PUBLISHING LIVING SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Rebecca Lawrence
Managing Director, F1000

13 SEPTEMBER 2017
Cape Town, South Africa

rebecca.lawrence@f1000.com | @f1000 | @rnl_s

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

I am employed as Managing Director of F1000 that could be perceived as a direct conflict of interest in the content of this presentation.

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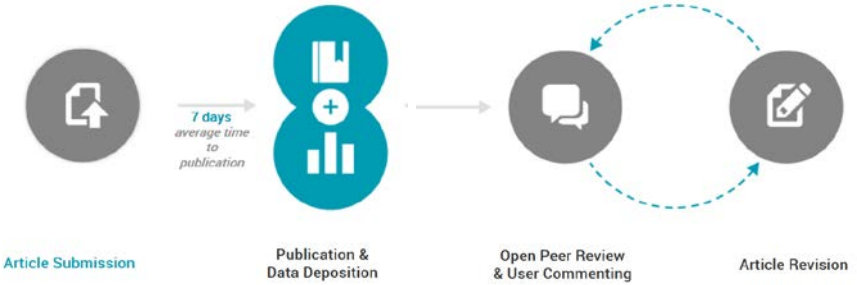

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Geographic-genetic analysis of *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite populations from surveys of primary school children in Western Kenya [version 1; referees: awaiting peer review]

Irene Omedo [1], Polycarp Mogeni [1], Kirk Rockett[2], Alice Kamau [1], Christina Hubbart[2], Anna Jeffreys[2], Lynette Isabella Ochola-Oyier[1], Etienne P. de Villiers [1,3,4], Caroline W. Gitonga[5], Abdisalan M. Noor[3,5], Robert W. Snow [3,5], Dominic Kwiatkowski[2,6], Philip Bejon[1,7]

