

*Witold Kozakiewicz
Medical University of Lodz, Poland*

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EAHIL Workshop Dublin 2 - 5 June 2009

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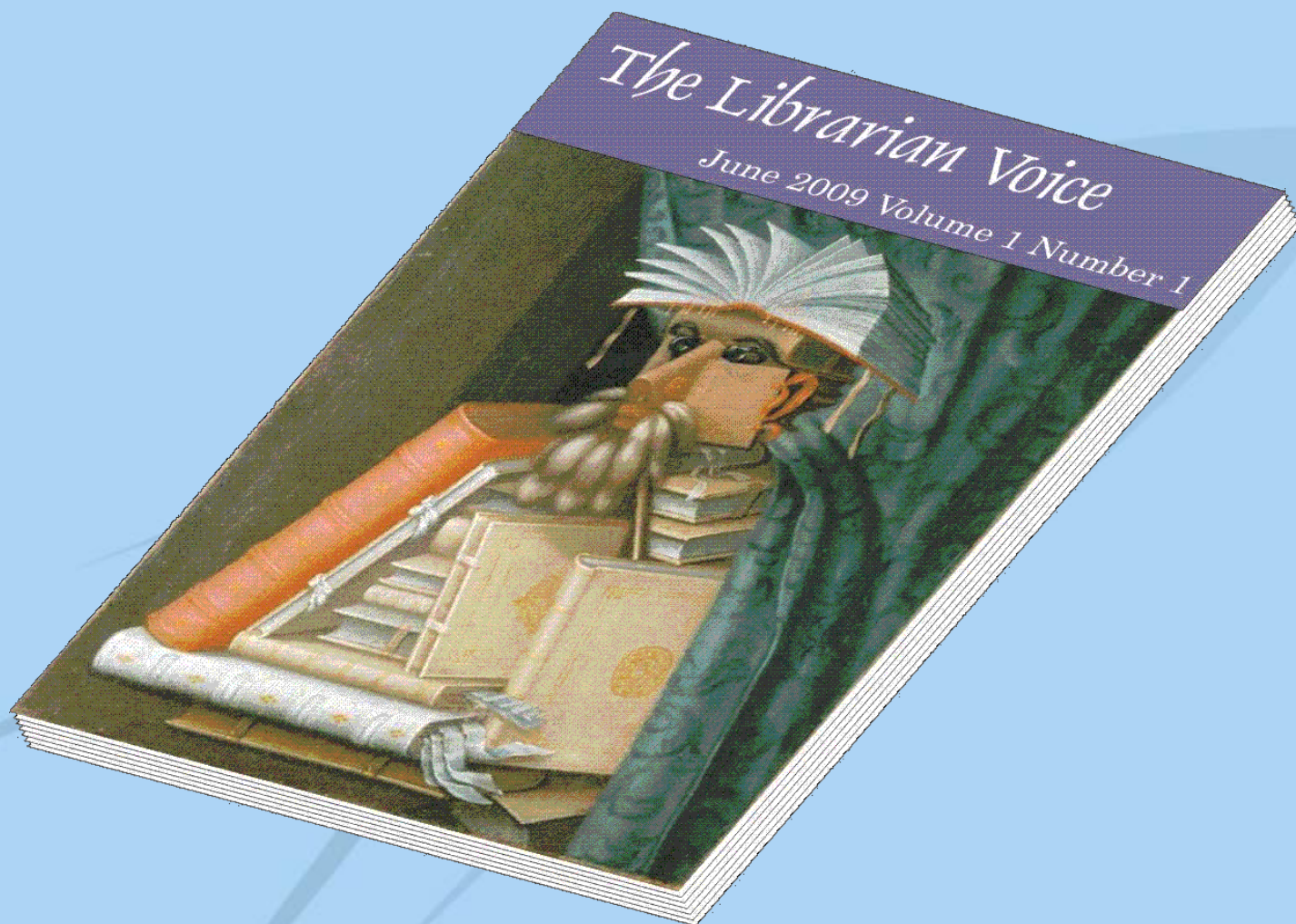
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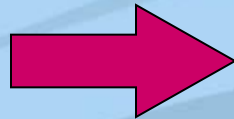
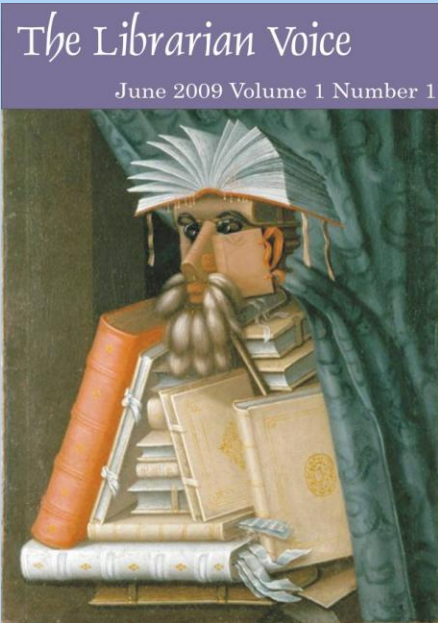
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The Librarian Voice

