ESSENTIAL RESEARCHERS TOOL KIT, SECOND BRAIN

and other cool stuff

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Essential PhD Student Tools

Word (Grammarly) Managing references (Zotero, Mendeley, Endnote, Refworks)

Excel / Adobe / Presentation tools

Tools for statistic

Second brain AI, Calendar, OneNote, Notion (planning, keeping track)

Writing tools

Grammar Grammarly, TRINKA, Paperpal, Writefull, Qullibot... Proofreading and more The Page Doctor Reference manager EndNote, Zotero, Mendeley

Literature tools

PubMed, Scopus, Google scholar

Knowledge maps Research Rabbit

Connected papers Litmaps

Summarization tools SCISPACE

SCITE

ELICIT Scholarcy

Lam 2010 Avres 2008 Agam 2005 Allalou 2009 Huang 2015 Marcus 2017 Micholt 2013 Kasthuri 2007 Park 2016 Millet 2011 Sevnnes 2020 Mateus 2019 Cangellaris 2018 Lunghi 2022 Mariano 2022 Patel 2022 Cited By Emilie 2023 Taylor 2018 Cited By +> Date

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Plagiarism tools

• <u>Turnitin</u>

- <u>Plagscan</u>
- <u>PlagAl</u>

Submit Fi	le		
	AUTHOR	TITLE	SIMILARITY
	Dora Pejdo	Pejdo 2	12%
	Mia Jurisic	Jurisic 1	14%
	Irina Pandza	Pandza	16%
	Tea Radosevic	Radosevic 3	17%
	Petar Kaliterna	Kaliterna 2	18%
	Mia Jurisic	Jurisic 2	22%
	Jure Krstulovic	Krstulovic 2	23%
	Dora Pejdo	Pejdo 1	24%
	Andrea Vuksa	Vuksa 3	28%
	Tea Radosevic	Radosevic 1	31%
	Petra Bajto	Bajto 1	32%
	Petra Bajto	Bajto 2	33%
	Jure Krstulovic	Krstulovic 1	33%
	Luka Markulin	Markulin	33%
	Ante Tavra	Tavra 1	33%
	Meri Mirceta	Mirceta 2	34%
	Petar Kaliterna	Kaliterna 1	35%
	Vedrana Koroman Drop	Koroman	35%
	Andrea Vuksa	Vuksa 4	35%
	Terezija Gložinić	Glozinic	37%
	Meri Mirceta	Mirceta 1	39%
	Andrea Vuksa	Vuksa 2	39%
	Zrinka Hrgović	Hrgovic 1	40%
	Tea Radosevic	Radosevic 2	40%
	Jelena Popovic Sukan	Popovic Sukan 1	41%

Excel / Adobe

Patterns of anatomical injury in wounded Ukrainian soldiers from Anti-Terrorist Operation/Operation Joint Forces: a retrospective study







Ballistic injury to the neck in a soldier injured in the war in Ukraine: a case report

Figure & presentation tools

Adobe Photoshop Adobe Illustrator Biorender CANVA GRAPHMAKER

Presentation tools PowerPoint <u>Prezi</u>

Tools for statistics

- Excel
- <u>SPSS</u>
- <u>R</u>
- <u>Jamovi</u>

Statistical checking StatReview StatCheck

Topic vs Project approach

I am going to learn statistic vs I am going to compare two groups

SECOND BRAIN Why do we need it?

Information overload!!! Approximately 30-40 GB a day (170-180 newspapers in your inbox)

You are gathering new ideas from all the things we acquire during the day

NEWS BLOG

Global scientific output doubles every nine years

07 May 2014 | 16:46 GMT | Posted by Richard Van Noorden | Category: Policy, Publishing

Myth: You will remember it!

Solution: Write things down – Commonplace book Problem: You can't search, organize

Solutions: Digital commonplace book Problems: What is a proper tool, app...?

CALENDAR

Google calendar, Outlook calendar, FANTASTICAL, CRON

Today <> November 2	2023			Washington,	D.C. • 🌙 Tor 50'
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				Luka rođendan	
				10:30am Anketa 1 god	









OTHER TOOLS

- OneNote
- Obsidian
- EverNote
- Apple notes

PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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- NOTION
- TRELLO
- Obsidian
- TODOIST

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	💋 Glasnik	• Submitted	😤 Damir Sapunar			
	🗧 Grković Irena 🖓 3	• Planning				

AI tools

Chat GTP Perplexity Copilot Phind

• • • list is growing every day

Artificial Intelligence - Use of Large Language Models and generative AI tools

How LLMs (e.g. ChatGPT) and generative AI tools can help authors in preparing their articles for submission:

- generating the initial ideas for a structure
- summarizing, paraphrasing, language polishing etc.