Author affiliations

Grant information

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Open Peer Review

Referee Status: *AWAITING PEER REVIEW*

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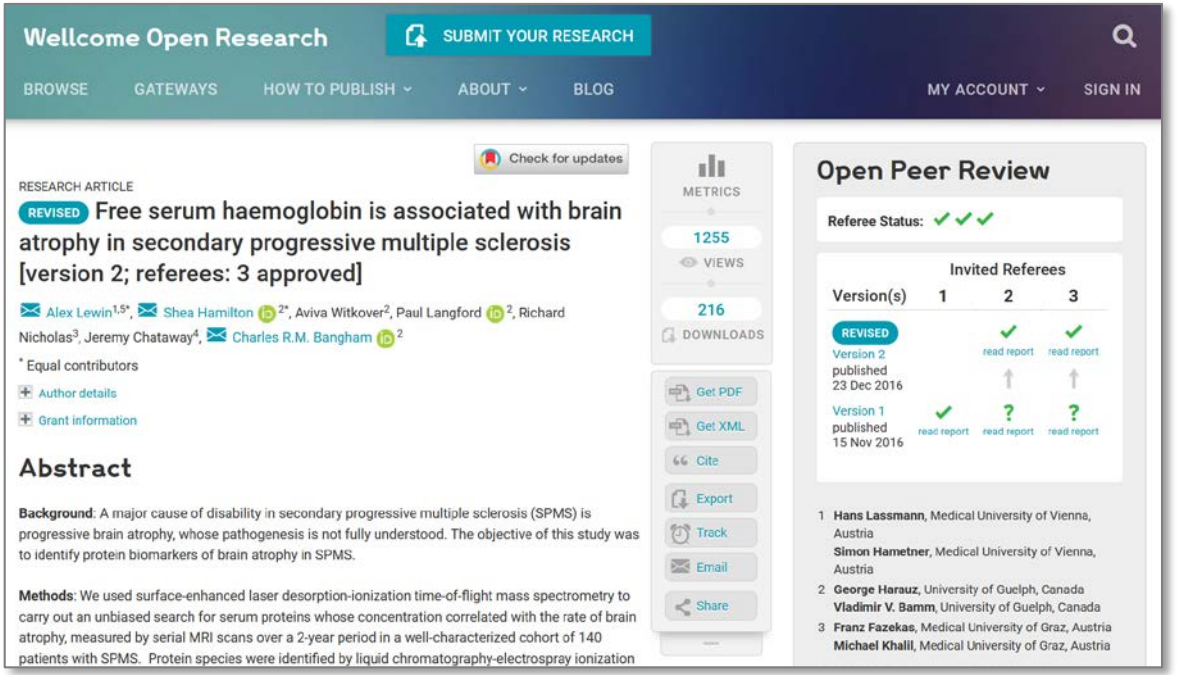
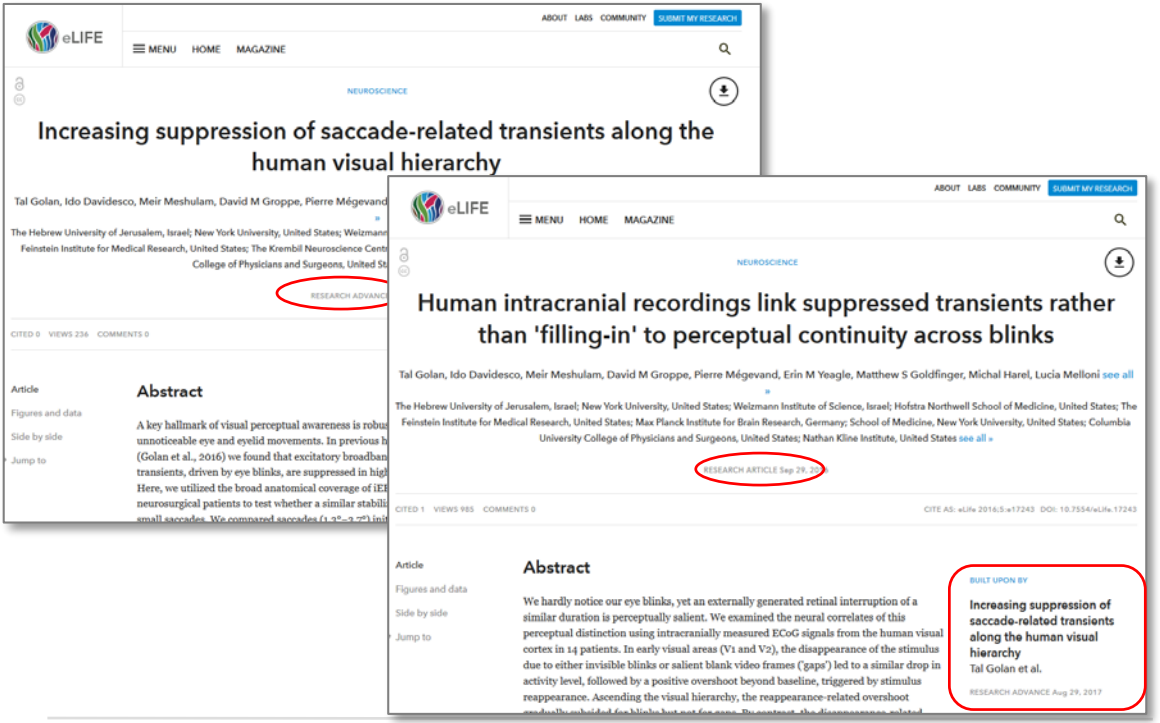
Abstract

Background. Malaria control, and finally malaria elimination, requires the identification and targeting of residual foci or hotspots of transmission. However, the level of parasite mixing within and between geographical locations is likely to impact the effectiveness and durability of control interventions and thus should be taken into consideration when developing control programs.
Methods. In order to determine the geographic-genetic patterns of *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite populations at a sub-national level in Kenya, we used the Sequenom platform to genotype 111 genome-wide distributed single nucleotide polymorphic (SNP) positions in 2486 isolates collected from children in 95 primary schools in western Kenya. We analysed these parasite genotypes for genetic structure using principal component analysis and assessed local and global clustering using statistical measures of spatial autocorrelation. We further examined the region for spatial barriers to parasite movement as well as directionality in the patterns of parasite movement.
Results. We found no evidence of population structure and little evidence of spatial autocorrelation of parasite genotypes (correlation coefficients <0.03 among parasite pairs in distance classes of 1km, 2km and 5km; p value<0.01). An analysis of the geographical distribution of allele frequencies showed weak evidence of variation in distribution of alleles, with clusters representing a higher than expected number of samples with the major allele being identified for 5 SNPs. Furthermore, we found no evidence of the existence of spatial barriers to parasite movement within the region, but

