Recent Developments in Open Access

Jenn Riley
Associate Dean, Digital Initiatives
McGill University Library & Archives
Agenda for today

- Will focus primarily on journal articles
  - Though similar issues apply to research data, monographs, theses...
- Some core open access drivers and issues
- Brief discussion time
- Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications
- More brief discussion time
- Debunking some Open Access myths
- The risks of predatory publishing
- Closing discussion
Some big news revealed in an open access journal

Volume 116, Issue 6
12 February 2016

On the Cover

First direct detection of gravitational waves by the LIGO Hanford (Livingston) detectors in red (blue) from the inspiral of two large black holes. Selected for an Editors’ Suggestion and a Viewpoint in Physics.

From the article:

Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger
B.P. Abbott et al. (LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)
And again, for Homo naledi

Homo naledi, a new species of the genus Homo from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa

Regulating telomere length from the inside out: The replication fork model

Carol W Greider
doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/041772
This article is a preprint and has not been peer-reviewed [what does this mean?]

Abstract

Telomere length is regulated around an equilibrium set point. Telomeres shorten during replication and are lengthened by telomerase. Disruption of the length equilibrium leads to disease, thus it is important to understand the mechanisms that regulate length at the molecular level. The prevailing protein counting model for regulating telomerase access to elongate the telomere does not explain accumulating evidence of a role of DNA replication in telomere length regulation. Here I present an alternative model: the replication fork model that can explain how passage of a replication fork and regulation of origin firing affect telomere length.
What if the writeup is only available by subscription?

Lunar true polar wander in hydrogen

M. A. Siegler, R. S. Miller, J. T. Keane, M. Lane, Lawrence, A. Crotts & M. J. Poston

Already a subscriber? Log in now or Register for online access.
Open Access is increasingly in the news

Should All Research Papers Be Free?

By KATE MURPHY  MARCH 12, 2016
Mandates are growing - funders

http://roarmap.eprints.org/
Mandates are growing - institutions

http://roarmap.eprints.org/
Subscription prices are a problem
No university is immune

Harvard University says it can't afford journal publishers' prices

University wants scientists to make their research open access and resign from publications that keep articles behind paywalls.
More recently, and in Canada

MUN to cancel 1,700 academic journals, have reduced access to 2,000

By Laura Howells - Feb 2016

Ryerson University says it must cancel journal subscriptions, like MUN is considering

Many universities struggling with rapidly rising subscription costs

By Laura Howells, CBC News  Posted: Dec 13, 2016 5:30 PM NT  |  Last Updated: Dec 13, 2016 5:30 PM NT

Ryerson University released a statement Friday saying that with a decreasing base budget, rising subscription costs, and a weak Canadian dollar, it would have to cancel some journal subscriptions. (https://www.facebook.com/Ryersonu)
Types of Open Access

GREEN
Open Access

- Disciplinary repositories
- Institutional repositories
- Article sharing sites
- Pre-print servers
- Personal web site

GOLD
Open Access

- Free-to-publish open access journals
- Open access journals with Article Processing Charges
- Hybrid journals
Funding Article Processing Charges

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada

Canadian Institutes of Health Research
Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada

McGill is a supporter member
15% discount off APC

McGill is not a member
Membership would cover the APC

McGill is not a member
Institutions can pre pay to cover APCs

30 March 2016
Academic Leadership Forum
McGill Library
Other McGill institutional support for Open Access

arXiv.org
SPARC
DOAJ
SCOAP³
Library Publishing Coalition
PKP
PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE PROJECT

30 March 2016 Academic Leadership Forum

McGill Library
Coming up next

- And later...
  - Dispelling some open access myths
  - Risk from predatory publishers
But first: Discussion questions

- Do you or members of your department share articles outside of the formal published versions? How?
- Do you discover articles you need that you can’t get access to through McGill subscriptions? What do you do in those cases?
Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications
Why is this important?