June 2009 Volume 1 Number 1



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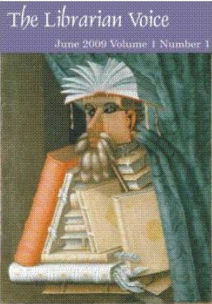


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The Librarian Voice

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Volume 1
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Content not container



Annales Nestlé

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DOI: 10.1159/000157808

Diagnosis of Neonatal Cholestasis

Muriel Grand · Florence Lacaille

Pediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology Nutrition Unit, Necker-Enfants

Key Words
Neonatal cholestasis · Acholic stools · Biliary atresia · Metabolic disease

Abstract

Cholestasis is frequent in neonates (1/2,500 live births) and in young children. It includes many etiologies with sometimes poor prognosis. In case of neonatal cholestasis, the most important point is to look at the stool color and to rule out biliary atresia which needs to be surgically treated before the 60th day of life. Biliary atresia represents almost 50% of cases of neonatal cholestasis, the other causes being numerous. Some cases can be treated with success, such as tyrosinemia type I or inborn errors of bile acid synthesis. However, in the majority of cases, there is no specific treatment, and the evolution of the disease is towards cirrhosis or liver insufficiency leading to liver transplantation. Nowadays, liver transplantation has good results, but it is a difficult procedure with frequent side effects. In the future, analysis and a better understanding of the mechanisms of the different cholestatic diseases could allow the development of other treatments such as liver cell transplantation or gene therapy bringing new perspectives for children.

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Animal Science Journal (2009) 80, 121-129

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Improved conception rates in sows inseminated with cryopreserved boar spermatozoa prepared by optimal combination of osmolality and glycerol freezing extender

Tetsuji OKAZAKI,^{1,2} Shouhachiro ABE¹ and Masayuki SHIMADA¹

¹Livestock Research Institute, Obi University, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Institute, Obi, and ²Department of Applied Animal Science, Graduate School of Biosphere Science, Aichi University, Japan

ABSTRACT

Cryoprotectant agents (CPA) are added in freezing extenders to prevent intracellular ice crystal formation. It has been reported that high dose of CPA exerts toxicity on spermatozoa. Recently, the reduction of CPA concentration has also resulted in the suppression of ice crystal formation in spermatozoa. Optimal combination of glycerol concentration and freezing extender osmolality could control effective sperm cryopreservation techniques. In this study, we investigated the motility, membrane integrity and fertilization ability of spermatozoa treated with freezing extender (FET) of varying osmolalities and final concentrations of glycerol (0.5, 1, 2, 3%). The spermatozoa that were treated at 400 mOsm showed significantly higher rates of motility and membrane integrity compared with those at 500 mOsm. In addition, the conception and implantation rates of sows artificially inseminated with spermatozoa treated with FET (conception: 70%, implantation: 51.5%) were significantly higher than those of sows treated with the conventional FET (300 mOsm; 3% glycerol) (conception: 25%, implantation: 15.5%). These results suggest that the novel hypertonic (400 mOsm) and low glycerol (0.5%) freezing extender is beneficial for the cryopreservation of boar spermatozoa.

Key words: cryopreservation, fertilization, osmolality, pig, spermatozoa.

INTRODUCTION

Cryopreservation of boar spermatozoa offers an effective means for long-term storage of important genetic material. This technique solves the problem of transporting animals or fresh semen over long distances. However, cryopreserved boar spermatozoa are not readily available to sows because of low conception and implantation rates, along with litter size, have remained low when the frozen-thawed spermatozoa have been used for insemination (Johnson *et al.* 1981, 2000). In the frozen-thawed boar spermatozoa, the motility, membrane integrity and acrosome integrity

are decreased in vivo. It is speculated that intracellular ice crystals are the major factor responsible for spermatozoa damage (Johnson *et al.* 1981). It is well known that cryoprotectant agents (CPA) can be added to spermatozoa from

Correspondence: Masayuki Shimada, Livestock Research Institute, Obi University, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Institute, Obi, Japan. E-mail: shimada@obi.ac.jp Received 10 November 2007; accepted 10 December 2007.

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Accident Analysis and Prevention 39 (2005) 475-484

Brief communication

Bicycle helmets: Lack of efficacy against brain injury

W.J. Carrow*

27 Andri Street, Adelaide, ACT 5014, Australia

Received 11 November 2005; accepted in revised form 10 December 2005; accepted 3 April 2006

Abstract

This paper is a rebuttal of the criticism by Hagel and Pless of my 2005 article in which I dispute the conclusion of a Cochrane Collaboration review that all types of standard bicycle helmet protect against injury to the brain. The main ground of rebuttal is that my critics take the relevant efficacy of helmets as given and argue from there.

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Keywords: Cochrane review; Bicycle helmets; Brain injury

Early last year the paper by Hagel and Pless (2006) which criticises an article of mine (Carrow, 2005). In my article, I dispute a conclusion of the Cochrane Collaboration review (Hagel *et al.*, 2004), that all types of standard bicycle helmet protect against injury to the brain. I argue that, at best, the review provides evidence that head-on collisions, not rear, protect the brain from injury consequent upon damage to the skull.

