MANAGING YOUR AUTHOR PROFILE

The number of articles being published is increasing exponentially. With so many researchers writing articles, it is sometimes difficult for databases to identify which articles belong to you. Your articles may be assigned to an author with a similar name, or if you are affiliated with more than one school or organization, the database may set up separate profiles for each affiliation.

Many databases with author profiles now automatically calculate and display productivity statistics for each researcher, so it is beneficial to your professional image to be proactive in managing your profile. There are three article databases you may consider monitoring: PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. All of these databases may be reached from the Quick Links list on the Library home page.

**PubMed** does not currently offer author statistics or public author profiles, but it will implement a profile system later in 2011. PubMed is a particularly important place to manage your articles because it is now connected to eRA Commons. To identify articles as yours, log in to My NCBI using your eRA Commons login. Use PubMed to search for your articles and send them to My Bibliography. An added benefit to saving your articles to My Bibliography is that it streamlines the process of making your articles compliant with the NIH Public Access Policy. Please see the "Managing NIH Public Access Compliance with My Bibliography" handout for more information.

**Scopus** has the most detailed author profile system. It uses a computer algorithm to identify which articles belong to you. This means that it tends to set up a separate profile whenever it detects a slight variation in author or affiliation information. To locate your profile, search for your name under the author search tab and choose the most likely result from the list.
Examine the list of your articles. If it is incomplete, click on "Find unmatched authors" to view the most likely duplicate author entries. Another option is to search for your missing articles under the document search tab to find out which author profiles have been assigned to them. Click on "Give feedback" within your author profile to request changes to the database.

Web of Science asks authors to manage their Distinct Author Sets themselves through ResearcherID.com. Registering with ResearcherID will give you a unique author identification number that will be used by ISI Thomson Reuters products to differentiate your publications from those of authors with similar names. Unlike Scopus, which tries to collect information about you automatically, Web of Science wants you to enter information about your affiliation and research areas yourself. You are also asked to manually add your articles to your profile by either searching Web of Science or uploading an EndNote RIS file. Sign up for a ResearcherID account through the link in Web of Science.