# Draft, Submit, Revise: A Manuscript Writing Series

## Schedule

**TUES, 6 FEB 2024**
**12-1PM**
**Manuscript planning:**
Overview of manuscripts, approaches for success, and writing techniques

**TUES, 5 MARCH 2024**
**12-1PM**
**Tech in Writing:**
Pros and cons of Generative AI and an overview of citation managers

**TUES, 9 APRIL 2024**
**10-11AM***
**Manuscript manufacturing:**
Formatting, authorship, storytelling

**THURS, 9 MAY 2024**
**8:30 - 10AM**
OR
**WED, 22 MAY 2024**
**8:30 - 10AM**
**Edit like a reviewer**
Gain hands on experience learning editing techniques from experts in-person.

**Locations:**
9 MAY — UW MADISON SMPH 1220-1222
22 MAY — MARSHFIELD CLINICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE LAWTON BUILDING, CONFERENCE ROOM A/B

zoom
in-person

**In-person space is limited!**

**WED, 5 JUNE 2024**
**12-1PM**
**Navigating submissions**
Addressing reviewer feedback, SMPH's resources for dissemination.

Marshfield Clinic Research Institute

The **Office of Research and Sponsored Programs** (ORSP) is a shared, centralized resource in the Marshfield Clinic Research Institute. We provide essential resources to support research and community outreach within Marshfield Clinic.

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- *Scientific Writing, Publication, and Editorial Assistance*
- Administrative oversight for MCRI program initiatives
- Research Navigation
- Clinical Medicine & Research (peer-reviewed journal)

Email:
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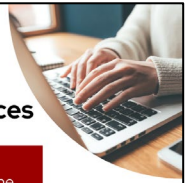
Institute for Clinical and Translational Research
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## Scientific Editing Services



**Write**
Do you have manuscripts, grants, protocols, or other materials?

**Edit**
We help refine content customized for your audience and purpose.

Scan for more information.

**Revise**
We proofread to address punctuation, spelling, and other errors.

**Submit**
Increase your chances of a successful outcome.

protocoldevelopment@ictr.wisc.edu

Session will be recorded. Please keep yourself on mute and videos off. Please ask questions in the chat.

Institute for Clinical and Translational Research
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Marshfield Clinic Research Institute

# Draft, Submit, Revise:
# A Manuscript Writing Series
## Session 2: Tech in Writing

**March 5th, 2024**

**Speakers:**
Jevin Lortie, PhD & Ben Rush, PhD: AI for Science Writing
Heather Johnston, MS: Considerations for Using AI in Academic Writing
Paije Wilson, MLIS: Citation Management

Please ask questions in the chat as you think of them.
Our team will compile questions to ask the speakers.


Institute for Clinical and Translational Research
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

Marshfield Clinic
Research Institute

Session will be recorded. Please keep yourself on mute and videos off.

# AI for: Science Writing

Jevin Lortie
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Ben Rush
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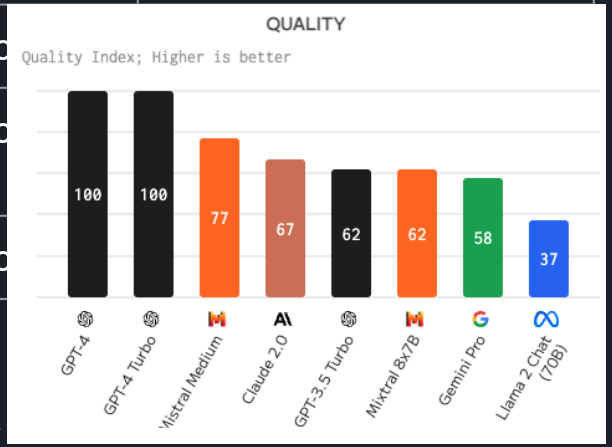
linkedin.com/in/benrushscience
www.benrush.science

AI4Sci Prompt Library: *bit.ly/ai4sci-prompt-library*

How can AI help you? Tell us

# LLM models for writing

| Service | LLM Model | Price | Access | Uses beyond writing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ChatGPT | GPT3.5 \| 4 | Free \| $20/mo | Personal Account | Images, Code, Code interpreter |
| Copilot | GPT4 | Free | With UW-Madison | Images, Vision |
| Gemini | Gemini Pro \| Ultra | Free \| $20/mo | Personal Ac | |
| Perplexity | Pplx, Llama 2 \| Pro, GPT4, Claude 2.1 | Free \| $20/mo | Personal Ac | |
| Claude | Claude 3* \| Claude 3 Opus | Free \| $20/mo | Personal Ac | |




**best FREE model based on LLM metrics*

*Want more details? https://artificialanalysis.ai/models*

# Caveats

- How to view LLM–over eager intern
- Use responsibly–human check!
- We are primarily using GPT4 (paid) & Perplexity, not other LLMs at the moment.
- Prompt effectiveness could change.

# ROBOT prompting example

**Role**: "You are a highly trained academic researcher."

**Objective**: I want you to help me write a specific aims page for my grant."

**Background info:** I will give you some information about my project and what my aims are." (Then copy and paste!)

**Output**: "I will give you two sample specific aims pages to better understand the format." OR "I would like one-page length written in a technical academic style"

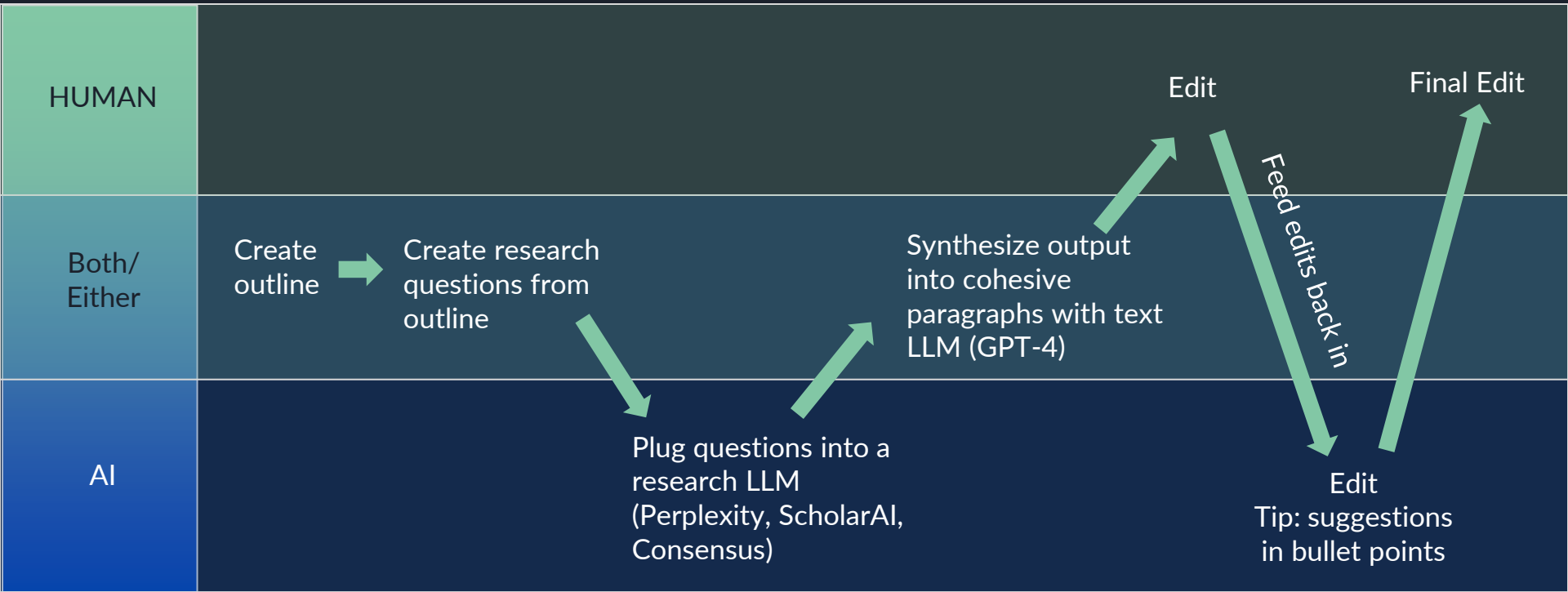
**Trial and error:** This is a good start, but let's make it longer." OR "Please make sure to include a conclusion with a hypothesis."

# Science writing workflow

Example: Introduction

Tips:

- Break down into small chunks.
- Feed finished sections back into AI for greater context.
- More detail in full workshop



# Methods & Results

You can ask for code and find errors

- Can do in Copilot, too
- ANOVA demo prompt

Jump start results and methods sections

- Tailor output for audiences
- Methods & Results Writer prompt

Let's start by generating the simulated data and performing the ANOVA test:

python Copy code

```python
import numpy as np
import scipy.stats as stats
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Step 1: Generate Simulated Data
np.random.seed(0)  # For reproducibility
group_A = np.random.normal(50, 10, 100)  # Mean=50, SD=10, n=100
group_B = np.random.normal(60, 10, 100)  # Mean=60, SD=10, n=100
group_C = np.random.normal(55, 10, 100)  # Mean=55, SD=10, n=100
```

*LASSO*

We used a Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO) regression model was utilized to explore the associations between DXA-only, BIS-only, and combined DXA and BIS variables in predicting handgrip strength and jump power. Model optimization was done using a grid search with 5-fold cross-validation to identify the optimal regularization strength and convergence criteria, varying the alpha parameter across a range of $10^{-4}$ to 1 and testing maximum iteration counts of 10,000 to 50,000, and scoring for better iterations with negative mean squared error.

# Reminders, Takeaways, Questions

Don’t forget to check AI generated content

- Use your critical thinking skills
- Everything should be screened for accuracy and hallucinations.

More in-depth learning with our workshop “AI for Scientists”

- Demos of manuscript sections, research, science communication

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AI4Sci Prompt Library:
*bit.ly/ai4sci-prompt-library*

How can AI help you? Tell us

# Considerations for Using Generative AI in Academic Writing

**Heather Johnston, MA**

**IT Policy Writer & Analyst, DoIT Office of Cybersecurity**

# Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **Overview of laws, policies and guidance**
  - Federal government
  - UW–Madison
  - Universities of Wisconsin
- **Potential pitfalls of using generative AI in academic writing**
  - U.S. copyright law
  - Ethics
  - Privacy
- **Advice for using generative AI lawfully, ethically and in compliance with policy**
- **Q&A**

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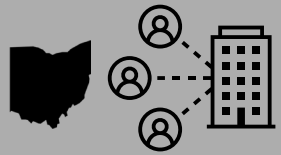
# Who's in the room?

## PARTICIPANTS

In the chat, please tell us:

1. Your name
2. Your title/role
3. One concern you have about using generative AI in academic writing

## PRESENTER



**2022-Present**
IT Policy Writer and Analyst, Office of Cybersecurity, DoIT

**2020-2022**
Research admin/research development consultant
*(Including post-award support for $72M in federal grants to support a COVID clinical trial)*

Heather Johnston

**2012-2020**
Associate Director of Research Communications, Miami University (Ohio)

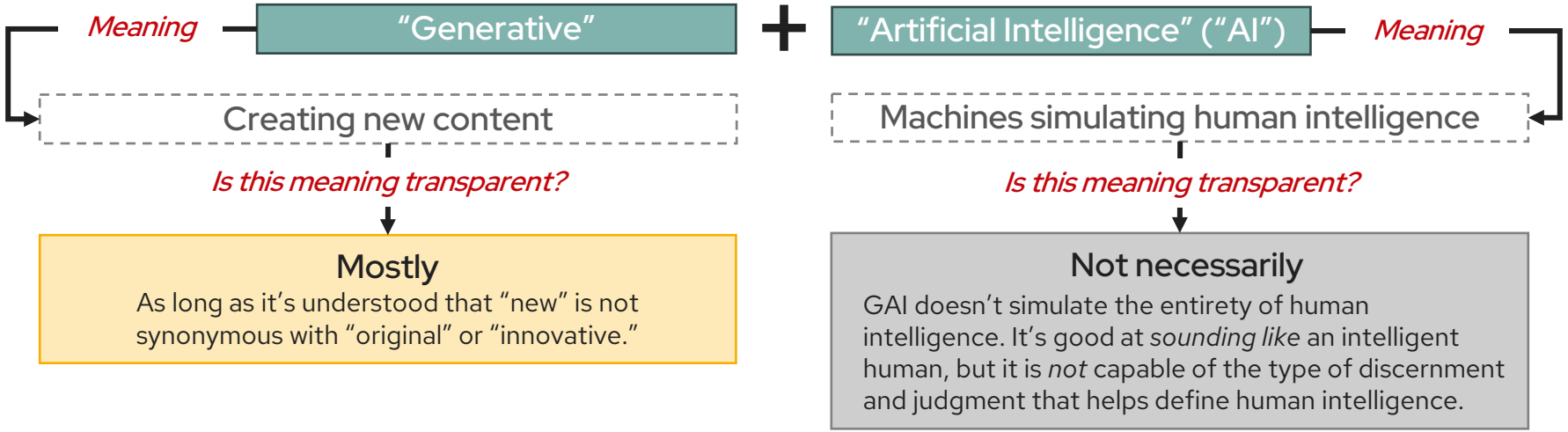
**2010-2012**
IT Analyst, Faculty Technology Resources Center, University of Cincinnati

**2005-2010**
Field Service Instructor of Writing, College of Applied Science, University of Cincinnati

MA in Professional Writing, University of Cincinnati

BS in Education, Bowling Green State University (Ohio)

# Unpacking the term "generative AI"




**What is generative AI actually doing?**

GAI combines machine learning algorithms and trained models to create content that is statistically similar to the human-created content in the models' training data sets.

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# U.S. copyright law

# U.S. copyright law

- U.S. copyright law grants the copyright holder the exclusive right to reproduce, display, create derivatives of and sell copies of “original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression” for a statutorily defined period of time.
- If you have specific questions about copyright law and AI, please contact the UW-Madison Office of Legal Affairs at 608-263-7400.

Note that the European Union (EU) is in the process of adopting an Artificial Intelligence Act

# Policies and guidance

Federal government, UW–Madison and Universities of Wisconsin

# Federal government


Executive Order on the Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence

Directs the Copyright Office to report on issues related to AI, "including the scope of protection for works produced using AI and the treatment of copyrighted works in AI training."

Holds that AI cannot be an author.


Copyright Registration Guidance: Works Containing Material Generated by Artificial Intelligence


Legal Sidebar on Generative Artificial Intelligence and Copyright Law

NIST NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

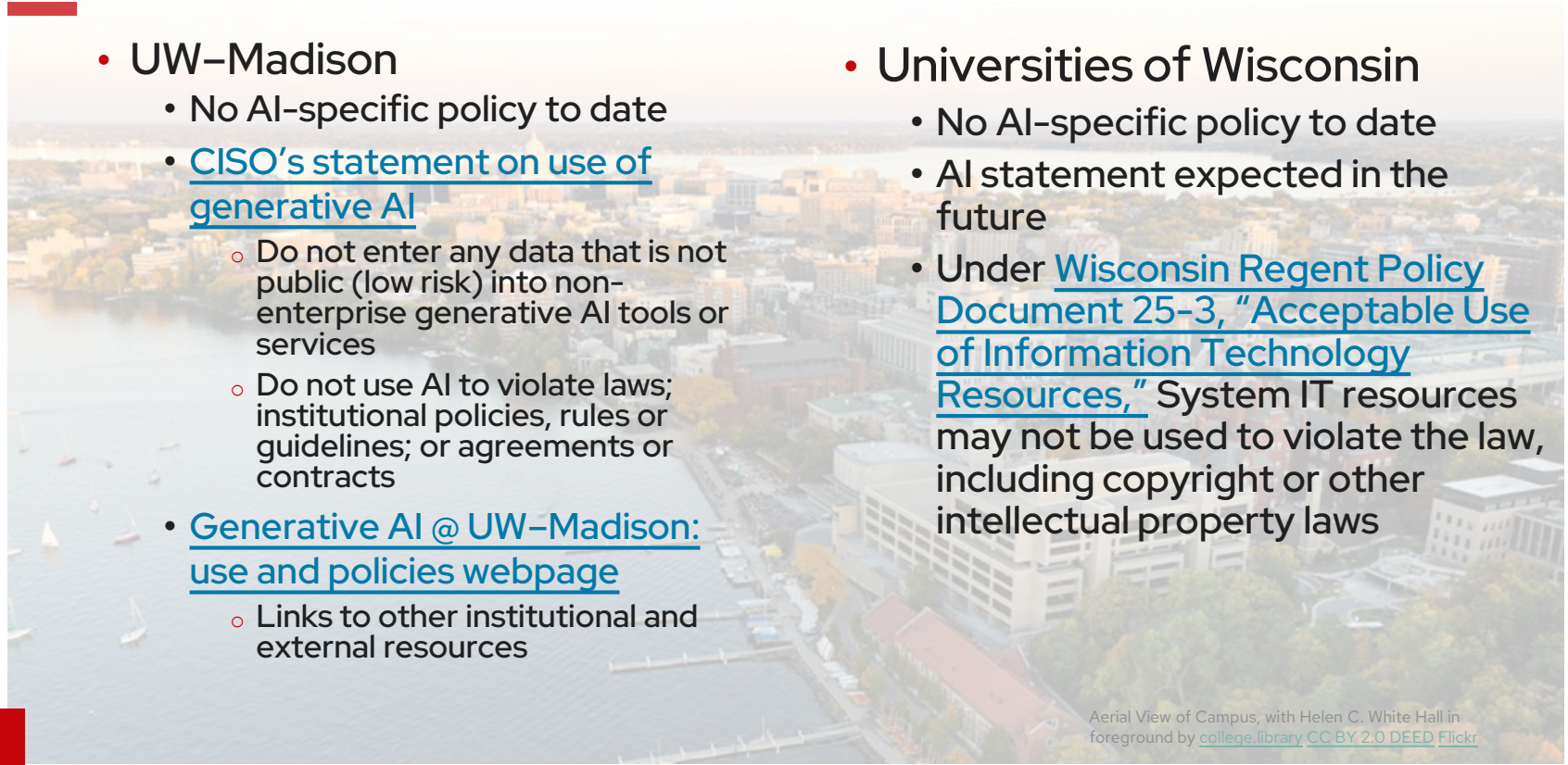
AI Risk Management Framework


AI resource page

# UW–Madison and Universities of Wisconsin

- UW–Madison
  - No AI-specific policy to date
  - CISO's statement on use of generative AI
    - Do not enter any data that is not public (low risk) into non-enterprise generative AI tools or services
    - Do not use AI to violate laws; institutional policies, rules or guidelines; or agreements or contracts
  - Generative AI @ UW–Madison: use and policies webpage
    - Links to other institutional and external resources

- Universities of Wisconsin
  - No AI-specific policy to date
  - AI statement expected in the future
  - Under Wisconsin Regent Policy Document 25-3, "Acceptable Use of Information Technology Resources," System IT resources may not be used to violate the law, including copyright or other intellectual property laws



Aerial View of Campus, with Helen C. White Hall in foreground by college.library CC BY 2.0 DEED Flickr

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# U.S. copyright law

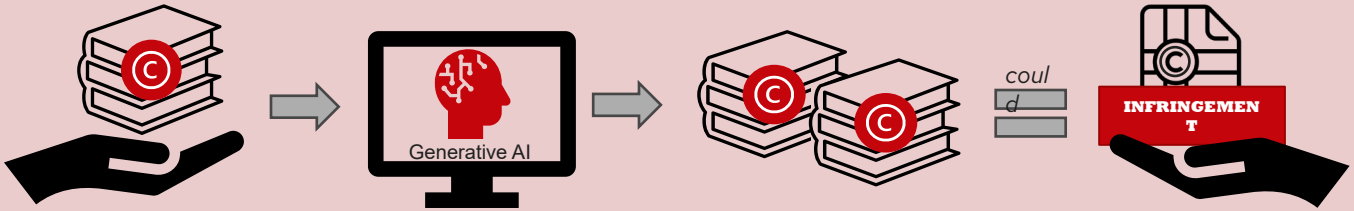
# The current state

- The U.S. Copyright Office is currently grappling with a number of questions surrounding GAI and copyright.
  - The Office has issued a Notice of Inquiry and Request for Comments on Artificial Intelligence and Copyright to solicit input on:
    1. The use of copyrighted works to train AI models
    2. The copyrightability of material generated using AI systems
    3. Potential liability for infringing works generated using AI systems
    4. The treatment of generative AI outputs that imitate the identity or style of human artists
- If you have specific questions about copyright law and AI, please contact the UW-Madison Office of Legal Affairs at 608-263-7400.