- 53% of McGill’s research funding ($252M) comes from federal sources

- $158M from Tri-Agencies
  - Market share of 8.3%
  - 3rd in Canada (behind UT, UBC)

- McGill’s sponsored research funding is 4th in Canada
  - Behind UT, U de M, UBC
  - Ahead of UA

- McGill is 2nd in “research intensity” in Canada for the second straight year

The policy

- Peer reviewed journal publications
- ...arising out of SSHRC, NSERC, CIHR grants
- ...awarded after May 1, 2015
- ...must be made freely available within 12 months of publication

- Follows a late 2013 public consultation
  - 201 responses
  - With predictably mixed opinions
What’s changed

- SSHRC, NSERC: brand new!
- CIHR: continues the same policy
  - In place since January 2013
  - Affecting grants awarded since January 2008
- Note the policy doesn’t cover research data (yet)
Principles guiding the policy

- Committing to academic freedom, and the right to publish;
- Recognizing the critical importance of peer review to the scholarly communication ecosystem;
- Maintaining the high standards and quality of research by committing to academic openness and responsible conduct of research;
- Promoting recognized research best practices and standards across disciplines, and embracing and sharing emerging practices and standards;
- Advancing academic research, science and innovation;
- Effective dissemination of research results; and
- Aligning activities and policies between Canadian and international research funding agencies.
How to comply

Deposit in an open access repository
(eScholarship@McGill, or one for your discipline)

OR

Publish in an open access journal
(article processing charges are allowable grant expenses)
Which version must be made available?

- “…the final full-text peer-reviewed manuscript (the post-print)”
- “…or the published version where allowable”
- “The final full-text peer-reviewed manuscript must include all tables, figures, images and appendices.”
Publisher deposit policies

73% of publishers have default archiving policies consistent with the Tri-Agency mandates.

Summary: 79% of publishers on this list formally allow some form of self-archiving.

RoMEO colour | Archiving policy | Publishers | %
green         | Can archive pre-print and post-print | 847        | 39          
blue          | Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) | 733        | 34          
yellow        | Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing) | 145        | 7           
white         | Archiving not formally supported | 462        | 21          

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo
Checking a journal’s policy

Most authoritative source is your publishing agreement!

http://www.mcgill.ca/library/services/open-access/tri-agency/check-journal-compliance

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

Check journal compliance with Tri-Agency requirements

Enter a journal name in the search box below to determine whether it has archiving policies that allow you to comply with the Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications.

This tool uses RoMEO colours (green, blue, yellow, white) to differentiate publishers’ archiving policies. For more information, visit the SHERPA/RoMEO website.

Check your journal

gastroenterology

15 results found for the term gastroenterology

1. Gastroenterology
   Publisher: WB Saunders
   This journal’s archiving policy IS LIKELY to comply with the Policy. Check the conditions on Sherpa/RoMEO to ensure compliance.
Nature is Tri-Agency compliant

| Journal: Nature (ISSN: 0028-0836, ESSN: 1476-4687) |
| RoMEO: This is a RoMEO yellow journal |
| Author’s Pre-print: ✔ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing) |
| Author’s Post-print: ✔ subject to Restrictions below, author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) |
| Restrictions: 6 months embargo |
| Publisher’s Version/PDF: ❌ author cannot archive publisher’s version/PDF |
| General Conditions: |
| - Authors retain copyright |
| - Author’s pre-print on arXiv or bioRXiv |
| - Author’s post-print on author’s personal website, institutional repository, PubMed Central or funding body’s archive |
| - Published source must be acknowledged |
| - Must link to publisher version with DOI |
| - Publisher’s version/PDF cannot be used |
| Mandated OA: Compliance data is available for 28 funders |
| Copyright: Pre-publication policy - License to Publish - Manuscript Deposition Service |
| Updated: 09-Dec-2014 - Suggest an update for this record |
| Link to this page: http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0028-0836/ |
| Published by: Nature Publishing Group - Yellow Policies in RoMEO |
As is Science

| Journal: | Science (ISSN: 0036-8075, ESSN: 1095-9203) |
| RoMEO: | This is a RoMEO green journal |
| Author's Pre-print: | author can archive pre-print (i.e., pre-refereeing) |
| Author's Post-print: | author can archive post-print (i.e., final draft post-refereeing) |
| Publisher's Version/PDF: | author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF |

**General Conditions:**
- Pre-print may be considered prior publication
- Pre-print on not-for-profit preprint servers where allowed, please contact editors for clarification
- Cannot archive until publication
- Authors retain copyright
- On author's personal website or institutional repository
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Must link to publisher version
- Set statement must accompany post-print (see policy)
- Published source must be acknowledged with DOI
- Authors covered by funding agency rules, may post author's post-print in PubMed Central or funder's designated repository after a 6 month embargo
- Authors covered by funding agency rules, must state on submission, for article to be released in PubMed Central or funder's designated repository after 6 months after publication.

