative and historiographical approach pinpointing essential similarities as well as differences in the development of aggression research in the Anglo-American and the German-speaking research communities.

Keywords: Aggression, Analyses, Anglo-American, Approach, Behavior, Clinical, Community, Databases, Development, General, Literature, Personality, Psychology, Publications, Research, Social, Trends, Violence

# Title: Zeitschrift fur Soziologie

Full Journal Title: Zeitschrift fur Soziologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jungbauer-Gans, M. and Gross, C. (2013), Determinants of success in university careers: Findings from the German Academic Labor Market. *Zeitschrift fur Soziologie*, **42** (1), 74-92.

Full Text: 2013\Zei Soz42, 74.pdf

Abstract: What factors determine the chances of being appointed to a chair in Germany? We propose to derive hypotheses from discrimination theory, social and human capital theory, and the signaling approach. In a survey we sampled scholars from mathematics, law and sociology who had completed their Habilitation (“second book”) from 1985 and 2005 at West German universities. A young age at the time of completion of the Habilitation is beneficial across all disciplines. In sociology, the number of publications included in the Science Citation Index is the most important factor in attaining a chair, and women are at an advantage when they face the same conditions as do men. In the field of law, parents’ years of education have a significant impact on success, as has having a highly respected mentor. In mathematics, the chances of getting a professorship increase significantly with high occupational prestige of the parents, the share of time spent in research, the specialty of applied mathematics, or having a mentor with a high reputation.

Keywords: Academic Careers, Age, Approach, Citation, Determinants, Disciplines, Discrimination, Education, Field, Gender, Germany, Habilitation, Human, Impact, Labor Market, Law, Men, Networks, Occupational, Occupational-Status Attainment, Parents, Patterns, Productivity, Publication Productivity, Publications, Reputation, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Productivity, Sex-Differences, Signaling, Social, Social Capital, Social Inequality, Social Resources, Sociology, Specialty, Survey, Theory, Universities, University, Weak Ties, Women

# Title: Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen

Full Journal Title: Zentralblatt fur Bibliothekswesen

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0044-4081

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mann, G. (1980), Bibliometric analysis of a scientific-technological information-retrieval from the viewpoint of selective dissemination of information. *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, **94** (8), 353-362.

? Schmidmaier, D. (1984), The history of bibliometry. *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, **98** (9), 404-406.

# Title: Zhongguo Xinyao Yu Linchuang Zazhi

Full Journal Title: Zhongguo Xinyao Yu Linchuang Zazhi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tang, W., Wang, Y., Du, W., Chen, B. and Cheng, N. (2002), Analysis of adverse drug reaction of antidiabetic agents according to documents within forty-two years in China. *Zhongguo Xinyao Yu Linchuang Zazhi*, **21** (12), 753-758.

Full Text: [2002\Zho Xin yu Lin Zaz21, 753.pdf](2002\Zho%20Xin%20yu%20Lin%20Zaz21,%20753.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To explore the general law and characteristic of the adverse drug reaction (ADR) of antidiabetic agents, providing the information to clinical drug utilization. METHODS: A metrological analysis was conducted on data of ADR of antidiabetic agents in documents within 42 a. RESULTS: the amounts of ADR of antidiabetic agents were equal in men and women, and mainly aged from 45 a to 74 a. The major ADR was metabolism and nutrition barriers, nervous system injured, mental disorder and stomach intestinal system injured. Except acarbose causing stomach and intestinal system injured, the rest ADR was mainly caused by sulphonylureas. The most of prognosis of ADR of antidiabetic agents were good, but also quite a number of them left sequela or death. CONCLUSION: the ADR of antidiabetic agents is comprehensive, some of them are severe. It is worth attaching clinical importance to.

# Title: Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi

Full Journal Title: Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1002-1892

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Dai, G., Yang, K.H. and Li, Q.H. (2000), Bibliometric analysis on tissue engineering research literatures. *Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi*, **14** (5), 308-310.

Full Text: [2000\Zho Xiu Fu Cho Jia Wai Ke Za Zhi14, 308.pdf](2000\Zho%20Xiu%20Fu%20Cho%20Jia%20Wai%20Ke%20Za%20Zhi14,%20308.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To comprehend the progress of tissue engineering research and speculate its developmental trends. METHODS: MEDLINE search was conducted to retrieve the papers published between 1987 to 1999 under the main headings of tissue engineering. Years, nationalities, languages, journals, authors and heading frequencies of 314 papers were analyzed by bibliometrics. RESULTS: Since 1990, the number of tissue engineering research literatures had doubled, and papers between 1998 and 1999 made up 57.96% of the total papers. All papers came from 15 nations, in 6 languages and 140 journals; 64.97% came from United States and 25.79% from England, Netherlands and Germany; 93.95% was in English; 42.04% was published on 15 journals. Vacanti JP and 19 other authors presented 5 to 24 papers. Heading frequencies were cytology 22.89%, transplantation 13.30%, scaffolds and extracellular matrixes 11.72%, implanting 10.60%, polymers 8.91%, potential applications 8.91%, artificial substitutes 6.88%, tissue culture 6.70% and biogenetics 4.96%. CONCLUSION: Tissue engineering literatures mainly come from United States, England, Netherlands and Germany. English is the major language. J Biomed Mater Res and 14 other journals are important journals about tissue engineering research. Vacanti JP and 19 other authors are prolific authors. Cytology, transplantation, scaffolds and extracellular matrixes and implanting are hot topics and key points on tissue engineering research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Culture, Cytology, Engineering, England, Germany, Journals, Languages, MEDLINE, Methods, Nations, Papers, Polymers, Potential, Research, Scaffolds, Tissue Culture, Transplantation, Trends, United States

# Title: Zhongguo Zhen Jiu

Full Journal Title: Zhongguo Zhen Jiu

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0255-2930

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fei, Y.T., Yang, D.Q., Hu, L.J., Lu, J. and Tu, Y. (2007), Bibliometrics study on dominant diseases in modern acupuncture clinic. *Zhongguo Zhen Jiu*, **27** (3), 229-232.

Full Text: Zho Zhe Jiu27, 229.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To find out the dominant diseases in the clinic of modern acupuncture. METHODS: By means of bibliometrics, clinical acupuncture study literatures from 1978 to 2004, searched from CBM database, were sorted and counted to show the different clinical utilizing quantities and developing trends of different disease groups in the acupuncture clinic. RESULTS: Obviously dominant type: nervous system diseases; mature type: motor system diseases; developing type: 3 kind of diseases including psychosis; premature type: diseases related with surgery; steady type: 3 kind of diseases including digestive system diseases (diseases of liver and gallbladder are not included); pre-developing diseases: 5 kind of diseases including otorhinolaryngologic diseases. CONCLUSION: Among all these types, obvious advantage type and mature type are the most distinguishing. Developing type has the most significant ascending trend. Premature type has relatively strong developing potentiality.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Bibliometrics, Clinic, Clinical, Database, Developing, Diseases, Liver, Methods, Premature, Psychosis, Surgery, Trend, Trends

# Title: Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi

Full Journal Title: Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1003-5370

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yu, G.P. and Gao, S.W. (1994), Quality of clinical trials of Chinese herbal drugs, a review of 314 published papers. *Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi*, **14** (1), 50-52.

Full Text: [1994\Zho Zho Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi14, 50.pdf](1994\Zho%20Zho%20Xi%20Yi%20Jie%20He%20Za%20Zhi14,%2050.pdf)

Abstract: the study was based on a review of clinical trials for herbal drugs published in various journals. Three journals selected were Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine (JITWM), Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine (JTCM), and a provincial Journal of Traditional Medicine (JTM). In order to reflect different levels of the journal, each paper of the clinical trials of herbal drugs in the above-mentioned journals during the survey years, 1991, 1987 and 1980 (or 1981) was reviewed using a standard checklist and quantified through a score system. A total of 314 paper were reviewed, in which 179 in 1991, 82 in 1987, and 53 in 1980 and 1981. Controlled trials were found in 86% of JITWM, 40.8% of JTCM, and 26.8% of JTM in 1991. Although there was an increased trend in the use or randomized trials, it still showed a lower proportion, respectively 52.9% in JITWM, 36.0% in JTCM, and 11.1% in JTM. We found that the quality of clinical trials in JITWM was the first, JTCM the second, JTM the third and showed a gradually improved trend with time.

Keywords: Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Drugs, First, Journal, Journals, Quality, Quality of, Randomized, Review, Standard, Survey, Trend

# Title: Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi

Full Journal Title: Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0412-4081

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Duan, X., Liu, X. and Zhang, C. (2002), Analysis of articles on ocular fundus diseases in Chinese medical journals. *Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi*, **38** (3), 132-134.

Full Text: [2002\Zho Yan Ke Za Zhi38, 132.pdf](2002\Zho%20Yan%20Ke%20Za%20Zhi38,%20132.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To find out evidence for the improvement of research resources of ocular fundus diseases in China. DATA SOURCES RESEARCH: articles about fundus oculi in 418 Chinese medical journals published in the mainland of China from January 1, 1999 to June 30, 2001. DATA SELECTION: A total of 2 352 articles about ocular fundus diseases included 1 651 original articles, 324 case reports, and 171 reviews. The original articles covered basic research (402 articles), clinical research (530), treatment with combined traditional Chinese and Western medicine (270), clinical application of testing technology (295), epidemiology (142), and others (12). RESULTS: Data showed that retinal detachment, trauma, retinal vein occlusion, and diabetic retinopathy were the major areas of clinical research. Ophthalmology periodicals published most of the achievements in the research of ocular fundus diseases, while less in general medical journals. Yet, reports on critical evaluation of these treatments were not available. The resources of research and utilization in ocular fundus diseases in China had not been documented. CONCLUSIONS: the research into ocular fundus diseases is an active area in China. Critical evaluation and application of the research resources of ocular fundus diseases should be improved.

Keywords: Application, Case Reports, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Research, Diseases, Epidemiology, Evaluation, Evidence, General, Improvement, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicine, Periodicals, Research, Reviews, Selection, Technology, Testing, Trauma, Treatment, Utilization

Notes: TTopic

? Shi, S.X. and Yang, H. (2005), Analysis of the articles published in Chinese journal of ophthalmology during years 2001 to 2004. *Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi*, **41** (7), 652-655.

Full Text: [2005\Zho Yan Ke Za Zhi41, 652.pdf](2005\Zho%20Yan%20Ke%20Za%20Zhi41,%20652.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To study characteristics of the publication of Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology during years of 2001 to 2004. METHODS: Statistic method was used to retrieve the following parameters of Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology: numbers of articles, columns, citation frequencies, grants support, time lag from accepted to publication. RESULTS: the journal published 926 pieces of papers and 16 reports during years of 2001 to 2004. There were 24 columns; citation rates were 89.98%; papers published in the journal 19.53% got grant support. The times lag for publication was relatively longer. CONCLUSIONS: Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology is a high quality, specialized and core periodical in china.

Keywords: Characteristics, Chinese, Citation, Journal, Methods, Papers, Periodical, Publication, Quality, Rates, Support

Notes: TTopic

? Yu, G., Yang, H. and Zhao, Y.Y. (2005), Analysis of authors of articles published in *Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology* from 1995 to 2004. *Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi*, **41** (8), 763-766.

Full Text: [2005\Zho Yan Ke Za Zhi41, 763.pdf](2005\Zho%20Yan%20Ke%20Za%20Zhi41,%20763.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: We aimed to analyze the authors, the organizations and regional distribution of these authors of Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology, and ascertain the core authors, core organizations and core regions. METHODS: Using quantitative analysis method, we analysed the authors, co-authors and the core authors of papers published between 1995 to 2004. Also, the distributions of districts and highly quantitative organization were determined statistically. RESULTS: There were 2143 articles published during the last ten years; 912 author had published only one paper, accounted for 70.59% of total first authors. There were 1853 articles with one or more co-authors, the cooperative rate and degree were 86.47% and 3.56, respectively. There were 290 papers with single author, which accounted for 13.53% of total papers. The number of papers from universities, institutes, affiliated hospitals and hospitals were 246 (11.48%), 176 (8.21%), 969 (45.22%) and 423 (19.74%), respectively. There were 82 core authors published 553 (25.81%) papers, while 20 highly-quantities organizations published 1016 (47.41%) papers. Core region was Beijing, which published 574 (26.78%) articles. CONCLUSIONS: Authors of the Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology have a wide distribution and highly cooperative rate. There are a group of active and talented core authors, who have a great influence on this journal.