# Intellectual property and AI: 3 notable issues

**1.**

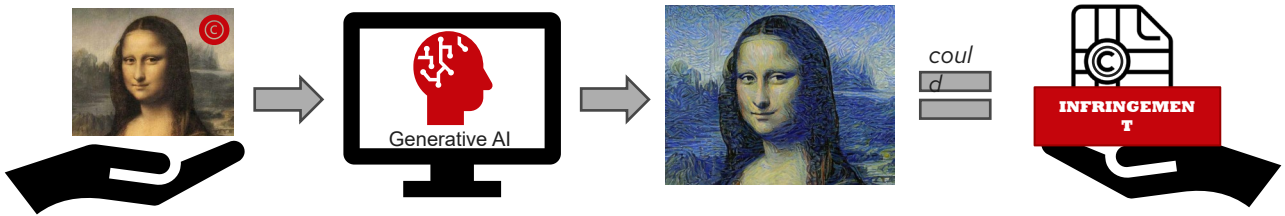
GAI can't work without making copies




Law image by PenSmasher from Noun Project (CC BY 3.0)

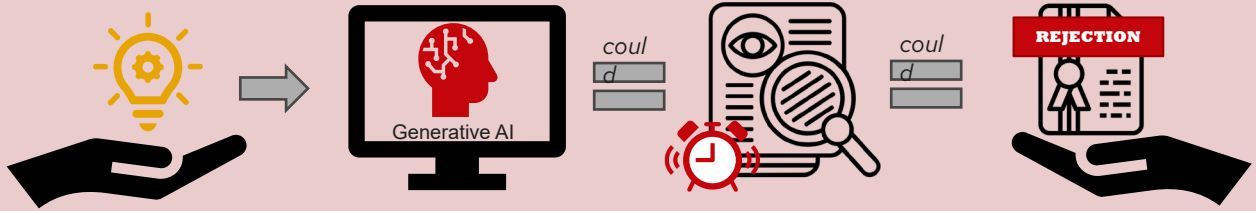
**2.**

GAI learns to "create" from existing work




**3.**

Feeding GAI IP may constitute early disclosure




Transparency image by Hervindjuice from Noun Project (CC BY 3.0)
Patent image by PenSmasher from Noun Project (CC BY 3.0)

# Some pro- and anti-GAI arguments

| Question | Pro-GAI argument | Anti-GAI argument |
|---|---|---|
| **Does generative AI pose an existential threat to the creative economy?** | No, GAI is no different from other tools human creators use to support their creative work (e.g., Photoshop) | Yes, the availability of GAI-generated content undercuts the market for human creators' work |
| **What constitutes a copy?** | GAI extracts data points from training material; it does not copy entire works | GAI can't ingest content without copying it |
| **Can machines be authors?** | GAI is an independent creative force | GAI can generate outputs only in response to human inputs, and since it's trained on existing work, all its outputs are derivative |
| **When is use by machines "fair use"?** | GAI uses copyrighted material to learn, and learning is fair use | Computers' "learning" from content to, for example, produce an index, is different from their "learning" to produce similar – and from a commercial perspective, competing – work |
| **Is reading done by machines different from reading done by humans?** | Yes, machines only "decode" words and images; they don't engage with a work's expression like humans do | No, and treating them differently under the law creates perverse incentives |

# Ethics

# The questions

- Does generative AI threaten research quality and integrity?
- How does GAI influence research culture?
- How might GAI affect the promotion and tenure process?
- What does GAI incentivize and disincentivize?
- How does GAI affect notions of authorship?
- What impact does GAI have on diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging?
- Can GAI be trusted?
- Is GAI introducing new ethical problems or is it simply highlighting existing ones?

# Generative AI and burden reduction

- GAI makes it easier to **produce** large volumes of work by:
  - Reducing time spent on formatting and other "mechanical" tasks
  - Reducing time spent on some types of editing and proofreading
  - Enhancing writing clarity and accelerating iterative drafting

| PROS | CONS |
| --- | --- |
| • Researchers can focus more on "refining their ideas, framing their arguments better, and conducting more in-depth analyses"* <br>• When academic writing, as a whole, becomes clearer, it will be easier to distinguish the writing that reflects the best thinking <br>• May help make more research accessible to lay audiences | • Could lead some fields to become inordinately focused on the types of research AI does best <br>• Increases ability to publish in areas outside one's expertise <br>• Could exacerbate emphasis on quantity over quality or relevance of research in P&T decisions <br>• Increased volume could overwhelm publishers' and sponsors' submission review systems |

*Source: Chandha (2023)

# Generative AI and burden reduction *continued*

- GAI makes it easier to **review** large volumes of data by overcoming human limitations, such as:
  - Processing speed
  - Existing knowledge
  - Personal experience
  - Analytical capability
  - Emotional response
  - Fatigue
  - Boredom
  - Inattention
  - Personal preferences

| PROS | CONS |
|---|---|
| • Could help overcome biases of human editors and peer reviewers<br>• Because AI is not constrained by siloes, it could facilitate interdisciplinary research* | • Because of its training sets and coding processes, AI has its own inherent biases, and may also make biased decisions<br>• Could lead some fields to become inordinately focused on the types of research AI does best<br>• Could be used to facilitate p-hacking |

*See Lund et al (2023) (pre-print)

# Using tools that rely on LLMs

- Large language models (LLMs) are trained on massive amounts of existing work, including published and copyright-protected material
- Because GAI tools and services rely on LLMs and the data used to train them, they:
  - Do not always credit their sources (especially when they're not asked to)
  - Do not always delineate fact from fiction and can be willfully manipulated to falsify or distort reality
  - Seldom make it easy – or even possible – to identify and correct errors
  - May be easily confused by words with multiple meanings or compound terms that have specialized meanings in certain contexts
  - May not be retrained when newer work is produced
  - May serve to reinforce biases that shaped the existing publication landscape (i.e., large ≠ diverse)

Large language models (LLMs) are what AI uses to generate text that sounds "natural" to humans

# Using tools that rely on LLMs *cont'd*

| PROS | CONS |
| --- | --- |
| • Increases accessibility of data and information for researchers and the public alike<br>• Facilitates brainstorming<br>• Can be used as a tool to support creative work<br>• Could facilitate interdisciplinary research* | • Enables (unwitting) plagiarism and copyright infringement<br>• Hinders reproducibility when sources of data are not/cannot be attributed<br>• May result in less original and innovative – and therefore meaningful and relevant – research<br>• May threaten scientific integrity* through mistaken reliance on biased or erroneous LLM training data<br>• May disproportionately advantage or disadvantage some researchers through bias-reinforcing mechanisms (e.g., the Matthew Effect* or under-representation of certain voices in LLM training data)<br>• Could lead some fields to focus inordinately on certain "popular" research topics |


*A team brainstorming session with ideas stemming off the main idea d by One Click Group UK CC BY 2.0 DEED Flickr*

*For more on this, see Lund et al (2023) (pre-print)

# Generative AI and authorship

- Generative AI can adequately perform many tasks traditionally associated with authorship, including creating tables and figures and writing sections of text.
- Authorship is about more than putting words and figures on a page or screen.
  - GAI employs language models, not thinking models.
    - "[T]he internet [i.e., LLM's training set] contains our thoughts, data, and facts but not the reasoning, logic, or context to truly make sense of them."*
  - GAI cannot exercise discernment or judgment the way humans can.
    - We expect authors to be responsible and accountable, and GAI cannot be either.

*Source: Chandha (2023)

# Generative AI and authorship *continued*

| PROS | CONS |
| --- | --- |
| • Reduces researchers' administrative and clerical burden, giving them more time to focus on the substantive elements of authorship<br>• May help remove barriers to publication and funding for non-native English speakers and people with verbal learning disabilities | • May present barriers to transparency and reproducibility, especially when use of AI is not acknowledged and described<br>• Can compound existing errors and biases because it foregrounds "loud" – but not necessarily truthful or equitable – voices |

# A final thought on generative AI and ethics

## Is this the right question?

*"Is it right to use AI to write papers [and grant proposals] when publishing papers [and securing funding] are used as a barometer of researcher competency, tenure, and promotion?"*[1]

Questions by Oberazzi CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 DEED Flickr

## Or are these the right questions?

*"For all the challenges raised, ChatGPT is simply holding a mirror to issues already plaguing the current scholarly publishing system. . . **These concerns have an underlying assumption – the current system is working. We need to ask: is it?**"*[2]

*"Some people might see the use of ChatGPT in writing grant proposals as cheating, but it actually highlights a much bigger problem: **what is the point of asking scientists to write documents that can be easily created with AI? What value are we adding?** Perhaps it is time for funding bodies to rethink their application processes."*[3]

Sources: [1]Chandha (2023) [2]Kingsley (2023) [3]Parrilla (2023)

# Privacy

# The short answer

- It’s safest to assume there is none

# The long(er) answer

- GAI tools that are available for public use on the web (e.g., ChatGPT, Bard, Midjourney) may make any data or information inputs available as outputs.
  - As per the CISO's statement on use of generative AI, it is a violation of campus and UW System policy to enter any data that is not public (low risk) into these non-enterprise GAI tools or services.
    - This includes, but is not limited to, PHI and HIPAA- or FERPA-protected data
- It may be acceptable to enter non-public (non-low risk) data into GAI tools or services that have undergone appropriate internal review.
  - Appropriate internal review may include, but is not limited to:
    - Cybersecurity risk management (per UW-503 and the Cybersecurity Risk Management Implementation Plan)
    - Data governance
    - Accessibility
    - Purchasing
- If you have questions about data classification, consult the appropriate Data Steward

See the Generative AI @ UW–Madison: use and policies webpage for more detailed guidance

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# Advice for using generative AI

Lawfully, ethically and in compliance with policy

# Finding home

The Wizard of Oz (1939) by Insomnia Cured Here CC BY-SA 2.0 DEED Flickr

Click your heels together three times and say, "There's nothing like being responsible and accountable."

# GAI-assisted academic writing: The "do"s

- ✓Always follow sponsor or publisher guidelines.[1]
  - ✓Be on the lookout for new and evolving guidance
- ✓Always check GAI outputs for relevance, logic, consistency, accuracy and bias.
- ✓Use GAI for brainstorming and non-creative tasks.
  - ✓Non-creative tasks include structuring, editing and formatting.
  - ✓Check outputs for "tortured phrases"[2] and other unnatural-sounding language.
- ✓Let your readers know when and how you've used GAI
  - ✓Specify what tool or service you used (don't forget the version!)
  - ✓Specify what you used it for
  - ✓Describe how you used it

**Tip**

Get help from an expert if you need it. For example, ask a lawyer to review a contract you drafted with the help of GAI.

**Examples[2]**

"haze figuring" (cloud computing)

"flag to commotion" (signal to noise)

"irregular esteem" (random value)

**Tip**

This information generally belongs in the **materials and methods** or **acknowledgment section**. (But also see Bullet #1!)

[1]See Appendix B for links to some guidance from sponsors and publishers [2]Source: Else (2021)

# GAI-assisted academic writing: The “don’t”s

- ✘ Don’t take GAI’s word for anything.
- ✘ Don’t use AI to write (i.e., don’t use raw GAI outputs as text in your work).
- ✘ Don’t use GAI for contract performance without:
  - Knowing and understanding the terms of the contract[2] *and*
  - Contacting the contract negotiator who worked on the agreement[3] or the Office of Legal Affairs.
- ✘ Don’t feel obliged to disclose use of GAI if it’s only for mechanics and usage.
  - You wouldn’t disclose use of Word’s grammar functions or Grammarly or similar tools, so you don’t need to disclose when you’ve used GAI for the same purpose.

**Example**

GAI may include phrases – such as “this study addresses a gap in the literature” – that appear frequently in papers, but do not necessarily reflect reality.[1]

**Example**

Work-for-hire customers generally own the copyright to the work they paid for. Because issues of copyright have yet to be settled for GAI, using it to produce work-for-hire could be problematic.

[1]Source: Conroy (2023) [2] Consult a lawyer if you’re not sure [3]For example, RSP, Purchasing or the SMPH contract team

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# What questions do you have?

**Ask me now** *or* email me later: Heather.Johnston@wisc.edu


WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

# Appendix A

Glossary

# Definitions of some GAI-relevant terms

**Algorithm** - a process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations, especially by a computer. (Oxford Languages)

**Artificial intelligence (AI)** - the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. (Britannica)

**Artificial neural network (ANN)** - a computer architecture in which a number of processors are interconnected in a manner suggestive of the connections between neurons in a human brain and which is able to learn by a process of trial and error. (Merriam-Webster)

**Computational linguistics** - the branch of linguistics in which the techniques of computer science are applied to the analysis and synthesis of language and speech. (Oxford Languages)

**Deep learning** - a type of machine learning based on artificial neural networks in which multiple layers of processing are used to extract progressively higher level features from data. (Oxford Languages)

**Generative artificial intelligence (GAI)** – a type of artificial intelligence (AI) that can learn from existing artifacts to generate (at scale) new, realistic artifacts (e.g., images, video, music, speech, text, software code, product designs) that reflect the characteristics of the training data but don't repeat it. (Gartner)

**Large language model (LLM)** - a specialized type of artificial intelligence (AI) that has been trained on vast amounts of text to understand existing content and generate original content. (Gartner)

**Machine learning (ML)** – the use and development of computer systems that are able to learn and adapt without following explicit instructions, by using algorithms and statistical models to analyze and draw inferences from patterns in data. (Oxford Languages)

**Natural language processing (NLP)** - the use of operations, systems, and technologies that allow computers to process and respond to written and spoken language in a way that mirrors human ability. To do this, NLP models must use computational linguistics, statistics, machine learning, and deep-learning models. (Britannica)

# Appendix B

Guidance from editors/publishers and funding agencies on use of generative AI

# Guidance from publishers/editors and funding agencies

| Publisher/editor | GAI use allowed? | Can GAI be author? |
|---|---|---|
| *Nature* (and other Springer Nature journals) | Yes, with disclosure | No |
| JAMA Network | Yes, with disclosure | No |
| *Science* Journals | Not for text, figures, images, graphics | No |
| Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) | Yes, with disclosure | No |
| World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) | Yes, with disclosure | No |
| International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) | Yes, with disclosure | No |

| Funding agency | GAI allowed for proposal prep? | GAI allowed for peer review? |
|---|---|---|
| National Institutes of Health (NIH) | Yes, at applicant's risk | No |
| National Science Foundation (NSF) | Yes, at applicant's risk and with disclosure | No |
| American Heart Association (AHA) | Yes, with disclosure | No |
| Wellcome Trust, UK | Yes, with disclosure | No |

# How to cite GAI

- APA
- Chicago style
- MLA

# Appendix C

Examples of technical, legal and psychological controls for protecting against copyright infringement

# Example controls for protecting copyright

- Technical
  - Watermarks
  - Tools like Glaze, Kudurru
  - Block web crawlers
  - Opt out of training data sets
- Legal
  - Contact the Office of Legal Affairs regarding registering a Board of Regents copyright with the U.S. Copyright Office
- Psychological
  - Add a "this work not to be used to train AI" notice to your works and your website

**Tip**

Be aware that without a fair use exception to opt-outs, licensing fees could make use for research and scholarship cost-prohibitive.

# Appendix D

Some GAI tools and services

# Beyond ChatGPT and Bard: Some tools and services

## Literature reviews/secondary research

- Avidnote
- Consensus
- Dimensions
- Elicit
- HeyScience
- Inciteful
- InfraNodus
- Keenious
- Laser AI
- Lateral
- Litmaps
- MirrorThink
- Prophy
- R Discovery
- Research Rabbit
- Scholarcy
- scite
- Semantic Scholar
- wisio.app

## Proofreading, formatting

- Avidnote
- Grantable
- Granted
- HeyScience
- InfraNodus
- Wordvice
- DeepL *(translation)*
- Paperpal
- Penelope
- Trinka
- wisio.app
- Writefull

## Protein structure prediction and design

- AlphaFold
- Cradle
- ProteinMPNN
- RoseTTAFold

## Coding/programming

- AlphaCode
- Codex
- Github Copilot
- Snyk (DeepCode)
- Tabnine

## Qualitative research

- InfraNodus *(qualitative and thematic analysis)*
- MAXQDA AI Assist *(transcription, coding suggestions)*
- Speak *(qualitative research, interviews, focus groups)*
- Whisper *(transcription)*

## Miscellaneous

- Census GPT *(explore US Census Data using natural language)*
- DeepVariant *(genomic analysis)*
- DataSeer *(facilitates data sharing)*
- MirrorThink *(math calculations, scientific market research)*
- Polymer *(data analytics)*

For information purposes only; not an endorsement. Please review the CISO's statement on GAI before using any tool/service.

# Appendix E

Acknowledgments

# Special thanks for support from

- **Jeff Savoy**, Chief Information Security Officer, DoIT
- **Todd Shechter**, Chief Technology Officer, DoIT
- **Amy Diestler**, Cybersecurity Risk & Compliance Manager, SMPH
- **Lissa Koop**, Senior University Legal Counsel, Office of Legal Affairs

# Citation Management

Paije Wilson, MLIS

Ebling Library
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

# Preliminary Information

**Feel free to email me if you:**

- Have any questions
- Have any concerns
- Would like additional assistance

Paije Wilson, Librarian

Email: paije.wilson@wisc.edu

# Agenda

**Today I will:**

1. Give you a quick overview of what citation managers are and your options
2. Show you the Citation Managers Guide
3. Give a quick demo of EndNote Basic
4. Show you where to access additional resources

# What are the benefits of citation managers?

**Link to Citation Management Guide**

https://researchguides.library.wisc.edu/Citation_Management

**Save**

**Organize**

**Share**

**Create**

**Format**

# What are my options?

| | |
|---|---|
| EndNote | $ Requires Subscription |
| EndNote Basic | Free |
| Zotero | Free (for basic version) |
| Mendeley | Free (for basic version) |

# Things to consider when choosing a citation manager

- **Context:** What do my teammates use?
- **Cost**: Do I want a free citation manager, or am I willing to pay for extra features?
- **Functionality**: What do I want from my citation manager?

