Welcome
MPharm
Referencing and RefWorks
2018
ulster.ac.uk
Learning Outcomes
By the end of this session, you will be able to:

• Understand why referencing is essential
• Avoid plagiarism of your own and other people’s work
• Understand how to reference key sources of information
• Search in USearch for journal articles on the topic drug development and Alzheimer’s.
• Register and use RefWorks and Write-n-Cite.
• Find other sources of help and advice on referencing and citing
Why reference?
Referencing allows you to...

- support your arguments and give your work a factual basis
- protect yourself against charges of plagiarism
- demonstrate to assessors or critics that you have carried out the necessary research
- allow the reader to locate the material you consulted
- can count towards your mark for the assignment
Referencing basics

What should I reference?

• All statements, opinions, conclusions etc. taken from another writer’s work

**Record the details of all the sources you use
**Make notes as you go along

• There is no need to reference your own thoughts or facts that are commonly known
Referencing basics

What is “common knowledge”? 

• A fact which is generally well known in your field of study or the wider world

Common knowledge

Donald Trump is currently President of the United States of America

This statement requires a reference

Trump won the electoral college vote by 304 to 227, and thereby the presidency, but he lost the nationwide popular vote by more than 2.8 million. (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2018)
If in doubt…
REFERENCE IT!

Plagiarism is a serious academic offence
Your work will be checked when you submit assignments online
Which of these is plagiarism?

Using a direct quotation enclosed within quotation marks and including the page number in the citation information.

Using too many words from another source when paraphrasing.

Using the ideas of another author without providing a reference, even if you write them in your own words.

Incorporating text from another source, changing one or two words, and providing a citation.

Submitting all or part of one essay for two separate assignments.

Copying a diagram, data table or image from a website or e-publication and providing a reference to the source underneath.

Submitting work copied, stolen or bought from another person as your own.

Working with a friend or group of people to produce a joint assignment and then submitting it as your own work.
Which of these is plagiarism?

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Working with a friend or group of people to produce a joint assignment and then submitting it as your own work.

Submitting work copied, stolen or bought from another person as your own.

Using too many words from another source when paraphrasing.
Incorporating others’ ideas into your writing
3 ways:

1. **Quoting** – must be identical to the original, use sparingly
2. **Paraphrasing** – putting a passage from source material into your own words – shorter than original, valuable skill to learn
3. **Summarising** – involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words – significantly shorter than the original and takes a broad overview of the source material

All of these must be attributed to the original source
How? – Harvard style

Two part process:

1. Citing within the text- a brief acknowledgement (Wingfield and Badcott 2007)

2. Full reference at the end of the work - for every source you have used

In-text citation
Examples of in-text referencing

According to Wingfield & Badcott (2007)……

As Wingfield and Badcott (2007, p.19) stated “……………”

Wingfield and Badcott (2007) have proposed……

Recent research (Minuti et al. 2014) has shown ….  

A study by Allen (cited in Parker 2009) shows that…. 
In-text citation

Examples of Quotes

• When directly quoting from a source the page number MUST be identified.
• Longer quotations should be separated from your text, indented from the left hand margin with quotation marks.

• According to Wingfield and Badcott (2007, p.6)
  “All pharmacists irrespective of the branch of the profession in which they practise will almost certainly encounter circumstances at some time within their careers in which an understanding of some of the elements of moral philosophy and ethics would be advantageous.”
Referencing examples

A book title

**Pharmacy ethics and decision making**

*Wingfield, J. (Joy); Badcott, David*

**Book. English.**
Published London; Chicago: Pharmaceutical Press, 2007

Available at Coleraine.

© Coleraine – One available in RS100.5.W56

Details

Statement of responsibility: Joy Wingfield, David Badcott

ISBN: 0853696896, 9780853696896

Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. [295]-296) and index.

Physical Description: xx, 313 p.; 24 cm.

