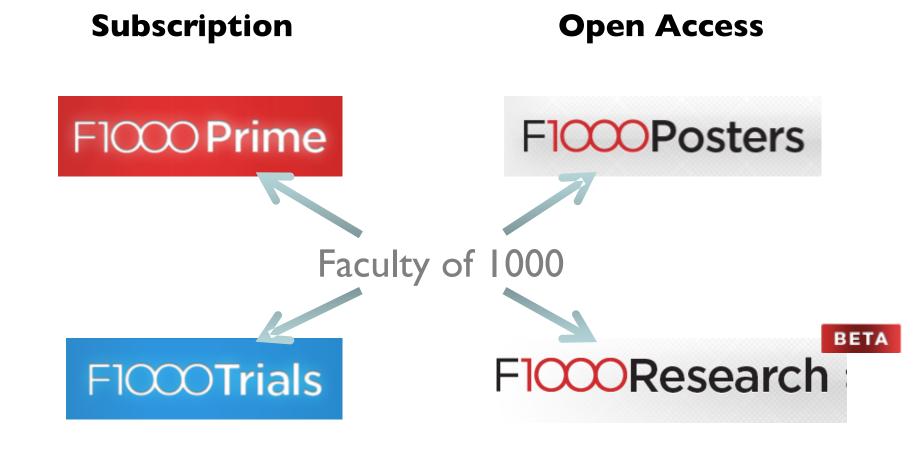
F1000 RESEARCH: RAPID, TRANSPARENT PUBLISHING

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FACULTY OF 1000

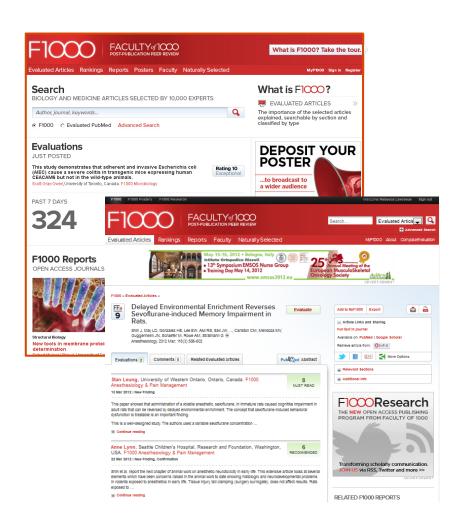




F1000 PRIME F1000.com

Founded in 2002, first in biology; then added medicine

- From the founders of BioMed Central and Current Opinions journals
- Post-publication peer review
- Faculty of 10,000 experts
- Faculty identify and evaluate the most important articles in biology and medicine
- 1,500 new recommendations per month; ~130,000 total so far





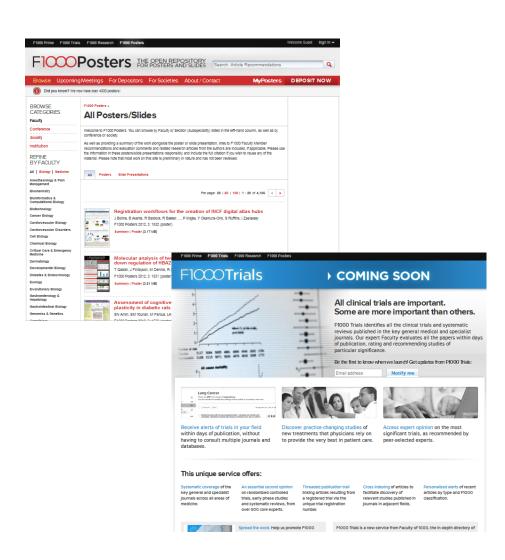
F1000 POSTERS AND F1000 TRIALS

F1000 Posters

- Open Access repository of posters and slides in biology and medicine
- > 4000 so far
- > 200 are evaluated

F1000 Trials

- Evaluated Randomised Clinical Trials (RCTs)
- Coverage across >500 journals
- Faculty review <u>all</u> the articles and provide an expert opinion, indicating which should 'Change Clinical Practice'
- Beta-launching Dec 2012





F1000 RESEARCH: WHAT IS IT ABOUT

An alternative to current scholarly publishing approaches tackling 4 problems:

- Speed
 - → Immediate publication
- Peer review
 - → Open peer review, post-publication
- Dissemination of findings
 - → Wide variety of types of findings
- Sharing of primary data
 - → Mandatory sharing, publication and refereeing of datasets

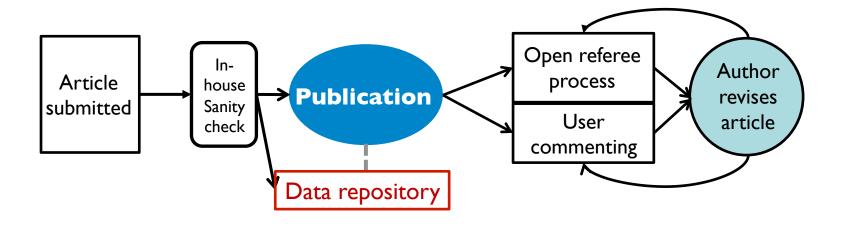


F1000 RESEARCH: OTHER KEY FEATURES

- Focus is biology and medicine
- 'Gold' Open Access
- Creative Commons CC-BY licences as default
- Large (230+), very senior Advisory Panel (e.g. Sir Tim Hunt, Pippa Marrack, Steven Hyman, Alan Schechter, Janet Thornton)
- Large (1000+) Editorial Board of very senior names across life sciences
- Beta-launched in Jul 2012; formal launch on our own platform in Jan 2013