ARTICLE AFTER PEER REVIEW



LSR – HOW COULD ‘TRADITIONAL’ JOURNALS KEEP UP-TO-DATE



THREADED PUBLICATIONS

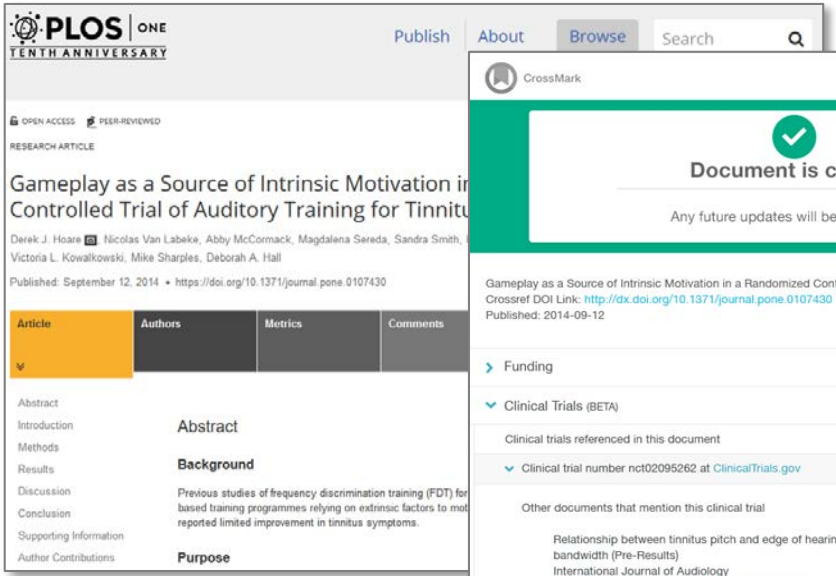

EDITORIAL | OPEN ACCESS

Linked publications from a single trial: a thread of evidence

Douglas G Altman, Curt D Furberg, Jeremy M Grimshaw and Daniel R Shanahan

Trials 2014 15:369 | https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-15-369 | © Altman et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. 2014

situation is further complicated by the ever-growing body of literature. A single clinical trial can result in multiple publications: the study protocol and traditional results paper or papers, as well as commentaries, secondary analyses and, eventually, systematic reviews, among others [8].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OPEN ACCESS | PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Gameplay as a Source of Intrinsic Motivation in Controlled Trial of Auditory Training for Tinnitu

Derek J. Hoare, Nicolas Van Labeke, Abby McCormack, Magdalena Sereda, Sandra Smith, Victoria L. Kowalkowski, Mike Sharples, Deborah A. Hall

Published: September 12, 2014 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0107430

Article | Authors | Metrics | Comments

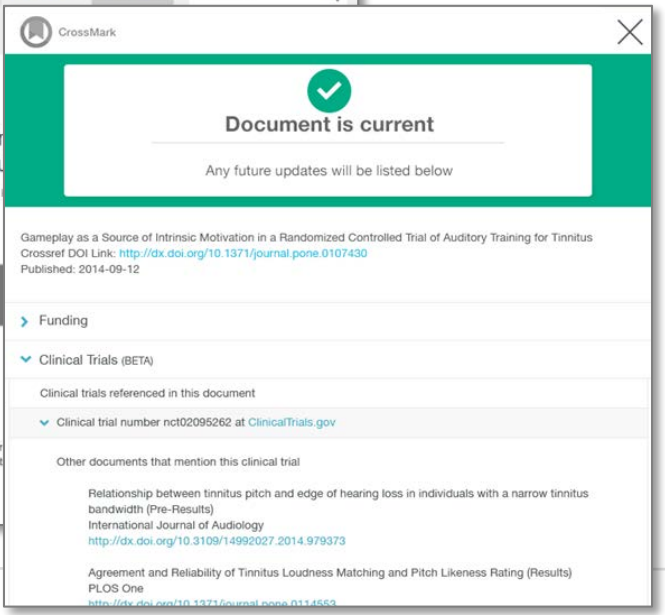
Abstract
Introduction
Methods
Results
Discussion
Conclusion
Supporting Information
Author Contributions

Abstract

Background

Previous studies of frequency discrimination training (FDT) for based training programmes relying on extrinsic factors to mot reported limited improvement in tinnitus symptoms.

