

Using Altmetrics to Highlight Academic Research: Innovative Possibilities

Rajiv Nariani, Science Librarian
York University

4:AM -- 27th Sep. 2017

The process....in a nutshell

- Run/Refine a PubMed affiliation search: YU & RU
 - Same search in Altmetric Explorer for Librarians
- Download the data in Excel: Refine:
 - Locate e-mail addresses
 - Add publication dates – Open Access or subscription
 - Include Google Scholar citations to all articles
- Plot AAS, News outlets, GS Citations in Tableau
- E-Mail Profs at YU & RU about the AAS and request to complete the online survey on Research Metrics
- Talk about possibilities...

yFile: Why only here?

Safe exercise guidelines for Type 1 Diabetes developed by international team led by York U researcher

January 24, 2017 | [SHARE](#) [f](#) [t](#) [e](#)

An international team of researchers and clinicians led by York University Professor Michael Riddell has published a set of guidelines to help people with type 1 diabetes exercise safely to avoid fluctuations in blood sugar.

"Regular exercise can help individuals with diabetes to achieve their blood lipid, body composition, fitness and blood sugar goals, but for people living with type 1 diabetes, the fear of hypoglycemia, loss of glycemic control and inadequate knowledge around exercise management are major barriers," said Riddell, in the Faculty of Health. "This is a big struggle for both type 1 diabetes patients and their healthcare providers. This first ever set of consensus guidelines from leading experts will help them."

Patients with type 1 diabetes have to monitor their blood glucose levels before, during and after exercise, said Riddell, who led the team of 21 international experts. For two years, they reviewed observational studies and clinical trials on exercise management for people with type 1 diabetes who exercise regularly, to reach a consensus.

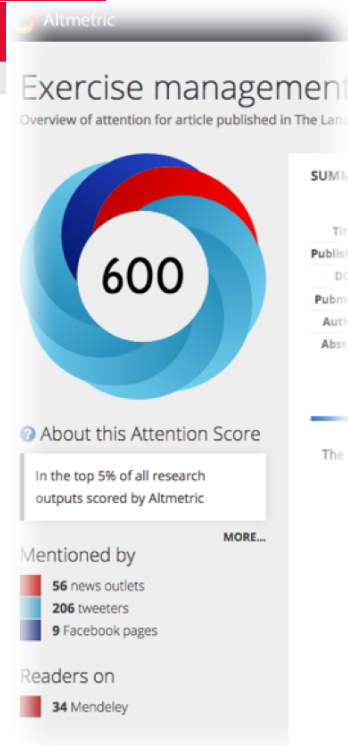
The guidelines on glucose targets for safe and effective exercising as well as nutritional and insulin dose adjustments to prevent exercise-related fluctuations in blood sugar, appear in the report, "**Exercise management in type 1 diabetes: a consensus statement**," published in *The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology*. This work was funded by the JDRF, a leading global organization funding type 1 diabetes research.

The authors note that a majority of people with type 1 diabetes are now overweight or obese and tend to be at least as inactive as the rest of the population. A large percentage of patients do not maintain a healthy body weight nor do they achieve the minimum required moderate-to-vigorous aerobic activity (150 minutes per week). This is in contrast to a few decades ago when most patients with the disease were relatively slim and active.

"Regular exercise helps patients achieve a number of goals. In pediatric patients, in particular, it reduces the cardiovascular



Michael Riddell



High AAS from YU March '17: G. Scholar Citations in Red ("york university"[Affiliation]) NOT ("new york"[Affiliation] OR "1new york"[Affiliation])

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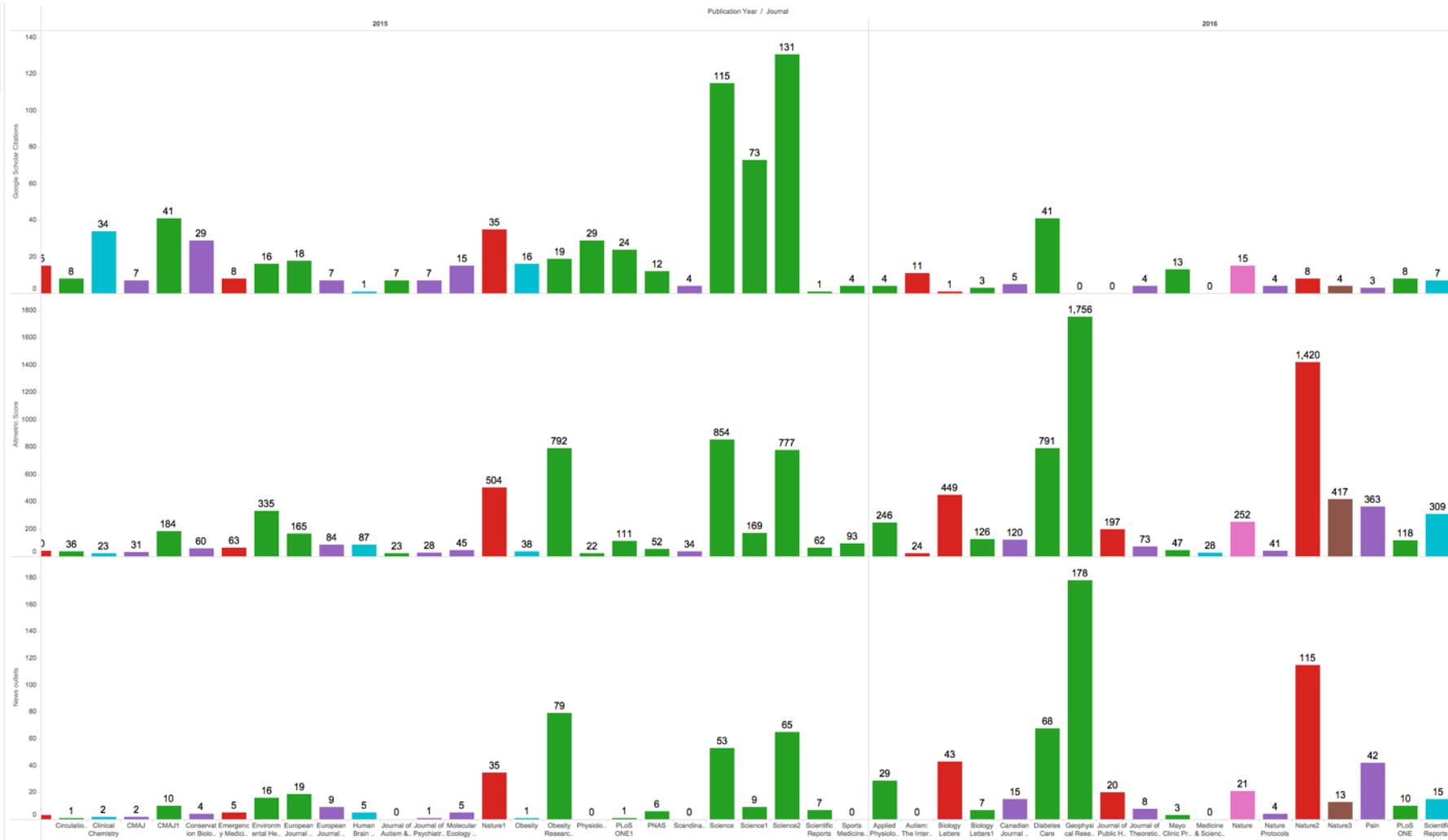
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2016-15: Google Scholar/AAS/News Outlets

