

Wikiversity Journal

Mikael Häggström

Problems:

- A lack of scientific images across Wikimedia Projects.
- A resultant lower standard of evidence for included images.

Only a few included images have individual references, and many have a degree of original research that would be unacceptable for text.

Origin

- Researchers usually want credit for their work
 - More than a mention in the “history” tab.

Solution

- A peer reviewed journal in the Wikimedia space: Wikiversity Journal.

Peer review in Wikiversity Journal

As an example of this, I'll show the first study to go through this project. It was a pilot study named "Average weight of a conventional teaspoon made of metal", which basically measured the weight of 19 teaspoons.

Average weight of a conventional teaspoon made of metal

Revision as of 08:46, 9 November 2012 by Mikael Häggström (discuss | contribs) (diff) — Older revision | Latest revision (diff) | Newer revision — (diff)

Contents [hide]

- [1 Abstract](#)
- [2 Objective](#)
- [3 Method](#)
- [4 Results](#)
- [5 Discussion](#)
- [6 Conclusion](#)
- [7 Conflict of interest](#)

Abstract

To estimate the average weight of a conventional teaspoon made of metal, 19 teaspoons were weighted, and the results were used to estimate an average weight of approximately 25 grams (confidence interval: 22 to 28 grams).

Objective

To estimate the average weight of a conventional teaspoon made of metal.

Method

19 teaspoons were gathered. The inclusion criterion was to be considered to be a conventional teaspoon made of metal by both the provider and author of the study. Teaspoons with handles partially made of plastic were also accepted. Each teaspoon was weighted with a digital scale of the model "AWS-100 Digital Pocket Scale". Specifics of individual teaspoons are given in table in the "results" section.

Results

No.	Image	Engraved description	Source	Weight (grams)
1		(none)	Walmart (high price class)	45.6 g
2		Amefa Stainless Steel	Amazon.com	15.0 g
3		COOKS CLUB CHINA	household in Grand Rapids	26.9 g
4		Royal Norfolk 18/0 Stainless China	Family Dollar	26.5 g
5		Springtime STAINLESS JAPAN	household in Grand Rapids	39.4 g

Next step

3. One or more peer reviewers are asked to perform a peer review of the work.

Requirements

The peer reviewer should:

- have public contact information
- have the expertise in the subject to be able to analyze the work for quality assurance.
 - Teacher for simple study
 - Professor for more complex one
- not have conflicts of interests that could affect the judgment of the work.

Peer review statement

Should contain:

- A link to the page in Wikiversity
- A disclosure of conflicts of interests
- A statement of how well the peer reviewer considers the method and interpretation of the results to properly support the conclusion of the study.

Peer review certification

We have performed a peer review of the study titled "Average weight of a conventional teaspoon made of metal", authored by Mikael Häggström, that was carried out in Uppsala, Sweden in 2012, and on display online at https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Average_weight_of_a_conventional_teaspoon_made_of_metal

, as of September 11, 2012

We certify that:

- We have no relation to the author that would constitute any potential conflict of interest in issuing this certification.
- We find no reason to believe that the author has any conflict of interest in relation to this subject to the degree of significantly affecting the validity of the study.
- The method and interpretation of the results properly support the conclusion that conventional teaspoons made of metal weight, on average, approximately 25 grams, with a confidence interval of 22 to 28 grams.

We have also controlled the accurate weighting of the teaspoons by choosing three random teaspoons from the study and asking the author to present these to us, so that we could perform our own weight measurements on these items, and our results acceptably corresponded to those given in the study.


