

**UNIVERSITY  
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السلامة والرحمة

# Literature Review from Search to Publication

## Part 1: Systematic Review

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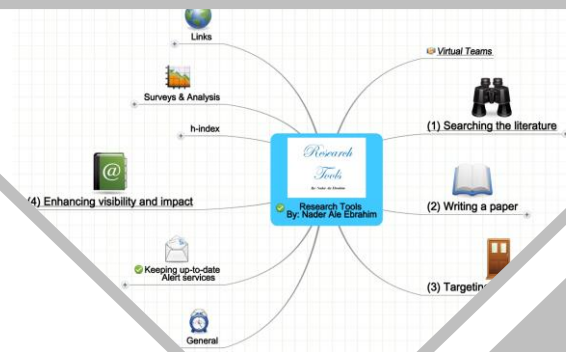


[www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009](http://www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009)

<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



21<sup>st</sup> February 2017



All of my presentations are available online at:

[https://figshare.com/authors/Nader\\_Ale\\_Ebrahim/100797](https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797)

Link to this presentation: <https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4468400.v1> (Old version)

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## Part 1: Systematic Review

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[www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009](http://www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009)

<http://scholar.google.com/citations>

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N. (2013). Introduction to the Research Tools mind map. *Research World*, 10, Article A10.4. Retrieved from <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2280007>

# Abstract

**Abstract:** “[Research Tools](#)” can be defined as vehicles that broadly facilitate research and related activities. “[Research Tools](#)” enable researchers to collect, organize, analyze, visualize and publicized research outputs. Dr. Nader has collected over 700 tools that enable students to follow the correct path in research and to ultimately produce high-quality research outputs with more accuracy and efficiency. It is assembled as an interactive Web-based mind map, titled “Research Tools”, which is updated periodically. “[Research Tools](#)” consists of a hierarchical set of nodes. It has four main nodes: (1) Searching the literature, (2) Writing a paper, (3) Targeting suitable journals, and (4) Enhancing visibility and impact of the research. In this workshop some tools as an example from the part 1 ([Searching the literature](#)) will be described. The e-skills learned from the workshop are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.

**Keywords:** Literature Review, Improve citation, Research impact, Open access, h-index, Research Visibility, Bibliometrics, Systematic literature review

## WORKSHOP SERIES TOPICS

SESSION	DATE	TIME	TOPIC
1	7 September 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Citations and its impact to university ranking
2.1	22 September 2016	10.00 a.m. – 12.00	Research Outreach: Wider Visibility to Increase Citation*
2.2		2.00 – 5.00 p.m.	Plain Language Summary: The Common Language of Research & Innovation *
3	28 September 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Analysis of bibliometrics information for select the best field of study
4	5 October 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	A new system for measuring research impact
5	12 October 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	How to select a brand name for your research interest?
6	19 October 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Optimize articles for search engine to improve research visibility

<http://umconference.um.edu.my/ws>

10	16 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Create and maintain an up-to-date researcherid profile
11	23 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Online repository: improving the research visibility and impact
12	30 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Kudos: promote your published research reach and impact
13	7 December 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Journal selection procedure: select the best journal to ensure the highest citation
14	14 December 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Establish your expertise with a science blog
15	21 December 2016	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Promote your research work on LinkedIn
16	4 January 2017	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Make your data discoverable on a data repository
17	11 January 2017	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Microblogging for enhancing the research accessibility
18	18 January 2017	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Make an audio slides for your research
19	25 January 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Academic social networking (ResearchGate & Academia) and the research impact
20	15 February 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Publish online magazine to promote publications and research findings
21	22 February 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Enhance research visibility by tracking citations
22	1 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Document publishing tools for research visibility improvement
23	8 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Publication's e-mail marketing procedure
24	15 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	The use of reference management tools to improve citation
25	22 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Contribute to Wikipedia: an approach to increase research visibility on the web

# Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9<sup>th</sup> of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 2015.

AUTHOR NAME	SEPTEMBER 10 <sup>th</sup> (2015)	NOVEMBER 9 <sup>th</sup> (2015)	MISMATCH (%)
	PROFILE VIEWS	PROFILE VIEW	
Nader Ale Ebrahim	19,821	13,281	67.00
Chaomei Chen	7,760	3,937	50.73
Loet Leydesdorff	4,227	1,758	41.59
Bakthavachalam Elango	2,883	1,756	60.91
Zaida Chinchilla	5,840	1,569	26.87
Mike Thelwall	4,297	1,568	36.49
Lutz Bornmann	3,129	1,439	45.99
Wolfgang Glänzel	3,012	1,301	43.19
Kevin Boyack	3,256	1,135	34.86
Peter Ingwersen	2,335	1,025	43.90

Source: Martín-Martín, A., Orduna-Malea, E., Ayllón, J. M., & López-Cózar, E. D. (2016). The counting house, measuring those who count: Presence of Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics and Altmetrics in Google Scholar Citations, ResearcherID, ResearchGate, Mendeley, & Twitter. *EC3 Reseach Group: Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica Universidad de Granada and Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (Spain), In Progress*,. doi:10.13140/RG.2.1.4814.4402

# JANUARY 2017 TOP 100 TECHNOLOGY EXPERTS TO FOLLOW ON TWITTER

Forbes

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

FOX

Inc.

Mashable

The New York Times

WALL STREET JOURNAL

## CONGRATS! YOU MADE THE TOP 100



### TECHNOLOGY EXPERTS TO FOLLOW FOR JANUARY 2017.

EVANCARMICHAEL.COM 



#11) **@aleebrahim** - Nader Ale Ebrahim (Up from #19)



#12) **@wpengine** - WP Engine



#13) **@wintelkiller** - wintelkiller (Down from #11)



#14) **@infoworld** - InfoWorld (Up from #16)



#15) **@ashrafkanjo** - Ashraf Kanjo (Down from #13)



# Nader Ale Ebrahim

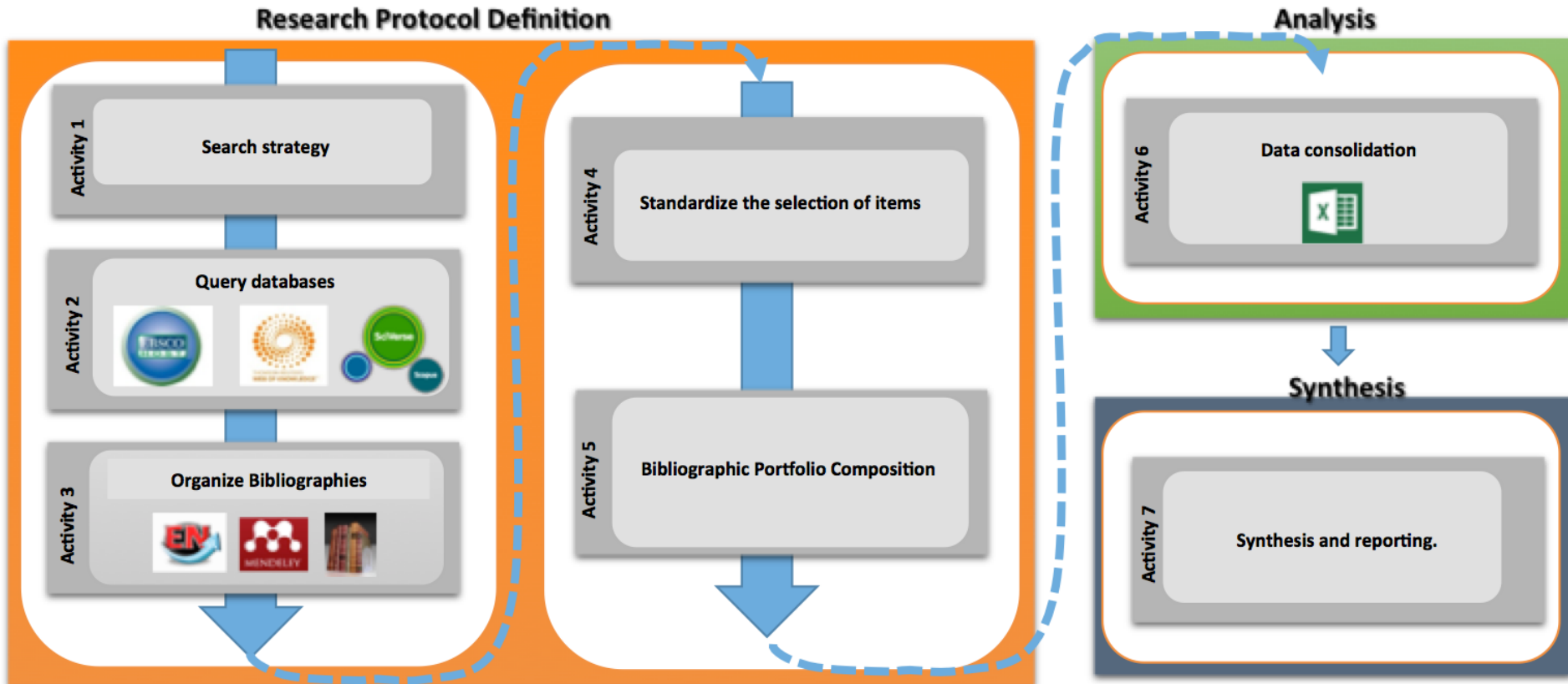


# Outline

No.	Topic
<b>Day 1:</b>	
1	What is a literature review
2	Some questions that the review of literature can answer
3	<a href="#"><u>Systematic Review</u></a>
4	Checklist for reading a review paper
5	Narrow the area of research
6	Review biases
7	Identifying a Research Problem
8	Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword
9	Introduce “Research Tools” Box
10	Selecting keywords
11	Finding proper articles