Keywords: Analysis, Chinese, Co-Authors, Distribution, First, Hospitals, Journal, Methods, Organization, Papers, Quantitative Analysis, Regional, Universities

# Title: Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova

Full Journal Title: Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1997-7298

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ivushkin, A.A. and Nemtsov, A.V. (2009), Scientometric analysis of materials of Russian and European Congresses of psychiatrists. *Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova*, **109** (8), 63-67.

Full Text: [2009\Zhu Nev Psi Ime Kor109, 63.pdf](2009\Zhu%20Nev%20Psi%20Ime%20Kor109,%2063.pdf)

Keywords: European Congress of Psychiatrists, Russian Congress of Psychiatrists, Sciencemetrics, Content Analysis, Research Publications, Journals, Quality

? Nemtsov, A.V. and Ivushkin, A.A. (2010), Comparative scientometric analysis of the Proceedings of XIII and XIV Congresses of Russian Psychiatrists: Narcology. *Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova*, **110** (5), 98-104.

Full Text: 2010\Zhu Nev Psi Ime Kor110, 98.pdf

Abstract: An analysis of the chapter “Medical help for the substance abuses, clinic, treatment of the abusers, biological studies of the abuses’ in the Proceedings of the last two Russian congresses of psychiatrists (XIII in 2000 and XIV in 2005) reveals the vast multiplicity of topics. The majority of topics featured in the XIII Congress does not provide any follow-up information in the materials of the XIV Congress thus not allowing to figure out the tendencies or consequences in the field of addiction studies. There is no uniformity in the vocabulary used in the chapter analyzed. The dominant topics such as alcoholism and opiate abuse make up a small part of the total amount of papers.

Keywords: Alcoholism, Drug Addictions, Last Congreses of Russion Psychiatrists, Narcology

? Vlasov, V.V. (2010), Significance of scientific publication in professional journals. *Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova*, **110** (7), 86-89.

Full Text: [2010\Zhu Nev Psi Ime Kor110, 86.pdf](2010\Zhu%20Nev%20Psi%20Ime%20Kor110,%2086.pdf)

? Reshetnikov, V.A. and Trushchelev, S.A. (2011), Indicators of research activity. *Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova*, **111** (2), 76-83.

Full Text: [2011\Zhu Nev Psi Ime Kor111, 76.pdf](2011\Zhu%20Nev%20Psi%20Ime%20Kor111,%2076.pdf)

Keywords: Impact Factor, Indicators, Medical Information, Medicine, Psychiatry, Research, Scientometrics

? Trushchelev, S.A. (2012), Top cited papers in Russian psychiatry. *Zhurnal Nevrologii I Psikhiatrii Imeni S S Korsakova*, **112** (5), 118-122.

Full Text: 2012\Zhu Nev Psi Ime Kor112, 118.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation, Papers, Psychiatry, Scientometrics

# Title: Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii

Full Journal Title: Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii

ISO Abbreviated Title: Zhurnal Obshchei Biol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Zh Obshch Biol

ISSN: 0044-4596

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Russia

Language: English

Publisher: Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga

Publisher Address: 39 Dimitrova UL, 113095 Moscow, Russia

Subject Categories:

Biology: Impact Factor

? Krushinskaya, N.L., Zolotareva, N.N. and Dmitrieva, I.L. (1988), The pattern of social-relations in Tryon Maze Bright and Tryon Maze Dull male-rats estimated on the basis of some biochemical criteria. *Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii*, **49** (2), 255-262.

Full Text: 1988\Zhu Obs Bio49, 255.pdf

? Budilova, E.V., Drogalina, Z.A. and Teriokhin, A.T. (1995), Principal trends of modern ecology and its mathematical tools: An analysis of publications. *Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii*, **56** (2), 179-190.

Full Text: [1995\Zhu Obs Bio56, 179.pdf](1995\Zhu%20Obs%20Bio56,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: About 550 publications (papers and short notes) from the journals <<Ecology>> (USA) and <<Ekologia>> (Russia) were the subtect of a scientometric analysis. The frequencies of encountering of ecological and mathematical keywords as well as the frequencies of their conjoint encountering in one publication are calculated. The obtained data is used to represent, with the aid of the method of multidimensional scaling, interrelations between the most frequent keywords graphically on a plane. As to the ecological keywords, this gives possibility to cluster them into four groups differing by the objects of investigation: terrestrial animals, birds, water animala and plants. On the other hand, these groups differ also by conceptual approaches. to the research - one of them is that of population ecology and the other is that of system ecology. The first is primarily used for studying terrestrial animals and birds and the second for studying plants. To study the water communities both approaches are used with near equal frequency. Six groups of mathematical keywords are revealed. Four of them relate to the methods of mathematical statistics (standard, nonparametric, multidimensional, and analyzing categorical data) and are much more frequently used than two others relating to the differential equations and Markov chains. The data shows also that two above-noted journals differ signiaficantly by intensities of using mathemtical methods.

Keywords: Analysis, Animals, Birds, Cluster, Data, Ecology, First, Investigation, Journals, Markov Chains, Methods, Multidimensional, Multidimensional Scaling, Papers, Plants, Population, Population Ecology, Publication, Publications, Research, Russia, Scaling, Scientometric, Standard, Statistics, USA, Water

# Title: Ziva Antika

Full Journal Title: Ziva Antika

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Merkle, S. (1983), Ovid ‘Amores’ 3,2 and ‘Ars Amatoria’ 1,135-162 - A case of self-plagiarism. *Ziva Antika*, **33** (2), 135-145.

# Title: Zoo Biology

Full Journal Title: [Zoo Biology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/35728/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Anderson, U.S., Kelling, A.S. and Maple, T.L. (2008), Twenty-five years of *Zoo Biology*: A publication analysis. *Zoo Biology*, **27** (6), 444-457.

Full Text: [2008\Zoo Bio27, 444.pdf](2008\Zoo%20Bio27,%20444.pdf)

Abstract: To expand on earlier publication analyses of the journal Zoo Biology, information from 991 articles published within the journal’s first 25 years was compiled and evaluated. Most articles were applied, descriptive accounts that included inferential statistics and/or biological analyses. In addition, most articles focused on captive animals and concentrated on the behavior and reproduction of mammals, with particular emphasis on primates. With respect to authors, the majority of first authors were affiliated with zoos or universities within the United States and collaborated with co-authors at different institutions. Nearly two-fifths of articles acknowledged receiving external funding and external funding increased over they cars, however, collaboration did not significantly change receipt of external funding. In addition, first authors with zoo affiliations published more descriptive, applied science articles and acknowledged receipt of external funding significantly less often than first authors with University affiliations. Publication latency was comparable to other scientific journals and increased significantly over the 25-year publication period. Longitudinal trends indicated that experimental, applied science, diet and nutrition, and collaborative articles also increased significantly, whereas descriptive, basic science, behavior, and population biology articles decreased significantly. By describing historical trends in zoo research through an analysis of papers published in Zoo Biology, this article may help to bridge gaps and identify new opportunities. Zoo Biol 27:444-457, 2008. (C) 2008 Wiley-Liss. Inc.

Keywords: American Zoos, Analyses, Analysis, Animals, Aquariums, Authors, Authorship, Behavior, Behavioral-Research, Bibliometrics, Biological, Biology, Bridge, Change, Changing Roles, Citations, Co-Authors, Collaboration, Conservation, Diet, Experimental, First, Funding, Information, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Latency, Majority, Mammals, Nutrition, Papers, Population, Primates, Publication, Reproduction, Research, Respect, Science, Scientific Communication, Scientific Journals, Statistics, Trends, United States, Universities, University, Zoo, Zoological Park

? Goulart, V.D., Azevedo, P.G., van de Schepop, J.A., Teixeira, C.P., Barcante, L., Azevedo, C.S. and Young, R.J. (2009), GAPs in the study of zoo and wild animal welfare. *Zoo Biology*, **28** (6), 561-573.

Full Text: [2009\Zoo Bio28, 561.pdf](2009\Zoo%20Bio28,%20561.pdf)

Abstract: To investigate the science of animal welfare for zoo and wild animals in the period from 1966 to 2007, we conducted a bibliometric analysis of abstracts downloaded from the Web of Science (c) database using the keyword combination “Animal welfare, Zoo\* and wild” in the topic field. In total wedownloaded 1,125 abstracts, which were classified into the following categories: year of publication environment of the study (e.g., zoo) or theoretical; area of knowledge (e.g., conservation ill Situ); number of experimental animals used; species; addresses of authors: taxonomic classification; publication language; journal name; number of citations received. Since 1990, there has been a rapid increase in the number of articles published in this area of animal welfare. One worrying result was that published articles were predominately of a theoretical nature (58.65%, N = 563). Most of the articles were published by authors either in Europe (47.43%, N = 480) or North America (37.65%, N = 381) and written in English (87.71%, N = 971). The majority of experimental studies were conducted with mammals (75.92%, N = 391), and had small sample sizes (N = 7 for zoo-based Studies). In terms of impact factor (IF), The journals in this Study had a median factor equivalent to that for the area of biological sciences (median IF = 1.013). Little knowledge cross-over from farm animal welfare was found (only four articles) in this study. In Conclusion, Zoo and wild animal welfare as a science may benefit from it greater interaction with farm animal welfare. Zoo Biol 28:561-573, 2009. (C) 2009 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: Animal Well-Being, Articles, Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Classification, GAP Analysis, Impact, Impact Factor, Interaction, Journals, Protected Areas, Publication, Science-Based Assessment, Species, Topic, Web of Science, Wild Animal, Zoo Animal

# Title: Zoologia

Full Journal Title: Zoologia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Zoologia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Zoologia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Brito, D., Oliveira, L.C., Oprea, M. and Mello, M.A.R. (2009), An overview of Brazilian mammalogy: Trends, biases and future directions. *Zoologia*, **26** (1), 67-73.

Full Text: [2009\Zoologia26, 67.pdf](2009\Zoologia26,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: Mammals are among the most charismatic and well-studied organisms, and Brazil harbors the largest mammal diversity of the world. The Brazilian Society of Mammalogy was established in 1985, and since 2001 it organizes the Brazilian Congress of Mammalogy. We used the proceedings of all three editions of this congress together with papers indexed in Web of Science and Scielo to evaluate trends in Brazilian mammalogy. All contributions were categorized according to mammalian order, biome, topic of research and state of authors’ affiliation, Our results show that mammalian orders with higher species richness receive more attention, but the ranking is different between abstracts and papers. Higher species richness did not translate into more attention for more speciose biomes, and again the ranking was different between papers and abstracts. There are research topics that receive much higher attention than others, and also other important ones, like Taxonomy, that have been neglected. States with greater human populations produce both more papers and abstracts. We conclude that the higher number of publication in the Atlantic Forest is caused by the concentration of mammalogists in the south and southeastern regions of the country. Contrary to what is normally believed, mammalian orders received attention according to their species richness, and not their charisma, probably because richer orders provide more study models. We suggest that additional funding mechanisms should be set in place in order to encourage more research on mammalian orders, topics, and states which have been neglected so far, in order to improve the knowledge on important Brazilian mammal biodiversity.