Purpose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Document is current

Any future updates will be listed below

Gameplay as a Source of Intrinsic Motivation in a Randomized Controlled Trial of Auditory Training for Tinnitus
Crossref DOI Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0107430
Published: 2014-09-12

Funding

Clinical Trials (BETA)

Clinical trials referenced in this document

Clinical trial number nct02095262 at ClinicalTrials.gov

Other documents that mention this clinical trial

Relationship between tinnitus pitch and edge of hearing loss in individuals with a narrow tinnitus bandwidth (Pre-Results)
International Journal of Audiology
http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/14992027.2014.979373

Agreement and Reliability of Tinnitus Loudness Matching and Pitch Likeness Rating (Results)
PLOS One
http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0114553

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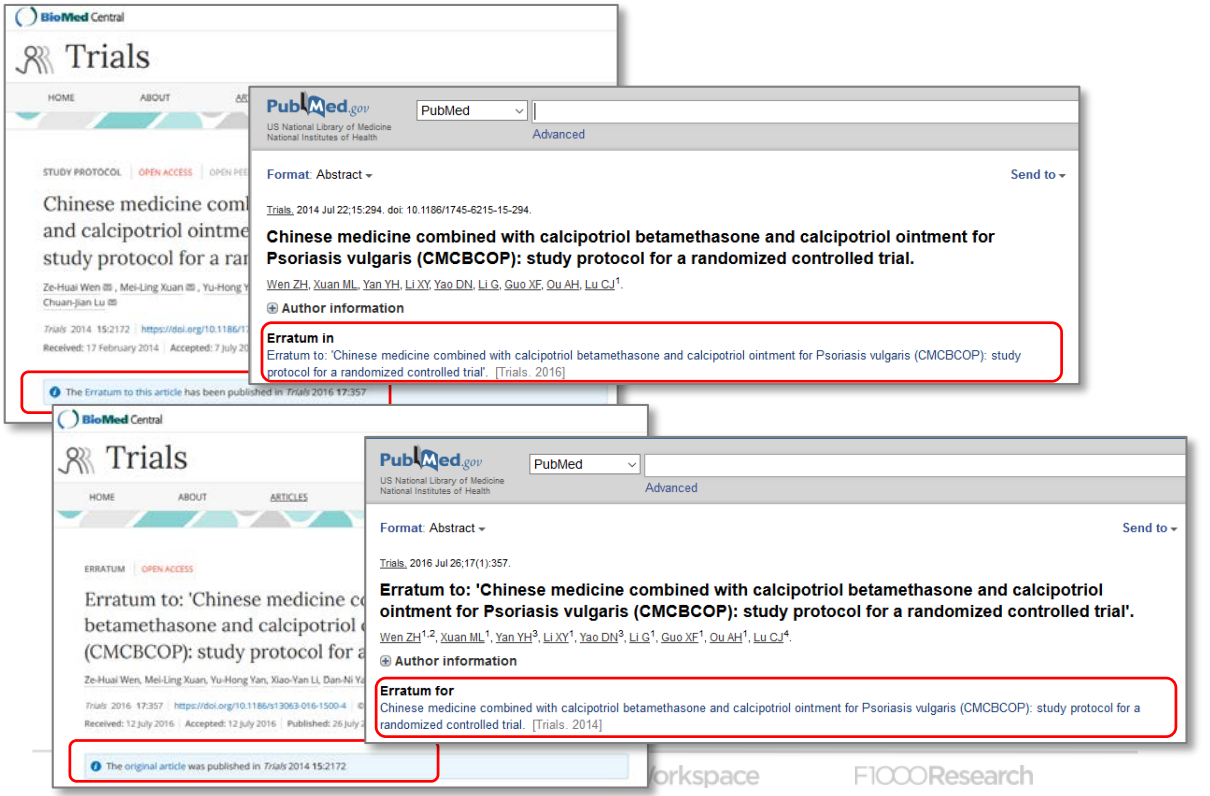

