Copyright, Copyleft, and Wikimedia movement

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Editor in Chief, ILAE Wikipedia Project
Board member, Wikimedia Medicine & Long term Wikipedian
Member, Working Group, Open Access India

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Let us have a look at Intellectual Property and Copyright
What is Intellectual Property (IP)

- IP refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce. (WIPO)
- IP offers legal protection and enable the innovators to earn recognition or financial benefit from what they invent or create, thus encouraging creativity and innovation.
- It is important to strike the right balance between the interests of innovators and the wider public interest.

https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/
Objectives of Intellectual Property

- Protecting creativity (arts)
- Protecting innovation (science)
- Protecting commercial interests (commerce)
Intellectual Property Rights

**Patents**
an exclusive right granted for an invention. It provides the right to decide how - or whether - the invention can be used by others.

**Copyrights**
the rights that creators have over their works: books, music, paintings, sculpture and films, to computer programs, databases, technical drawings, advertisements, maps etc.

**Trademarks**
a sign capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises.

**Designs**
oornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. A design may consist of three-dimensional features, such as the shape or surface of an article, or of two-dimensional features, such as patterns, lines or color.

**Trade Secret/Confidential info**
IP rights on confidential information which may be sold or licensed. The unauthorized acquisition, use or disclosure of such secret is regarded as an unfair practice, liable to prosecution.

**Geographical indications**
signs used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, a reputation or characteristics that are essentially attributable to that place of origin.
Patents

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https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/757308493567306310/
Patents

- An exclusive right granted for an invention. It provides the right to decide how - or whether - the invention can be used by others.

https://selectpatents.com/innovative-nellcor-puritan-bennett-design-patent-for-medical-cart-usd652936/
Conditions to be patentable

- Novelty
- Innovativeness
- Usefulness

Patent Information
Patent Number: US 6313371 B1
Patent Title: Flatulence deodorizer
Publication type: Grant
Publication date: 6 Nov 2001
Filing date: 12 Apr 2000
Priority date: 12 Apr 2000
Fee status: Paid
Inventors: Brian J Conant, Myra M Conant

https://in.pinterest.com/patentyogi/funny-patents/
Patents

- exclusive rights for an invention
  - a product or process
  - a new way of doing something, or offers new technical solution to a problem
- Term of patent = 20 years
- Renewable
- Are territorial rights

https://www.amazon.com/Story-Inventions-Anna-Claybourne/dp/0794517102
Copyrights

the rights that creators have over their works: books, music, paintings, sculpture and films, to computer programs, databases, technical drawings, advertisements, maps etc.


Copyrights

- Berne Convention: registration is not needed
- Acquisition of Copyright is automatic with the creation of the work
- Registration as prima facie evidence
Copyrights

- In India lasts for lifetime of author + 60 years
- Registration not mandatory
- Your work is protected by copyright as soon as you produce it, even if it is a scribbling on a piece of paper
- The expression is copyrighted, not the idea
- For photos, the photographer is the copyright holder
Freedom of Panorama

Trademarks

Mentioned trademark logos belong to respective holders.
Trademarks

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Designs

Infosys, Pune. Image source: [https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/139682025915283073/](https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/139682025915283073/) (Free to use)
Designs

Leaning Back Water Sculpture (Digital art, not real)
https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/134545107602740725/ (Free to use)
Designs

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Domain Name should be a minimum of 3 characters *
Plant Varieties

PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES & FARMERS’ RIGHTS AUTHORITY, INDIA
(Statutory body created by an act of Parliament)