**Mandated OA:** Compliance data is available for 27 funders

**Copyright:**
- License Agreement - PMC policy - Pre-print comment - General Information for Authors

**Updated:** 22-Oct-2013 - Suggest an update for this record

**Link to this page:** [http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0036-8075/](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0036-8075/)
## McGill Library deposit services for eScholarship

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>April 2015 deposits</strong></td>
<td>10.63</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May 2015 deposits</strong></td>
<td>9.14</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June 2015 deposits</strong></td>
<td>5.32</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>September 2015 deposits</strong></td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>October 2015 deposits</strong></td>
<td>17.65</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>November 2015 deposits</strong></td>
<td>22.12</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>December 2015 deposits</strong></td>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>January 2016 deposits</strong></td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>February 2016 deposits</strong></td>
<td>9.99</td>
<td>times average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding OA journals

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

All journals that were accepted into DOAJ before March 2014 are now required to reapply. If you have a journal indexed in DOAJ, please log into your Publisher Area and follow the instructions.

http://www.doaj.org

30 March 2016

Academic Leadership Forum
Coming up next

- Dispelling some open access myths
- Risk from predatory publishers
But first: Discussion questions

- When publishing, do you use any of these strategies?
  - Do you routinely deposit your work in an open access repository?
  - Do you publish in open access venues with the goal of reaching wider audiences?
  - Do you read your publishing agreements carefully?
  - Do you negotiate with publishers for archiving rights, embargo times, or not transferring copyright?

- What about others in your department?

- Where do you encourage your junior colleagues to publish?
Open Access: Debunking Some Myths
MYTH: OA journals aren’t peer reviewed

Of 118,412 Journals, Active and Academic/Scholarly

- Refereed/Peer-reviewed, 72,877, 62%
- Non Refereed/Peer-reviewed, 45,535, 38%

Of 16,920 Open Access Journals, Active and Academic/Scholarly

- Refereed/Peer-reviewed, 10,803, 64%
- Non Refereed/Peer-reviewed, 6,117, 36%
MYTH: All Open Access journals are predatory

Avoiding illegitimate OA journals

Predatory scholarly publications
Predatory publishers are publishers who focus on generating profits without regard to the quality of what they publish. They make extravagant promises and then, once contracts are signed and money has changed hands, they fail to deliver. They are sometimes also called vanity presses, or described as fraudulent, deceptive, or fake.

A concern for researchers
Publishing research in a fraudulent journal can substantially damage one's professional reputation and career. Notwithstanding the embarrassment, the negative impact can affect hiring, funding decisions and eligibility for promotion.

Early career researchers (phds, post-docs, pre-tenured) are especially at risk. They face new institutional pressures to publish, and at the same time may not yet be confident enough to know the difference between a true journal in their field and those of questionable quality that are in disguise.

All researchers should be wary of being approached by publishers or organizations they are not familiar with.

A concern for hiring and tenure committees
Hiring and tenure decisions are also negatively affected by the phenomenon. When reviewing a researcher's publications, it is not always readily apparent whether or not they have been published in legitimate venues.
Researchers need to be vigilant

- Experiences with predatory publishing
  - Dr. Eduardo Franco
  - Chair, Oncology
The Shifting Paradigm of Academic Publishing In the Biomedical Sciences
My perspective (and competing interests)

• Since 1976: Biomedical researcher and mentor of >120 early career scientists

• Since 2004: Editorial Board Member, *PLOS Medicine*

• Since 2011: Departmental Chair at McGill (220 professors)

• Since 2012: Editorial Board Member, *eLife*

• Since 2013: Editor-in-Chief, *Preventive Medicine*

• Since 2014: Founding Editor, *Preventive Medicine Reports*
The natural history of a paradigm shift (1)

• The advent of the Internet in the mid-90’s and the birth of electronic publishing;
• More scientists alive and working today than at any point in history;
• Accessibility of scientific findings to the population;
• Increased media attention leads to more scrutiny of scientific findings;
The natural history of a paradigm shift (2)

- Case studies of scientific misconduct become public domain;
- Breakdown of public confidence in science and scientists;
- Frustration with publish-or-perish model leads to pleas for more transparency and abolition of pre-publication peer review.
- Frustration with the reader-pays business model leads to Open Access movement.
The natural history of a paradigm shift (3)