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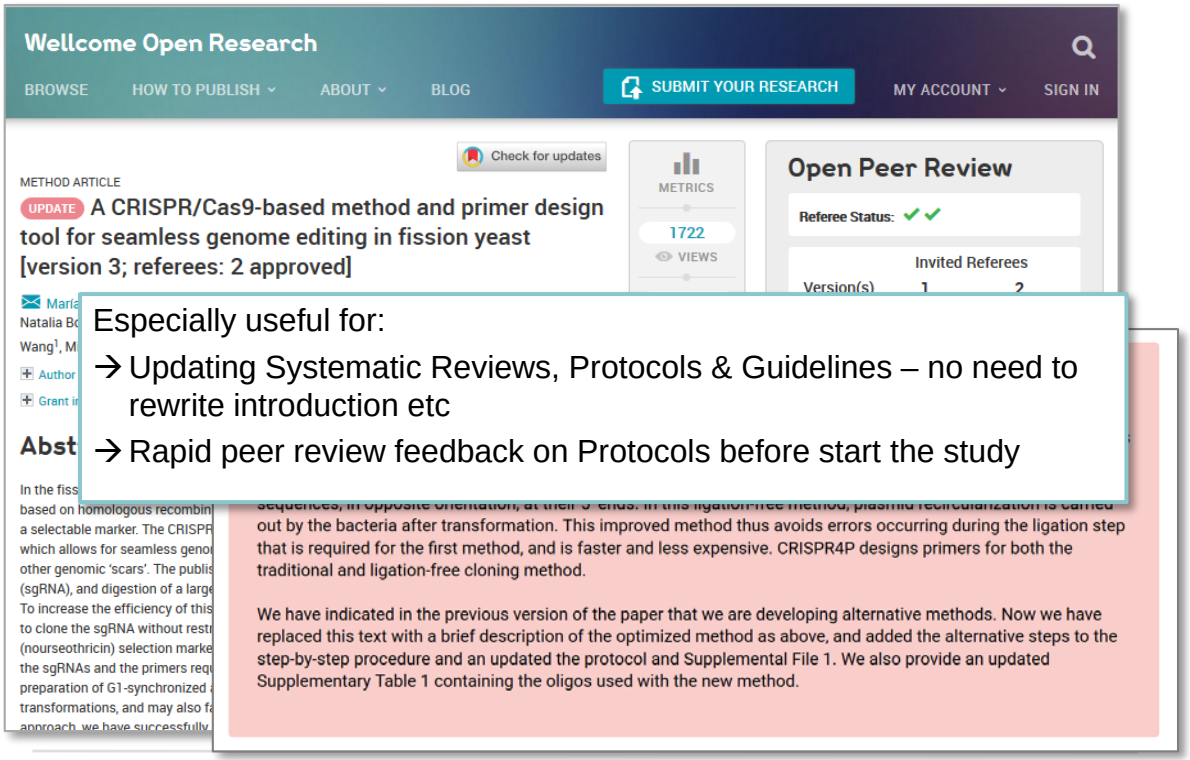