# Systematic Review and Bibliometrics: A Step-by-step Guide



Source: Ferenhof, H. A., & Fernandes, R. F. (2016). *Systematic Review and Bibliometrics: A Step-by-step Guide*. Retrieved from <http://diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:768099/FULLTEXT01>

# Problem statements

The search can be time consuming and sometimes tedious task. How can make it easier? How do deal with situations such as:

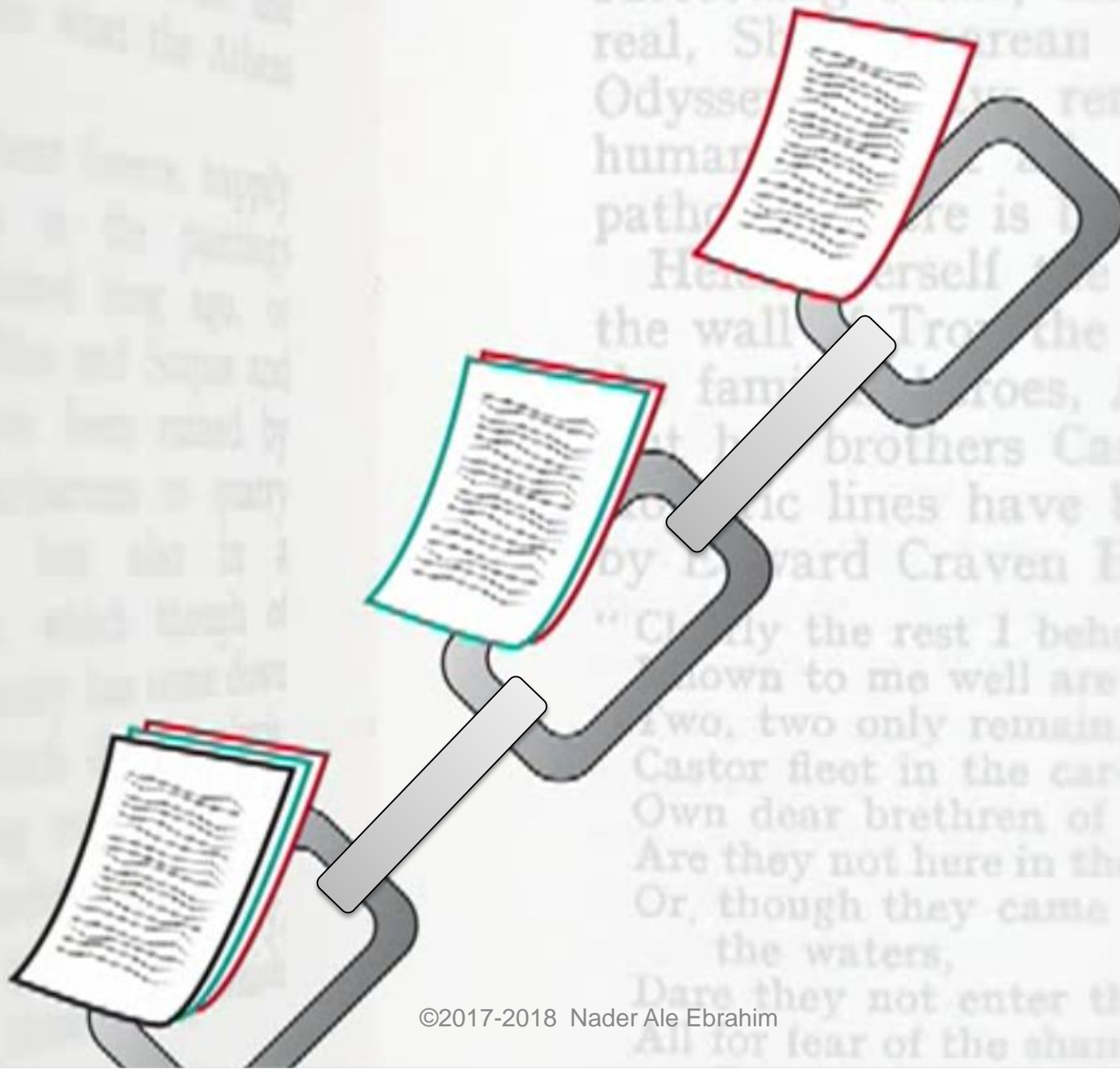
- “I just join as a new postgraduate student and I am not sure how to do a literature search”
- “I have been in research for some time now but I spend a lot of time to get the articles I want”
- “I am sure I have downloaded the article but I am not able to find it”
- “I wanted to write a new paper, how can I manage the references in the shortest possible time?”
- “I have many references, some of my old papers, and some of my current research. Sometimes, they are so many that I can’t recall where I have kept them in my folders!”
- .....
- “I have written an article and I am not able to find a proper Journal”
- “I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?”

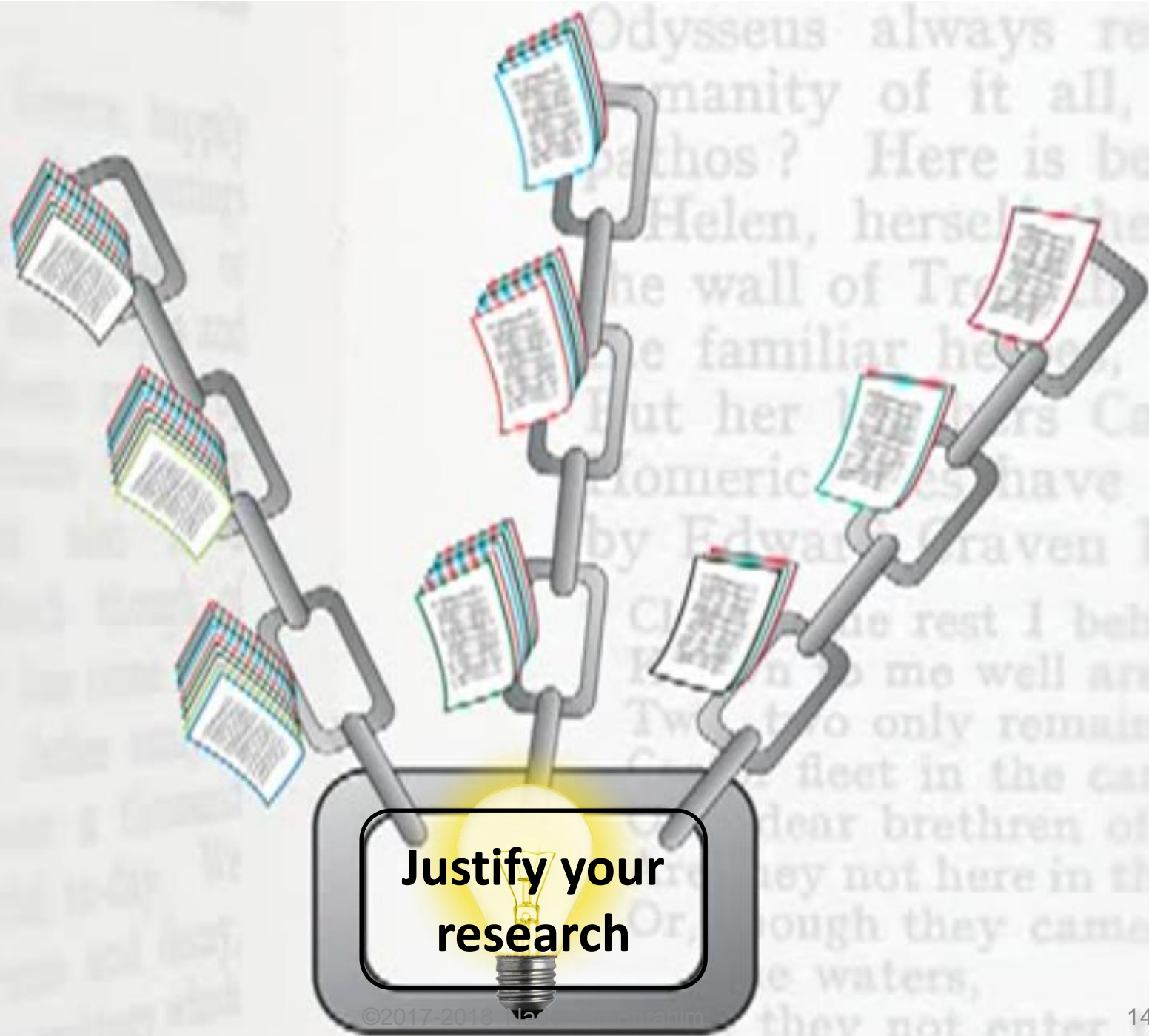


# What is a Literature Review?

Novice researchers tend to approach the literature review as nothing more than a collection of summaries of papers or an elaborated annotated bibliography of multiple research manuscripts (Webster & Watson, 2002). A meaningful literature review is much more:

- The use of ideas in the literature to justify the particular approach to the topic, the selection of methods, and demonstration that this research contributes something new
- Quality means appropriate breadth and depth, rigor and consistency, clarity and brevity, and effective analysis and synthesis
- Explain how one piece of research builds on another
- Creates a firm foundation for advancing knowledge
- It facilitates theory development, closes areas where a plethora of research exists, and uncovers areas where research is needed
- demonstrate that the proposed research contributes something new to the overall body of knowledge or advances the research field's knowledge-base







# The literature review

A literature review ensures that you are at least familiar with the body of research in your field before starting your own investigations. Writing a literature review also provides practice in critical thinking. Once you have applied critical thinking skills to the findings of past researchers, you are in a better position to apply these same skills to your own work.