NEWS / FORTH COMING ACTIVITIES

- Draft crop guidelines of SEABUCKTHORN/NEHP
- Inviting E-Tender for Providing Manpower Services in PPVFRA Authority. Last Date: 23 July, 2020 up to 17.30 Pm.
- Advertisement for on contract basis to the post of Deputy Registrar at the Branch Office, PPVFRA Authority, Campus of College of Agriculture (MKPV), Pune, (Maharashtra). Last Date for receipt of applications is 15th July, 2020.
- Public Notice No. 6 of 2020 dated 18.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter Extension of time for submission of seed in respect of varieties for DUS testing during Kharif 2020.
- Advertisement for Outsourced basis to the post of Deputy Registrar at the Gauhati (AAU, Guwahati, Assam) Branch Office of PPVFRA Authority. Last Date for receipt of applications is within 30 days from the date of advertisement.
- Public Notice No. 5 of 2020 dated 12.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter ‘Lockdown period not to be included while computing novelty for new varieties under Section 15(3)(a) of PPVFRA Act, 2001’.
- Walk-in-interview for the position of Senior Research Fellow (SRF) and Technical Assistant (TA) at Branch office PPVFRA, Shrimanagga, Karnataka. Last date for submission of application is 22nd June, 2020.
- Public Notice No. 4 of 2020 dated 03.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter of submission of roast seeds as per DUS test guidelines.
- Public Notice No. 3 of 2020 dated 02.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter of receipt of Application By Hand/ By Post...
- Public Notice No. 2 of 2020 dated 22.05.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter of compliance of said guidelines.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Mango (Revised DUS Guideline approved effective from 1st July, 2020.)

CERTIFICATE ISSUED VARIETIES

- Track Application
- DUS Test Guidelines
- DUS Test Centers

PLANT REGISTRY

- VARIETY REGISTRY

CITIZEN’S CHARTER

IMPORANT ORDERS/DECISIONS

PUBLIC NOTICE

http://www.plantauthority.gov.in/
GI Tags

- Name or sign on certain products that indicate specific geographical origin

Trade Secrets or Confidential Info

- New invention
- Coke formula etc.

https://www.personneltoday.com/hr/2018-trade-secrets-regulations-guide/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patent</th>
<th>Protects</th>
<th>Infringement</th>
<th>Registration Process</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Comparative Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Utility Patent</td>
<td>Functional Aspects</td>
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<td>20 years upon filing</td>
<td>Expensive</td>
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<td>Design Patent</td>
<td>Ornamental Features</td>
<td>Make, Use, Offer, Sale, Import</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15 years upon filing</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>Trademarks</td>
<td>Brands</td>
<td>Used in commerce</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Potentially indefinite, limited by use</td>
<td>Inexpensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyrights</td>
<td>Works of Authorship</td>
<td>Copying, etc.</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Life Plus 70 Years</td>
<td>Inexpensive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Secrets</td>
<td>Information</td>
<td>Misappropriation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Potentially indefinite, limited by secrecy</td>
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</table>

[https://ocpatentlawyer.com/four-types-intellectual-property-protect-idea/](https://ocpatentlawyer.com/four-types-intellectual-property-protect-idea/)
When to Seek Legal Action

- Counterfeit mark
- Counterfeit products
- Infringement
Legal Action for Infringement

- Remedial Measures
  - Civil
  - Criminal
  - Administrative

- Includes
  - Filing for damages
  - Imprisonment 6 months – 3 years
  - Fine Rs.50,000 – Rs.200,000
  - Seizure of infringing copies
What cannot be protected

- Mere discovery of a scientific principle
- Mere admixture/rearrangement of known devices
- Process for treatment of human beings or animals
- Methods of agriculture or horticulture
- Frivolous invention or against natural laws
- Method of playing a game
- Choreographic works or fashion
- Names, titles, short phrases, expressions
Selling or Transferring Rights to Your Work
Some Relevant Websites

- http://www.ipindia.nic.in/
- http://copyright.gov.in/
- http://www.plantauthority.gov.in/
- https://www.icann.org/
Additional Resources

- https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbio/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1002766
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  - A non-profit university uses a work in an advertisement for a service it sells
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  - Author: Nelson Pretto (it must be linked to the authors profile web)
  - Source: “Edimburgh, abril 2011. Primavera!” (linked to Flickr page where I got the photo)
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### Contents

1. Add a book
   1.1 Nonfiction
   1.2 Fiction
2. Featured Content Directories for Books
3. More sources of free books

#### Add a book

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{{#forminput:Book|35|Book Name}}
```

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```
{{#ask:
  genre::NonFiction

| mainlabel = Title | author = Author | Publisher | License | limit = 200 | sort = author | order = ascending |
---
```

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Picture of the day

Monthly photo challenge

Take some photos and upload them to meet our monthly thematic challenge, get inspiration and try new subjects! Learn more about the challenges!

