The challenges faced in today's publication process and the possible solutions

F1000Research

MiRoR Consortium Seminar
2nd October 2018

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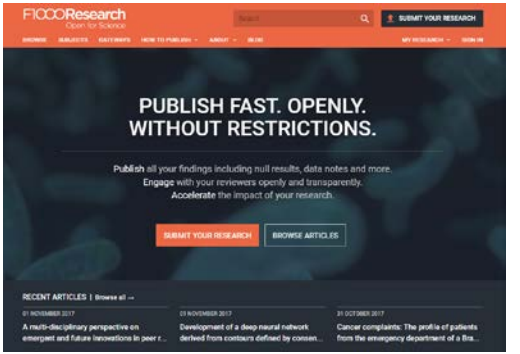
WHAT IS F1000 RESEARCH?

An Open Research publishing platform for life scientists where a range of research outputs can be published



https://f1000research.com/

‘PUBLISH OR PERISH’

Increasing pressure to publish…

Securing next post/progressing in career

A large volume of work

Securing funding

Ground-breaking/high interest work

Work in high impact journals

Pressure from universities

Securing promotions/tenure

SPEED

- Operating on a scale often from 6 months to a year
- Journal shopping
- Opaque process

→ Immediate publication
→ Post publication peer review
→ Transparency

OVEREMPHASIS ON TRADITIONAL RESEARCH ARTICLES

Method Articles

Study Protocols

Software Tools

Systematic Reviews

Data Notes

Research Notes

Antibody validation articles

Opinion Articles

Case Reports

Registered Reports

RESEARCHER EVALUATION

- Impact factor
- Journals acting as gatekeepers

→ No Impact Factor, supporting DORA
→ Facilitators
→ Credit for all outputs- data on behaviours/contributions
→ Credit for reviewers

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION BIAS

- Difficult to publish negative results, replications
- Anonymous reviewing can introduce bias

→ No Editorial bias, authors deciding what is valid to publish
→ Open peer review

LACK OF TRANSPARENCY

- Journals lack of/weak data policies
- Replication crisis
- Rise of predatory journals

→ Open data as a prepublication requirement- FAIR
→ Reproducibility
→ Open, named peer review

Why open peer review?
-Avoiding Bias
-Useful info
-Credit for refs
-Better written

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Editorial team-
All staff editors are trained to check for adherence to publication and research ethics, as well as data sharing policies (including licences)

Peer review-approved papers will be deposited in PMC and indexed in PubMed

Check for updates

RESEARCH ARTICLE EDIT VERSION

Establishing an international laboratory network for neglected tropical diseases: Understanding existing capacity in five WHO regions [version 1; referees: awaiting peer review]

Laura Dean[1], Janet Njelesani[2], Charles Mulamba[1], Russell Dacombe[1], Pamela S. Mbabazi[3], Imelda Bates[1]

Author details

Abstract

Background. Limited laboratory capacity is a significant bottleneck in meeting global targets for the control and elimination of neglected tropical diseases (NTD). Laboratories are essential for providing clinical data and monitoring data about the status and changes in NTD prevalence, and for detecting early drug resistance. Currently NTD laboratory networks are informal and specialist laboratory expertise is not well publicised, making it difficult to share global expertise and provide training, supervision, and quality assurance for NTD diagnosis and research. This study aimed to identify laboratories within five World Health Organisation regions (South-East Asia, Eastern Mediterranean, Americas, Western Pacific and Europe) that provide NTD services and could be regarded as national or regional reference laboratories, and to conduct a survey to document their networks and capacity to support NTD programmes.
Methods. Potential NTD reference laboratories were identified through systematic searches, snowball sampling and key informants.
Results. Thirty-two laboratories responded to the survey. The laboratories covered 25 different NTDs and their main regional and national roles were to provide technical support and training, research, test validation and standard setting. Two thirds of the laboratories were based in academic institutions and almost half had less than 11 staff. Although greater than 90 per cent of the laboratories had adequate technical skills to function as an NTD reference laboratory, almost all laboratories lacked systems for external verification that their results met international standards.
Conclusions. This study highlights that although many laboratories believed they could act as a reference laboratory, only a few had all the characteristics required to fulfil this role as they fell short in the standard and quality assurance of laboratory processes. Networks of high quality laboratories are essential for the control and elimination of disease and this study presents a critical first step in the development of such networks for NTDs.

