

Collexis: Frequently-Asked Questions

1. What can I use Collexis for?

Collexis is a powerful tool that allows users to identify UM faculty by their area of research, based on their publications indexed in PubMed or their NIH-funded projects. Collexis facilitates faculty research and project collaboration. If the answer to any of the following questions is yes, Collexis can likely help you:

- Do you need to put together multidisciplinary teams to tackle translational and big-science research projects?
- Do you have trouble keeping up with the constant influx of new faculty and post-docs who might be working in an area related to yours?
- Might there be an investigator, focusing on a complementary phase of the bench-to-bedside lifecycle, who is working on the same problems as you in a lab or clinic just a few hundred feet away?

2. How does Collexis work and how does it differentiate between two authors with the same name?

UM supplies Collexis with the names of UM faculty members and the Collexis software automatically adds the PubMed publications and NIH-funded grants to their Collexis profiles or grants. See #8 for information on correcting any errors or omissions. It's not a complete list of publications, since not all articles are indexed in PubMed and CRISP doesn't include non-NIH-funded grants. **However, you can add those works to make your profile more robust by inputting your curriculum vitae information; this information is updated in real-time.**

Collexis disambiguates the names by taking the concepts around those names into consideration. With John S. Smith and John M. Smith, Collexis can identify that they are two separate people based on the areas of research they are focused in.

Fingerprints: The Collexis Knowledge Engine® creates a fingerprint® of every document, using domain-specific thesauri. Each fingerprint not only captures keywords, but also the terms' proximity, frequency, context, specificity and other weighting factors to create a comprehensive picture of concepts in each document that are important to your organization. (See a user's view below). The fingerprint under PubMed and CRISP illustrate MeSH terms, while the CV fingerprint shows keywords and MeSH terms.

Whelan, William J.

Research Profile | Publications | CRISP Gra

PubMed | CRISP | Combined | CV

Disorders

- ▣ Glycogen Storage Disease
- ▣ Glycogen Storage Disease Type IV
- ▣ Callosities
- ▣ Animal Disease Models

Anatomy

- ▣ Muscles
- ▣ Liver
- ▣ Saliva
- ▣ Intestinal Mucosa
- ▣ Skeletal Muscle
- ▣ Intestines
- ▣ Cultured Cells
- ▣ Lysosomes
- ▣ Heart
- ▣ Embryonic Structures

Chemicals & Drugs

- ▣ Glycogen
- ▣ Glucosyltransferases
- ▣ Amylases
- ▣ Amylopectin

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3. Which sources of documents/contents did you use to make my initial profile?

Collexis profiles are automatically generated from the last 20 years of published articles in PubMed and NIH-funded projects which are indexed in the CRISP database. CRISP includes data on projects from 1972-present, including works in progress.

4. What is included in my Collexis Researcher Profile?

Besides the fingerprint analysis mentioned above, your profile includes a list of your PubMed publications, CRISP grants, CV (if you entered in this data), your picture, and links to your department listing of faculty with Collexis profiles, Aggregate Department Profile (Institutional Dashboard), BiomedExperts Profile, and your SCOPUS Profile.

BiomedExperts is a literature-based scientific social networking site that Collexis has made freely available to the world research community with the goal of promoting and increasing collaborative biomedical research.

BiomedExperts researcher profiles contain data culled from the last 10 years of PubMed and already has data on 1.4 million biomedical investigators from more than 150 countries.

All faculty will eventually have a link to their SCOPUS Profile, which provides important data such as the researcher's *h* Index, number of co-authors and references, and other bibliometric data.

5. When searching by concepts, in what order are the results displayed?

The query displays a list of UM faculty in order of the most relevant researcher to your search criteria. Concepts are weighted within the publications based on specificity, where they appear in the text and how often (i.e., term frequency). The concept search returns researcher results in an order of most relevant to least relevant investigator in that area.

6. Is it possible to narrow a concept search?

It is possible to narrow the search by adding concepts on the right hand side of the screen under the "Your Search Term" area – you can also remove related terms to widen your search in a similar manner.

7. When searching by department, in what order are the results displayed?

The query displays a list of researchers in alphabetical order. When searching by the investigator last name (full or partial) you will see the profile of that particular researcher.

8. How can I report errors on my profile?

There are two options for making or requesting corrections or additions to your Collexis Researcher Profile (such as additional publications or a faculty photo): <http://www.researchprofiles.collexis.com/miami/feedback.asp> The profile will be updated by Collexis staff within the week. (If, however, you are merely adding data to your CV section on Collexis, that data is updated in real-time.)

9. How often is the data updated?

Collexis updates the PubMed literature data every night – with a feed from NIH and a license to use the data from the National Library of Medicine; the CRISP data is updated weekly. Updates to reflect faculty joining and leaving the UM research community are made on a quarterly basis.

10. How can I get a Collexis profile?

In order to be included in Collexis, you must have at least one article published in PubMed or one NIH-funded grant; if you are still are not showing up, you may need to request to be added to the Collexis UM faculty group manually. Contact: Office of Research researchreporting@miami.edu or Collexis perfectprofiles@collexis.com