

I mercoledì di giugno dedicati a Open Science

Una serie di incontri su cosa significa produrre "Open Science" e che cosa implica nella pratica per ricercatori e istituzioni universitarie.
Iolanda Pensa, Alessandro Pierno

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Incontri online

Mercoledì 03, 10, 17 e 24 giugno 2020, dalle 16:30 alle 17:30

Su: MSTEAMS Collegio di dipartimento DACD¹

Pensiero negativo causa la demenza?/ Il pessimismo aumenta rischio di Alzheimer

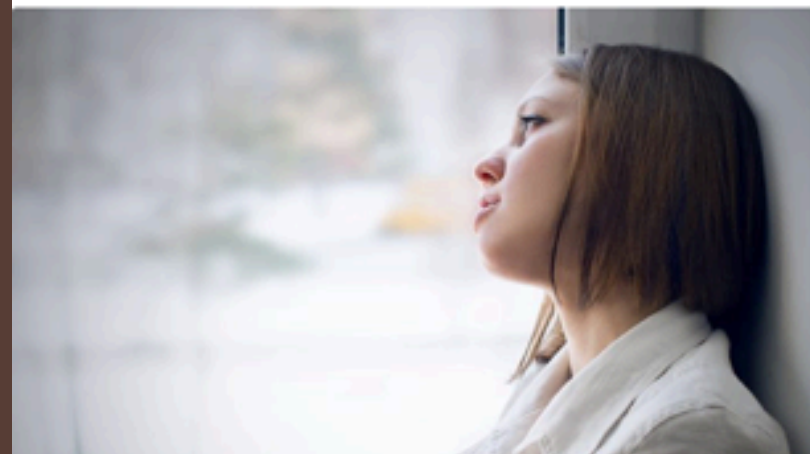
Publicazione: 09.06

Il pensiero negativo ripetitivo è una delle cause della demenza? Uno studio di ricercatori di Londra sostiene la possibilità che il pessimismo aumenti i rischi di contrarre l'Alzheimer.

Pessimismo è fattore di rischio per la demenza

di Redazione OK Salute

Aggiornato il 8 Giugno 2020



Una ricerca dimostra che a lungo andare il pensiero negativo può aumentare il rischio di sviluppare la malattia

Sono anni che diverse ricerche si stanno occupando della forza del pensiero positivo. In tanti sono convinti che siano teorie da invasati dell'ottimismo, ma già **un imponente studio svolto dall'Università di Harvard** su oltre 70.000 persone aveva dimostrato che l'ottimismo allunga la vita. Nello specifico questo lavoro si

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Il pensiero negativo aumenta il rischio di Alzheimer

0



22

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Pensare positivo non fa solo bene all'umore. Una **ricerca del Dipartimento di Psichiatria dell'University College of London (UCL)** suggerisce infatti che possa anche contribuire a tenere lontano il **rischio di Alzheimer e demenza**. Al contrario, il **pensiero negativo ripetitivo (RNT – Recurrent Negative Thinking)**, ovvero l'adozione sistematica di schemi di pensiero caratterizzati da ansia e preoccupazione, è associato a una **probabilità più alta di andare incontro a declino**



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Il pensiero negativo ripetitivo può essere legato al rischio di demenza

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o hanno rilevato i ricercatori della University College London, monitorando per circa quattro anni un gruppo di 360 volontari, tutti over 55

Neurology > Alzheimer's Disease

Repetitive Negative Thinking Linked With Alzheimer's Pathology

— Rumination, worry tied to amyloid, tau, and cognitive decline

by [Judy George](#), Senior Staff Writer, MedPage Today June 8, 2020



Repetitive negative thinking was tied to cognitive and neuropathological markers of Alzheimer's disease, a longitudinal study showed.

Patterns of repeated rumination or worry were associated with subsequent declines in global cognition, immediate memory, and delayed memory, reported Natalie Marchant, PhD, of University College London, and co-authors.

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As negative thoughts accumulate, so might Alzheimer's risk

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Natalie Marchant, Ph.D.

Repetitive negative thinking is linked to cognitive decline and the development of harmful brain deposits seen in early Alzheimer's disease, a new study has found. Over time, this thinking style may lead to an increased dementia risk, say investigators.

More than 290 participants aged over 55 were questioned about their thinking patterns, including rumination about the past and worry about the future. They were also screened for depression and anxiety symptoms. Those who had higher repetitive negative thinking patterns experienced more decline in memory, attention, spatial cognition, and language over four years. In addition, participants who underwent brain scans were more likely to have the Alzheimer's markers amyloid and tau in their brain.

While depression and anxiety were also shown to be tied to cognitive decline, investigators did not find a link to amyloid or tau deposition. This finding suggested that repetitive negative thinking could be the main reason why depression and anxiety contribute to Alzheimer's disease risk, the researchers claim.

"We propose that repetitive negative thinking may be a new risk factor for dementia as it could contribute to dementia in a unique way," said Natalie Marchant, Ph.D., from University College London. "Depression and anxiety in mid-life and old age are already known to be risk factors for dementia. Here, we found that certain thinking patterns implicated in depression and anxiety could be an underlying reason why people with those disorders are more likely to develop dementia."

The researchers do not believe that short-term setbacks would increase one's risk of dementia.

The study was published in the journal *Alzheimer's & Dementia*.

McKnight's
LONG-TERM CARE NEWS

Received: 14 January 2020 | Revised: 25 March 2020 | Accepted: 18 April 2020

DOI: 10.1002/alz.12116

Alzheimer's & Dementia^{*}
THE JOURNAL OF THE ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION

FEATURED ARTICLE

Repetitive negative thinking is associated with amyloid, tau, and cognitive decline

Natalie L. Marchant¹ | Lise R. Lovland¹ | Rebecca Jones¹ | Alexa Pichet Binette^{2,3} |
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McGill Integrated Program in Neuroscience,
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Normandie Univ, UNICAEN, INSERM, U1237,
PhIND "Physiopathology and Imaging of
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France

BarcelonaIeta Brain Research Center, Pasqual
Maragall Foundation, Barcelona, Spain

Correspondence

Abstract

Introduction: The Cognitive Debt hypothesis proposes that repetitive negative thinking (RNT), a modifiable process common to many psychological risk factors for Alzheimer's disease (AD) may itself increase risk. We sought to empirically examine relationships between RNT and markers of AD, compared with anxiety and depression symptoms.