The abstract to Hagel and Pless states that I begin by criticising scientific evidence that helmets protect against head and brain injuries. This is wrong; my paper deals only with brain injury and the lack of scientific evidence that all types of helmet protect against it. The abstract continues that the core of my argument is that 'no theory holds that all types of helmet protect against brain injury (sic)' and, therefore, all epidemiological research showing helmets are beneficial is invalid'. This is not the core of my argument, which is that the review's conclusion is not in accord with scientific theory of brain injury which is supported by experimental evidence (Carrow, 2005) and that it is a result of misinterpreting data. The suggestion that my paper attempts to 'simulate' research other than that concerning the brain is a misrepresentation.

The main argument of Hagel and Pless begs the question in contention, which is that helmets of all types protect against brain injuries. That this is assumed evident from the reference to it as 'the scientific evidence' and the statement in its

fourth paragraph that helmets have been shown to be effective at reducing severe brain injury. The suggestion that support is lacking for the theory of brain injury which I exposed in a commentary of the Cochrane Collaboration review (Hagel *et al.*, 2004), that all types of standard bicycle helmet protect against injury to the brain, I argue that data from case-control studies need to be interpreted by that theory, but Hagel and Pless would question or dismiss it according to the simplistic theory implicit in their authors' interpretation, thus attributing more reliability to case-control studies than to experiment. This is contrary to the aim of Cochrane reviews, which is to use evidence obtained by randomised controlled trial, the nearest approximation to experiment with human subjects.

In an early version of the review, the argument for use of case-control studies states that randomised controlled trials would be 'either feasible or ethical' for determining the efficacy of helmets (Thompson and Rivara, 1998). As the authors had already recommended legislation to increase use of helmets (Thompson *et al.*, 1996), presumably their concern is that it would be unethical to require randomly chosen participants in a trial not to wear them. Yet legislation compels while populations of cyclists to wear helmets. And, where the efficacy of helmets against brain injury had not first been verified, as in Australia (Carrow, 2005), compulsory wearing would, in effect, be a trial. Would that not be more unethical? Moreover, it has been an uncontrolled trial in Australia because its effects have not been properly monitored. Using what data are available, population studies have attempted to do this, but the assertion of Hagel and Pless that I prefer them to case-control studies is wrong; I accord primacy to scientific experiment.

Hagel and Pless devote most of its attention to matters bearing on the value of data as evidence for showing efficacy against

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Open Access

- *Budapest Open Access Initiative December 2001/February 2002*
- *Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing July 2003*
- *The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities - October 2003*

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Additionality:

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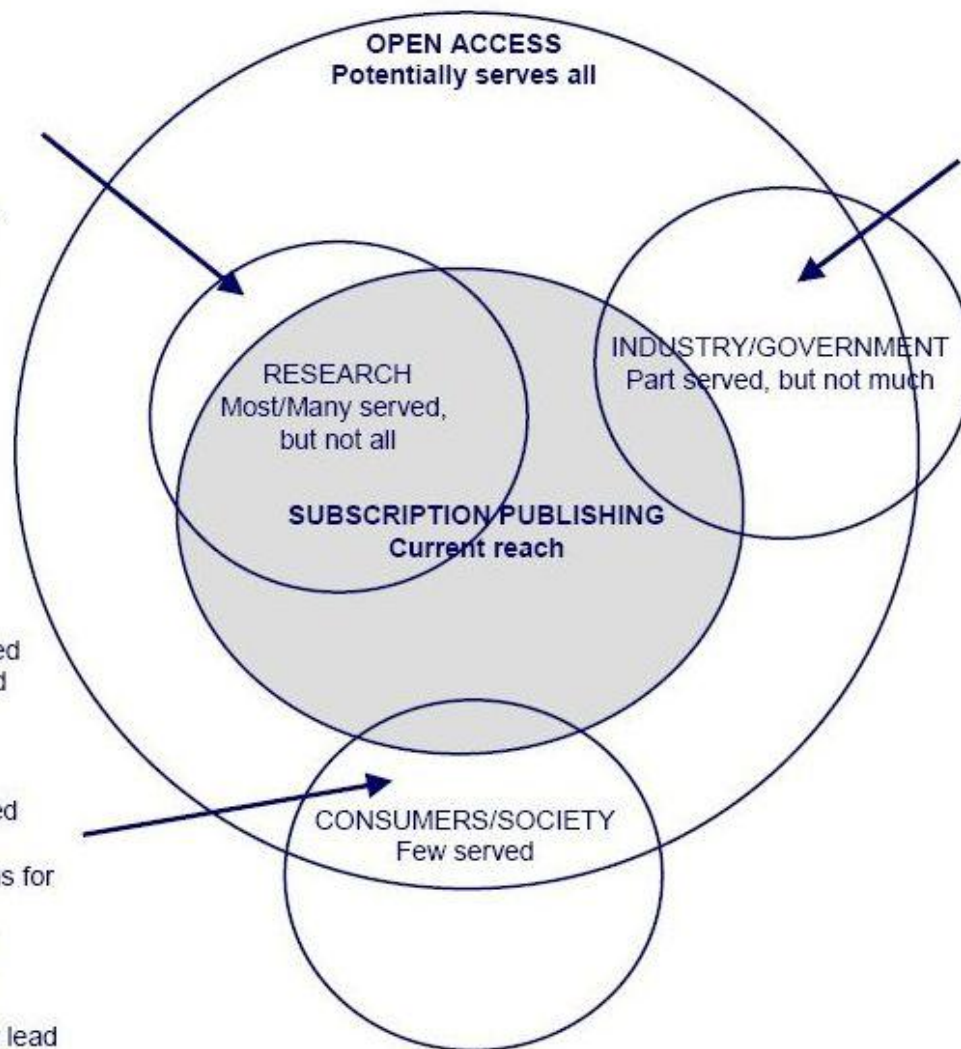
Speeding up discovery.
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Additionality:

