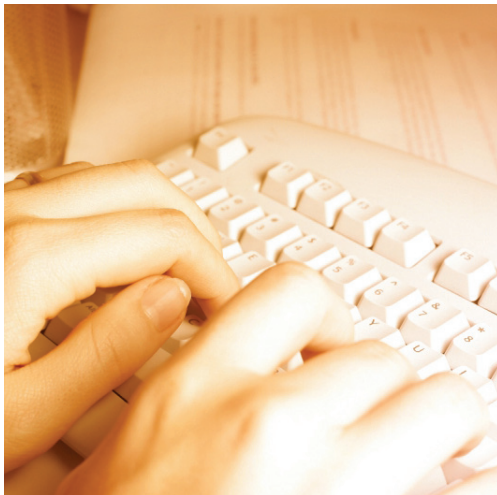




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breaking boundaries*

HOW TO FIND & KEEP REVIEWERS

A GUIDE DEVELOPED WITH AND FOR JOURNAL EDITORS



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CONTENTS

Section	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Why peer review? The importance of the peer review system	2
3. Types of peer review	3
4. Reviewer motivation	4
5. Recommendations from Editors	5
6. Working with reviewers	7
7. Sample invitation and peer review report form	9
8. Online resources to find reviewers.....	11



1. INTRODUCTION



Dear Editor,

We hear from many of our journal Editors that it is an increasing challenge to find reviewers for articles. More journals are competing for reviewers' time than ever before. In response, we have developed this guide, which is based on input from many of our Editors and from focus groups with reviewers themselves. Our hope is that it will help you to motivate and retain your current pool of reviewers. We have also highlighted some tools to help you expand your peer review network.

While recognising that Editors already have a wide range of extensive experience, we nevertheless hope that this guide provides some useful information for all Editors to consider. We welcome any comments or feedback; please feel free to pass these back to your Publishing Editor or to raise them at any future Elsevier Editors conferences you may attend.

As Editor of a scientific journal, you play a vital role in the academic publishing process. We would like to take the opportunity to thank you for your efforts on behalf of your journal and for your contribution to the scientific community.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Erik Engstrom".

Erik Engstrom
Elsevier



2. WHY PEER REVIEW? THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PEER REVIEW SYSTEM

[Philosophical Transactions is] to be printed the first Monday of every month ...; and licensed under the charter of the Council of the Society, being first reviewed by some members of the same
Order in Council of the Royal Society, 1 March 1665

The origins of the modern Science/Technology/Medicine [STM] journal publishing system lie in the early 17th century. At this time, academic enquiry was conducted by individually wealthy gentlemen scholars. Across Europe, these gentlemen scholars banded together to form the first scientific clubs or societies. A characteristic of the early gentlemen scholars was the very fierce battles that were fought over who was first to discover a particular matter. While the introduction of the journal did not entirely resolve these disputes, the question of priority was probably the major driving force behind the creation of the scientific journal.

The modern journal has four information functions: registration, validation, dissemination and archiving:

REGISTRATION: the way the journal acts as an independent recorder of who did something, what they did and when they did it. It establishes an author's priority over other researchers and publicly acknowledges them as the originator of the work reported.

VALIDATION: the quality control aspect of a journal. Through the editor and the peer reviewers, papers are rejected to achieve a consistent level of quality in the publication. A journal title becomes associated with a particular quality level. By having a paper accepted by a journal, a researcher has his or her work quality stamped as having the same quality as that journal, and by association, publication also labels his or her quality as a researcher.

DISSEMINATION: the channel that a journal creates between its select group of potential authors and its equally select group of readers.

ARCHIVING: the way in which a journal establishes the permanent record of the transactions in a field of science.

How do these relate to the desires of modern researchers?

First, researchers want to be able to register their discoveries by date. Most recognition and rewards are credited to the scientist who makes the discovery first. The main arbiter of who has come first is the acceptance date published on an article when it appears in a journal. Second, researchers want their research quality stamped by where it is published. As a key outcome of research is the published article, a quality guarantee of that article is essential in the evaluation of a researcher's work and ultimately the researcher himself or herself. Third, researchers must make their discovery known to their peer group - not everyone in the world, but the specific community in the field in which they publish. They do this both to share knowledge with other scientists as well as to receive the appropriate credit for their discoveries. Last, researchers want to leave a permanent record of their work in the literature.