• PLOS One launched in 2006: the ‘sound science’ concept
• SF Declaration of 2012 condemns the exclusive use of impact factors as metrics for defining scientific value and calls for a diversity of indicators of quality;
• The pandemic of predatory publishers and vanity conferences;
• Further loss of confidence in science and scientists;
The natural history of a paradigm shift (4)

- Traditional publishers expand their markets by attracting ‘sound science’ papers that would not normally be accepted in their main journals;

- Experimentation with post-publication peer-review;

- Experimentation with publication and curation of reviewers' critiques;

- Experimentation with publication of supplementary data independently of the original article;

- Experimentation with paid, independent peer review.
Number of articles in Scopus and PubMed databases

Since 1950:
- Scopus: 55.1 M
- PubMed: 25.0 M

Last 10 years:
- Scopus: 23.3 M (42%)
- PubMed: 9.3 M (37%)
Greedy Publishers

• Electronic publishing lowered enormously the costs of maintaining scientific journals

• Prohibitive subscription prices for flagship journals; academic libraries cannot afford them.

• Institutions forced to subscribe to packaged journals.

• “Arab spring” against major publishing houses; Elsevier boycotted by ~10,000 scientists.

• Big business: Elsevier, the largest academic publisher, had a profit of $1.38 billion on revenues of $3.54 billion.
Growth of PLoS ONE, an open access journal based on sound science and not on relevance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Papers published</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Impact Factor (JCR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Beta testing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4402</td>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} largest in the world</td>
<td>4.351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td>Largest in the world</td>
<td>4.411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13803</td>
<td>1 in 73 of all PubMed articles</td>
<td>4.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23476</td>
<td>1 in 46 of all PubMed entries</td>
<td>3.730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>31571</td>
<td>1 in 36 of all PubMed entries</td>
<td>3.534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>30202</td>
<td>1 in 39 of all PubMed entries</td>
<td>3.234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29800</td>
<td>1 in 42 of all PubMed entries</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jeffrey Beall’s List of Potential, Possible, or Probable Predatory Publishers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of publishers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://scholarlyoa.com/2016/01/05/bealls-list-of-predatory-publishers-2016/ (accessed Feb 11, 2016)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Press</th>
<th>Elsevier</th>
<th>Little &amp; Brown</th>
<th>Salem Press</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison-Wesley</td>
<td>G.K. Hall</td>
<td>Macmillan</td>
<td>Saunders College Pub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Press</td>
<td>Greenwood Press</td>
<td>McFarland</td>
<td>Simon and Schuster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkley Publishing</td>
<td>Harper</td>
<td>National Academy Press</td>
<td>Springer-Verlag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwell</td>
<td>Harper &amp; Row</td>
<td>Oxford University Press</td>
<td>Van Nostrand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Scribner's Sons</td>
<td>Holt, Rinehart and Winston</td>
<td>Penguin Books</td>
<td>Wiley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarendon Press</td>
<td>Karger</td>
<td>Prentice Hall</td>
<td>Williams &amp; Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Gruyter</td>
<td>Knopf</td>
<td>Rowman &amp; Littlefield</td>
<td>Public Library of Science **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutton</td>
<td>Lippincott</td>
<td>Sage Publications</td>
<td>eLife **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Not an exhaustive list

** Exclusively Open Access
Why do we value citations in science?

“…the assumption is that a citation has value. But why is it valuable? It is valuable because it defines a notion of credit and attribution in scientific communication. It is the mechanism by which one author explicitly indicates that he or she has been influenced by the thinking or the work of another author.”

The difficulty in deciding the best way to judge the quality and value of scientific papers

“… scientists are poor at judging scientific merit and the likely impact of a paper, […] we argue that although it is likely to be poor, the impact factor, of the journal in which a paper is published, may be the best measure of scientific merit currently available.”

