

Open access and the Wellcome Trust

Second digital repositories meeting,
Berlin 4, Golm 29 March 2006

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One of the world's largest medical research charities

Expenditure in 2004/05 of c £480 million

Supports more than
3,000 researchers
at 400 locations in
42 different countries



Funding major initiatives in
public engagement with science
and SciArt projects



The UK's leading supporter of research
into the History of Medicine

Open access at Wellcome: policy

- From October 1 2005, it became a condition of funding that a copy of any **original research paper** published in a peer-reviewed journal must be deposited into PubMed Central (PMC).
 - ♦ First funding body to mandate this
 - ♦ Books, conference proceedings, editorials, reviews are NOT covered by this policy
- Existing grant holder's are "strongly encouraged" to deposit.
- From October 1 2006, the condition to deposit in PMC will become mandatory to all grant holders, irrespective of award date (NB. This applies to **new** papers from this point forward)

Open access at Wellcome: policy

- The Trust provides **additional** funding to cover the costs relating to article-processing charges levied by publishers who support this model.
- Approximately 1% of the research grant budget would cover costs of open access publishing
 - ♦ Block awards to top 30 universities
 - ♦ Supplement grants
 - ♦ Contingency element within the grant
- New open access publishing choices by article
 - ♦ OUP, Springer, Blackwell
- RoMEO survey of journal policies on archiving

Portable PubMed Central – UK PMC

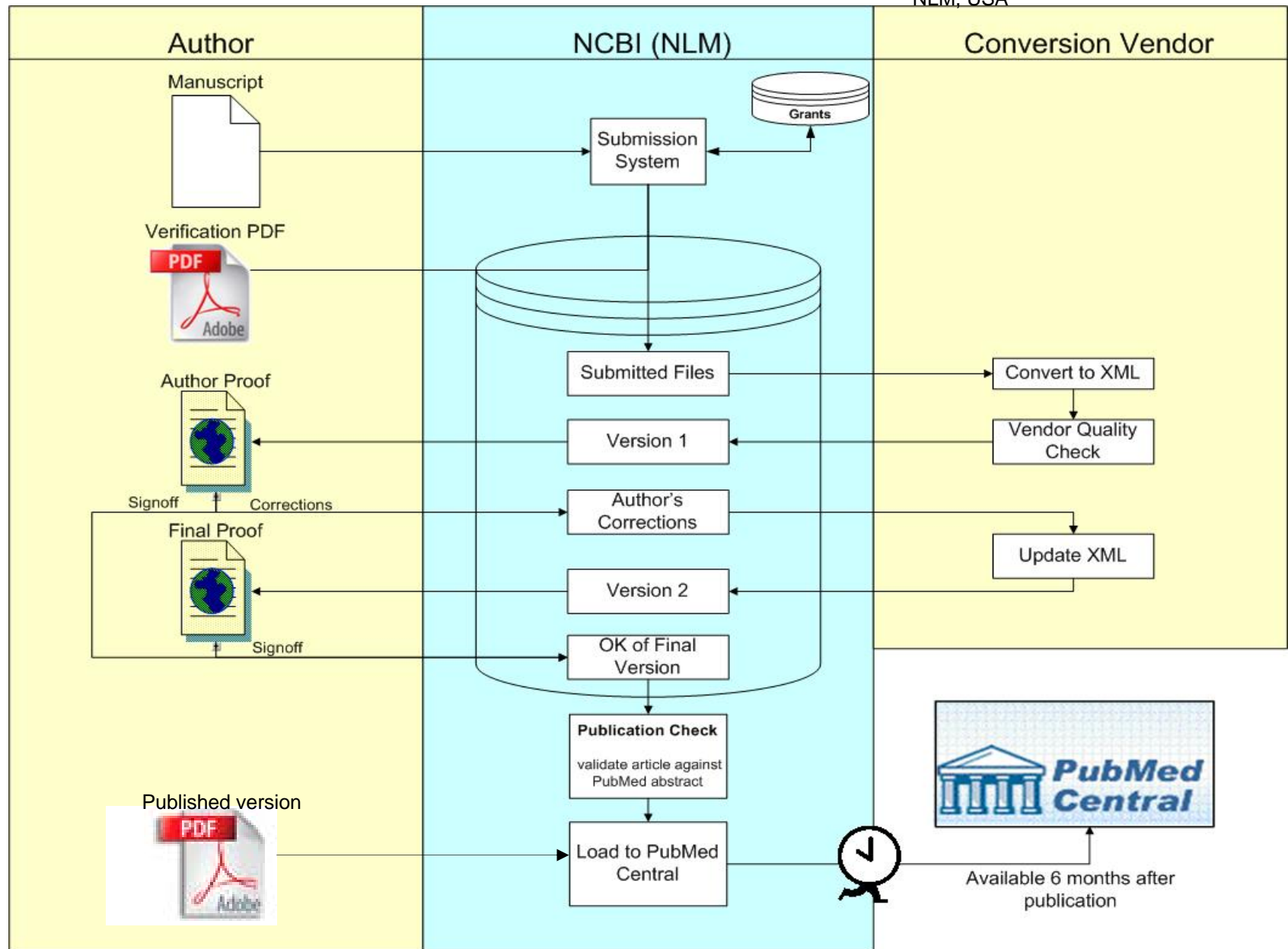
To develop a PubMed Central portal in the UK that will create a stable, permanent digital archive of peer-reviewed biomedical research publications that is accessible for free via the Internet.*