Check out this month's challenges

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Clinical and genetic characteristics of patients with Doose syndrome


First published: 08 July 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1002/epi4.12417

This article has been accepted for publication and undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process, which may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article as doi:10.1002/epi4.12417
Open access

This guide provides information about open access publishing and sharing research data.

Types of open access publications

- **diamond/platinum**
  Open access scholarly publishing free of fees and access charges, for example, *Discrete Analysis*, an online peer-reviewed journal where articles are links to arXiv

- **gold**
  Open access peer-reviewed journals, freely available on the internet. Some publishers charge article processing charges (APCs) or fees (APFs). Researchers can choose to publish in fully OA journals, see the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

- **hybrid**
  Scholarly journal publishers offer a combination of subscription access and open access. Researchers may be approached by a hybrid publisher to pay a fee for open and immediate access.

- **green**
  Scholarly journal publishers permit researchers to deposit or self-archive publications in institutional repositories such as Victoria's Research Archive - Te Puna Rangahau; subject repositories such as the arXiv preprint archive in physics, mathematics, computer science; RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) and the Social Sciences Research Network (SSRN) which provide free unlimited online access to self-archived versions of publications.

Books can be published as open access; see the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB), and Knowledge Unlatched

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80
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124
COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

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EMJ Neurology
ISSN: 2054-4529 (Online)
http://emjreviews.com/therapeutic-area/neurology/
Double blind peer review
Subject: Medicine: Internal medicine: Neurosciences, Biological psychiatry: Neuropsychiatry: Neurology: Diseases of the nervous system
Date added to DOAJ: 29 Dec 2015
Record Last Updated: 9 Apr 2018

Neurologia, Nejropsychiatria, Psihosomatika
ISSN: 2074-2711 (Print); 2310-1342 (Online)
http://mnp.ima-press.net/index.php/mnp
Double blind peer review
Subject: Medicine: Internal medicine: Neurosciences, Biological psychiatry: Neuropsychiatry: Neurology: Diseases of the nervous system
Date added to DOAJ: 30 Apr 2015
Record Last Updated: 26 Apr 2017

Headache Medicine
ISSN: 2178-7458 (Online)
Pediatric Neurology Briefs
1043-3155 (Print); 2166-6482 (Online)

Homepage
Publisher: Pediatric Neurology Briefs Publishers
Country of publisher: United States
Platform/Host/Aggregator: Ubiquity Partner Network
Date added to DOAJ: 21 Jul 2015
Record Last Updated: 15 Aug 2018

LCC Subject Category: Medicine: Pediatrics
Publisher's keywords: neurology, pediatrics, child development, nervous system diseases, brain diseases, infant
Language of fulltext: English
Full-text formats available: PDF, HTML, XML

PUBLICATION CHARGES
Article Processing Charges (APCs): No
Submission Charges: No

EDITORIAL INFORMATION
Blind peer review
Editorial Board
Aims and scope
Instructions for authors
Time From Submission to Publication: 2 weeks

https://doaj.org/toc/2166-6482
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Comparison between the Lund-Browder chart and the BurnCase 3D® for consistency in estimating total body surface area burned

Authors: Kyung Tak Yoo, Go Woon Woo, Tae Young Jang, Jae Seok Song

Objective: Measure time required to determine total body surface area (TBSA) burned (%TBSA) using the Lund-Browder chart and BurnCase 3D®, and calculate discrepancy between the two methods' %TBSA estimates.

Methods: We asked 3 burn experts with 7 to 9 years of experience to participate in our experiment by estimating TBSA burned on 12 patients with typical burn photos, based on the Lund-Browder chart and the BurnCase 3D. We also compared these estimated TBSA values to each other. Results: Estimations via the Lund-Browder chart and the BurnCase 3D showed a high degree of consistency and reliability.
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  - Copyright owner failed to follow copyright renewal rules
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  - Copyright law does not protect this type of work

https://fairuse.stanford.edu/overview/public-domain/welcome/
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What can we make use of
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Fair Use: Four factors

- the purpose and character of your use
- the nature of the copyrighted work
- the amount and substantiality of the portion taken
- the effect of the use upon the potential market

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4. Improving Access
Making Research Accessible
Jonas Salk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Salk" redirects here. For other uses, see Salk (disambiguation).