UNE. 2009. The literature review [Online]. University of New England. Available: <http://www.une.edu.au/library/eskillsplus/literature/litreview.php> [Accessed 25 January 2010].



# 6 critical questions

things to think about  
when someone has  
something to say

**who**

**Who said it?**

Someone you know? Someone famous?  
Someone in authority?  
Should it matter who said it?

**what**

**What did they say?**

Did they give facts or opinions?  
Did they give all the facts?  
Did they leave something out?

**where**

**Where did they say it?**

Was it in public or in private?  
Did other people have a chance to  
talk about the other side?

**when**

**When did they say it?**

Before, after, or during an  
important event?

**why**

**Why did they say it?**

Did they explain their opinions?  
Were they trying to make someone  
look good or bad?

**how**

**How did they say it?**

Were they happy, sad, angry, or didn't  
care? Did they write it or speak it?  
Could you understand it?

# Critical reading

Critical reading is the process of reading that goes beyond just understanding a text. Critical reading involves:

- Carefully considering and evaluating the reading
- Identifying the reading's strengths and implications
- Identifying the reading's weaknesses and flaws
- Looking at the 'big picture' and deciding how the reading fits into the greater academic context (the understandings presented in other books and articles on this topic)

# Critical reading

Critical reading often involves asking questions about the reading. In particular, you are examining the strengths and weaknesses of the reading's argument. To do this, you need to consider:

- the reading's background
- its purpose and overall conclusion (claim)
- the evidence used in the reading
- the logical connections between the claim and the evidence
- the reading's balance
- its limitations
- how it relates to other sources and research
- if the reading is based on research, how this research was conducted

# Systematic Review 1/2

- A systematic literature review is a means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to a particular research question, or topic area, or phenomenon of interest. Individual studies contributing to a systematic review are called *primary studies*; a systematic review is a form a secondary study.

# Systematic Review 2/2

- A **systematic review** is a literature review focused on a research question that tries to identify, appraise, select and synthesize all high quality research evidence relevant to that question.

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic\\_review](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic_review)

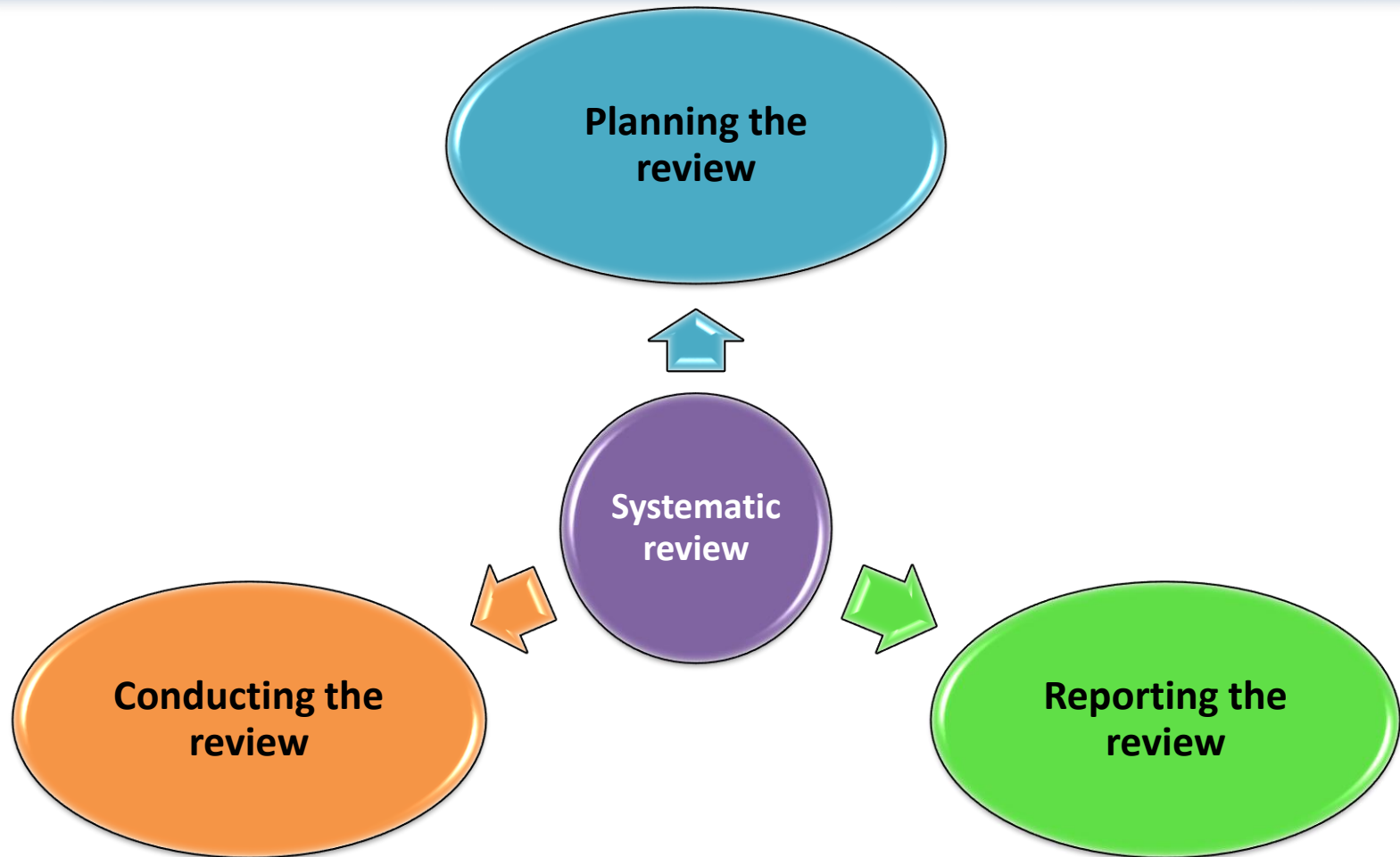
- [A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review](#)

# Reasons for Performing Systematic Reviews

- **To summarise** the existing evidence concerning a treatment or technology e.g. to summarise the empirical evidence of the benefits and limitations of a specific agile method.
- **To identify any gaps** in current research in order to suggest areas for further investigation.
- **To provide a framework/background** in order to appropriately position new research activities.

However, systematic reviews can also be undertaken to examine the extent to which empirical evidence supports/contradicts theoretical hypotheses, or even to assist the generation of new hypotheses

# The Systematic Review Process



Source: Adapted from Kitchenham, B. (2004). [Procedures for performing systematic reviews](#). Keele, UK, Keele University, 33(2004), 1-26.



# Planning the review

1. Identification of the need for a review
2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during protocol is to formulate the research question.)



**Planning the  
review**

# Conducting the review

1. Identification of research
2. Selection of primary studies
3. Study quality assessment
4. Data extraction & monitoring
5. Data synthesis.