*Dept. of Health, MRC, BBSRC, JISC, Cancer Research – UK, British Heart Foundation, Arthritis Research Campaign, Wellcome Trust, AMRC.

Mirror the data from USA, Japan, France...
collaboration and competition.

How will UK PMC work

Source: David Lipman, Director, National Centre for Biotechnology Information, NLM, USA



Why PMC (UKPMC) and not IR's?

- Long-term preservation
 - ♦ All articles in PMC are marked-up in XML - future-proofing the record of medicine – global solution – ease of use <3minutes to deposit – publishers deposit final published version
- Accessible under “one roof”
 - ♦ PubMed is the default search tool for biomedical researchers
 - ♦ All PMC articles linked to the PubMed citation - seamless searching
 - ♦ Example (using live hyperlinks) [Pubmed](#) & [Google](#)
- Evaluation purposes
 - ♦ Funder attribution: [WT papers in PubMed](#) [WT papers in PMC](#)

UKPMC – quality, consistency, integrate data & literature

There are three types of errors that PubMed Central deal with:

1. Structural Errors do not conform to the ruleset (DTD) that they were written for e.g. XML tags are wrong: `<surname>Jones</snm>`

2. Content Errors formula, tables, paragraphs, special characters (Greek characters or symbols) are not correct.

3. Consistency Errors tagged in one style suddenly switches e.g. For the first 5 years of content, Journal X has been tagging dates like:
`<date>10-12-2004</date>` (m-d-y)

Then, this date appears in content:
`<date>14-12-2004</date>` (this must be d-m-y)

4. Integrate the literature with the data

Data management and sharing policies

A number of funding agencies (NIH, MRC, NERC) make it a requirement of funding that researchers develop a data management plan which will include a plan to enable the sharing of the data.

The Trust is developing a policy and considers that it is good research practice for researchers to plan how they will manage the data generated during research. How data will be shared (or not) should be a key element of a data management plan.

The role of funders and the peer review system will be to:

- ♦ review these data management and sharing plans, including any costs involved in delivering them, as an integral part of the funding decision.

A data management plan: issues to consider

- **Timing of data sharing**
- **Use of public data repositories**
- **Recognising the interests of the researchers who generate data**
- **Intellectual property**
- **Ethical issues for research involving human participants**
- **Data quality, standards and integration**
- **Long term preservation and sustainability of data resources**

What should funders do?

