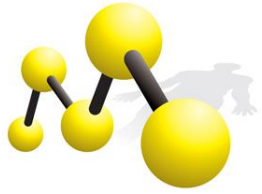


Como se avalia o mérito na investigação científica
a nível individual e institucional



**INSTITUTO DE
MEDICINA MOLECULAR**
FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DA
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

Our goal: Integrate forefront scientific research with medical teaching, medical training and patient care



HOSPITAL DE
SANTAMARIA



TOTAL RESEARCHERS

480

with PhD

206

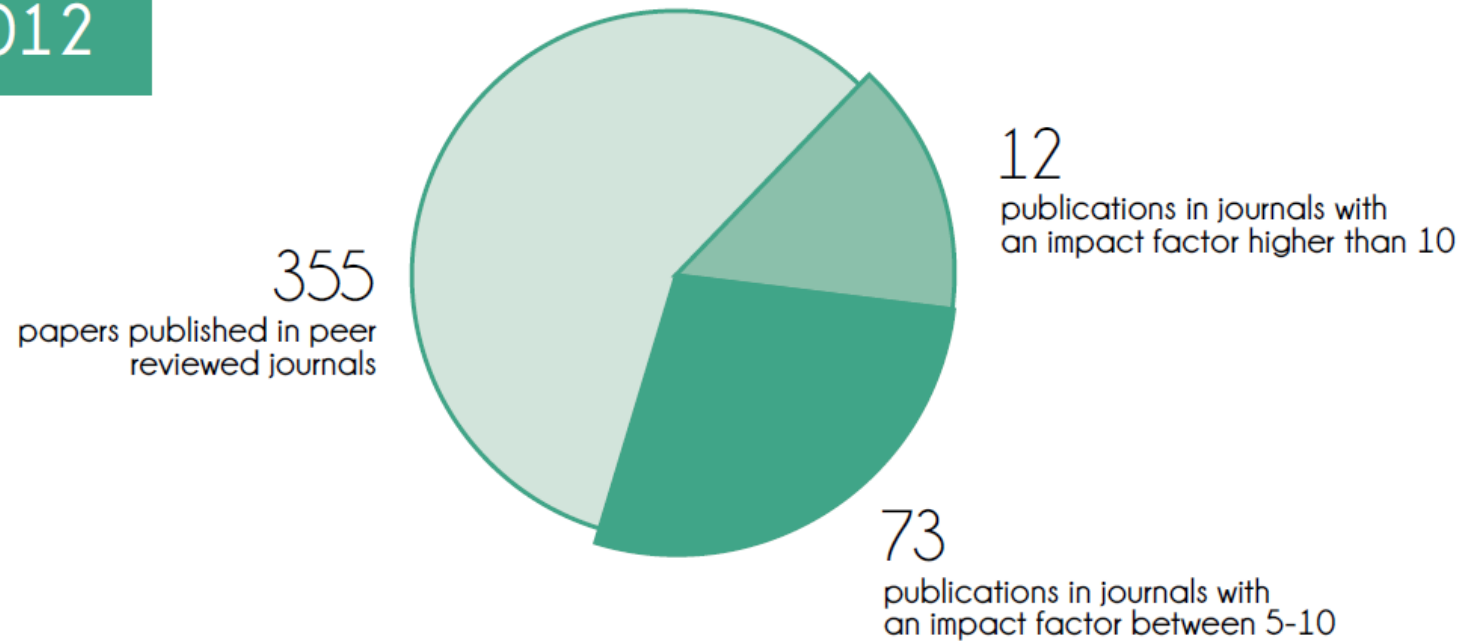
PhD or MD/PhD students

108

International Research Fellows

30

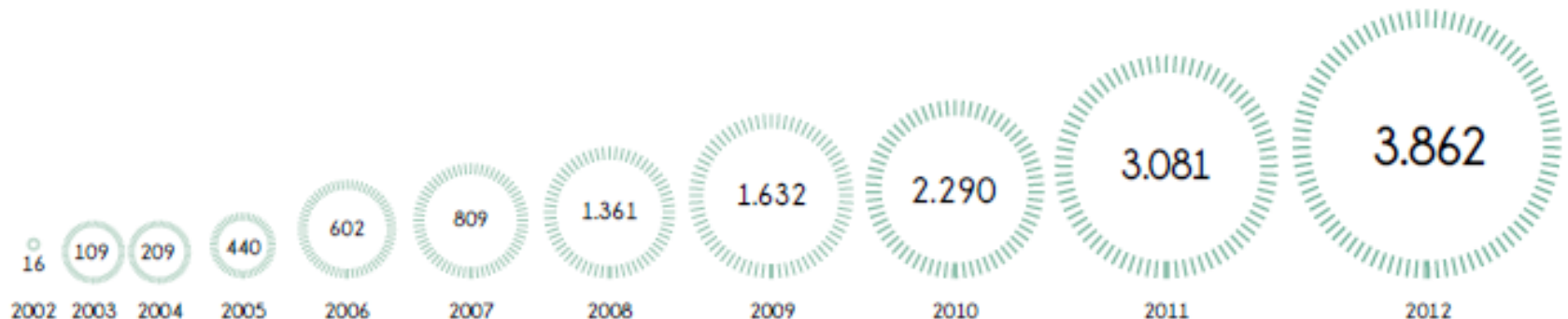
PAPERS 2012

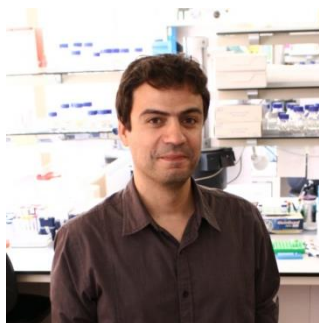


Worldwide impact of our science

SUM OF THE TIMES CITED: 14.411

CITATIONS
PER YEAR







European
Research
Council

Henrique Veiga-Fernandes

Role of the proto-oncogene Ret during lymphocyte development and function

António Jacinto

RESEAL – Epithelial Resealing

Bruno Silva-Santos

Differentiation of pro-inflammatory T cell subsets in vivo

Maria Mota

Nutrient sensing by parasites

Luísa Figueiredo



AXA
