




RESEARCH COLLABORATION
&
PUBLICATION

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RESEARCH COLLABORATION

The collaboration of scientists in research activity has become the norm (Beaver & Rosen, 1979).

41 Nobel laureates in science: there are a strong relationship between collaboration & productivity as shown by the number of their publications (Zuckerman 1967)

Ilmuwan & komunitas ilmiah

- Ilmuwan bagian dari komunitas ilmiah yang bekerja untuk memecahkan misteri alam demi kebaikan umat manusia
- Idealnya tidak dipengaruhi oleh politik atau infrastruktur sosio ekonomi
- Mencari dasar teoritis untuk membangun teknologi
- Supra nasional, ilmu tidak dibatasi negara. Mis. Tidak ada ilmu kedokteran Eropa atau Indonesia atau negara manapun, teoritis semuanya sama
- Hal itu memungkinkan kolaborasi tanpa dibatasi disiplin ilmu, institusi, wilayah bahkan negara
- Ingat untuk kemajuan ilmu kedokteran kita “berhutang” terhadap bidang ilmu lain: biologi, kimia, fisika dll.

riset kolaborasi

- Kolaborasi riset adalah kerja sama antar peneliti yang setara (partnership) dalam bidang ilmu yang diminati dan saling menguntungkan
- Sekarang, kolaborasi juga terjadi antara peneliti yang tidak setara, perbedaan pendanaan dan antar organisasi yang berbeda
- Kolaborasi riset bukan hal sederhana, menyangkut banyak aspek:
 - Interest, kesamaan minat antara peneliti
 - kerja sama institusi: pemerintah – pemerintah; pemerintah – swasta atau swasta-swasta
 - Pendanaan
 - Pemerintah
 - Perusahaan (swasta)

Riset kolaborasi

- Berhasil bila dimulai oleh dua ilmuwan yang memiliki kesamaan bidang & minat
- Kesamaan minat dan kesetaraan memberikan hasil yang baik dalam kolaborasi mereka
- Meningkatkan produktivitas, karena dua (atau >) kemampuan dan fasilitas bergabung untuk memecahkan masalah
- Ada aspek administrasi yang harus diperhatikan: perjanjian kerja sama, pendanaan dsb.

Kolaborasi dilakukan oleh siapa?

Kolaborasi didasari oleh pengetahuan yang telah ada

Dikembangkan untuk mendapatkan teori baru

Contoh: PCR dikembangkan berdasarkan penemuan DNA

- Guru – murid: dalam pendidikan murid melakukan penelitian dibimbing oleh guru
- Antar kolega (peneliti) dalam satu institusi
- Supervisor – asisten: stratifikasi peneliti dalam satu institusi (senior –junior)
- Antar organisasi: biasanya dimulai oleh 2 peneliti seminat yang bekerja sama kemudian meluas menjadi kerja sama institusi. Contoh kerja sama FK – RS sebagai site of study
- Kolaborasi internasional: dua peneliti dari dua negara berbeda.
- Ujung suatu kolaborasi: publikasi, paten, kolaborasi lebih lanjut

Level of collaboration

Kolaborasi dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai cara yang akan berpengaruh terhadap tingkat/jenjang kolaborasi (level of collaboration)

- Kolaborasi bervariasi:
 - Memberikan penasihat & pendapat
 - Secara fisik aktif terlibat dalam penelitian
- Dilakukan dalam suatu pertemuan ilmiah
- Berkunjung ke institusi/laboratorium masing2
- Menulis proposal bersama untuk pendanaan penelitian
- Melaksanakan penelitian bersama
- Pertukaran mahasiswa

MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

- Komunitas ilmiah menjaga kepemilikan bahan (hayati) riset
- Ijin dari institusi/pemerintah untuk membawa /menyerahkan bahan riset ke peneliti kolaborator (terutama kerja sama internasional)