Since the advent of 'scientific literature', the peer review process has been irrevocably associated with the act of publishing. Despite some weaknesses of the system, scientists acknowledge the need for this validation step and, as yet, no universally acceptable alternative has been found.

Peer review is to science what democracy is to politics. It's not the most efficient mechanism, but it's the least corruptible

Sir Peter Lachmann, President of the Academy of Medical Sciences, 2002



3. TYPES OF PEER REVIEW

Peer review, the cornerstone of scholarly publishing, typically requires experts to assess the quality of a submitted article. There are essentially three different variations on peer review: single blind reviewing, double-blind reviewing and open reviewing.

SINGLE BLIND REVIEWING

- the names of the reviewers are hidden from the author. This is the traditional method of reviewing and is by far the most common form of peer review.

Pros:

- Anonymity allows the reviewer to reach an impartial decision independent of the influences of the author.

Cons:

- Authors fear that reviewers working in the same field may withhold sending in their report in order to delay publication and thus give themselves the opportunity to publish their work first.
- Reviewers, because they are anonymous, may be unnecessarily critical and vitriolic when commenting on an author's work.

DOUBLE BLIND REVIEWING

- both reviewer and author remain anonymous.

Pros:

- Anonymity of the authors serves to avoid potential bias against authors, for example, those working in developing countries, or those known for controversial work.
- 'Prestigious' authors' papers are reviewed with regard to the content of the research paper rather than the authors' reputation.

Cons:

- It is questionable whether a paper can ever be truly blind, especially in 'niche areas'. Reviewers can often identify the author, through the style or subject matter of the paper, or more often through self-citation.

OPEN REVIEWING

- reviewer and author are known to one another.

Pros:

- Some Editors feel that this form of peer review prevents malicious comments, stops plagiarism, prevents reviewers drawing upon their own 'agenda', and encourages honest, open responses.

Cons:

- Other Editors argue that the opposite effect is achieved, and open review promotes less open and less honest reports. Junior researchers reviewing an eminent scientist's work may be less likely to be honest for fear of affecting their own career or funding opportunities. Independent studies tend to support these comments. Open reviewing is practised on the British Medical Journal, and in a study conducted by the journal itself, it recognised there was no discernable improvement in the quality of reviewing. Furthermore, open review significantly increased the likelihood of reviewers declining to review (Susan Van Rooyen et al, 1999).

Reference: Van Rooyen, Susan et al. (1999) "Effect of open peer review on quality of reviews and on reviewers' recommendations; a randomised trial", *BMJ*, 318, 23-27 p12



4. REVIEWER MOTIVATION

We have conducted a number of focus groups with reviewers to explore their motivation for reviewing. These focus groups have established that, as a rule, researchers feel strongly that there is a need for robust, high quality peer review. However, they agree to act as reviewers for a variety of reasons:

- **Duty.** Many reviewers see reviewing as their duty to the community and their colleagues. "If I stop reviewing I stop being a scientist."
- **Journal association.** Some reviewers will review with the hope of developing personal links with a Journal, with the possibility of being appointed to the Editorial Board at a future date.
- **Mutual benefit.** Reviewers know that their role is part of the publication process. They themselves are dependent on reviewers as authors, and this 'reciprocal motivation' often encourages them to agree to review. Some reviewers, therefore, only review where they publish.
- **Professional development and accreditation.** In some scientific communities, reviewers receive professional accreditation for reviewing papers for certain journals.
- **Recognition.** Reviewing for a journal will, on occasion, appear in a researcher's CV, and for a young researcher, an invitation to review is recognition of his/her abilities as a scientist. Some reviewers see the invitation as an honour.
- **Updated research knowledge.** Reviewers may be motivated by the possibility of seeing research earlier than anyone else, and hence keeping up-to-date with the newest research in their particular area.



5. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM EDITORS

MANAGING THE REVIEW PROCESS

Editors have a wealth of experience in the ongoing management of the peer review process. We have asked a selection of Editors for their advice and recommendations on how best to manage and communicate with their reviewers. Their recommendations included:

- Send reviewers relevant manuscripts - field of expertise and engagement gets reviewers to review ("I often say yes to papers where I think, 'oh, I am working on something like that, I wonder what they have got to say"¹).
- Screen and reject inferior manuscripts; don't overwork reviewers with manuscripts you already feel should be rejected. ("Good papers motivate, too many bad papers de-motivate"²).
 - Reject papers that:
 - Don't fit the aims and scope.
 - Are obviously poor science/poorly written.
 - Are incomplete.
- Use the journal Editorial Board members for reviewing manuscripts and for networking; consider rotating off Board members who are not regularly reviewing for the journal.
- Some editors believe that if a paper is poorly written but contains good research you should refer the author to a guide and encourage them to re-submit. 'How to write a scientific paper - a general guide' has been prepared by Elsevier, if you would like to use it please refer to your publishing contact.
- Consider requesting useful keywords (or Elsevier Editorial System [EES]³ classifications) from authors to help select reviewers).
- Ask first - send abstract and title and secure the reviewer's acceptance before sending the whole manuscript.
- Give the request for review a personal touch by customising template letters when possible.
- Give a clear deadline for review.
- Develop a set of clear peer review guidelines and a simple peer review report form (see sample).
- Follow up before and after the deadline if necessary⁴.
- Ensure that the reviewer's comments to authors are anonymous (unless you use open review).
- Try not to use the same people too often. Expand your network of peer reviewers (see page on Elsevier tools) so that good reviewers are not overworked.
- Set a limit on the number of reviews per annum and inform the reviewer. For those of you who use EES, you can keep track of how many papers a particular reviewer is handling/has handled for the journal, so that you don't inadvertently overburden them
- Encourage reviewers to update and review their contact information and expertise profile in EES or your own reviewer database.
- Give feedback to reviewers on the final decision on manuscripts to show that you value their input.
- Consider giving reviewers a personal thanks for their services at the end of the year.

THE IDEAL REVIEWER

You may wish to consider the characteristics of an "ideal reviewer" for a manuscript submitted to your Journal. This is likely to be an individual who:

- Is an established researcher in the field.
- Has recently published in the field but is not researching the exact same area.
- Is not a former co-author of the submitting author.
- Is not at the same institution as the submitting author.
- Is not already overloaded with manuscripts.
- Has a good track record of fair reviews returned promptly.
- Is fluent in English.
- Can review the manuscript without bias and without potential conflict of interest.

¹ Quote from reviewers taking part in the 2003 Referee Research Focus Group, Academic Relations, Elsevier.

² IBID

³ Elsevier Editorial System is a completely online submission and review tool. If your journal does not currently have EES and you want to know more, please speak to your Elsevier publishing contact.

⁴ Some reviewers don't start the review process until chased at least once.



5. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM EDITORS

YOUR EDITORIAL BOARD

Ideally, your Editorial Board is made up of members who are willing to review manuscripts on a regular basis. Occasionally, to increase a journals' prestige, it is desirable to include distinguished senior scientists as members of the Editorial Board, though they may not be actively involved in manuscript review. Most members, however, should be active reviewers.

Consider:

- Appointing Editorial Board members willing to review at least 3-4 manuscripts a year, depending on the journal's policy. Some journals have a policy of sending Editorial Board members manuscripts to review without asking first, with the understanding that it is part of the board member's role to take on manuscript review when requested.
- Offering official terms on the Editorial Board with an end date (of perhaps 3 years) with an option to renew board members who perform well. This will facilitate the replacement of Editorial Board members and can keep newly-invited members from feeling overwhelmed by the time commitment required by board membership.
- Taking an annual look at the Editorial Board's peer review statistics and replacing those whose terms are up if they have proved unable to perform review duties as required.



6. WORKING WITH REVIEWERS

REVIEWER SELECTION

The number of peer review reports necessary to make a decision on a manuscript varies from journal to journal.

- Most journals choose to have at least 2 peer review reports, with the final decision made by the Editor or handling Editor.
- Many journal Editors will themselves act as a second reviewer in the occasional instances where they have had great difficulty in finding a second reviewer.
- In general it is recommended that you invite only as many reviewers as you will need. The practice of inviting more reviewers than needed and using only the first reviews to be returned can cause reviewers to feel unappreciated. Furthermore, conflicting reviews can come in after a decision has already been made.

CONTACTING REVIEWERS

Feedback from reviewer focus groups indicated that reviewers were influenced by the way that they were initially approached and asked to review. Reviewers appreciate clear and courteous communication containing all of the necessary information to allow them to evaluate the request to review promptly.

When asking reviewers if they can review a paper, send the following information:

- Abstract.
- Author names and affiliations (if single blind or open review is used).
- Deadline to get back to the editor accepting or declining to review.
- Clear instructions to reviewers and (if desired) a reviewer form-see samples.
- Deadline for final peer review report.