Access as needed, informed consumers (e.g. health and education).

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Additionality:

(1) Access as needed, more informed producers.

(2) New businesses add value to content (eg. Weather Derivatives).

Potential benefits:

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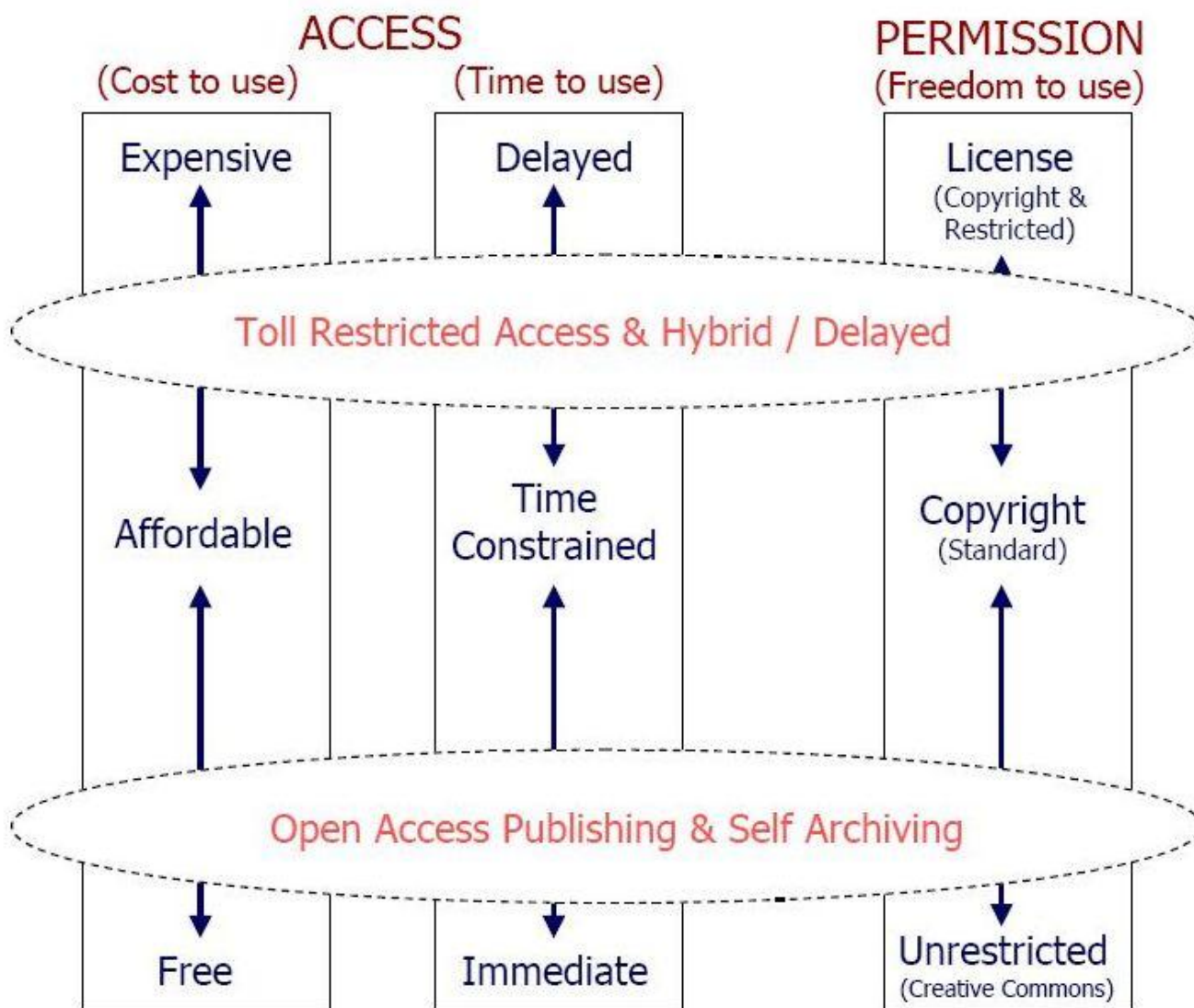
Table 1. Gross citation counts