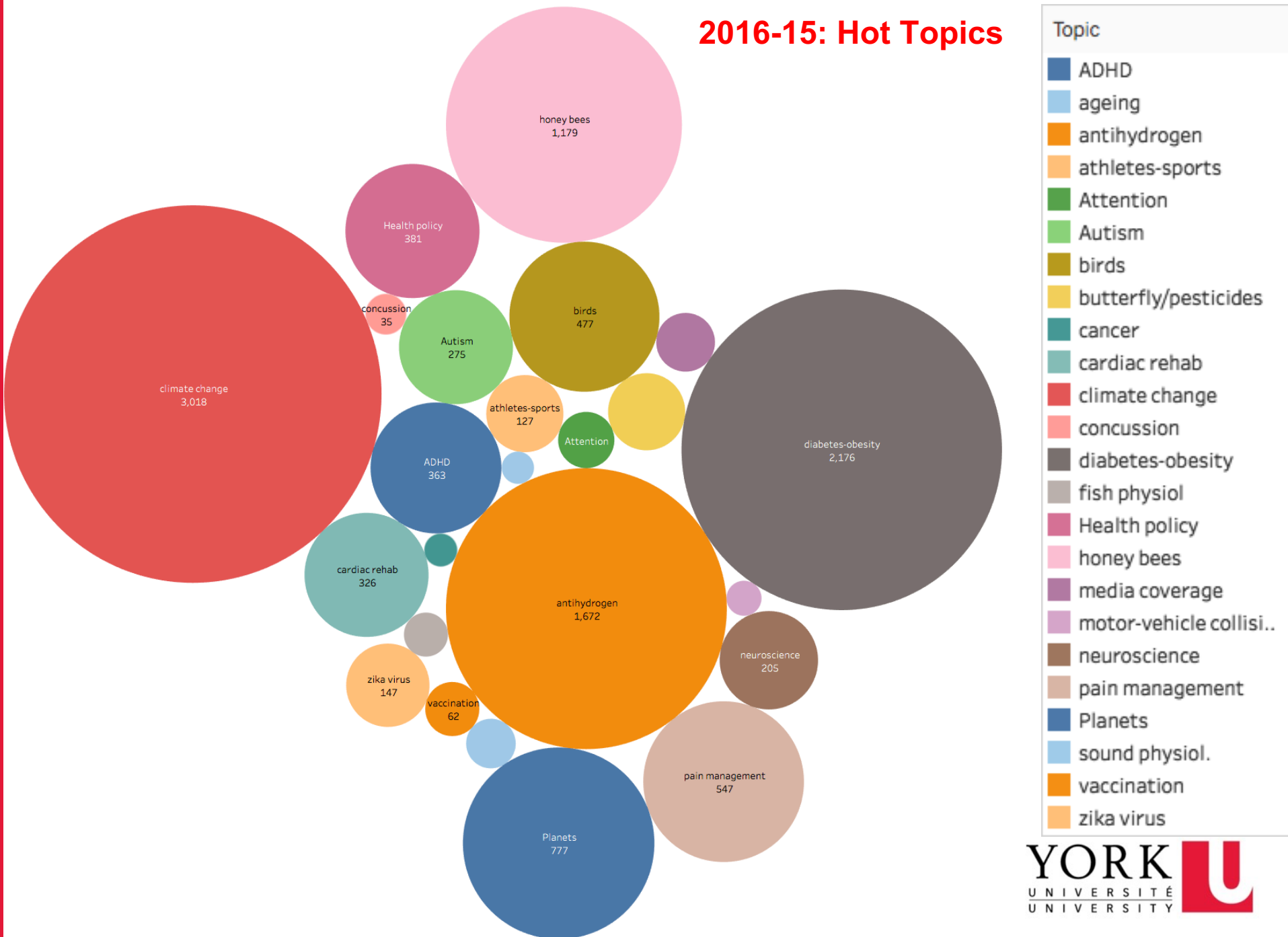
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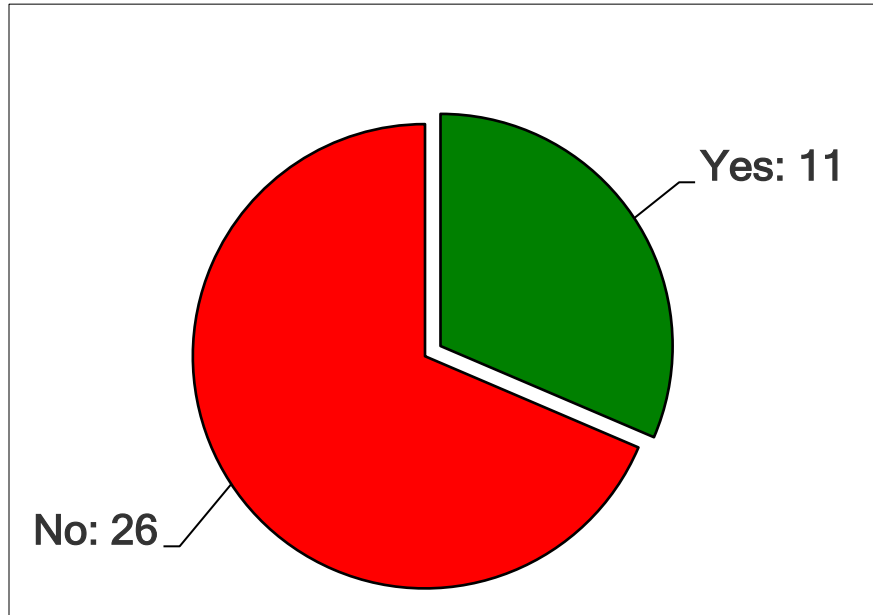
2016-15: Hot Topics