Teacher of
math and science
J.B.-Gymnasiet Uppsala
September 11, 2012

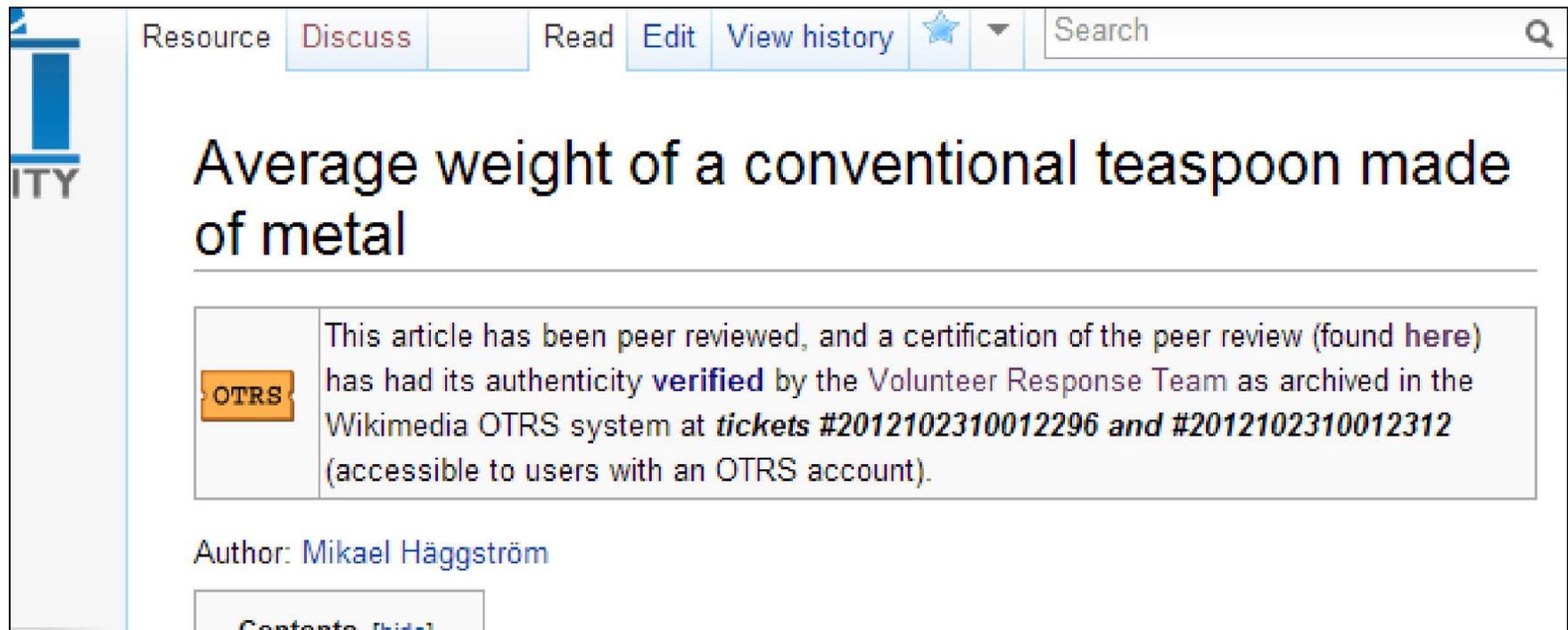

Teacher of
math and science
J.B.-Gymnasiet Uppsala
September 11, 2012

One more step if necessary:

Peer review verification

A request is sent to a member of the Volunteer Response Team to verify the peer review statement by at least contacting the peer reviewer to ascertain that they approve the peer review statement as appearing online.

Result:



The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Resource', 'Discuss', 'Read', 'Edit', and 'View history', along with a search box. The article title is 'Average weight of a conventional teaspoon made of metal'. Below the title, there is a box with an 'OTRS' icon and text stating that the article has been peer reviewed and its authenticity verified by the Volunteer Response Team. The author is listed as Mikael Häggström. A 'Contents' link is visible at the bottom of the page.

Resource **Discuss** Read Edit View history  Search

Average weight of a conventional teaspoon made of metal

 This article has been peer reviewed, and a certification of the peer review (found [here](#)) has had its authenticity **verified** by the Volunteer Response Team as archived in the Wikimedia OTRS system at *[tickets #2012102310012296](#)* and *[#2012102310012312](#)* (accessible to users with an OTRS account).

Author: [Mikael Häggström](#)

[Contents](#) [hide]

A look at a sub-journal



Resource **Discuss** Read Edit View history 

Wikiversity Journal of Medicine

Wikiversity Journal of Medicine is a peer reviewed journal that started in 2014. It is a spin-off journal from Wikiversity Journal.