A cottage industry: Bogus Impact Factor Companies (as of late 2014)

Advanced Science Index
American Standards for Journals and Research (ASJR)
CiteFactor
Directory of Indexing and Impact Factor (DIIF)
Directory of Journal Quality Factor
Einstein Institute for Scientific Information (EISI)
General Impact Factor
Global Impact Factor
IndexCopernicus
Institute for Science Information (ISI)
International Impact Factor Services
International Institute for Research
International Scientific Indexing (ISI)
International Society for Research Activity (ISRA)
Journal Impact Factor (JIF)
Journals Impact Factor (JIFACTOR)
Journal Influence Factor
Journals Consortium. Journal Influence Factor (JIF)
JPR Impact Factor
Open Academic Journals Index
Pubicon Science Index
Scientific Indexing Services (SIS)
Scientific Jornal Impact Factor
SCIJOURNAL.ORG (International Scientific Institute)
Universal Impact Factor

http://scholarlyoa.com/other-pages/misleading-metrics/
For-profit exploitation of the Open Access concept in scientific publishing:

Predatory publishers and conference organizers (a.k.a. ‘vanity presses’)

• Foremost, beware of OMICS, BIT, Jacobs
• Invitation emails that start with “Greetings”
• Adulatory emails with invitation to contribute an article or speak at a conference
• Do not respond to emails with an inquiry for more information
Dear Eduardo L Franco,

Greetings for the day!

Peertechz salutes you for your **compendium of writings which immensely help the global society and their descendants understand and shed light on and about Journal of HIV for Clinical and Scientific Research.** Your published manuscripts are evidence that you have innate ability and **prodigies for research and writing.**

Peertechz publishes diverse range of scientific disciplines. We have open access policy, single blinded peer review system and we wholly adhere to the ethical and publication guidelines of COPE.

But then again, we know that **to gain the affection of an elegant author like you, we require some unmatchable spheres. So, here we are for you with some expounding uniqueness:**

- Shortest publication lead time: Systematic peer review and rapid publication is the foremost vision of Peertechz.
- EPUB format: Our file format (.epub) enables anybody to access and read your scholarly work from anywhere via smartphones, tablets, computers etc.
- Narrate your manuscript: Just narrate and record your dream manuscript in MP3 format, we will take care of its publication.
- Manuscript promotion: Peertechz has various avenues to ensure that your important contribution gets maximum readership.

We urge you to write and send manuscripts on the following, but not limited to, disciplines of Journal of HIV for Clinical and Scientific Research:

- Ability Of HIV; Micrornas; Long Terminal Repeat; Microglial Cells; Viral Tropism; HIV transmission; Myeloid dendritic cells; Spermatozoa; Complementary DNA; Viral DNA

**Join your writing ambitions with us and we assure that your manuscripts reach maximum hands.**

We invite you passionately to join Peertechz family.

Deadline for seeking submissions would be April 20, 2016.

Best regards,

Vishwa A
Journal Managing Editor
Editorial Office-Peertechz.com
Tel: +91 40 23833479
Email: mail.hiv@peertechz.com; hiv.peertechz@gmail.com
From: Editor-jcmhe [editor.jcmhe@omicsgroup.biz]
Sent: Saturday, September 27, 2014 10:33 AM
To: Preventive Medicine
Subject: Communicable Disease

Dear Dr. Eduardo L Franco
Pleasant Greetings!!

Journal of Community Medicine & Health Education is Elated to inform you that you are urged to submit any type of article such as Research, Review, Case report, Letter to Editor, Commentary related to the topics like Health Education, Mother & Child health, Nutrition, Expanded program of Immunization, Safe drinking water and Sanitation, Control of Endemic Diseases, Treatment of Endemic Diseases, Provision of Essential Drugs. For more details about the journal, please visit: http://omicsonline.org/community-medicine-health-education.php

Please submit your manuscript at: http://www.editorialmanager.com/medicalsciences (OR) by e-mail to editor.jcmhe@omicsonline.org

I would be Gleeful, if you could submit the article by October 20th 2014. If it is not Viable for you in this October, then please let me know your Attainable time to contribute. I will be waiting for your reply.

Have a Nice and Joyous day!