- Topic
- ADHD
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 - Autism
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 - butterfly/pesticides
 - cancer
 - cardiac rehab
 - climate change
 - concession
 - diabetes-obesity
 - fish physiol
 - Health policy
 - honey bees
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 - motor-vehicle collisi..
 - neuroscience
 - pain management
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 - sound physiol.
 - vaccination
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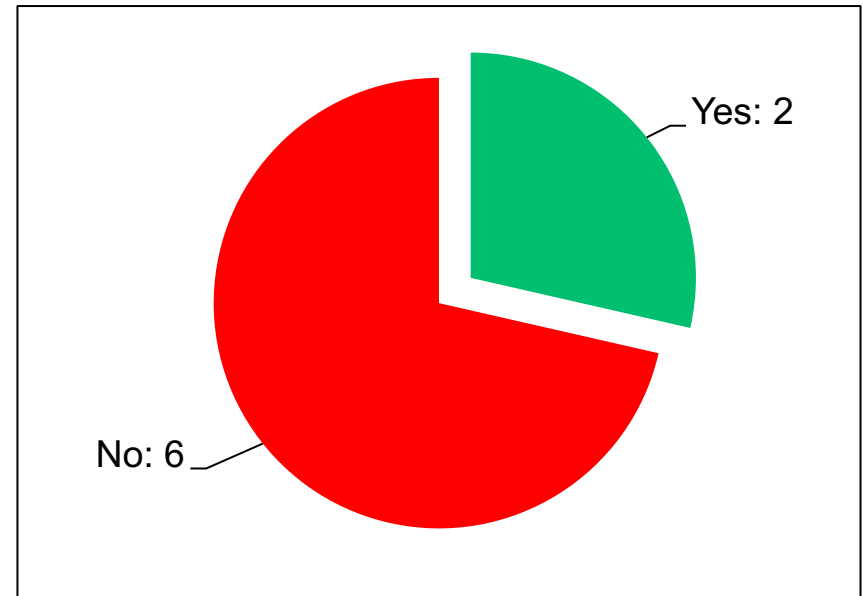
Helping Connect with Faculty: Research Metrics

Were you aware: You are famous!!