Keywords: Affiliation, Amazon, Atlantic Forest, Authors, Biodiversity, Biodiversity Hotspots, Biomes, Brazil, Conservation Priorities, Diversity, Extinction, Funding, Future, Knowledge, Meta-Analysis, Papers, Patterns, Priorities, Publication, Ranking, Regions, Research, Research Topics, Science, Scientometrics, Taxonomy, Topics, Trends, Web of Science, Wilderness

# Title: Zootaxa

Full Journal Title: Zootaxa

ISO Abbreviated Title: Zootaxa

JCR Abbreviated Title: Zootaxa

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Valdecasas, A.G. (2008), Confocal microscopy applied to water mite taxonomy with the description of a new genus of Axonopsinae (Acari, Parasitengona, Hydrachnidia) from Central America. *Zootaxa*, **1820**, 41-48.

Abstract: Vagabundia sci n. gen. n. sp. of the subfamily Axonopsinae is proposed and described. Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy, not previously applied to water mite taxonomy, allowed the acquisition and posterior processing of clean optical slices. The new species is compared to other mites that have been described as ‘Axonopsella-like’. Vagabundia sci n. sp. is named after the Science Citation Index, a sociological tool that, as explained in the text, has done more harm than good to the population of taxonomists.

Keywords: Central America, Citation, New Species, Population, Science, Science Citation Index, Species, Taxonomy, Water

? Dominguez, E. and Dos Santos, D.A. (2014), Co-authorship networks (and other contextual factors) behind the growth of taxonomy of South American Ephemeroptera: A scientometric approach. *Zootaxa*, **3754** (1), 59-85.

Abstract: Science carried out in South America has experienced a major rise in the levels of productivity and impact during the last decade. The continuity of this process depends upon strong policy decisions of personnel training and of increasing investments. We study the effects of a new regional paradigm, specifically, an increasing international visibility through knowledge support, using the particular case of taxonomy of an ancient group of insects (Ephemeroptera) in South America. We tracked the number of new species described in scholarly papers along a period of two centuries. We have also mined patterns of connections from the respective co-authorship network. A quantitative framework to analyze historical sequences of scientific output is also proposed. Our results point out three stages of taxonomic development: (i) a pioneering stage (1800’s-1970’s) where foreign authors coming from Europe and North America account for almost the totality of described species, (ii) a transitional stage (1980’s-1990’s) where new species are described by both foreign and regional authors, and (iii) an autonomous stage (1999-present) where the bulk of scientific output is performed by regional authors. Remarkably, the transitional stage coincides with the advent of democracy in the region. We hypothesize that conjunction of funding and interactions between researchers act synergistically to foster an autochthonous taxonomy in South America.

Keywords: Approach, Authors, Autonomous, Brazilian Science, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Coauthorship Networks, Democracy, Development, Effects, Ephemeroptera, Europe, Framework, Funding, Growth, Impact, Insects, International, International Journals, Knowledge, Limnology, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, New Species, North, North America, Papers, Paradigm, Personnel, Policy, Productivity, Region, Regional, Research and Development, Science, Scientific Output, Scientometric, South America, Species, Support, Systematics, Taxonomy, Training, Visibility

# Title: Zootecnia Tropical

Full Journal Title: [Zootecnia Tropical](http://www.bioline.org.br/toc?id=zt)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Arenas, S. and Romero, A. (2003), Bibliometric indicators of the Journal Zootecnia Tropical, Venezuela/Indicadores bibliométricos de la revista científica Zootecnia Tropical. *Zootecnia Tropical*, **21** (3), 325-350.

Full Text: [2003\Zoo Tro21, 325.pdf](2003\Zoo%20Tro21,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: Zootecnia Tropical Journal, edited by the National Institute of Agricultural Research (Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias, Venezuela) was analyzed through a set of bibliometric indicators. This analysis included 246 articles that constitute the collection from volume 1 to 19, 33 issues in total, between years 1985 and 2001. Venezuelan Agricultural Bibliography database was used as source of data, and an ad hoc procedure. There were determined several supply and demand indicators that characterize the journal, showing the first indicators about its impact on research and academic sectors in the country. Results showed that the journal had favorable bibliometric indicators; a growth Index of 3.22 in average, a growing number of authors and institutions, as well as typical values of productivity indicators for domestic journals. Presence in internet is discussed in relation to the access of electronically available journals. Such information provides valuable indicators in the decision making process to help the improvement of the journal positioning and a more solid scientific status.

# Title: Thesis

? Dunn, Jr., H. (1979), Bibliometric analysis of the patent literature and its relationship to the scientific journal literature. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, U.S.A.

Full Text: [Thesis\Dunn, H.pdf](Thesis\Dunn,%20H.pdf)

? Diluvio, C.Y. (1989), Science in the Philippines: A bibliographic and bibliometric analysis of the periodical literature. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U.S.A.

Full Text: [Thesis\Diluvio CY.pdf](Thesis\Diluvio%20CY.pdf)

Asbtract: the contribution of Philippine scientists to the world periodical literature, and the sources cited by these scientists, were investigated. Eleven research questions provided focus for the study. A major source of data was the Science Citation Index for the period, 1975-1985. Almost all of the papers published by Philippine scientists are in English and appear in journals published internationally. A very high percentage (39 percent) of them appear in the US journals. The scatter of the papers over journal titles was plotted to show the influence of Philippine science. The most productive research centers in the Philippines are the internationally funded research institutions located in the country plus the largest state funded university. The leading international research center in terms of publication output is the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). The majority (53 percent) of the papers produced by the international agencies in the Philippines are authored by non-Philippine scientists. Local Philippine scientists affiliated with these agencies contribute only 14 percent of these papers. One third of all papers from the international agencies are co-authored by Philippine and non-Philippine scientists. Citation analysis was used to compare the extent of Philippine literature cited (a) by Philippine authors publishing internationally and nationally, (b) by Philippine scientists collaborating with the nationals of other countries and those not collaborating. Philippine scientists tend to cite more Philippine literature when they publish in a major national journal than they do when they publish internationally. However, findings on whether Philippine scientists are less likely to cite Philippine literature when collaborating with other nationals is inconclusive. These results must be viewed cautiously because only one national journal was included in the study. Philippine scientists publish in a wide range of journals emanating from a wide range of countries but they contribute very little to the high impact journals as measured by citation. This is closely related to the focus on agriculture--agriculture journals tend not to have a high impact factor. Thus, the Philippines makes a relatively small contribution to world science.

? Thompson, C.E. (1989), Hard science or soft science: A bibliometric analysis of selected library science/information science journals (scientific literature, science). *Ph.D. Thesis*, Texas Woman’s University, U.S.A..

Full Text: [Thesis\Thompson, CE.pdf](Thesis\Thompson,%20CE.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this study was to determine whether the discipline of library science is presently a hard or a soft science according to Price’s Index, and to establish any trends developing over the last twenty years. In a 1978 dissertation by Cline, library science proved to be a soft science, with no discernible trends in the direction of a hard science. Five questions were answered: (1) Has there been a trend in the field of librarianship toward its becoming a hard science over the past twenty years? (2) Are the more traditional library science and less traditional information science journals different in regard to the issue of hard science vs. soft science? (3) How much self-citation occurs within the profession? (4) What are the more frequently cited journals? and (5) What are the more frequently cited journals from outside the profession? A basic list of journal titles was sent to library school professors for their selection of ten library science and ten information science journals. The twenty resulting titles were studied, using citation analysis, for the years 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985, and the data collected was loaded into a database to be analyzed by StatPac. Major findings were: (1) According to Price’s Index, the literature was a hard science. Two other Price norms for a hard science were applied and the literature did not satisfy either of the norms; (2) A comparison of library science and information science showed that information science journals ranked higher on Price’s Index. When the other Price norms were applied, information science journals satisfied the citations per article norm and scored higher than the library science journals on the 80% periodical citation norm; (3) There is only a small percentage of author and journal self-citation, with a recent decline in both; (4) the list of most cited journal titles contained almost exclusively titles within the discipline; (5) There has been a continual increase in both the numbers of citations to journals outside the discipline and the ratio of these citations to the total journal citation count.

? Wilson, C.S. (1995), The formation of subject literature collections for bibliometric analysis the case of the topic of Bradford’s Law of Scattering. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of New South Wales.

Full Text: Wilson, CS

? Babou, R.L. (1997), A bibliometric study of the reviews of small press sociology books. *Ph.D. Thesis*, San Jose State University, USA.

Full Text: [Thesis\Babou RL.pdf](Thesis\Babou%20RL.pdf)

Abstract: This thesis provides information regarding the effectiveness of book review resources as an aid in identifying small press sociology titles. Small Press Record of Books in Print was the source for the 290 book database, published 1985-89, with sociology subjects as defined by the Library of Congress classification system HM-HV. The study determines that small press sociology books, generally, receive as many reviews as other books. The review distribution conforms to Bradford’s law, with a small core of periodicals receiving a large percentage of the reviews. No relationship is found between publisher size and the number of reviews their books received. The study used five periodical indexes to identify reviews and found all were productive for the identification of reviews. The subject areas of women’s studies, sexuality, and gay and lesbianism received the most reviews, while marriage and family and substance abuse received the fewest reviews.

? Kaminer, N. (1997), Internet use and scholars’ productivity. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of California, Berkeley, USA.

Full Text: [1997\Kaminer, N.pdf](1997\Kaminer,%20N.pdf)

Abstract: New network information technologies are penetrating almost every aspect of knowledge workers’ work. A simple question arises: Does the new information technology increase the productivity of these workers? This research project was undertaken to find out whether the use of the Internet affects the productivity of scholars. We have chosen to examine this question by exploring the use of the Internet by scholars in the College of Natural Resources at the University of California at Berkeley. We faced two main methodological problems in the pursuit of our objective. One, measuring scholars’ productivity and two, measuring Internet use. The first problem has been dealt with by bibliometric methods. Internet Usage data has hitherto been based on questionnaires that reconstruct the individual’s use of the system. We add a complementary method by collecting data at the process level from the UNIX accounting system. Principal components analysis has been employed to weigh the different components (processes) of internet use and calculate units of internet Usage. The results show that almost 100% of the CNR faculty were connected to the Internet by the end of 1995. The number of services used varies widely with electronic mail the most widely used service. The second most widely used service was telnet, heavily used to search and retrieve bibliographic records. Although the Internet does not seem to support collaboration for the majority of scholars in CNR its overall utility is perceived to be high. Our main finding is that Internet use is a significant factor in models of scholars’ productivity. We have processed Internet log data to calculate two factors of Usage. Finger, FTP and the login processes loaded with coefficients larger than 0.7 to the first factor. Library use, telnet and Gopher loaded with coefficients greater than 0.7 to the second factor. We have found that adding the factors as explanatory variables to a traditional publication model adds explanatory power to the model. In the statistically significant models, the coefficients of all the factors were positive, indicating Internet use has a positive contribution to scholarly productivity.

? Nilsen, K.E. (1997), Social science research in Canada and federal government information policy: the case of Statistics Canada. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Toronto, Canada.

Full Text: [Thesis\Nilsen, KE.pdf](Thesis\Nilsen,%20KE.pdf)

Abstract: the effects of information policy on use and users of government information by focusing on social science researchers’ use of information from Canada’s central statistical agency, Statistics Canada. Two literature reviews cover social scientists’ use of statistics, and government information policy. A multi-method approach is used to examine the effects of specific Canadian federal government restraint and cost-recovery initiatives of the mid-1980s which applied to government information. Statistics Canada’s response to these initiatives is revealed using case study methodology. Bibliometric research objectively documents policy effects on social science researchers’ use of statistics sources by examining a sample of 360 articles published from 1982 to 1993 in 21 Canadian social science research journals in Economics, Education, Geography, Political Science and Sociology. Examination of citations, tables, and text in the sampled articles reveals extent of use of statistics from Statistics Canada and other governmental and nongovernmental sources, both Canadian and foreign, over a period before and after policy implementation. A survey of authors of sampled articles supplements the bibliometric findings. Results of the case study show that Statistics Canada sought to recover costs and achieve greater revenues through higher prices and increasing electronic data dissemination. Bibliometric analysis shows there was no significant change over time in use of statistics from Statistics Canada or any other governmental or nongovernmental source. The use of Statistics Canada paper products declined significantly. The survey reveals that social science researchers are unhappy with the price increases, but have not changed the statistics sources they use as a result. The movement of statistical information into electronic formats is well received, though more respondents (in 1995) still used paper products than electronic ones. Possible explanations for these findings are proposed. Alternative effects of increased prices and format changes are suggested which might be examined in future research. Additionally, the implications of the research findings in relation to these social scientists and the agencies involved in information and management are discussed as potential topics for further research.