Methods: Two hundred and ninety-two older adults with longitudinal cognitive assessments, including 113 with amyloid-positron emission tomography (PET) and tau-PET scans, from the PREVENT-AD cohort and 68 adults with amyloid-PET scans from the IMAP+ cohort were included. All participants completed RNT, anxiety, and depression questionnaires.



Alzheimer's & Dementia
The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association

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Piwowaret al. 2018, doi:10.7717/peerj.4375OA

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Vol. 1 No. 1 (2017)

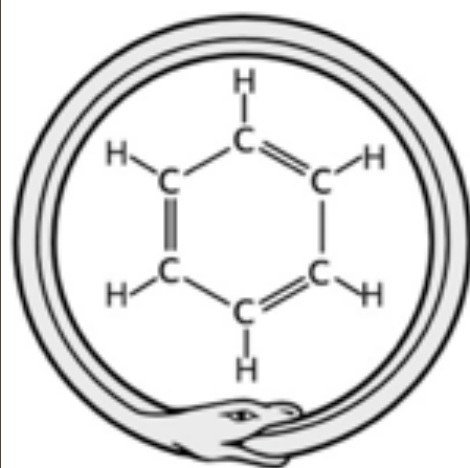
HISTORICAL ARTICLES

Isaac Newton and Alchemy

pdf

Vincenzo Schettino

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Abstract

Isaac Newton dedicated a good part of his activity to alchemical experiments. This article tries to discuss the motivations that drove Newton to spend so much of his time in the laboratory: the search for a unitary vision of the forces acting in the macrocosm and in the microcosm, the belief on a hidden *prisca sapientia* in the occult philosophy to be rediscovered with a scientific approach and the dispute with materialistic philosophy.



An educational version of this article is published in the popular magazine **L'Indiscreto**. Our

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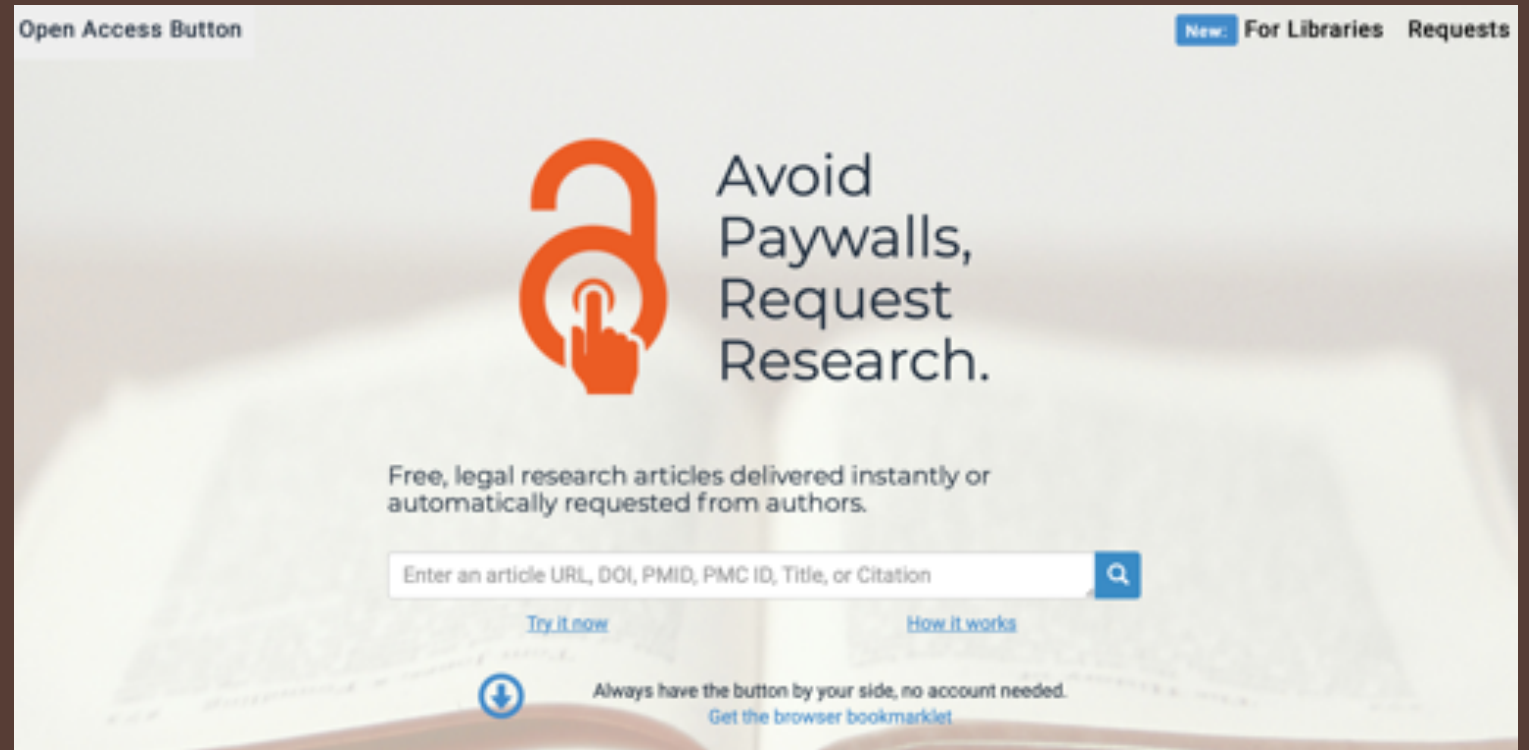
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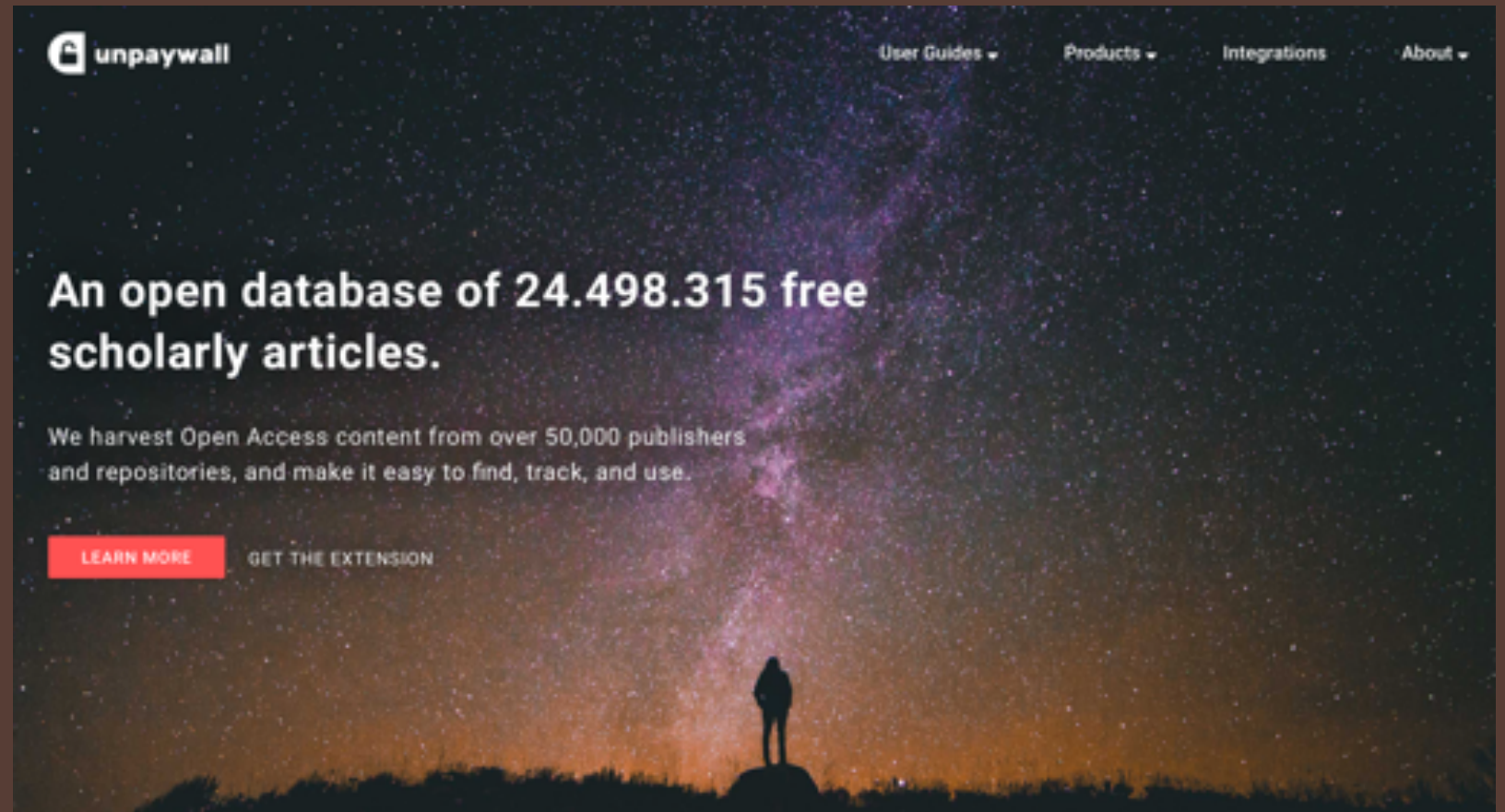
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Authors: Wen L. Geyrhofer, Jan Jacobs, Vanessa Wong, Elizabeth J. Skellern, Igor Delongore, Sandra van Duyn, et al.