PUBLIKASI

Penerbitan hasil penelitian



Publikasi

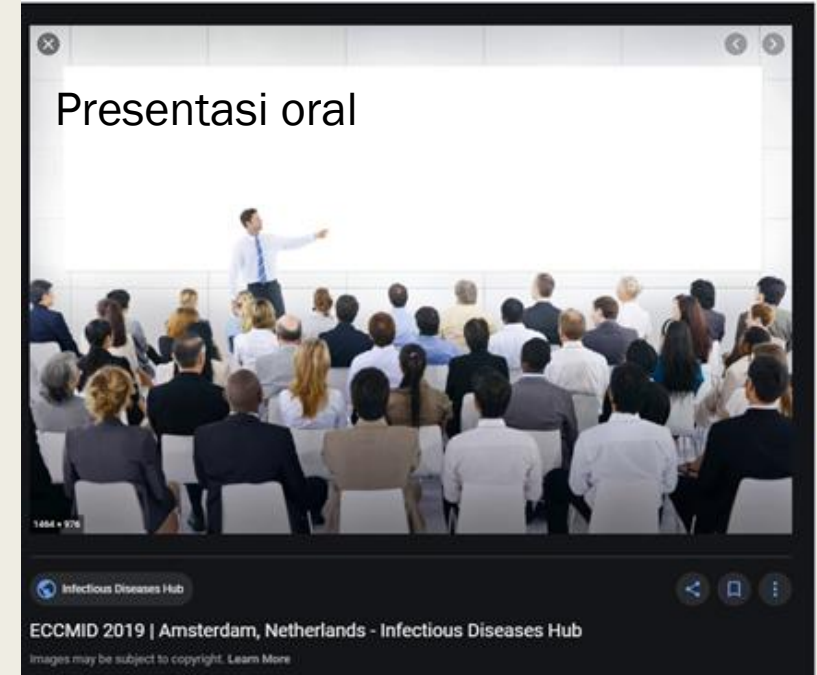
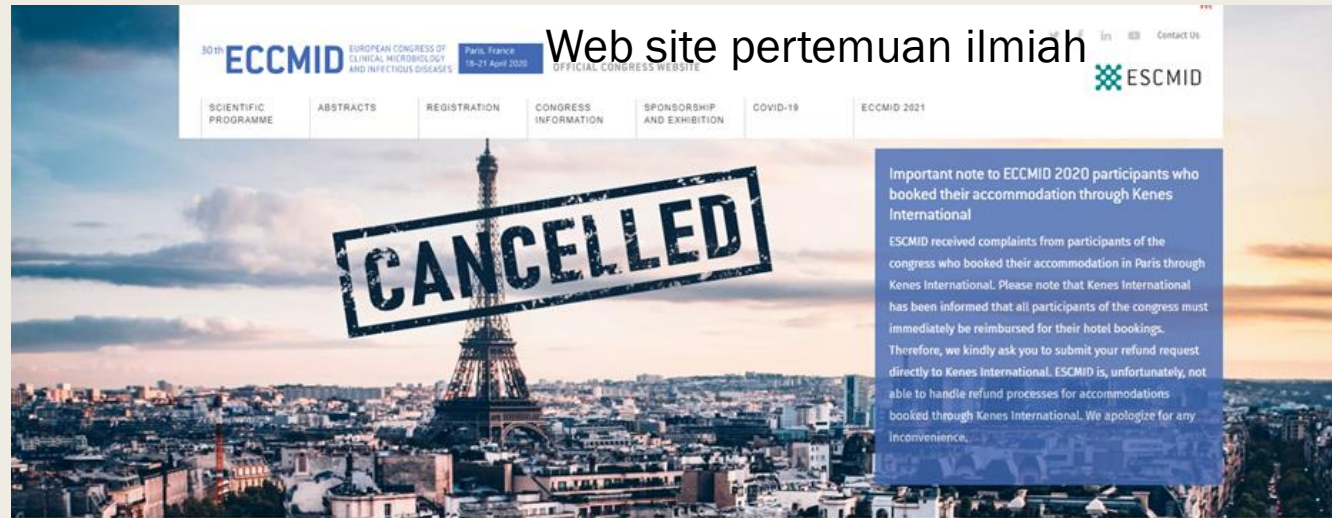
Majalah Kedokteran UKI