THE PUBLISHING PROCESS



- Time from submission of final version of article to publication (HTML and final PDF) = <7 days
- Average time from publication to 2 referee responses = 10 days



A TWO-STEP PEER REVIEW PROCESS

FIRST: Rapid 'seems ok' stamp – 3 options:

- Approved (like approved or minor revisions)
- Approved with Reservations (like major revisions)
- Not Approved (like reject)

SECOND: Referee comments

- Includes competing interest statement
- Includes statement from the referee to clarify that:
 - have read the submission
 - they feel they are suitable person to referee that article

Referee Responses 3

- Rob Basner
 Ref Report 15 November 2012 (v1)
- Sairam Parthasarathy
 Approved with Reservations:
 12 November 2012 (v1)
 Ref Report 13 November 2012 (v1)
- Diederik Nieuwenhuijs
 Approved: 11 November 2012 (v1)
 Ref Report 12 November 2012 (v1)

All open and signed

Focus is on whether the work is scientifically sound, not on novelty/interest etc



CITATION AND INDEXING

Citation includes details of:

- Version number
- Referee status
- Bit.ly to latest referee status

Pellucid-like keratoconus [v1; ref status: awaiting peer review, http://f1000r.es/TLhefH]

Correlating data from different sensors to increase the positive predictive value of alarms: an empiric assessment [v1; ref status: approved 1, http://f1000r.es/RKkXdB]

Respiratory events in patients undergoing laparoscopic gastric bypass surgery [v1; ref status: Indexed, http://f1000r.es /YYXoAZ]

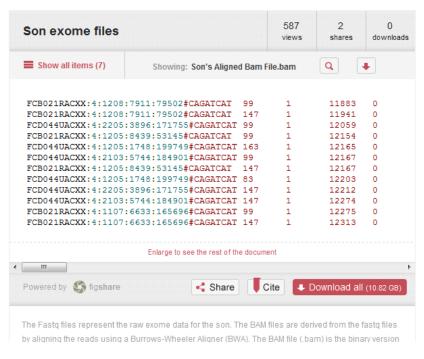
Indexed once it receives 2 positive reviews (Approved, or Approved with Reservations)



DATA: EMBED WIDGETS

- If a subject-specific repository exists, then we ensure data is placed there
- For all other data, we have a collaboration with Figshare
- Provide an 'embed widget' that:
 - Enables viewing of the data without needing to leave the article
 - Provides viewers for data files
 - Can preview large datasets before deciding whether to download
 - Provides information on views, shares and downloads
 - Datasets get legends and DOIs so they can be independently cited

according to Broad Institute best-practice guidelines to eliminate false positive calls and produce the final VCF.





INTERESTING TYPES OF ARTICLE RECEIVED

- Data-only articles
- Linked data and research articles
- Ongoing updated articles
- Posters / single-result articles
- Negative / null findings
- Case reports
- Clinical trials



MAKING DATA MANDATORY

- Almost none of our authors realised they needed to provide their underlying data for publication.
- A small number raised the usual concerns:
 - Wanting to publish other papers from the datasets
 - Don't want others to scoop the work until finished own data analysis
 Too much confidential data
 - Too time consuming to explain

Despite this, EVERY author has provided their datasets



WHY HAVE THEY ALL SUBMITTED?

Key arguments seem to have been:

- Publishing your data provides you with priority on the data so others can't then scoop you
- Confidential data can be anonymised; volume is irrelevant
- Why should readers be expected to take it at your word that your results are correct and that your data analysis has been done correctly?
- Would anyone accept it if you didn't bother to provide your methods or results because it took too much time to write?



DATA PROJECTS

Working with a broad range of initiatives around data:

- JISC MRD project: PREPARDE with Wiley-Blackwell, BADC, NCAR, DCC, University of Leicester, University of Reading, CDL
- Open letter submitted encouraging full citation of data in the references of articles so they can be properly counted by indexers and to help them become recognised as proper publications by others.
- Co-leading a data peer review workshop
 - Bring together publishers and funders across the disciplines to agree the core elements of what constitutes adequate peer review of data.
 - Bring in major data centres and repositories to discuss the balance between their review (often technical) and that done by publishers and funders.
 - Expected in Feb/Mar 13 at British Library, London.



SUMMARY

- Mandatory data publication policy works!
- The major indexers are working to adapt their systems to deal with versioning, and articles that may continually change following publication.
- We believe our model is opening up the way for new types of articles, closer to how science is actually conducted.

Questions?

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