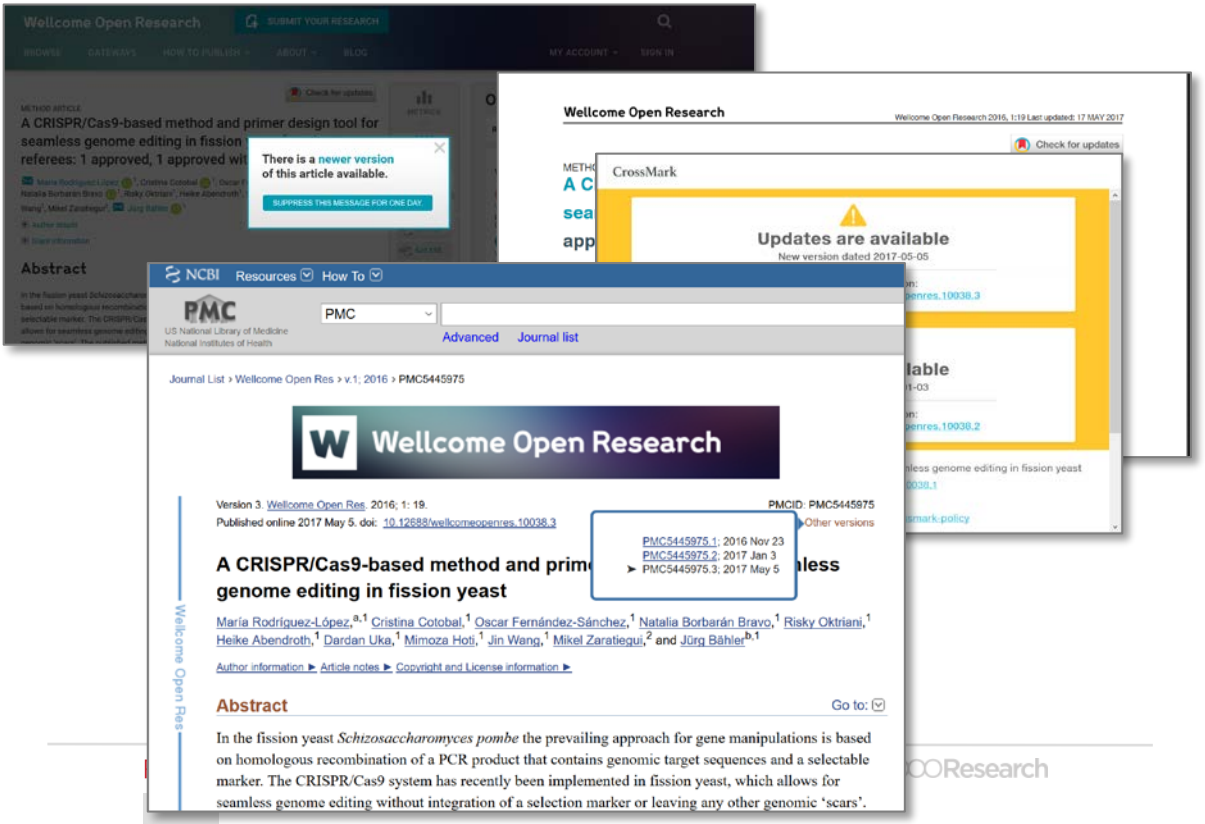
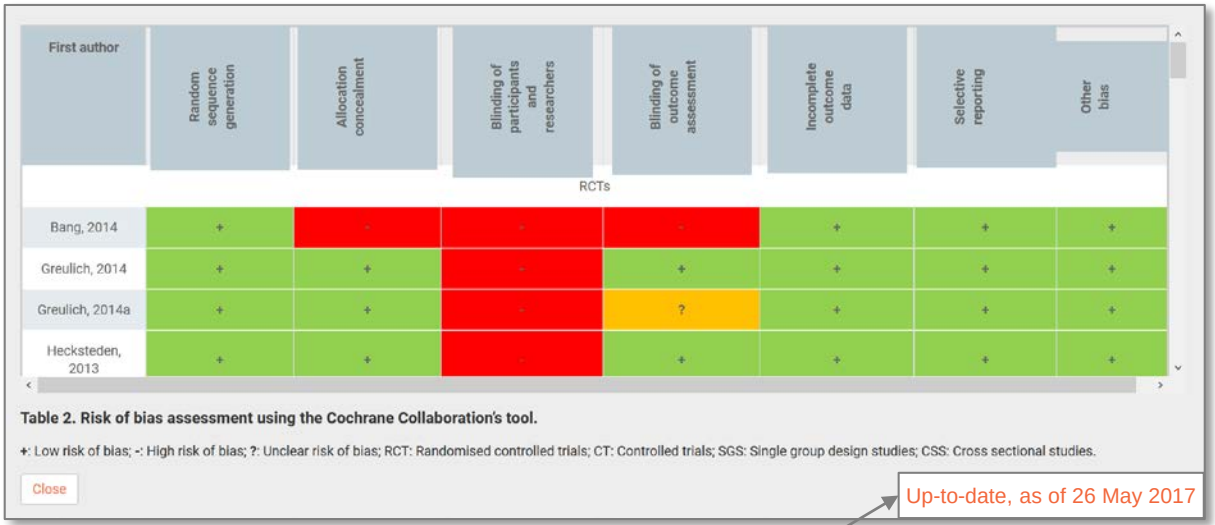


