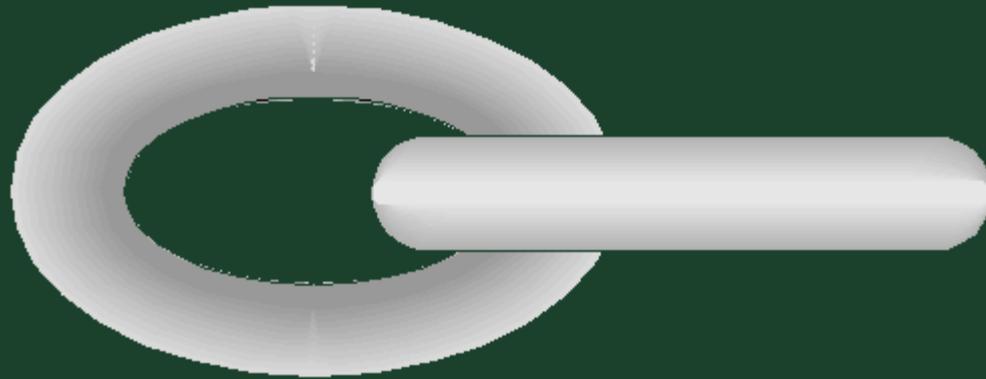




Establishing linkages: using the literature to identify value and collaboration

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Using the literature to identify value

- n NIAID – impact of intramural researchers/extramural funding on standards of care
- n NIMH – impact of extramural funding using the RCDC categories
- n CSR – seeking which study sections have funded most drug/device discoveries

NIAID Example

n Sought to determine:

ä *which intramural NIAID staff were authors in studies that supported standards of care*

n OR

ä *Which extramural NIAID grants supported papers that were used in standards of care*

n Only able to effectively do this if the standard of care was published in a title indexed by Web of Science

NIMH Example

- n Rand report "*Bibliometric Analysis of Mental Health Research, 1980 – 2008*" prompted NIMH to repeat the study looking at gaps in mental health research
- n Protocol used RCDC fingerprint terms
- n NIMH staff found data quality issues, such as
 - ä *No consistent way to identify NIMH or NIH*
 - ä *PubMed funding data was inconsistent*
 - ä *Inconsistent funding data granularity between Web of Science and Pubmed (NIH listed in Web of Science; NIMH listed in PubMed)*
 - ä *Need of manual intervention to clean data from PubMed and Web of Science records*

CSR Example

- n Need to identify qualified reviewers for study sections
- n Need to identify error rates in data from commercial systems (Elsevier, Web of Science, Google Scholar)
- n Data from commercial systems found to have errors of omission (data fields left blank) as well as erroneous data
- n Commercial systems designed to provide access, rather than metrics, so systems do have flaws
- n Strong searching skills can minimize challenges



CSR – linking NIH funding with drug discovery

- n Review output of various study sections to determine impact (drug discoveries, innovations, medical devices)