- Clear policy to mandate their researchers to deposit their papers
- Clear policy to provide the funding for open access publishing – make them part of research costs
- Support and/or create repositories provide clear advice to researchers and provide it again.
- Talk to publishers
- Open access data - integration

<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/openaccess>

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A GUIDE TO OPEN ACCESS



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Appendix showing:

screen grabs of PubMed Central;
and the Trust's recommendation on
copyright transfer

Volume 100 Number 20, 30 September 2003

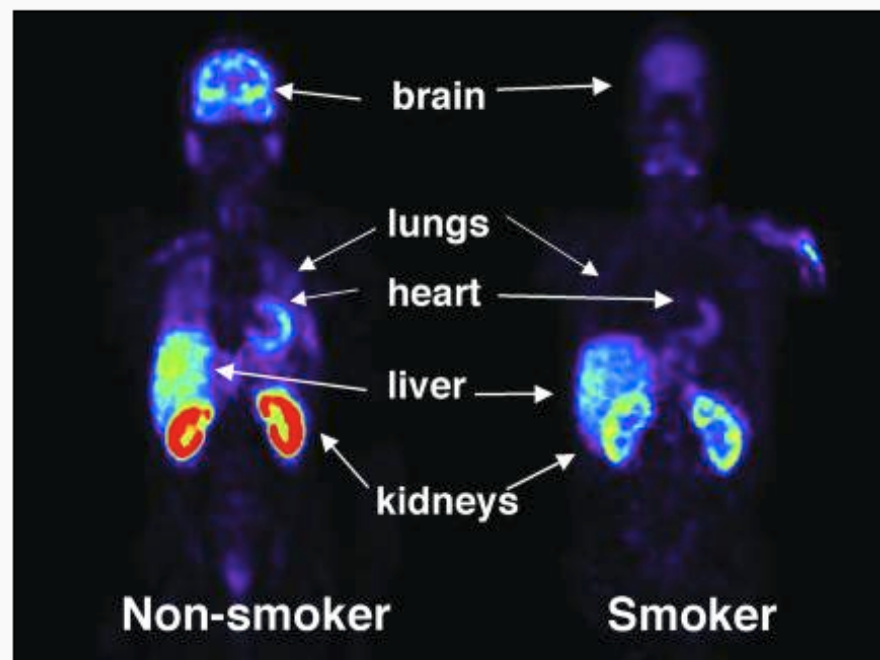


Fig 2.

Whole-body images of carbon-11 distribution in one of the nonsmokers and one of the smokers. These subjects were scanned with L-[¹¹C]deprenyl, and scanning was started at 25-min post-radiotracer injection. Red is the highest radiotracer concentration on the color scale, and images are scaled so that they can be compared directly.

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smokers.
Franceschi D, Pappas N, Ferrieri R, Shea C, Garza V, Xu Y, Schlyer D, Gatley M, King P, Vaska P.
15. published online before print September 12, 2003

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Source: David Lipman,
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Link to imaging agent in PubChem through MeSH

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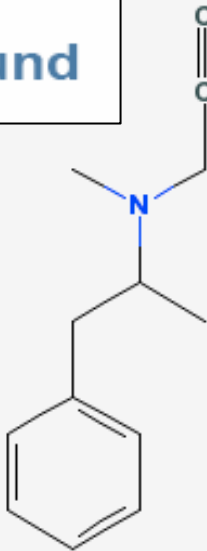
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doi: 10.1073/pnas.1801160100
Medical Sciences
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Substance Summary

Compound Displayed

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Joanna S. Fox

PubChem Compound



SID: 66385
CID: 134262
Name: selegiline
PubMed-via-MeSH: 1786 links


Identical Compounds:
Same Connectivity: 11 links

Similar Compounds: 119 links

Source: CHEMBANK (2284)

Source: David Lipman,
Director, National Centre
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Links between sequence and related proteins



BLASTProteinStructurePubMedTaxonomy
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Query: [gi|32419048](#) hypothetical protein [*Neurospora crassa*]
Matching gi: [28926253](#)


Best hits


200 BLAST

0 [Archaea](#)

