

## Newsletter/Blog

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April 2008

Volume 2, Issue 1

# PIXEL



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## Woodruff Health Sciences Center Library Newsletter

### From the Director

This newsletter issue highlights the NIH Public Access Policy signed into federal law December 26, 2007, and effective April 7, 2008. I join my academic health sciences library director colleagues in expressing appreciation to NIH for its efforts to ensure effective implementation of the updated Public Access Policy. In order to advance science and improve health, we are optimistic that this policy will speed the pace of discovery by expanding access to research findings supported with federal tax dollars.

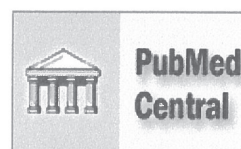
The Emory Libraries are partnering with our research community to address policy issues related to copyright and authors' rights, submission in the NIH Manuscript Submission System, and the location of PubMed Central

identification numbers.

Authors should work with publishers before any rights are transferred. Some publishers already submit articles to PubMed Central or will submit final peer-reviewed manuscripts on behalf of authors. Other publishers believe it is enough to provide access to their articles immediately, or after an embargo period. Ultimately it is the author's responsibility to comply with the public access policy by ensuring that articles published as a result of NIH funded research are submitted to PubMed Central. As you will discover throughout this newsletter, we are here to help.

Sandra Franklin

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## NIH Public Access Policy: What You Need to Know

### Effective April 7, 2008

Submit journal articles that result from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central upon its acceptance for publication. Ensure that any publication agreement allows the article to be submitted to NIH in accordance with the new policy.

### Effective May 25, 2008

Include the PubMed Central ID number on all the NIH grant applications, proposals, and progress reports when citing an article that falls under the policy and is authored or co-authored by the investigator, or arose from the investigator's award.

### Who is Responsible For Compliance?

The Principal Investigator is responsible for complying with the new NIH Public Access Policy (PI). Even if someone else submits the manuscript on behalf of the PI it is still the responsibility of the PI to ensure compliance.

- \* Ensure that the publication agreement allows the article to be submitted to PubMed Central
- \* Submit the article or ensure that the article is submitted to NIH

### How We Can Help

Staff in the Health Sciences Center Library are available to assist investigators and their assistants in navigating the submission process. We can:

- \* answer general questions about the policy and procedures
- \* help determine if the journal will submit on behalf of the investigator
- \* assist in submitting final manuscripts accepted for publication to PMC
- \* help you identify PMC ID numbers of published articles

For assistance, email [medref@listserv.cc.emory.edu](mailto:medref@listserv.cc.emory.edu) or contact Christian Noble ([cnoble@emory.edu](mailto:cnoble@emory.edu) or telephone 404 727-5829)

For copyright or publication agreement assistance, email [scholcomm@listserv.cc.emory.edu](mailto:scholcomm@listserv.cc.emory.edu) or contact Lisa Macklin of the Intellectual Property Rights Office of Emory University Libraries at 404-727-1535

Article submitted for publication on or after April 07, 2008 and resulting from:

\*\*NIH FY 2008 + grant or cooperative agreement

\*\*NIH continuing grant active in FY 2008

\*\*NIH contract awarded after 07 April 2008

**Check NIH list of journals**

[http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit\\_process\\_journals.htm](http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm)

Compliance is satisfied if the journal is on the list

**Check Instructions for Authors**

- ◆ If journal submits to PMC, compliance is satisfied
- ◆ If publication agreement allows submission
  - \* author/PI submits to PMC within 12 months
  - \* author/PI approves web version
- ◆ If publication agreement does NOT allow submission
  - \* author/PI contacts Intellectual Property Rights Office  
[scholcomm@listserv.cc.emory.edu](mailto:scholcomm@listserv.cc.emory.edu)

**Cite PMC ID for the publication in future NIH applications, proposals and progress reports**

(for assistance email [medref@listserv.cc.emory.edu](mailto:medref@listserv.cc.emory.edu))

**Author's Rights**

The authors of scholarly publications can and should retain rights to their own work. They can choose to cede only non-exclusive publication rights to publishers and regain control over scholarly communication.

Retaining author rights to publications will ensure that published research makes full personal, research and social impact:

- ◆ The National Library of Medicine will maintain a digital archive for scholarly publications, ensuring its continuity, standard, and integrity.
- ◆ Published research will be open for unmitigated use in teaching, research, and patient care.
- ◆ PubMed Central will increase research visibility for scholars and will make NIH funded research more transparent and accessible to the public at large.
- ◆ Open linking and future computational developments in this free environment will enable researchers to discover new research methods and relationships between publications and datasets.

PubMed Central and NIH *Public Access Policy*

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PubMed Central (PMC) is the free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature. Developed by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), PMC is a stable repository to permanently preserve and maintain unrestricted access to electronic literature resulting from NIH funding. PubMed Central is managed by the National Library of Medicine (NLM), and is accessible world-wide to health professionals, researchers, and the public.

Effective April 7, 2008, articles resulting from NIH funding should be submitted to PubMed Central within 12 months of publication, according to a new federal law. The [NIH Public Access Policy](#) should significantly enhance the collection of articles in PMC. Initially (in 2000), it included content from only two journals: *PNAS: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* and *Molecular Biology of the Cell*. It now includes about 1,000,000 articles from a growing [list of journals](#) which deposit some or all of their content. Each PMC article is marked in the [PubMed](#) database with a link to the full text.

## Citing Funded Articles in New NIH Applications, Proposals, Progress Reports

1. Go to PubMed
2. Search for the reference
3. Look at the abstract and find PMCID in lower right corner, OR click on PubMed Central logo near the top of the screen. (See red boxes below)

1: [Pharmacotherapy](#). 2006 Oct;26(10):1501-10.