# EndNote Basic

# Creating an Account

## TOPIC GUIDES

- ANATOMY RESOURCES
- BASIC & APPLIED SCIENCES
- CLINICAL RESOURCES | EBM GUIDE
- DEI RESOURCES (REACH)
- HEALTH STATISTICS
- GLOBAL HEALTH
- HISTORY OF 1918 PANDEMIC
- HISTORY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES
- LGBTQI HEALTH RESOURCES
- NURSING RESOURCES
- PHARMACY
- PUBLIC HEALTH
- REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

## OTHER GUIDES

- BROWZINE
- CITATION MANAGEMENT
- CURRENT AWARENESS & RSS
- DOCTORS & HOSPITALS
- IMPACT METRICS
- LITERATURE SEARCHING INTRO
- PUBLICATION TRACKING | ORCID
- STYLE GUIDES
- SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS | COVIDENCE
- TESTS & MEASUREMENTS
- TUTORIALS
- WHERE SHOULD I PUBLISH?
- ALL GUIDES

## STAFF

## TWO PANDEMICS


Pandemic(s) History: A Growing Resource Collection

Visit often for articles and resources about the Pandemic of 1918 and the COVID-19 Pandemic. Updated June 30, 2020

## EVENTS

**FEBRUARY**

17 AMA President-elect Jesse Ehrenfeld, MD, MPH Campus Visit
12:00 am

20 Innovation to Market
Applications Due February 20, 2023
8:00 am

EBLING LIBRARY
University of Wisconsin - Madison - Health Sciences

UW-Madison Libraries Research Guides

COURSE GUIDES SUBJECT GUIDES

# Citation Management : Home

Click the EndNote Basic tab

- Home
- EndNote Basic
- EndNote 20
- Zotero
- Mendeley

## Contact

## gers?

Citation managers such as EndNote Basic (aka EndNote Online), EndNote 20, Zotero, and Mendeley are tools for managing your citations. Among other things, citation managers can help you to:

- Collect and organize your citations
- Format bibliographies and in-text citations for your papers
- Share your citations with others

This guide includes pages with information on how to install and use **EndNote Basic**, **EndNote 20**, **Zotero**, and **Mendeley**.

## How do I choose a citation manager?

The "best" citation manager will depend on the functions you're looking for in a citation manager.

Each citation manager shares some of the same, basic functions, including, among other things, the ability to:

- Import references
- Create bibliographies
- Attach PDFs to citations

## Additional Resources

- What is a Citation Manager?
  A video created by UW-Madison's General Library System explaining what citation managers are, and how they can help you with your research.
- UW-Madison Libraries' Citation Manager Comparison Chart
  This chart provides a comprehensive comparison of the available functions in EndNote Basic, EndNote 20, Zotero, and Mendeley.
- UW-Madison Libraries' Citation Managers Guide
  This is the UW Libraries' guide to citation managers, which provides general information on installing and using EndNote Basic, EndNote 20, Zotero, and Mendeley.
- UW-Madison Libaries' Citing Sources Guide
  This guide provides information on how to cite sources using different citation styles.
- UW-Madison Writing Center
  The Writing Center supports writers affiliated with the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The Writing Center provides writers with support, resources, community, and accountability at any stage of the writing process.

# Citation Management : EndNote Basic

- Home
- **EndNote Basic**
- EndNote 20
- Zotero
- Mendeley

## What is EndNote Basic?


**EndNote Basic**

**EndNote Basic** (aka EndNote Online or EndNote Web), is the free, online version of EndNote. Like all of the citation managers included in this guide, EndNote Basic can help you to collect, organize, format, and share your citations.

## Creating your EndNote Basic account

Instructions for creating and setting up your EndNote Basic account can be found in **this handout**, or in the video embedded below.

## Have questions? Reach out!

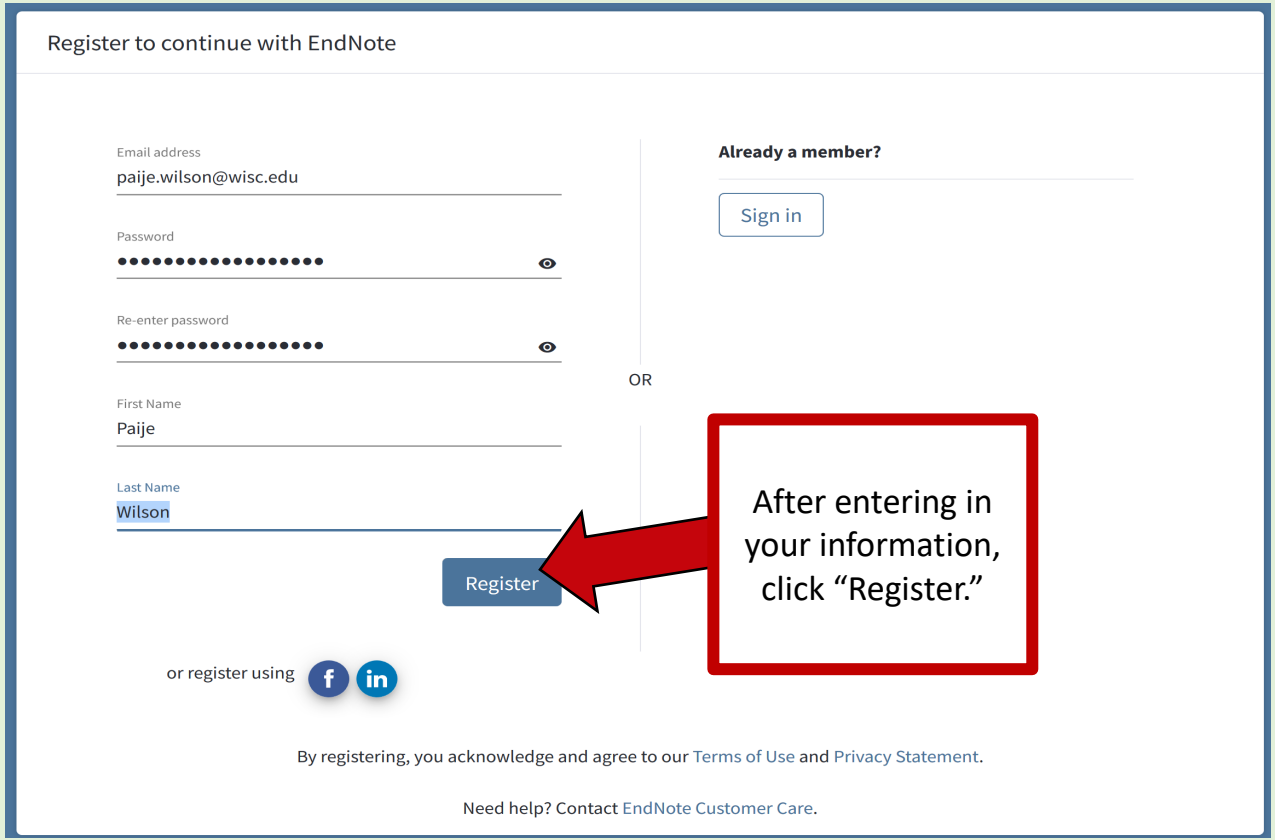


Have additional questions, or would like direct EndNote Basic support? Reach out to **Paije Wilson**, the Ebling Library's Citation Management Coordinator, at **paije.wilson@wisc.edu**.

To see the complete list of citation manager consultants at UW-Madison, see the **consultants page** of the UW-Madison Libraries' Citation Managers Guide.

## Quick Links

- EndNote Basic Login
  This link will take you to the login screen for EndNote Basic.
- Contact Clarivate
  You can use this page to contact Clarviate (the developers of EndNote and EndNote Basic) for EndNote Basic support.


Register to continue with EndNote
Email address
paije.wilson@wisc.edu
Password
Re-enter password
First Name
Paije
Last Name
Wilson
Register
OR
Already a member?
Sign in
or register using
By registering, you acknowledge and agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Statement.
Need help? Contact EndNote Customer Care.
After entering in your information, click “Register.”

# Thank you

A registration confirmation has been sent to **paije.wilson@wisc.edu**.

You may need to check your spam folder or unblock the domain '@clarivate.com.'

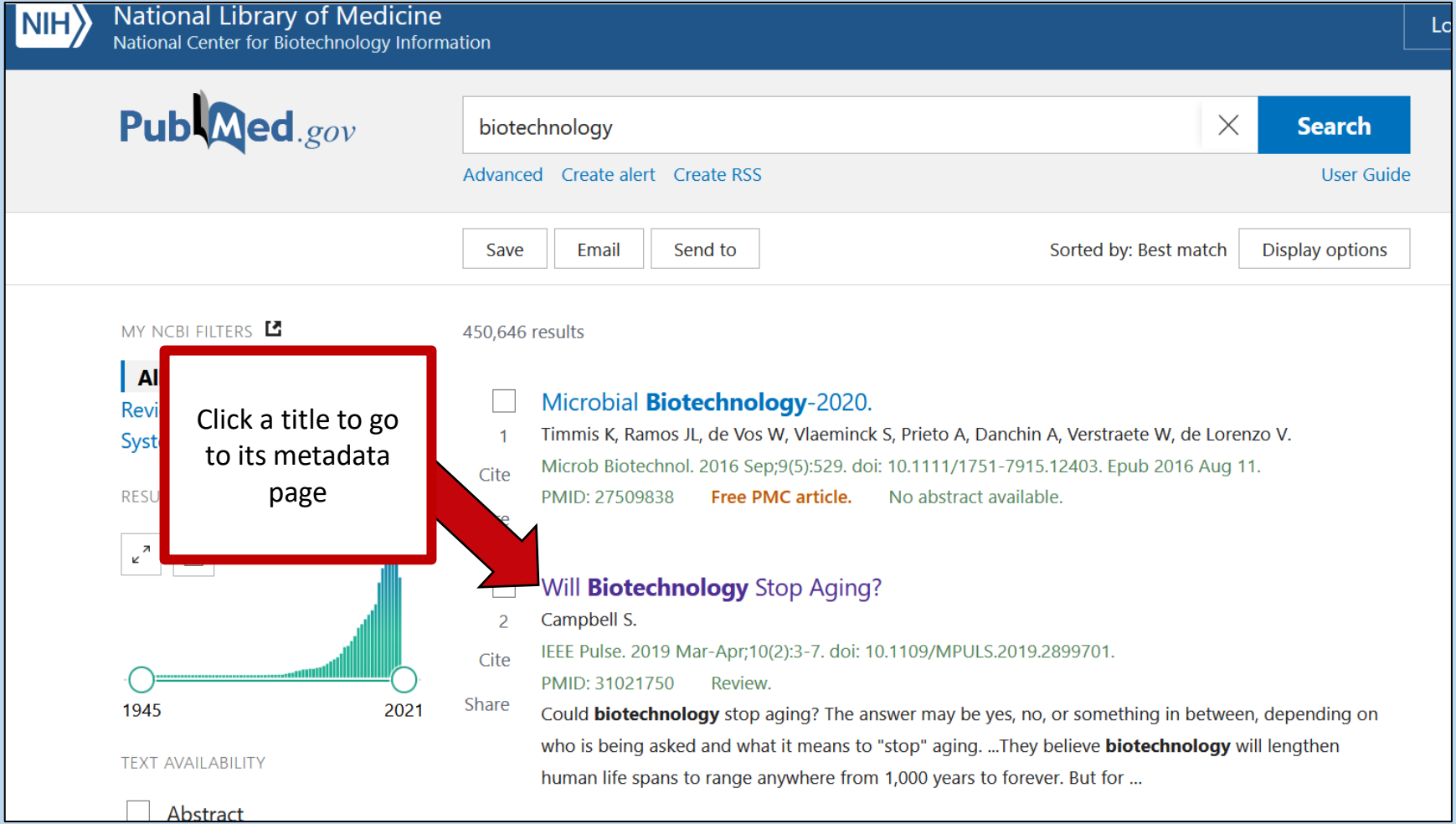
OK

Need help? Contact EndNote Customer Care.

Learn more about how we accelerate the pace of innovation at Clarivate Analytics.

Clarivate Analytics

# Importing Citations from PubMed


National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information
PubMed.gov
biotechnology
Search
Advanced
Create alert
Create RSS
User Guide
Save
Email
Send to
Sorted by: Best match
Display options
MY NCBI FILTERS
450,646 results
Click a title to go to its metadata page
1945
2021
TEXT AVAILABILITY
Abstract
1
Cite
Microbial Biotechnology-2020.
Timmis K, Ramos JL, de Vos W, Vlaeminck S, Prieto A, Danchin A, Verstraete W, de Lorenzo V.
Microb Biotechnol. 2016 Sep;9(5):529. doi: 10.1111/1751-7915.12403. Epub 2016 Aug 11.
PMID: 27509838
Free PMC article.
No abstract available.
2
Cite
Share
Will Biotechnology Stop Aging?
Campbell S.
IEEE Pulse. 2019 Mar-Apr;10(2):3-7. doi: 10.1109/MPULS.2019.2899701.
PMID: 31021750
Review.
Could biotechnology stop aging? The answer may be yes, no, or something in between, depending on who is being asked and what it means to "stop" aging. ...They believe biotechnology will lengthen human life spans to range anywhere from 1,000 years to forever. But for ...

Review > IEEE Pulse. Mar-Apr 2019;10(2):3-7. doi: 10.1109/MPULS.2019.2899701.

# Will Biotechnology Stop Aging?

Sarah Campbell

PMID: 31021750 DOI: 10.1109/MPULS.2019.2899701


## Abstract

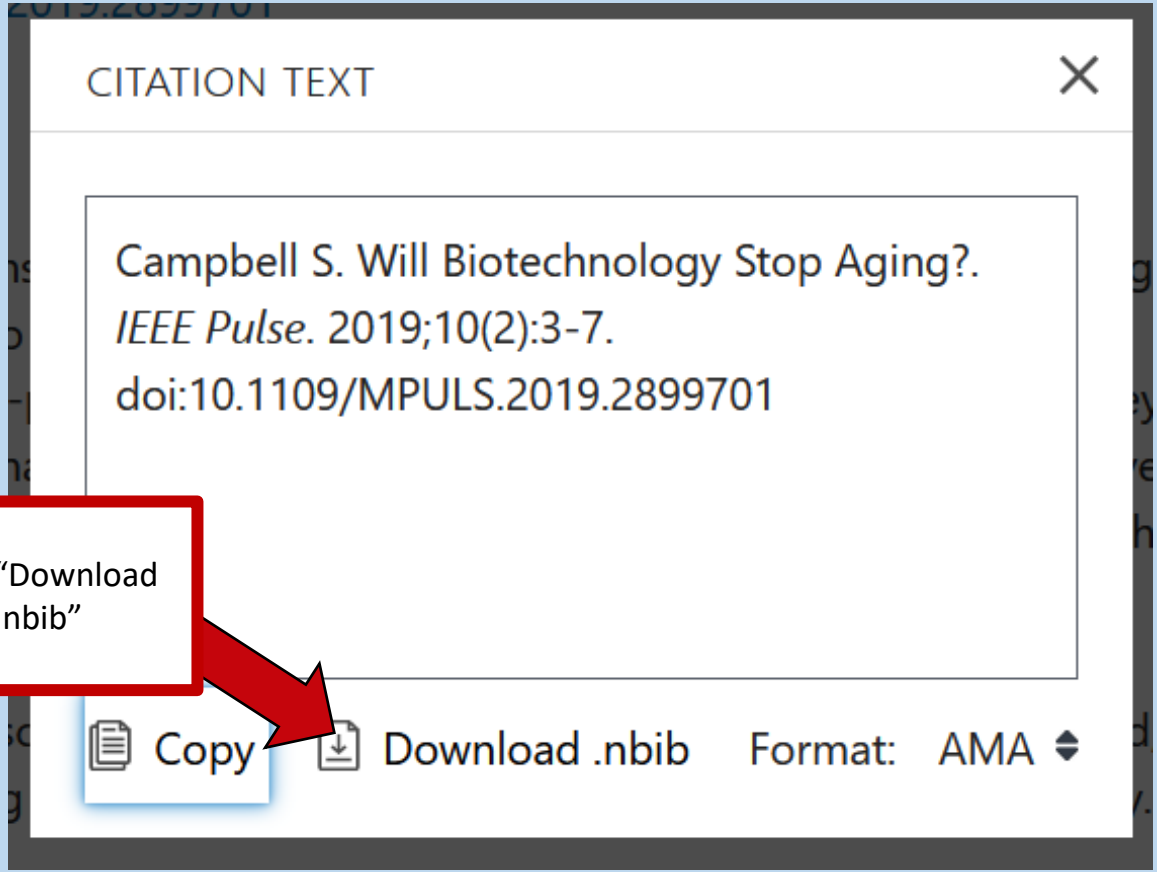
Could biotechnology stop aging? The answer may be yes, no, or something in between, depending on who is being asked and what it means to "stop" aging. For those at one end of the spectrum- life extension seekers (including some deep-pocketed Silicon Valley investors)-the answer is "yes." They believe biotechnology will lengthen human life spans to range anywhere from 1,000 years to forever. But for most, the answer is more nuanced and in- volves a dream of extended healthspan, rather than immortality. They imagine a future in which people over the age of 65 years are healthy, active, independent, and not burdened by disease, and that this is the norm rather than the exception. "Healthspanners" believe that one day, science will delay the onset of aging-related conditions and, as a side-effect, modestly extend life. Aging as we know it-and dread it-could become ancient history.

## Similar articles

Fantastic voyage: live long enough to live forever. The science behind radical life extension questions and answers.

Kurzweil R, Grossman T.