Publication date: 1 December 2018

Journal: Microbial Genomics

Publisher: Microbiology Society

Keywords: *Salmonella*, Fluoroquinolones, ciprofloxacin, antibiotic resistance, whole-genome sequencing

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Abstract

Fluoroquinolone (FQ)-resistant *Salmonella* spp. were listed by the WHO in 2017 as priority pathogens for which new antibiotics were urgently needed. The overall global burden of *Salmonella* infections is high, but differs per region. Whereas typhoid fever is most prevalent in South and South-East Asia, non-typhoidal *Salmonella* is prevalent across the globe and associated with a mild gastroenteritis. By contrast, invasive non-typhoidal *Salmonella* cause bloodstream infections associated with high mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Most *Salmonella* strains from clinical sources are resistant to first-line antibiotics, with FQs now being the backbone of therapy for treatment of invasive *Salmonella* infections. However, FQ resistance is increasingly being reported in *Salmonella*, and in this

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Alessandro Pierno @alespierno · 5 apr 2018

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Bastien Nguyen @bastien_nguyen · 6 apr 2018

In risposta a @alespierno, @Open_access e altri 4
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3



Gayatri Venugopal @gayatrirvw · 11 apr 2018

In risposta a @alespierno, @OAIndia e altri 5
For some of us, our research is thriving on @Sci_Hub.

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Open Access Tracking Project (OATP)

The screenshot displays the Open Access Tracking Project (OATP) website. At the top, a dark navigation bar contains the 'TagTeam' logo, 'About', and 'Hubs' links, along with a 'Sign in' button. Below this, a breadcrumb trail shows 'Home > Open Access Tracking Project (OATP)'. The main header area features the title 'Open Access Tracking Project (OATP)' and three feed icons: RSS, ATOM, and JSON. A left sidebar lists navigation options: Items (highlighted), Taggers, Tags, Remixes, Filters, Inputs, History, Contact, About, and Scoreboard. The main content area shows a list of tagged items. The first item is 'Briefing Documents on Implementation of the EU Digital Single Market (DSM) Directive for Libraries | Zenodo', tagged by 'AThomas's' on 11/07/2019, with tags like 'oa.new', 'oa.europe', and 'oa.libraries'. The second item is 'Open Systems Pharmacology community - an open access, open source, open science approach to modeling and simulation in pharmaceutical sciences. - PubMed - NCBI', tagged by 'petersuber's' on 11/06/2019, with tags like 'oa.new', 'oa.pharma', and 'oa.open_science'. A third item, 'Centring Our Values: Open Access for Aotearoa', is partially visible. Pagination controls at the top of the list show '1 - 25 of 79719' items.

