Session Overview

• Intro to NIH Access Policy – John Reynolds
  • What is the Public Access Policy, why it is required

• MyNCBI – Kelsa Bartley
  • How it relates to the Public Access policy & links to PubMed
  • How to sign up for an account
  • Other Features

• PubMed Central – Barbara Sorondo
  • How to submit manuscripts

• Putting It All Together – John Reynolds
Intro to NIH Access Policy
What is the NIH public access policy?

...the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") 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.

https://publicaccess.nih.gov/policy.htm
What is the NIH public access policy?

This applies to any manuscript that is:

• Peer-reviewed

• Accepted for publication in a journal
  • (generally a journal listed in the National Library of Medicine Catalog)

• Arises from:
  • any direct funding from an NIH grant or cooperative agreement, or
  • any direct funding from an NIH contract, or
  • any direct funding from the NIH Intramural Program, or
  • an NIH employee
What is the NIH public access policy?

In other words...

Results from publicly funded research must be made available to the public.
Other funders besides NIH

• U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
  NIH, ACL, AHRQ, CDC, FDA, ASPR

• Others (U.S. and foreign)
  Gates Foundation, Health Research Alliance, Alzheimer's Association, American Heart Association-
  American Stroke Association, Autism Science Foundation, Autism Speaks, Cancer Research Institute,
  Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation, Donahue Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation,
  Foundation Fighting Blindness, JDRF, LUNGevity Foundation, Lymphoma Research Foundation,
  Parkinson's Disease Foundation, Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI), Susan G. Komen,
  The V Foundation for Cancer Research, Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance, Howard Hughes Medical Institute
  (HHMI), California Department of Public Health, Canadian Cancer Society, Canadian Institutes of Health
  Research (CIHR), HAL-Inserm, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC),
  Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)

• Consult your funding source for confirmation or details

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/about/public-access
PubMed Central

• A full text archive of journal articles on biomedical and life sciences
• Provided by the NIH’s National Library of Medicine

• Articles from:
  • Journals and publishers who want to make their open access content easier to find
  • Digitization of historical literature for preservation and to increase access and
  • Author Manuscript Deposit

Source: PMC, March 2020
PubMed Central vs PubMed

PubMed Central
- Repository of Full Text of articles
- Open Access
- Publicly funded research
- Other content selected by the NLM
- NIH National Library of Medicine

PubMed
- Database of bibliographic records
  - Titles, abstracts, publishing info & metadata
- Free to search & use
- NIH National Library of Medicine
- Medline database plus PMC
- Has links to PMC
PMCID or PMID?

**PMCID**
- A unique identifier used for *articles* added to *PubMed Central*
- Usually in this format: **PMC7832765**
- Must be included in many grant reporting processes
- All articles with a PMCID have a PMID

**PMID**
- A unique identifier used for *citations* added to *PubMed*
- Usually an eight-digit number: **33521254** (older articles may have fewer)
- Automatically assigned
- Many citations only have a PMID
What to know before submitting your funded manuscript to a journal

• Does the publication agreement allow the paper to be posted in PMC?
  • Read carefully

• What version of the paper will be made available?
  • Final published version or author’s final peer reviewed manuscript?

• Is there a fee for publication?
  • Do you have funds from the grant or otherwise to pay the fee?

• When will it be available to the public?
  • Will there be an embargo?
What kind of manuscript?

**Final published article**
- The journal’s authoritative copy
  - With publishing edits, copyediting, style changes, issue page numbers, formatting, etc.
  - Also available on publisher’s website and/or printed journal

**Final peer-reviewed manuscript**
- The authors’ final copy
  - All changes from peer review and editing review processes
What’s an embargo?

• An embargo is a delay in making an article freely available.
• They can be part of individual journal or publisher agreements.
• Availability dates are listed in PMC and PubMed records.
• To get an article before an embargo date requires a subscription or payment:
  • A library subscription
  • An individual subscription
  • Purchase of an individual article or issue
Any questions about: NIH Policy?
MyNCBI: What is it and why use it?
What is MyNCBI

A tool that retains user information and database preferences to provide customized services for a number of NCBI databases, including PubMed.

Allows you to:

• save searches
• select display formats
• filtering options
• set up automatic searches that are sent by e-mail

My NCBI includes other features that help you save your citations and manage peer reviewed article compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy (My Bibliography), create online professional profiles (SciENcv), highlight search terms, and set up Outside Tool preferences for PubMed.

MyNCBI Help Manual

• https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK3843/
Breast Cancer Survivorship: Where Are We Today?