With Regards
Cressida Winslet
Editorial Assistant
Journal of Community Medicine & Health Education
731 Gull Ave, Foster City
CA 94404, USA
Phone: +1-650-268-9744
Fax: +1-650-618-1414
44 OMICS Journals with address at 731 Gull Avenue, Foster City, CA 94404, USA  
(based on surveillance of my emails from November 2014 to November 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Name</th>
<th>Journal Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advances in Cancer Prevention</td>
<td>Journal of Ergonomics: Open Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical Cancer Open Access</td>
<td>Journal of Gastrointestinal Cancer and Stromal Tumors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Engineering and Process Technology Journal</td>
<td>Journal of Hematology and Thromboembolic Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Microbiology-Open Access</td>
<td>Journal of Integrative Oncology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Medicine and Medical Science Research</td>
<td>Journal of Microbial &amp; Biochemical Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecology &amp; Obstetrics - Open Access</td>
<td>Journal of Molecular and Genetic Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine: Open Access</td>
<td>Journal of Neonatal Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Journal of Clinical &amp; Medical Imaging</td>
<td>Journal of Nephrology and Therapeutics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Allergy and Therapy</td>
<td>Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Ancient Diseases &amp; Preventive Remedies</td>
<td>Journal of Oncology Translational Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Antivirals &amp; Antiretrovirals</td>
<td>Journal of Oral Hygiene &amp; Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Biosensors and Bioelectronics</td>
<td>Journal of Palliative Care &amp; Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Cancer Biomarkers</td>
<td>Journal of Pigmentary Disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Cancer Science &amp; Therapy</td>
<td>Journal of Pregnancy &amp; Child Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Carcinogenesis &amp; Mutagenesis</td>
<td>Journal of Tissue Science &amp; Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Clinical &amp; Cellular Immunology</td>
<td>Journal of Vaccines &amp; Vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Clinical Diagnosis and Research</td>
<td>Journal of Women's Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</td>
<td>Natural Products Chemistry &amp; Research Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Community Medicine &amp; Health Education</td>
<td>Reproductive System &amp; Sexual Disorders Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Cytology &amp; Histology</td>
<td>Review of Public Administration and Management Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Environmental &amp; Analytical Toxicology</td>
<td>Tropical Medicine and Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd International Congress on Bacteriology &amp; Infectious Diseases</td>
<td>August 04-06, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Summit on Telemedicine &amp; eHealth</td>
<td>August 17-19, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International conference on Parkinson’s Disease and Movement Disorders</td>
<td>August 11-13, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Conference on Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia</td>
<td>August 31 – September 02, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd International Conference on Health Informatics &amp; Technology</td>
<td>July 27-29, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on surveillance of my emails from November 2014 to November 2015
731 Gull Avenue, Foster City, CA 94404, USA
Imitation as the highest form of flattery...

Preventive Medicine

Editor-in-Chief: Eduardo L. Franco
View full editorial board

Supports Open Access

Founded in 1972 by Ernst Wynder, Preventive Medicine is an international scholarly journal that publishes original articles on the science and practice of disease prevention, health promotion, and public health policymaking. Preventive Medicine aims to reward innovation. It will favor insightful observational studies, thoughtful explorations of health data, unsuspected new angles for existing hypotheses, robust randomized controlled trials, and impartial systematic reviews. Preventive Medicine's ultimate goal is to publish research that will have an impact on the work of practitioners of disease prevention and health promotion, as well as of related disciplines.

Preventive Medicine is the sister journal to Preventive Medicine Reports, the new open access journal that provides a home for articles that form the building blocks of research in disease prevention and health promotion.

This journal supports the following content innovations

- AudioSlides

Imitation as the highest form of flattery...

Elsevier’s Preventive Medicine’s Original Scope & Aims: (http://www.journals.elsevier.com/preventive-medicine)

“Founded in 1972 by Ernst Wynder, Preventive Medicine is an international scholarly journal that publishes original articles on the science and practice of disease prevention, health promotion, and public health policymaking. Preventive Medicine aims to reward innovation. It will favor insightful observational studies, thoughtful explorations of health data, unsuspected new angles for existing hypotheses, robust randomized controlled trials, and impartial systematic reviews. Preventive Medicine's ultimate goal is to publish research that will have an impact on the work of practitioners of disease prevention and health promotion, as well as of related disciplines.”


“Preventive Medicine is a global intellectual journal that encourages prompt publication of original articles on the science and practice of disease hindrance, health promotion, and public health policymaking. Preventive medicine aims to reward innovation. It will favor perceptive empiric studies, thoughtful explorations of health knowledge, and unsuspected new angles for existing hypotheses, sturdy randomised controlled trials, and impartial systematic reviews. Preventive Medicine's final goal is to publish research work that may have an impression on the work of practitioners of disease hindrance and health promotion, furthermore as of connected disciplines.”