Limitations:

- Unable to replicate human creative and critical thinking.
- Human intervention with these tools is essential.
- Objectivity and contextual understanding
- Accuracy LLMs can 'hallucinate' i.e. generate false content
- Training data: LLMs require a large amount of high-quality training data to achieve optimal performance.

Artificial Intelligence - Use of Large Language Models and generative AI tools

Authors are required to:

- Indicate the use of LLMs in the manuscript in acknowledgment (which model, what purpose).
- Verify the accuracy, validity, and appropriateness of the content and any citations generated by LLM.
- Double-check citations to ensure they are accurate and are properly referenced
- Be conscious of the potential for plagiarism by LLMs.
- Do not use images or data generated by AI tools.
- Acknowledge the limitations of LLMs, including the potential for bias, errors, and gaps in knowledge.
- Please note that AI bots such as ChatGPT should not be listed as authors on your submission.

OPEN SCIENCE Fight for better science

Reproducibility crisis



"More than 70% of researchers have tried and failed to reproduce another scientist's experiments, and more than half have failed to reproduce their own experiments."

Main factors of the reproducibility crisis



nature

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<u>nature</u> > <u>world view</u> > article

WORLD VIEW 24 April 2019

Rein in the four horsemen of irreproducibility

Nature 568, 435 (2019), doi: https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-01307-2

Publishing only positive results

Skewed View of Reality Replicability Issues Wasted Resources Hindrance to Progress Bias in Meta-Analyses and Reviews Ethical Concerns

Low power of the study

PLoS Med. 2005 Aug; 2(8): e124.

Published online 2005 Aug 30. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

John Ioannidis: Why most published research findings don't need to be false <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iHNySjbSQhM</u>

P - hacking



HARKing

Hypothesizing After the Results are Known
Post-hoc hypothesis



Open Science

Open Science (OS) is the movement to make scientific research, data, and their dissemination available to any member of an inquiring society, from professionals to citizens.

Benefits of Open Science



Open Science is now a requirement



An approach to the scientific process that focuses on spreading knowledge as soon as it is available using digital and collaborative technology. Expert groups, publications, news and events.

EN English

uropean Commission > Research and innovation > Strategy on research and innovation > Strategy 2020-2024 > Our digital future > Open Science

PAGE CONTENTS	The Ell's open science policy
The EU's open science policy	The Ed S open science policy
ambitions of the EU's open science policy	Open science is a policy priority for the European Commission and the standard method of working under its research and innovation funding programmes as it improves the quality, efficiency and responsiveness of research.
Future of open science under Horizon Europe	When researchers share knowledge and data as early as possible in the research process with all relevant actors it helps diffuse the latest knowledge.
Fracking open research rends - Open Science Monitor	And when partners from across academia, industry, public authorities and citizen groups are invited to participate in the research and innovation process, creativity and trust in science increases.
Documents	That is why the Commission requires beneficiaries of research and innovation funding to make their publications available in open access and make their data as open as possible and as closed as
_atest	necessary. It recognises and rewards the participation of cluzens and end users.
Events	Furthermore, the <u>European Open Science Cloud</u> (Eligence) will enable researchers across disciplines and countries to store, curate and share data.

Research and innovation

Open Science

European

Search



Open access was intended to solve three problems: *accessibility*, *affordability*, and *equity* (Budapest Open Access Initiative).

Unfortunately, the movement failed

- The publishers co-opted OA for their own purposes (infamous article processing charge APC).
- Pay-to-publish OA is now the dominant form of open access.
- It increased the cost of scholarly publishing and worsened the *affordability* problem.

There are two main models, or 'routes', to Open Access: the Gold route and the Green route.

Gold Open Access

Author, institution, or research funder pays an Open Access Fee (Article Processing Charge - APC) and the publisher makes the published version free to read.

In such publications, articles are licensed for sharing and reuse via Creative Commons licenses or similar.

Publishers regard Gold as the most desirable model (sic!)

Green Open Access

The reader pays to read the publisher's 'version of record', but there is also a manuscript (where the text is very similar to the published version but has not been typeset by the publishers) that is free to read and is available from a platform like an institutional repository (after embargo period).

Multiple versions of manuscripts available can make the finding of an accessible version of a text even more complex than it already is.

Other models of Open Access

Bronze Open Access

No Open Access Fee is paid but the publisher chooses to make a publication freely available to read. Availability of the publication relies upon the goodwill of the publisher. No Creative Commons license.