	TA citations	TA articles	Avg citations		OA articles	Avg citations	OA % advantage ±
			TA article	OA citation		OA article	
Applied maths	1627	480	3.39	3518	678	5.19	53
Ecology	6240	553	11.28	10012	618	16.20	44
Economics	1716	402	4.27	5099	739	6.90	62
Sociology	3961	918	4.31	1983	245	8.09	88
Total	13544	2353	5.76	20612	2280	9.04	57

Table 2. Citation count net of author and journal self-citations

	TA citations	TA articles	Avg citations		OA articles	Avg citations	OA % advantage ±
			TA article	OA citation		OA article	
Applied maths	854	480	1.78	2065	678	3.05	71
Ecology	4246	553	7.68	7058	618	11.42	49
Economics	1245	402	3.10	4056	739	5.49	77
Sociology	2891	918	3.15	1568	245	6.40	103
Total	9236	2353	3.93	14747	2280	6.47	65

Source: Michael Norris. The citation advantage of open access articles. Doctoral Thesis Loughborough University May 2008.; Available from: <http://hdl.handle.net/2134/4089>



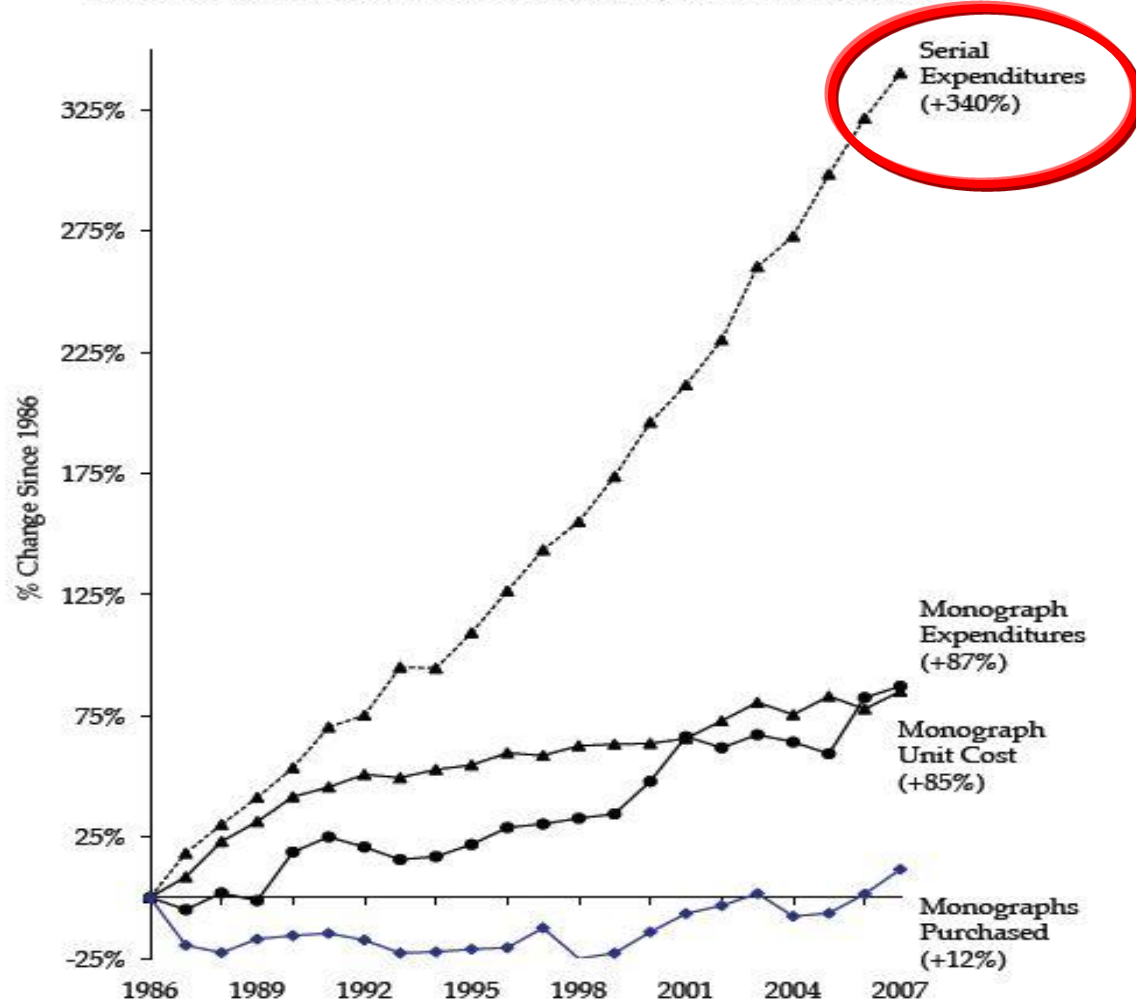
Source: Emerging Opportunities and Benefits Centre for Strategic Economic Studies. A report to the Department of Education, Science and Training Victoria University, Melbourne September 2006.

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Serials Crisis

MEDIAN MONOGRAPH AND SERIAL EXPENDITURES IN ARL LIBRARIES, 1986–2007*



Source: ARL Statistics 2006–2007, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, DC
*Includes electronic resources from 1999–2000 onward.