Stud Health Technol Inform. 2009;149:187-94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Campbell S. Will Biotechnology Stop Aging?. *IEEE Pulse*. 2019;10(2):3-7. doi:10.1109/MPULS.2019.2899701
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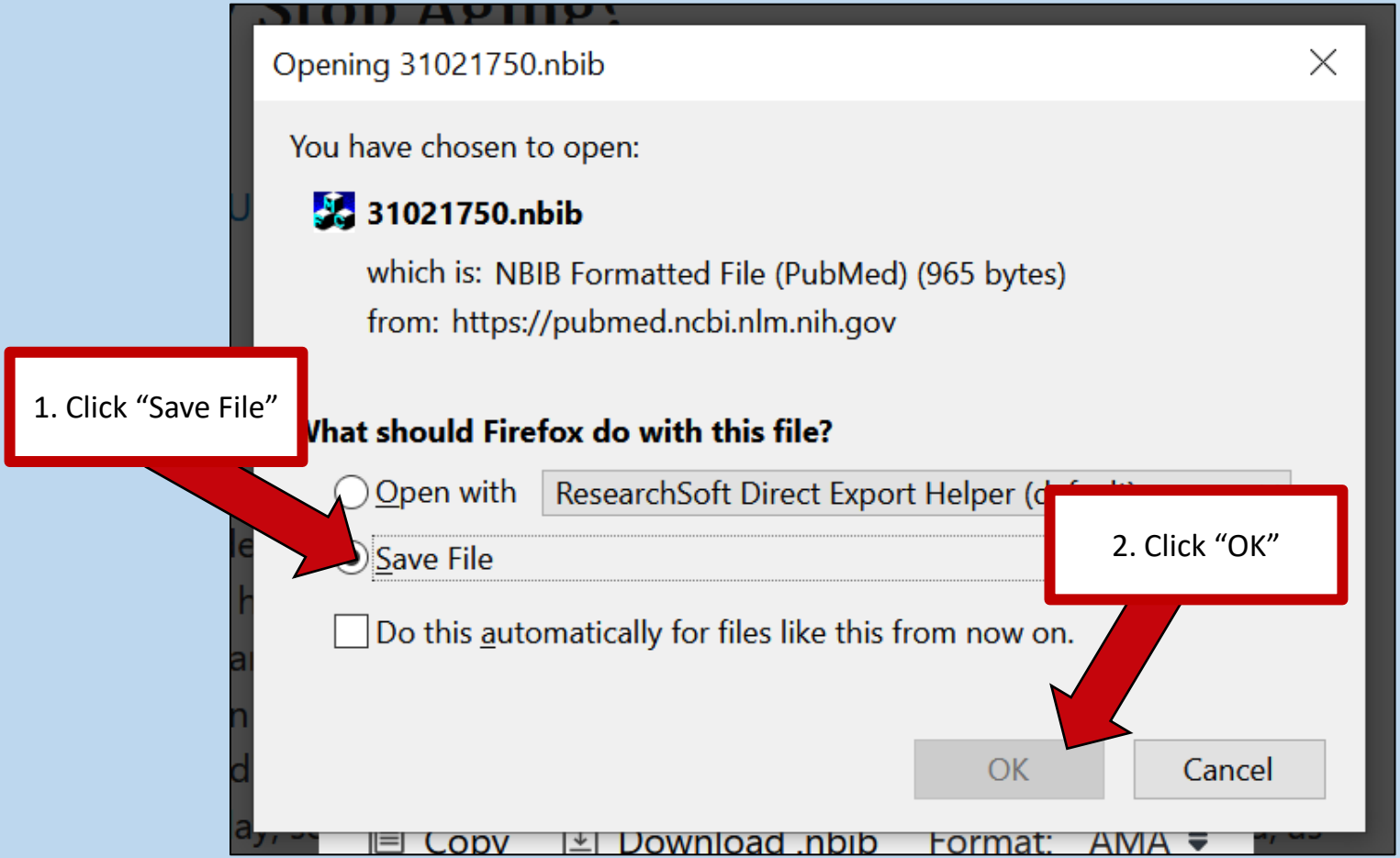
Copy
Download .nbib
Format:
AMA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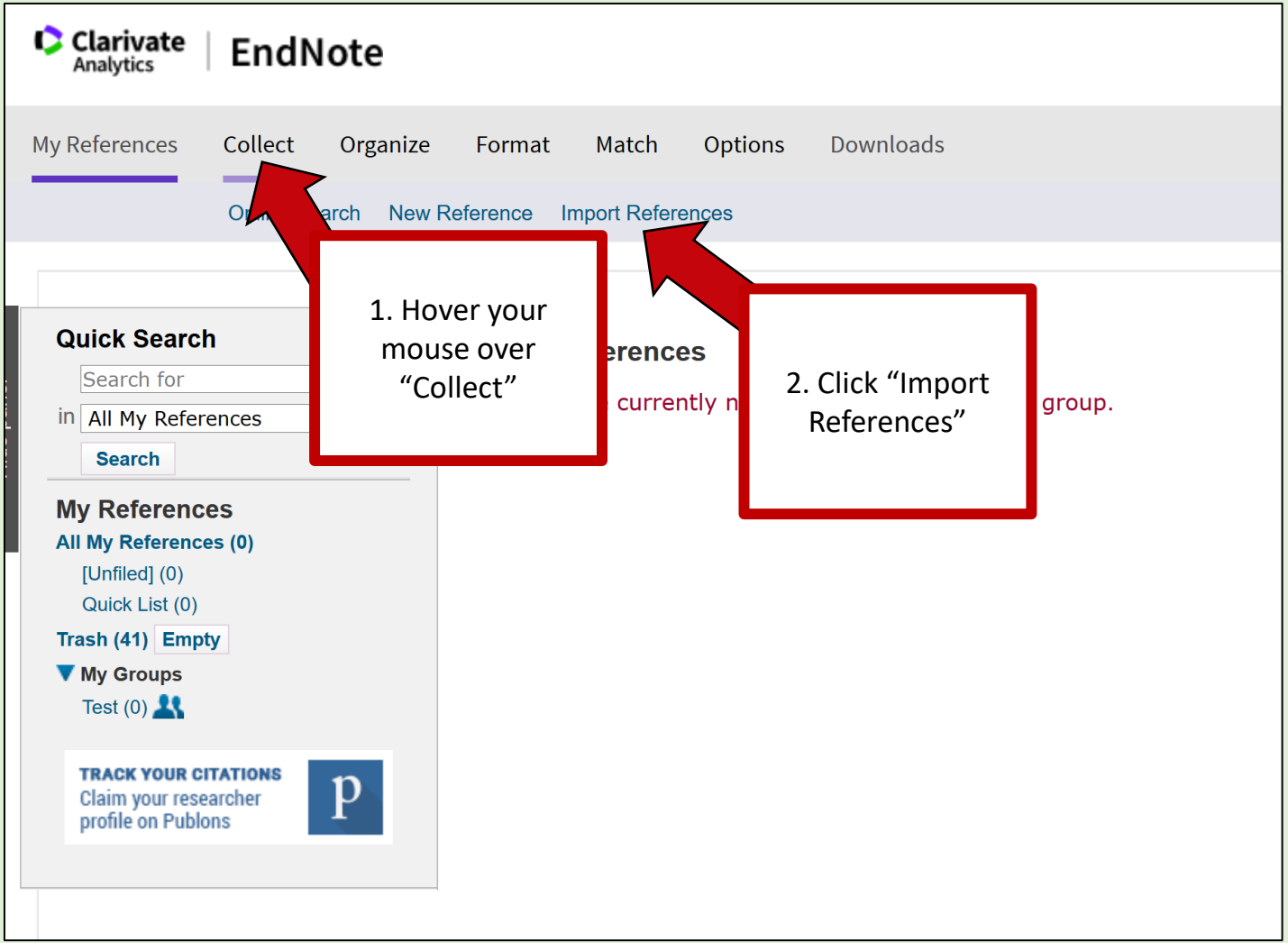
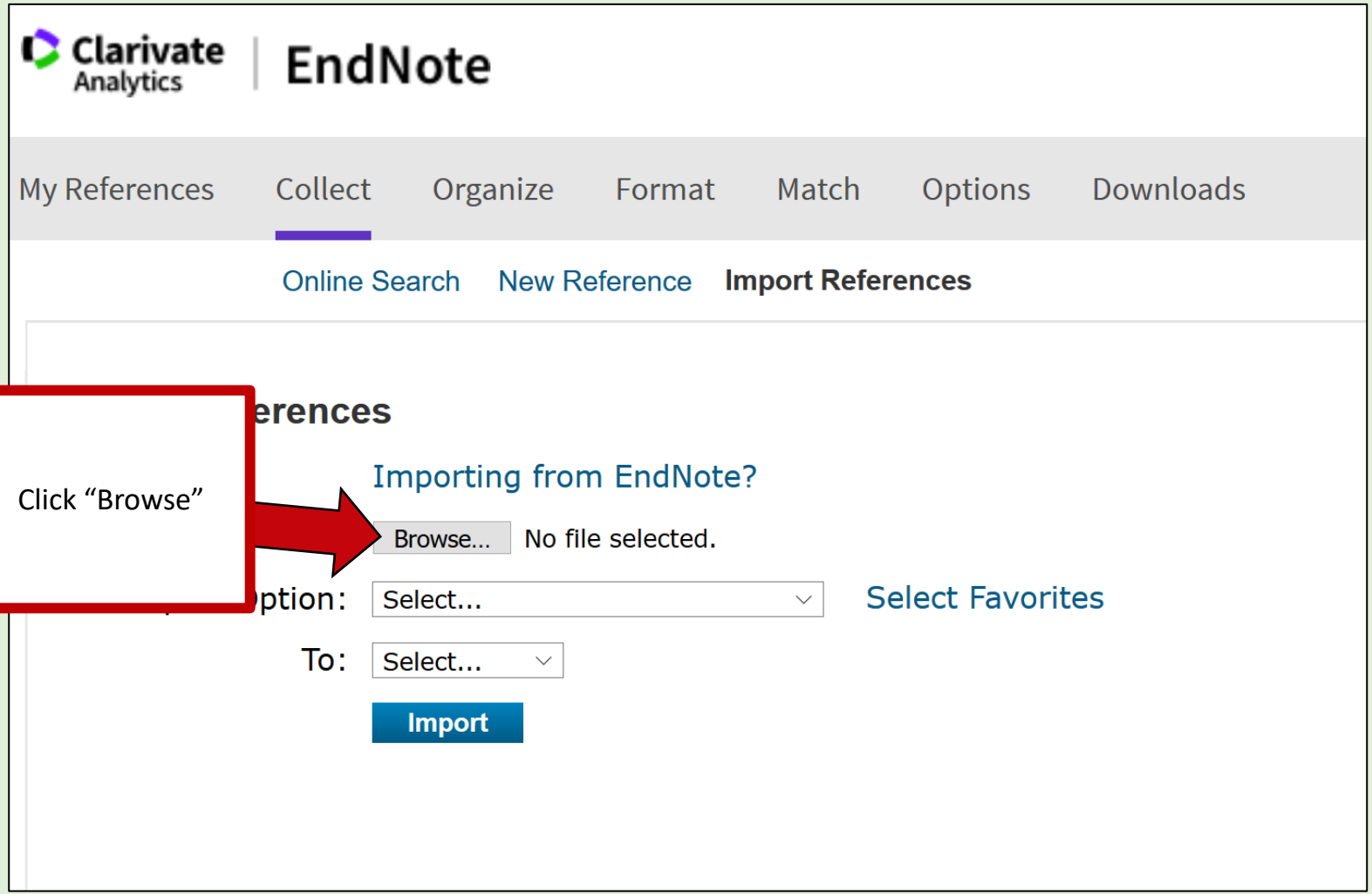
31021750.nbib
which is: NBIB Formatted File (PubMed) (965 bytes)
from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
What should Firefox do with this file?
Open with
ResearchSoft Direct Export Helper
Save File
Do this automatically for files like this from now on.
OK
Cancel
1. Click “Save File”
2. Click “OK”


Clarivate Analytics
EndNote
My References
Collect
Organize
Format
Match
Options
Downloads
New Reference
Import References
1. Hover your mouse over "Collect"
2. Click "Import References"
Quick Search
Search for
in All My References
Search
My References
All My References (0)
[Unfiled] (0)
Quick List (0)
Trash (41) Empty
My Groups
Test (0)
TRACK YOUR CITATIONS
Claim your researcher profile on Publons
group.


Clarivate Analytics
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Online Search
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Importing from EndNote?
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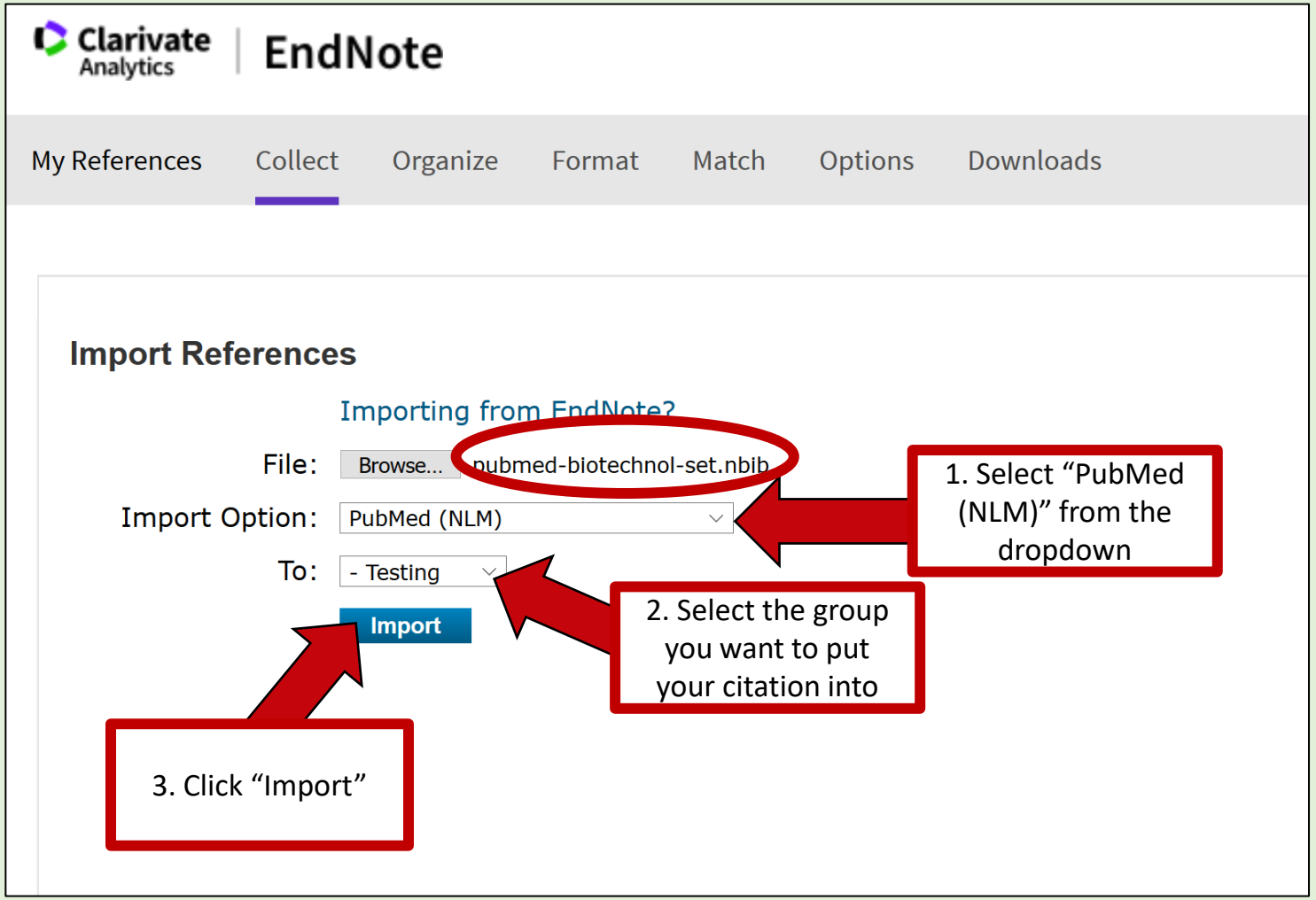
Select Favorites
To:
Select...
Import
Click “Browse”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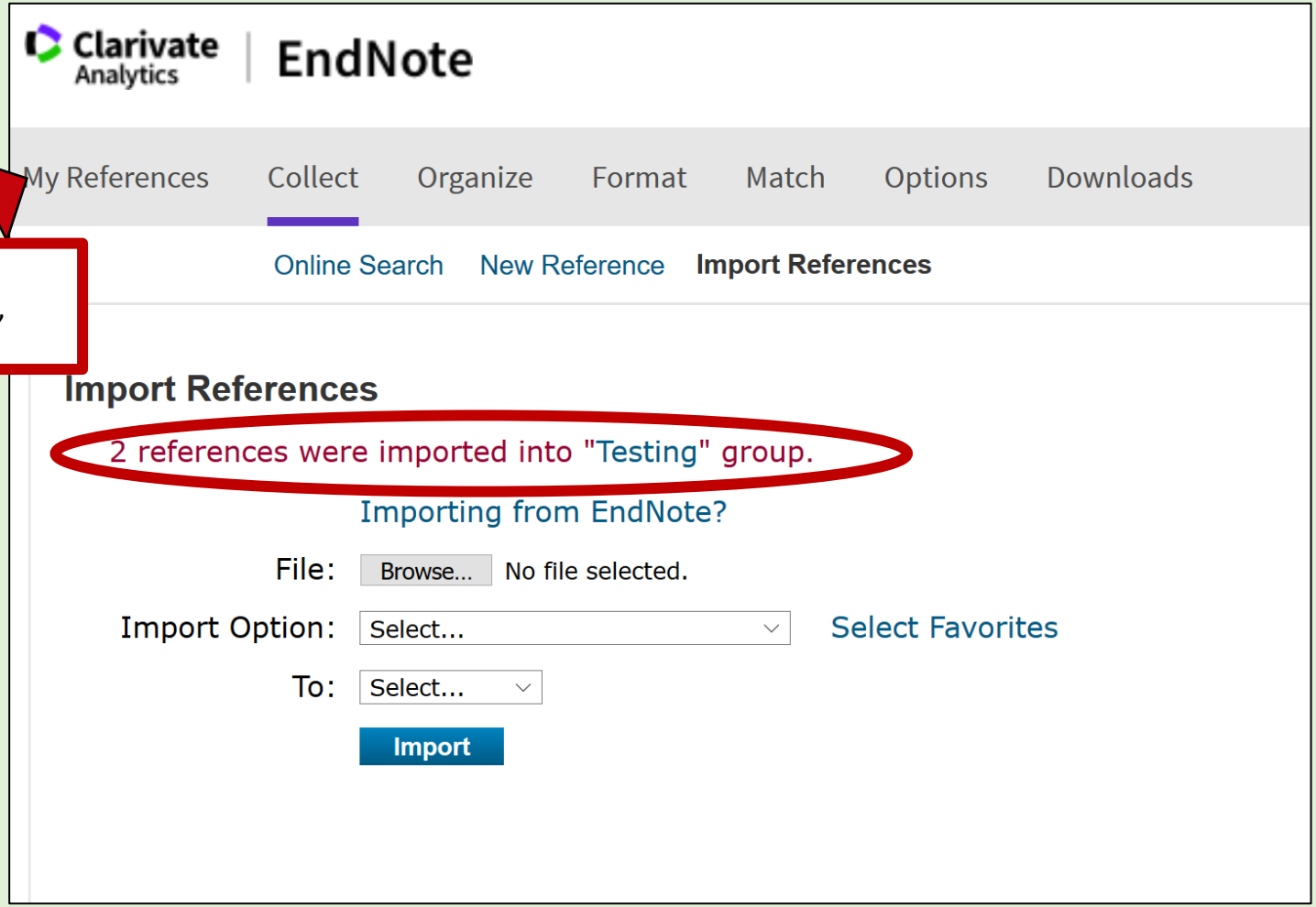
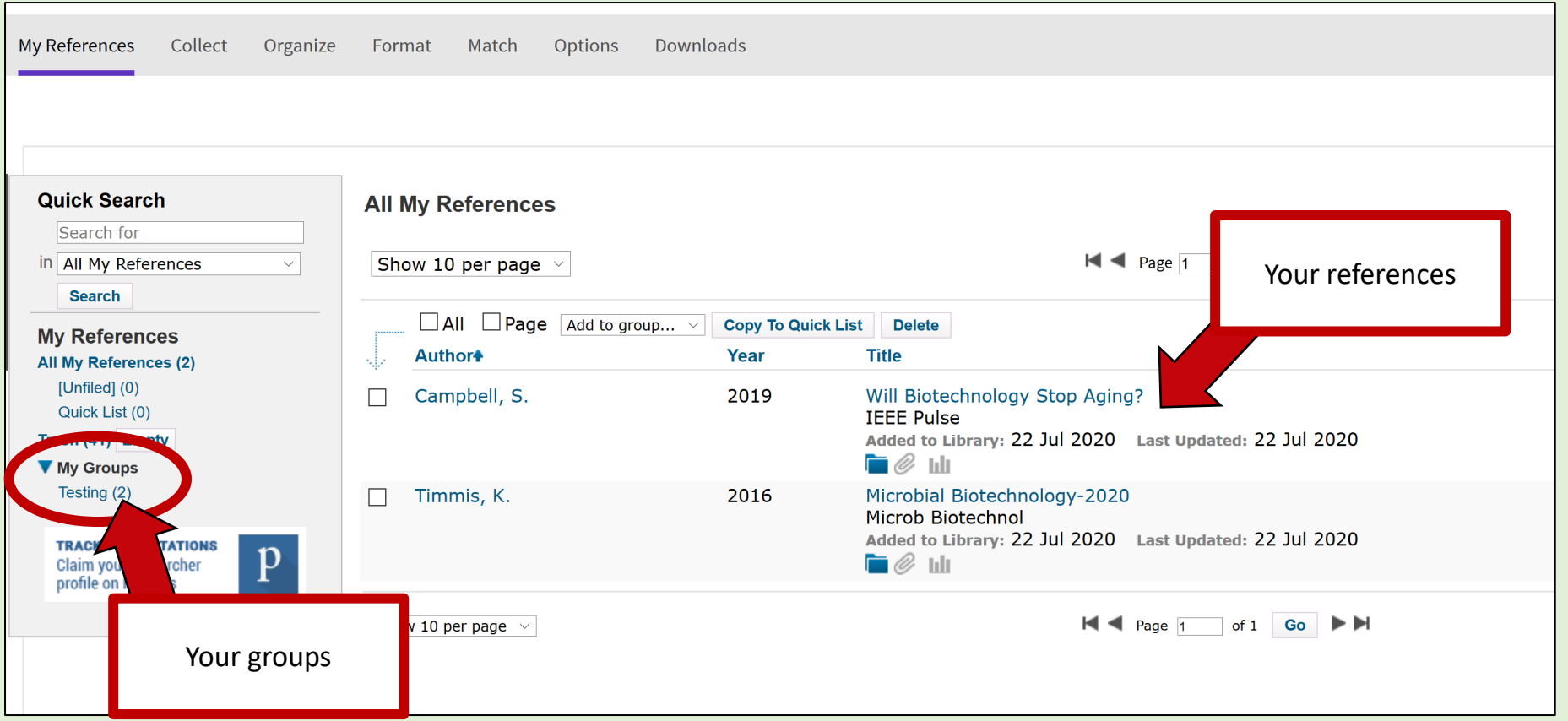
pubmed-biotechnol-set.nbib
Import Option:
PubMed (NLM)
To:
- Testing
Import
1. Select "PubMed (NLM)" from the dropdown
2. Select the group you want to put your citation into
3. Click "Import"