? Russell, M.C. (1998), Appropriating Wittgenstein: Patterns of influence and citation in realist and social constructivist accounts of science. *?? Thesis*, ??.

Abstract: In this thesis, I draw attention to patterns at the intersection of (a) interpretations of science in two journals (Philosophy of Science, and Social Studies of Science) and (b) references to Wittgensteins writings. Interpretations of science can be classed according to the degree to which they support a realist or social constructivist understanding of the entities described by current scientific theories. By tracing the intellectual traditions from which these interpretations emerged, I develop an abstracted classification of these positions. Since this classification does not meaningfully map onto the positions articulated by the writers sampled here (which is telling about intellectual histories generally), I develop a new, more promising scheme of classification. I find that Wittgenstein is appropriated more often in support of social constructivist views of science, but that reasons for this support are generally weak. Using a novel measure of content which I call appeal-to-authority, I show that there is a significant difference between these journals in their use of Wittgensteins writings. But there is a subtle methodological argument at work here as well. I show that methods of analysis which rely exclusively on intellectual histories, bibliometrics, and globablizing statements about the products of science suffer serious limitations. In short, this thesis reflexively shows that the methods upon which it is based allow room for considerable bias and manipulation, and thereby implicates many bodies of work built upon these methods.

? Sandstrom, P.E. (1998), Information foraging among anthropologists in the invisible college of human behavioral ecology: An author co-citation analysis. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Indiana University.

Full Text: [1998\Sandstrom, PE.pdf](1998\Sandstrom,%20PE.pdf)

Abstract: This study develops an optimal foraging model for understanding how scholars seek and use information in creating new knowledge. It assumes that scholars attempt to maximize benefits and cut costs in pursuing useful information, analogous to the way that human and animal foragers search for and process food resources in unpredictable environments. The study focuses on human behavioral ecology, an interdisciplinary specialty created by anthropologists, psychologists, biologists, and others. By following the empirical trace of co-cited authors, the study analyzes specialty intellectual structure (bibliographic topography) from the perspective of its anthropological contributors. The problem investigated is how bibliographic artifacts and invisible college identity are related to information foraging behavior. From a purposive sample of five active contributors, I derived names of recently referenced authors and significant colleagues to create multidimensional scaling maps of areas of research concern. These renderings of the bibliographic topography reflect the consensual view of authors publishing in Social Sciences Citation Index source journals, but are based on the range of information sources actually selected by individual contributors. Cluster analysis classified co-cited authors into three center-periphery zones: contributor’s own cluster, other core clusters, and omitted clusters. Results show that scholars, searching and handling mechanisms vary by zone, variations that are accounted for by the optimal foraging model. Findings suggest that behaviors such as regular reading, browsing, or the deliberate information search (relatively solitary information-seeking activities) yielded resources belonging mostly to peripheral zones. Peripheral resources tended to be first-time references, previously unfamiliar to citing authors, and retrieved (handled) through temporary loan from colleagues or libraries. By contrast, resources belonging to core zones emerged from routine monitoring of key sources and such socially mediated activities as graduate training, colleague recommendation, review of prepublication drafts, and reprint exchange. Core resources had been referenced previously, retrieved from existing personal collections, and the authors were often collaborators or acquaintances. The center-periphery model illuminates how core-scatter bibliometric distributions describe the likelihood of encounter with given pairs of authors in a given bibliographic environment. A balance between the redundancy or novelty of resources relative to the overall scholarly resource mix is proposed as a measurable currency for scholarly information behavior. Repeated co-citation of others’ work is one mechanism whereby scholars create and maintain boundaries that facilitate the rejection of irrelevant information. Such boundaries constitute invisible colleges. A pair of maps of the specialty at large reveal boundaries to be both stable and permeable. Principal components analyses show boundary-spanning authors to integrate the bibliographic topography. Biologists and anthropologists have developed powerful theories to describe and explain the decision-making processes of animal and human foragers as they exploit variable habitats. This study applies some of the methods and principles developed in behavioral ecology to investigate the communication practices of its own members. Findings from the study make theoretical and methodological contributions to the synthesis of bibliometrics and the study of information users.

? Smith, S.S. (1998), A bibliometric analysis of the journal literature of academic librarianship as an indicator of professionalism. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Rochester.

Full Text: [Thesis\Smith, SS.pdf](Thesis\Smith,%20SS.pdf)

Abstract: This study, suggested by and largely replicating a 1991 study by John M. Budd, investigated whether academic librarianship is a profession. The general research question posed was: ‘does a bibliometric analysis of this sample of the journal literature of academic librarianship demonstrate the existence of a mature and unique knowledge base that is one component of a profession?’ This question was answered by applying four bibliometric measurements: (1) the Price’s Index for the sample demonstrated an adherence to the ‘research front,’ providing support for the general research question. (2) the mean number of references per source article in the sample fell within the range specified as the ‘norm of scholarship,’ lending support to the general research question. (3) the percentage of references that were to other journal articles in the sample did not meet the threshold level and did not support the general research question. (4) the disciplinary self-citation rate for journal article citations in the sample was above the threshold level and lent support to the general research question. Since the sample met only three of the four criteria above, the study does not fully demonstrate the existence of a mature, unique, and scholarly knowledge base and provides only limited support for the view of academic librarianship as a profession. Comparison of the present study to earlier bibliometric analyses of the literature of librarianship (most especially Budd’s 1991 study) revealed a high level of consistency in the studies, with most major differences likely being attributable to specific sampling decisions, e.g., narrowness of a sample drawn from only one journal title.

? Chun, K. (1999), Korean Studies in North America, 1977--1996: A bibliometric study. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of North Texas.

Full Text: [1999\Chun, K.pdf](1999\Chun,%20K.pdf)

Abstract: This research is a descriptive bibliometric study of the literature of the field of Korean studies. Its goal is to quantitatively describe the literature and serve as a model for such research in other area studies fields. This study analyzed 193 source articles and 7,166 citations in the articles in four representative Korean and Asian studies journals published in North America from 1977 to 1996. The journals included in this study were Korean Studies (KS), The Journal of Korean Studies (JKS), The Journal of Asian Studies (JAS), and the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies (HJAS). Subject matters and author characteristics of the source articles were examined, along with various characteristics such as the form, date, language, country of origin, subject, key authors, and key titles of the literature cited in the source articles. Research in Korean studies falls within fourteen broad disciplines, but concentrated in a few disciplines. Americans have been the most active authors in Korean studies, followed closely by authors of Korean ethnicity. Monographic literature was used most. The mean age of publications cited was 20.87 and the median age of publications cited was 12. The Price Index of Korean studies as a whole is 21.9 percent. Sources written in English were most cited (47.1%) and references to Korean language sources amounted to only 34.9% of all sources. In general, authors preferred sources published in their own countries. Sources on history were cited most by other disciplines. No significant core authors were identified. No significant core literature were identified either. This study indicates that Korean studies is still evolving. Some ways of promoting research in less studied disciplines and of facilitating formal communication between Korean scholars in Korea and Koreanists in North America need to be sought in order to promote well-balanced development in the field. This study suggests that as many and as great a variety of titles in all formats as possible need to be collected to support research in Korean studies.

? Hood, W. (1998), An informetric study of the distribution of bibliographic records in online databases a case study using the literature of Fuzzy Set Theory (1965-1993). *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of New South Wales.

? Shin, H.J. (1999), Research interactivity of cognitive science: A bibliometric analysis of interdisciplinarity. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Texas at Austin, USA.

Full Text: [Thesis\Shin, HJ.pdf](Thesis\Shin,%20HJ.pdf)

Abstract: This study attempts to understand the interdisciplinary dimensions of cognitive science by analyzing the overall research interactions among the contributing disciplines to cognitive science through citation analysis of its literature. Three approaches to achieve this purpose are used. First, citation patterns of six constituent disciplines represented in the journal Cognitive Science (anthropology, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, computer science, and neuroscience) are analyzed for the time period of 1977–1996. Second, based on a journal inter-citation network, research interactivity among the above disciplines is analyzed along with measures of relative journal importance. Third, clusters of journals based on co-citation similarity are formed and mapped to illustrate the structure of cognitive science literature. The analysis reveals that psychology, computer science, and linguistics were the key contributory and reference disciplines in Cognitive Science from 1977 to 1996. While the initial dominance of computer science gave way to psychology, computer science always remained prominent. Anthropology, philosophy, and neuroscience remained marginal. Authors from the dominant disciplines of psychology and computer science have tended to look inwards, drawing heavily on their own respective disciplines; conversely, authors from the less dominant disciplines tended to look outside their home areas in their research. The analysis of research interactivity in the journal citation network generally corroborated the above findings. Network analysis further revealed that the constituent disciplines progressed from internal modes of research interactivity to multidisciplinary research interactivity over time, and bonded together to form a stabilized platform of cognitive science. The latter made possible the designation and analysis of a key set of cognitive science journals. Co-citation patterns in general produced findings similar to the inter-citation patterns of journals. The broad picture that emerges indicates that cognitive science has formed into a relatively mature, open, stable, diffuse, and dynamic system of interactive disciplines. But two dominant orientations or schools (one centered on the mind and brain, and the other on computational intelligence) continue to exist as side-by-side competitors and collaborators.

? Wallace, J.D. (1999), An examination of computer-mediated communication’s scholarly communication. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Oklahoma.

Full Text: [1999\Wallace, JD.pdf](1999\Wallace,%20JD.pdf)

Abstract: This dissertation asks ‘what is meant by computer-mediated communication?’ CMC was defined as it exists in the scholarly communication concerning business, education, psychology, sociology, and social sciences. This exploratory longitudinal analysis: examined the dynamic of computer-mediated communication in general, identified where academic scrutiny was being focused, and gives a general sense of the kinds of issues that were dominant during the time of examination. Specifically, this study employed bibliometric analytical techniques to establish CMC’s artifacts, producers, and concepts within that domain. These were defined as journals, authors of those journals, and conceptual keywords. Artifacts and producers were identified based on their prevalence in the field and academic orientation. A more fine-grained analysis was applied to concepts. They were examined in terms of their prevalence, academic orientation and also their relationship to each other. What was found was an area of scholarly communication, heavily popularized in education-related journals. Psychology and other social science affiliated disciplines contributed in a less prolific fashion. There were disparate foci between disciplines of differing perspectives. Multi-disciplinary with some interdisciplinary linkages would be a good description of CMC. Where there was interdisciplinary overlap, the communication discipline appears to be the boundary spanner in the majority of cases. This role did not extend to the business index analyzed. The distribution of first authors was overwhelming populated by one-time authorship. This significantly differed from theoretically defined literatures associated with a field of study. Moreover, CMC’s articles tended to be localized in a relatively few journals. Clusters of conceptual topics tended to be database affiliated. Those with the most wide ranging support among all databases tended to come from topics traditionally associated with the communication discipline. Also ‘telecommunications’, ‘information network’ and ‘Internet’ affiliated topics were widely indicated from a number of the databases. This study was significant for three reasons. First, it documented CMC’s historical emergence. Second, it identified descriptive boundaries concerning CMC’s authors, journals, and areas of inquiry that were prevalent. Third, it examines the communication discipline’s role in the literature as defined. Additionally, it provides guidance concerning CMC’s future research.