Open Access Model

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Green OA – Open Repositories

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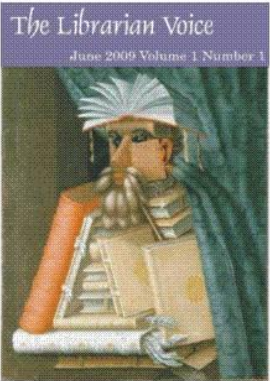
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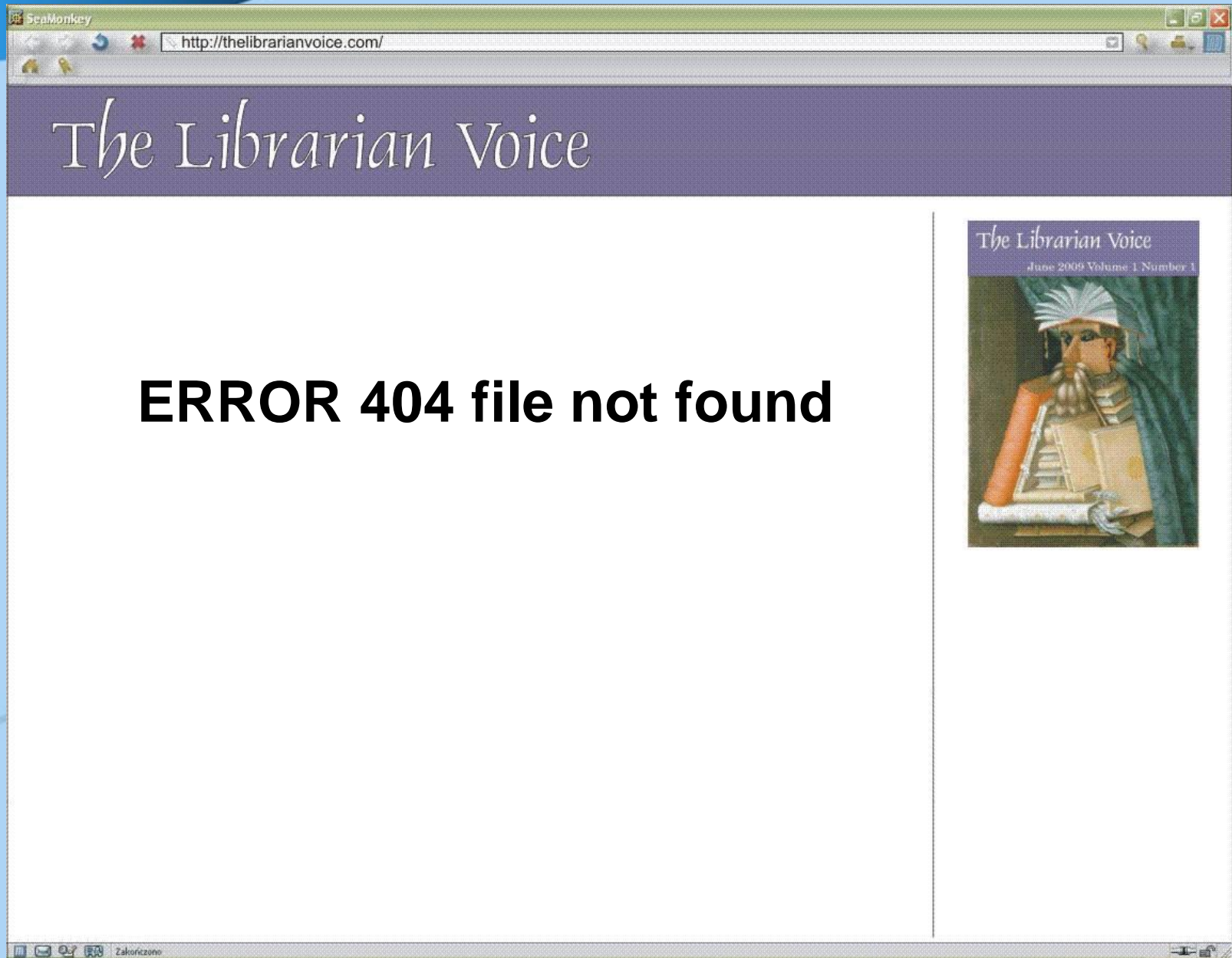
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- *Different look with different browsers*
- *Poor handling of math, special symbols, and diacritics*
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The New York Times

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SETTINGS & HELP

Mini Versions of Big-Box Stores


BY KRISTINA SHEVORY
MAY 20, 2009

BOTHELL, Wash. — During the current economic downturn, as many companies are closing stores and cutting costs, it might seem counterintuitive to be opening new stores.

Not here in Bothell, around 20 miles northeast of Seattle, where in January, OfficeMax opened one of its three new concept stores in the Seattle area that offer a pared-down selection of its most popular products. Each of the new stores, called Ink Paper Scissors, covers only 2,000 square feet — about a ninth the size of a typical OfficeMax — and offers basics like copy-making supplies and printer-cartridge refills.

Retailers like OfficeMax are opening scaled-down versions of their stores or inventing outlets entirely to test new concepts without a hefty investment. The stores are a relatively safe bet despite the recession because the space is cheaper and the stores require less inventory, fewer employees and smaller spaces.