Click “My References”


My References
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Quick Search
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in All My References
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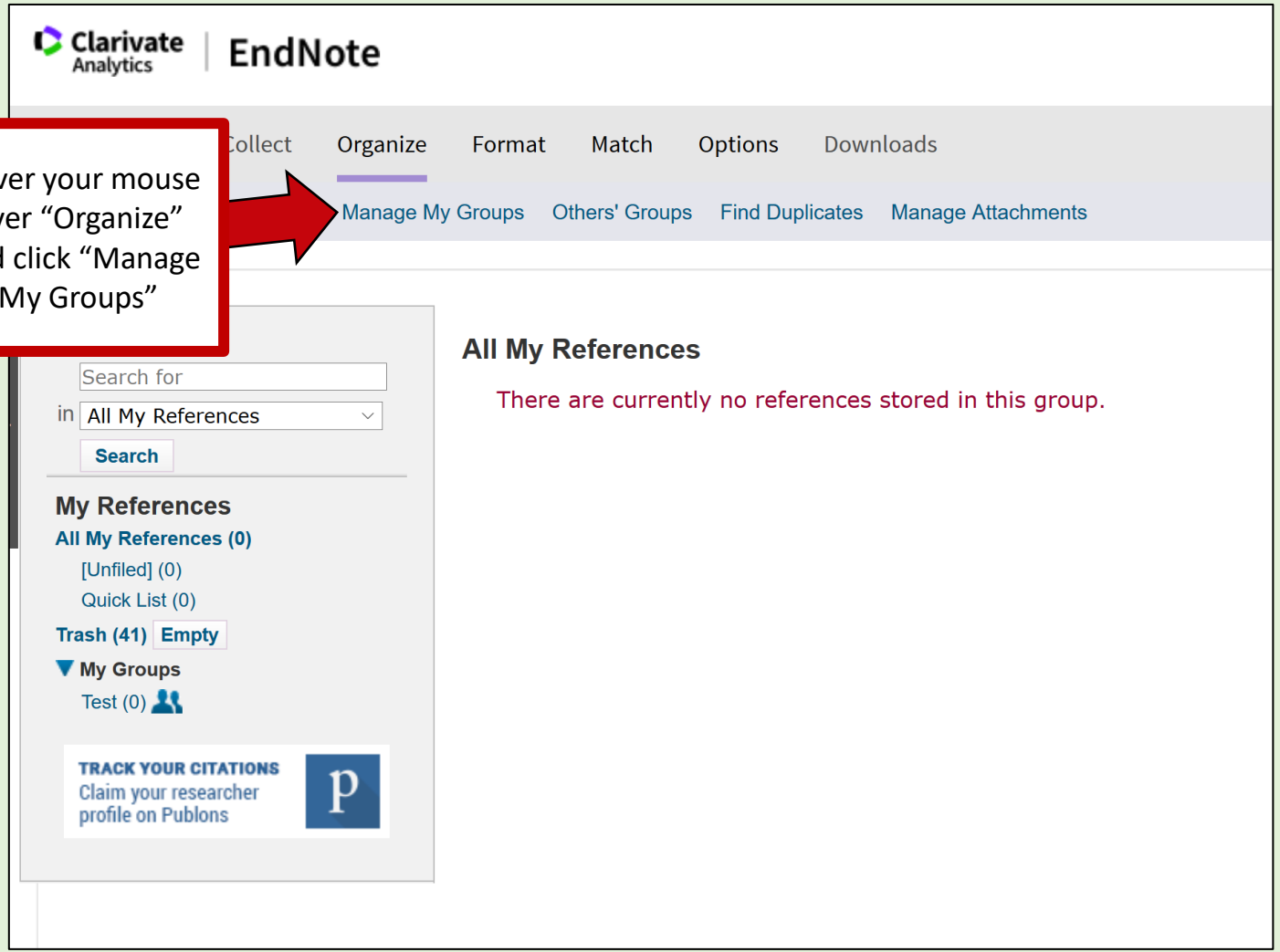
All My References (2)
[Unfiled] (0)
Quick List (0)
My Groups
Testing (2)
All My References
Show 10 per page
Page 1
Your references
All
Page
Add to group...
Copy To Quick List
Delete
Author
Year
Title
Campbell, S.
2019
Will Biotechnology Stop Aging?
IEEE Pulse
Added to Library: 22 Jul 2020
Last Updated: 22 Jul 2020
Timmis, K.
2016
Microbial Biotechnology-2020
Microb Biotechnol
Added to Library: 22 Jul 2020
Last Updated: 22 Jul 2020
Page 1 of 1
Go
Your groups

# Creating a Group


Clarivate Analytics
EndNote
Collect
Organize
Format
Match
Options
Downloads
Manage My Groups
Others' Groups
Find Duplicates
Manage Attachments
Hover your mouse over “Organize” and click “Manage My Groups”
Search for
in All My References
Search
My References
All My References (0)
[Unfiled] (0)
Quick List (0)
Trash (41) Empty
My Groups
Test (0)
TRACK YOUR CITATIONS
Claim your researcher profile on Publons
All My References
There are currently no references stored in this group.

Clarivate Analytics | EndNote

My References | Collect | Organize | Format | Match | Options | Downloads

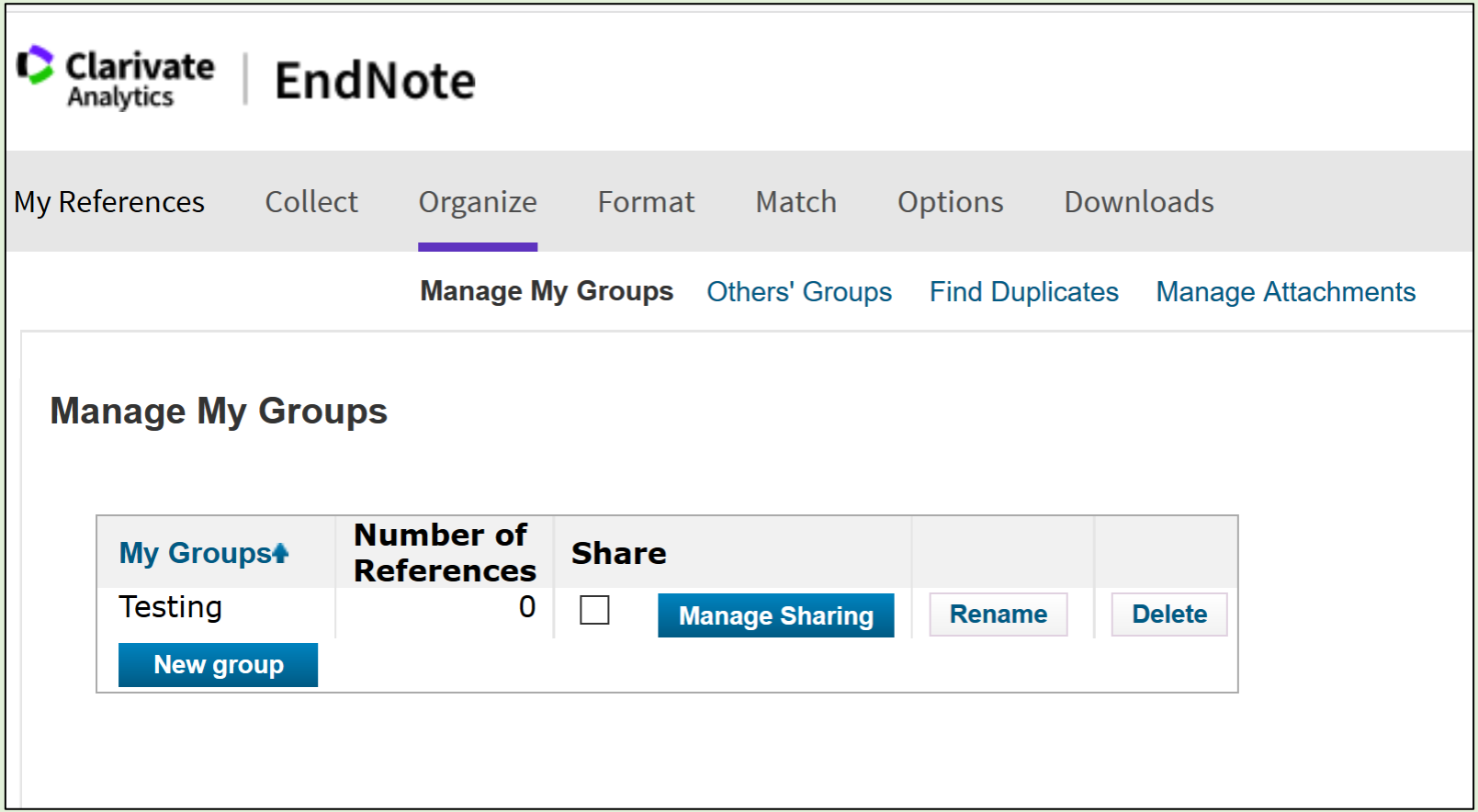
Manage My Groups | Others' Groups | Find Duplicates | Manage Attachments

## Manage My Groups

| My Groups | Number of References | Share |
|---|---|---|
| no groups have been created | | |

New group

Click “New group”


Clarivate Analytics
EndNote
My References
Collect
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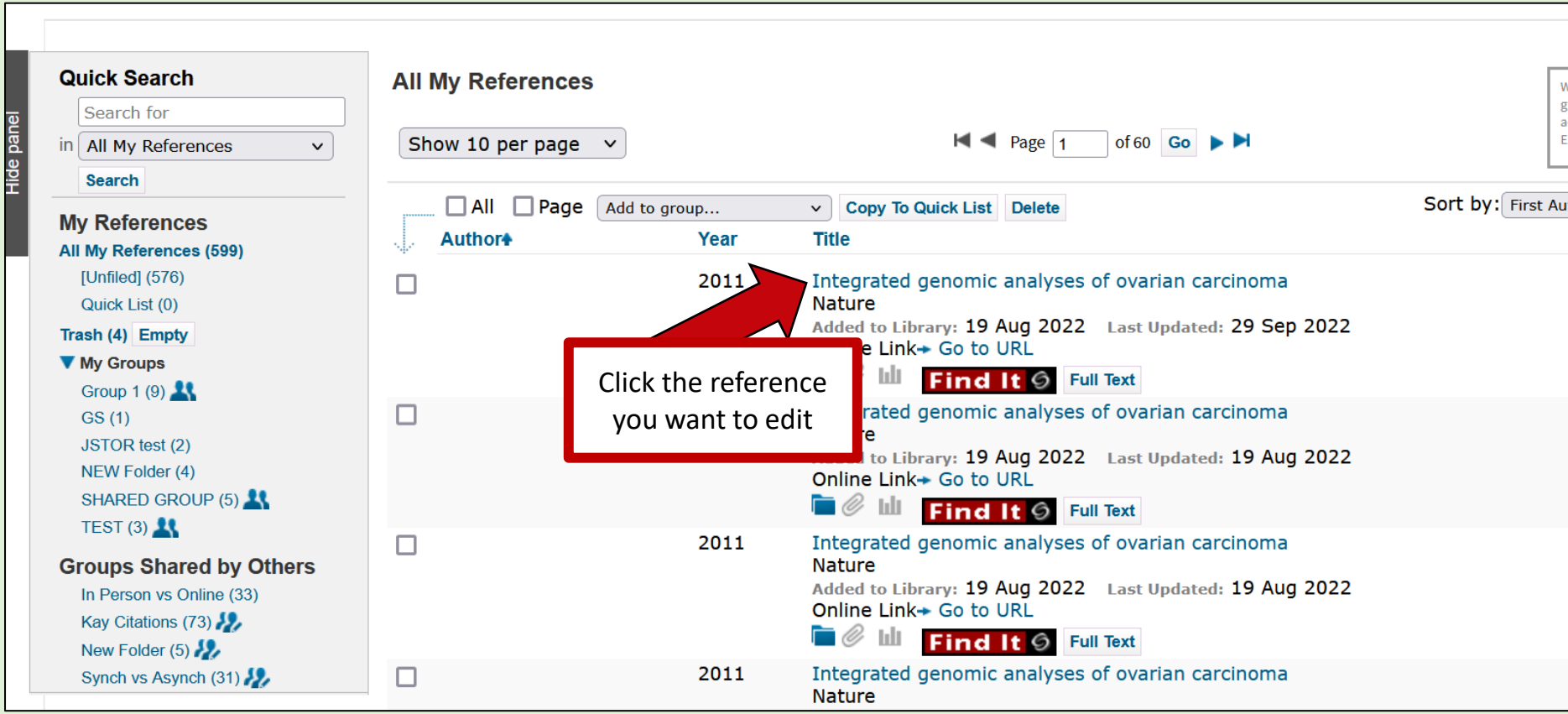
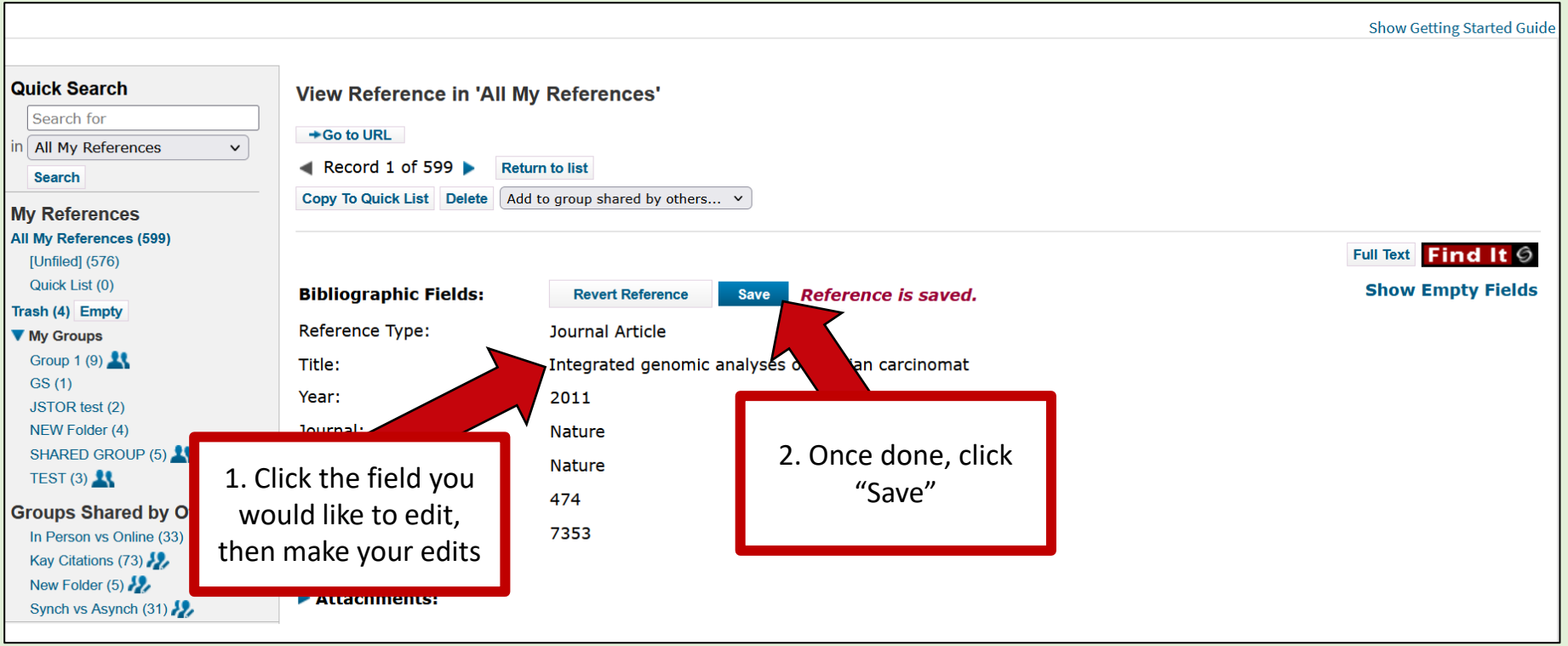
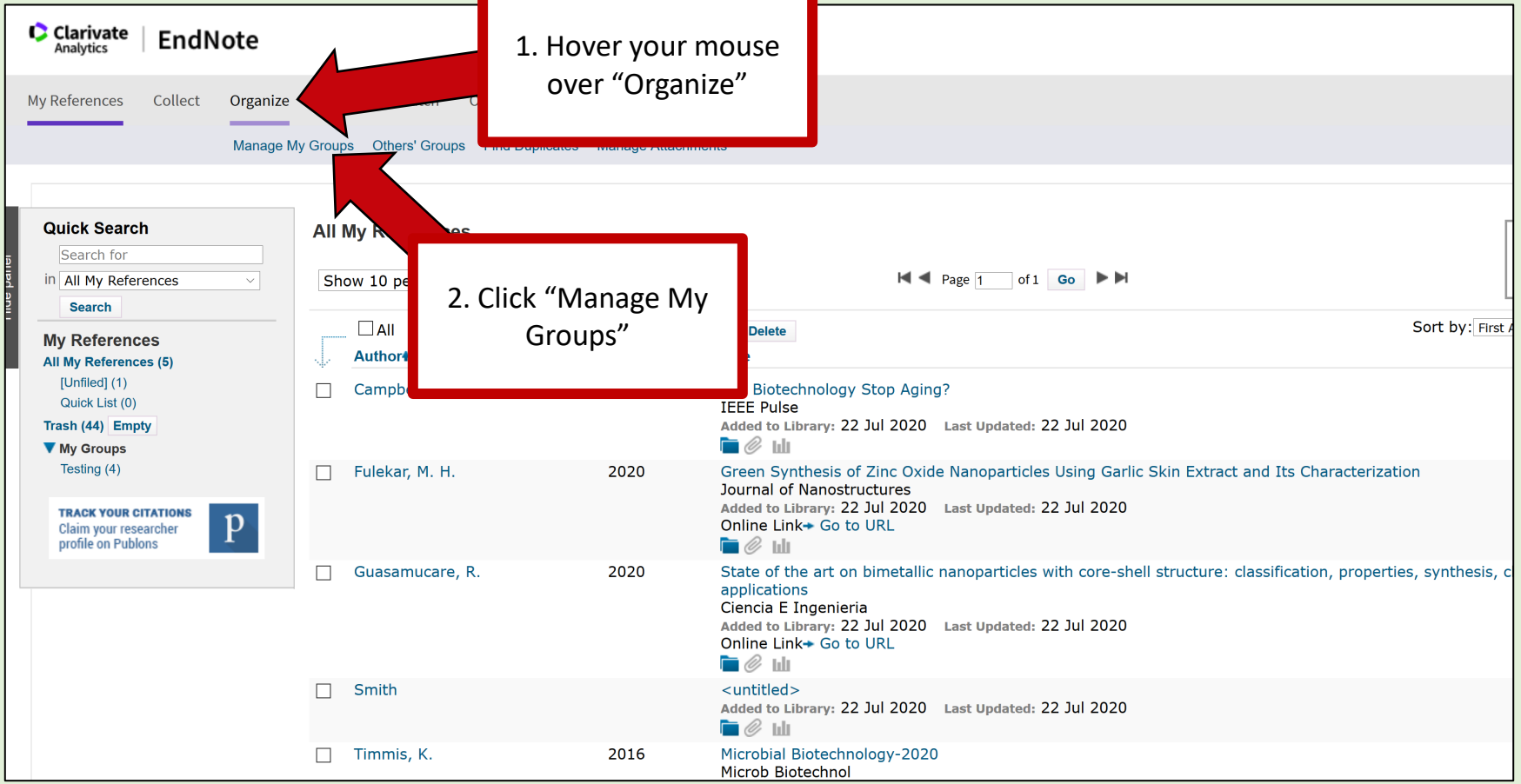
Format
Match
Options
Downloads
Manage My Groups
Others' Groups
Find Duplicates
Manage Attachments
Manage My Groups
My Groups
Number of References
Share
Testing
0
Manage Sharing
Rename
Delete
New group