? Andrews, J.E. (2000), A bibliometric investigation of medical informatics: A communicative action perspective. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Missouri-Columbia, USA.

Full Text: [Thesis\Andrews, JE.pdf](Thesis\Andrews,%20JE.pdf)

Abstract: Medical informatics is an interdisciplinary field that draws from and contributes to a number of disciplines, has a number of overlapping research foci within its own boundaries, and often requires significant interactive collaboration among heterogeneous researchers. Collectively, these qualities of the field can complicate the ability of researchers to access, communicate, and/or utilize the knowledge, tools, processes, methods, and methodologies needed to enable knowledge creation, communication, and growth within the field. The impetus for this study is the presumed likelihood of language-based impediments to knowledge sharing within medical informatics. Using established bibliometric techniques (namely, those used for Author Cocitation Analysis), a representation of the field of medical informatics was derived for the period, 1994--1998. Cocitation information and bibliographic citations from the fifty most cited American College of Medical Informatics Fellows were the subjects for this study. Further analyses investigating language and communication issues in the field were also conducted. The concepts (operationalized as Medical Subject Headings assigned to the authors’ articles) representing the authors’ subject area(s), and the language use of each author and groups of authors, were derived using basic statistical techniques. Correlations among authors based on subject area and language use were studied in order to better elucidate the maps generated through the author cocitation analysis. Interpretation of the results and suggestions for future research were informed by Jurgen Habermas’s Theory of Communicative Action. This study offers foundational knowledge for further investigations into the semantic linkages among related research domains within medical informatics, as well as the underlying implications for understanding semantic interoperability in the field.

? O’Connor, J.F. (2000), Bibliometric analysis of pedagogy literature in adapted physical activity. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Texas Woman’s University, USA.

Full Text: [Thesis\OConnor JF.pdf](Thesis\OConnor%20JF.pdf)

Abstract: the purpose of this study was to determine whether pedagogical serials published in the core serials that encompass adapted physical activity content from 1988 to 1998 adhere to the principles of a Bradford Distribution. Further, the question was asked whether Price’s Law would substantiate the findings of the Bradford Distribution by identifying a nucleus of the most productive authors in adapted physical activity pedagogy. An analysis for the presence of a Bradford Distribution was conducted on the 770 articles in 259 serials accepted for this study from the 4,130 serials initially identified in the four databases. Results of this study support the use of the Bradford Distribution to describe and quantify the literature of adapted physical activity pedagogy from the period of 1988 to 1998. Based on the analyses of the data, the applicability of Price’s Law to adapted physical activity pedagogy was not supported. Suggestions for future research are provided.

? Phelps, H.S. (2000), The Second Vatican Council and American Catholic theological research: A bibliometric analysis of “Theological Studies”, 1940-1995. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of North Texas, USA.

Full Text: [Thesis\Phelps HS.pdf](Thesis\Phelps%20HS.pdf)

Abstract: A descriptive analysis was given of the characteristics of the authors and citations of the articles in the journal Theological Studies from 1940--1995. Data was gathered on the institutional affiliation, geographic location, occupation, and gender and personal characteristics of the author. The citation characteristics were examined for the cited authors, date and age of the citations, format, language, place of publication, and journal titles. These characteristics were compared to the time-period before and after the Second Vatican Council in order to detect any changes that might have occurred in the characteristics after certain recommendations by the council were made to theologians. Subject dispersion of the literature was also analyzed. Lotka’s Law of author productivity and Bradford’s Law of title dispersion were also performed for this literature. The profile of the characteristics of the authors showed that the articles published by women and laypersons has increased since the recommendations of the council. The data had a good fit to Lotka’s Law for the pre-Vatican II time period but not for the period after Vatican II. The data was a good fit to Bradford’s Law for the predicted number of journals in the nucleus and Zone 2, but the observed number of journals in Zone 3 was higher than predicted for all time-periods. Subject dispersion of research from disciplines other than theology is low but citation to works from the fields of education, psychology, social sciences, and science has increased since Vatican II.

? White, W.J. (2001), The communication of conceptual innovation in science: the case of chaos theory in psychology. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Rutgers the State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick.

Full Text: [2001\White, WJ.pdf](2001\White,%20WJ.pdf)

Abstract: This dissertation develops and empirically evaluates a communication-centered model of science that emphasizes the communicatively rational formulation and evaluation of innovation claims along multiple dimensions of validity as a fundamental component of scientific activity. The primary theoretical claim emerging from the development of this model is the association of a different type of discursive relation with different configurations of disciplinary integration (or cohesion) and ideational integration (or agreement) within heterogeneous networks of actors and ideas. The empirical evaluation of this claim occurs via the use of bibliometric and content analytic methods. A group of 120 articles published in psychology journals between 1994 and 1999 and indexed under the terms ‘chaos theory’ or ‘nonlinear dynamics’ in the Web of Science, the online version of the Institute for Scientific Information’s natural science, social science, and humanities citation indices, forms the dataset for this investigation. Analysis proceeds via the identification of groups of articles that are affiliated with the same blocks of structurally equivalent keywords and citations (obtained from Web of Science). These groups of articles are presumed to share the same discursive relation with other groups, and so are said to occupy the same discursive position. Analysis continues with the semantic network analysis of the article differences among the discursive position groups in terms of their semantic character. The structural properties of each discursive position in terms of semantic and bibliographic coupling are also considered. The results indicate some support for the theoretical claims generated by this dissertation. Some interesting qualifications to and modifications of the theory are suggested by the evidence as well. A discussion of the theoretical implications of the research touches upon the issues of disciplinarity and reflexivity.

? Vives Brosa, J. (2002), El diagn󳴩co de la sobredispersi󮠥n modelos de anᬩsis de datos de recuento. *?? Thesis*, Universitat Aut򮯭a de Barcelona.

Abstract: En primer lugar se presenta un estudio bibliom鴲ico con el objetivo de evaluar la frecuencia de uso de las variables de recuento en diferentes ᭢itos de investigaci󮠥n Psicolog asomo los modelos de anᬩsis que se aplican habitualmente a los datos de recuentos Para ello se selecciona una muestra de 168 artlos procedentes de dos de las diez revistas con mayor ice de impacto asignado por el ISI (ice JCR-SCI) para cada ᭢ito de aplicaci󮠥n Psicolog Los resultados muestran que las variables de recuento son de uso habitual en Psicolog puesto que aparecen en un 38.1% de los artlo revisados, y que existe una aplicaci󮠭asiva del modelo lineal general mientras que no se aplican modelos especcos para datos de recuento. Una vez establecida la importante presencia de las variables de recuento en Psicology constatado el notable problema de la aplicaci󮠤e modelos estadicos no adecuados para datos de recuentos, se expone la propuesta, ya conocida aunque poco aplicada en Psicolog de analizar los datos a trav鳠del modelado. De esta forma, y despu鳠de discutir las caractericas del modelado desde un punto de vista epistemol󧩣o, se repasan las caractericas bᳩcas del modelado estadico asomo del modelo lineal generalizado (MLG) puesto que forman parte de las bases te󲩣as de este trabajo. A continuaci󮠳e expone las caractericas distribucionales de las variables de recuento que permiten justificar la aplicaci󮠤e modelos lineales generalizados adecuados para este tipo de variables. Asen primer lugar se describe la distribuci󮠤e Poisson asomo el modelo de regresi󮠤e referencia en el ᭢ito de los recuentos: el modelo de regresi󮠤e Poisson (MRP). La restrictividad impuesta por los supuestos en los que se basa el MRP provocan que su ᭢ito de aplicaci󮠳ea restringido a un conjunto de situaciones que resultan poco habituales en la prᣴica. La m᳠importante de tales situaciones es la de equidispersi󮮠En ausencia de equidispersi󮠬a situaci󮠭᳠habitual es la sobredispersi󮮠En presencia de sobredispersi󮠤eben aplicarse modelos o procedimientos que permitan modelar la caUSA de sobredispersi󮬠que sean menos restrictivos en cuanto a la igualdad media-variancia condicionales o bien que corrijan el error estᮤar de las estimaciones del modelo de regresi󮠤e Poisson. Sin embargo, existe un paso previo que resulta de vital importancia: la detecci󮠤e la sobredispersi󮮠Para ello se exponen un conjunto de m鴯dos de diagn󳴩co de sobredispersi󮮊En la parte empca, se estudian diversos aspectos relacionados con el diagn󳴩co y el tratamiento de la sobredispersi󮬠que se concretan el estudio de la tasa nominal de error y de potencia de las pruebas diagn󳴩cas de sobredispersi󮻠la comparaci󮠤e procedimientos para la correcci󮠤el error estᮤar de las estimaciones del MRP en presencia de sobredispersi󮠹, adicionalmente se comprueba la incidencia de la sobredispersi󮠳obre las estimaciones de los coeficientes y de sus errores estᮤar. Para cubrir estos objetivos se han implementado 5 experimentos de simulaci󮠍onte Carlo en el entorno R, y han sido organizados en 3 estudios. En cuanto a los resultados, destaca la eficiencia, consistencia y potencia de las pruebas LR y c2 asomo superioridad de las estimaciones bootstrap y jackknife para la correcci󮠤el error estᮤar. A bibliometric study is presented which main aims are to evaluate the frequency of use of the count variables in different research areas in Psychology, as well as the statistical models that are habitually applied to count data variables. A random sample of 168 articles from two of the ten magazines with greater impact index (JCR-SCI index) for each area of Psychology is selected. The results show that count variables are habitual in Psychology, since they appear in 38,1% of the articles reviewed, and that there is a massive application of the general linear model whereas specific models for count data are not applied. Once established the important presence of count variables in Psychology and stated the remarkable problem of the application of suitable statistical models for count data, the proposal we make, already well-known although little applied in Psychology, is to analyze data through a modelling strategy. On this basis, and after discussing the aspects of modelling from an epistemologic point of view, statistical modelling as well as the generalized linear model (GLM) main features are reviewed since they are the theoretical bases of this work. Next, distributional characteristics of count variables that justify the application of suitable generalized linear models for this kind of variables are introduced. Thus, for a start it is described the Poisson distribution as well as the benchmark regression model for count variables: the Poisson regression model (PRM). The set of assumptions on which the PRM is based causes its application scope to be restricted to a set of situations that are not actually habitual. Maybe the most important of such situations is equidispersion. When there is no equidispersion the most habitual situation is overdispersion. In presence of overdispersion some models or procedures must be applied that allow, at least, on of the following: to model the overdispersion source, to relax the conditional mean-variance assumption or to correct the standard error of the PRM estimations. Nevertheless, there is a previous step exists that is of vital importance: the diagnostic of the overdispersion. In the empirical part, diverse issues related to the diagnosis and the treatment of overdispersion are treated: the study of the error nominal rate and power of overdispersion diagnostic; the comparison of standard error correction procedures of the PRM estimations in presence of overdispersion and, additionally, the verification of the incidence of overdispersion on the coefficients estimations and their standard errors. In order to cover these objectives 5 Monte Carlo experiments of simulation have been implemented in the R framework, and have been organized in 3 studies. The results show the efficiency, consistency and power of tests LR and c2 as well as the superiority of bootstrap and jackknife estimations for the correction of the standard error.

? Aboulezz, M.A. (2003), Mapping the construction engineering and management discipline, 1991-2000. *M.Sc. Thesis*, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

? Breitenstein, M. (2003), Toward an understanding of visual literacy: Examination of conference papers of the International Visual Literacy Association, 1991-2000. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Long Island University, C. W. Post Center.