Editors recommend:

- Securing agreement from the reviewer before sending the manuscript.
- If the reviewer declines, ask if he/she can suggest another appropriate reviewer.
- If you do not have a response from a potential reviewer within a reasonable time (perhaps 3-7 days), let them know that you are now moving on to invite someone else. This avoids confusion over who is actually doing the reviews.
- Agree a timeline for the review with the reviewer. The average time allowed varies per journal, but averages between 2-4 weeks.
- If the reviewer does not provide the review after a late reminder, consider letting the reviewer know that you would like to hear from them within 24 hours or you must move on to invite another reviewer. This allows the reviewer time to finish the review if they have started one, but keeps the process moving if the reviewer is not able to follow through.

SENDING THE PAPER FOR PEER REVIEW

When sending the full paper, ensure that the reviewer is aware that these are the most important points to address:

- Is this paper scientifically interesting and does it contain original* work?
- Is it sound science: are the methods appropriate; is it properly researched, with no improper assumptions used?
- Is it clearly written and presented? Are there any gaps, discrepancies, unclear English, ambiguity, unclear results, inappropriate artwork?
- Is the scope of the journal appropriate for this article?
- Ask reviewers to feed back specific comments in bullet points or numbered format so authors can reply to each point

* An essential function of the peer review process is to minimise instances of publishing fraudulent or plagiarised work. Editors need to ensure that their reviewers have a clear understanding of actions required if they are suspicious about a paper. Please speak to your publishing contact for further details.

6. WORKING WITH REVIEWERS

FOLLOW UP

After receiving all necessary reviewers' reports, send your decision and a copy of your 'comments to the author' to reviewers for their interest (blind copy). For those using EES there is a facility within the system that allows reviewers to be notified when final decisions are reached. If you decide not to include the reviewer's change requests, explain why. This is very important when a reviewer is asked to re-review a revised paper. He/she may become discouraged if none of their original revision requests appear to have been made.

REVIEWER TRAINING

You can also consider increasing your peer review network by training new reviewers yourself or in collaboration with other co-Editors (if appropriate) and Elsevier staff. Please speak to your publishing contact for further details of how Elsevier can assist you in this initiative with our peer review workshop programmes. Where appropriate, your publishing contact can also provide you with information on working with societies or other professional organisations on peer review accreditation programmes.



7. SAMPLE INVITATION TO REVIEW

Dear Dr. Reviewer:

Re: Journal of Scientific Results

Title: Manuscript outlining very interesting findings

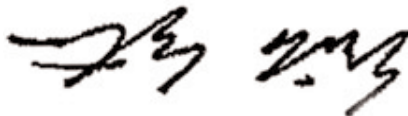
Thank you for agreeing to review the above manuscript for *The Journal of Scientific Results*. I have attached the full manuscript here for your consideration. Naturally, the journal wishes to publish original papers of the highest possible quality. Consequently, in reviewing the manuscript, do not hesitate to reject it if it is scientifically flawed, provides no new insights, merely sets out observations with no analysis, or if it is of insufficient interest to warrant publication.

If you recommend revision, please make your comments as constructive as possible to help the authors improve their paper. Do not attempt to re-write the paper. It is the responsibility of the authors to produce a clear manuscript in correct English. **Extensive editing and/or rephrasing is not your task.** It is, however, helpful if you can mark typographical, spelling and grammatical errors on the manuscript, though this is not essential. Your comments should be sufficiently detailed for the authors to make all necessary changes that can eventually lead to acceptance. If you recommend major changes, I hope that you are willing to see the manuscript again to assess your requested changes.

Please return the checklist and your detailed comments to me within 14 days. If you are unable to complete the review within this time, please let me know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Yours sincerely



Ed Editor



7. SAMPLE PEER REVIEW REPORT FORM

CONFIDENTIAL

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

REFERENCE NUMBER:

YES NO

Is the paper of sufficient originality to warrant publication in The Journal of Scientific Results?

(Papers that are scientifically flawed, provide no new insight, merely report observations without analysis or comment, are incomplete or of insufficient priority should be rejected)

--	--

Can the paper be shortened without detriment?

(If yes, please indicate in your report what can be removed)

--	--

Is the paper clearly and sensibly arranged?