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712 aa





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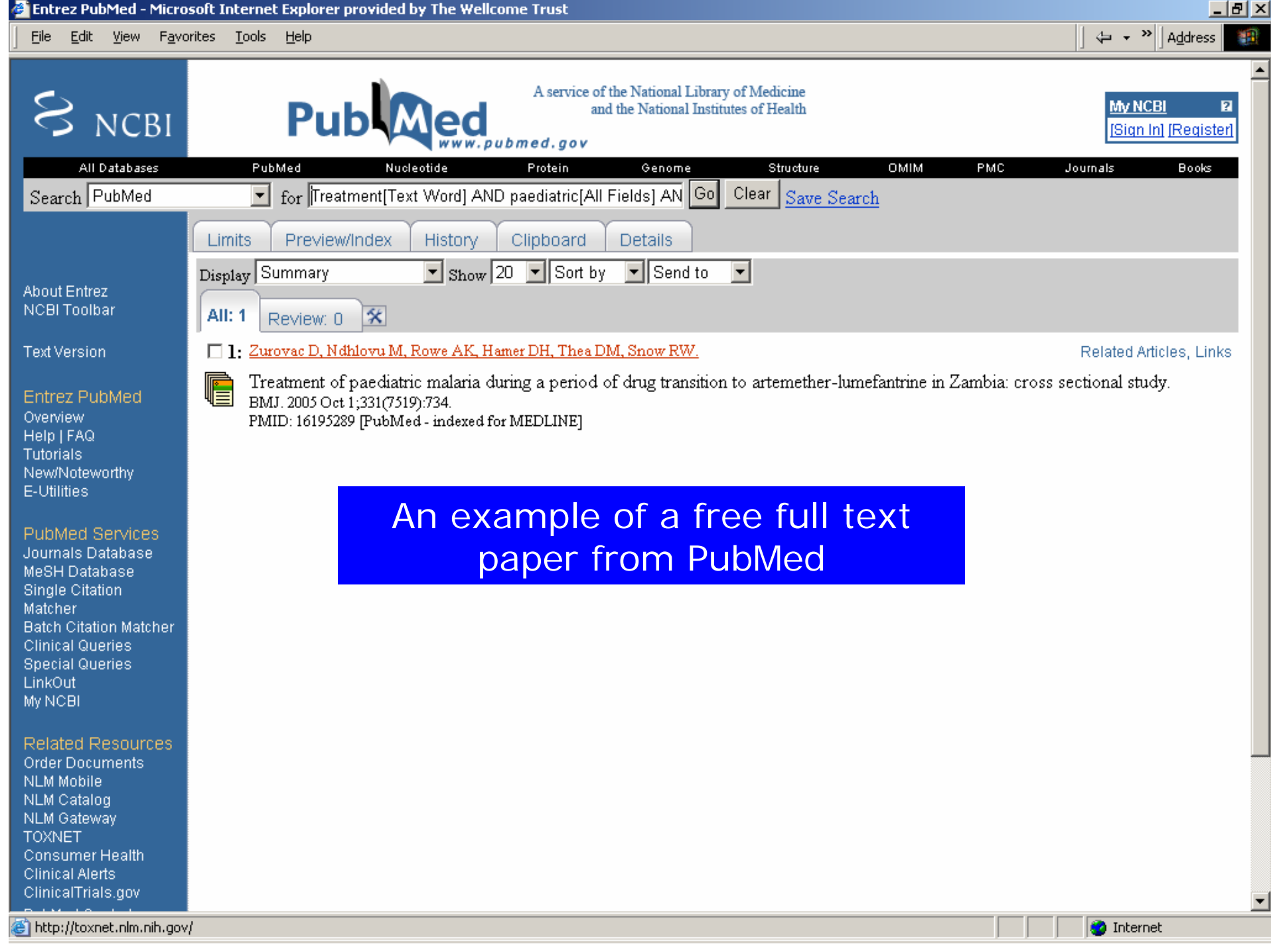
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☐ 1: [NP_001005735](#). Reports protein kinase
CH...[gi:54112407]