Full Text: [2003\Breitenstein, M.pdf](2003\Breitenstein,%20M.pdf)

Abstract: the field of visual literacy (VL) is thirty-four years old. It is an interdisciplinary convergence of interests arising from the more traditional disciplines of art, education, psychology, and others. The central aim is to further the education of the creators and the viewers of visual messages, so that the language of visual media can be used as accurately and effectively as verbal and spoken language. The main organization that brings proponents of visual literacy research and practice together is the International Visual Literacy Association (IVLA). This research was undertaken to gain a greater understanding of visual literacy by analyzing influences on the IVLA conference papers and relating those findings to the conference papers themselves. Four questions were posed: (1) Who are the most cited authors in IVLA conference papers, 1991–2000; (2) What are the most cited works of these authors in that literature; (3) What are the cocitation patterns of those authors; and (4) What does the content of the literature, expressed in a vocabulary of descriptive terms (derived from conference paper titles) reveal about the key concepts of visual literacy? Bibliometric and vocabulary analysis methods were applied to arrive at the answers. The forty most-cited authors and eighteen most-cited works were identified. Cocitation analysis using SPSS was performed on the cocitation data of the forty authors. All conference paper titles were analyzed. The results of the research revealed a predominance, in both the cited influences and conference paper titles, of the disciplines of education, psychology, and communications, combined with the use of visual arts and current technologies, to create and interpret visual messages. Visual literacy is a modern metadiscipline that has emerged from the intersection, in both research and practice, of these factors.

? Clemson, P.A. (2003), The relationship between backlinks and persistence on the WWW: A bibliometric approach. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

Full Text: [Thesis\Clemson PA.pdf](Thesis\Clemson%20PA.pdf)

Abstract: Search engines, searchers and cataloging agencies have a continuing interest in maintaining links to documents in the ever-changing and growing body of material on the World Wide Web. New models are needed for identifying useful and relevant materials from the millions of pages on the World Wide Web. The aim of this study was to determine if a statistically significant correlation exists between the number of links to a Web page and the length of time that a Web page exists. Related to this are the questions of whether there is a body of worthwhile material on the World Wide Web for bibliographic agencies to catalog and whether backlinking (i.e., citation by one Web page to another) would have any predictive value in identifying these materials. This study used a random sample of 2942 Web sites assembled by the Online Computer Library Center Web Characterization Project (WCP). These sites were searched on the Google search engine over a period of seven months and data were collected on the number of backlinks and the URLs of the top 20 backlinks to each site. Web sites with the highest numbers of backlinks were identified, along with sites having other rates of citation activity, sites with zero citations and those sites not found on the Google index. Analyses were performed on the sites with backlinks. The study provided confirmation for some theories about World Wide Web sites, and how people use and cite them. Observations about prevalence and the changing nature of U.S. commercial (.com) sites were reflected in the data. Merton’s concept of cumulative advantage was also reflected in the study’s results. Although stability was found to be a strong trait of backlinked Web sites backlinking was not found to be a predictor of stability. The study found no structures for self-organization in the WCP sample. Furthermore, persistence of a Web site may be a wholly independent issue from the measurement of backlinks to that site.

? H嫡nson, M.M. (2003), Genus och vetenskaplig publicering: En bibliometrisk studie av amerikansk biblioteksforskning. *?? Thesis*, ??.

Abstract: the purpose of this paper is to examine how the relationship between the socially constructed genders is manifested in American library science. To visualize gender, bibliometric analyses of peer reviewed articles published in three core journals of library science between 1980 and 2000 inclusive, are performed. The three journals are: College & Research Libraries, Journal of Academic Librarianship and Library Quarterly. Questions: 1. Does gender affect the publishing process regarding the distribution of female and male authors? 2. Does gender influence female and male authors’ choice of references? 3. Does gender affect the share of citations received by works of women and men respectively? 4. Does gender influence collaboration regarding the distribution of co-authoring female and male authors? the bibliometric analyses indicate differences between the shares of female and male authors, as well as differences in the attention women and men give to and receive from other female and male authors respectively. It is assumed that there exists a gender contract (an implicit agreement of how men and women are expected to behave towards each other) which is renegotiated during the period of time of this study, seemingly to the benefit of female authors as they are given a larger space in publishing. But concerning citations there is a delay in regard to male authors’ tendency to cite works by women. This might indicate that the importance of gender has not diminished but become more subtle and complex. The conclusion is that gender indeed influences publishing, referencing, citation and collaboration processes of library science.

? Ponzi, L.J. (2003), The evolution and intellectual development of knowledge management. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Long Island University, C. W. Post Center.

Full Text: [2003\Ponzi, LJ.pdf](2003\Ponzi,%20LJ.pdf)

Abstract: Knowledge Management (KM), a concept perceived by academics and practitioners as an emerging field, has little empirical lead evidence to support claims about its origin, growth, or constructs. The purpose of this research was to analyze systematically the 1991 to 2001 academic and industry literature to provide a better understanding of KM’s evolution and intellectual development. Given the limitation of the methodological approach in this study, the analysis presents an archival view of KM. The findings of this research illuminate the emergence of KM, and in so doing, this study unpacked the KM concept by employing seven different bibliometric techniques and analyses (Discourse Life Cycle, Co-Term Occurrence, Author Co-citation Analysis, Disciplinary Activity and Breadth, Author Influence Index, and Disciplinary Influence) to explore the main conceptual shifts in KM’s discourse, interdisciplinary nature, and intellectual structure. This methodological approach statistically analyzed data gathered from the occurrence and co-occurrence of key search phrases, cited authors, and cited references. Discourse life cycle and co-term occurrence analyses reveal that KM is still developing and that it has had three distinct evolutionary stages. The period 1991 to 1995 reflect KM’s origin and formation. The foundation of KM occurred in 1995, when Nonaka and Takeuchi’s seminal work, the Knowledge-Creating Company, was published. This work marked the tipping point to the growth stage as well as the birth of KM. Starting in 1996 and continuing through 1999 is a growth period, in which the KM literature reached exponential growth rates. During 2000--2001, the KM literature experienced a contraction and rebound. Disciplinary Activity measures show that KM’s rapid growth, contraction, and rebound was in large part a computer industry driven phenomenon. The intellectual development analyses support claims that KM has emerged from the organizational sciences and is predominantly a social science phenomenon. The intellectual structure supports the four proposed constructs of: (1) Creating a Knowledge-based Business Strategy; (2) Developing a Learning Organization; (3) Managing Intellectual Capital; and (4) Leveraging Information Technology. Future study of KM’s evolution and intellectual development is needed.

? Sneed, W.A. (2003), Knowledge synthesis in the biomedical literature: Nordihydroguaiaretic acid and breast cancer. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of North Texas.

Full Text: [2003\Sneed, WA.pdf](2003\Sneed,%20WA.pdf)

Abstract: This dissertation refines knowledge synthesis from publicly accessible databases, based on the model of D. R. Swanson. Knowledge synthesis endeavors bring together two or more noninteractive literatures to create combinatorial research data on a specific topic. In this endeavor the biomedical literature was searched on the anti-neoplastic agent nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA) for its potential role as a functional food in the chemoprevention of breast cancer. Bibliometric cocitation was utilized to identify complementary but non-interactive literatures in the disciplines of biomedicine and dietary science. The continuing specialization and fragmentation of the cancer literature degenerates the potential usefulness of cross-disciplinary research and information. As the biomedical sciences become more specialized the potential increases for isolation of discoveries and for failures to connect science to the needs of the people. Within the information science discipline several techniques are available to bridge the isolation between discoveries recorded in different sets of literatures. Electronic database searching with combinatorial keyword entries, syllogistic modeling and bibliometric author cocitation analysis are the principle techniques applied in this endeavor. The research questions are addressed to the absence or presence of human in vivo research on breast cancer with the potentially chemopreventative functional food NDGA. Utilizing a syllogistic model the literatures of functional foods, nordihydroguaiaretic acid and breast cancer were searched with designated combinatorial keywords. The documents retrieved were subjected to author cocitation analysis to demonstrate disjointness or connectivity of the two complementary literatures. The results demonstrated a possible preventative relationship between breast cancer in women and nordihydroguaiaretic acid, a phytochemical antioxidant and potential functional food. The results of the study are consistent with D. R. Swanson’s pioneering work in knowledge synthesis. Swanson’s methods can be used to identify non-interactive, disjoint literatures. Continuing support for his techniques has been demonstrated.

? Yang, Y.H. (2003), A bibliometric study on the medical literature of randomized controlled trials. *M.Sc. Thesis*, Tamkang University, Taipei, Taiwan.

Full Text: Thesis\Yang YH.pdf

? Courseault, C.R. (2004), A text mining framework linking technical intelligence from publication databases to strategic technology decisions. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Full Text: [2004\Courseault, CR.pdf](2004\Courseault,%20CR.pdf)

Abstract: This research developed a comprehensive methodology to quickly monitor key technical intelligence areas, provided a method that cleanses and consolidates information into an understandable, concise picture of topics of interest, thus bridging issues of managing technology and text mining. This research evaluated and altered some existing analysis methods, and developed an overall framework for answering technical intelligence questions. A six-step approach worked through the various stages of the Intelligence and Text Data Mining Processes to address issues that hindered the use of Text Data Mining in the Intelligence Cycle and the actual use of that intelligence in making technology decisions. A questionnaire given to 34 respondents from four different industries identified the information most important to decision-makers as well as clusters of common interests. A bibliometric/text mining tool applied to journal publication databases, profiled technology trends and presented that information in the context of the stated needs from the questionnaire. In addition to identifying the information that is important to decision-makers, this research improved the methods for analyzing information. An algorithm was developed that removed common non-technical terms and delivered at least an 89% precision rate in identifying synonymous terms. Such identifications are important to improving accuracy when mining free text, thus enabling the provision of the more specific information desired by the decision-makers. This level of precision was consistent across five different technology areas in clustering, while portraying the broad relationships as well.

? Fang, M.F. (2004), Bibliometric studies of articles on Taiwanese literature issued in the Fukien and canton areas in mainland China between 1979 and 2002. *M.A. Thesis*, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan.

Full Text: [These\ Fang MF.pdf](These\%20Fang%20MF.pdf)

? Fang, Y.C. (2004), Scientific research impact and data mining applications in hydrogeology. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Ohio State University.

Full Text: [2004\Fang, YC.pdf](2004\Fang,%20YC.pdf)

Abstract: This dissertation focuses on the use of citation data to evaluate the impactfulness of research in hydrogeology. This study not only explores research impact, but also applies one of the most useful information technologies: data mining techniques on textual data and a practical hydrogeological problem. Following the Schwartz, Fang and Ibaraki (2002) paper in Ground Water, I examined the citation data from ISI in order to check the stability of the bibliometric data and validation of use of this information. I looked at the citation growth patterns of highly-cited papers from the 80s and used that pattern to predict the citation growth for the highly-cited papers in the next decade. This exercise ensures me the use of citation data and gives us an overview of evolution of science in hydrogeology. ‘Innovation’ of the research is another important key to create its impact besides research topics. Water Resources Research papers from 1991 are selected to compare with papers before and follow-on. The most highly cited papers in 1991 appear to be unique in that there are relatively few papers like them that were published previously. Moreover, these papers were sufficiently influential to produce a relatively large number of similar follow-on papers. However, the citation pattern of some classic papers shows that the activities and impact of follow-on papers gradually decline with time. The results of this study reinforce the importance of being a pioneer in a research strand, strategically shifting research strands, adopting strategies that can facilitate really major research shifts. Applications of data mining techniques on two types of data show the advantage of information technology. I evaluated two general strategies and several variants thereof on the one type of database: textual data. The first strategy is based on Naive Bayes, a popular text classification algorithm. The second strategy is based on Principle Direction Divisive Partitioning, an unsupervised document clustering algorithm. While the performance of both approaches is quite good, some of the new variants that I examined including one, which involves a combination of these two approaches yield even better results. The other type of database is digital photo images. Statistics information (texture) of digital images (in grayscale) and spatial information along with measured hydraulic conductivities for some area in the outcrop are important attributes in the database. Self Organizing Maps (SOM) clustering with these attributes is applied to cluster small images extracted from the outcrop along with 122 sampling points and successfully predict the hydraulic conductivities for the whole section of the outcrop.