Works published in 2014 [edit]

- Reference ranges for estradiol, progesterone, luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone during the menstrual cycle
- An epidemiology-based and a likelihood ratio-based method of differential diagnosis
- Establishment and clinical use of reference ranges
- Allogeneic component to overcome rejection in interspecific pregnancy
- Diagram of the pathways of human steroidogenesis

Submit an article [edit]

Publication in this journal is free of charge, including peer review. More information is available at link below:

- Publishing in Wikiversity Journal of Medicine

See also [edit]

- Wikiversity Journal main page

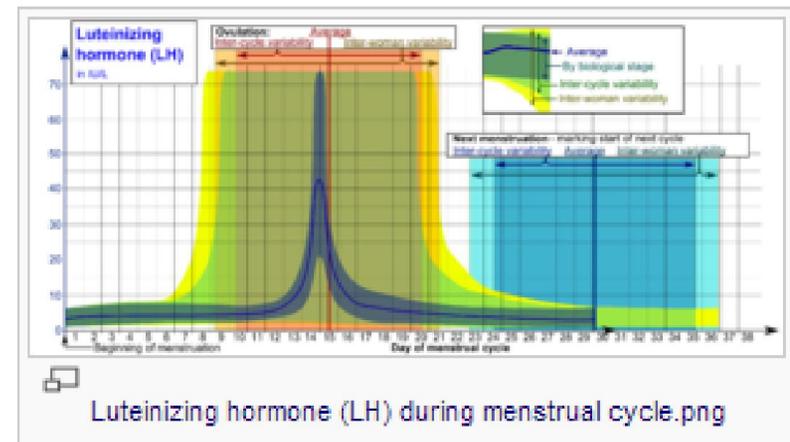
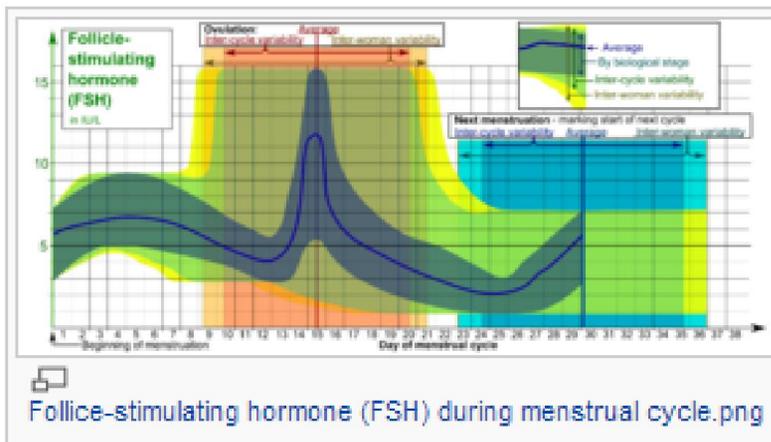
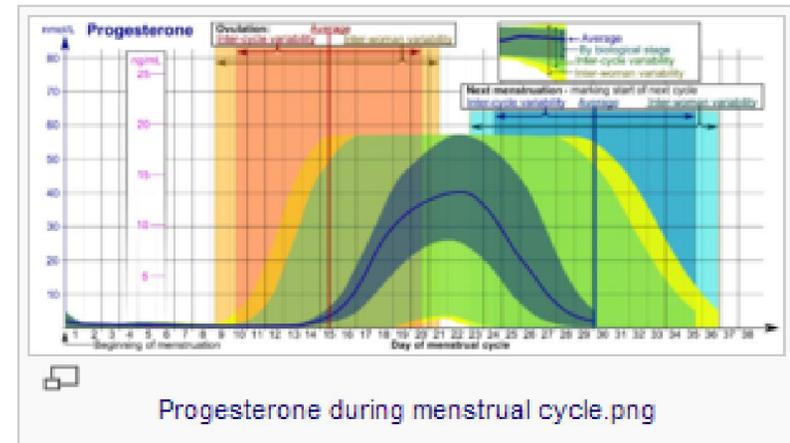
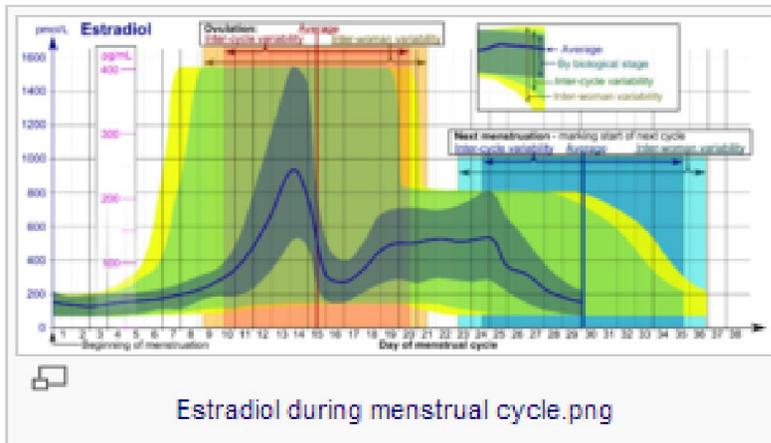


Wikiversity Journal of Medicine
Type: Open access journal
Publication history: 2014-present
Frequency: Continuously
ISSN: 2001-8762
URL: www.wijoumed.org

Main Page
Browse
Recent changes
Guided tours
Random
Help
Donate

Community
Portal
Colloquium
News
Projects
Sandbox
Help desk

Tools
What links here
Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information



- Across 8 Wikipedia articles related to hormones and the menstrual cycle
- Since 2011...