Subject: Great Britain; Ethics, Pharmacy; Policy Making; Legislation, Pharmacy; Decision Making
Referencing examples

Book

In-text citation: (Wingfield and Badcott 2007)

Drug development in Alzheimer’s disease: the path to 2025

Jeffrey Cummings¹, Paul S. Aisen², Bruno DuBois³, Lutz Frölich⁴, Clifford R. Jack Jr⁵, Roy W. Jones⁶, John C. Morris⁷, Joel Raskin⁸, Sherie A. Dowsett⁸ and Philip Scheltens¹⁰

Abstract

The global impact of Alzheimer’s disease (AD) continues to increase, and focused efforts are needed to address this immense public health challenge. National leaders have set a goal to prevent or effectively treat AD by 2025. In this paper, we discuss the path to 2025, and what is feasible in this time frame given the realities and challenges of AD drug development, with a focus on disease-modifying therapies (DMTs). Under the current conditions, only drugs currently in late Phase 1 or later will have a chance of being approved by 2025. If pipeline attrition rates remain high, only a few compounds at best will meet this time frame. There is an opportunity to reduce the time and risk of AD drug development through an improvement in trial design; better trial infrastructure; disease registries of well-characterized participant cohorts to help with more rapid enrollment of appropriate study populations; validated biomarkers to better detect disease, determine risk and monitor disease progression as well as predict disease response; more sensitive clinical assessment tools; and faster regulatory review. To implement change requires efforts to build awareness, educate and foster engagement; increase funding for both basic and clinical research; reduce fragmented environments and systems; increase learning from successes and failures; promote data standardization and increase wider data sharing; understand AD at the basic biology level; and rapidly translate new knowledge into clinical development. Improved mechanistic understanding of disease onset and progression is central to more efficient AD drug development and will lead to improved therapeutic approaches and targets. The opportunity for more than a few new therapies by 2025 is small. Accelerating research and clinical development efforts and bringing DMTs to market sooner would have a significant impact on the future societal burden of AD. As these steps are put in place and plans come to fruition, e.g., approval of a DMT, it can be predicted that momentum will build, the process will be self-sustaining, and the path to 2025, and beyond,
Referencing examples
A chapter from an edited book

**Nonclinical statistics for pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries**
Zhang, Lanju; Zhang, Lanju

Published Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2016

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Statement of responsibility: edited by Lanju Zhang

ISBN: 3319235583, 9783319235578, 9783319235585

Ulster University
Nonclinical Statistics for Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology Industries

Lanju Zhang, Ian Peers, Stan Altan, and Max Kuhn

Availability

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Description

Bibliographic Info

TITLE
Nonclinical Statistics for Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology Industries

SERIES
Statistics for Biology and Health Ser.

EDITOR
Lanju Zhang

PUBLISHER
Springer

PRINT PUB DATE
2016-01-22

EBOOK PUB DATE
Chapter 3
How To Be a Good Nonclinical Statistician

Bill Pikounis and Luc Bijnens

Abstract All fields profess commonly expressed criteria for its individual professionals to be successful. For the pharmaceutical/biotechnology industry that is the scope of this book, there are many accounts in the field of statistics of what it takes to be a good statistician. The goal of this chapter is to focus on specific characteristics for nonclinical statisticians which we believe are essential to be viewed as “good” professionals, either as individual contributors or managers.
Referencing examples

Edited book

In-text citation: (Pikounis and Bijens 2016)

Gut bacteria 'boost' cancer therapy

By James Gallagher
Health and science correspondent, BBC News

3 November 2017

Bacteria living in the murky depths of the digestive system seem to influence whether tumours shrink during cancer therapy, say French and US researchers.
Referencing example

Webpage

In-text citation  (Gallagher 2017)

Spot the Difference
All of these references use a form of Harvard
Which best matches your guidelines?


Spot the Difference
All of these references use a form of Harvard

Which best matches your guidelines?

Still not sure?
Help is available

• The Life & Health Sciences Referencing guide

• RefWorks and Referencing tab on your Subject Guide

• The Library’s RefWorks Guide
Essential guidance materials

Faculty of Life & Health Sciences Referencing Guidelines 2015 (Updated 2018)

Quick guide – Referencing in the Ulster Harvard style for Life & Health Sciences students

Any questions?

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