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Centring Our Values: Open Access for Aotearoa

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PHYSICS LETTERS, SECTION B

676

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

641

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676

NUCLEAR INSTRUMENTS & METHODS IN ...

304

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82209

2000 - 2009

66094

1990 - 1999

29629

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MEDICINA SPERIMENTALE E CLINICA

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ARCHITETTURA (DOA)

10176

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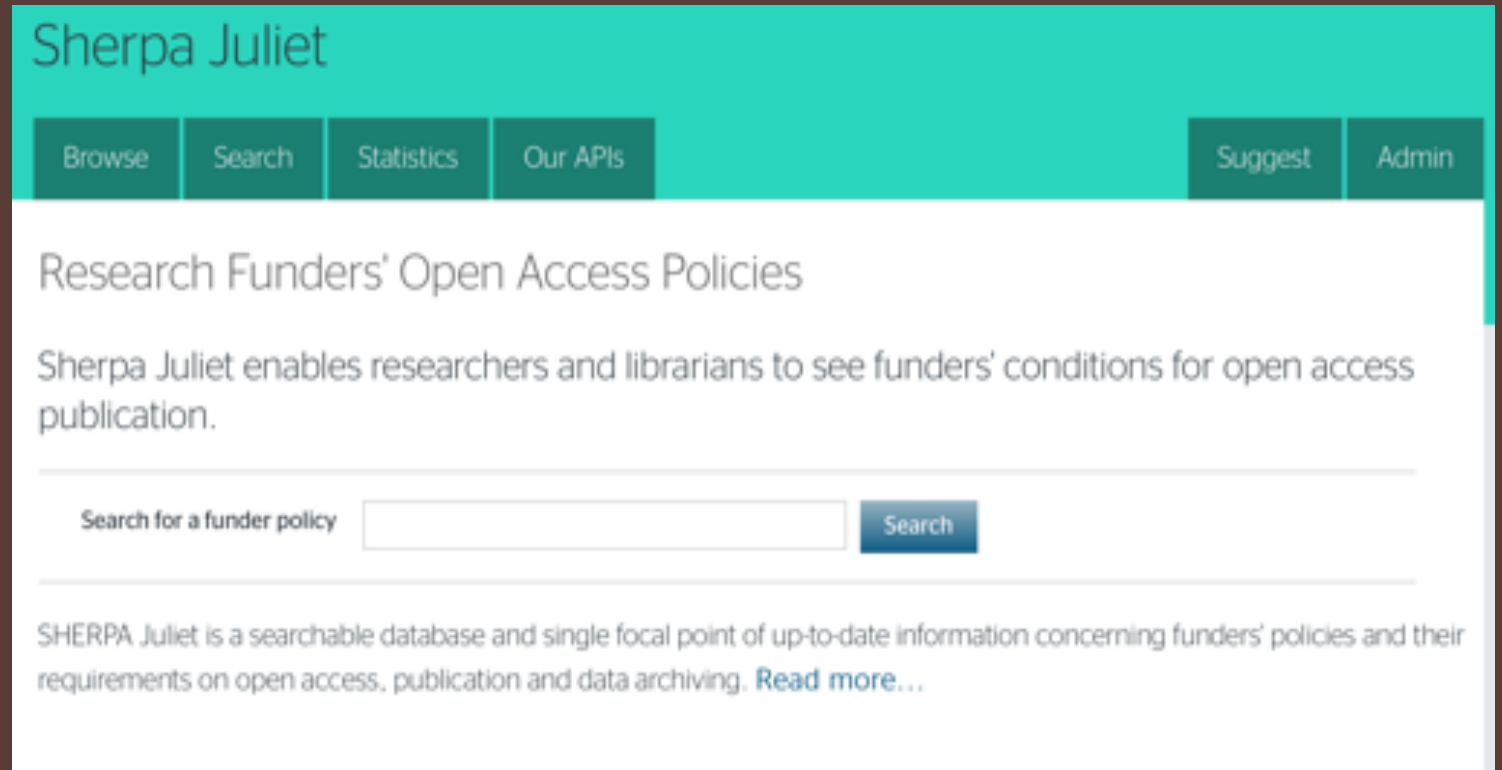
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E Giulietta...