Keywords

Neglected Tropical Diseases, Capacity Building, Laboratory Networks, Quality Assurance, Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-East Asia, Western Pacific

Corresponding author: Laura Dean

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: The study was commissioned by the World Health Organization WHO Global Working Group on

Check for updates

RESEARCH ARTICLE EDIT VERSION

Classification of processes involved in sharing individual participant data from clinical trials [version 1; referees: 1 approved, 2 approved with reservations]

Christian Ohmann [1], Steve Canham[2], Rita Banzi[3], Wolfgang Kuchinke [4], Serena Battaglia[5]
Author details

This article is included in the Science Policy Research gateway.

Abstract

Background: In recent years, a cultural change in the handling of data from research has resulted in the strong promotion of a culture of openness and increased sharing of data. In the area of clinical trials, sharing of individual participant data involves a complex set of processes and the interaction of many actors and actions. Individual services/tools to support data sharing are available, but what is missing is a detailed, structured and comprehensive list of processes/subprocesses involved and tools/services needed.
Methods: Principles and recommendations from a published data sharing consensus document are analysed in detail by a small expert group. Processes/subprocesses involved in data sharing are identified and linked to actors and possible services/tools. Definitions are adapted from the business process model and notation (BPMN) and applied in the analysis.
Results: A detailed and comprehensive list of individual processes/subprocesses involved in data sharing, structured according to 9 main processes, is provided. Possible tools/services to support these processes/subprocesses are identified and grouped according to major type of support.
Conclusions: The list of individual processes/subprocesses and tools/services identified is a first step towards development of a generic framework or architecture for sharing of data from clinical trials. Such a framework is strongly needed to give an overview of how various actors, research processes and services could form an interoperable system for data sharing.

Keywords

clinical trial, data sharing, individual participant data (IPD), process, business process model, generic framework

Corresponding author: Christian Ohmann

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ? ? ✓

Version(s)	Invited Referees 1	2	3
Version 1 published 01 Feb 2018	✓ read report	? read report	? read report

1 **Florian Naudet**, University of Rennes 1, France
2 **Matthew R. Sydes**, University College London, UK
3 **Matthias Löbe**, Leipzig University, Germany

All reports (3), Responses and comments (3)

Comments on this article

All comments (0)

Add a Comment

BROWSE BY RELATED SUBJECTS

Clinical trials

Consortia

Culture

REVISED **Amendments from Version 1**

The purpose of the study was better explained at the end of the Introduction. It was the objective to identify all the various processes/sub-processes involved in data sharing and to provide a listing and classification of tools/services that could usefully support those processes. The methodological section of the manuscript was revised and adapted as much as possible to the COREQ guidelines for qualitative research. The credentials and experience of the authors was described, the rationale for data collection specified, the limitations of the initial CORBEL exercise characterised and the methodological approach specified in detail. The tables were improved according to the suggestions of the reviewers. The almost entirely unused column for "Subservices" was removed and the few entries transferred to the column "Possible Services / Tools". That made the table simpler and easier to read. Figure 1 was extended with an optional relation between "Data requester" and "Data generator" and a reference that preparation of data sharing may also take place after data update has been added. In addition, minor corrections have been performed in the text to improve clearness and readability.