? Folk, L.C. (2004), A study of the veterinary medical database. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Missouri - Columbia.

Full Text: [2004\Folk, LC.pdf](2004\Folk,%20LC.pdf)

Abstract: the Veterinary Medical Database (VMDB), originally established by the National Cancer Institute to track cases of veterinary cancer, contains more than six million abstracts of veterinary case records collected over a period of more than forty years. This represents a significant repository of information potentially useful in epidemiologic research and the development of evidence-based standards for veterinary practice. However, the utility of the database is currently diminished by an out-of-date controlled terminology, an antiquated file format, and the absence of a direct user interface. These technical shortcomings constitute an impediment to the effective use of the data already deposited in the database and a barrier to the addition of new records. We analyzed and suggested solutions for each of the VMDB’s three problems. We examined the controlled terminology currently in use and experimentally demonstrated the feasibility of mapping it to an up-to-date nomenclature. We examined the current file format and developed a modern relational alternative designed to facilitate query access to the data. We examined the interface by which users’ query requests currently are fulfilled, experimentally assessed the current users’ query requirements, and proposed modifications to the current interface to enhance its usefulness to its users. Finally, we used bibliometric techniques to assess the extent to which the VMDB has contributed to scientific and public knowledge during its existence. We discovered a small but influential body of published research based upon VMDB data and a surprisingly wide-spread public awareness of the database.

? Huang, Y.H. (2004), A bibliometric study of molecular biology & genetics. *M.Sc. Thesis*, National Taiwan University, Taipei,.

Full Text: Thesis\Huang YH.pdf

? Guo, G.M. (2005), A computer-aided bibliometric systems for the core journal and article ranking of multidisciplinary departments and subjects. *Ph.D. Thesis*, National Central University, Kaohsiung, Jhongli, Taiwan.

Full Text: [Thesis\Guo GM.pdf](Thesis\Guo%20GM.pdf)

Abstract: Due to the tremendous increase and variation in serial publications, the impact of every journal to multidisciplinary departments or subjects is becoming more changeable. While scholars are finding it impossible to update their departmental/subject core journal/article ranking lists regularly and accurately. The evaluation of serial journals/papers for ranking departmental/subject core journal/paper lists becomes a very challenging task for departmental faculties and librarians. Therefore, a CABS (Computer-Aided Bibliometric Systems) was proposed. There are five subsystems in the CABS, which are the DJCABS (Departmental Journal CABS), SJCABS (Subject Journal CABS), DACABS (Departmental Article CABS), BJCABS (Biomedical Journal CABS) and SACABS (Subject Article CABS). In the DJCABS, two methods (JCDF and LibJF) were proposed. One citation pattern was found and the ratio of TP-to-NoJournal was always around 0.07 among the 10 journals and 6 departments. After comparing with four methods via overlapping rate, standard deviation distances and correlation factor, the two proposed methods were shown to outperform the questionnaire and library subscription method. For the SJCABS, Subtract Self-Journal Cited Factor (SJCDF) was proposed. The TA-Ratio was always around 0.07 for 7 subjects and the top 10 journals. Two types of ratios exist in the journal citation ratio distribution. Type I is “1:1.5*n*:1.8*n*” and Type II is “1: (1.8*n* ± 0.5*n*) : (2.5*n* ± *n*) ”. These ratios can be helpful when deciding the core journal area. After comparing with three other methods (SIM, DIF and WSM) via the Correlation factor, SJCDF was shown to be at an acceptance level. The journal’s self citation problem was shown to be a serious bias in this study. SJCDF removes this noise which others ignore. As for the DACABS, four indicators (RCC, TCC, PI and CH) were proposed. These four methods were designed to satisfy different audiences’ requirements. All TP were located at the 4th segment for all departments/journals by the TCC method. Through the RCC method, TPs from different departments/journals were classified into two types. The TP site of Type I was 0.07 and Type II was 0.14. After comparing these four methods via the Correlation factor, both RCC and TCC obtained more than 0.5 and 0.9 Correlation factors with their own extended methods. For the SACABS, four indicators (SRCC, STCC, SPI and SCH) were proposed. All TPs were located at the 3rd segment for all subjects by the STCC. The TC Ratios are all about 0.2. The TP Angles are all about 70 degrees. Using the SRCC, all TPs from different subjects were all located at the 1st segment. Both TC Ratios and TP Angles are close to the experimental results from STCC indicator. The patterns of TC Ratios and TP Angles are 0.2 and 70. In addition, both SRCC and STCC can get more than 0.7 and 0.9 correlation factors with SRPI/SRCH and STPI/STCH. SRCC/SRPI/SRCH has more than 0.72 correlation factors with ‘Google Scholar’.

? Lussky, J.P. (2005), Bibliometric patterns in an historical medical index: Using the newly digitized ‘Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General’s Office, United States Army’. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Drexel University.

Full Text: [Thesis\Lussky, JP.pdf](Thesis\Lussky,%20JP.pdf)

Abstract: the newly digitized Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General’s Office, United States Army (IndexCat) provides powerful opportunities for the application of bibliometric techniques to support research in the history of medicine. It far exceeds any other medical bibliographic tool in its total number of documents indexed, span of decades represented in the publication dates of the indexed documents, international inclusiveness, and breadth of subject indexing. The work presented here will explore the viability of the IndexCat as a dataset for bibliometric research and as an adjunct to contemporary, qualitative research on the history of medicine. A bibliometric analysis of the subject headings and title words within the IndexCat demonstrates that they can be combined to link developing theories of disease caUSAtion with developing understandings of specific diseases. Furthermore, these bibliometric patterns compliment and enrich contemporary, historical accounts of the research on specific diseases.

? Ma, J.H. (2005), Evaluation of output of chemical research in China by bibliometric methods. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Peking University, Bejing, China.

Full Text: Ma, JH

Abstract: Science and technology are playing very important roles in promoting the development of society. More and more people have realized that science and technology have strong relations with economical development, security of country, and international competition. Many countries have put S&T in the priority position and give a great deal of support of human, material and financial resources. However, with the contradiction between the demands of S&T and the limited resources, the evaluation of S&T is inevitable. Reasonable and effective S&T assessment system is very essential in inspiring researchers, building up innovative environment, and promoting the formation of national innovative systems. Bibliometrics is a quantitative method and has been used widely in S&T evaluation. Chemistry is a major scientific field and is chosen as an exploration in assessment of output of scientific field. By combining several methods such as bibliometrics, questionnaire of peer review, comprehensive analysis and comparative analysis, the research is focused on the productivity, international impact or visibility and innovative ability of chemical research in China. The main research is conducted in following aspects: time sequence distribution of journal article in chemistry and international comparison, average impact of journal article in ISI database, dynamic impact in past ten years, the position of Chinese institutions in chemical research, the contribution of Chinese chemists in highly cited papers, patent output in chemistry and metallurgy.The results show that productivity and impact of Chinese chemical research are growing rapidly, but the problems are very severe. Academic institutions and state institutes are key force in producing high quality papers. Chemistry is relatively strong in comparison with other scientific fields in China. Original creativity is very limited. There is a great lack of outstanding or influential chemists in China. The output in chemical patents is far below the main industrial countries and some emerging countries. This should arouse great attention in government and related sectors. Different indicators are used in evaluating different stages of chemical research. for basic research and some applied research, journal article and citation are used as the indicators of output. for applied research, which is one stage of development of R&D, patent indicator is chosen. Journal article and patent indicators covered the whole process of R&D. Bibliometrics and peer review are combined together first time in macro level of evaluation of a research field in China. Questionnaire of chemists can provide some explanation on the evaluation results and avoid some disadvantages of bibliometric methods. The correlation between the expenditure of R&D in China and the number of journal article has been analyzed. Suggestions have been made in S&T resource management and strategic policy-making.

? Morris, S.A. (2005), Unified mathematical treatment of complex cascaded bipartite networks: the case of collections of journal papers. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Oklahoma State University.

Full Text: [2005\Morris, SA.pdf](2005\Morris,%20SA.pdf)

Abstract: A mathematical treatment is proposed for analysis of entities and relations among entities in complex networks consisting of cascaded bipartite networks. This treatment is applied to the case of collections of journal papers, in which entities are papers, references, paper authors, reference authors, paper journals, reference journals, institutions, terms, and term definitions. An entity-relationship model is introduced that explicitly shows direct links between entity-types and possible useful indirect relations. From this a matrix formulation and generalized matrix arithmetic are introduced that allow easy expression of relations between entities and calculation of weights of indirect links and co-occurrence links. Occurrence matrices, equivalence matrices, membership matrices and co-occurrence matrices are described. A dynamic model of growth describes recursive relations in occurrence and co-occurrence matrices as papers are added to the paper collection. Graph theoretic matrices are introduced to allow information flow studies of networks of papers linked by their citations. Similarity calculations and similarity fusion are explained. Derivation of feature vectors for pattern recognition techniques is presented. The relation of the proposed mathematical treatment to seriation, clustering, multidimensional scaling, and visualization techniques is discussed. It is shown that most existing bibliometric analysis techniques for dealing with collections of journal papers are easily expressed in terms of the proposed mathematical treatment: co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling analysis, author co-citation analysis, journal co-citation analysis, Braam-Moed-vanRaan (BMV) co-citation/co-word analysis, latent semantic analysis, hubs and authorities, and multidimensional scaling. This report discusses an extensive software toolkit that was developed for this research for analyzing and visualizing entities and links in a collection of journal papers. Additionally, an extensive case study is presented, analyzing and visualizing 60 years of anthrax research. When dealing with complex networks that consist of cascaded bipartite networks, the treatment presented here provides a general mathematical framework for all aspects of analysis of static network structure and network dynamic growth. As such, it provides a basic paradigm for thinking about and modeling such networks: computing direct and indirect links, expressing and analyzing statistical distributions of network characteristics, describing network growth, deriving feature vectors, clustering, and visualizing network structure and growth.

? Moya de la Calle, M. (2005), Spanish medical literature (‘La Gaceta Medica Catalana’, 1900--1922). *Ph.D. Thesis*, Universidad de Valladolid, Spain.

Full Text: Moya de la Calle, M

Abstract: I have done a bibliometric research about the Spanish medical literature. for that purpose I have used one of the most important medical publications of that period, <italic>La Gaceta M&eacute;dica Catalana</italic>, as a support. I have study the second period of the magazine, from 1900 to its extinction in December of 1921, through the permanent section called Publicaciones recibidas. In this section we can find the editorial novelties in medicine in the period. Likewise, it provides the theoretical basis of my research. A double view on the thesis is presented: on the one hand, a bibliometric study applying the main bibliometric laws; and on the other hand, a historical study with a complete analysis of the situation. I have gone through the historical period in which the publication is framed, in general terms, as well as focusing on the history of Spanish edition. We have also analyzed the magazine, its history, its main events, etc. I contribute a new comparative study with the most relevant medical reviews in those years to evidence the importance of the publication above mentioned. I have gone deep into the identity of the director and founder of the magazine, Rafael Rodriguez M&eacute;ndez, his life, his career, etc. He was the soul of the magazine until his death and one of the main medical figures at this time. Finally, I have enclosed three appendixes: the first including the bibliographic information about the books, obtained from the research; the second being a summary of Rafael Rodriguez M&eacute;ndez’s main academic achievements; and the third one containing the articles written by Santiago Ram&oacute;n y Cajal and published in the magazine.

? Ramos Rodriguez, A.R. (2005), Intellectual structure of entrepreneurship research: A bibliometric study, 1956-2003. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Universidad de Cadiz, Spain.