Jonas Edward Salk (/sɔːlk/; born Jonas Falk, October 28, 1914 – June 23, 1995) was an American virologist and medical researcher who developed one of the first successful polio vaccines. He was born in New York City and attended the City College of New York and New York University School of Medicine, later choosing to do medical research instead of becoming a practicing physician. He began an internship at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City in 1939. [1] Two years later, he was granted a fellowship at the University of Michigan where he studied flu viruses with his mentor Thomas Francis Jr. [2]

Polio was considered one of the most frightening public health problems in the world until 1955 when the Salk vaccine was introduced, and epidemics were increasingly devastating in the post-war United States. The 1952 U.S. epidemic was the worst outbreak in the nation's history, as 3,145 people died and 21,269 were left with mild to disabling paralysis. [3] most of its victims being children. The "public reaction was to a plague", said historian William L. O'Neill. [4] According to a 2009 PBS documentary, "Apart from the atomic bomb, America's greatest fear was polio." [5] As a result, scientists were in a frantic race to find a way to prevent or cure the disease.

In 1947, Salk accepted an appointment at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, at UPMC Presbyterian. In 1948, he undertook a project funded by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to determine the number of different types of poliovirus. Salk saw an opportunity to extend this project towards developing a vaccine against polio, and he gathered a research team and devoted himself to this work for the next seven years. The field trial set up to test the Salk vaccine was, according to O'Neill, "the most elaborate program of its kind in history, involving 20,000 physicians and public health officers, 64,000 school personnel, and 220,000 volunteers." Over 1.8 million schoolchildren took part in the trial. [6] News was made public of the vaccine's success on April 12, 1955, and Salk was hailed as a "miracle worker" and the day almost became a national holiday. [citation needed] An immediate rush to vaccinate began around the world, with countries beginning polio immunization campaigns using Salk's vaccine, including Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Belgium.

Salk campaigned for mandatory vaccination, claiming that public health should be considered a "moral commitment." [7] In 1960, he traveled to the former Soviet Union to attend sessions in La Jolla, California, which is today a center for medical and scientific research. He...
Polio vaccine

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Polio vaccines are vaccines used to prevent poliomyelitis (polio).[2] Two types are used: an inactivated poliovirus given by injection (IPV) and a weakened poliovirus given by mouth (OPV).[2] The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends all children be fully vaccinated against polio.[2] The two vaccines have eliminated polio from most of the world,[3][4] and reduced the number of cases reported each year from an estimated 350,000 in 1988 to 33 in 2018.[5][6]

The inactivated polio vaccines are very safe[2] Mild redness or pain may occur at the site of injection.[2] Oral polio vaccines cause about three cases of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis per million doses given.[2] This compares with 5,000 cases per million who are paralysed following a polio infection.[7] Both are generally safe to give during pregnancy and in those who have HIV/AIDS but are otherwise well.[2]

The first successful demonstration of a polio vaccine was by Hilary Koprowski in 1950, with a live attenuated virus which people drank.[8] The vaccine was not approved for use in the United States, but was used successfully elsewhere.[8] An inactivated polio vaccine, developed a few years later by Jonas Salk, came into use in 1955.[3][9] A different, oral polio vaccine was developed by Albert Sabin and came into commercial use in 1961.[2][10] It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines.[11]
COVID-19 Vaccine

- Whose claim over it should prevail?
  - The population at large
  - The innovators / Pharma
The image illustrates the concept of the internet's surface web, deep web, and dark web. The surface web, which is accessible to most web crawlers, comprises 4% of the internet and includes sites like Google and Wikipedia. The deep web, which is not accessible to Surface Web crawlers, accounts for 90% of the internet and contains a variety of information, including medical records, legal documents, scientific reports, subscription information, competitor websites, academic information, multilingual databases, financial records, government resources, and organisation-specific repositories. The dark web, which is only accessible through specific browsers like TOR, makes up 6% of the internet and includes drug trafficking, private communications, political protests, and illegal information.