# Editing Citations


Hide panel
Quick Search
Search for
in All My References
Search
My References
All My References (599)
[Unfiled] (576)
Quick List (0)
Trash (4) Empty
My Groups
Group 1 (9)
GS (1)
JSTOR test (2)
NEW Folder (4)
SHARED GROUP (5)
TEST (3)
Groups Shared by Others
In Person vs Online (33)
Kay Citations (73)
New Folder (5)
Synch vs Asynch (31)
All My References
Show 10 per page
Page 1 of 60 Go
All Page
Add to group...
Copy To Quick List
Delete
Sort by: First Au
Author
Year
Title
2011
Integrated genomic analyses of ovarian carcinoma
Nature
Added to Library: 19 Aug 2022 Last Updated: 29 Sep 2022
Online Link Go to URL
Find It
Full Text
Integrated genomic analyses of ovarian carcinoma
Added to Library: 19 Aug 2022 Last Updated: 19 Aug 2022
Online Link Go to URL
Find It
Full Text
2011
Integrated genomic analyses of ovarian carcinoma
Nature
Added to Library: 19 Aug 2022 Last Updated: 19 Aug 2022
Online Link Go to URL
Find It
Full Text
2011
Integrated genomic analyses of ovarian carcinoma
Nature
Click the reference you want to edit

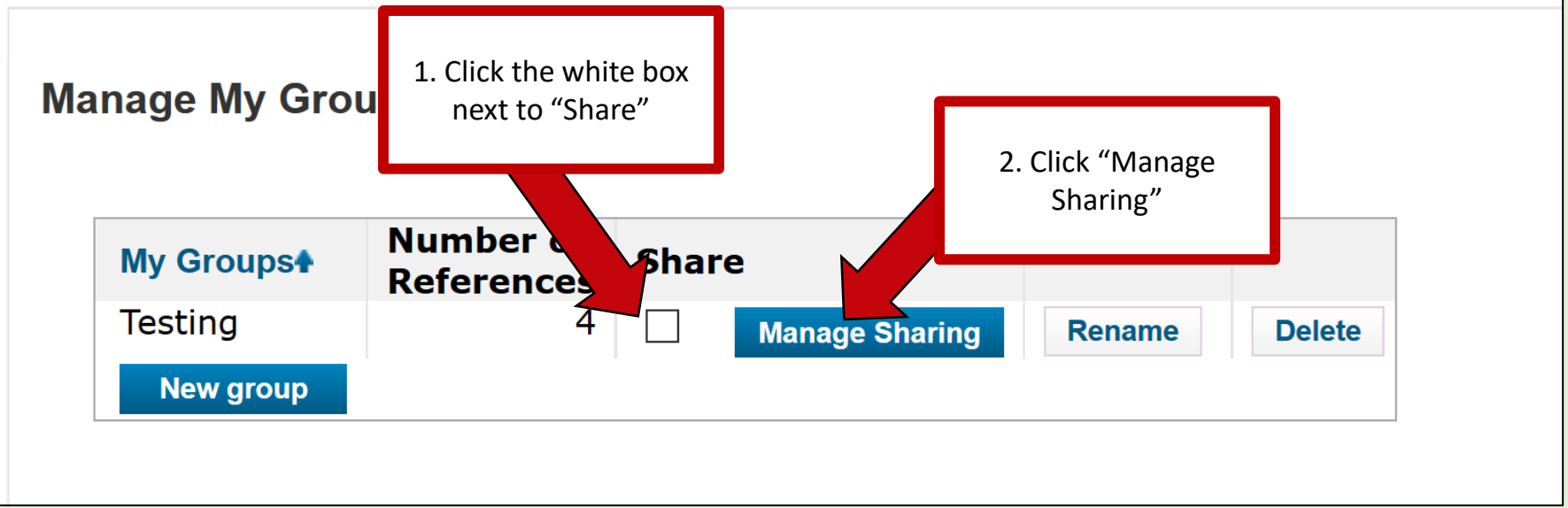

Show Getting Started Guide
Quick Search
Search for
in All My References
Search
My References
All My References (599)
[Unfiled] (576)
Quick List (0)
Trash (4) Empty
My Groups
Group 1 (9)
GS (1)
JSTOR test (2)
NEW Folder (4)
SHARED GROUP (5)
TEST (3)
Groups Shared by O
In Person vs Online (33)
Kay Citations (73)
New Folder (5)
Synch vs Asynch (31)
View Reference in 'All My References'
Go to URL
Record 1 of 599
Return to list
Copy To Quick List
Delete
Add to group shared by others...
Full Text
Find It
Bibliographic Fields:
Revert Reference
Save
Reference is saved.
Show Empty Fields
Reference Type:
Journal Article
Title:
Integrated genomic analyses
an carcinomat
Year:
2011
Nature
Nature
474
7353
1. Click the field you would like to edit, then make your edits
2. Once done, click "Save"

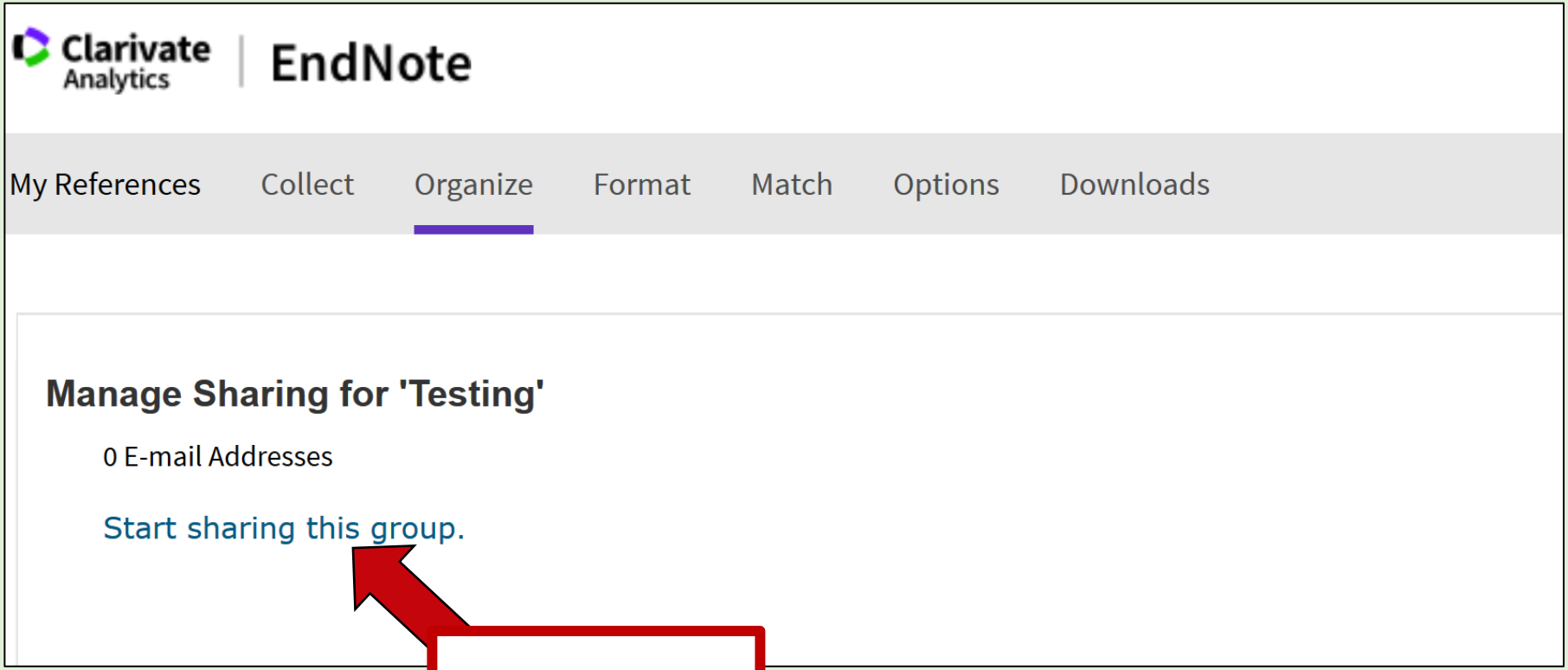
# Sharing a Group


Clarivate Analytics | EndNote
My References
Collect
Organize
Manage My Groups
Others' Groups
1. Hover your mouse over “Organize”
2. Click “Manage My Groups”
Quick Search
Search for
in All My References
Search
My References
All My References (5)
[Unfiled] (1)
Quick List (0)
Trash (44) Empty
My Groups
Testing (4)
TRACK YOUR CITATIONS
Claim your researcher profile on Publons
Show 10 pe
Page 1 of 1 Go
All
Delete
Sort by: First A
Author
Campb
Biotechnology Stop Aging?
IEEE Pulse
Added to Library: 22 Jul 2020 Last Updated: 22 Jul 2020
Fulekar, M. H. 2020
Green Synthesis of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles Using Garlic Skin Extract and Its Characterization
Journal of Nanostructures
Added to Library: 22 Jul 2020 Last Updated: 22 Jul 2020
Online Link Go to URL
Guasamucare, R. 2020
State of the art on bimetallic nanoparticles with core-shell structure: classification, properties, synthesis, c
applications
Ciencia E Ingenieria
Added to Library: 22 Jul 2020 Last Updated: 22 Jul 2020
Online Link Go to URL
Smith
<untitled>
Added to Library: 22 Jul 2020 Last Updated: 22 Jul 2020
Timmis, K. 2016
Microbial Biotechnology-2020
Microb Biotechnol

Clarivate Analytics | EndNote

My References | Collect | Organize | Format | Match | Options | Downloads




Clarivate Analytics
EndNote
My References
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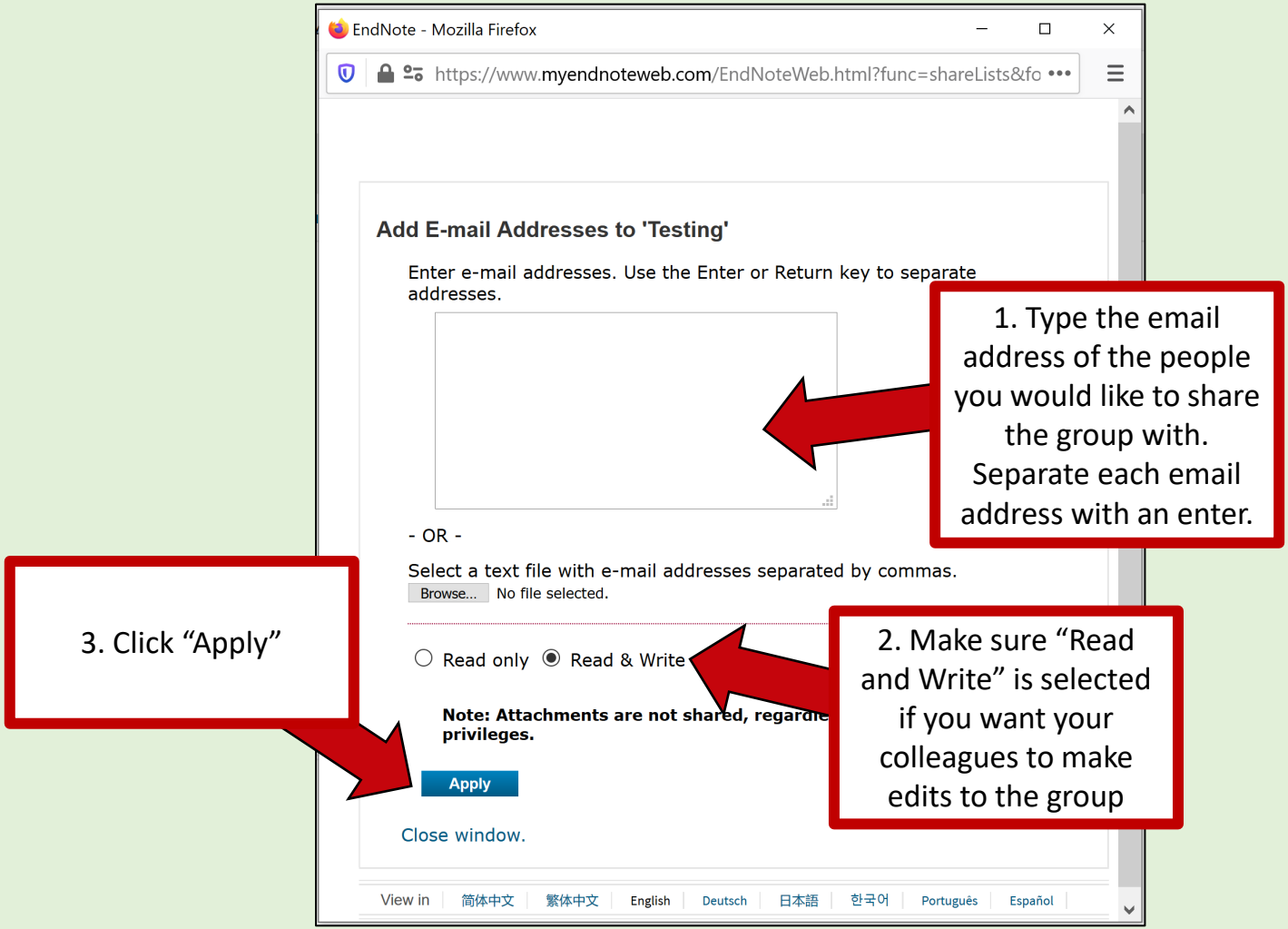
Manage Sharing for 'Testing'
0 E-mail Addresses
Start sharing this group.
Click “Start sharing this group”