Figure 1 (continued)

The time scale starts with the beginning (in hours) of the menstrual period (LMP), chosen as Day number 0 corresponds to 0 to 240 days from the beginning of the LMP, and Day number 2 corresponds to 240 to 288 days from the beginning of the LMP and so on. The time scale ends at 336 days in the actual year measurement, which marks the beginning of the next cycle, with 6 populations as starting all averages from the beginning of the time scale.

- Intra-cycle (abundant) (abundance of progesterone) variability for evaluation and non-representation as the BDN production interval for the timing of these events. In any single event, an average intra-cycle duration that is equal to population average.
- Inter-cycle variability for evaluation and non-representation as the BDN production interval for the timing of these events in the actual population.

Female peak appears usual ones, not necessarily related to cycle health. Female surge may represent cases in the same biological cycle. Furthermore, the actual timing (usually) given in day numbers from progesterone variability. Both between cycle of any single event (intercycle) and between cycle (intermenstrual). Therefore, the appropriate length is not dependent on how much the actual biological system has changed at any time.

- The local average (average of the population) means for female peak.

The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which (like other biological values) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning (in hours) of the menstrual period.

Average time of progesterone

The time of evaluation here average between the expected from the 1st peak and the expected from the 2nd peak, with female's abundance progesterone . The mean measurement for the average peak is duration in 24 hours, the interval from the average peak to the 1st peak is 24 hours, and the time from the 1st peak to the evaluation interval. It is adjusted from computer-generated region between the two average progesterone measurements of 1998 value. In reality, average time of evaluation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

Beginning of menstrual cycle(s)

The beginning of menstruation, which is when a female has her period, is usually given in day numbers from 0 to 288 days after the beginning of the menstrual cycle. In this study, the beginning of menstruation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

in female. Furthermore, in the existing +28 days from LMP (and, if actually +2 days from the standard case of the menstrual cycle LMP), and subsequent month or the other side of the diagram, that is, in 288 days after LMP, in between, they are adjusted to an approximate average of the expected from the area starting from the upper and lower curves, with additional average female surge as for both in 288 days after LMP and female in 288 days after LMP.

Cycle length progesterone

The BDN (intercycle) production interval for the subsequent duration of 288 to 336 days after last menstruation is defined from an evaluation standard duration of 24, a 24 cycle (288 days), using the same "abundance". The BDN (intercycle) production interval of 288 days after last menstruation is defined from standard duration of 24, from the average of 24, which is the lowest common standard duration of 24 days and the abundance standard duration of 24 days for more cycle length, based on 24 days.

Female surge (biological) progesterone

Female surge (biological) surge is not always from data in progesterone with adjustments or sometimes with average female levels.

The lower limit is a plan on which parameters, and the upper is the BDN parameters, resulting in a BDN production interval.

The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which (like other biological values) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning (in hours) of the menstrual period.

Average time of progesterone

The time of evaluation here average between the expected from the 1st peak and the expected from the 2nd peak, with female's abundance progesterone . The mean measurement for the average peak is duration in 24 hours, the interval from the average peak to the 1st peak is 24 hours, and the time from the 1st peak to the evaluation interval. It is adjusted from computer-generated region between the two average progesterone measurements of 1998 value. In reality, average time of evaluation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

Beginning of menstrual cycle(s)

The beginning of menstruation, which is when a female has her period, is usually given in day numbers from 0 to 288 days after the beginning of the menstrual cycle. In this study, the beginning of menstruation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which (like other biological values) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning (in hours) of the menstrual period.

Average time of progesterone

The time of evaluation here average between the expected from the 1st peak and the expected from the 2nd peak, with female's abundance progesterone . The mean measurement for the average peak is duration in 24 hours, the interval from the average peak to the 1st peak is 24 hours, and the time from the 1st peak to the evaluation interval. It is adjusted from computer-generated region between the two average progesterone measurements of 1998 value. In reality, average time of evaluation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

Beginning of menstrual cycle(s)

The beginning of menstruation, which is when a female has her period, is usually given in day numbers from 0 to 288 days after the beginning of the menstrual cycle. In this study, the beginning of menstruation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which (like other biological values) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning (in hours) of the menstrual period.