https://medium.com/@f3igao/the-hidden-part-of-the-internet-a46d68bdc942
The Internet is NOT a Library

- Google gives you access to 4-15% web
- Google search does not certify the authenticity of the information
- While searching you might not get most relevant results higher up the relevancy ranking.
Deep Resources

- Dynamic Web Pages: query response through form
- Unlinked Contents: Pages without backlinks
- Private Web: Protected by registration & login
- Limited Access Web: Sites with capchas etc.
- Scripted Pages: Pages prod. by javascript, flash, ajax etc.
- Non HTML Contents: Images, videos etc.
Search Engines to Search Deep Web

- Semantic Search Tools & Databases
  - Meta Search engines: Academic Index
    http://www.virtuallrc.com/
  - General Search engines: OAIster
  - Academic Search engines: Google Scholar
    https://scholar.google.com/
Search Engines to Search Deep Web

- Semantic Search Tools & Databases
  - Scientific Search engines: PubMed
  - Open Access repositories: CORE  https://core.ac.uk/
  - Open Access journals directory: DOAJ
    https://doaj.org/
Collaborative Contribution

Making progress... together
If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.

- Issac Newton
Wikipedia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about this encyclopedia. For the English edition, see English Wikipedia. For Wikipedia's home page, see Main Page. For Wikipedia's visitor introduction, see Wikipedia:About. For other uses, see Wikipedia (disambiguation).

"The Free Encyclopedia" redirects here. For a list of other encyclopedias, see Lists of encyclopedias.

Wikipedia ( /ˈwɪk.i.pi.dɪ.a/ listen wɪk-i-pee-də or /ˈwɪk.i.pi.d.i.oʊ/ listen wɪk-ee-pi-dee-ə; abbreviated as WP) is a multilingual online encyclopedia created and maintained as an open collaboration project by a community of volunteer editors using a wiki-based editing system. It is the largest and most popular general reference work on the World Wide Web. It is also one of the 15 most popular websites ranked by Alexa, as of June 2020. It features exclusively free content and no commercial ads and is owned and supported by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization funded primarily through donations.

Wikipedia was launched on January 15, 2001, and was created by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger. Sanger coined its name as a portmanteau of the words "wiki" (Hawaiian for "quick") and "encyclopedia". Initially an English-language encyclopedia, versions of Wikipedia in other languages were quickly developed. With 6.1 million articles, the English Wikipedia is the largest of the more than 300 Wikipedia encyclopedias. Overall, Wikipedia comprises more than 54 million articles attracting 1.5 billion unique visitors per month.

In 2005, Nature published a peer review comparing 42 hard science articles from Encyclopædia Britannica and Wikipedia and found that Wikipedia's level of accuracy approached that of Britannica, although critics suggested that it might not have fared so well in a similar study of a random sampling of all articles or one focused on social science or contentious social issues. The following year, Time magazine stated that the open-door policy of allowing anyone to edit had made Wikipedia the biggest and possibly the best encyclopedia in the world, and was a testament to the vision of Jimmy Wales.

Wikipedia has been criticized for exhibiting systemic bias and for being subject to manipulation and spin in controversial topics. Edwin Black has criticized Wikipedia for presenting a mixture of "truth, half-truth, and some falsehoods". Wikipedia has also been criticized for gender bias, particularly on its English-language version, where the dominant majority of editors are male. However, editors have also argued that increasing the number of female editors and increase the coverage of women's topics. Facebook announced that by
Recommended Data Repositories

Scientific Data mandates the release of datasets accompanying our Data Descriptors, but we do not ourselves host data. Instead, we ask authors to submit datasets to an appropriate public data repository. Data should be submitted to discipline-specific, community-recognized repositories where possible, or to generalist repositories if no suitable community resource is available.