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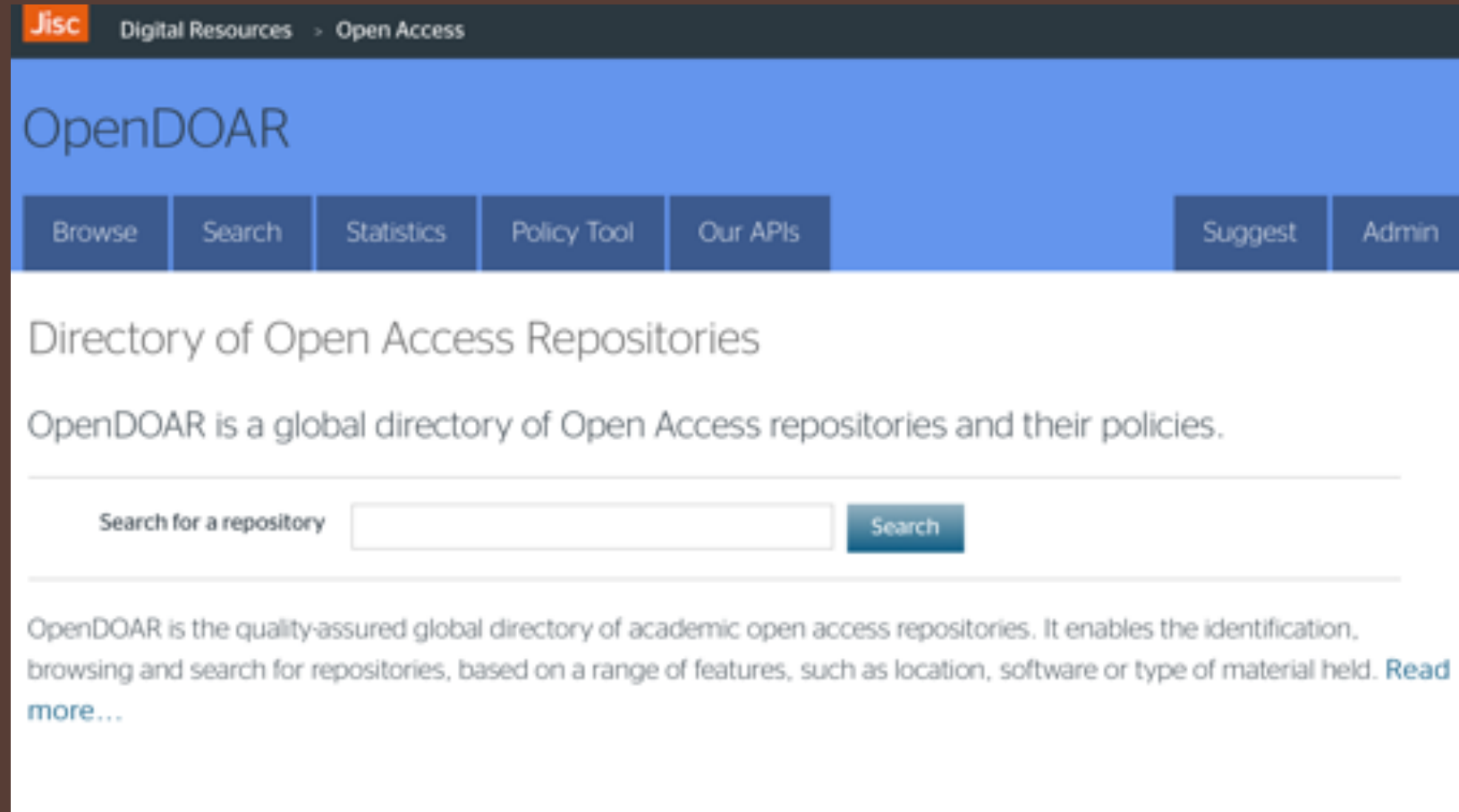


The screenshot shows the Sherpa Juliet website. At the top is a teal header with the text "Sherpa Juliet". Below the header is a navigation bar with six buttons: "Browse", "Search", "Statistics", "Our APIs", "Suggest", and "Admin". The main content area has a title "Research Funders' Open Access Policies" followed by a description: "Sherpa Juliet enables researchers and librarians to see funders' conditions for open access publication." Below this is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search for a funder policy", an input field, and a "Search" button. At the bottom, there is a paragraph of text: "SHERPA Juliet is a searchable database and single focal point of up-to-date information concerning funders' policies and their requirements on open access, publication and data archiving. [Read more...](#)"

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Finally the Just Accepted Manuscripts will be removed from the website, the article will be assigned to a forthcoming issue and published both online and in hard copy. The DOI will always remain the same, to make sure that all citations will correctly link to the final paper.

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<https://doaj.org>

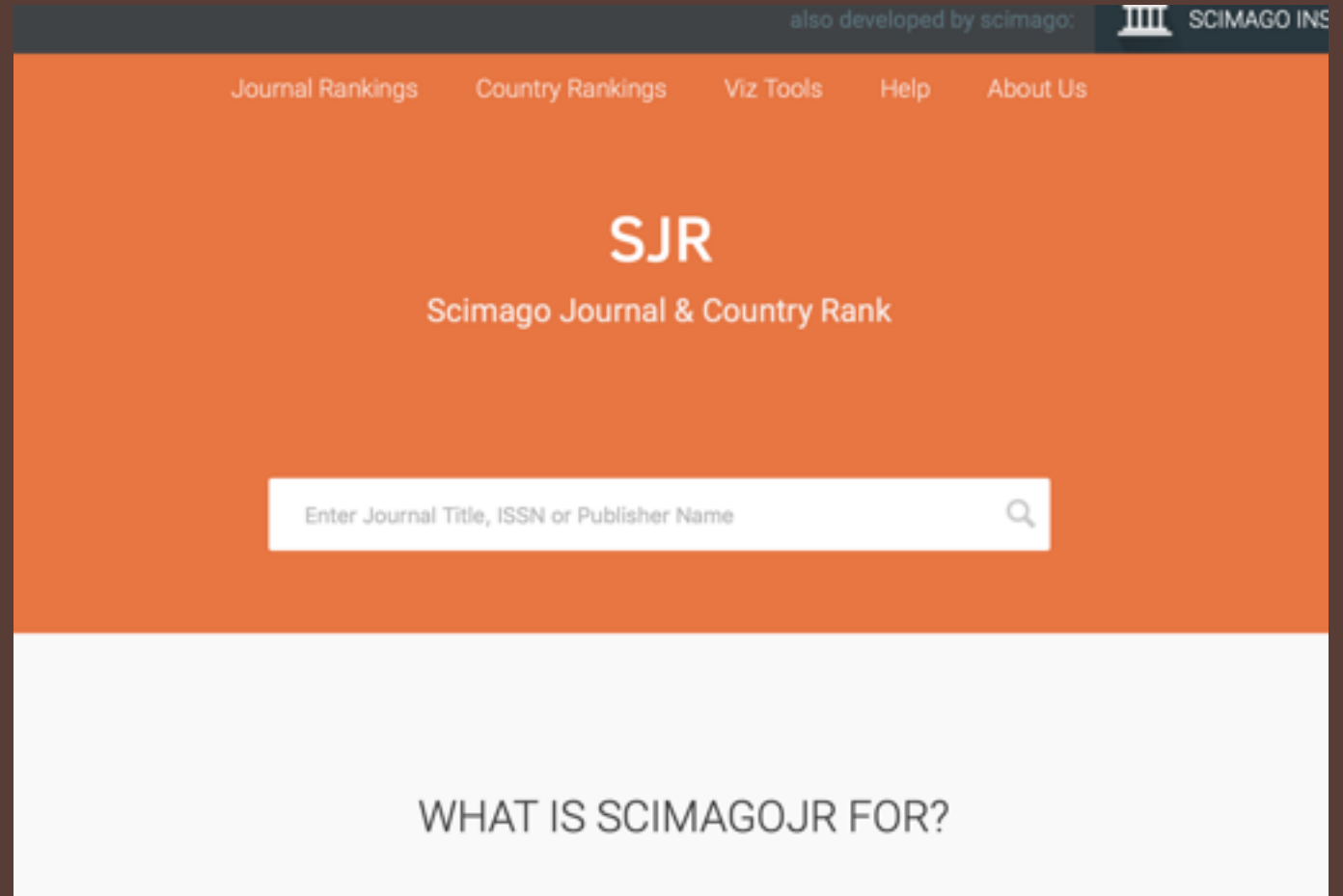
The screenshot shows the DOAJ homepage with an orange header. The header contains the DOAJ logo and the text 'DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS' on the left, and a 'SUPPORT DOAJ' button on the right. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: DOAJ, Search, Browse Subjects, Apply, News, About, For Publishers, and API. A 'Login' link is also present on the right side of the navigation bar.