**Conducting the  
review**

## Reporting the review

*Reporting the review  
is a single stage  
phase.*



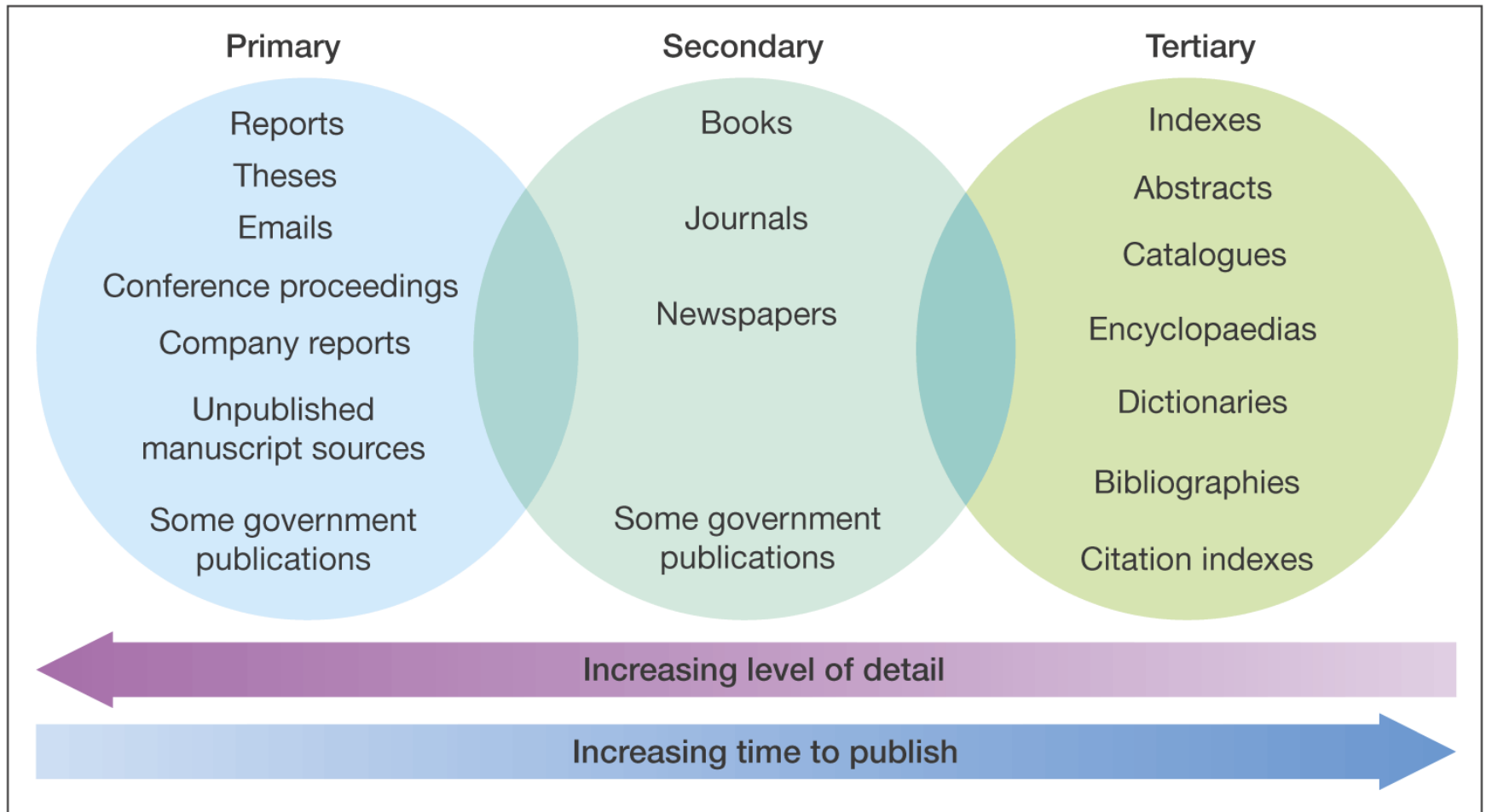
Reporting the  
review

# Checklist for reading a review paper

- What are the review's objectives?
- What sources were searched to identify primary studies? Were there any restrictions?
- What were the inclusion/exclusion criteria and how were they applied?
- What criteria were used to assess the quality of primary studies and how were they applied?
- How were the data extracted from the primary studies?
- How were the data synthesised? How were differences between studies investigated? How were the data combined? Was it reasonable to combine the studies? Do the conclusions flow from the evidence?

# Checklist for reading a review paper-From a more general viewpoint

- Can you find an important question, which the review addressed?
- Was a thorough search done of the appropriate databases and were other potentially important sources explored?
- Was methodological quality assessed and the trials weighted accordingly?
- How sensitive are the results to the way that the review has been done?
- Have numerical results been interpreted with common sense and due regard to the broader aspects of the problem?

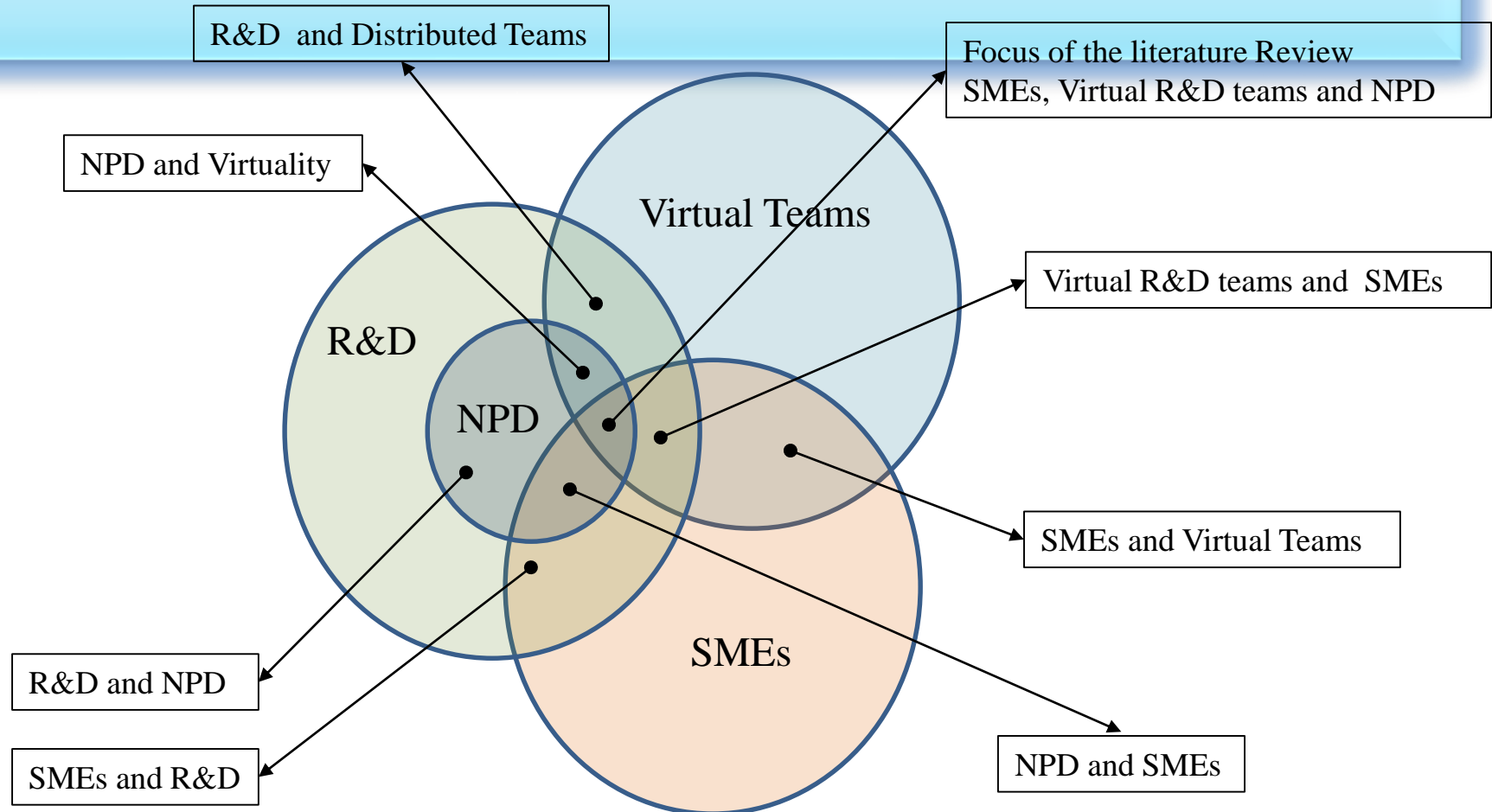


## Literature sources available

Source: [Research methods for business students](#) / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.

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# Narrow the area of research



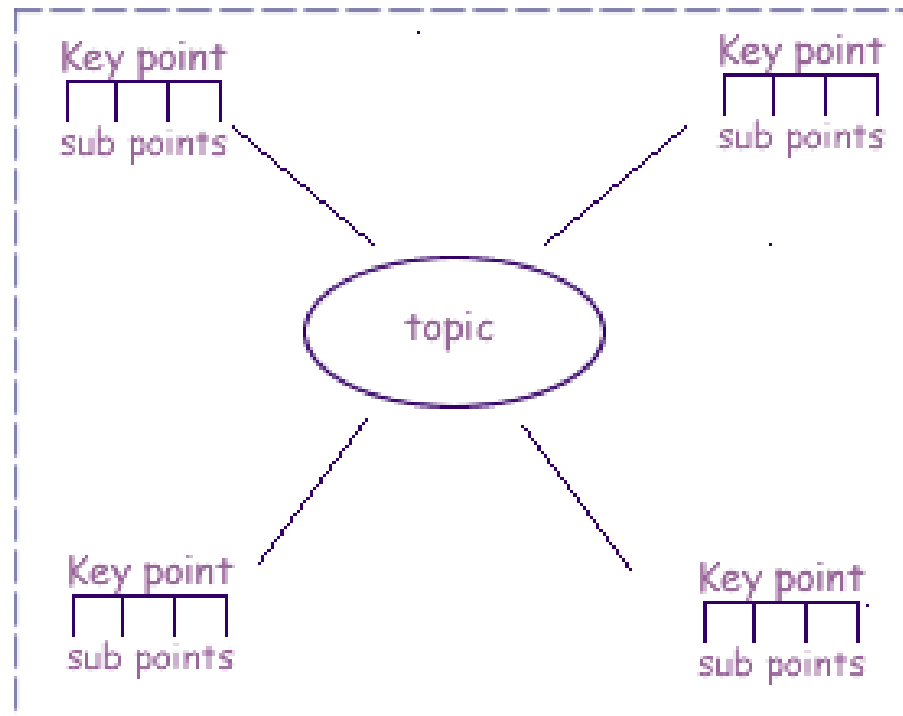
Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). [Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review](#). [Review]. Scientific Research and Essay, 4(13), 1575–1590.