Research Fund
Through research protection



BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



European Molecular
Biology Organization

Bibliometria

Número de publicações

Qualidade das revistas

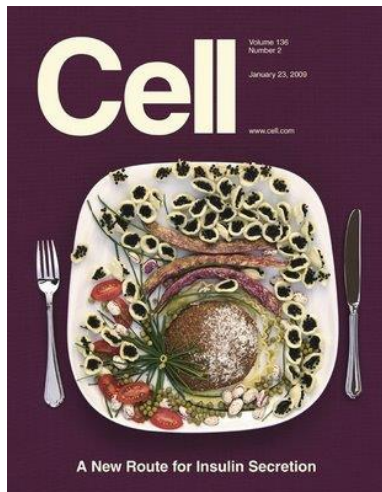
Número de citações

A importancia do Factor de Impacto

Para as revistas científicas

Para o investigador individual

Para as instituições científicas



The CNS syndrome

10.1 — Serão admitidos a concurso apenas os candidatos que possuírem um índice h , comprovado através de um listagem de relatório de citações obtido no ISI Web of Knowledge, igual ou superior a 10.

Higher impact, greater influence:

our impact factor has risen to **9.915!**

The SCl now ranks *Brain* in the top 10 of over 250 journals in the Neurosciences

In a given year, the impact factor of a journal is the average number of citations received per paper published in that journal during the two preceding years.

Papers published includes citable items, which are usually articles, reviews, proceedings, or notes; not editorials or Letters-to-the-Editor.