The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Search Section:** Features a search bar with the placeholder 'Search DOAJ' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar are links for 'journals' and 'articles', and a link for '[Advanced Search]'.
- Statistics Section:** Displays the following statistics:
 - 13,858 Journals
 - 10,931 searchable at Article level
 - 130 Countries
 - 4,365,510 Articles
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) Section:** Contains a description of DOAJ as a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. It also mentions that DOAJ is independent, funded via donations (40% from sponsors and 60% from members and publisher members), and that all DOAJ services are free of charge. It also states that DOAJ operates an education and outreach program across the globe, focussing on improving the quality of applications submitted. A link 'Why index your journal in DOAJ?' is provided.
- Latest News Section:** Features a guest post titled 'Overview of the African Open Access Landscape, with a Focus on Scholarly Publishing' by Ina Smith, our Ambassador for Southern Africa. The post mentions that Ina managed the pilot for the African Open Science Platform project from October 2016 until October 2018. She holds a Master's Degree from the University of Pretoria, South Africa.
- Right Sidebar:** Contains a language selection dropdown labeled 'Seleziona lingua'. Below it are links for 'FAQs', 'OAI-PMH, XML, Widgets', 'Open Access Resources', 'Transparency & Best Practice', 'Download metadata', 'Journals Added/Removed', and 'New Journals Feed'. At the bottom of the sidebar is a link for 'Funding for sustainable Open Access (incl. SCOSS)'.

SCEGLIERE UNA RIVISTA OA (GOLD ROAD)

<https://www.scimagojr.com>



PUBBLICARE UN ARTICOLO (GOLD ROAD)

Attenzione



17-05-2018 11:46 environmentscience@academicstar.us ha scritto:

Dear Roberto,

This is *Modern Environmental Science and Engineering* (ISSN 2333-2581), a new professional journal published by Academic Star Publishing Company, USA.

We have learned your paper **"Protection activities and integreted valorisation for the Urban archaeological park of S. Vincenzino in Cecina (LI)"** in **Rencontre Internationale sur le Patrimoine Architectural Méditerranéen Conference(RIPAM 2017)**. We are very interested in your paper and want to publish the *English version* of it in *Modern Environmental Science and Engineering*. If you have the idea of making our journal as a vehicle for your research interests, please send the electronic version of your paper in MS word format to us through this email attachment or our online submission system. You can find a sample paper in the attachment. You also can search the current issue of our journal at <http://www.academicstar.us/journalsshow.asp?ArtID=397>.

Of course, all your other original and unpublished papers and books are also welcome to our journal. As an American academic publishing group, we wish to become your friends and have an opportunity to publish some papers or books from you and your friends if necessary. At the same time, now we are inviting some people to be our reviewers or editorial board members. If you are interested in our journal, please send us your updated CV. Expect to get your reply soon.

Best regards,

Aria
Editorial office
Modern Environmental Science and Engineering, USA



<https://clinicallylibrarian.wordpress.com/2017/01/23/bealls-list-of-predatory-publishers/>



- La rivista ha un profilo basso scientifico
- Gli articoli non sono indicizzati o archiviati
- Difficile da trovare in rete
- Scarso o nessun servizio editoriale
- Lavoro non adeguatamente rivisto o modificato

SCEGLIERE UNA RIVISTA OA (GOLD ROAD)

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/translations/italian/>



PRINCIPI ETICI

L'insieme dei meccanismi di autoregolamentazione che insiste sull'integrità da parte di autori, revisori ed editori al fine di stabilire standard elevati di elaborazione editoriale per le riviste scientifiche



LA QUALITÀ DI UNA RIVISTA OA

WEBSITE	NAME OF JOURNAL	PEER REVIEW PROCESS	OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT
			
• scopi della rivista • tipologia di articoli che saranno considerati per la pubblicazione • ISSN (print/online). • non contenere informazioni che potrebbero ingannare lettori o autori • non deve imitare siti altri editori/riviste	• deve essere unico • non dovrebbe essere confondibile con quello di un'altra rivista • non dovrebbe fuorviare potenziali autori e lettori suggerendo associazioni con altre riviste	• deve essere chiaro e indicare quale tipo di manoscritto è stato sottoposto ad un processo di revisione tra pari o meno • deve essere esterno • dovrebbe descrivere nel dettaglio la procedura di peer-review utilizzata e anche la tipologia dello stesso. • non dovrebbe assicurare pubblicazioni o tempi di revisione troppo brevi	• informazioni su proprietà dovrebbero essere pubblicate con chiarezza sul sito • non dovrebbero essere citati nomi di organizzazioni o altre riviste che potrebbero confondere potenziali lettori o autori

LA QUALITÀ DI UNA RIVISTA OA

GOVERNING BODY



- La rivista dovrebbe avere un consiglio scientifico e un comitato editoriale composto da esperti del campo
- Il sito dovrebbe mostrare i nomi completi dei membri e le affiliazioni

EDITORIAL TEAM/CONTACT INFORMATION



- Il sito dovrebbe mostrare i nomi completi e le affiliazioni dei redattori della rivista
- i contatti email
- un indirizzo completo della redazione