OfficeMax is not the only retailer giving new concept stores a try. Most are significantly smaller than their typical stores



OfficeMax's Ink Paper Scissors concept store in Bothell, Wash., is only 2,000 square feet. (Kevin P. Casey for The New York Times)

and focus on one set of products. Last year, for example, Wal-Mart opened four specialty food stores in the Phoenix area, RadioShack unveiled three high-end wireless shops in Dallas, and Best Buy created 30 mobile phone stores.

"If you've got the wherewithal, everyone is thinking about smaller sizes," said Lee Peterson, vice president for brand and creative services at WD Partners in Columbus, Ohio, which has helped retail-

ers design these stores. More small-format and new-concept stores are likely to be on the way as retailers try to lure customers back, according to a survey of retailers, manufacturers and consultants. Nearly 46 percent of the respondents said they expected the number of formats to increase in the next five years, according to a survey in February by Dechert-Hampe & Company, a marketplace management consultancy.

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The New York Times

BUSINESS DAY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 2009

Mini Versions of Big-Box Stores

BY KRISTINA SHEVORY
MAY 26, 2009

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The stores are opening even as some companies are declaring bankruptcy, closing stores and reporting double-digit earnings drops. As the economy contracts and consumers tighten their spending, more closings are likely. In March, the most recent data available, Americans were saving 4.2 percent of their income, after taxes, up from 0.2 percent a year earlier, according to the Commerce Department.

"Obviously, it's not an optimal time," said Ryan Vero, OfficeMax's chief merchandising officer. "But this makes for a great test — it can't be any worse."

Smaller formats also allow companies to enter new markets in urban or rural areas that they had bypassed during the boom. They can get into a market, test a new concept and get out quickly if it doesn't work.

The Lowe's Companies, the home repair giant, has been hit hard by the housing downturn and has cut its new store openings to 60 to 70 this year, from 115 last year. But the company, which is based in Mooresville, N.C., is also experimenting with scaled-back stores in new markets. Lowe's has slowed its plans to open stores in the hard-hit states of Florida, Arizona and California, and is aiming at the Midwest and rural communities far from its warehouse stores.

Last year, Lowe's opened two scaled-down versions of 66,000



square feet and 80,000 square feet. An average Lowe's store is 117,000 square feet.

Many retailers don't want to cease opening new stores altogether during the downturn, because doing so could harm future earnings. It can take up to three years to develop and open a store. But opening during a recession can position a retailer for success when the economy turns.

"Retailers have pulled back the reins somewhat, but they're not going to pull back entirely," said Daniel Butler, vice president of retail operations at the National Retail Federation in Washington.

Smaller stores are also cheaper and less risky. An average Lowe's costs \$20 million to \$22 million to build, not including inventory. Smaller stores save the chain an average of almost 10 percent, or \$1.9 million, per store.

They also can attract new customers who might be put off by larger stores or consumers who shop mostly online. Downsized or concept stores are more convenient and take less time to visit than a large store. Lines are typically shorter, and the shopping aisles can be easier to navigate.

In some ways, retailers are going back to their roots, evoking the corner store. At many new stores, personalized service is being emphasized, like explaining the features of a product.

"Consumers want stores that are more convenient, less time-consuming and more personal," said Ben Ball, senior vice president at Dechert-Hampe & Company. "There is such a thing as too much variety."

Best Buy is aiming to lure people away from their computers

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Best Buy is aiming to lure people away from their computers

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 2009

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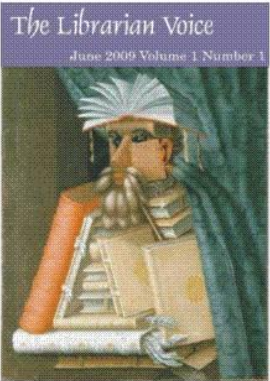
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- [Aenean sed nulla elit, quis scelerisque lacus. Fusce fringilla dui tristique neque eleifend interdum.](#)
2009-06-05 doi:10.1234/lorem
- [Proin viverra sodales sollicitudin. Pellentesque iaculis eros vel nunc gravida sodales. Phasellus](#)
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- [Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt](#)
2009-05-29 doi:10.1234/sit
- [Praesent ultricies nisi sed nibh pellentesque](#)
2009-05-29 doi:10.1234/amet
- [Quisque sapien massa, tincidunt sed pulvinar sit amet, malesuada non est.](#)
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Last update:
05-06-2006



Zaključeno

The Librarian Voice

SeaMonkey

http://thelibrarianvoice.com/

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doi:10.1234/lorem
Published: 2009-06-05,
Last change: 2009-06-05.