### Illicit use of specific prescription stimulants among college students: prevalence, motives, and routes of administration.

Teter CJ, McCabe SE, LaGrange K, [Gononoff J, Boyd CJ](#)

School of Pharmacy, Northeastern University

OBJECTIVES: To explore the illicit use of prescription stimulants and add to our understanding of reasons for use of these drugs. METHODS: A random

Web-based survey. The survey contained a variety of items pertaining to the illicit use of prescription stimulants. An extensive list of prescription stimulants was provided, and students were asked to select all the specific prescription stimulants that they had used illicitly. Items were also included to assess the motives and routes of administration associated with illicit use of prescription stimulants. RESULTS: Lifetime and past-year prevalence rates for illicit use of prescription stimulants were 8.3% (382 students) and 5.9% (269 students), respectively. Approximately three fourths (75.0%) of the past-year illicit users of prescription stimulants reported using an amphetamine (e.g., Ritalin, Concerta, Metadate) or more than 3 times more likely among Caucasians (OR 1.5-6.6) and Hispanics (OR 3.8, 95% CI 1.5-9.5) compared with Asians. The most commonly reported motives for illicit use were to help with concentration (65.2%), help study (59.8%), and increase alertness (47.5%). Other motives included getting high (31.0%) and experimentation (29.9%). Nearly every illicit user (95.3%) reported oral administration, and 38.1% reported snorting prescription stimulants. CONCLUSION: Illicit use of amphetamine-dextroamphetamine is more prevalent than illicit use of methylphenidate formulations among college students.

PMID: 16939680 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

A link to the full-text article in PMC will be found in the top right hand corner.

If an article has a PMC ID, the PMC ID can be found in the PubMed citation.

PMCID: PMC1794223

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in PubMed Central

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#### Related Links

- Prevalence and motives for illicit use of prescription stimulants in an undergraduate student sample. [J Am Coll Health. 2005]
- Prevalence of illicit use and abuse of prescription stimulants, alcohol, and other drugs among college students: relationships. [Pharmacotherapy. 2007]
- Non-medical use of prescription stimulants among US college students: prevalence and correlates from a national survey. [Addiction. 2005]
- Illicit methylphenidate use in an undergraduate student sample: prevalence and risk factors. [Pharmacotherapy. 2003]
- Medical use, illicit use and diversion of prescription stimulant medication. [J Psychoactive Drugs. 2006]

> See all Related Articles...

#### Patient Drug Information

- Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®, DextroStat®) Dextroamphetamine is used as part of a treatment program for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), more difficulty focusing, controlling actions, and... > read more
- Dextroamphetamine and Amphetamine (Adderall®) The combination of dextroamphetamine and amphetamine is used as part of a treatment program for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), more difficulty... > read more
- Methylphenidate (Concerta®, Metadate®, Methylfin®) Methylphenidate is used as part of a treatment program for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), more difficulty focusing, controlling actions, and... > read more

April 2008

**Attend an NIH Public Access Policy Brown Bag Discussion**

Tuesday April 29: Rita Rollins Room, 8th floor Rollins School of Public Health from 12 noon to 1 p.m.

Wednesday April 30: Whitehead Research Building Auditorium from 12 noon to 1 p.m.

Contact us to schedule a discussion in your department

**Additional Resources**

The NIH Public Access homepage provides an overview of the policy as well as FAQ's and a training slideshow:  
<http://publicaccess.nih.gov/>

Submit your manuscript or consult FAQ's and tutorials:  
<http://www.nihms.nih.gov/>

An overview of PubMed Central:  
<http://pubmedcentral.nih.gov/about/faq.html>

The Emory Libraries NIH page:  
[http://web.library.emory.edu/IP\\_rights/NIH\\_public\\_access\\_policy.html](http://web.library.emory.edu/IP_rights/NIH_public_access_policy.html)

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Woodruff Health Sciences Center Library

[www.healthlibrary.emory.edu](http://www.healthlibrary.emory.edu)

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Atlanta, GA, 30322

Pixel is the smallest, discrete component of an image. "The greater the number of pixels per inch the greater the resolution." With this newsletter, we hope to provide you with a quality picture of who we are and what we are doing to serve you better.

Comments? • Suggestions?

Email to  
[agetsel@emory.edu](mailto:agetsel@emory.edu)

**In Their Own Words**

Reactions to the new NIH Public Access Policy

"It is clear that authors are the key. They are the creators of the scholarly literature as well as its consumers. They should be the final decision makers as to where and how they will publish." *Gale Oren MILS*

"Government legislation mandating open access through a government Web site will, it is feared, result in a reduction of sustainable peer-reviewed journals and a reduction in overall quality as publishers, societies, and authors are forced to hand over their intellectual property or restrict the peer review process." *Erin McMullan, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins*

"Measured by the ferocity of opposition overcome and the volume of literature liberated, it's the largest victory in the history of the OA movement. It's only a plateau, not a summit, but it's an immense success." *Peter Suber, SPARC*

"We believe that public access...to research funded by NIH will help advance science and improve human health while preserving peer review and the value of scientific publishing"  
*NIH Director Elias A. Zerhouni*

"This is a landmark event from several perspectives. Most obviously, it further accelerates the world-wide movement toward greater access to the scientific literature, markedly increasing the number of articles freely available to read online." *Howard Varmus PLoS Co-founder*

**The Law**

*The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication: Provided, That the NIH shall implement the public access policy in a manner consistent with copyright law.*

Division G, Title II, Section 218 of PL 110-161 (Consolidated)

April 2008