COPYRIGHT AND LICENSING



- copyright deve essere incluso nelle norme editoriali
- detentore del copyright deve essere indicato in ogni articolo
- le licenze devono essere incluse nelle norme editoriali e in ogni articolo (PDF e HTML).
- In caso di Creative Commons, devono essere rese pubbliche

AUTHOR FEES



- spese di produzione o pubblicazione a carico dell'autore dovrebbero essere rese chiare
- Le informazioni devono trovarsi in una sezione facile da trovare per gli autori prima di aver inviato il manoscritto per la revisione o pubblicazione
- Se non ve ne fossero deve essere comunque indicato

LA QUALITÀ DI UNA RIVISTA OA

ALLEGATIONS OF RESEARCH MISCONDUCT



gli editor devono prendere tutte le precauzioni per evitare che vengano pubblicati articoli ottenuti con prassi editoriali scorrette:

- casi di plagio, auto plagio, ridondanza
- casi di falsificazione di dati
- La rivista non deve in alcun modo lasciare che un articolo ottenuto con una prassi editoriale scorretta venga pubblicato.

PUBLICATION ETHICS



La rivista deve pubblicare sul sito un codice che regoli:

- privacy
- contestazioni e ricorsi
- conflitto d'interessi e competizione
- riproducibilità e condivisione di dati
- opzioni riguardanti ritiri di articoli o correzioni post-pubblicazione

PUBLISHING SCHEDULE



- Il sito dovrebbe indicare chiaramente la periodicità della rivista

ACCESS



- Devono essere indicate tutte le versioni in cui un articolo è disponibile per la lettura
- devono essere indicati eventuali abbonamenti o versioni *pay per view*.

LA QUALITÀ DI UNA RIVISTA OA

ARCHIVING



Il piano di conservazione digitale e di back up elettronico di una rivista dovrebbe essere sempre indicato

(nel caso smettesse di pubblicare)

REVENUE SOURCES



Le fonti di guadagno e i modelli commerciali devono essere pubblicati sul sito:

- APC
- abbonamenti
- pubblicità
- costi per *print copies*
- supporto da parte di istituzioni pubbliche o organizzazioni

Le fonti non devono condizionare la decisione sulla pubblicazione degli articoli

ADVERTISING



Deve essere indicata:

- la tipologia di pubblicità accettata
- chi prende decisioni al riguardo
- Se modellata sul comportamento e interessi del lettore o se è posta casualmente
- deve essere su una sezione separata dagli articoli
- Le pubblicità non deve condizionare la decisione sulla pubblicazione degli articoli

DIRECT MARKETING

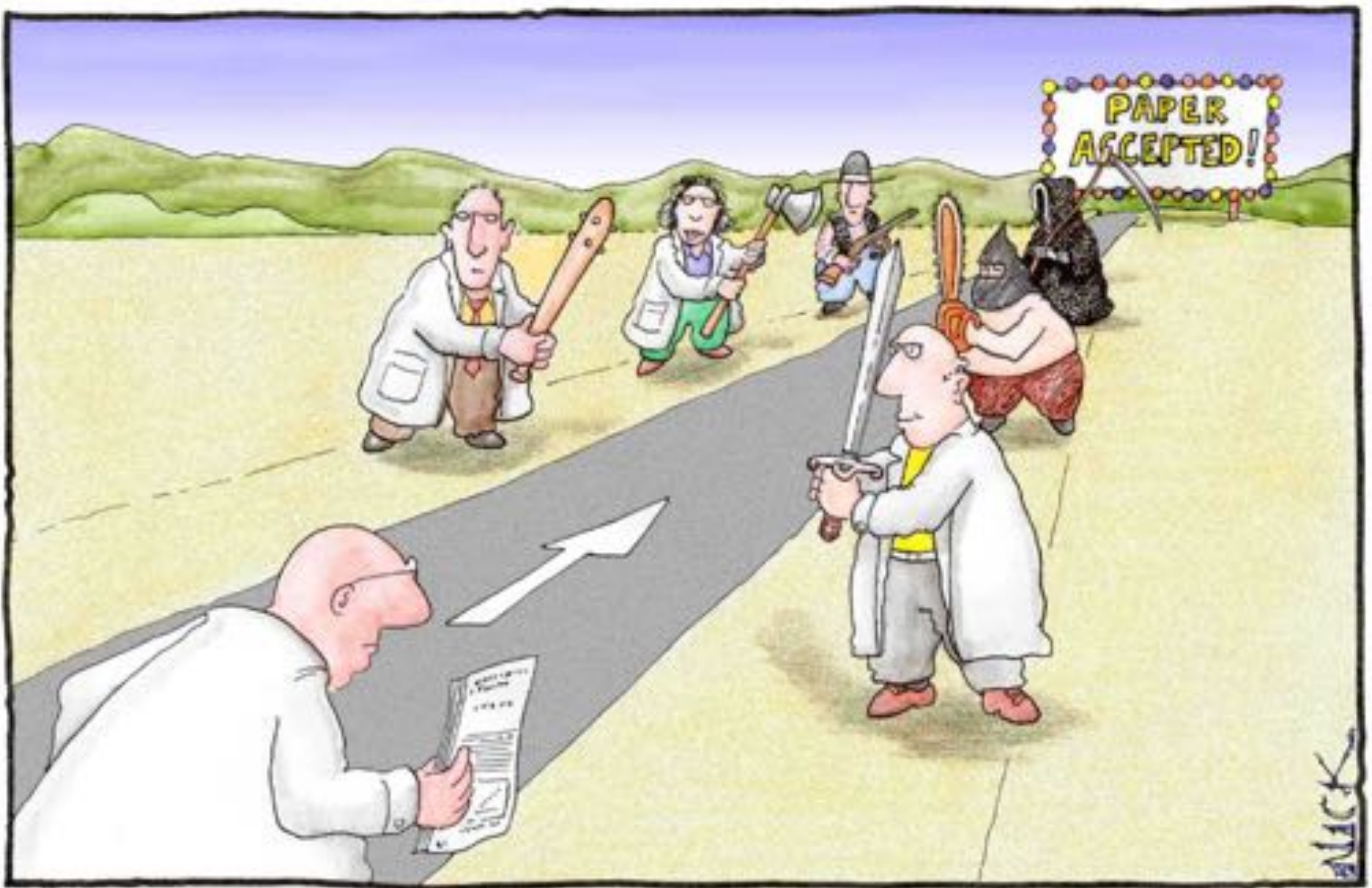


Eventuali operazioni di *direct marketing*, come commissionare manoscritti elaborati a nome della rivista, *call for papers* devono essere appropriate, discrete e mirate.