- Publikasi adalah setiap hal yang diterbitkan:
 - Buku
 - Berita
 - **Artikel riset**: berisikan hasil penelitian yang diterbitkan dalam jurnal ilmiah atau dalam pertemuan ilmiah = published research paper = publikasi



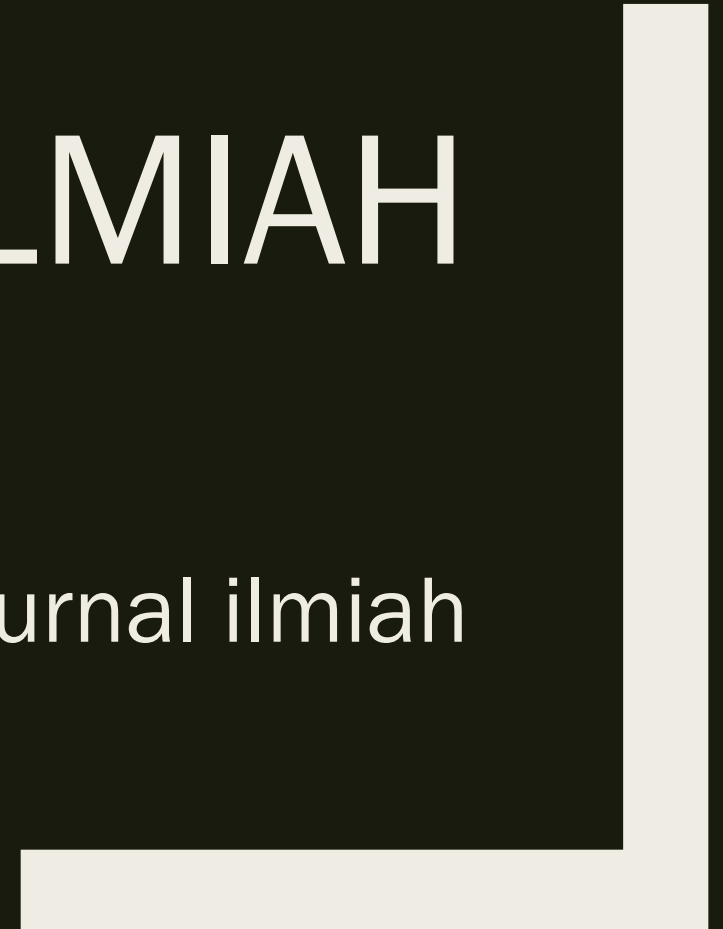
The **NEW ENGLAND**
JOURNAL *of* **MEDICINE**