Repositories included on this page have been evaluated to ensure that they meet our requirements for data access, preservation and stability. Please be aware, however, that some repositories on this page may only accept data from those funded by specific sources, or may charge for hosting data. Please ensure you are aware of any deposition policies for your chosen repository. If your repository of choice is not listed please see our guidelines for suggesting additional repositories.

Authors must deposit their data to a recommended data repository as part of the manuscript submission process; manuscripts will not otherwise be sent for review. If data have not been deposited to a repository prior to manuscript submission, authors...
The Dutch Hunger Winter and the developmental origins of health and disease

Laura C. Schulz

PNAS September 20, 2010 107 (39) 16757-16758; https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1012511107

In the early 1960s, David Barker and others noted a paradox: although overall rates of cardiovascular disease increase with rising national prosperity, the least prosperous residents of a wealthy nation suffer the highest rates. He and others proposed over a series of studies that an adverse fetal environment followed by plentiful food in adulthood may be a recipe for adult chronic disease, a claim referred to as the Barker Hypothesis. These studies generally correlated birth weight and other infant parameters to the incidence of adult disease. Detractors, including an editorial in BMJ in 1995, complained that [e]arly nutrition is inferred indirectly from fetal and infant growth, and fetal growth especially is a
An **open-access repository** or **open archive** is a digital platform that holds research output and provides free, immediate and permanent access to research results for anyone to use, download and distribute. To facilitate open access such repositories must be interoperable according to the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OA-PMH). Search engines harvest the content of open access repositories, constructing a database of worldwide, free of charge available research.\(^1\)

Open-access repositories, such as an institutional repository or disciplinary repository, provide free access to research users outside the institutional community and are one of the recommended ways to achieve the open access vision described in the Budapest Open Access Initiative definition of open access. This is sometimes referred to as the self-archiving or "green" route to open access.

**Benefits**

The benefits of open-access repositories are:

- Opening up outputs of the institution to a worldwide audience;
- Maximizing the visibility and impact of these outputs as a result;
- Showcasing the institution to interested constituencies – prospective staff, prospective students and other stakeholders;
- Collecting and curating digital output;
- Managing and measuring research and teaching activities;
- Providing a workspace for work-in-progress and for collaborative or large-scale efforts;
FAIR Data

Findable  Accessible  Interoperable  Reusable

https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/
**FAIR Principles**

**Findability**
Resource and its metadata are easy to find by both, humans and computer systems. Basic machine readable descriptive metadata allows the discovery of interesting data sets and services.

- F1. Resource is uploaded to a public repository.
- F2. Metadata are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier.

**Accessibility**
Resource and metadata are stored for the long term such that they can be easily accessed and downloaded or locally used by humans and ideally also machines using standard communication protocols.

- A1. Resource is accessible for download or manipulation by humans and is ideally also machine readable.
- A2. Publications and data repositories have contingency plans to assure that metadata remain accessible, even when the resource or the repository are no longer available.

**Interoperability**
Metadata should be ready to be exchanged, interpreted and combined in a (semi)automated way with other data sets by humans as well as computer systems.

- I1. Resource is uploaded to a repository that is interoperable with other platforms.
- I2. Repository metadata schema maps to or implements the CG Core metadata schema.
- I3. Metadata use standard vocabularies and/or ontologies.

**Reusability**
Data and metadata are sufficiently well-described to allow data to be reused in future research, allowing for integration with other compatible data sources. Proper citation must be facilitated, and the conditions under which the data can be used should be clear to machines.

- R1. Metadata are released with a clear and accessible usage license.
- R2. Metadata about data and datasets are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.
A Bill of Rights and Principles for Online, Networked Learners in the Digital Age

**Editing recommendations:**
- Use a distinct color for any new text you add
- Use strikethrough rather than deleting

**Contributor colors:** Philipp (@schmidtphi), Piet (@bagabo), Doug Belshaw (@dajbelshaw), Audrey Watters (@audreywatters), Steve Holden, Cathy Davidson, Greg Borenstein, Scott Johnson, Remi Bachelet, Rachel Wente-Chaney, William Torgerson

If you want to edit, send a tweet to any of the editors. This is ONLY to prevent spam, all requests will be answered asap.