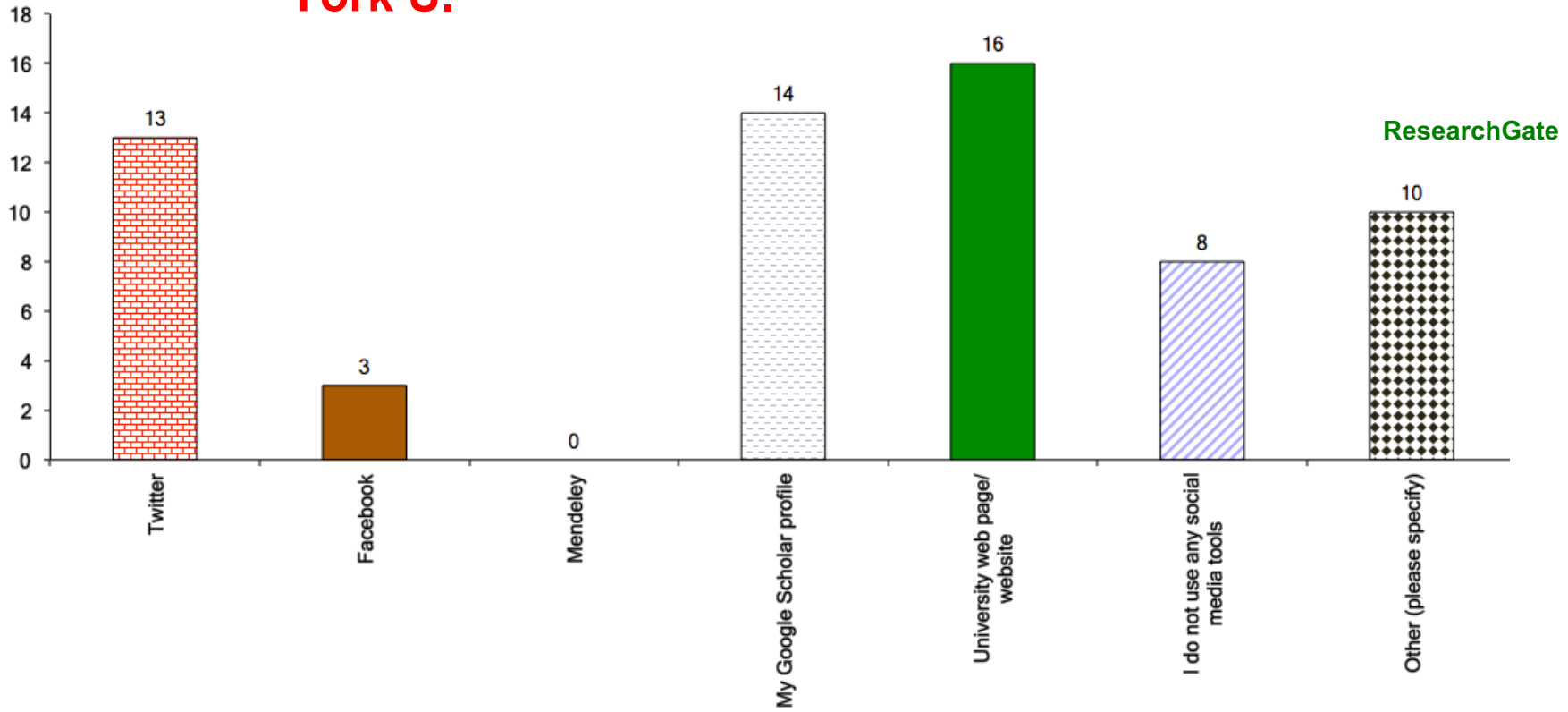


York U.

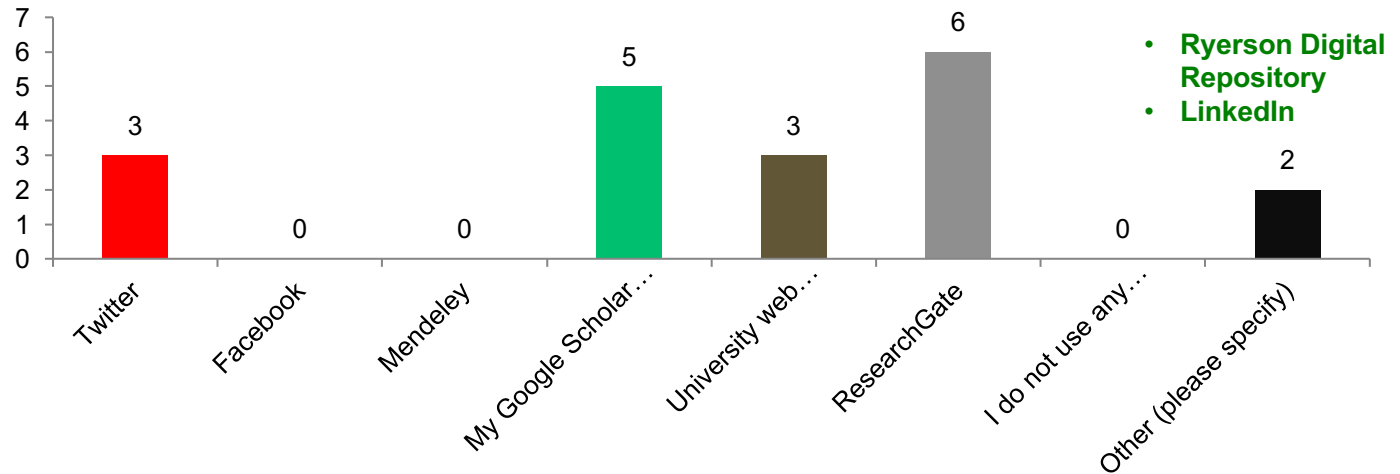
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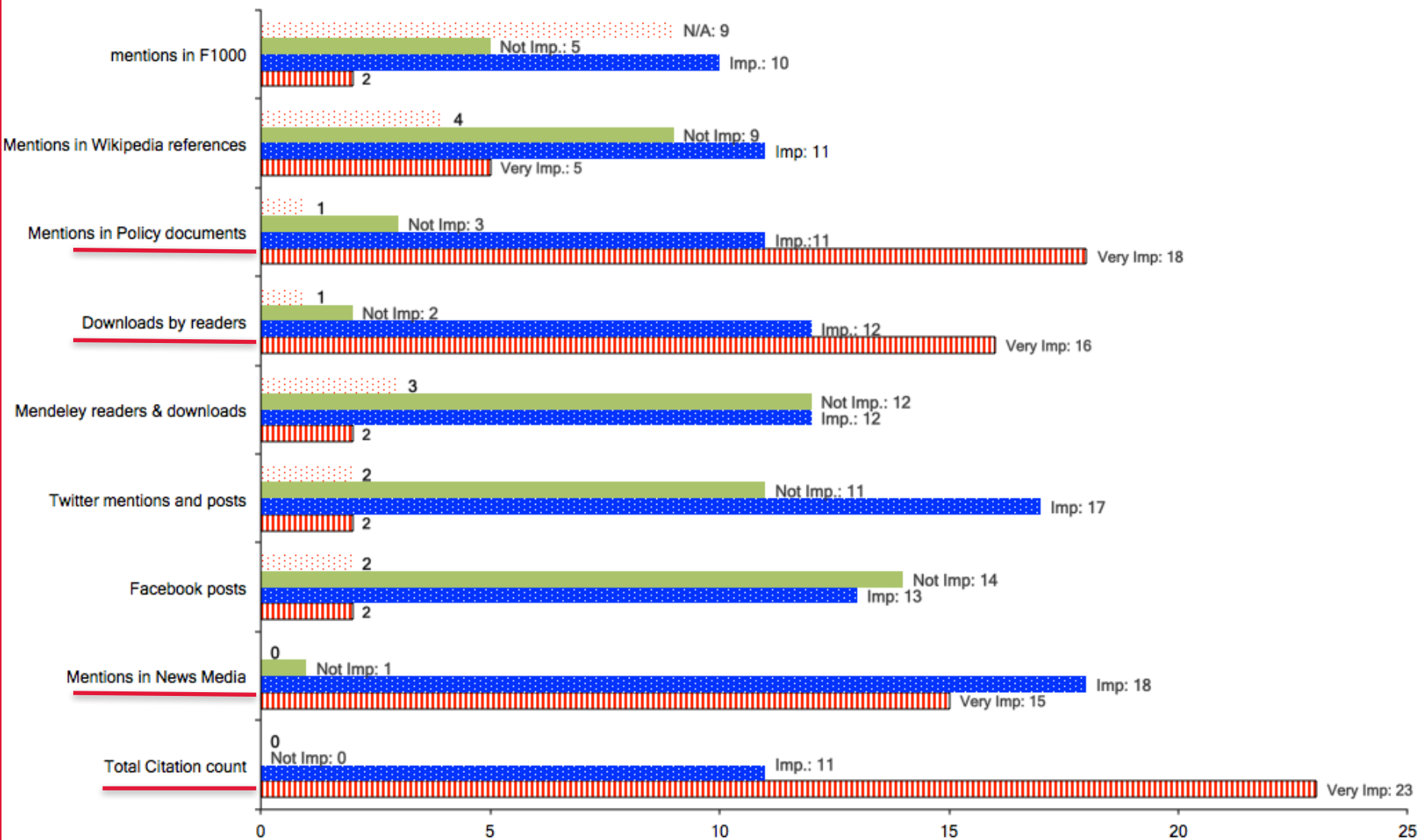
Promoting my research.....