Patricia A Ganz, Pamela J Goodwin

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 26059925 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-16366-6_1

Abstract

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women, and survivors with this diagnosis account for almost one fourth of the over 14 million cancer survivors in the US. After several decades of basic and clinical trials research, we have learned much about the heterogeneity of breast cancer and have evolved a complex and multidisciplinary treatment approach to the disease. Increasingly, we are paying attention to the long term and late effects of breast cancer treatment, and this is largely the subject of this volume. In this chapter, the authors introduce the topic of breast cancer survivorship and highlight the organization and content of this volume, briefly describing the contents of the subsequent chapters.

"Cited by 11 articles"

SUPPLEMENTARY INFO
Publication types, MeSH terms + expand
Cardiovascular disease and prevention among people living with HIV in South Florida

Fahim Pyarali 1, Roumen Iordanov 2, Bertrand Ebner 1, Jelani Grant 1, Louis Vincent 3, Alexander Toirac 1, Tahir Haque 1, Gerardo Zablah 1, Kunal Kapoor 1, Alexis Powell 3, Catherine Boulanger 3, Barry Hurwitz 4, Maria Alcaide 3, Claudia Martinez 5

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PMID: 34260554    PMCID: PMC8284739    DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000026631

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P30 AI073961/AI/NIAID NIH HHS/United States
P30AI073961/Miami Center for AIDS Research
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• Create collections
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• Customize your settings
• Create a bibliography
• Link bibliography with researcher profile
MyNCBI Customize Settings: Home Page

My NCBI Customizing options:

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    - Set up and manage your bibliography
    - Create a second bibliography of other citations
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    - Find and go to records you've looked at before
    - Turn Recent Activity on or off
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    - Create multiple collections based on your interests
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  - **BLAST History**: Use BLAST History tool to access your most recent BLAST searches.

[Checkboxes for each option are present, indicating selection status.]
MyNCBI Customize Settings: Database Preferences

**Common Preferences**
- Username: kbartley17
- Highlighting: Green
- Shared Settings: None

**PubMed Preferences**
- Filters & Icons:
  - English & Humans, Published in the last 5 years, University of Miami School of Medicine, University of Miami School of Medicine (Provider Icon)
  - None Selected
  - On
  - Summary

**PMC Preferences**
- Article View: Remember last selection
MyNCBI Create & Manage Your Personal Bibliography
MyNCBI: Link Bibliography with Researcher Profile

• Link bibliography with researcher profile
  • NIH Biosketch
  • ORCID
• Link to grants
**ORCID**

- **Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier**
- ORCID iD is a 16-digit unique identifier.
- Free to register and use your iD.
- ORCID is used around the world by:
  - Publishers
  - Research organizations
  - Funders
Your ORCID ID:

- Distinguishes you to ensure your research outputs and activities are correctly attributed to you.
- Reliably and easily connects you with your contributions and affiliations.
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- Is persistent – one ORCID ID will last you your entire research career.

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Any questions about: MyNCBI and Features?
How To Submit Manuscripts: PubMed Central

1. Preparing a manuscript
   - Address copyright
     - show me

2. Accepted for publication
   - Post it to PubMed Central and track it in My NCBI
     - show me

3. Reporting to NIH
   - Include PMCID in citations
     - show me
The NIHMS Process

1. **Deposit Files**
   - Anyone can submit; however, an author or PI should serve as the Reviewer. Reviewers are notified of submissions via email.

2. **Initial Approval**
   - The Reviewer associates funding and approves the material for processing.

3. **NIHMS Conversion**
   - NIHMS converts complete deposits to PMC-ready documents and notifies the Reviewer via email when they are available.

4. **Final Approval**
   - Reviewer requests corrections to or approves PMC-ready documents for inclusion in PMC.

5. **PMCID Assigned**
   - A PMCID is assigned when Final Approval is complete and the manuscript is matched to a PubMed record.