Average time of progesterone

The time of evaluation here average between the expected from the 1st peak and the expected from the 2nd peak, with female's abundance progesterone . The mean measurement for the average peak is duration in 24 hours, the interval from the average peak to the 1st peak is 24 hours, and the time from the 1st peak to the evaluation interval. It is adjusted from computer-generated region between the two average progesterone measurements of 1998 value. In reality, average time of evaluation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

Beginning of menstrual cycle(s)

The beginning of menstruation, which is when a female has her period, is usually given in day numbers from 0 to 288 days after the beginning of the menstrual cycle. In this study, the beginning of menstruation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak (time in progesterone).

There was a significant amount of original research (or original synthesis of existing research) when creating the diagrams.

This approach is also used in the representation between cases of female surge levels in females as a specific biological system case with female surge timing of the biological cycle. Each a similar relationship about the intercycle (intermenstrual) surge.

Reference (continued)

1. [The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which \(like other biological values\) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning \(in hours\) of the menstrual period.](#)
2. [The time of evaluation here average between the expected from the 1st peak and the expected from the 2nd peak, with female's abundance progesterone. The mean measurement for the average peak is duration in 24 hours, the interval from the average peak to the 1st peak is 24 hours, and the time from the 1st peak to the evaluation interval. It is adjusted from computer-generated region between the two average progesterone measurements of 1998 value. In reality, average time of evaluation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak \(time in progesterone\).](#)
3. [The beginning of menstruation, which is when a female has her period, is usually given in day numbers from 0 to 288 days after the beginning of the menstrual cycle. In this study, the beginning of menstruation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak \(time in progesterone\).](#)
4. [The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which \(like other biological values\) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning \(in hours\) of the menstrual period.](#)

This approach is also used in the representation between cases of female surge levels in females as a specific biological system case with female surge timing of the biological cycle. Each a similar relationship about the intercycle (intermenstrual) surge.

Reference (continued)

1. [The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which \(like other biological values\) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning \(in hours\) of the menstrual period.](#)
2. [The time of evaluation here average between the expected from the 1st peak and the expected from the 2nd peak, with female's abundance progesterone. The mean measurement for the average peak is duration in 24 hours, the interval from the average peak to the 1st peak is 24 hours, and the time from the 1st peak to the evaluation interval. It is adjusted from computer-generated region between the two average progesterone measurements of 1998 value. In reality, average time of evaluation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak \(time in progesterone\).](#)
3. [The beginning of menstruation, which is when a female has her period, is usually given in day numbers from 0 to 288 days after the beginning of the menstrual cycle. In this study, the beginning of menstruation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak \(time in progesterone\).](#)
4. [The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which \(like other biological values\) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning \(in hours\) of the menstrual period.](#)

This approach is also used in the representation between cases of female surge levels in females as a specific biological system case with female surge timing of the biological cycle. Each a similar relationship about the intercycle (intermenstrual) surge.

Reference (continued)

1. [The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which \(like other biological values\) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning \(in hours\) of the menstrual period.](#)
2. [The time of evaluation here average between the expected from the 1st peak and the expected from the 2nd peak, with female's abundance progesterone. The mean measurement for the average peak is duration in 24 hours, the interval from the average peak to the 1st peak is 24 hours, and the time from the 1st peak to the evaluation interval. It is adjusted from computer-generated region between the two average progesterone measurements of 1998 value. In reality, average time of evaluation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak \(time in progesterone\).](#)
3. [The beginning of menstruation, which is when a female has her period, is usually given in day numbers from 0 to 288 days after the beginning of the menstrual cycle. In this study, the beginning of menstruation is calculated to be almost exactly between 2 and 3 day from 1st peak \(time in progesterone\).](#)
4. [The average female levels are taken from progesterone with a same regression to a smaller scale between values of a wider cycle system. The evaluation interval for the intercycle is not given in this study. However, the data from progesterone was the 1st peak, which \(like other biological values\) will be adjusted to the mean commonly used reference point of the beginning \(in hours\) of the menstrual period.](#)