Ryerson U.

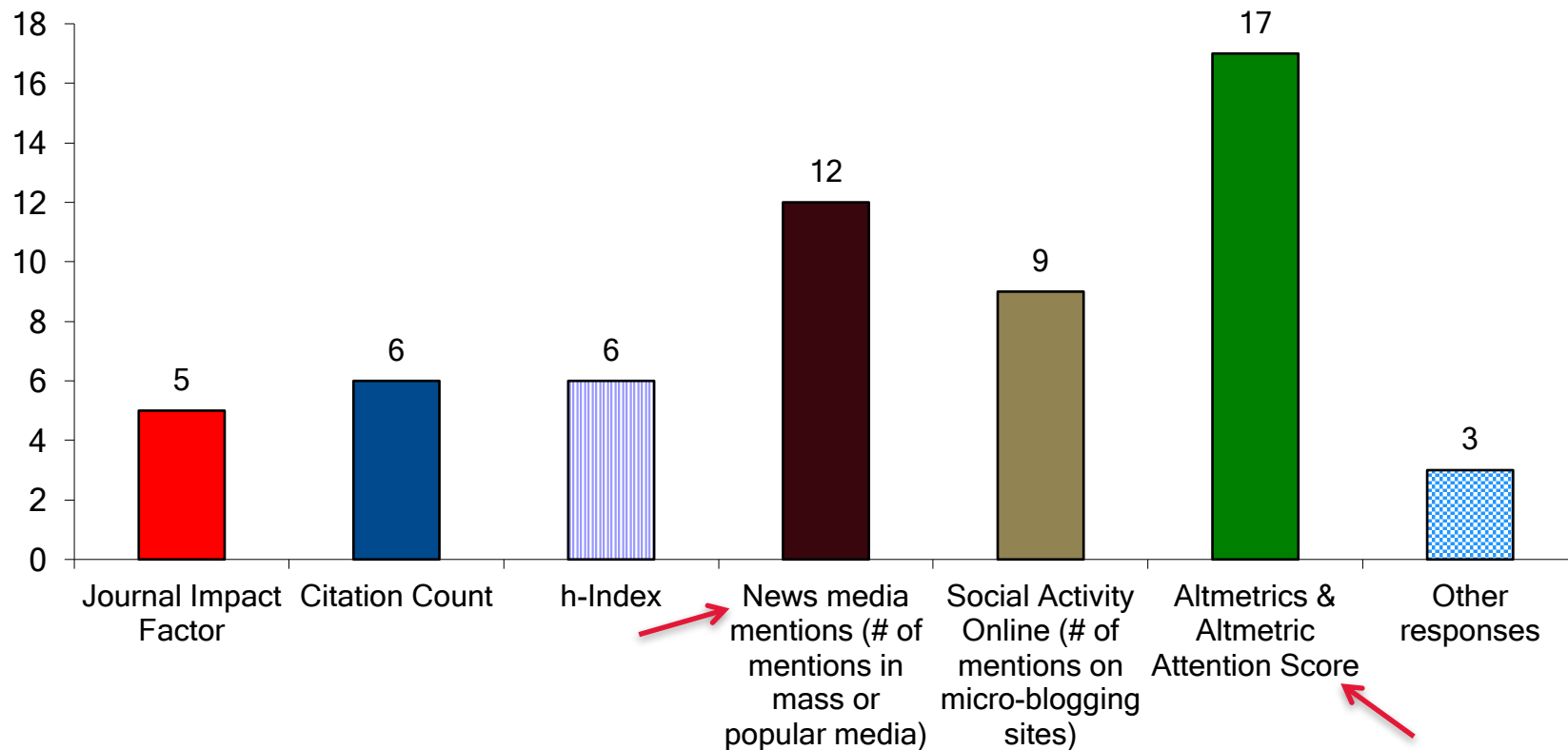
YU: After knowing about AAS: Importance of statistics

How important are the following statistics [for your article(s)]