(If not, but is otherwise acceptable, please suggest necessary improvements in your report)

--	--

Are the analyses and conclusions a logical outcome of the data and discussion?

(If the above is not the case, please state the errors clearly in your report)

--	--

Are all necessary figures/halftones/micrographs included and are they of sufficient quality?

--	--

Should this paper be fast tracked for rapid publication?

--	--

RECOMMENDATION

(This response form should be accompanied by detailed comments on an attached sheet.)



- Accept
- Accept pending minor revisions
- Reconsider after major revisions
- Reject

Signature Date



8. ONLINE RESOURCES TO FIND REVIEWERS

The following websites may be useful in identifying potential reviewers for your journal. Elsevier products are highlighted in orange. There may, of course, be other databases or resources that are specific to your subject area that you prefer to use.

■ Google Scholar  FREE! http://scholar.google.com/
■ ISI Web of Knowledge/Web of Science http://isiknowledge.com
■ Pubmed/Medline  FREE! http://www.pubmed.com
■ ScienceDirect http://www.sciencedirect.com
■ Scirus  FREE! http://www.scirus.com
■ Scopus http://www.scopus.com

LINKS TO SITES ON SCIENCE ETHICS
■ World Association of Media Editors http://www.wame.org
■ Committee on Publication Ethics http://www.publicationethics.org.uk
■ The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors http://www.icmje.org
■ The Council of Science Editors http://www.councilscienceeditors.org

** If you do not have access to ScienceDirect, ask your Elsevier publishing contact about the Ambassador Programme.*



8. ONLINE RESOURCES TO FIND REVIEWERS

You may need to recruit new reviewers from time to time, to update your peer review network, or to respond to increased copy flow or other ongoing issues. Below are examples of how to find reviewers on PubMed, ScienceDirect and Scirus.

HOW TO FIND NEW REVIEWERS ON PUBMED

- Go to www.pubmed.gov
- Enter keyword(s) or names in the searchbox (1). You can refine your search by adding additional words to the search box or by going back and modifying the limits using the "limits" tab (2).

Searches can be limited by parameters such as the journal or author name (under "all fields" [3]), by publication type (i.e. reviews) (4), or publication date (5). Using the subset menu (6) limits the search to specific subject areas. Entrez date (7) gives the option to limit to more recent entries to the database. "Ages" (8) refers to the ages of the (human) subjects studied.

You can review your results one by one, by opening the abstract or full article to access contact details of the authors. Author contact information is generally available via the author list in the abstract.

The image shows a screenshot of the PubMed website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "purification flavanol" and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, there are tabs for "Limits", "Preview/Index", "History", "Clipboard", and "Details". The "Limits" tab is selected, and a message states "One of your terms is not found in the database." Below this, there are search options: "Display" (Summary), "Show" (20), "Sort", and "Send to" (Text). The results show "Items 1 - 20 of 542923" and "Page 1 of 27147". The first result is "White WL, Wagner CD, Hall JT, Chaney EE, George B, Hofmann K, Miller LA, Williams JD." with the title "Protein open-access liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry. Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom. 2004 Dec 17;18(23):241-249. [PubMed abstract]".

The "Limits" section is expanded, showing various filters:

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

The "Limited to:" section includes:

- All Fields (dropdown menu)
- Publication Types (dropdown menu)
- Ages (dropdown menu)
- Entrez Date (dropdown menu)
- Publication Date (dropdown menu) with "From" and "To" fields.
- Languages (dropdown menu)
- Humans or Animals (dropdown menu)
- Subsets (dropdown menu)
- Gender (dropdown menu)
- only items with abstracts

Numbered callouts (1-8) point to specific elements: (1) search box, (2) Limits tab, (3) All Fields dropdown, (4) Publication Types dropdown, (5) Publication Date dropdown, (6) Subsets dropdown, (7) Entrez Date dropdown, and (8) Ages dropdown.

8. ONLINE RESOURCES TO FIND REVIEWERS

HOW TO FIND NEW REVIEWERS ON SCIENCEDIRECT

- Go to www.sciencedirect.com
- If you do not have access to ScienceDirect Please speak to your publishing contact at Elsevier to be enrolled in the Ambassador programme.