A few words were changed, but it is essentially a shameless copy of our text.
Epidemiology is the science that studies the patterns, causes, and effects of health and disease conditions in defined populations. It is the cornerstone of public health, and shapes policy decisions and evidence-based practice by identifying risk factors for disease and targets for preventive healthcare. Epidemiology is the study of how often diseases occur in different groups of people and why. Epidemiological information is used to plan and evaluate strategies to prevent illness and as a guide to the management of patients in whom disease has already developed.

Sources:

Copied from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology

Copied from: http://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-readers/publications/epidemiology-uninitiated/1-what-epidemiology
Dear Dr. Eduardo L Franco,

Wishes for the day!

HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). There is currently no cure for HIV or AIDS. However, with the right treatment and support, people can live long and healthy lives with HIV. To do this, it is especially important to take treatment correctly and deal with any possible side-effects.

HIV attacks the body’s immune system, specifically the CD4 cells (T cells), which help the immune system fight off infections. If left untreated, HIV reduces the number of CD4 cells (T cells) in the body, making the person more likely to get infections or infection-related cancers. Over time, HIV can destroy so many of these cells that the body can’t fight off infections and disease.

These opportunistic infections or cancers take advantage of a very weak immune system and signal that the person has AIDS, the last state of HIV infection.

Jacobs Journal of AIDS/ HIV (JJAH) [ISSN 2381-2672], is a the journal that has been launched in the year 2015 to address the ongoing problems associated with HIV and publishes articles that deal most with the prevention, control of AIDS. It welcomes researchers in AIDS research to furnish their ongoing research contributions for the upcoming Volume 2, Issue 1.

To see the Journal website: http://hivandaids.jacobspublishers.com/

We have a Student’s Edition that publishes articles with reduced fee than the usual fee.

Please do not hesitate to mail us for further queries/submissions.

Regards

Neil Jacobson
Jacobs Journal of AIDS/ HIV
Jacobs Publishers
9600 Great Hills Trail #150
Austin, Texas 78759
E-mail: hiv@jacobspublishers.international
WHAT IS HIV/AIDS?

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

Unlike some other viruses, the human body can’t get rid of HIV completely. So once you have HIV, you have it for life.

HIV attacks the body’s immune system, specifically the CD4 cells (T cells), which help the immune system fight off infections. If left untreated, HIV reduces the number of CD4 cells (T cells) in the body, making the person more likely to get infections or infection-related cancers. Over time, HIV can destroy so many of these cells that the body can’t fight off infections and disease. These opportunistic infections or cancers take advantage of a very weak immune system and signal that the person has AIDS, the last stage of HIV infection.

No effective cure for HIV currently exists, but with proper treatment and medical care, HIV can be controlled. The medicine used to treat HIV is called antiretroviral therapy or ART. If taken the right way, every day, this medicine can dramatically prolong the lives of many people with HIV, keep them healthy, and greatly lower their chance of transmitting the virus to others. Today, a person who is diagnosed with HIV, treated before the disease is far advanced, and stays on treatment can live a nearly as long as someone who does not have HIV.

Dear Eduardo L Franco,

Viruses can enter cells by mechanisms such as the classic virus-receptor interactions, cell-cell fusion and newly observed pathways that are currently being investigated. Similarly, viral exit from infected cells can follow the paradigms of cell lysis or viral budding, but new mechanisms such as unconventional secretion and exosome formation are emerging. Viruses in the process of entering or exiting cells should be especially vulnerable to antivirals because of their accessibility and because the formation of oligomeric structures that mix drug-susceptible and drug-resistant capsids can suppress the emergence of drug-resistant viruses. However, these steps are more difficult to target biochemically due to the lack of readily assayed enzymatic activity.

The recent research about **Methylation of viral and host genes and severity of cervical lesions associated with human papilloma**... of your team are very encouraging, I am writing to welcome you to make a presentation in the Forum 6-9: **Viruses & Cells** at 6th Annual World Congress of Molecular & Cell Biology (CMCB-2016), which will be held during World DNA Day on April 25-28, 2016, Dalian, China. It can be a big shot for the viruses research to address the advances in the past years, major issues, barriers, and future directions to help your international colleagues to accelerate the development of this research field. We believe this forum can provide your team with best promotion channels in this rapidly developing field.

For more information about CMCB-2016, we will keep you posted on the website at: [http://www.bitcongress.com/cmcb2016/](http://www.bitcongress.com/cmcb2016/).

