WEBINAR:
Reviews journals: A vital library resource for students, faculty and researchers

Jillian Adie & Mina Razzak
2 April 2020
Reviews journals:
A vital library resource for students, faculty and researchers

Your researchers have an increasing focus and responsibility to contribute towards solving the world’s most pressing challenges. Some research fields are huge, so how do your students know what is the most important and relevant content to their disciplines? How can experienced researchers follow key trends and discoveries? Reviews journals are a unique resource and teaching tool provided by libraries and used by students and faculty members alike to help accelerate learning, and make original research more accessible.

This 1-hour webinar with Jill Adie, Senior Publishing Manager and Mina Razzak, Editorial Director Nature Reviews at Nature Research will explore how these journals play an increasing role in collaborative approaches across scientific publishing as well as discussing developments and ‘real-life’ impact.
Today’s Speakers

Dr. Jillian Adie
Senior Publishing Manager
Nature Research, Springer Nature

Jill Adie is a Senior Publishing Manager at Nature Research, based in London. She has a PhD in structural biology and BSc in pharmacology from the University of Edinburgh, and previously worked as a Science Communication Product Manager at Springer Nature. Jill has 9 years of experience working in STEM publishing, and currently manages the Nature Reviews portfolio of journals and new Nature launches. She works closely with editorial, production, sales and marketing teams, to ensure the Nature Reviews titles provide best-in-class service for authors and readers.

Dr. Mina Razzak
Editorial Director Research Reviews
Nature Research, Springer Nature

Mina Razzak is the Editorial Director of the Nature Reviews portfolio of journals. Following her degree in biomedical science from Victoria University of Wellington, NZ, Mina received her PhD in organic chemistry from the University of Cambridge, UK. After a postdoctoral research position at UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Texas, USA, she returned to the UK and joined Nature Research. Since then, Mina has worked in the editorial teams of several Reviews journals, and was the launch editor of Nature Reviews Disease Primers, a role she held for 5 years. As Editorial Director, she oversees the editorial operations of the Nature Reviews titles.
Poll Question 1

Where are you joining us from today?
## Agenda

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<td>1</td>
<td>What are Nature Reviews journals?</td>
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<td>Making original research more accessible and accelerating learning</td>
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<td>Collaborative approaches across scientific publishing</td>
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Poll Question 2

Are you familiar with the differences between Nature Research journals and Nature Reviews journals?
What are the Nature Reviews journals?
Differences between Research and Reviews journals

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<th>Nature Research Journals</th>
<th>Nature Reviews Journals</th>
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<tr>
<td>Present the most up-to-date and innovative research</td>
<td>Synthesize original research to create a overview</td>
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<td>Research of the highest quality &amp; impact</td>
<td>Great teaching tool that makes original research more accessible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submitted by authors directly</td>
<td>Filter &amp; highlight the latest research</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audience are active researchers</td>
<td>Commissioned by the editorial team</td>
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<td>Enhanced with supporting figures</td>
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<td>Audience are researchers and students</td>
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All editorial decisions are made by a team of full-time professional editors
The Nature Reviews journals at a glance

Clinical Sciences

Life Sciences

Physical Sciences

(Launch dates)

2016

2017

2019

NEW in 2020
All Nature journals have in-house professional editors

- Manuscript editors
- Magazine editors
- Editorial administration
- Copy editors
- Art editors
- Production editors
A team of approximately 110 staff work hard to create the high-quality, accessible review articles published in the Nature Reviews journals each month.

There are several steps in our publishing workflows that are unique to the Nature Reviews journals.

https://www.nature.com/documents/writing-for-nature-reviews.pdf
Review articles in Nature Reviews

• Review articles are a great way for researchers and students to stay up to date and navigate the constant flood of information from research papers, and useful for those who want to learn more about a new field.

• Our reviews are:

  • Authoritative

  • Balanced and reliable

  • Accessible

  • Excellent teaching tools
Reviews as a teaching tool

1. Glossary

Healthy eating index (HEI). An a priori diet quality score based on adherence to the US Dietary Guidelines.

Alternate HEI (aHEI). An a priori diet quality score based on overall chronic disease prevention guidelines.

Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH). An a priori dietary pattern based on the dietary recommendations employed in the DASH randomized controlled trial, which demonstrated a significant effect of the diet intervention on blood pressure.

2. Reading companion

Associated Content

Series
Diet and systemic metabolism

Abstract
Introduction
Overview of dietary pattern analysis
A posteriori dietary patterns
A priori dietary patterns
Patterns based on biological markers
Emerging developments

3. Discovery tools

Subjects
Cancer epidemiology
Lifestyle modification

Associated Content

Series
Diet and systemic metabolism

Springer Nature as an innovative publisher

Seamless Access
We are the first publisher to offer seamless access to our content.