Editorial policy:

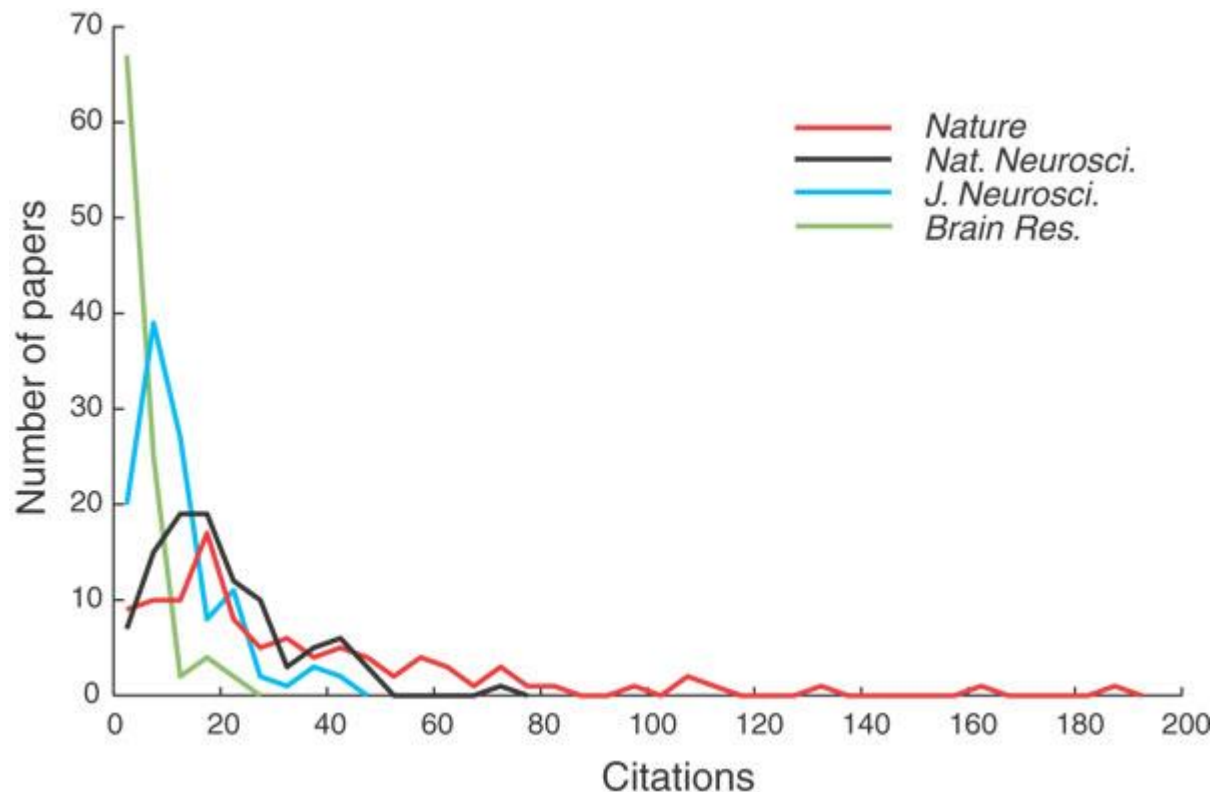
Likelihood for highly cited paper

Novelty vs. Incremental

Mechanistic vs. Descriptive

Frontier science

We looked at the distribution of citations to individual papers in *Nature Neuroscience* (2002 IF = 14.857), and compared this to the distributions for neuroscience papers in *Nature* (overall IF = 30.432), and for samples of papers published in two larger journals, *Journal of Neuroscience* (IF = 8.045) and *Brain Research* (IF = 2.409), during the same period.



Science is not immune from the so-called Matthew effect, whereby the rich get richer!

The effect of feedback loops: about 80% of all references are transcribed from other reference lists rather than from the original source article. Given this finding, it is hard to escape the suspicion that many authors do not read every paper they cite, and instead tend to cite those papers that appear most often on other authors' references lists.

Numbers of citations are, of course, an imperfect measure of a paper's importance, not least because citation rates vary by subject; Alzheimer's disease, for example, tends to attract more citations than cortical physiology.