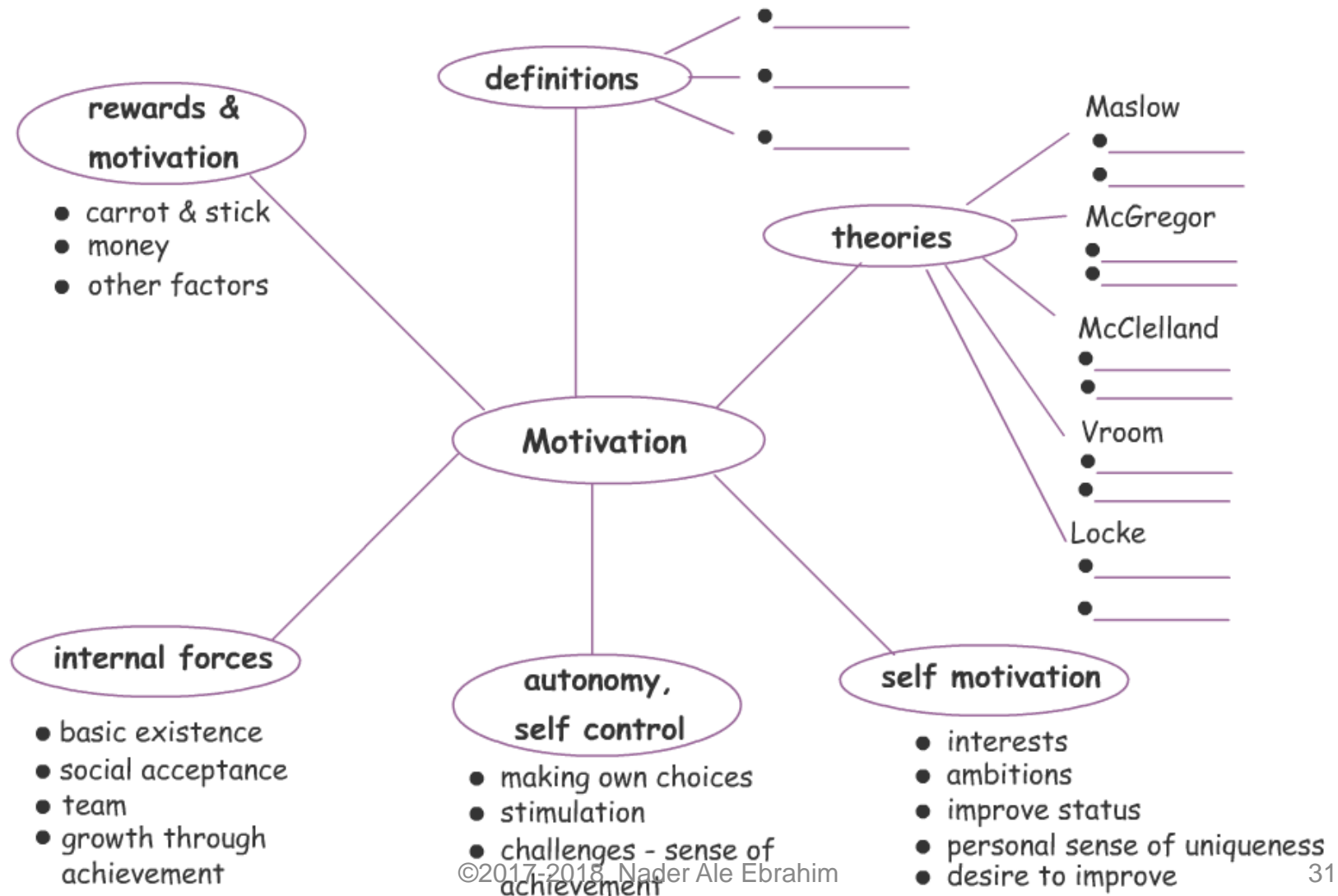
# Structure & planning your writing - MindMaps

MindMaps are a visual map to link and organise key concepts of your research. They also show links and relationships between ideas. Sometimes it is a good idea to number key ideas in the order that you are going to place them in your literature review.

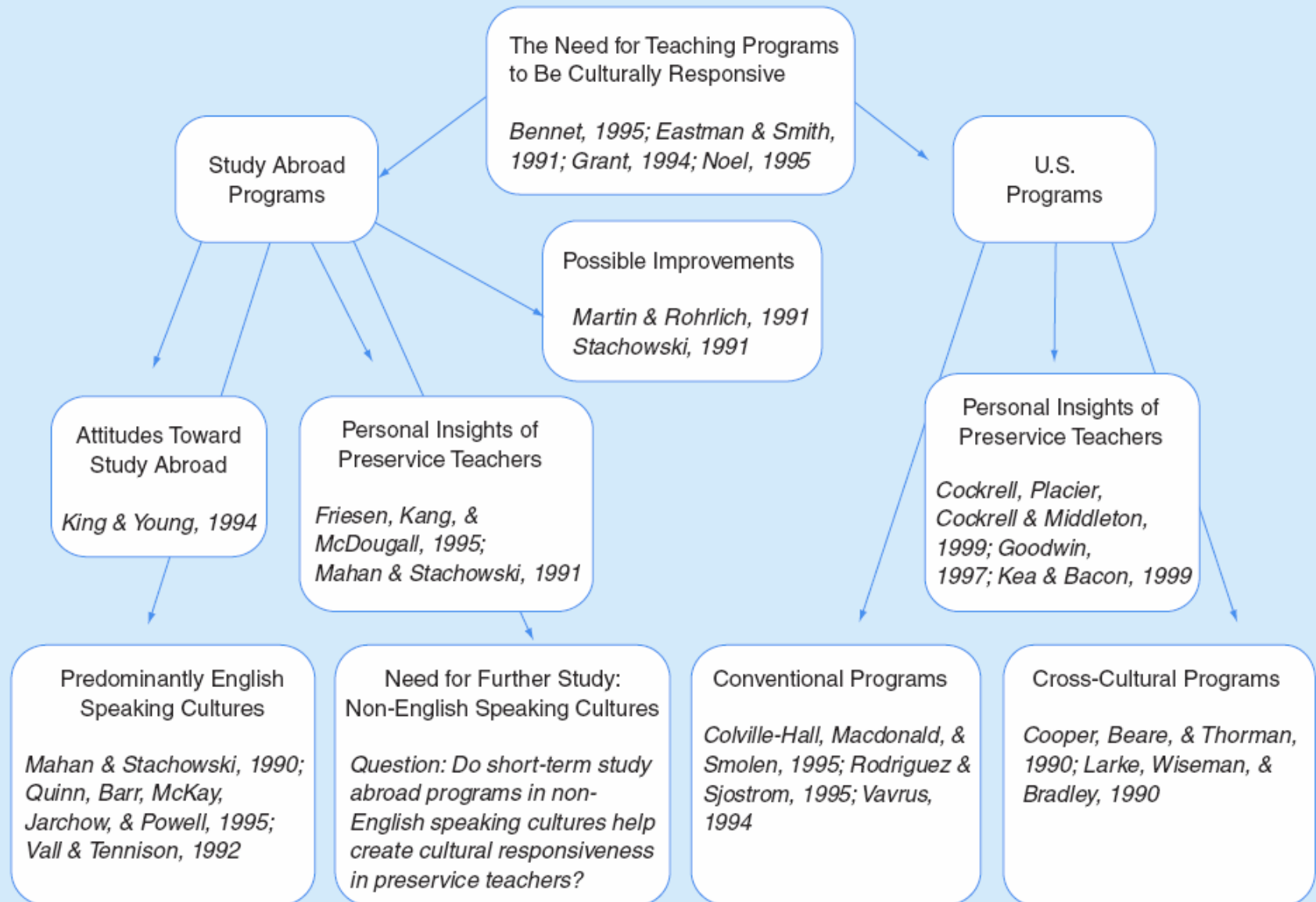
## **Example**



# Example of a MindMap



## Literature Map



## A Literature Map, Circular Design

Need for Further Study:

Non-English Speaking Cultures

Question: "Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers?"

### Study Abroad Programs

Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers (Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995)

Attitudes Toward Study Abroad (King & Young, 1994)

Predominantly English Speaking Cultures (Mahan & Stachowski, 1990)

### U.S. Programs

Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers (Cockrell, Placier, Cockrell, & Milleton, 1999)

Conventional Programs (Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & Smolen, 1995)

Cross-Cultural Programs (Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990)



Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map

# Review biases

- Read outdated version of a paper/book
- Reading but not writing
- Read unlinked papers (detect as much of the relevant literature as possible)
- Read before planning (defining a review protocol that specifies the research question being addressed)
- Start reading with few resources
- Language bias
- Publication bias
- Read everything
- Not keeping bibliographical information

# Identifying a Research Problem

*Researchers begin a study by identifying a research problem that they need to address. They write about this “problem” in the opening passages of their study and, in effect, give you as a reader the rationale for why the study is important and why you need to read their study.*

Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.



# Reviewing the Literature

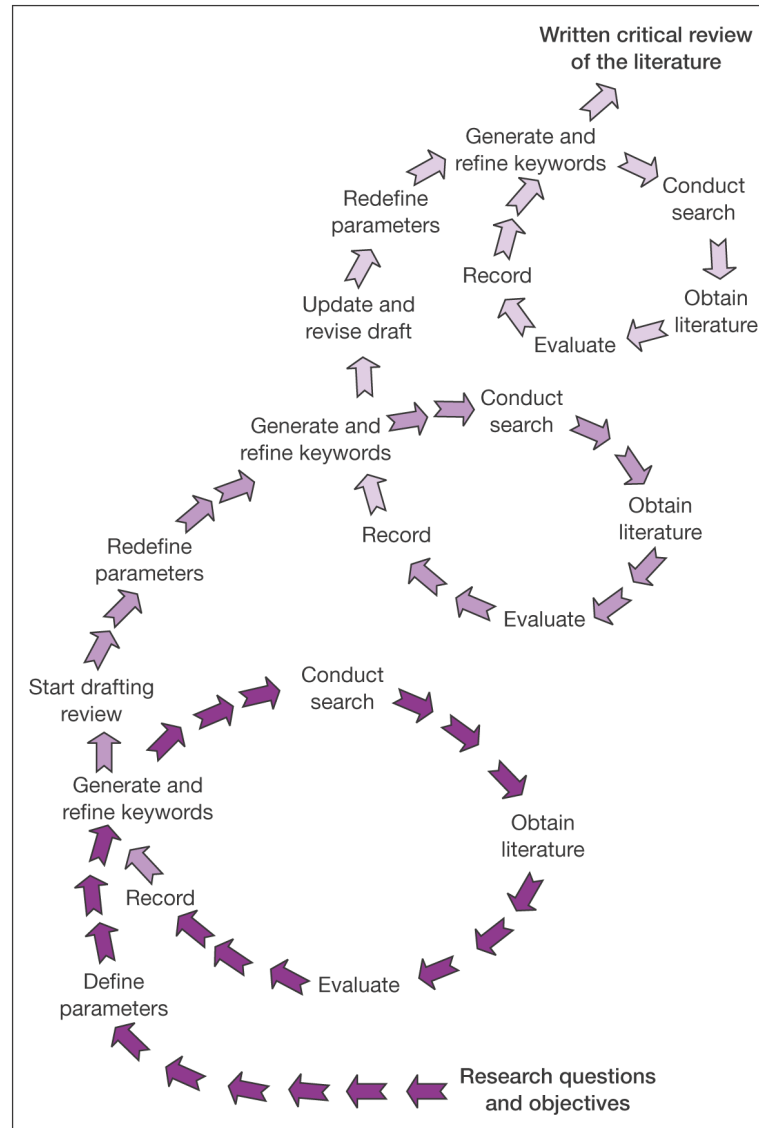
*With so much information available, searching and locating good literature on your topic can be challenging. Five steps will provide a sense of how researchers proceed in reviewing the literature are:*