6. **Available in PMC**
   - Manuscript is made available in PMC following the publisher-required embargo period (if applicable).

https://www.nihms.nih.gov/login/?next=/submission
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version of Paper Submitted</th>
<th>Final Published Article</th>
<th>Final Peer-Reviewed Manuscript</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submission Process</td>
<td>Publisher posts the paper directly to PMC</td>
<td>Papers are <strong>required</strong> to be submitted via the NIHMS <strong>upon acceptance for publication</strong>. Publishers, authors or their designee deposit files and the NIHMS converts them to the PMC native format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission Method to Deposit Files</td>
<td><strong>Method A</strong>: Some Journals automatically post NIH supported papers directly to PMC <strong>Method B</strong>: Authors must make special arrangements for some journals and publishers to post the paper directly to PMC</td>
<td><strong>Method C</strong>: Authors or their designee must submit manuscripts to the NIHMS <strong>Method D</strong>: Some publishers will submit manuscripts to the NIHMS <strong>Authors are responsible for ensuring manuscripts are submitted to the NIHMS upon acceptance for publication</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Approve Submission</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Author, via NIHMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approve PMC web version</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Author, via NIHMS</td>
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<td>NIH awardee</td>
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<td><strong>To cite papers, from acceptance for publication to 3 months post publication</strong></td>
<td>PMCID or “PMC Journal- In Process”</td>
<td>PMCID or NIHMSID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To cite papers, 3 months post publication and beyond</strong></td>
<td>PMCID</td>
<td>PMCID</td>
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Method A: Automatic Journal Submission

- Version included in PMC: final published article
- Who adds it: journal
- What you need to do:
  - Ensure
    a) Journal is included in this category for
    b) The year of your article

https://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm
Method B: Manual Journal Submission

- **Version included in PMC:** final published article
- **Who adds it:** journal or publisher
- **What you need to do:** ensure
  a) Journal or publisher is included in this category
  b) Pay an open access fee, if required

https://publicaccess.nih.gov/select_deposit_publishers.htm
Method C: Author Submission

- **Version included in PMC:** final peer-reviewed manuscript
- **Who adds it:** author or designee
- **What you need to do:**
  - Submit the manuscript in the NIH Manuscript Submission (NIHMS) system

https://www.nihms.nih.gov

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Files</td>
<td>Step 1: A manuscript may be submitted by the author, the PI, the publisher, or another third party. Third-party submitters must designate an author or PI to serve as the Reviewer for an NIHMS submission. In these cases, the Reviewer will receive notification of the deposit via e-mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Approval</td>
<td>Step 2: The Reviewer reviews the submission, confirms or adds associated funding, and either rejects or approves the material for processing in NIHMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIHMS Conversion</td>
<td>Step 3: NIHMS staff reviews the approved files for completeness, and complete submissions are converted to archival XML. The PMC-ready documents (Web and PDF versions) are checked to ensure they accurately reflect the submitted files. An e-mail notification is sent to the Reviewer when the record is available for final review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Approval</td>
<td>Step 4: The Reviewer reviews the PMC-ready documents (Web and PDF versions) and either requests corrections or approves them for inclusion in PMC. Final Approval is required to complete manuscript processing in NIHMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCID Assigned</td>
<td>Step 5: A PMCID is assigned when Final Approval is complete and the manuscript is matched to a PubMed record with complete citation information. For details, see When will a PMCID be assigned to my manuscript?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available in PMC</td>
<td>Step 6: The manuscript is made available in PMC following the publisher-required embargo period (if applicable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Method D: Publisher Submission

• Version included in PMC: final peer-reviewed manuscript
• Who adds it: publisher
• What you need to do:
  a) Ensure publisher is included in this category
  b) Complete steps in NIHMS as needed

https://publicaccess.nih.gov/Method%20D%20Publishers
https://www.nihms.nih.gov

Method D Publishers
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• American Association for the Advancement of Science
• American Association of Immunologists
• American Society of Neuroradiology
• American Psychological Association
• Begell House Publishers
• BMJ
• Cambridge University Press
• Elsevier
• Entomological Society of America
• Ethnicity & Disease
• F1000 Research Limited
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• Healthcare Bulletin
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Important Reminder

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Put it Together

Find grant funded research in PubMed and set up email alerts:
Search for the grant number just like any other term:

**TIP:** search both with & without a space after the grant prefix


Cardiovascular disease and prevention among people living with HIV in South Florida.


Create an alert
Give your alert a helpful name

Choose to get emails

Choose delivery options

Save
Perceived HIV Acquisition Risk and Low Uptake of PrEP Among a Cohort of Transgender Women With PrEP Indication in the Eastern and Southern United States


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PMID: 34507762
An example

PMID: 34260554; PMCID: PMC8284739.