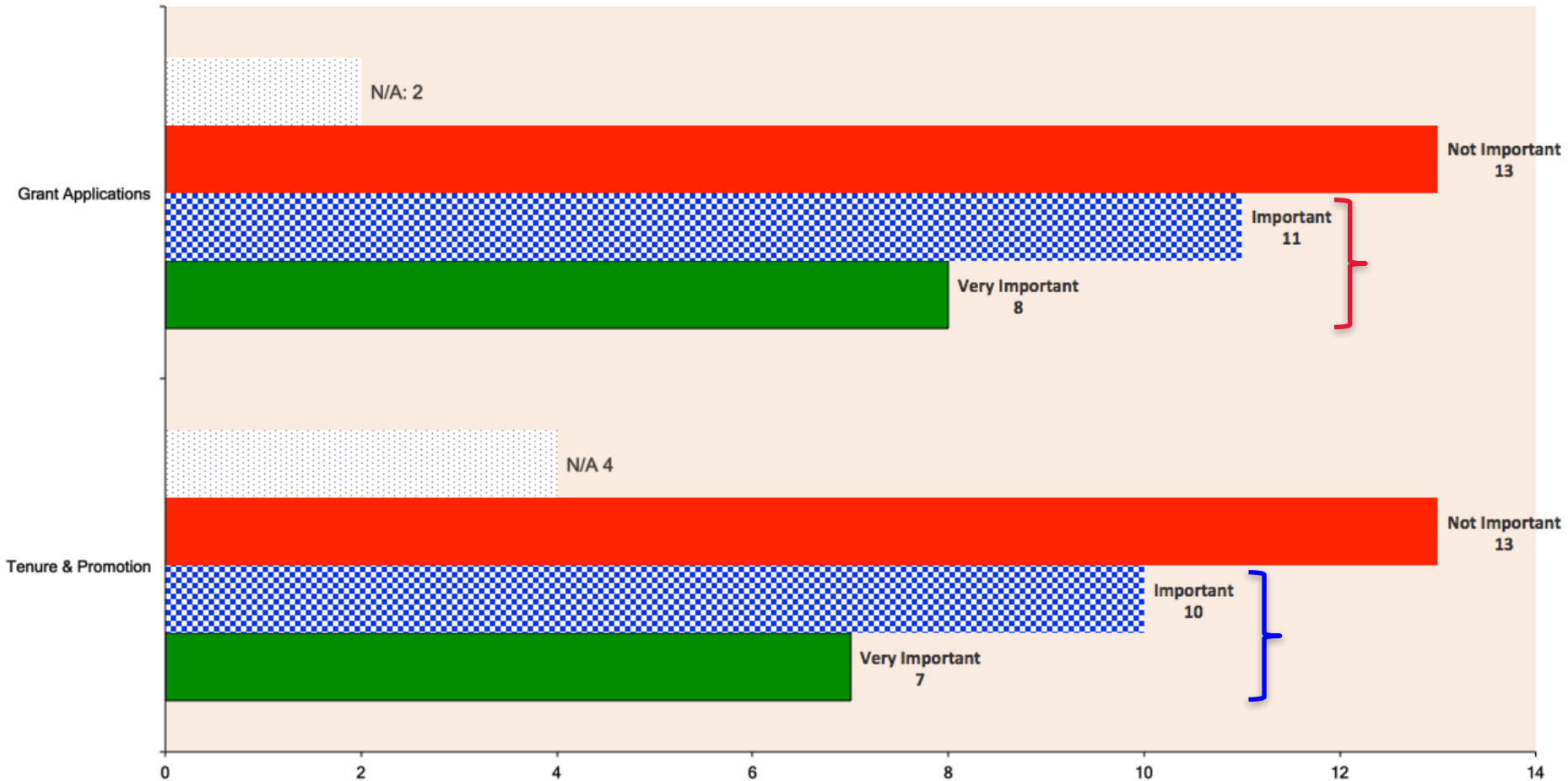
YU: What metrics do they want to know about

I would be interested in knowing more about these research impact metrics



YU: Altmetrics and Career Advancement

How important do you think are Altmetrics/alternative metrics for career advancement (One skipped)



I learned a lot - good luck with this research :)!

3/7/2017 11:50 AM

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I am gratified that efforts are being made to develop this tool to quantify the impact of research. The h-index can be very misleading.

1/23/2017 6:05 PM

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Interesting, important and contentious topic to explore...the landscape is changing quickly too which makes it hard for academics

1/10/2017 4:01 PM

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i appreciate that the librarians teach us how us faculty can determine the impact of our work in these traditional and non-traditional ways

I like the idea, but it should be used carefully. Tweets and FB posts can be done by the general public without a scientific background and it can be amplified as a hype ("get viral") without real scientific relevance.

3/7/2017 1:00 PM

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I wonder if something like altmetrics could serve as an alternative indicator of the interest and reach of my work to help sell a book proposal? Do you have any ideas about the kind of alternative metrics that could be assembled to help me in this regard. For example can altmetrics generate a score for a researcher not just an individual paper?

As you can see I don't really pay any attention to it. Sorry, I'm probably just too old!

12/27/2016 1:34 PM

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They can be over-rated (over-inflated) and should be used with caution. Some scientists are better at "marketing/advertising" than others.

Creating a Canadian Research Impact Portal

Altmetrics Portal for Canadian Universities?