Platinum/Diamond Open Access

Authors, institutions, or funders do not pay an Open Access Fee and the reader does not pay to read. In effect, this is a 'publisher-pays' model and is usually offered by university presses where the costs of publication are subsumed within existing budgets and regarded as part of the mission of a university.



Welcome to Sherpa Romeo

Sherpa Romeo is an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies on a journal-by-journal basis.

Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:

Journal Title or ISSN	Search
Publisher Name	Search

Data management



What is research data?

- raw (initially collected)
- cleaned (prepared for analysis)
- processed (data that are the result of the analysis)
- presentation (data version adapted to the presentation).
- Data vs Information

• Data management is a business process that includes <u>planning</u>, acquiring, validating, organizing, storing, protecting, processing, and sharing of data required to produce valuable information.



What is FAIR DATA?

Data and supplementary materials have sufficiently rich metadata and a unique and persistent identifier. FINDABLE Metadata and data are understandable to humans and machines. Data is deposited in a trusted repository.

Metadata use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation. Data and collections have a clear

usage licenses and provide accurate information on provenance.

REUSABLE

Hierarchical folder organization and naming of data files

USE ISO 8601 standard:

Date	2021-03-09
Date and time in <u>UTC</u>	2021-03-09T09:24:40+00:00 2021-03-09T09:24:40Z 20210309T092440Z
Week	2021-W10
Week with weekday	2021-W10-2
Date without year	03-09 ^[1]
Ordinal date	2021-068



Where is your data?



Keep your data in one place and <u>perform regular backups</u>

COPYRIGHT

• Creative Commons is a global nonprofit organization that enables sharing and reuse of creativity and knowledge through the provision of free legal tools.

LICENSES



Attribution

Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work if they credit your name as requested by you

TERMS

) No Derivative Works

Others can only copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work

) Share Alike

ND

SA

Others can distribute your work only under a license identical to the one you have chosen for your work



Non-Commercial

Others can copy, distribute, display, perform or remix your work but for non-commercial purposes only.

PRIVACY

- Exceptions:
- Ethical and legal restrictions
- Patent rights or proprietary data
- Protection of subjects or materials
- Conflict with regulatory agency
- All should be stated in **Data Availability Statement**

SECURITY

The ISO/IEC 27000 family of standards helps organizations keep information assets secure.

Purpose of ISO 27001

- Confidentiality (who can access)
- Integrity (who can edit)
- Availability

How to protect information

Procedure; Password; Encryption; Legal (statement); Training & Awareness



ISO/IEC 27001 INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT



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<u>nature</u> > <u>news</u> > article

NEWS 21 June 2022

Many researchers say they'll share data – but don't

Reasons included a lack of informed consent or ethics approval to share; misplaced data; and that others had moved on from the project.

Types of Data Repositories

- Project specific (usually large single faculty/faculty team projects)
- Discipline specific
- (i.e. Academic Specialization, Purdue Nanohub, Engineering etc.)
- Institutional or National Repository (either institution-wide or consortial)
- Journal repository

Types of Data Repositories

A Data Object is defined: An Identifiable Data Item with Data elements + Metadata + PI

- Metadata content and format
- Metadata standards (XML)
- A persistent identifier (PI) is a long-lasting reference to a document, file, web page, or other object.
- The term "persistent identifier" is usually used in the context of digital objects that are accessible over the Internet. Typically, such an identifier is not only persistent but actionable.

What is Open Science Framework (OSF)?

Preregistration involves documenting the planned hypotheses, research design, and analysis strategies before beginning the research itself.

Benefits:

Time-Sealed Documentation Transparency and Accountability Unique DOI Identifier Protection of Originality Combatting HARKing and p-hacking

SF

How OSF supports Open Science?



What is Open Science Framework (OSF)?

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SF

Preprint vs Postprint

Key Differences and Considerations

Peer Review: The most critical difference is that preprints have not been peer-reviewed, whereas postprints have undergone peer review.

Access and Dissemination: Preprints are freely accessible from the moment of their initial posting, which can lead to quicker dissemination and feedback. Postprints, depending on the journal's policies, may also be shared publicly after publication, but there might be restrictions or embargo periods.

A version of Record: Neither preprints nor postprints are the versions of record; the version of the record is the final published article as it appears in the journal, complete with formatting and possibly corrections or errata.



SVEUČILIŠTE U SPLITU **MEDICINSKI FAKULTET** UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE





TRIBE **PHD PROGRAM** TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH IN BIOMEDICINE



50 years of University of Split