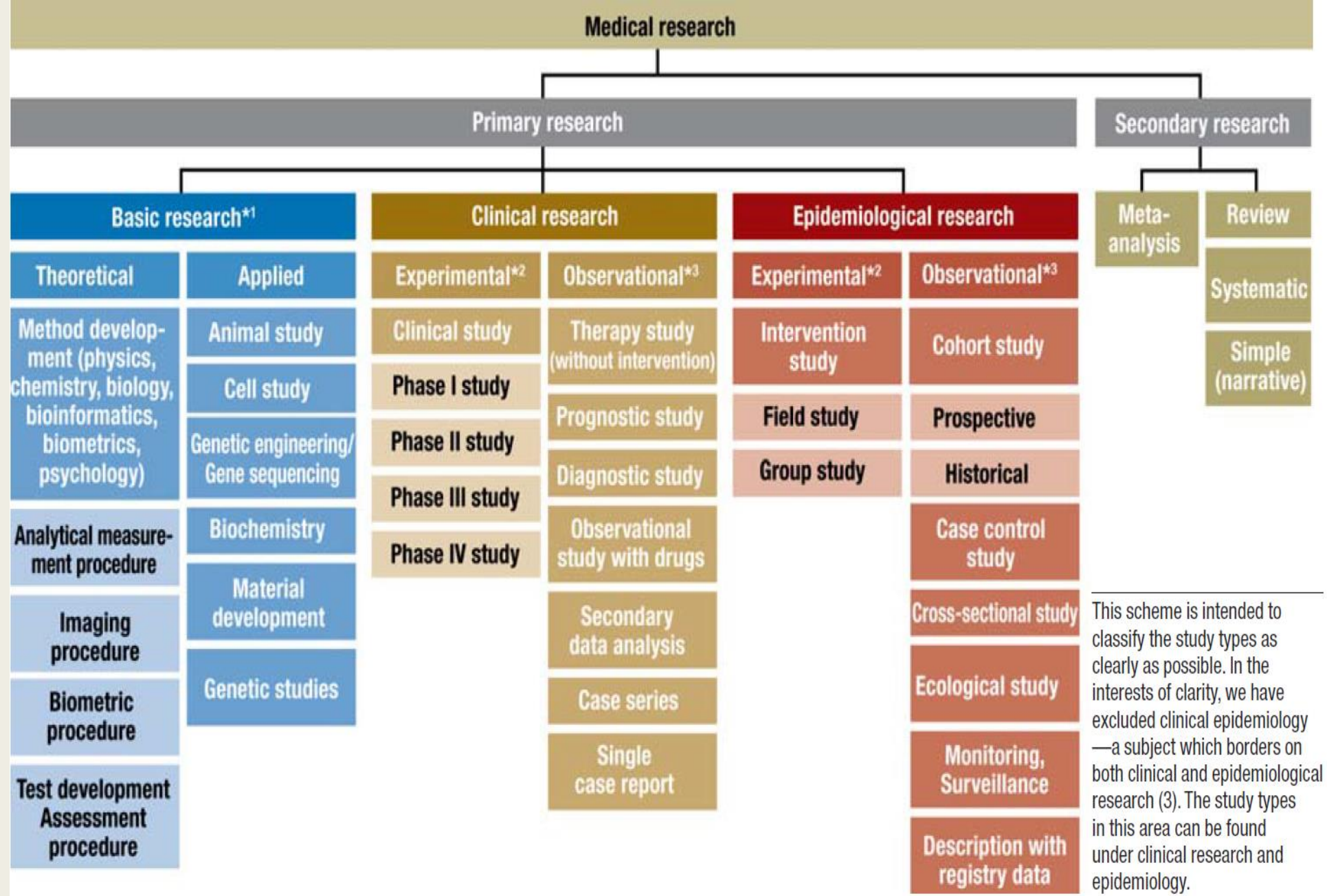
Publikasi dalam pertemuan ilmiah



ARTIKEL ILMIAH

Publikasi dalam jurnal ilmiah





Artikel ilmiah

- Artikel asli = original article = research article = article
penamaan tersebut bergantung pada jurnal (penerbit)
- Review article = tinjauan pustaka
- Dll. (lihat table berikut)

Artikel penelitian: primary article

- Semua hasil penelitian yang dihasilkan oleh riset primer ditulis sebagai primary article yang terdiri atas
 - Artikel asli
 - Letter to the editor
 - Brief note/note/artikel singkat
- Laporan kasus: melaporkan kasus yang unik dan dianggap penting:
 - Tahun 1981: kasus pertama AIDS diidentifikasi dan dilaporkan dalam artikel berbentuk laporan kasus oleh Michael Gottlieb, immunologist dari UCLA. Setelah publikasi tersebut para dokter New York, San Francisco dan kota lain mulai melaporkan kasus pasien yang meninggal dan mempunyai gejala sama
 - 5 kasus PCP oleh Dr. J. Weisman (Juni 1981); kasus pertama AIDS.

Table 37.1 Types of scientific articles.

Major type	Examples
Primary or original research articles	Randomized controlled trial Clinical trial Before-and-after study Cohort study Case-control study Cross-sectional survey Diagnostic test assessment Case report/case series Technical note
Secondary or review articles	Narrative review article Systematic review Meta-analysis
Special articles	Letters/correspondence Short communications Editorials/opinion Commentaries Pictorial essay Other special categories
Tertiary literature	Textbooks, handbooks, manuals Trade or professional publication articles Encyclopedias
Gray literature	Conference proceedings, posters, abstracts Government reports For-profit and nonprofit organization reports online forums Blogs, microblogs, tweetchats, and other social media

Artikel ilmiah utama yang ditulis oleh peneliti tda.:

1. Artikel asli
2. Review/tinjauan pustaka
3. Laporan kasus/case report

Artikel asli

- Original article
- Memuat hasil penelitian
- Memiliki bentuk baku: IMRAD
- Ditulis oleh tim peneliti yang terlibat dalam penelitian
- Terikat pada aturan jurnal penerbit (semua publikasi)

Contoh artikel asli

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE

Geographically Structured Populations of *Cryptococcus neoformans* Variety *grubii* in Asia Correlate with HIV Status and Show a Clonal Population Structure

Kantarawee Khayhan^{1,2,3,9}, Ferry Hagen^{2,4,9}, Weihua Pan^{5,9}, Sitali Simwami⁶, Matthew C. Fisher⁶, Retno Wahyuningsih^{7,8}, Arunaloke Chakrabarti⁹, Anuradha Chowdhary¹⁰, Reiko Ikeda¹¹, Saad J. Taj-Aldeen¹², Ziauddin Khan¹³, Margaret Ip¹⁴, Darma Imran^{15,16}, Ridhawati Sjam⁷, Pojana Sriburee¹⁷, Wanqing Liao⁵, Kunyaluk Chaicumpar¹⁸, Varaporn Vuddhakul¹⁹, Wieland Meyer²⁰, Luciana Trilles^{20,21}, Leo J. J. van Iersel²², Jacques F. Meis^{4,23}, Corné H. W. Klaassen⁴, Teun Boekhout^{2,3,5*}

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Bagian judul memuat:

- Nama jurnal
- Judul
- Nama penulis & afiliasinya

Struktur artikel asli: IMRAD

- Introduction
- Method
- Result
- And
- Discussion
- [Lihat contoh artikel asli](#)

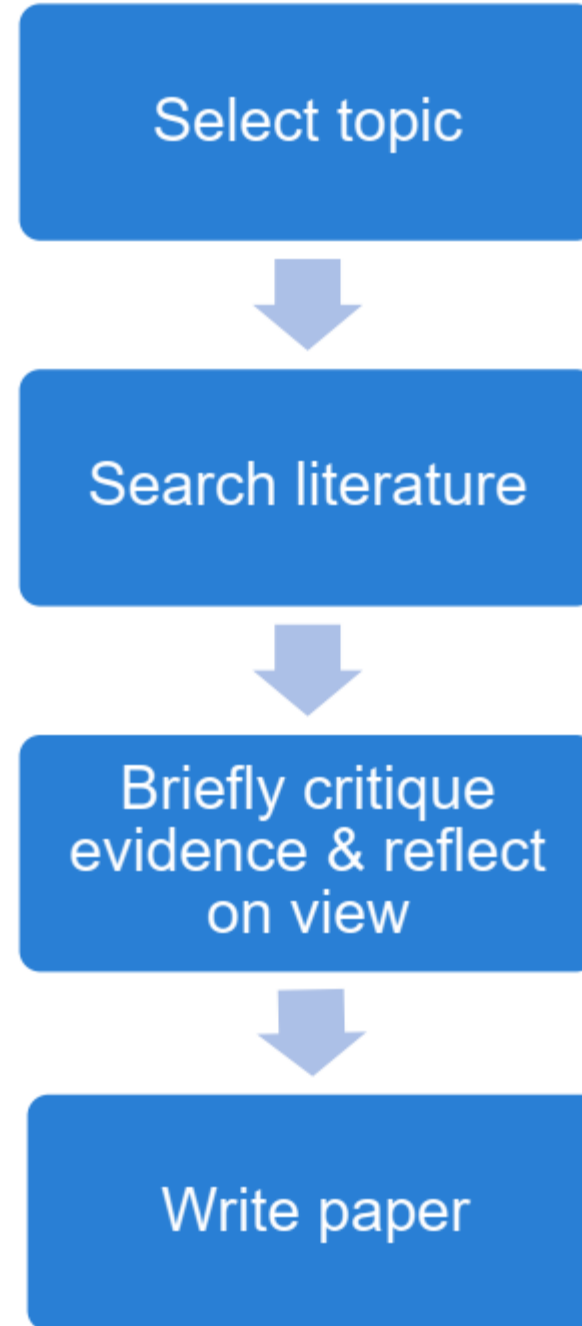
Tinjauan pustaka

- Artikel/makalah yang “menyimpulkan” perkembangan terakhir suatu topik tertentu (dalam bidang kedokteran).
- Merupakan hasil survey dan “kesimpulan” dari artikel (asli) yang telah terbit
- Ada tiga jenis
 - *Naratif*
 - *Scoping*
 - *Systematic*