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Project number P30AI073961

Entered into PMC by the journal – Method A
Cardiovascular disease and prevention among people living with HIV in South Florida

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PMID: 34260554  PMCID: PMC8284739  DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000026631

Free PMC article

Grant support

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P30/AI073961/Miami Center for AIDS Research
Cardiovascular disease and prevention among people living with HIV in South Florida

Fahim Pyarali, MD, MPH, Roumen Iordanov, MD, Bertrand Ebner, MD, Jelani Grant, MD, Louis Vincent, MD, Alexander Toirac, MD, Tahir Haque, MD, Gerardo Zablak, MD, Kunal Kapoor, MD, MSc, Alexis Powell, MD, Catherine Boulanger, MD, Barry Hurwitz, PhD, Maria Alcaide, MD, and Claudia Martinez, MD

Monitoring Editor: Abrar Hussain Khan.
Cardiovascular disease and prevention among people living with HIV in South Florida

Fahim Pyarali, MD, MPH, Roumen Iordanov, MD, MD, Bertrand Ebner, MD, Jelani Grant, MD, Louis Vincent, MD, Alexander Toirac, MD, Tahir Haque, MD, Gerardo Zablah, MD, Kunal Kapoor, MD, MSC, Alexis Powell, MD, Catherine Boulanger, MD, Barry Hurwitz, PhD, Maria Alcaide, MD, Claudia Martinez, MD

Abstract
Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has improved survival of patients living with HIV (PLWH); however, this has been accompanied by an increase in cardiovascular disease (CVD). Although preventative measures for CVD among the general population are well described, information is limited about CVD prevention among PLWH. The goal of this study was to characterize the prevalence of CVD in our population and to assess the use of primary and secondary prevention.

We performed a retrospective review of PLWH receiving primary care at a large academic center in Miami, Florida. We characterized the prevalence of CVD, CVD risk, and the use of aspirin and statins for primary and secondary CVD prevention.

A total of 365 charts were reviewed (45% women, 55% men). Average age was 52.2 years. Average CD4 count was 588 cells/mm3; 92.9% were receiving ART, and 71% were virologically suppressed. The median 10-year ASCVD risk was 7.3%. The prevalence of CVD was 10.4% (N=36). The odds of having CVD was lower in patients on ART (OR 0.47, 95% CI: 0.25–0.90, P=.02). The use of medications for primary and secondary prevention of CVD based on current guidelines was low: 15% and 37% for aspirin respectively, and 25% and 44% for statins.

CVD risk and rates of CVD are high among PLWH and receiving ART could protect against CVD. However, the use of medications for primary and secondary prevention is low. Increased awareness of CVD risk-reduction strategies is needed among providers of PLWH to decrease the burden of CVD.

Abbreviations: ART = antiretroviral therapy, ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, CD4 = CD4+ T helper cells, CI = confidence interval, CVD = cardiovascular disease, HbA1c = hemoglobin A1C, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, IQR = interquartile range, IRB = Institutional Review Board, LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, OR = odds ratio, PLWH = patients living with HIV, SD = standard deviation.

Keywords: cardiovascular disease, epidemiology, HIV, primary prevention, secondary prevention

1. Introduction
The advent and improved accessibility to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for the treatment of HIV has afforded patients living with HIV (PLWH) an increased life expectancy.1) Subsequently, these patients are now manifesting the burden of chronic, non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular disease (CVD).2,3 CVD is the leading cause of death in PLWH, with a nearly 2-
Calder Library Resources
Resource Guide for Researchers

NIH Public Access Policy Compliance

What is the NIH Public Access Policy?

The Policy implements Division G, Title II, Section 210 of PL 110-161 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008) which states:

SEC. 210. 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.

The Public Access Policy ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH-funded research.

It requires scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov).

The Policy requires that these final peer-reviewed manuscripts be accessible to the public on PubMed Central to help advance science and improve human health.

More information on the NIH Public Access Policy can be obtained at: https://publicaccess.nih.gov/

PubMed Central

What is PubMed Central?

PubMed Central is an archive of full-text biomedical journal papers available online without a fee. Papers on PubMed Central contain links to other scientific databases such as GenBank (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/GenBank/) and PubChem (http://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/)

Papers collected under the Public Access Policy are archived on PubMed Central.

Once posted to PubMed Central, results of NIH-funded research become more prominent, integrated and accessible to the scientific community.
Other Calder Training Resources

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Group Training

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• PubMed
• SCOPUS

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• SAS
• R & R Studio
• Tableau
• REDCap
• Introduction to Meta-Analysis

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<th>CONTACT INFO</th>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="mailto:reference@med.miami.edu">reference@med.miami.edu</a></td>
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<td>General Information &amp; Remote Access</td>
<td>305-243-6403 <a href="mailto:libraryservices@med.miami.edu">libraryservices@med.miami.edu</a></td>
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<td>(305) 243-6783 <a href="mailto:biomed@med.miami.edu">biomed@med.miami.edu</a></td>
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