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Institutional Repositories, Evidence Exchange, and other options to share your findings and research with the world, and how to retain your rights.

Kimberly S. Mollo, OTD, OTR/L
Thomas Jefferson University

Daniel G. Kipnis, MSI
Thomas Jefferson University

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Institutional Repositories, Evidence Exchange, and other options to share your findings and research with the world, and how to retain your rights.

Objective 1: Understand the need for open access to research interventions

Objective 2: Be aware of the available venues for disseminating research findings

Did you come up with a new intervention, and would you like to share it with the world? Would you like a secure place to put your conference posters and handouts from AOTA and other professional presentations? If so then Open Access is for you. This discussion among peers will discuss how you are preserving your research, and how we could collaborate more to share our findings across the country.

Concepts:

Open Access: “Philosophy of open access is to provide free of charge and unhindered access to research and its publications without copyright restrictions.”

- Source: [“Introduction to Open Access”](#) Unesco, 2015
- Video: [Open Access](#) (8 minutes and 23 seconds) Jorge Cham, PhD TV, Nov 11, 2012

Institutional Repositories (IR): Online archive for collecting, preserving and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution.

- [Open Access Institutional Repositories: A Briefing Paper](#)
- **Example IR:** [Jefferson Digital Commons](#) sponsored by [Scott Memorial Library](#) and Center for [Teaching and Learning](#) at [Thomas Jefferson University](#)

Predatory Publishing: “Exploitative open-access publishing business model charging excessive fees to authors without providing the editorial and publishing services associated with legitimate journals”

- Article: [“A Peek Inside the Strange World of Fake Academia”](#) Carey, Kevin, NY Times Dec 29, 2016
- Guide: [Predatory Publishing guide](#) from the Scott Memorial Library, Thomas Jefferson University

Objective 1: Understanding need for open access to research and trial intervention

Questions to consider:

- Currently, how do you find interventions?
- What sources do you rely on?
- Do you think that sharing data, interventions and research are essential for practice?
- Do you participate in Open Access Publishing?
- How do you share your research with colleagues?

Objective 2: Venues for disseminating research findings

Many journals offer an [Open Access option](#). Charges range from \$1,200 to \$3,000 depending on the journal. Check with publisher to see if they have an open access option. Keep your rights and extend your research by making it freely available.

Authors use grant money, own funds and/or some academic institutions offer funds.

Sites for sharing research:

- Green Open Access Model of self-archiving in Institutional Repositories. Allowed to deposit final post print of research (Final Word version: Generic vs. Brand of content)
- US Government: [FASTR Act](#) would require federal agencies with annual research budgets of \$100 million to provide the public with online access to this research no later than six months after publication in a peer-reviewed journal.
- Repositories for sharing research:
 - [Figshare](#): Manage your research in the cloud and control who you share it with or make it publicly available and citable
 - [Peer Evaluation](#): Open Repository for data, papers, media coupled with an open review and discussion platform
 - [Peer J PrePrints](#): Pre-print repository peer review and publishing for scientific articles
 - [How Can I share it](#): Publisher driven site indicating how to share based on DOI

Retain your copyright! After your research has been accepted for publication, submit the SPARC author addendum asking publisher to retain your copyright to all the work that you have worked hard to publish. Once you sign the publisher copyright form you are giving away your copyright and they control your work limiting where and how you can post your work. The worst that will happen is they say no. Unless you ask no one knows. Here is the [link to the addendum](#) along with a more detailed description

Questions:

- [Kim Mollo](#), OTD, OTR/L, Assistant Professor, Department of OT, Thomas Jefferson University, Kimberly.Mollo@jefferson.edu, 215.503.7430
- [Dan Kipnis](#), MSI, Editor, [Jefferson Digital Commons](#) and Senior Education Librarian, Scott Memorial Library and Center for Teaching and Learning, Thomas Jefferson University, dan.kipnis@jefferson.edu, 215.503.2825