- Research text moved from image descriptions to Wikiversity
- Peer reviewed by Enago, offering peer review by PhD graduates for a fee

Community

Tools

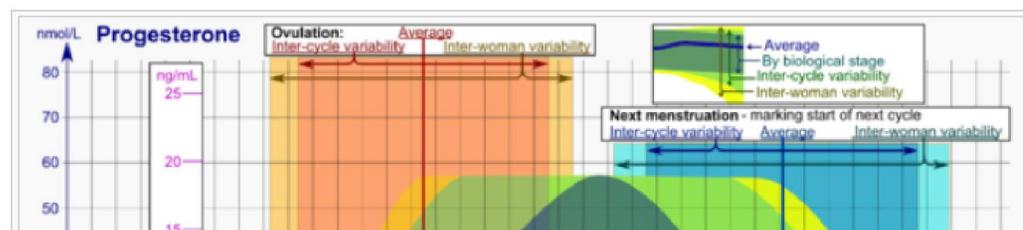
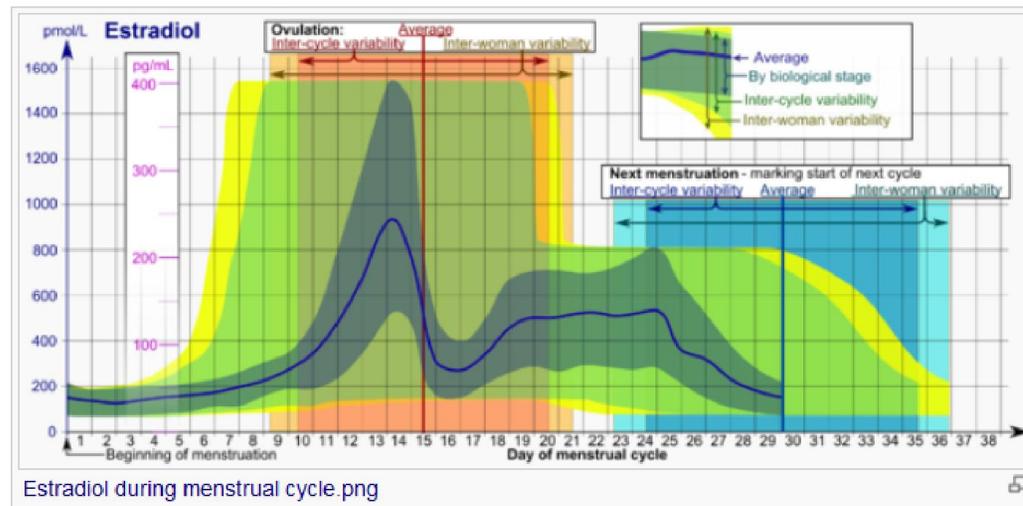
Languages

Wikimedia projects

Print/export

Reference ranges for estradiol, progesterone, luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone during the menstrual cycle

This is a description for a series of diagrams showing the reference ranges for the blood content of the hormones estradiol (the main estrogen), progesterone, follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone during the menstrual cycle, as established on a reference group in Switzerland using the Abbott ARCHITECT analyzer.



This work is **peer reviewed**. The peer review statement is located at [\[4\]](#). A permanent link to peer reviewed revision is located at [\[5\]](#). Comments on the peer review statement are located at [Talk page](#).



This article is included in Wikiversity Journal of Medicine.
Author: Häggström, Mikael. .
doi:10.15347/wjm/2014.001
ISSN 20018762



Media in this article is on display in Wikipedia in the following articles:
[Estrogen](#), [Estradiol](#),
[Menstrual cycle](#), [Ovulation](#),
[Reference ranges for blood tests](#),
[Progesterone](#), [Follicle-stimulating hormone](#),
[Luteinizing hormone](#)

Advantages over publishing in traditional academic journals

- There is not a journal for every subject, like teaspoons
- Less hassle (lots of time for reference formatting, spelling errors in traditional journals. Can take months to reply.)
- Transparency (usually no public peer review statement in traditional journals)
- When included in Wikipedia – generally thousands of article views per month (compared to probably ending up in archives)

Potential issues

Many of those seen in traditional journals as well, including risks of:

- Conflicts of interest
(such as commercial involvement)
- Samples not being representative of the entire target population
(such as only gathering cheap teaspoons)

Questions?

- Link:
www.wikiversityjournal.org
- You can contact me at
[User talk:Mikael Häggström](https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/User_talk:Mikael_Haggstrom)