See referee responses

Referee Report 19 Mar 2018

Matthew R. Sydes, MRC Clinical Trials Unit at UCL, Institute of Clinical Trials and Methodology, University College London, London, UK

Views 9 Cite

? **Approved with Reservations**

This process-orientated manuscript covers a lot of ground in some detail. I have some specific comments:

Major

1. Section: General
Comment: The process of reaching these recommendations is unclear to me. Perhaps

... *Continue reading*

REPORT A CONCE

Author Response 20 Apr 2018

Christian Ohmann, ECRIN, Germany

Response to reviewer in bold and italics

This process-orientated manuscript covers a lot of ground in some detail. I have some specific comments:

Major

1. Section: GeneralComment: The process of reaching these

... *Continue reading*

REPORT A CONCERN

+ Respond or Comment

Referee Report 01 Mar 2018

Florian Naudet, CHU Rennes, Inserm, CIC 1414 (Centre d'Investigation Clinique de Rennes), University of Rennes 1, Rennes, France

Views 15 Cite

✔ **Approved**

The manuscript Classification of processes involved in sharing individual participant data from clinical trials by Ohmann C, Canham S, Banzi R, Kuchinke W and Battaglia S[1] is more than useful for all stakeholders interested in data sharing. It must be accepted with, ... *Continue reading*

REPORT A CONCE

Author Response 20 Apr 2018

Christian Ohmann, ECRIN, Germany

Response to the reviewer in bold and italics

The manuscript Classification of processes involved in sharing individual participant data from clinical trials by Ohmann C, Canham S, Banzi R, Kuchinke W and Battaglia ... *Continue reading*

REPORT A CONCERN

RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED **Classif**
individual part
referees: 3 ap

Christian Ohmann
Author details

This artic

Abstract

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promotion of a culture of
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Results: A detailed and c
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Conclusions: The identifi
step towards developme
framework is needed to
form a sustainable syste

Keywords

clinical trial, data sharing

About this Gateway

How effective are the ways that we conduct, fund and publish research? How do we know if research is being shared, used and re-used in the most effective ways to bring about improvements in our knowledge and potential impact. How do we best incentivise and assess research and researchers? How do we evolve the way we do research to optimise the use of technology?

This collection brings together research on all aspects of the research system – building an evidence base for the science of science. The collection is necessarily broad ranging and covers: research funding policy and practice; peer review; research outputs and meta-data; research incentives and rewards; research metrics and indicators; scholarly publishing and infrastructure.

Gateway Areas

Research Funding

5 articles | 4 posters | 1 slide

How research is funded and supported is a critical component of the research ecosystem and a key determinant of the research outputs, outcomes and impacts that may subsequently emerge. While there has been an increasing focus on the assessment and evaluation of the outputs of research (e.g.

Gateway Advisors

Ismael Rafols
University of Sussex, UK

Steven Wooding
University of Cambridge, UK

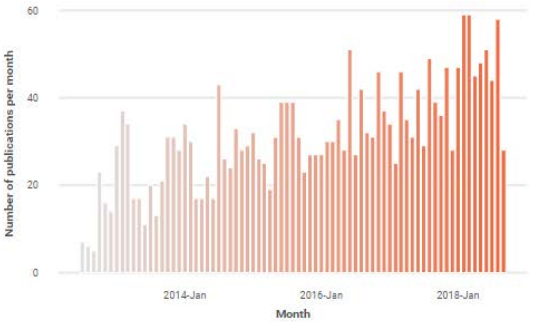
Clinical trial reporting

Communication in health care

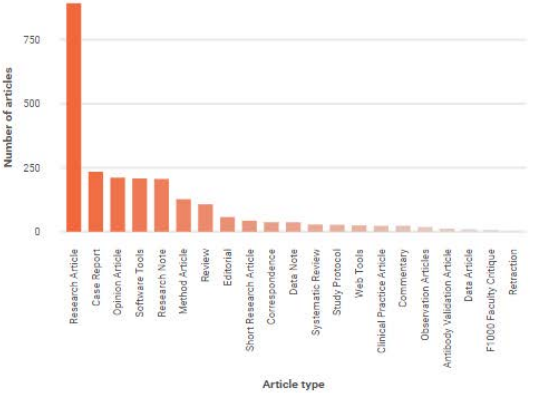
Corresponding author: Christian Ohmann

HOW IS IT GOING?