ScienceDirect Homepage

Click on the search button on the homepage (1)

The screenshot shows the ScienceDirect homepage. At the top right, there are fields for 'Register or Login: user name' and 'Password:' with a 'Go' button and an 'Athens Login' link. Below this is a navigation bar with buttons for 'Home', 'Search', 'Journals', 'Abstract Databases', 'Reference Works', 'My Alerts', and 'My Profile'. A 'Help' icon is also present. A 'Quick Search' box is located below the navigation bar. On the left side, there is a 'ScienceDirect Info' sidebar with links for 'About ScienceDirect', 'Content Coverage', 'Librarian Services', 'Guest User Info', 'Why Register?', 'User Guides', 'ScienceDirect News', 'Contact Us', and 'More Info...'. The main content area features the ScienceDirect logo and tagline 'Digital library of the future', along with 'Articles Online 5,239,629'. There is a 'Select a Subject Area' dropdown menu and a 'Go' button. A welcome message states: 'Welcome to ScienceDirect, the world's best resource for research journals, abstract databases and reference works.' Below this is a green banner with the text 'Over 1800 journals online, millions of peer reviewed articles' and a search box for 'Journal Title' with a 'go' button and a 'Browse A-Z of Journals' button. At the bottom, there is a section for 'TOP JOURNALS IN SCIENCEDIRECT' with several journal covers and links to browse articles from 'The Lancet', 'Brain Research', and 'Journal of Computational Physics'.

Basic Search

Enter a keyword in the Term Boxes (2) and confirm the parameters of the search (3), (4) and (5)

The screenshot shows the ScienceDirect Basic Search form. At the top, there are fields for 'Register or Login: user name' and 'Password:' with a 'Go' button and an 'Athens Login' link. Below this is a navigation bar with buttons for 'Home', 'Search', 'Journals', 'Abstract Databases', 'Reference Works', 'My Alerts', and 'My Profile'. A 'Help' icon is also present. A 'Quick Search' box is located below the navigation bar. The main search form is titled 'Basic Search' and has a 'Sources' section with checkboxes for 'Journals', 'Abstract Databases', and 'Reference Works'. The 'Subject' section has a dropdown menu for 'select one or more:' with options: '- All Sciences -', 'Agricultural and Biological Sciences', 'Arts and Humanities', and 'Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology'. The 'Dates' section has a radio button for 'All years' and a 'Year only:' field with '2003' entered. There are 'search', 'clear', and 'recall search' buttons, along with a 'search tips' link. The form is annotated with numbered callouts: (2) points to the 'Term(s):' input field, (3) points to the 'within:' dropdown menu, (4) points to the 'Subject:' dropdown menu, and (5) points to the 'Year only:' field.

8. ONLINE RESOURCES TO FIND REVIEWERS

Refining Results

You can either use additional keywords to search within the results (6), or you can review your results one by one, by opening the abstract or full article to access contact details of the authors.

The screenshot shows the ScienceDirect website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Home, Search, Journals, Abstract Databases, Reference Works, My Alerts, and My Profile. A search bar is visible with the text "Quick Search:" and a dropdown menu set to "All Full-Text Sources". Below the search bar, there are buttons for "previous page", "results 1 - 100", and "next page". The main content area displays "5208 Articles Found" and a search filter "TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(anion exchange)". There are links for "Edit Search", "Save Search", and "Save as Search Alert". A "search within results" button is highlighted with a red circle and labeled (6). Below the search options, there are links for "Display Checked Docs", "E-mail Articles", and "Export Citations". The "View" dropdown is set to "Citations" and "Sort By" is set to "Date". A list of three articles is shown, each with a checkbox and a "Full Text + Links" link. The third article's "Full Text + Links" link is highlighted with a red circle and labeled (7).

Clicking on 'Full Text + Links' (7) will provide the full list of the references in a particular paper with links through to the articles where possible. This may enable you to identify other authors working in a particular area

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a list of references. The address bar contains a long URL. The page title is "References". The list includes 12 numbered references, each with a citation and links to abstracts or full texts. Reference 12 is highlighted with a red circle and labeled (7).