Urutan “mutu” tinjauan pustaka







Narrative review methods





Coronavirus Disease 2019–COVID-19

✉ Kuldeep Dhama,^a  Sharun Khan,^b Ruchi Tiwari,^c  Shubhankar Sircar,^d Sudipta Bhat,^d Yashpal Singh Malik,^d Karam Pal Singh,^a Wanpen Chaicumpa,^e  D. Katterine Bonilla-Aldana,^{f,g,h}  Alfonso J. Rodriguez-Morales^{g,h,i}

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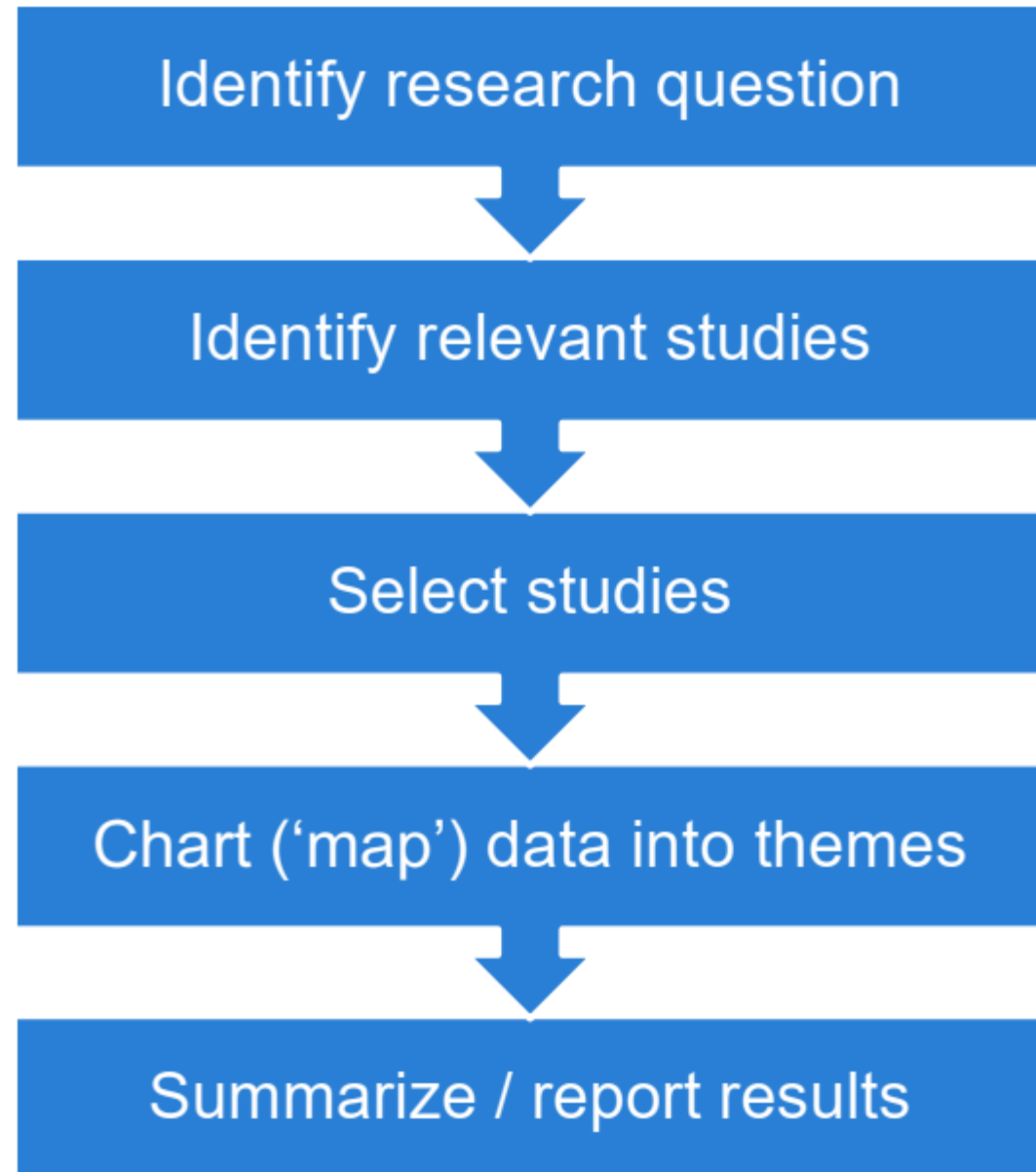
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Citation Dhama K, Khan S, Tiwari R, Sircar S, Bhat S, Malik YS, Singh KP, Chaicumpa W,