RA21: Resource Access for the 21st Century
Simple, Trusted Access – Anywhere, Anytime, on Any Device

We are also working very hard behind the scenes to ensure our users can continue to access our content even while working at home during these difficult times.
Collaborative approaches across scientific publishing
Research is evolving and becoming more collaborative

- This also means it is becoming more complex, involving many more disciplines
- This is particularly true for research related to the UN’s sustainable development goals, which, in order to have the biggest impact, needs to pull together multiple disciplines to provide a holistic perspective and real-world impact in order to be useful for policy influencers

Adapted from *Sustainability* 2011, 3(8), 1090-1113; [https://doi.org/10.3390/su3081090](https://doi.org/10.3390/su3081090)
Spatial and/or temporal variability in perception of risk

- Sudden
- Reactive
- Gradual
- Anticipatory

**Environmental**
- Inundation
- King tides
- Storm surges
- Erosion
- Soil/groundwater salinization

**Economic**
- Employment opportunities
- Livelihoods

**Social**
- Education seeking
- Family/kin obligations

**Demographic**
- Population size/density
- Urban/rural
- Age structure
- Socioeconomics

**Political**
- Policy incentives
- Managed retreat
Urinary tract infections: epidemiology, mechanisms of infection and treatment options

Ana L. Flores-Moreno*, Jennifer N. Walter, Michael Caparon and Scott J. Nusenzweig

Abstract: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are a severe public health problem and are caused by a range of pathogens, but most commonly by Escherichia coli. Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus mirabilis, Enterococcus faecalis and Staphylococcus saprophyticus. High recurrence rates and increasing antimicrobial resistance among uropathogenic strains threaten to greatly increase the economic burden of these infections. In this Review, we discuss how basic science studies are elucidating the molecular details of the E. coli that occurs at the host-pathogen interface, as well as the consequences of these interactions for the pathophysiology of UTIs. We also describe current efforts to translate this knowledge into new clinical treatments for UTIs.

In the United States, 70–90% of complicated UTIs are attributable to including Escherichia coli, accounting for 3 million inpatient stays. In 2007, in the United States alone, there were estimated 1.5 million outpatient visits for UTIs and 2.3 million emergency department visits.

Currently, the natural course of these infections, including increased healthcare costs and time missed from work, is approximately $56.8 billion per year in the United States alone. UTIs are significant cause of morbidity in healthy, elderly men, children and infants of all ages. Serious sequelae include frequent recurrences, pyelonephritis with sepsis, renal damage in children, pre-mature birth and complications caused by frequent antimicrobial use, such as high-level antibiotic resistance and Clostridium difficile infection.

Clinically, UTIs are categorized as uncomplicated or complicated. Uncomplicated UTIs typically occur in women who are otherwise healthy and have no history of neurological or urological tract abnormalities. Clinical manifestations include frequent recurrences, pyelonephritis with sepsis, renal damage in children, pre-mature birth and complications caused by frequent antimicrobial use, such as high-level antibiotic resistance and Clostridium difficile infection.

Complicated UTIs are defined as: (a) those in patients with diabetes mellitus, spinal cord injuries, or long-term indwelling catheters; (b) those due to multiple organisms; (c) those due to extended urinary tract obstruction; (d) those due to young infants; (e) those due to patients on chemotherapy for cancer; (f) those due to patients with other infections or conditions (e.g., sepsis, meningitis, abscesses, etc.); (g) those due to patients with other baseline medical conditions (e.g., diabetes mellitus, spinal cord injuries, long-term indwelling catheters); and (h) those due to patients who have previously been treated with antimicrobial agents.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Candida spp. are the most common causative agents for complicated UTI. Pseudomonas aeruginosa is the most common cause of complicated UTI, followed by Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterococcus faecalis, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Candida spp. Patients suffering from a symptomatic UTI are commonly treated with antibiotics, these treatments may cause adverse effects, such as the development of resistance to antibiotics, and the development of adverse effects, such as the development of resistance to antibiotics. The availability of antibiotics that are not only filled by the affected microorganisms can increase the risk of colonization with multiresistant uropathogens. Importantly, the judicious use of antibiotics is warranted, and the need...
What other content do Nature Reviews publish?

The Nature Reviews journals publish a variety of content types that appeal to a wide audience, from patients to professors:

- Biobusiness Briefs (NRDD)
- PrimeViews (NRDP)
- Comment
- Correspondence
- Editorials
- News in Brief
- Opinion
- Perspective
- Progress
- Research Highlight
- Technical Reviews
- Roadmaps
Poll Questions 3 & 4

Do you see demand directly from your patrons for Reviews journals?

How important is it to you or your users that review articles are OA?
Q&A

Ask today’s speakers questions by typing your questions into the Webex chat box.

If we don’t get to your question or if you would like information, please email us at LibraryRelations@springernature.com
The story behind the image

Antarctica meltdown could double sea level rise

Researchers at Pennsylvania State University have been considering how quickly a glacial ice melt in Antarctica would raise sea levels. By updating models with new discoveries and comparing them with past sea-level rise events they predict that a melting Antarctica could raise oceans by more than 3 feet by the end of the century if greenhouse gas emissions continued unabated, roughly doubling previous total sea-level rise estimates. Rising seas could put many of the world’s coastlines underwater or at risk of flooding and storm surges.

Thank you

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