Le informazioni devono essere veritiere e non fuorvianti

COS'È LA PEER REVIEW

Nell'ambito della ricerca scientifica è la procedura di valutazione e di selezione degli articoli o dei progetti di ricerca effettuata da specialisti del settore per verificarne l'idoneità alla pubblicazione o al finanziamento.





7 Common types of peer review

1 Single Blind Peer Review

Authors don't know who the reviewers are. But the reviewers are aware of the authors' identity when they decide to accept or reject the document for review as well as throughout the review process.



2 Double Blind Peer Review

The journal editor does not reveal the reviewers' credentials to the authors and vice-versa. So both parties are not aware of each other's identity. All indicators of identity such as names, affiliations, etc. are removed.



3 Open Peer Review

The authors and peer reviewers both know each other's identities. This system allows the peer reviewers' comments as well as the authors' responses to be published along with the final manuscript.



4 Collaborative Peer Review

This type of peer review occurs on a platform provided by the journal where authors & reviewers can discuss how the paper can be improved. Often, reviewers' identities are concealed from authors but may be revealed at the time of publication.



5 Third-Party Peer Review

Authors get their manuscripts reviewed by an independent peer review service before they approach any journal. Based on the reviews, they make changes to the paper and then submit it to the journal.



6 Post-Publication Peer Review

The journal provides a platform such as a discussion forum for the post-publication commenting. Once the published paper is available on the platform, anyone who reads it can post their comments or views about the paper.



7 Cascading Peer Review

When a manuscript is rejected after review because it is of low priority for the journal at the moment or because it is not interesting for the journal's target readers, the journal may suggest that the author submit the manuscript to an alternate journal along with the reviews. Often, the new journal is part of the publisher's portfolio.



Webinar

**La peer review nei settori non bibliometrici:
sfide e opportunità**

Alessandro Pierno
19/12/2018

COSA VALUTA UN REVISORE?



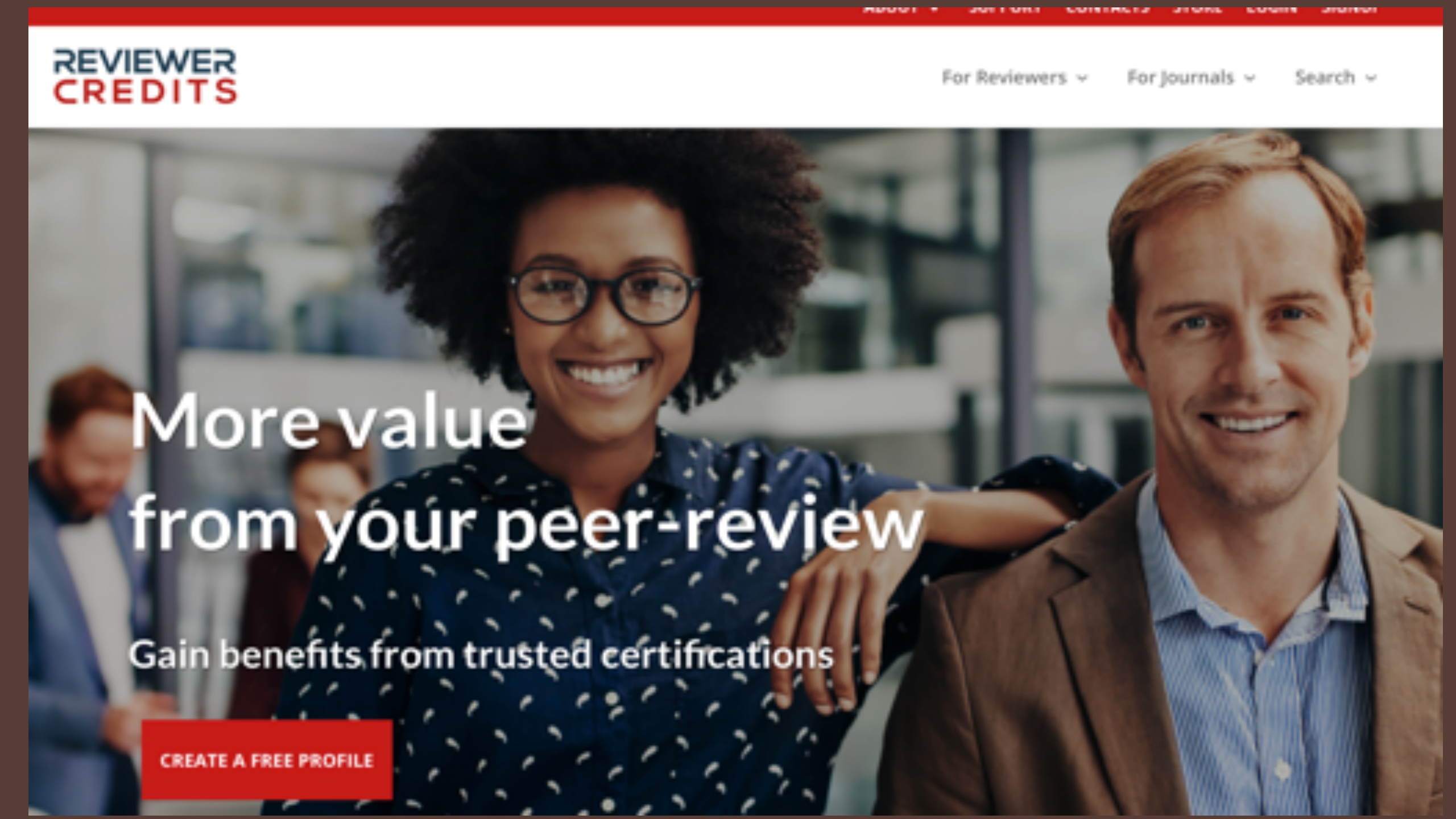


Responsible Journals

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