Downloaded from <http://cmr.asm.org/> on June 28, 2020 by guest

Contoh narrative review article
Struktur artikel (lihat daftar isi)
ini sesuai dengan aturan jurnal penerbit

Arksey & O'Malley's
scoping study
methodological
framework



SUMMARY REVIEW/COVID AND HEAD AND NECK CANCER

What is the impact of COVID-19 on head and neck squamous cell carcinoma patients?

Sean Dolan¹

A commentary on

Silverman D A, Lin C, Tamaki A et al.

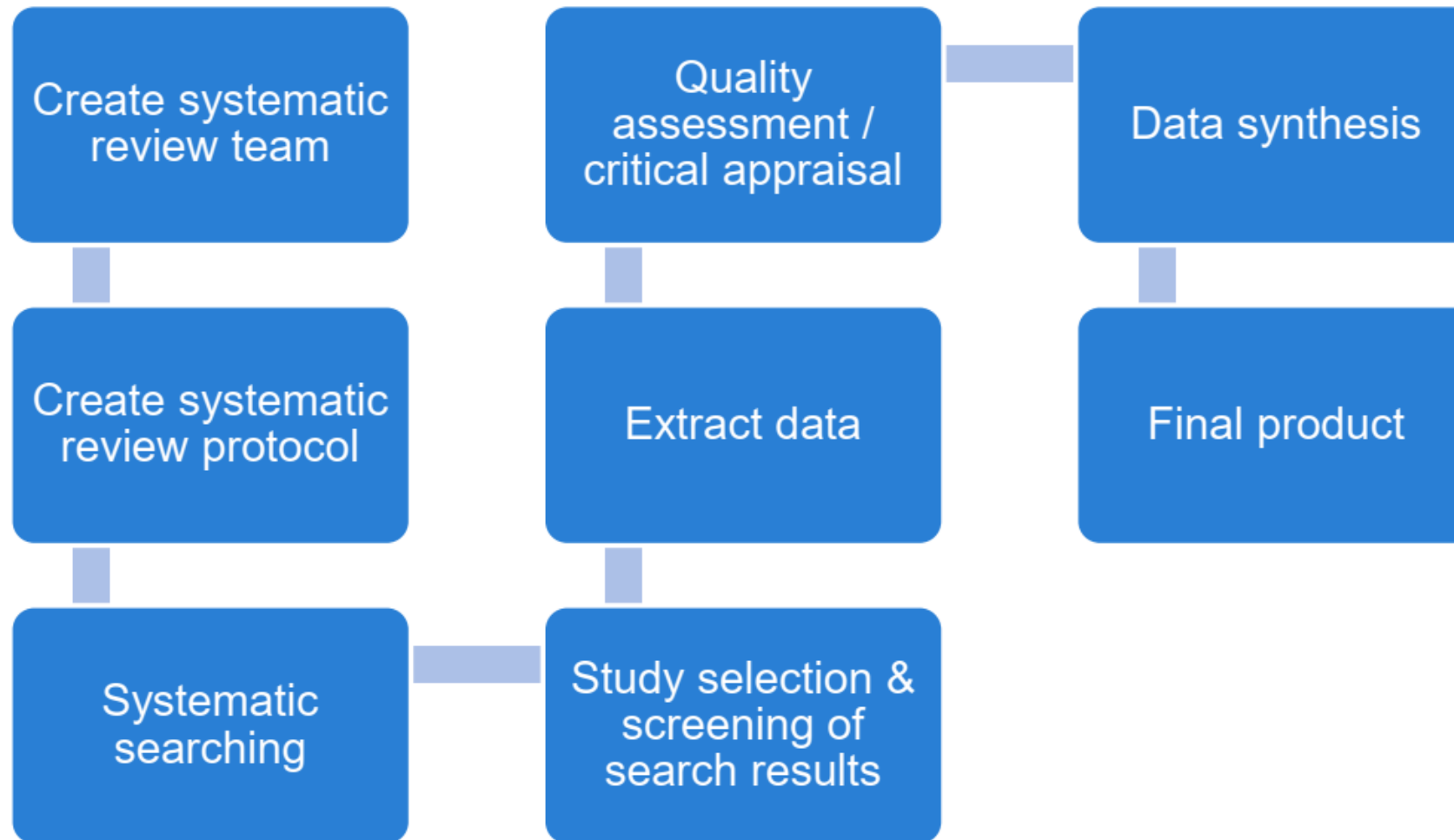
Respiratory and pulmonary complications in head and neck cancer patients: Evidence-based review for the COVID-19 era. *Head Neck* 2020; **28**. DOI: 10.1002/hed.26217.