Universities

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Boston University | National University of Singapore | University of California, Santa Barbara | University of Pennsylvania |
| Brandeis University | New York University | University of Chicago | University of Pittsburgh |
| Brown University | Northwestern University | University of Colorado at Boulder | University of Queensland |
| California Institute of Technology | Penn State | University of Copenhagen | University of Rochester |
| Cardiff University | Princeton University | University of Florida | University of Sheffield |
| Carnegie Mellon University | Purdue University | University of Illinois | University of Southampton |
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| Columbia University | Rutgers University | University of Kansas | University of Texas at Austin |
| Cornell University | Stanford University | University of Leeds | University of Toronto |
| Duke University | Stony Brook University | | University of Virginia |



Category: Research

Scholar's book offers nonconformist way to look at life... starting with death

September 7, 2017 |

York University Professor Emeritus Alan Blum produces new book in burgeoning field of medical humanities, proposes novel and empowering lens through which to look at life.

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New computer cluster drives rapid output for public health strategies

September 6, 2017 |

Faculty of Science Professor Seyed Moghadas has acquired some flashy hardware for his lab. The hardware is a cluster of high-capacity computers that can perform mathematical simulations at high speeds.

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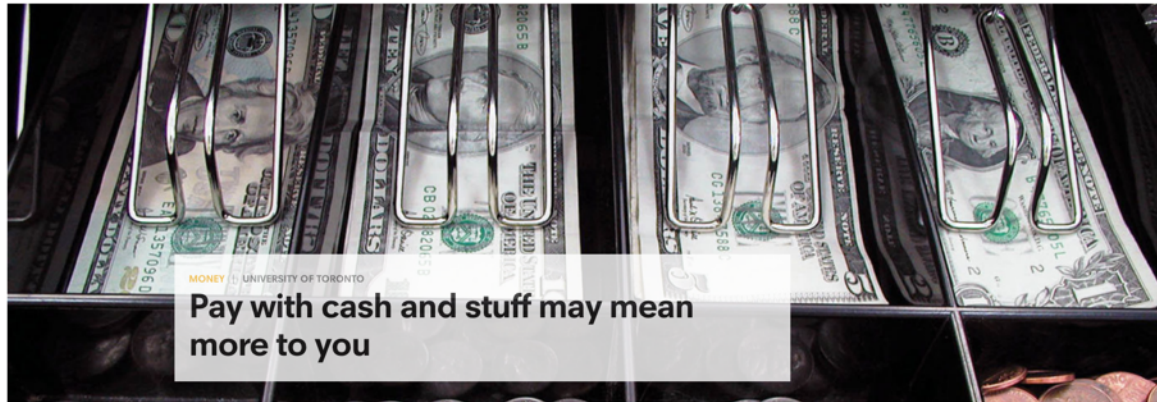
York psychology professors to deliver keynotes at international workshop

August 30, 2017 |

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BMC Cancer

STUDY PROTOCOL Open Access

Protocol of a randomized controlled trial of the fear of recurrence therapy (FORT) intervention for women with breast or gynecological cancer

Christine Maheu^{1,2*}, Sophie Lebel³, Christine Courbasson⁴, Monique Lefebvre⁵, Mina Singh⁶, Lori J. Bernstein⁷, Linda Muraca⁸, Aronela Benea⁹, Lynne Jolicoeur⁹, Cheryl Harris⁹, Agnihotram V. Ramanakumar¹⁰, Sarah Ferguson¹¹ and Souraya Sidani¹²

Abstract Clinically significant levels of fear of cancer recurrence (FCR) affect up to 40% of cancer survivors and are more prevalent among women. FCR is associated with psychological distress, lower quality of life, and increased use of medical resources. Despite its prevalence, FCR is poorly addressed in clinical care. To address this problem, we first developed, and pilot tested a 6-week, 1-h, transdiagnostic cognitive-behavioral therapy that targets FCR in survivors of breast or gynecological cancer. This approach is a randomized clinical trial (RCT) and hypothesis: The multicenter, pre-post hypothesis is that, compared to a control group, FCR (C) will show more favorable outcome (less uncertainty, instability of uncertainty, a possibility that the between-group differences).

Methods: Sixteen groups of seven to nine women. The control group receives a 6-week, 2-h, in vivo survivors from four hospital sites in three cities. Changes found in our pilot study and adjusted procedures by the Fear of Cancer Recurrence in distress, perceived risk of cancer recurrence, etc. We use reliable and recognized valid scales. At baseline the first group session (baseline), more. Analysis in the descriptive analysis, comparison confidence/intermediate variables and control using Generalized Estimating Equation models. A visualization structure of the process. An online

Details

Date 2016-04-25T00:00:00Z

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Cancers of the Head & Neck

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Protocol of a randomized controlled trial of the fear of recurrence therapy (FORT) intervention for women with breast or gynecological cancer

Christine Maheu , Sophie Lebel, Christine Courbasson, Monique Lefebvre, Mina Singh, Lori J. Bernstein, Linda Muraca, Aronela Benea, Lynne Jolicoeur, Cheryl Harris, Agnihotram V. Ramanakumar, Sarah Ferguson and Souraya Sidani

BMC Cancer 2016 16:291 | <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-016-2326-9>

Received: 6 August 2015 Accepted: 20 April 2016 Published: 25 Apr

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Table of Contents ▾

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Secular differences in the association between caloric intake, macronutrient intake, and physical activity with obesity

By: Brown, RE (Brown, Ruth E.)^[1]; Sharma, AM (Sharma, Arya M.)^[2]; Ardem, CI (Ardern, Chris I.)^[1]; Mirdamadi, P (Mirdamadi, Padi)^[1]; Mirdamadi, P (Mirdamadi, Paul)^[1]; Kuk, JL (Kuk, Jennifer L.)^[1]

OBESITY RESEARCH & CLINICAL PRACTICE

Volume: 10 Issue: 3 Pages: 243-255

DOI: 10.1016/j.orcp.2015.08.007

Published: MAY-JUN 2016

View Journal Impact

Abstract

Background: To determine whether the relationship between caloric intake, macronutrient intake, and physical activity with obesity has changed over time.