Full Text: [Thesis\Ramos Rodriguez AR.pdf](Thesis\Ramos%20Rodriguez%20AR.pdf)

Abstract: Entrepreneurship is &ldquo;a burning&rdquo; subject for the society, educative institutions and the academic investigation. In individual, generally it is accepted by academic and professional the affirmation of which the scientific discipline of entrepreneurship is a young and emergent field. Nevertheless, little empirical evidence exists that sustains the appreciations made on its origin, evolution, social structure and thematic of investigation. On the contrary, it exists a clear discord between the academic ones on its definition, scope and other numerous aspects. In this sense, he is habitual to find valuations little encouraging because the state of development of the investigation on entrepreneurship is in its pre-theoretical state (D&eacute;ry and Toulouse, 1996), happens through its stage of adolescence (Gr&eacute;goire, D&eacute;ry and B&eacute;chard, 2001) and has obtained to a progress limited towards its consolidation like discipline of knowledge (Aldrich and Baker, 1997; Romano and Ratnatunga, 1996; Busenitz et al., 2003). All these appreciations and still more disquieting others cause that entrepreneurship research deserves to be analyzed. for that reason, there is interesting similarity to explore the development of the academic investigation on the entrepreneurship phenomenon with the intention to obtain a general vision of the discipline that studies it and that allows to its suitable valuation and understanding. This generic objective has taken shape with the exposition of a series of questions of investigation related to four concrete aspects: the evolution of the scientific production, the social structure of its authors, the most influential documents and the structure of its knowledge base. In order to approach these questions it has been chosen to use a quantitative approach. In particular, after making a revision of literature on bibliometric methods and another one on investigations that have used to the own discipline of entrepreneurship as study object, a collection of representative works of the investigation in this discipline has been compiled by means of a search by key words and has been analyzed systematically with bibliometric techniques.

? Yin, X. (2005), Analysis of the traditional Chinese treatment regulation of chloasma from the related essays for 15 years. *M.Sc. Thesis*, Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China.

Full Text: [2005\Morris, SA.pdf](2005\Morris,%20SA.pdf)

Abstract: Background of the study Chloasma is a kind of common skin disease with pigmentation on the face. The young girls and the women at middle age more easily suffer from Chloasma. Chloasma is a chronic disease which have a unprogressive course and affect the patients’ appearance seriously. The etiological factor and pathogenesis of Chloasma are fairly complicated and no substantial progress had been made up to now since middle period of 19 centuries although the relevant research is extensively. for there’s no...

Keywords: Chloasma, Traditional Chinese Treatment, Bibliometrics Analysis

? Lundber, J. (2006), Bibliometrics as a research assessment tool – impact beyond the impact factor. *Ph.D. Thesis*, Karoliska Institutet, Sweden.

Full Text: [Thesis\Lundber, J.pdf](Thesis\Lundber,%20J.pdf)

? Liu, T.F. (2007), Bibliometric data analysis and citation analysis of Carbon Nanotubes Backlight Unit (CNT-BLU). *M.Sc. Thesis*, Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan.

Full Text: [Thesis\Liu TF.pdf](Thesis\Liu%20TF.pdf)

? Phay, K.W. (2011), Global research trends of long term care: Bibliometric study. *M.Sc. Thesis*, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

Full Text: [Thesis\Phay KM.pdf](Thesis\Phay%20KM.pdf)

? Teslaru, I.M. (2013), Sustainability indicators in solid waste management. *Ph.D. Thesis*, *Gheorghe Asachi* Technical University of Iasi, Romania.

Full Text: [Thesis\Teslaru, IM.pdf](Thesis\Teslaru,%20IM.pdf)

# 江西农业大学学报

? 郑小坚，张雨青（2000），加强实验室软硬件建设,促进”211工程”重点建设学科发展。*江西农业大学学报*，**22** (6), 231.

Full Text:

# 研究与发展管理

? 赵纯善，冯冠平，邓春春（1997），浅论高校学科群建设。*研究与发展管理*，**9** (5), 49.

Full Text: [1997\9, 49.pdf](1997\9,%2049.pdf)

Keywords:重点大学, “211工程”, 学科群

# 图书情报工作

? Liang, L.M. (2012), Development of scientometrics and informetrics in mainland China and in Taiwan.*图书情报工作*, **56** (18), 5-12.

Full Text: [2012\56(18), 5-12.pdf](2012/56(18),%205-12.pdf)

Abstract: Based on the papers published in Scientometrics, Journal of Informetrics (2003-2012), and in the proceedings of the conferences of International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics (ISSI), this study compares the development of scientometrics and informetrics in Mainland China with that in Taiwan. The comparison includes four sections: publication analysis, citation analysis, collaboration study and contents exploration. The results show that during the observed period both Mainland China and Taiwan become more and more productive in international paper publication; the average citation per publication per year for Mainland China, however, is somewhat lower than the world average and the AR index is lower than Taiwan’s; research collaboration between Mainland China and Taiwan has produced some co-authored papers, though the collaboration only exists within a few scholars and organizations; both sides share some common study topics, and both have their own dominant topics: Mainland China’s scholars - measuring science, Taiwan’s - measuring technology. Some problems regarding the new development of scientometrics and informetrics in Mainland China and in Taiwan are suggested for further discussion.

# 现代情报

? 王文凤（2003），2000年《图书馆》载文及作者统计分析。*现代情报*，**3**, 169-171.

Full Text: [2003\3, 169-171.pdf](2003\3,%20169-171.pdf)

Keywords: Library, papers’ analysis, authors’ analysis, statistical analysis,

Abstract: Applying bibliometric Statistical methods to count and analysis the papers and authors deh’vered in Library in 2000, the characteristics of those papers and authors are expounded.

? 王素琴（2004），《图书馆杂志》与《图书馆工作与研究》的比较研究。*现代情报*，**1**, 39-41.

Full Text: [2004\1, 39-41.pdf](2004\1,%2039-41.pdf)

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods to count and compare analysis the characteristics of Library Journal and Library Work and Study from four aspects including capacity and columns of two publications, author and citation of the ariticles.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Library Journal, Library Work and Study

? 王素琴（2004），网络环境下信息资源研究论文的计量分析。*现代情报*，**9**, 26-28.

Full Text: [2004\9, 26-28.pdf](2004\9,%2026-28.pdf)

Keywords: Networked Environment, Information Resources, Quantitative Analysis

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods, the paper counts up the papers on information resources in the networked environment delivered in 1999 to 2003, and makes a comparatively and integratedly analysis on the distribution of time, journals, the characteristics of thesis and the fund projects, and the regional distribution of the papers and their corresponding authors on the data base of CNKI.

? 王进常，闫芬（2005），《现代情报》载文被引分析。*现代情报*，**1**, 54-57+60.

Full Text: [2005\1, 54-57+60.pdf](2005\1,%2054-57+60.pdf)

Keywords: Contemporary Information, Citation Analysis, Chinese Academic Journals（CD）

Abstract: This paper is about citation analysis and statistics ofthat is cited by the Chinese Academic Journals (CD) in 2003, applying bibliometric statistical methords.The author analyze the citing periodicals, the time, the subjects, and the authors of cited papers.Then draw a conclusion that theis becoming one of the important information sources of studying science of library and information.

? 王进常，闫芬（2005），《图书馆工作与研究》2001～2003年载文及引文分析。*现代情报*，**2**, 9-11.

Full Text: [2005\2, 9-11.pdf](2005\2,%209-11.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis was made for the citation of the Library Work and Study from 2001～2003 in order to bring to light the general citation rules in the journal.

Keywords: the Library Work and Study, Bibliometries, Citation Analysis

? 刘晓凤，钟萍，李轶（2005），2003年度《情报杂志》载文、作者及引文分析。*现代情报*，**2**, 145-147.

Full Text: [2005\2, 145-147.pdf](2005\2,%20145-147.pdf)

Abstract: A statistical analysis of the 606 articles issued in Journal of Information in 2003 with the bibliometric methods is made.This article gives a count and analyses of the papers, authors and quotations, and reveals some of its specific properties in carrying articles and its current situation.

Keywords: Journal of Information, Papers Analysis, Authors Analysis, Quotations Analysis

? 王云娣（2005），我国OPAC文献的计量分析研究。*现代情报*，**5**, 8-11.

Full Text: [2005\5, 8-11.pdf](2005\5,%208-11.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is quantitatively analyzed in the growth condition, the periodicals, the subjects and the authors distribution condition of the OPAC literature in our country by using bibliometric analysis. The study explores the characteristics of the OPAC literature in our country. According to the problems existing, puts forward some suggestions.

Keywords: Online Public Access Catalog, OPAC, WebPAC, Bibliometric

? 屈健民（2006），国内网络参考咨询研究（1998～2005）的文献计量学分析。*现代情报*，**3**, 140-143.

Full Text: [2006\3, 140-143.pdf](2006\3,%20140-143.pdf)

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods, the paper counts up the treatises on network reference service in 1998～2005 from CNKI and makes a metrology analysis on the numbers, times, organizations, areas, journals, and the characteristics of thesis.

Keywords: Network, Digital, Virtual, Network Service for Reference, Bibliometrics

? 王伟，范静（2006），光盘数据库统计分析软件（CDSAS）的研制与应用。*现代情报*，8, 114-117.

Full Text: [2006\8, 114-117.pdf](2006\8,%20114-117.pdf)

Abstract: the CD-ROM Database Statistical Analysis System (CDSAS) is a software of computer aided bibliometric analysis.It is designed for the format of the copy files from CD-ROM databases.It can realize the format conversion of the copy files from CD-ROM databases, create the special subject database, which can be recognized and processed by Visual FoxPro. Using CDSAS, several fields in the copy files can be processed and sorted according to the demands of bibliometric research. It has been used in the researc...

Keywords: CD-ROM Database, Software, Statistical Analysis, Development and Application

? 黄秋梨（2007），近5年我国信息资源共享研究论文计量分析。*现代情报*，**5**, 92-96.

Full Text: [2007\5, 92-96.pdf](2007\5,%2092-96.pdf)

Abstract: In the hope of providing certain reference and the model for the following researches on information resources sharing in China,this paper makes a statistical analysis of the articles relating to information resources sharing and issued from 2001 to 2005 in China by using the method of bibliometrics, including time distribution,origin periodical,author distribution,and content distribution.

Keywords: Information Resources Sharing, Bibliometric, China

? 胡俊荣，翁佩萱，崔宗熹（2007），中国高等师范院校产出科技论文的计量分析。*现代情报*，**5**, 158-163.

Full Text: [2007\5, 158-163.pdf](2007\5,%20158-163.pdf)

Abstract: Based on the network database of by ISI Web of Science and 15122 sci-tech papers belonging to China’s Normal Colleges and Universities during 2000-2005 which are recorded in SCI database, the current status and trend of sci-tech paper’s output of China’s normal colleges and universities from seven aspects, including the time, organization, subject author, language distribution, periodical distribution and cited situation.

Keywords: Science Citation Index (SCI), China’s Normal Colleges and Universities, Sci-Tech papers, Bibliometric

? 黄成（2007），关于开放存取出版文献的计量分析。*现代情报*，**1**, 169-171.

Full Text: [2007\1, 169-171.pdf](2007\1,%20169-171.pdf)

Abstract: Analyzing the number of publications of a certain subject can help us understand the level and direction of the research on this subject. Started from 1990s, Open Access (OA), whose research needs to be perfect, is still at the trial-and-error phase. This paper, therefore, analyzes the thesis, citations, authors, and core journals, as well as the subjects in the filed of OA with a view to objectively true reflection of China Open Access Publishing research situation. It wishes to grasp the development tendency of OA so ...

Keywords: Open Access, Bibliometric Analysis

? Jin, B.H. and Rousseau, R. (2007), China’s Quantitative Expansion Phase Exponential *Growth but Low Impact*. Retrieved March 12, 2007, <http://hdl.handle.net/1942/876>.

Full Text: <2007\Jin-2007.pdf>