Tweet at #learnersrights

**Preamble**

Work on this Bill of Rights & Principles began in Palo Alto, California, on December 14, 2012. We convened a group of people passionate about learning, about serving today’s students, and about using every tool we could imagine to respond better to the needs of students in a global, interactive, digitally-connected world. *(moved to footnote)*

The Internet has made it possible for anyone on the planet many people in wealthier countries to be a student, a teacher, and a creative collaborator at virtually no cost. New technologies that can catalyze learning are bubbling up in less time than it takes to read this sentence. Some have emerged from universities, some from publicly-funded research, some from the private sector, some from individuals and digital communities. In the past year, Massive Online Open Courseware, or MOOCs, have become the darling of the moment—lauded by the media,
The ILAE Wikipedia Epilepsy Project

Wikipedia is the most commonly accessed source of health information by professionals and the lay public worldwide. Through its Wikipedia Epilepsy Initiative, the ILAE has a unique opportunity to convey through Wikipedia the most authoritative and up to date information on epilepsy, with the widest possible penetration and range, and in many languages.

The scope of work of the Wikipedia Epilepsy initiative involves two equally important activities:

- Edit existing epilepsy-related entries – this is a central aspect of the initiative. The goal is to make entries accurate and authoritative, applying extensive references/links to appropriate publications, especially those that involve ILAE related materials on www.ilae.org or from ILAE’s three journals, and including open access articles, and applying language that is, as much as possible, understandable by non-professionals, in keeping with Wikipedia policy.

- Create/solicit new epilepsy-related entries – these can take two formats: 1) Standard Wikipedia entries. 2) Full-featured professional quality articles that can be simultaneously published in Wikipedia and in open access journals such as Epilepsia Open or other Creative Commons-licensed journals. The second format is preferred when possible, as it provides the authors an opportunity for recognized authorship and contributes to their Curriculum Vitae.
The Cochrane Wikipedia Partnership

Project Page

The Cochrane Wikipedia Partnership

Cochrane has a commitment to producing and sharing high quality health evidence to as broad an audience as possible. As a way of achieving this, Cochrane has a partnership with Wikipedia with a view to improving the evidence shared in articles, using quality, reliable secondary sources such as recent Cochrane Systematic Reviews to help improve the reliability of freely available health information.

The initiative, that started in 2014, supports the inclusion of relevant evidence within all Wikipedia medical articles, as well as processes to help ensure that medical information included in Wikipedia is of the highest quality and as accurate as possible. Trusted, evidence-based research can help people to make informed decisions about their own health care.

We welcome all who want to help improve the evidence base of medical articles in Wikipedia. Whether you are a new to Wikipedia and Cochrane, or you are a seasoned Wikipedia or Cochrane contributor.

How can I get involved?

There are many ways to get involved, including adding new Cochrane evidence to Wikipedia and keeping evidence up to date on Wikipedia.

5. Wikimedia Movement
Making Knowledge Free and Accessible for All
Wikimedia movement

- a collection of values shared by individuals (freedom of speech, knowledge for everyone, community sharing, etc.);
- a collection of projects (Wikipedia, Wiktionary, Wikimedia Commons, Wikinews, Wikiquote, Wikidata, Wikivoyage, Wikisource, Wikispecies, Wikiversity, Wikibooks, Incubator, etc);

https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wikimedia_movement
Wikimedia movement

- a collection of activities (conferences, workshops, wikiacademies, etc.);
- a collection of organizations (Wikimedia Foundation, Wikimedia chapters, etc.) as well as some free electrons (individuals without chapters) and similar-minded organizations;

https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wikimedia_movement
Wikimedia Projects

- Wikipedia, a web-based encyclopedia
- Wiktionary, a dictionary
- Wikibooks, educational textbooks
- Wikinews, news articles
- Wikiquote, a collection of quotations
- Wikisource, a library of source texts and documents
- Wikiversity, educational material
- Vikivoyage, a travel guide
- Wikispecies, a taxonomic catalogue of species
- Wikimedia Commons, a data repository of media like images, videos and sounds.
- Wikidata, a common source of data, also accessible by the other projects
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