1. K. Buchta. *Biotechnology* **3** (1983), pp. 410–417.
2. F. Lopez. *Environ. Prot. Eng.* **25** (1999), pp. 103–110. [Abstract-Compendex](#)
3. M. Siebold, P.V. Frieling, R. Joppien, D. Rindfleisch, K. Schugerl and H. Roper. *Process Biochem.* **30** (1995), pp. 81–95. [Abstract](#) | [PDF \(989 K\)](#)
4. A. Narebska and M. Staniszewsk. *Sep. Sci. Technol.* **32** (1997), pp. 1669–1682. [Abstract-Compendex](#)
5. B.H. Dacison and C.D. Scott. *Biotech. Bioeng.* **39** (1992), p. 365.
6. C.S. Patrikios and E.S. Patrikios. *J. Chromatogr. A* **694** (1975), pp. 480–485.
7. C.W. Davies, B.D.R. Owen, *J. Chem. Soc.* (1956) 1681–1685.
8. F.A. Roddick and M.L. Britz. *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.* **69** (1997), pp. 383–391. [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract-Compendex](#) | [Abstract-BIOTECHNOBASE](#) | [Abstract-ScienceDirect Navigator](#) | [Full Text via CrossRef](#)
9. J.A. Bishop. *J. Phys. Chem.* **50** (1946), pp. 6–12.
10. K.C. Ray, L. Pochhali and S.K. Adhikary. *Indian J. Chem.* **15A** (1977), pp. 927–928.
11. L. Saunders, R.S. Srivastava, *J. Chem. Soc.* (1952) 2111–2118.
12. P.R. Cordoba, A.L. Lagout, F. Sineriz and N.I. Perotti. *Biotechnol. Tech.* **10** (1996), pp. 629–634. [Abstract-BIOTECHNOBASE](#) | [Abstract-Elsevier BIOBASE](#)

8. ONLINE RESOURCES TO FIND REVIEWERS

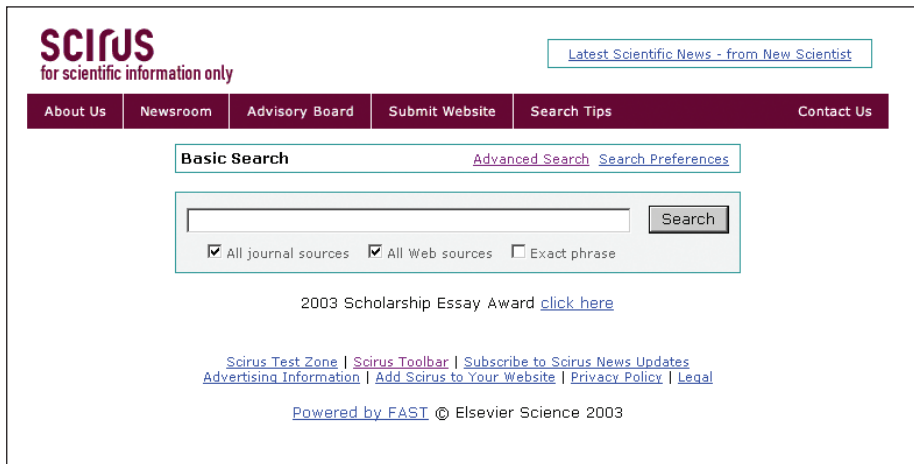
HOW TO FIND NEW REVIEWERS ON SCIRUS

- Go to www.scirus.com.
- You can also add a permanent scirus search box to your internet browser toolbar: (<http://www.scirus.com/toolbar/>)