LOCUS	NP_001005735	586 aa	linear	PRI 28-OCT-2
DEFINITION	protein kinase CHK2 isoform c [<i>Homo sapiens</i>].			
ACCESSION	NP_001005735			
VERSION	NP_001005735.1 GI:54112407			
DBSOURCE	REFSEQ: accession NM_001005735.1			
KEYWORDS	.			
SOURCE	<i>Homo sapiens</i> (human)			
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.			
REFERENCE	1 (residues 1 to 586)			
AUTHORS	Dufault,M.R., Betz,B., Wappenschmidt,B., Hofmann,W., Bandick,K., Golla,A., Pietschmann,A., Nestle-Kramling,C., Rhiem,K., Huttner,C., von Lindern,C., Dall,P., Kiechle,M., Untch,M., Jonat,W., Meindl,A., Scherneck,S., Niederacher,D., Schmutzler,R.K. and Arnold,N.			
TITLE	Limited relevance of the CHEK2 gene in hereditary breast cancer			
JOURNAL	Int. J. Cancer 110 (3), 320-325 (2004)			
PUBMED	15095295			
REMARK	GeneRIF: there is a limited relevance for CHEK2 mutations in familial breast cancer			

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Treatment of paediatric malaria during a period of drug transition to artemether-lumefantrine in **Zambia**: cross sectional study. Zurovac D, Ndhlovu M, ...

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Treatment of paediatric malaria during a period of drug transition to artemether-lumefantrine in Zambia: cross sectional study.

[Zurovac D](#), [Ndhlovu M](#), [Rowe AK](#), [Hamer DH](#), [Thea DM](#), [Snow RW](#).

Malaria Public Health and Epidemiology Group, Centre for Geographic Medicine, KEMRI/Wellcome Trust Collaborative Programme, PO box 43640, 00100 GPO, Nairobi, Kenya. dzurovac@wtnairobi.mimcom.net

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate treatment practices for uncomplicated malaria after the policy change from chloroquine to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine and to artemether-lumefantrine in Zambia. **DESIGN:** Cross sectional survey. **SETTING:** Outpatient departments of all government and mission facilities in four districts in Zambia. **PARTICIPANTS:** 944 children with uncomplicated malaria seen by 103 health workers at 94 health facilities. **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:** Antimalarial prescriptions in accordance with national guidelines and influence of factors on health workers' decision to prescribe artemether-lumefantrine. **RESULTS:** Artemether-lumefantrine, sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, and chloroquine were available, respectively, at 48 (51%), 94 (100%), and 71 (76%) of the 94 facilities. Of 944 children with uncomplicated malaria, only one child (0.1%) received chloroquine. Among children weighing less than 10 kg, sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine was commonly prescribed in accordance with guidelines (439/550, 79.8%). Among the



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Treatment of paediatric malaria during a period of drug transition to artemether-lumefantrine in Zambia: cross sectional study

Dejan Zurovac, *clinical research officer*,¹ Mickey Ndhlovu, *clinical research officer*,² Alexander K Rowe, *medical epidemiologist*,³ Davidson H Hamer, *associate professor*,⁴ Donald M Thea, *professor*,⁴ and Robert W Snow, *professor*⁵

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Correspondence to: D Zurovac dzurovac@wtnairobi.mimcom.net

Accepted August 18, 2005.

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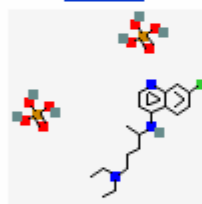
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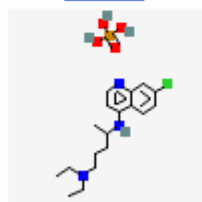
Chingaminum, Quingamine ...

IUPAC: N'-(7-chloroquinolin-4-yl)-N,N-diethyl-pentane-1,4-diamine; phosphoric acid

MW: 515.862 | MF: C18H32ClN3O8P2

2: CID: [83818](#)

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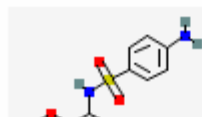
Quingamine, Avloclor ...

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MW: 417.867 | MF: C18H29ClN3O4P

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Fanasil, SULFADOXINE ...

IUPAC: 4-amino-N-(5,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

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