- 1. Identify key terms to use in your search for literature.***
- 2. Locate literature about a topic by consulting several types of materials and databases, including those available at an academic library and on the Internet.***
- 3. Critically evaluate and select the literature for your review.***
- 4. Organize the literature you have selected by abstracting or taking notes on the literature and developing a visual diagram of it.***
- 5. Write a literature review that reports summaries of the literature for inclusion in your research report.***

Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.



Developing a search strategy,  
Finding keyword



## The literature review process

Source: © Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill and Martin Jenkins 2003

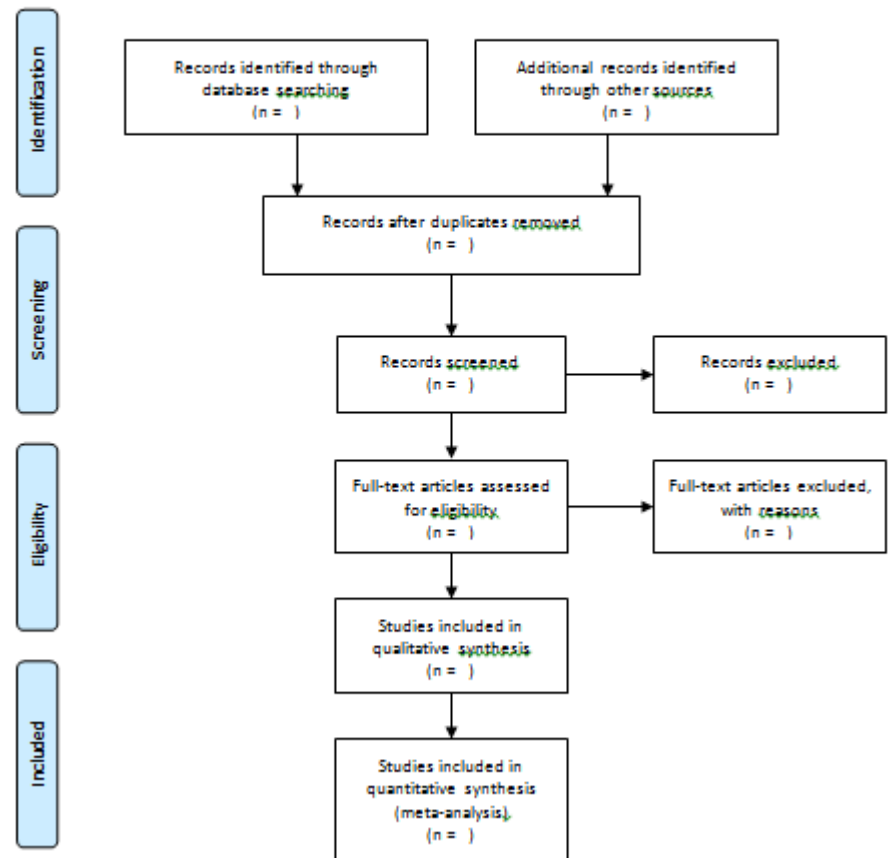
Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.

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# Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)



PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram



From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097


For more information, visit [www.prisma-statement.org](http://www.prisma-statement.org).

# Effective searching

- » Developing a search strategy
  - » Searching the library catalogue
  - » Finding journal articles and papers
  - » Searching the Internet
  - » Other sources

Source: <http://learnline.cdu.edu.au/myresearch/plan/searchstrategy.html>

# Developing a search strategy

- » Defining the topic
  - » Considering the scope of your topic
  - » Identifying the main or important aspects
  -  » Compiling a list of keywords
  - » Developing your search strategy
- It is important to develop a search strategy to, not only, find the information you need but to also clarify your topic.

# How to Find and Develop a Viable Research Topic?

**Step One: Identify a Topic.**

**Step Two: Test Your Topic.**

**Test the main concepts or keywords in your topic by looking them up in the appropriate background sources or by using them as search terms.**

If you are finding too much information and too many sources, narrow your topic by using the **and** operator

Finding too little information may indicate that you need to broaden your topic.

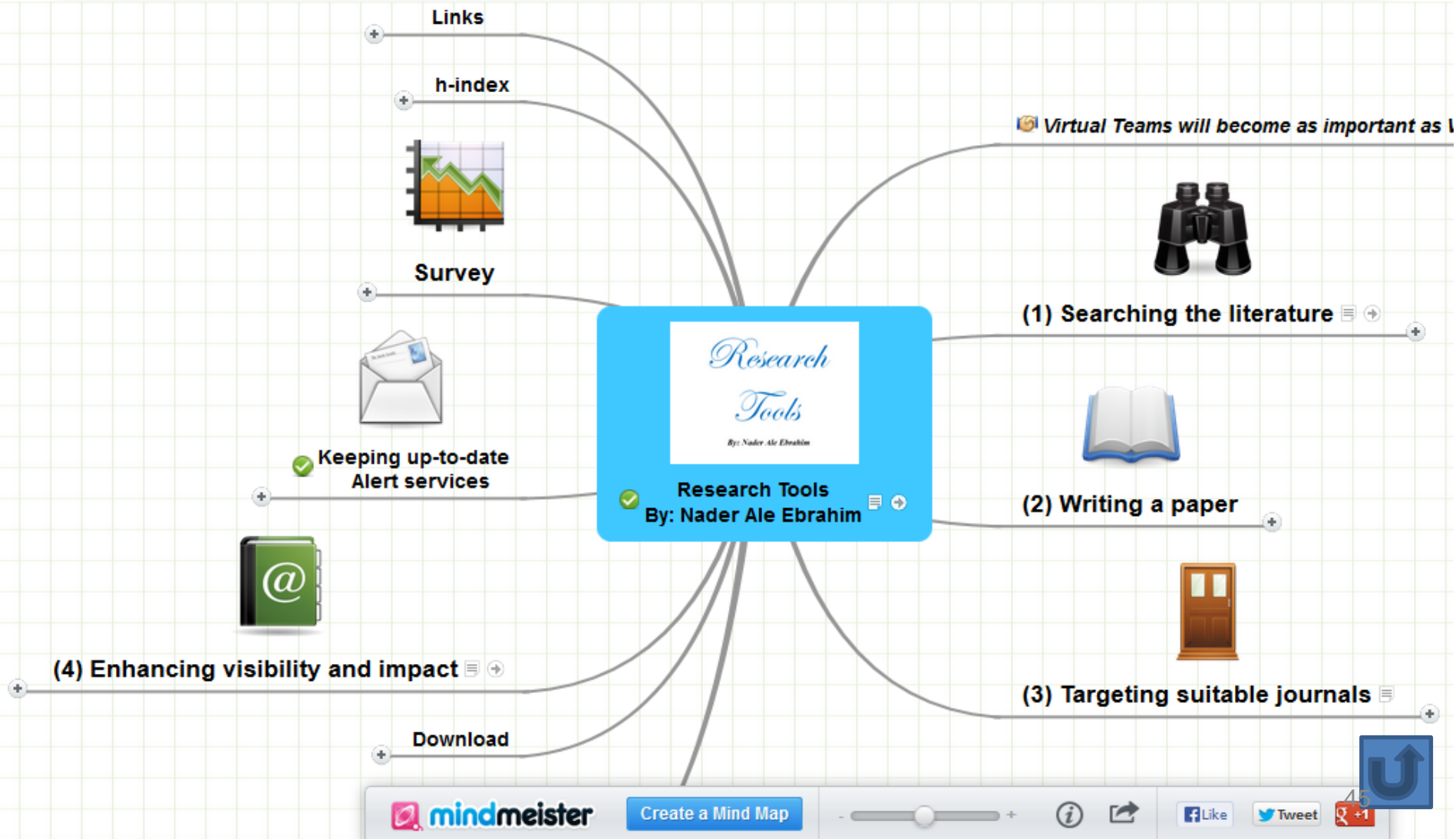
# Improving Readership of Your Articles

**Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.**

- Abstracts should include **keywords** that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.
- The **first sentence of the abstract** is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.



# Research Tools Mind Map



# Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.