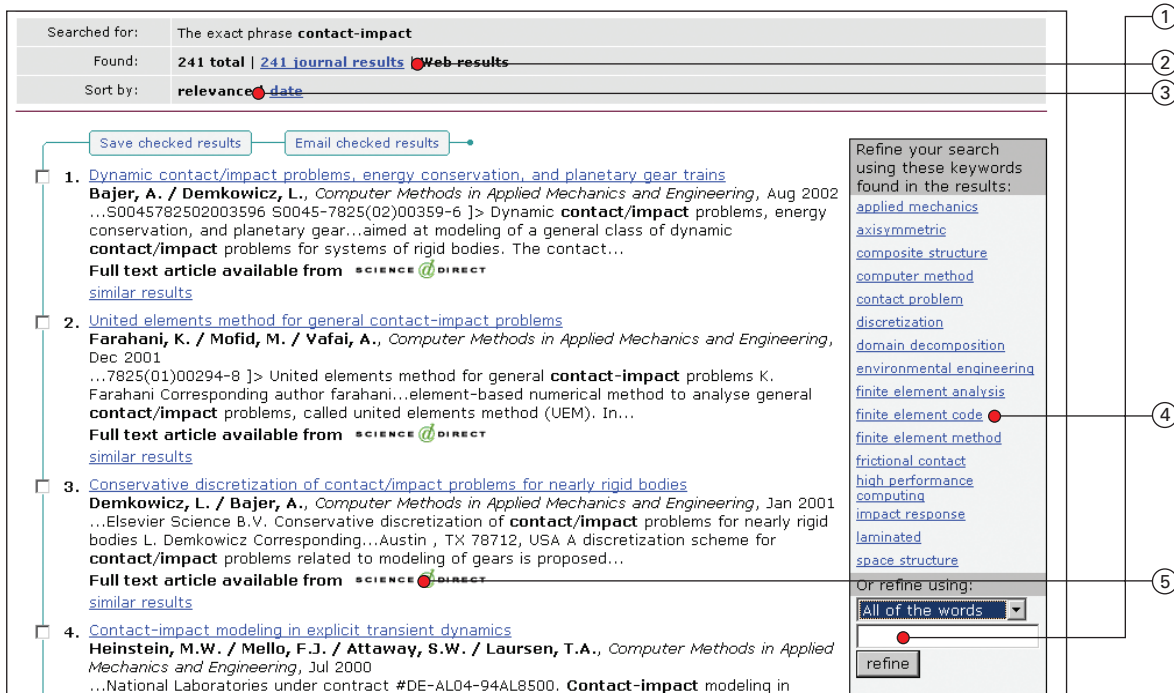


Basic search

You can search in journal sources, all web sources, and for the 'exact phrase' (tick or un-tick boxes)



Once you have results, you can search within results (1), switch from journal sources to all web sources and back again (2). You can list by relevance, date (3), or you can choose a subject area from the right-hand box to refine the search (4).



You can also link directly to ScienceDirect, and the author's email address (5). You can continue to refine the search using these tools.



8. ONLINE RESOURCES TO FIND REVIEWERS

Advanced Search

Advanced search allows you to search for more than one phrase or word. For example, you can search for a journal and for a keyword (1). You can search for certain publication dates (2) for the most recent articles, preprints, books, company homepages or all resources (3), within certain resources (e.g. ScienceDirect only) (4) and certain subject areas only (5).

The screenshot shows an advanced search interface with the following sections and callouts:

- 1:** A dropdown menu for 'All content fields' with 'Keyword(s)' selected.
- 2:** A date range '1930 and 2004' under 'Published between'.
- 3:** A list of 'Information types' including 'All', 'Abstracts', 'Articles', 'Books', and 'Company homepages'.
- 4:** A list of 'Content sources' including 'All journal sources' and 'All Web sources'.
- 5:** A list of 'Subject areas' including 'All', 'Agricultural and Biological Sciences', 'Astronomy', 'Chemistry and Chemical Engineering', 'Life Sciences', 'Materials Science', 'Mathematics', and 'Medicine'.

If you choose web results, you will be able to click to other web pages or look for similar results.

The screenshot shows the Scirus website interface with the following details:

- Search Query:** (contact-impact) AND ("contact problem")
- Found:** 24 total | 23 journal results | 1 Web results
- Sort by:** relevance | date
- Result 1:** Proceedings Template - WORD by Hirota, Susan Fisher / Andrei State / Chris Lee / Henry Fuchs, Oct 2002. The basic approach for contact problems is to detect penetration between objects and compute...bodies in contact [2,29,37,40]. As mentioned, the contact problem (i.e., avoiding penetration) has been extensively... [http://www.cs.unc.edu/~hirota/fem/paper.doc]
- Buttons:** Save checked results, Email checked results, Or refine using, refine

Scirus has a wide range of features to help users pinpoint the information they're looking for.

Basic Search

The basic search function enables users to specify:

- Search only on the exact phrase.
- Show results from all sources or select either journal or web sources.

8. ONLINE RESOURCES TO FIND REVIEWERS

Refine Search

Users can refine their search by selecting from a list of relevant classification terms. These terms are identified by analysing the top 100 results and tabulating the most common classification terms assigned to them.

The "refine your search" term functionality is based on the classification terms added to the document during indexing.

Advanced Search

The Advanced Search option allows the users to customise their search in the following ways:

- Select from a range of 20 searchable subject areas spanning health, life, physical, and social sciences.
- Locate data within a specified date range.
- Search by information type - such as scientific conferences, abstracts and patents.
- Search within specific information sources such as journals on BioMed Central or a web source such as NASA.
- Search by journal title, article, title or author name.

