


The following UTCVM authors contributed to the above textbook for a total of 17 chapters: F Morandi, WH Adams, GA Henry, M Soura, J Schumacher, and S Hecht.


Knowles Attends Radiation Training in Japan

A ny Knowles, UTCVM occupational health nurse, recently participated in radiation training with the Radiation Effects Research Foundation in Hiroshima, Japan. This joint United States/ Japan organization focuses on the health of the atomic bomb survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Knowles attended the 2-week training in September as part of her dissertation research (College of Nursing) and also plans to interview atomic bomb survivors about their experiences.

In this issue

- p1-public access of research, Knowles training; p2-agency projects, Sukthankar award, gift authorship, publications (cont.); p3-revenue from industry, presentations (cont.), research awards; p4-publications and presentations

National Institutes of Health Public Access Law: The Who’s, What’s, Why’s, and How’s

NIH-funded investigators whose research publications (in part or in full) arise as a result of NIH funding (also, see right).

These publications must be deposited into PubMed Central (PMC) immediately upon acceptance for publication to be released by PMC at least one year after their original publication.

Who: Responding to demands from taxpayers, who ultimately fund NIH research, NIH mandated PMC deposition in April 2008 after rescinding a policy that only recommended deposition. Because PMC is a free public database, it allows widespread dissemination of public-funded research.

How: Method A-Publish in a journal that automatically complies with the law without author involvement. Method B-Arrange for the publisher to deposit a specific article, usually for a fee. Method C-Deposit the peer-reviewed manuscript (not the published article) yourself through the NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS). Method D-Complete the submission process for a manuscript deposited in NIHMS by the publisher. See pubaccess.nih.gov.

And: A list of journals that submit NIH-funded papers without author involvement is found at pubaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.

NIH’s PubMed Rule Extends to Grant Proposals

Reference formatting for NIH grant proposals and progress reports has seen a PubMed Central (PMC)-related adjustment. Effective May 25, 2008, PMC requires authors to include reference numbers (or the NIH manuscript submission reference number) in an acceptable manner in all publications in the reference list that were authored or co-authored by NIH-funded investigators whose research publications (in part or in full) arise as a result of NIH funding.

These PMCIDs may be manually added to the end of each pertinent article. If the PMCID is not yet available because the manuscript (not the published article) yourself through the NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS). Method D-Complete the submission process for a manuscript deposited in NIHMS by the publisher. See pubaccess.nih.gov.

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Sukhthankar Receives AICR Scholarship

The American Institute for Cancer Research announced that Mugdha Sukhthankar, graduate student in Dr. Seung Joon Baek’s laboratory, has received a scholarship to attend their annual research conference.

The scholarship, which is sponsored by the Campbell Soup Company, will cover registration and help offset travel and hotel expenses. Sukhthankar will be presenting a poster at the conference as well.

Gift Authorship Places Lancet Authors Under Fire

A letter from a research paper in an American medical university was withdrawn from Lancet following an editorial conflict of interest. Several authors of the paper had retracted their names from it, ensuing no part in the trial despite signing the journal’s con- tributorship statement confirming their roles in the research.

This incident prompted Lancet to stress in an editorial that “Honorary or gift authorship is unacceptable. Using gift authorship as an excuse to transfer responsibility for research... should not be tolerated” (qtd. in Dyer).
Will This Agency Fund My Project? How to Know if that Proposal is Worth the Time & Effort

Determine if the goals of a funding agency can sometimes meet, the key to guessing the number of jellybeans in a jar at a carnival. But many funding agencies make the abstracts (or at least the titles) of previously and recently funded projects. These are a terrific source of information for someone wondering if Morris Animal Foundation (MAF) is sponsoring lama research these days, for example.

In fact, MAF has one of the largest compilations of abstracts of previously-funded research. This document is available in print in the UT-CVM Research Office. Many agencies also post abstracts on their Web sites. For example, the American Heart Association lists all its current awards, albeit with titles only. So, is MAF interested in llama research? Yes, they are currently funding 10 studies related to llama health, one of them right here at UT-CVM (S Cos).

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Henderson DVH. Differential diagnosis of the red eye. 1175-1177.

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Lane I. Woytropa. Urinary incontinence and micturition disorders: pharmacologic management. 955-959.


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Sellon RK, Legendre AM. AICR Scholarship

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So the question is: How can you do this with your research?

There are three elements critical for getting a company interested in your work:

1. The research must address a problem in the market that needs better solutions. Our examples in the July edition of this newsletter included researchers who have been able to develop new techniques to solve such problems. Their work attracted the interest of companies willing to invest in further developing these applications for commercial sale.

2. Your ideas (called “intellectual property” or “IP,” for short) are legally protectable. As a rule, companies are only willing to fund the development and eventual launch of new products that can be protected by a patent. Since public disclosure can prevent patent protection, we encourage you to disclose your ideas for IP evaluation before you make any public disclosure (publication of a manuscript, publication of an abstract, presentation at a meeting, etc.). This leads to the third critical element:

3. The disclosure of your ideas to the UT Research Foundation (URF) is critical for its future commercial use. The invention disclosure is the first step toward protecting intellectual property developed at UT.

The disclosure form is easy to fill out-access it at urf.utk.edu and contact URF for more information. They will assign the disclosure to URF, who will contact you to learn more about your work. We look forward to working with you!

To learn more about how to protect your intellectual property and generate new funding, contact Stacey Patterson at utrf@utk.edu 974-3140. Visit our Web site at urf.utk.edu.

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