## *Design Studies*

### KEYWORDS LIST

Choose up to five keywords for your paper from this list. You may substitute one keyword of your own choice not on this list.

aesthetics	environmental impact
architectural design	epistemology
artificial evolution	evaluation
automotive design	expert systems
built environment	facility programming
case based reasoning	generic design
case study/studies	graphic design
collaborative design	

**MASTER KEYWORDS**  
**LIST**  
Journal of International Business  
Studies



[MeSH \(Medical Subject Headings\)](#)

# Master Keywords List

The screenshot displays the website for the Journal of International Business Studies (JIBS), published by Palgrave Macmillan. The page is titled "MASTER KEYWORDS LIST" and is part of a "Master list of keywords" section. The left sidebar contains navigation links for "Journal home", "Advance online publication", "Current issue", "Archive", "Catalog entry", and "Online submission". The main content area lists three categories: "RESEARCH METHODS", "Data Source", and "Research Design". The "RESEARCH METHODS" category is highlighted with a blue bar and a "Top" link. The "Data Source" category lists "Primary" and "Secondary". The "Research Design" category lists "Comparative Thinking", "Construct Development and Evaluation", "Cross-Cultural Experiments", "Cross-Cultural Research/Measurement Issues", "Econometrics", and "Equivalency". The right sidebar includes links for "Sign up for e-alerts", "Recommend this publication", "Receive RSS Web feeds", "Follow us on Twitter", and "JIBS/AIB Services".

palgrave macmillan Journal of International Business Studies

SITE MAP > SUBJECT AREAS > SEARCH This journal Go ADVANCED SEARCH >

MASTERCARD FINANCE, PAYMENTS & E-COMMERCE CHAIR VACANCY

Journal home > Master list of keywords

## MASTER KEYWORDS LIST

- [Research methods](#)
- [Theories](#)
- [Topics](#)

The master keyword list is split into 3 main categories: research methods, theories, and topics. When choosing your keywords, please try to choose at least one keyword from each category.

### RESEARCH METHODS [Top](#)

#### Data Source

- Primary
- Secondary

#### Research Design

- Comparative Thinking
- Construct Development and Evaluation
- Cross-Cultural Experiments
- Cross-Cultural Research/Measurement Issues
- Econometrics
- Equivalency

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# MeSH Tree Structures for “Genes”

## MeSH Tree Structures

[Genetic Phenomena \[G05\]](#)

[Genetic Structures \[G05.360\]](#)

[Genome \[G05.360.340\]](#)

[Genome Components \[G05.360.340.024\]](#)

[Attachment Sites, Microbiological \[G05.360.340.024.079\]](#)

[CpG Islands \[G05.360.340.024.159\]](#)

[DNA Sequence, Unstable \[G05.360.340.024.189\]](#) +

[DNA, Intergenic \[G05.360.340.024.220\]](#) +

► [Genes \[G05.360.340.024.340\]](#)

[Alleles \[G05.360.340.024.340.030\]](#)

[Gene Components \[G05.360.340.024.340.137\]](#) +

[Genes, cdc \[G05.360.340.024.340.220\]](#)

[Genes, Chloroplast \[G05.360.340.024.340.225\]](#)

[Genes, Developmental \[G05.360.340.024.340.230\]](#) +

[Genes, Dominant \[G05.360.340.024.340.240\]](#)

[Genes, Duplicate \[G05.360.340.024.340.250\]](#)

[Genes, Essential \[G05.360.340.024.340.270\]](#)

[Genes, Helminth \[G05.360.340.024.340.310\]](#)

[Genes, Immediate-Early \[G05.360.340.024.340.330\]](#)

[Genes, Immunoglobulin \[G05.360.340.024.340.335\]](#) +

[Genes, Insect \[G05.360.340.024.340.340\]](#)

# Foundations of searching

- Virtual AND (Team\* OR group OR “Virtual R&D Teams”) NOT (Management OR Manager)
- The toolset?
  1. “phrase searching”
  2. truncat\*
  3. OR
  4. AND, NOT
  5. (brackets OR parentheses)

# Truncation

Symbol	Retrieves
*	Zero or more characters *carbon* <i>carbon, hydrocarbon, polycarbonate</i>
\$	Zero or one character colo\$r <i>color, colour</i>
?	One character only en?oblast <i>entoblast, endoblast</i>

# Keywords Plus

- KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references.

Source: [http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOK46/help/WOS/h\\_fullrec.html](http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOK46/help/WOS/h_fullrec.html)

# Keywords and Keywords Plus®

Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the [database](#)) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. **KeyWords Plus** are words or phrases that frequently appear in the titles of an article's references, but do not necessarily appear in the title of the article itself. KeyWords Plus may be present for articles that have no author keywords, or may include important terms not listed among the title, abstract, or author keywords.

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# KeyWords Plus® Creation Cycle

## SAMPLE SOURCE RECORD

Title: Respiratory and immunological findings in brewery workers  
 Author(s): GodnicCvar J; Zuskin E; Mustajbegovic J; Schachter EN (REPRINT);  
 Kanceljak B; Macan J; Ilic Z; Ebling Z  
 Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE, 1999, V35, N1 (JAN), P 68-75  
 Author Keywords: brewery workers ; respiratory symptoms ; lung function ; immunology

Selected Cited References: (39 total, 14 shown for demonstration)

\*WHO, 1986, P39, EARL DET OCC LUNG DI  
 BLASKI CA, 1996, V154, P334, AM J RESP CRIT CARE  
 HUY T, 1991, V144, P1314, AM REV RESPIR DIS  
 IVERSEN M, 1990, V20, P211, CLIN EXP ALLERGY  
 KORTEKANGASSAVO.O, 1993, V48, P147, ALLERGY  
 KORTEKANGASSAVO.O, 1994, V24, P836, CLIN EXP ALLERGY  
 MAESTRELLI P, 1992, V22, P103, CLIN EXP ALLERGY  
 MALMBERG P, 1986, V10, P316, AM J IND MED  
 MCCARTHY PE, 1985, V42, P106, BRIT J IND MED  
 MEZNAR B, 1989, P148, 14 INT C EUR AC ALL  
 REVSBECH P, 1990, V45, P204, ALLERGY  
 SHELDON JM, 1957, P507, MANUAL CLIN ALLERGY  
 SMID T, 1994, V25, P877, AM J IND MED  
 VIDAL C, 1995, V75, P121, ANN ALLERG ASTHMA

KeyWord Plus(R): ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS; LUNG-FUNCTION;  
 GRAIN DUST; OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA; MITE ALLERGY; STORAGE MITE; EXPOSURE;  
 HYPERSENSITIVITY; SYMPTOMS; DISEASE

## ISI SOURCE DATABASE (1970-PRESENT)

No title available  
 The role of atopy in grain dust-induced airway disease  
**GRAIN DUST AND LUNG-FUNCTION - DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS**  
**MITE ALLERGY AND EXPOSURE TO STORAGE MITES AND HOUSE DUST MITES IN FARMERS**  
 SKIN PRICK TEST REACTIONS TO BREWERS-YEAST (SACCHAROMYCES-CEREVISIAE) IN  
 ADULT ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS  
 IMMEDIATE HYPERSENSITIVITY TO BAKERY, BREWERY AND WINE PRODUCTS IN YEAST-  
 SENSITIVE ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS  
 GUIDELINES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA  
 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYMPTOMS AND EXPOSURE TO MOLD DUST IN SWEDISH  
 FARMERS  
**LUNG-FUNCTION AFTER EXPOSURE TO BARLEY DUST**  
 No title available  
**STORAGE MITE ALLERGY AMONG BAKERS**  
 No title available  
 DUST-RELATED AND ENDOTOXIN-RELATED ACUTE LUNG-FUNCTION CHANGES AND WORK-  
 RELATED SYMPTOMS IN WORKERS IN THE ANIMAL FEED-INDUSTRY  
 FOOD-INDUCED AND OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA DUE TO BARLEY FLOUR

## FREQUENTLY OCCURRING TITLE WORDS

ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS  
 LUNG-FUNCTION  
 GRAIN DUST  
 OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA  
 MITE ALLERGY

STORAGE MITE  
 EXPOSURE  
 HYPERSENSITIVITY  
 SYMPTOMS  
 DISEASE

# KeyWords Plus- Example

- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
- Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING

# Key Words Selection

## Results: 26

*(from Web of Science Core Collection)*

**You searched for:**

**TITLE:** ("Envelope Design")

**Timespan:** All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

## Results: 477

*(from Web of Science Core Collection)*

**You searched for:**

**TITLE:** (("efficiency envelope\*") OR (envelope NEAR/5 building) OR (envelope NEAR/5 energy) OR ("envelope\* energy\* saving\*") OR ("Envelope\* System\*") OR ("thermal\* envelope\*") OR ("Envelope\* Design\*"))

**Timespan:** All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

# Key Words Selection

**TABLE 1: Search phrases used**

Field	Search Strings
general/other	brain surgery – neurosurgery – hydrocephalus – peripheral nerve surgery
vascular	aneurysm surgery – arteriovenous malformation* – carotid endarterectomy – cavernous malformation – extracranial intracranial bypass – intracranial aneurysm* – [intracranial or intracerebral] and [hematoma or hemorrhage] – subarachnoid hemorrhage – vasospasm
tumor	brain tumor surgery – meningioma – glioblastoma* – glioma – meningioma – radiosurgery – radiotherapy
trauma	brain injury – coma – head injury – brain damage – spinal injury
functional	deep brain stimulation – epilepsy surgery – Parkinson's surgery – spinal cord stimulation – trigeminal neuralgia – stereotactic – stereotaxic – stereotaxy
spine	spine fusion – spine fixation – spine surgery – spinal surgery – spinal fusion – spinal fixation – [cervical or thoracic or lumbar] and [disc* or disk*]

\* The asterisk was included in the search string as a wild card character. For example, the search “disc\*” would return results for “disc” or “discs” or “discectomy.”