Methods: Dietary data from 36,377 U.S. adults from the National Health and Nutrition Survey (NHANES) between 1971 and 2008 was used. Physical activity frequency data was only available in 14,419 adults between 1988 and 2006. Generalised linear models were used to examine if the relationship between caloric intake, percent dietary macronutrient intake and physical activity with body mass index (BMI) was different in 1988 and 2006.

Results: Between 1971 and 2008, BMI, total caloric intake and carbohydrate intake increased 10-14%, and frequency of leisure time physical activity increased 47-120%. However, for a given amount of time physical activity, the predicted BMI was up to 2.3 kg/m² higher in 2006 than in 1988 in the mutually adjusted models.

Conclusions: Factors other than diet and physical activity may be contributing to the increase in BMI over time. Further research is needed to determine the mechanisms through which they affect body weight. (C) 2015 Asia Oceania Association of Physical Activity and Health. All rights reserved.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Body mass index; Epidemiology; Etiology; NHANES; Energy intake

KeyWords Plus: DIETARY SELF-REPORT; UNITED-STATES; ENERGY-INTAKE; PUTATIVE CONTRIBUTORS TO OBESITY; SLEEP; WEIGHT CHANGE; US ADULTS; TRENDS; FAT

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Secular differences in the association between caloric intake, macronutrient intake, and physical activity with obesity

Overview of attention for article published in Obesity Research & Clinical Practice, September 2015



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SUMMARY

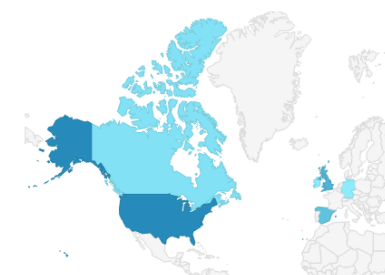
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Title	Secular differences in the association between caloric intake, macronutrient intake, and physical activity with obesity
Published in	Obesity Research & Clinical Practice, September 2015
DOI	10.1016/j.orcp.2015.08.007
Pubmed ID	26383959
Authors	Brown, Ruth E, Sharma, Arya M, Ardem, Chris I, Mirdamadi, Padi, Mirdamadi, Paul, Kuk, Jennifer L... [show]
Abstract	To determine whether the relationship between caloric intake, macronutrient intake, and physical... [show]

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Secular differences in the association between caloric intake, macronutrient intake, and physical activity with obesity

RE Brown, AM Sharma, CI Ardem, P Mirdamadi... - Obesity research & ..., 2016 - Elsevier

Background To determine whether the relationship between caloric intake, macronutrient intake, and physical activity with obesity has changed over time. Methods Dietary data from 36,377 US adults from the National Health and Nutrition Survey (NHANES) between 1971 and 2008 was used. Physical activity frequency data was only available in 14,419 adults between 1988 and 2006. Generalised linear models were used to examine if the ...

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Nat Methods. 2017 Mar;14(3):290-296. doi: 10.1038/nmeth.4169. Epub 2017 Feb 6.

cryoSPARC: algorithms for rapid unsupervised cryo-EM structure determination.

Punjani A¹, Rubinstein JL^{2,3,4}, Fleet DJ¹, Brubaker MA⁵.

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- 5 Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Abstract

Single-particle electron cryomicroscopy (cryo-EM) is a powerful method for determining the structures of biological macromolecules. With automated microscopes, cryo-EM data can often be obtained in a few days. However, processing cryo-EM image data to reveal heterogeneity in the protein structure and to refine 3D maps to high resolution frequently becomes a severe bottleneck, requiring expert intervention, prior structural knowledge, and weeks of calculations on expensive computer clusters. Here we show that stochastic gradient descent (SGD) and branch-and-bound maximum likelihood optimization algorithms can be used to process cryo-EM data to determine protein structure more rapidly than traditional methods.

Cryo-EM is unique because it uses high-power microscopes to take tens of thousands of low-resolution images of a frozen protein sample from different positions. The computational problem is to then piece together the correct high-resolution 3D structure from the low-resolution 2D images.

These algorithms are combined with a new automated analysis and display pipeline (http://www.cryosparc.com).



"Our approach solves some of the major problems in terms of speed and number of structures you can determine," says Professor David Fleet, chair of the Computer and Mathematical Sciences Department at U of T Scarborough and Punjani's PhD supervisor.



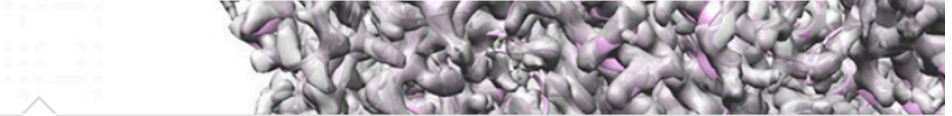
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Newly Developed Algorithms May Revolutionize Drug Discoveries



A new set of machine learning algorithms developed at U of T Scarborough that can generate 3-D structures of tiny protein molecules may revolutionize the development of drug therapies for a range of diseases. Image: Structura Biotechnology Inc

6.38k
Engagements



Scicasts Staff @scicasts

Bioinformatics Feb 07, 2017 3 minutes read

Toronto, ON, Canada (Scicasts) – A new set of machine learning algorithms developed by U of T researchers that can generate 3D structures of tiny protein molecules may revolutionize the development of drug therapies for a range of diseases, from Alzheimer's to cancer. [Video]

"Designing successful drugs is like solving a puzzle," says U of T PhD student Ali Punjani, who helped develop the algorithms.

"Without knowing the three-dimensional shape of a protein, it would be like trying to solve that puzzle with a blindfold on."

Altmetrics: Making Inroads

- Collection Development & research landscape
- Discussing metrics with faculty and graduate students
- Altmetrics in Institutional Repositories
- Altmetric: University Research Office & Media Communications
- Altmetric: Scholars Portal & OCUL
- Altmetric: Funding Agencies