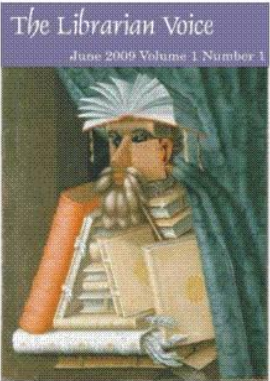
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Zakhorizono

Peer Review

disadvantages of the system

- *subjectivity,*
- *bias,*
- *abuse,*
- *detecting defects,*
- *fraud misconduct,*
- *the long delay associated with the review process.*

Peer Review

Alternatives

- *open peer review,*
- *commentary*
- *community reviews*
- *usage*
- *citation statistics.*
- *soft peer review*

Soft peer review

- **Semantic metadata**

(tagging)

- **Popularity**

(how many users bookmarked an item in their personal reference library)

- **Hotness**

(indicator of short-term popularity)

- **Collaborative annotation**

(Users' add reviews to items they bookmark)

Do we need peer review?

- There is little evidence that peer review improves the quality of published biomedical research.
- The practice of peer review is based on faith in its effects, rather than on facts.
- The use of peer-review is usually assumed to raise the quality of the end-product (i.e. the journal or scientific meeting) and to provide a mechanism for rational, fair and objective decision-making. However, these assumptions have rarely been tested.

"Most of the high quality materials on the Web are not peer-reviewed and much of the peer-reviewed literature is of dubious quality."

William Y. Arms

Does this publication fit to a journal X, is it enough novel and interesting to satisfy the readers?

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SeaMonkey

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★★★★★

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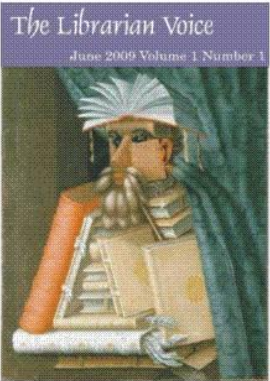
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Digg	Mixx	Tailrank
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*Are we ready
for the changes?*

	Online Teens (12-17)	Gen Y (18-32)	Gen X (33-44)	Younger Boomers (45-54)	Older Boomers (55-63)	Silent Generation (64-72)	G.I. Generation (73+)	All Online Adults
Go online	93%	87%	82%	79%	70%	56%	31%	74%
<i>Teens and Gen Y are more likely to engage in the following activities compared with older users:</i>								
Play games online	78	50	38	26	28	25	18	35
Watch videos online	57	72	57	49	30	24	14	52
Get info about a job	30~	64	55	43	36	11	10	47
Send instant messages	68	59	38	28	23	25	18	38
Use social networking sites	65	67	36	20	9	11	4	35
Download music	59	58	46	22	21	16	5	37
Create an SNS profile	55	60	29	16	9	5	4	29
Read blogs	49	43	34	27	25	23	15	32
Create a blog	28	20	10	6	7	6	6	11
Visit a virtual world	10	2	3	1	1	1	0	2
<i>Activities where Gen X users or older generations dominate:</i>								
Get health info	28	68	82	74	81	70	67	75
Buy something online	38	71	80	68	72	56	47	71
Bank online	*	57	65	53	49	45	24	55
Visit gov't sites	*	55	64	62	63	60	31	59
Get religious info	26~	31	38	42	30	30	26	35
<i>And for some activities, the youngest and oldest cohorts may differ, but there is less variation overall:</i>								
Use email	73	94	93	90	90	91	79	91
Use search engines	*	90	93	90	89	85	70	89
Research products	*	84	84	82	79	73	60	81
Get news	63	74	76	70	69	56	37	70
Make travel reservations	*	65	70	69	66	69	65	68
Research for job	*	51	59	57	48	33	9	51
Rate a person or product	*	37	35	29	30	25	16	32
Download videos	31~	38	31	21	16	13	13	27
Participate in an online auction	*	26	31	27	26	16	6	26
Download podcasts	19	25	21	19	12	10	10	19

Based on Pew Internet & American Life Project surveys. Margins of error vary by subgroup; see methodology.



arXiv

[Browse More Applications](#)

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▼ Discussion Board

Displaying 2 discussion topics

[Start New Topic](#) | [See All](#)**Problem Thread**

4 posts by 2 people. Updated on April 13, 2009 at 9:26am

Feature Requests

1 post by 1 person. Updated on March 24, 2009 at 10:17am

▼ Reviews

Displaying 1 review

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Marlene Delhaye 3:38pm April 21st, 2009

[Report](#)**▼ The Wall**

Displaying 5 of 7 wall posts.

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★★★★★ (5.0 out of 5)

Based on 1 review

Users:

513 monthly active users

About the Developers**Nate Woody** (Ithaca, NY)**Simeon Warner** (Cornell)**▼ Fans**

Every generation thinks it's somehow unique, but there are nonetheless objective reasons to believe that we are witnessing an essential change in the way information is accessed, the way it is communicated to and from the general public, and among research professionals - fundamental methodological changes that will lead to a terrain 10-20 years from now more different than it was 10-20 years ago than in any comparable time period

(Paul Ginsparg arXiv.org developer)

Academic Journal

?????????

An **academic journal** is a ~~peer-reviewed~~
~~periodical~~ in which scholarship relating to a particular academic discipline is published. Academic journals serve as forums for the introduction and presentation for scrutiny of new research, and the critique of existing research.

*Imagine all the people,
Sharing on the Web
You may say I'm a dreamer,
But I'm not the only one*



Thank you