Source: Ponce, F. A., & Lozano, A. M. (2014). [Highly cited works in neurosurgery. Part II: the citation classics A review \(vol 112, pg 233, 2010\). Journal Of Neurosurgery 120\(5\), 1252-1257. doi: 10.3171/2014.2.JNS14358a](#)

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## Web of Science<sup>SM</sup>

**Results** Topic=("virtual Teams")  
Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.  
Lemmatization=On

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**Note:** Alternative forms of your search term (for example, tooth and teeth) may have been applied, in particular for Topic or Title searches that do not contain quotation marks around the terms. To find only exact matches for your terms, turn off the "Lemmatization" option on the search page.

Results: **741** Page 1 of 75 Go Sort by: Publication Date -- newest to oldest

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INFORMATION SCIENCE LIBRARY SCIENCE (122)  
BUSINESS (96)

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Author(s): Patel Harshada; Pettitt Michael; Wilson John R.  
Source: APPLIED ERGONOMICS Volume: 43 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-26 DOI: 10.1016/j.apergo.2011.04.009 Published: JAN 2012  
Times Cited: 0 (from Web of Science)  
Full Text View abstract
- Title: **Technology Adoption in Online Social Networks**  
Author(s): Peng Gang; Mu Jifeng  
Source: JOURNAL OF PRODUCT INNOVATION MANAGEMENT Volume: 28 Supplement: 1 Pages: 133-145 DOI:

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### Citation Report

Topic=("virtual Teams")  
Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

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Year	Published Items
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2003	12
2004	15
2005	20
2006	25
2007	35
2008	45
2009	55
2010	125
2011	105
2012	45

#### Citations in Each Year

Year	Citations
1997	0
1998	0
1999	0
2000	0
2001	50
2002	100
2003	150
2004	250
2005	350
2006	600
2007	950
2008	1100
2009	1250
2010	1550
2011	1450
2012	1100

**Results found: 741**

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**Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?]: 4771**

**Citing Articles[?]: 3928**

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**h-index [?]: 42**

Results: **741**

Page 1 of 75 Go

Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest

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# Task for first session

## 1. Draw the literature map

## 2. Read:

- [https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2\\_AssessmentTasks/assess\\_tuts/lit\\_review\\_LL/reading.html](https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/reading.html)
- Cottrell, S. (2005). *Critical thinking skills - Developing Effective Analysis and Argument*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Chapter 3 of “Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (4th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc”
- Chapter 3 of “Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2009). *Research methods for business students* (5th ed.). Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE, England: Pearson Education Limited.”

## 3. Search for:

- The research keyword/s within Keywords Plus®
- The relevant article

## 4. Make a Bibliometrics database based on the research keywords


## 5. Find some good literature review papers in your field of study



- Ale Ebrahim, N. (2013). Introduction to the Research Tools mind map. *Research World*, 10, Article A10.4. Retrieved from <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2280007>
- Ferenhof, H. A., & Fernandes, R. F. (2016). *Systematic Review and Bibliometrics: A Step-by-step Guide*. Retrieved from <http://diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:768099/FULLTEXT01>
- Levy, Y., & Ellis, T. J. (2006). A systems approach to conduct an effective literature review in support of information systems research. *Informing Science: International Journal of an Emerging Transdiscipline*, 9(1), 181-212.
- Kitchenham, B. (2004). Procedures for performing systematic reviews. *Keele, UK, Keele University*, 33(2004), 1-26.
- [Research methods for business students](#) / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.
- Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). [Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review](#). [Review]. *Scientific Research and Essay*, 4(13), 1575–1590.
- Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. *PLoS Med* 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097
- Ponce, F. A., & Lozano, A. M. (2014). [Highly cited works in neurosurgery. Part II: the citation classics A review \(vol 112, pg 233, 2010\)](#). *Journal Of Neurosurgery* 120(5), 1252-1257. doi: 10.3171/2014.2.JNS14358a



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Scientometrics

November 2015, Volume 105, Issue 2, pp 759-77

First online: 09 September 2015

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Mohammad Reza Maghami, Shahin Ebrahim, Chandima Gomes

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Impact of Article Page Count and Number of Authors on Citations in Disability Related Fields: A Systematic Review Article

Abubakar AHMED, Mastura ADAM, Norafida A. GHAFAR, Murtala MUHAMMAD, Nader Ale EBRAHIM

ABSTRACT

Background: Citation metrics and total publications in a field has become the gold standard for rating researchers and viability of a field. Hence, stimulating demand for citation has led to a search for useful strategies to improve performance metric index. Meanwhile, title, abstract and morphologic qualities of the articles attract researchers to scientific publications. Yet, there is relatively little understanding of the citation trend in disability related fields. We aimed to provide an insight into the factors associated with citation increase in this field. Additionally, we tried to

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ndre Matthias Müller<sup>1</sup>, Payam Ansari<sup>1</sup>, Nader Ale Ebrahim<sup>2</sup>, and o<sup>1</sup>

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A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON "FERTILITY RATE" RESEARCH TRENDS

Shalini Nagaratnam, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Muzafar Shah Habibullah

ABSTRACT

# Questions?



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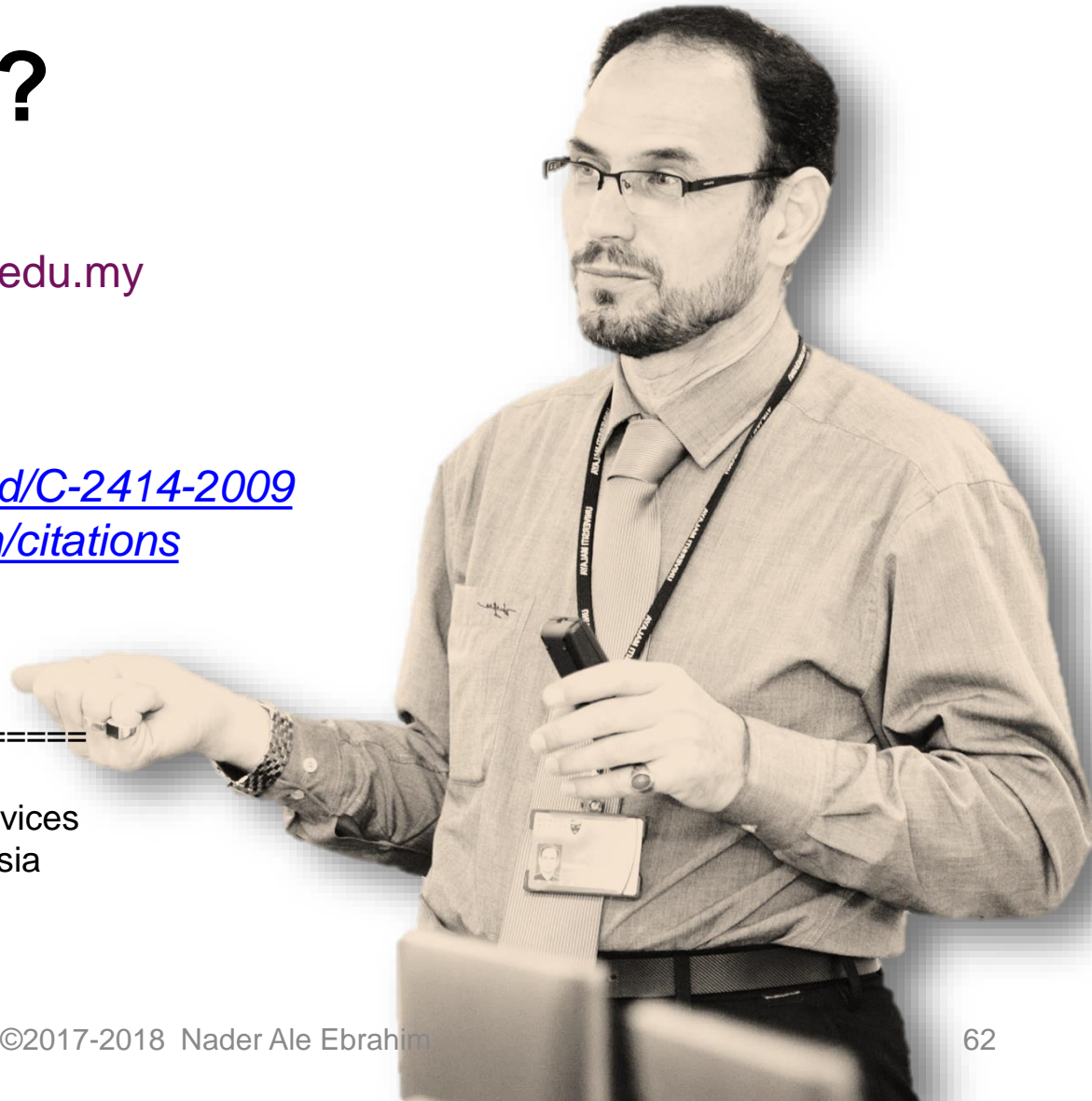


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5. Kitchenham, B. (2004). Procedures for performing systematic reviews. *Keele, UK, Keele University*, 33(2004), 1-26.
6. [Research methods for business students](#) / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.
7. Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). [Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review](#). [Review]. *Scientific Research and Essay*, 4(13), 1575–1590.
8. Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.
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10. Ponce, F. A., & Lozano, A. M. (2014). [Highly cited works in neurosurgery. Part II: the citation classics A review \(vol 112, pg 233, 2010\). Journal Of Neurosurgery 120\(5\), 1252-1257. doi: 10.3171/2014.2.JNS14358a](#)

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