EndNote - Mozilla Firefox
https://www.myendnoteweb.com/EndNoteWeb.html?func=shareLists&fo
Add E-mail Addresses to 'Testing'
Enter e-mail addresses. Use the Enter or Return key to separate addresses.
- OR -
Select a text file with e-mail addresses separated by commas.
Browse... No file selected.
Read only
Read & Write
Note: Attachments are not shared, regardle
privileges.
Apply
Close window.
View in
简体中文
繁体中文
English
Deutsch
日本語
한국어
Português
Español
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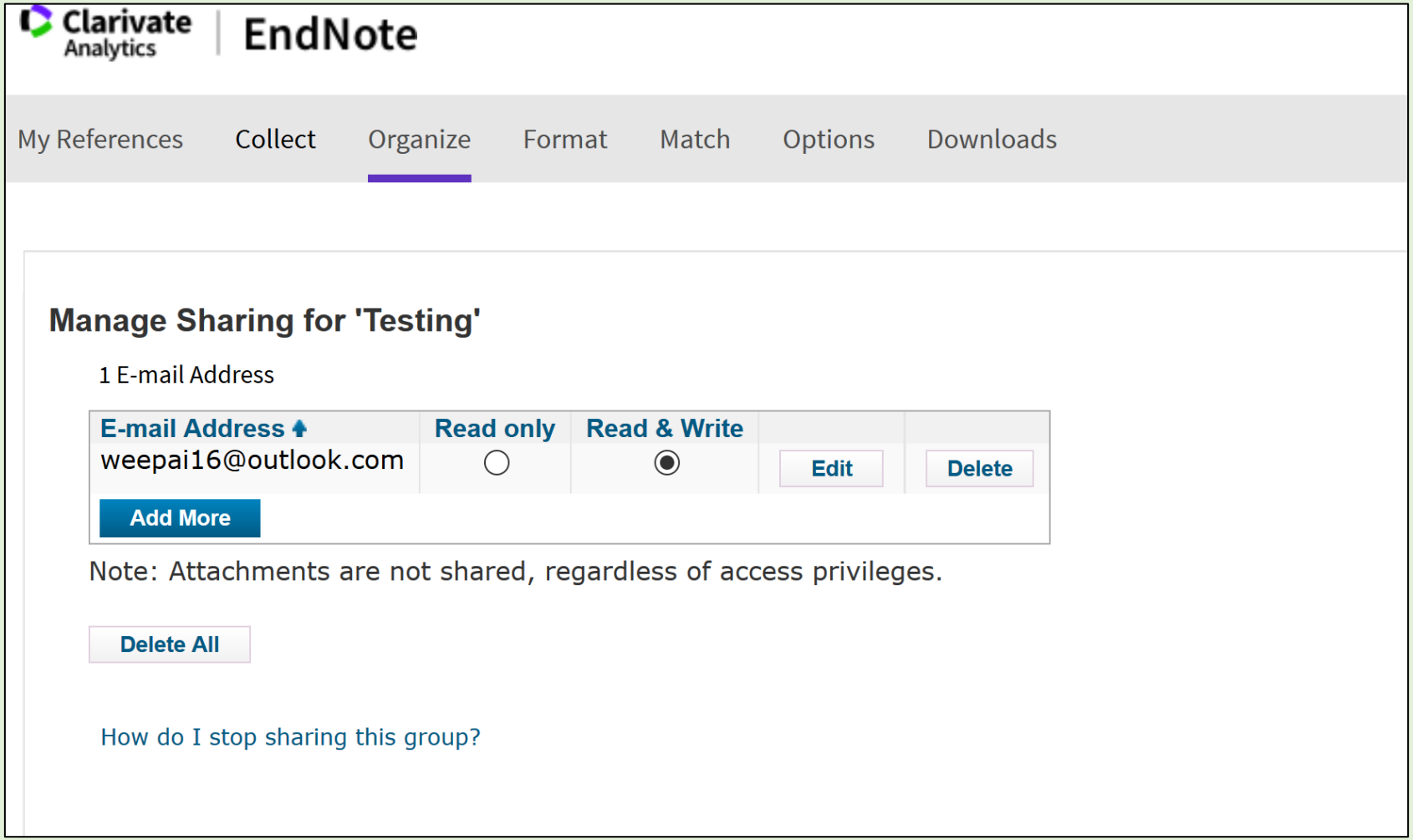
2. Make sure “Read and Write” is selected if you want your colleagues to make edits to the group
3. Click “Apply”


Clarivate Analytics
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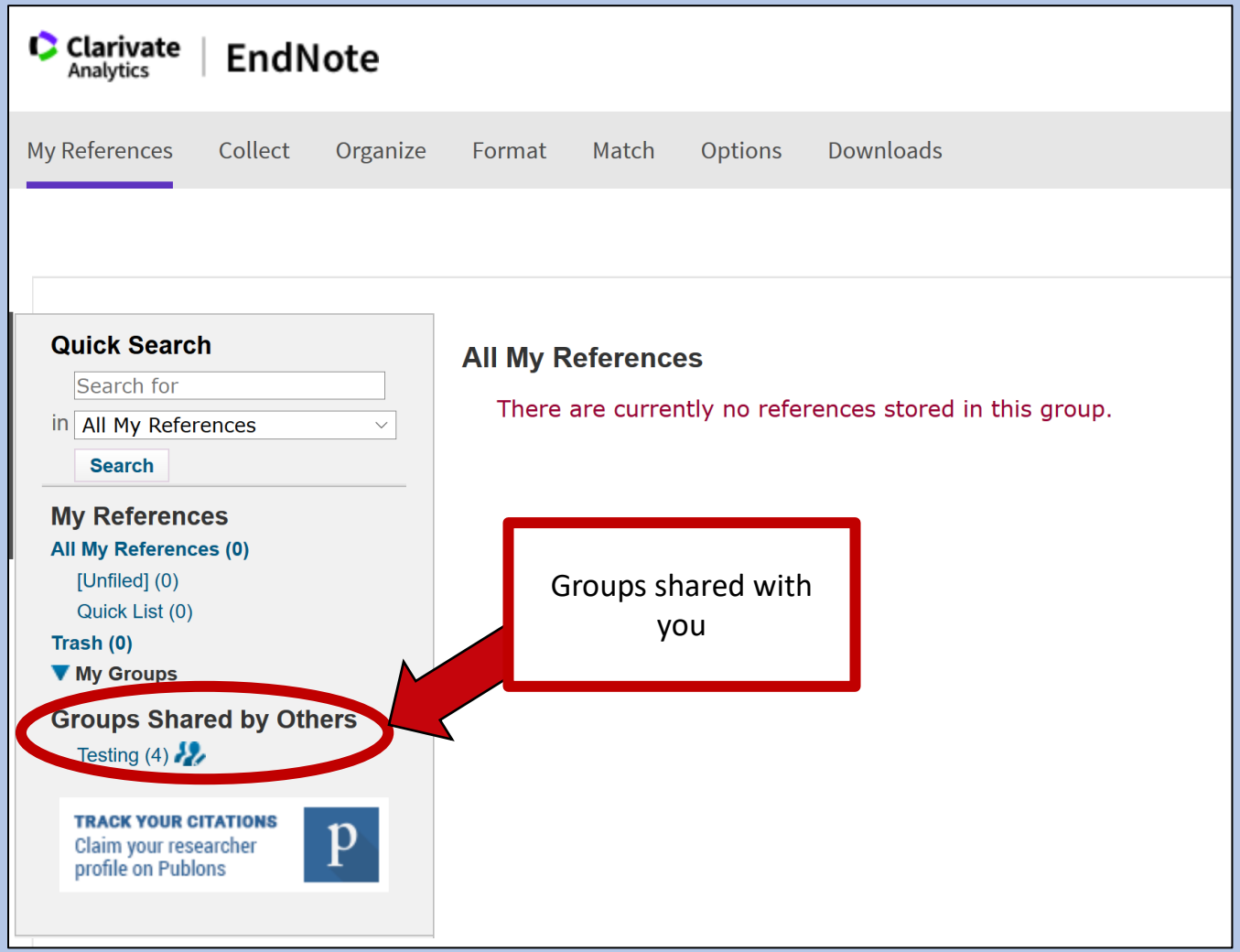
Add More
Note: Attachments are not shared, regardless of access privileges.
Delete All
How do I stop sharing this group?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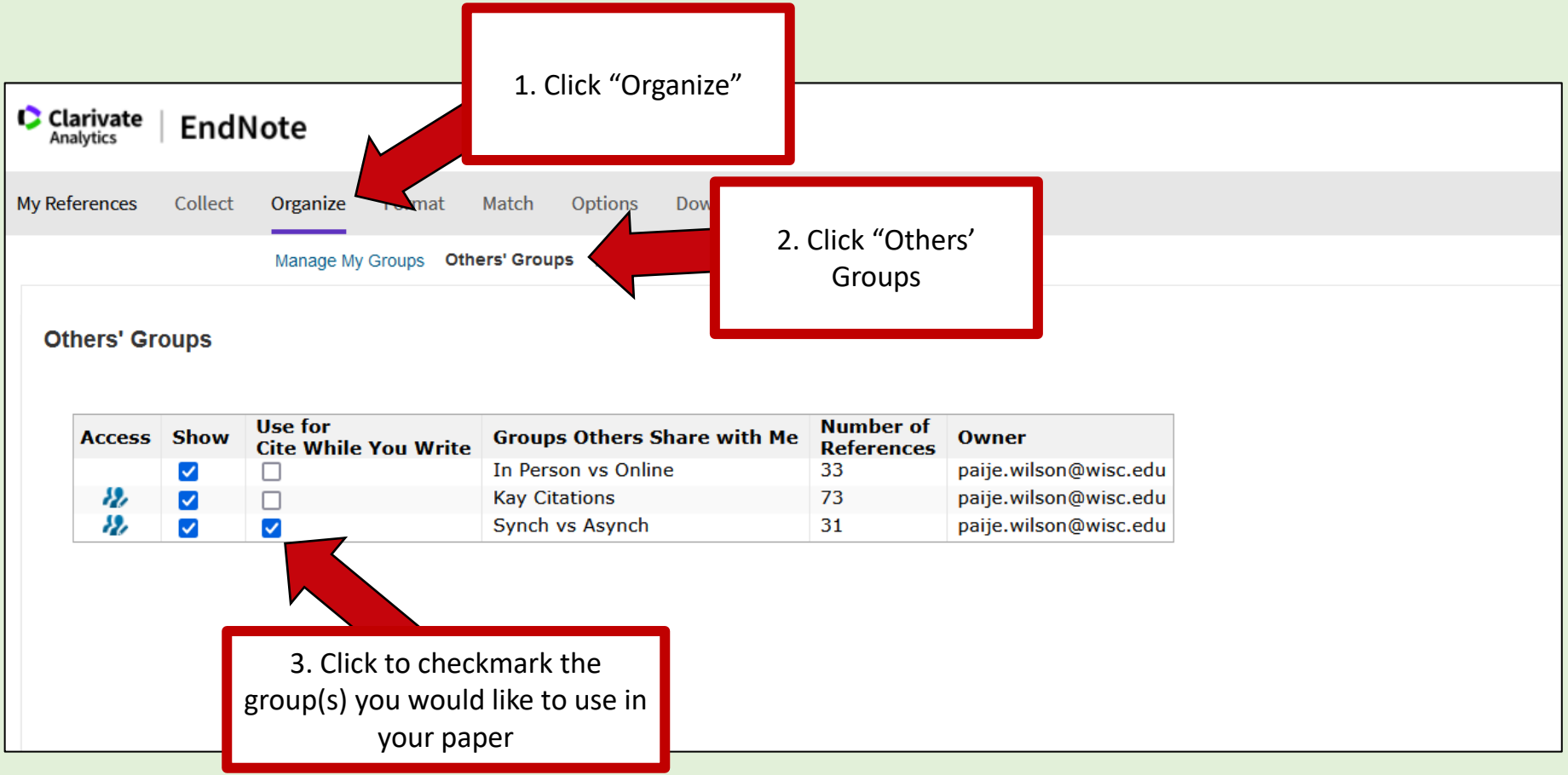
Quick List (0)
Trash (0)
My Groups
Groups Shared by Others
Testing (4)
TRACK YOUR CITATIONS
Claim your researcher profile on Publons
All My References
There are currently no references stored in this group.
Groups shared with you

# Using Shared Groups for Cite While You Write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EndNote
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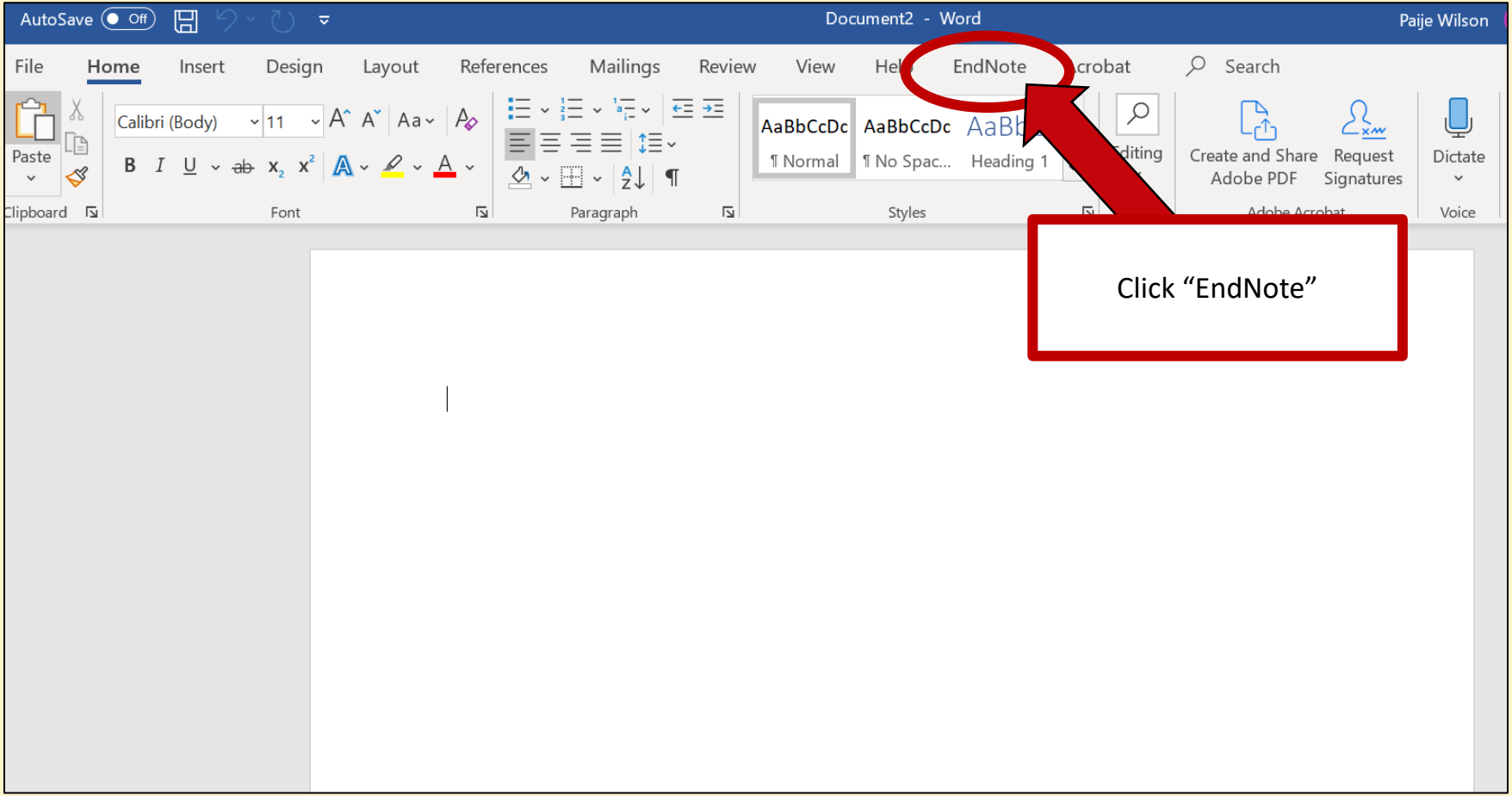
Collect
Organize
Match
Options
2. Click “Others’ Groups
Manage My Groups
Others' Groups
Others' Groups
Access
Show
Use for Cite While You Write
Groups Others Share with Me
Number of References
Owner
In Person vs Online
33
paije.wilson@wisc.edu
Kay Citations
73
paije.wilson@wisc.edu
Synch vs Asynch
31
paije.wilson@wisc.edu
3. Click to checkmark the group(s) you would like to use in your paper