Your sincerely,

Monica
Event Coordinator of CMCB-2016
BIT Congress, Inc.
Tel: 0086-411-84799609-839
Fax: 0086-411-84799629
Email: monica@cmcbcongress.com

Plagiarized from another conference
The Ins and Outs of Viral Infection: Entry, Assembly, Exit and Spread (C6)

Organizer(s) Karla Kirkegaard, Mavis Agbandje-McKenna and Eric O. Freed
March 30–April 4, 2014
Beaver Run Resort • Breckenridge, Colorado USA
Discounted Abstract Deadline: Dec 2, 2013
Abstract Deadline: Jan 7, 2014
Scholarship Deadline: Dec 2, 2013
Discounted Registration Deadline: Jan 29, 2014

Sponsored by Astellas Pharma Inc.

Summary of Meeting:

Viruses can enter cells by mechanisms such as the classic virus-receptor interactions, cell-cell fusion and newly observed pathways that are currently being investigated. Similarly, viral exit from infected cells can follow the paradigms of cell lysis or viral budding, but new mechanisms such as unconventional secretion and exosome formation are emerging. Viruses in the process of entering or exiting cells should be especially vulnerable to antivirals because of their accessibility and because the formation of oligomeric structures that mix drug-susceptible and drug-resistant capsids can suppress the emergence of drug-resistant viruses. However, these steps are more difficult to target biochemically due to the lack of readily assayed enzymatic activity. In this meeting, we will bring together structural biologists, geneticists, cell biologists and mathematic modeling to address the mechanisms and consequences of the different modes of viral travel.

http://www.keystonesymposia.org/14C6
Conclusions (mostly take-home thoughts)

• Unquestionably, OA democratized access to scientific knowledge.

• However, OA and electronic publishing also triggered an epidemic of predatory publishers (PP).

• PPs were quick also in sensing a business opportunity with vanity conferences.

• PPs crave credibility: (i) store fronts in Western countries; (ii) spawned a cottage industry of pseudo-impact factors for hire.

• We must guide colleagues to choose journals that adhere to high standards of scholarship.
An additional tool

Choose the right journal for your research

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

Use our check list to assess the journal

Only if you can answer ‘yes’ to the questions on our check list

http://thinkchecksubmit.org/
Finding legitimate OA journals

Academic researchers should make conscientious efforts to publish in journals who are publishing quality research.

**Open access journal quality indicators**

Open access journals make articles freely available on the Internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text. Benefits of publishing in an open access venue may include:

- Increased visibility, usage, and impact of your research
- More efficient dissemination compared with traditional publishing models
- Retention of some or all of your copyrights
- Contribution to societal good by providing scholarly content to a global audience
- Rigor of traditional peer-review before publication
- Ongoing feedback through social media

The open access landscape is complex. There are thousands of peer-reviewed open access journals, with new titles emerging rapidly using a variety of models. While there are many high-quality, peer-reviewed open access publications, there are also journals/publishers that engage in unprofessional or unethical practices. The following guidelines are intended to help you evaluate open access publications as you consider appropriate publication venues, or invitations to serve as reviewers or editors.
MYTH: Open Access journals are lower quality

- Evidence of at least some Open Access journals in top quality (e.g., by impact factor) ranges
- Citation rates for Open Access articles have been studied
  - Typically in individual disciplines
  - Many show an advantage
  - But some do not
  - Not a disadvantage
MYTH: Publishing OA always costs the author money

http://www.doaj.org

DOAJ Journals With APCs

- yes, 1317, 11%
- no, 10150, 89%

11,467 Journals
7,147 searchable at Article level
136 Countries
2,239,040 Articles

What do these figures mean?

- No (10150)
- Yes (1317)
Bottom line

- Publishing (especially articles) is rapidly changing
- There are many different ways to make your work Open Access
- It can be easier than you think
- There are some benefits from doing so
- No fundamental reason Open Access work has to be different than work published in subscription journals
- There are many resources to assist you
  - Especially from the McGill Library!
YOU can help

- Get to know the complexity of the issues
- Stand up for, and assist, your students and early career peers
- Combat myths as you hear them repeated
- Choose carefully where to publish, review, and serve in editorial capacities
- Review your publishing agreements
- Publishing will go where the academy drives it
Wrap-up discussion

- What other obstacles to making your work Open Access do you encounter?
- How can our scholarly communications system best evolve to produce quality research that’s widely accessible?
- What else be done to support researchers making their work Open Access?