Publications per month



Publications per article type



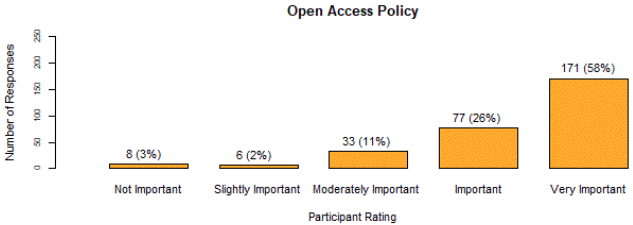
Peer reviewing

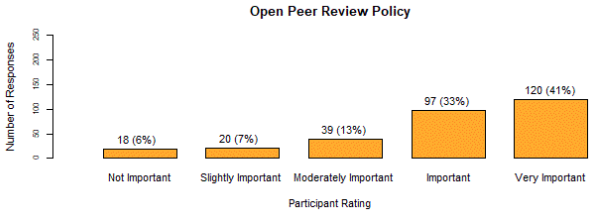
17
days to 1st referee (median)

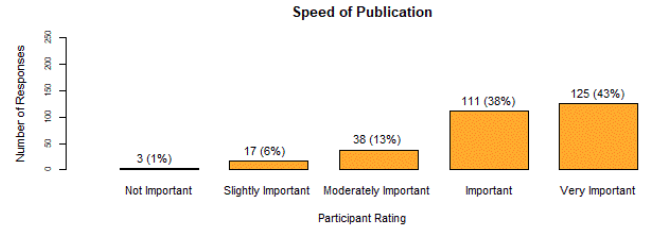
42
days to 2nd referee (median)

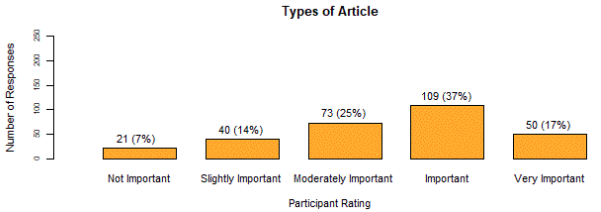
55
days to indexed (median)

The level of importance of factors that were influential to authors when deciding to publish with F1000Research (296 respondents)









Adapted from Figure 2: Kirkham J and Moher D. Who and why do researchers opt to publish in post-publication peer review platforms? - findings from a review and survey of F1000 Research [version 1]. F1000Research 2018, 7:920 (doi: 10.12688/f1000research.15436.1). Referees: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations (Status on 19th September 2018)

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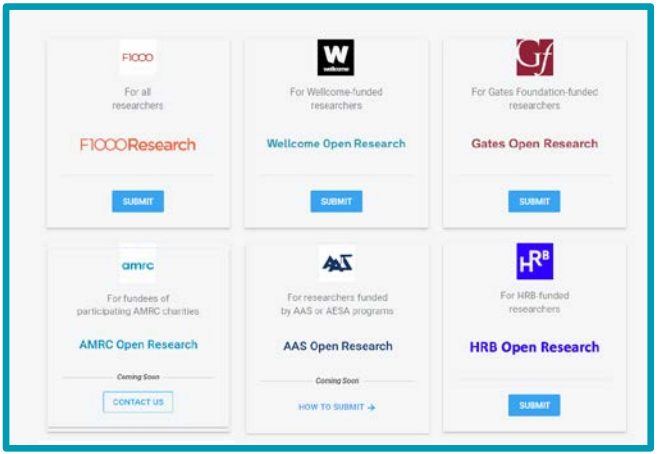
LONG TERM VISION

Main Challenges:

NOT ALL DOOM AND GLOOM!



DORA

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Future of Research

QUESTIONS?

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