# Using the Cite While You Write Plugin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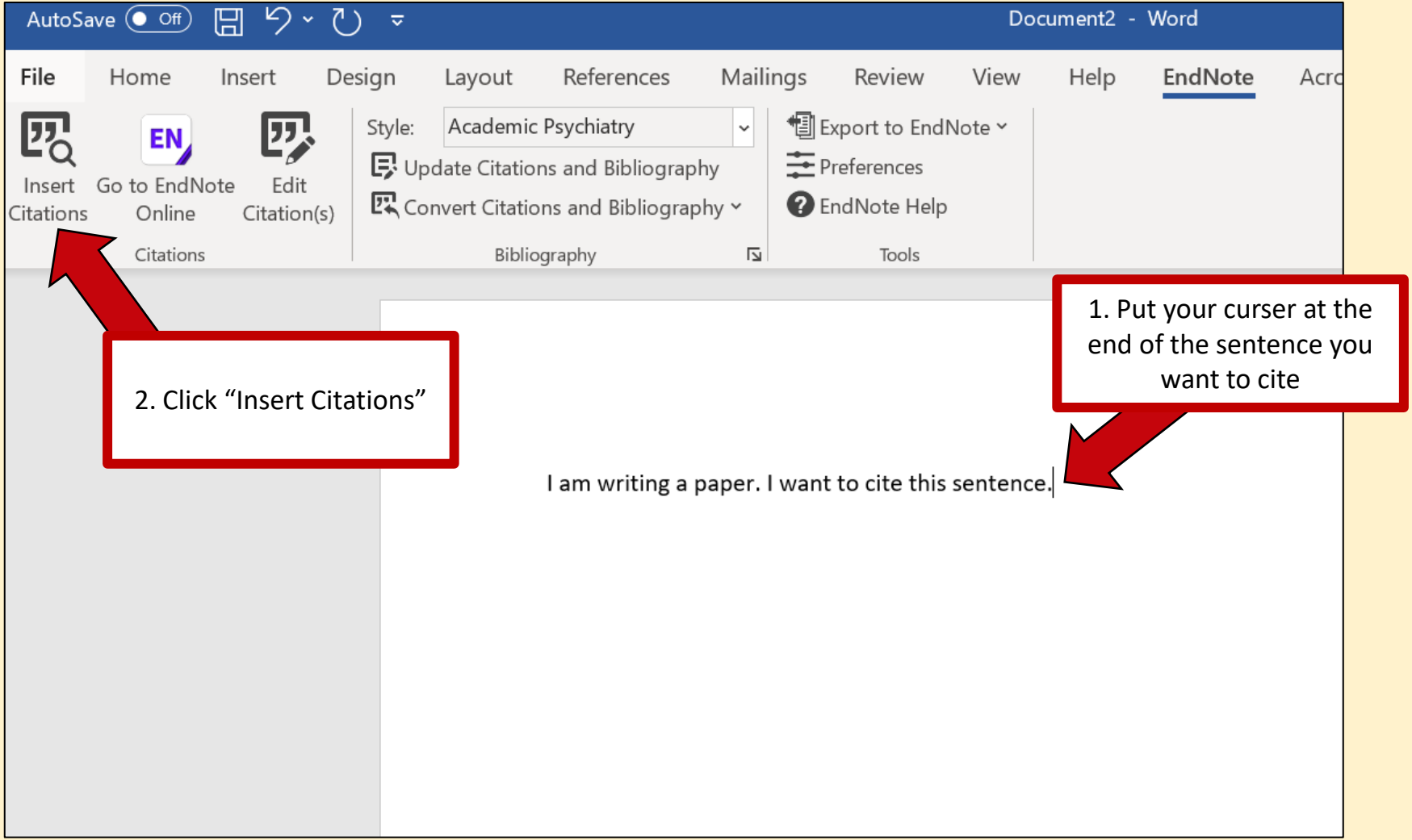
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Update Citations and Bibliography
Convert Citations and Bibliography
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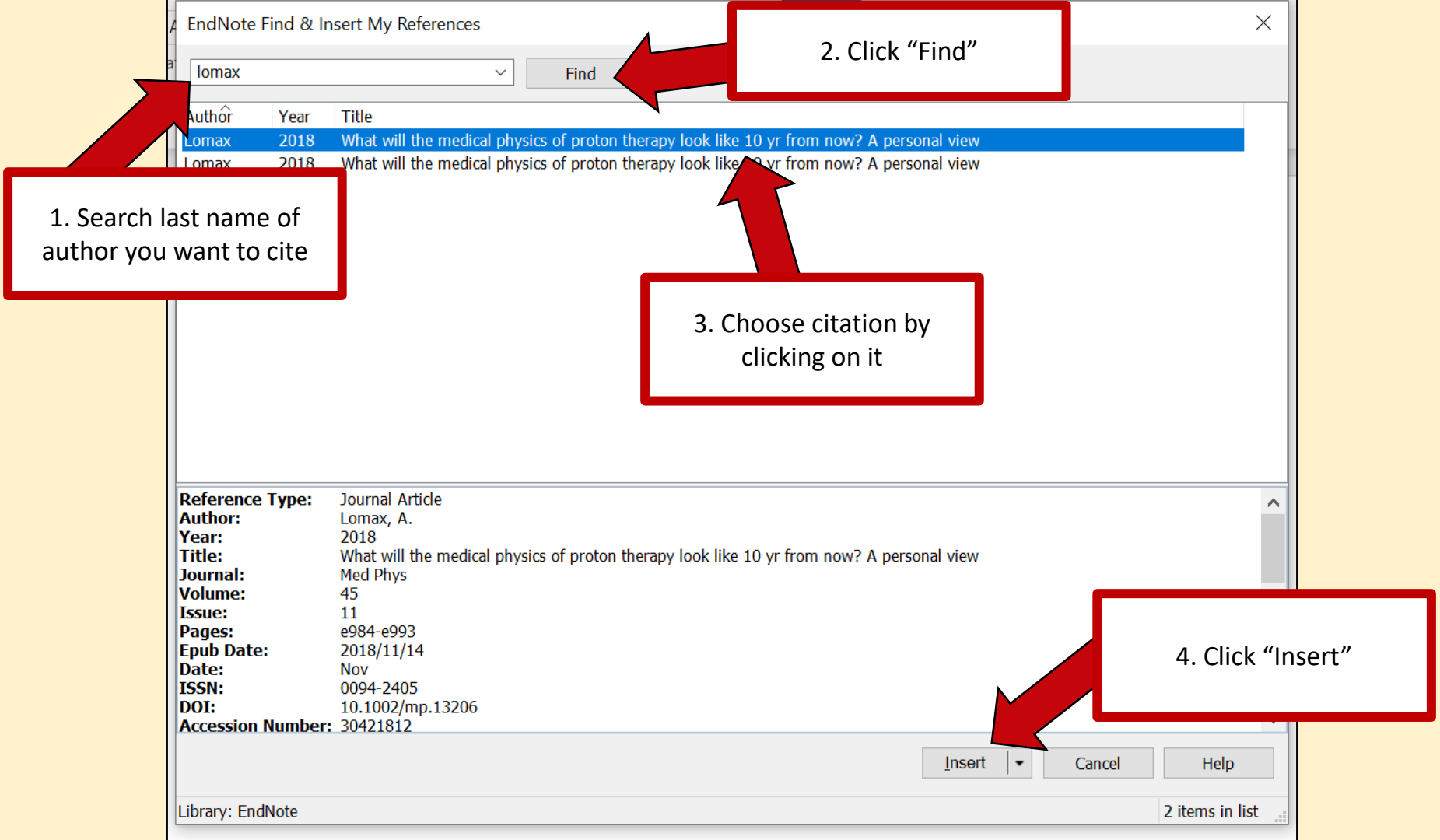
EndNote Help
Tools
2. Click “Insert Citations”
1. Put your curser at the end of the sentence you want to cite
I am writing a paper. I want to cite this sentence.


EndNote Find & Insert My References
lomax
Find
Author
Year
Title
Lomax
2018
What will the medical physics of proton therapy look like 10 yr from now? A personal view
Lomax
2018
What will the medical physics of proton therapy look like 10 yr from now? A personal view
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2. Click “Find”
3. Choose citation by clicking on it
Reference Type: Journal Article
Author: Lomax, A.
Year: 2018
Title: What will the medical physics of proton therapy look like 10 yr from now? A personal view
Journal: Med Phys
Volume: 45
Issue: 11
Pages: e984-e993
Epub Date: 2018/11/14
Date: Nov
ISSN: 0094-2405
DOI: 10.1002/mp.13206
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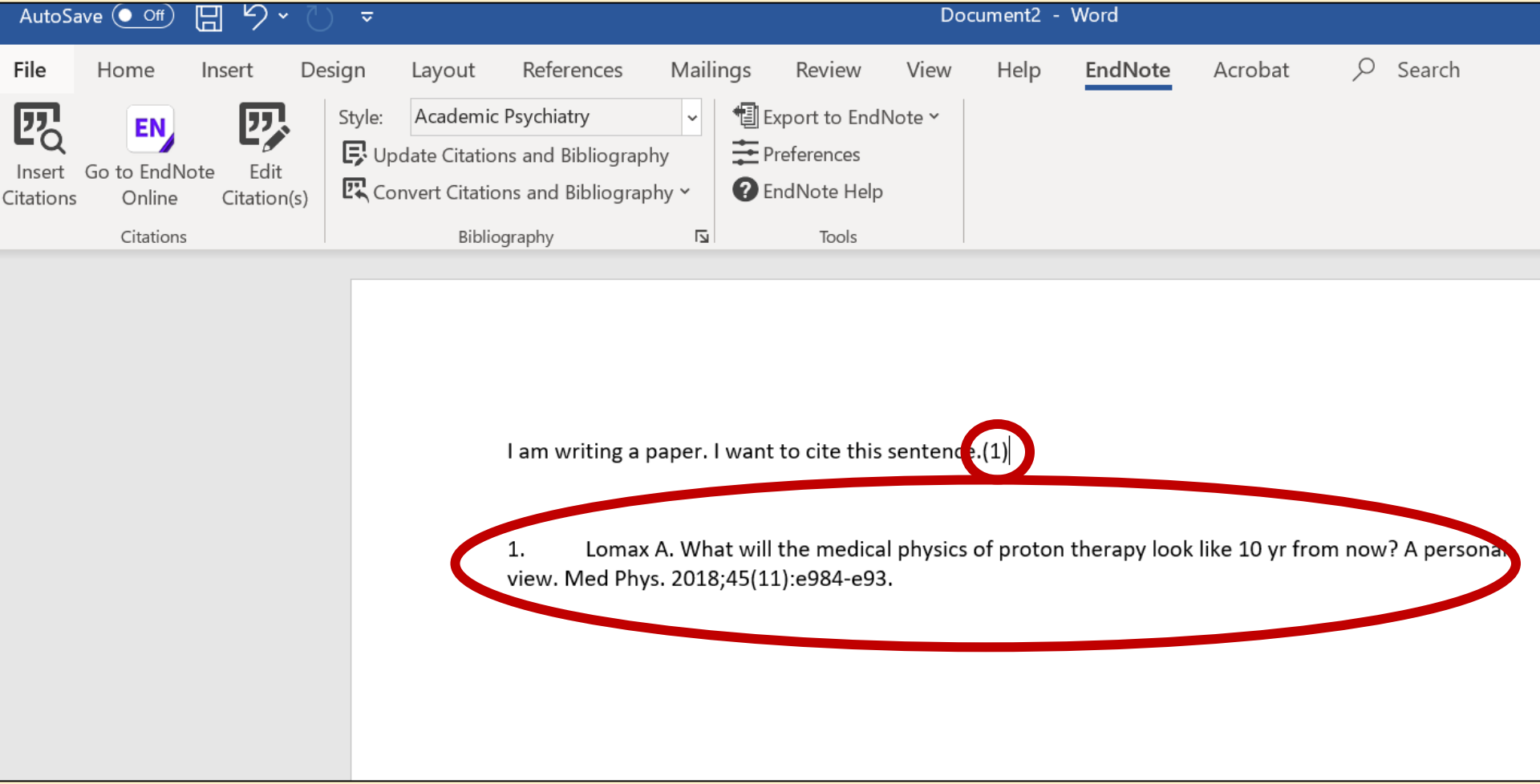
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Style: Academic Psychiatry
Update Citations and Bibliography
Convert Citations and Bibliography
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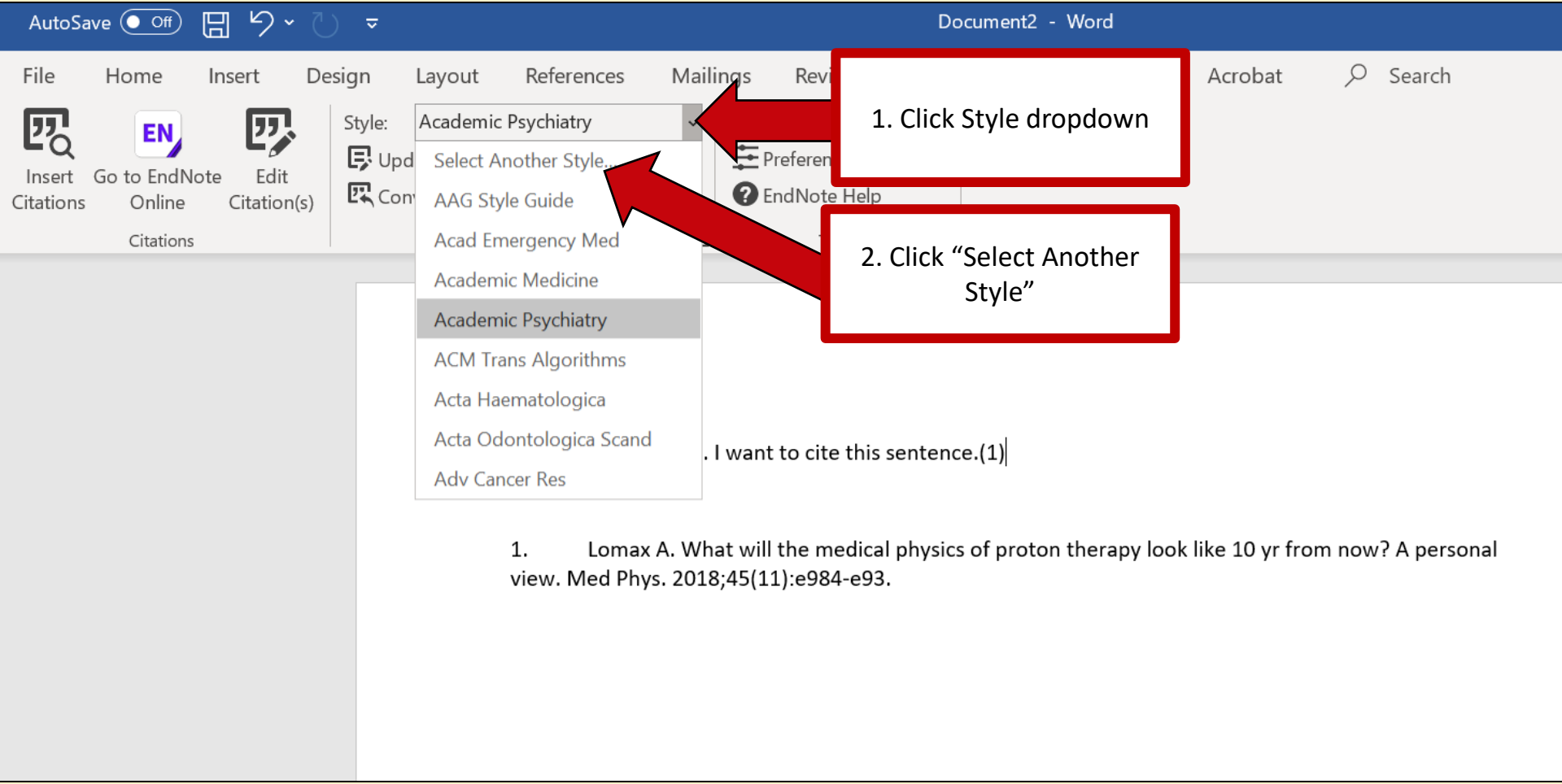
Export to EndNote
Preferences
EndNote Help
Tools
I am writing a paper. I want to cite this sentence.(1)
1. Lomax A. What will the medical physics of proton therapy look like 10 yr from now? A personal view. Med Phys. 2018;45(11):e984-e93.


AutoSave
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Academic Psychiatry
Select Another Style...
AAG Style Guide
Acad Emergency Med
Academic Medicine
Academic Psychiatry
ACM Trans Algorithms
Acta Haematologica
Acta Odontologica Scand
Adv Cancer Res
EndNote Help
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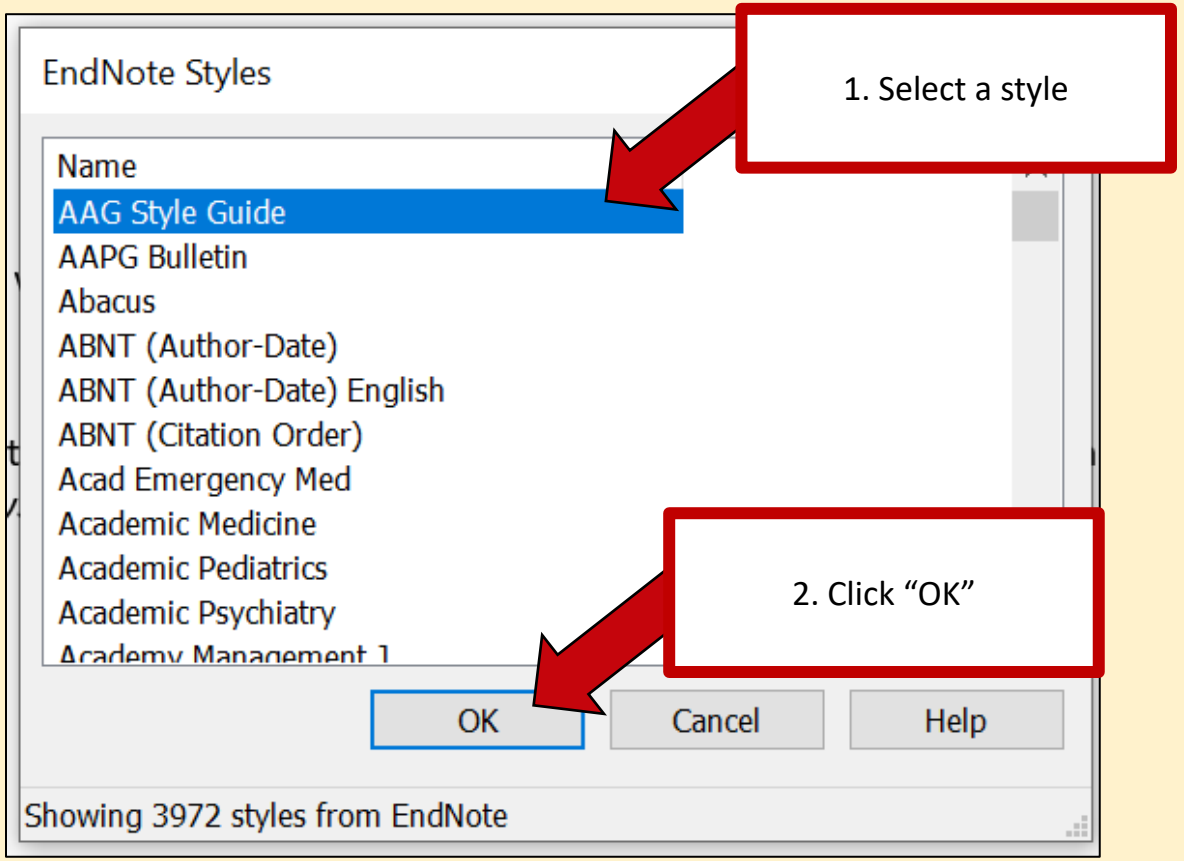
2. Click "Select Another Style"
. I want to cite this sentence.(1)
1. Lomax A. What will the medical physics of proton therapy look like 10 yr from now? A personal view. Med Phys. 2018;45(11):e984-e93.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ABNT (Citation Order)
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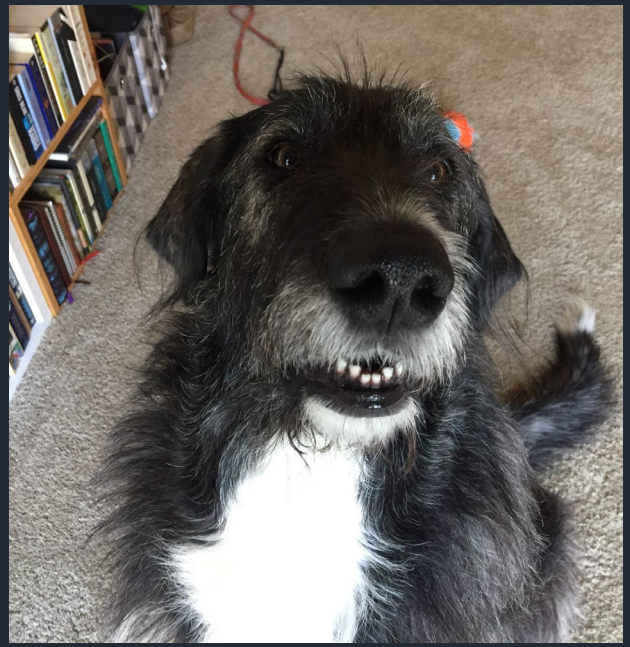

# More Info on Citation Managers

## Citation Management Guide:

- https://researchguides.library.wisc.edu/Citation_Management

## Comparison Chart of Citation Managers:

- https://www.library.wisc.edu/research-support/collecting-organizing-analyzing-information/citation-managers/comparison-chart/

## Reach out! I'm always happy to answer questions and troubleshoot!

- My email: paije.Wilson@wisc.edu

# Questions?


Thanks!