TRACKING VERSIONING



REGULARLY UPDATED FIGURES

From Dinas et al, 2017: https://f1000research.com/articles/6-286/v2



First author	Random sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding of participants and researchers	Blinding of outcome assessment	Incomplete outcome data	Selective reporting	Other bias
	RCTs						
Bang, 2014	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
Greulich, 2014	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Greulich, 2014a	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Hecksteden, 2013	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

Table 2. Risk of bias assessment using the Cochrane Collaboration's tool.

+: Low risk of bias; -: High risk of bias; ?: Unclear risk of bias; RCT: Randomised controlled trials; CT: Controlled trials; SGS: Single group design studies; CSS: Cross sectional studies.

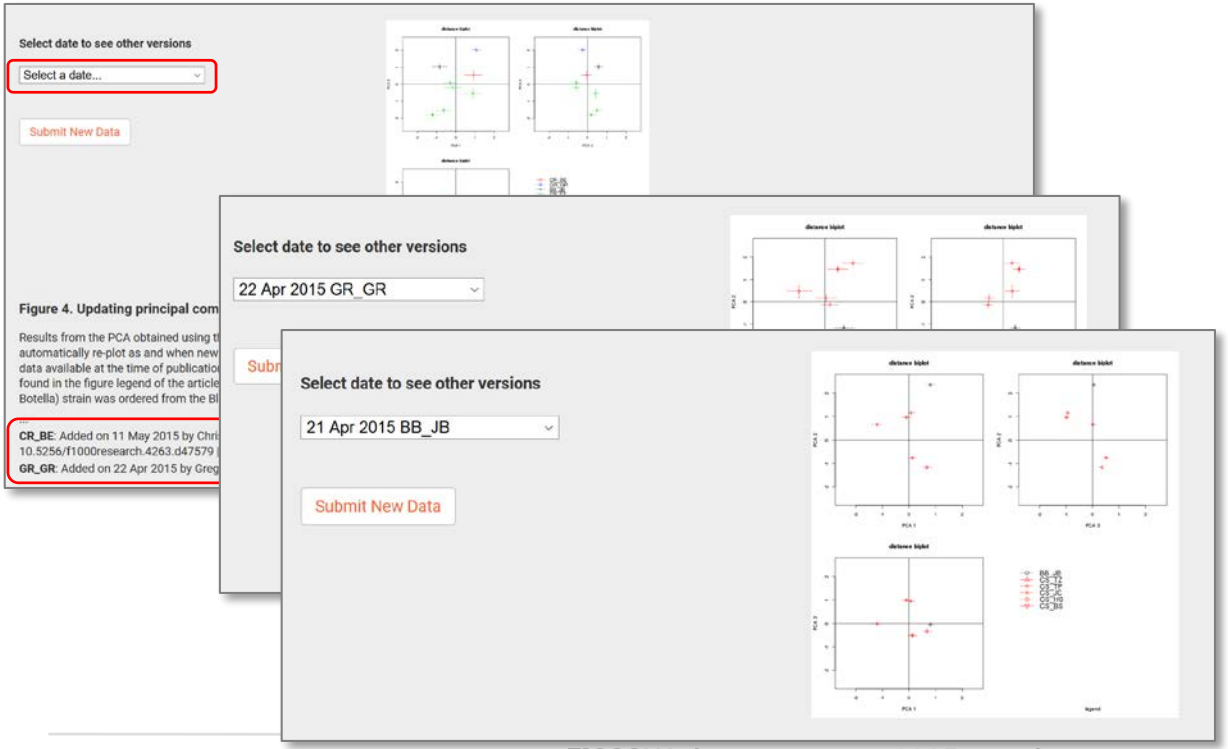
Close

Up-to-date, as of 26 May 2017

Can update date if rerun the search & no new data to add

LIVING FIGURES

https://f1000research.com/articles/3-176/v2



CONCLUSION

- There are existing mechanisms that can be repurposed by traditional journals to link updates & cross-publisher
- The technology is now available to update through versioning and living elements within articles that
  - minimise time/effort for authors & reviewers
  - enable timely updates
  - retain archival record
  - ensure transparency of changes across all major sites

QUESTIONS

rebecca.lawrence@f1000.com | @f1000 | @rnl_s