Practice point

- Smoking and alcohol cessation advice along with good oral hygiene instruction are paramount at this time, particularly in those diagnosed with a head and neck cancer. Patients must be advised of the risks of delays in treatment and of undergoing treatment.
- Dental practices are well suited for surveillance of these patients and for stressing the importance of reducing risk factors.

Contoh Scoping review: [lihat paper lengkap](#)

Systematic review methods





A systematic review of chest imaging findings in COVID-19

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Lihat paper lengkap

Laporan kasus

- Merupakan narasi professional tentang praktik klinik yang memberikan umpan balik terhadap guideline/pengetahuan yang sudah ada – membandingkan kasus & teori
- Menawarkan kerangka kerja yang berbeda, misal tanda & gejala yang belum diketahui sebelumnya, efek simpang (adverse events) & biaya
- Ditulis untuk kepentingan medis praktis, ilmiah & pendidikan

Contoh case report

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Jan. 2008, p. 388–391
0095-1137/08/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/JCM.01660-07
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Vol. 46, No. 1

Candida nivariensis Isolated from an Indonesian Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Infected Patient Suffering from Oropharyngeal Candidiasis[▽]

Retno Wahyuningsih,^{1,6*} Ivo N. SahBandar,² Bart Theelen,³ Ferry Hagen,³ Gé Poot,³ Jacques F. Meis,⁴ Anna Rozalyani,¹ Ridhawati Sjam,¹ Djoko Widodo,² Samsuridjal Djauzi,⁵ and Teun Boekhout^{3,7}

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Bagian judul memuat:

- Nama jurnal, volume, halaman, & doi (digital object identifier)
- Judul
- Nama penulis & afiliasinya

Brief Report

- Memuat hasil penelitian
- Singkat, tidak selengkap artikel asli



Brief Report

***Talaromyces atrovireus* in HIV and non-HIV patient: A first report from Indonesia**

Sem Samuel Surja ^{1,5}, **Robiatul Adawiyah**², **Jos Houbraken**³, **Anna Rozaliyani**², **Ridhawati Sjam**², **Evy Yuniastuti**^{4,6} and **Retno Wahyuningsih** ^{2,7,*}

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Halaman judul memuat:

- Logo organisasi penerbit
- Doi
- Tipe artikel
- Nama penulis & afiliasinya
- Nama penulis koresponden (corresponding author)

Letter to the Editor = LTTE = LTE

- Ditulis oleh peneliti berdasarkan riset yang dilakukannya
- komentar tentang suatu topik khusus
- Biasanya ditulis setelah publikasi artikel asli topik tersebut (post publication)
- Lihat makalah lengkap.

Evaluation of the Protective Role for *Candida albicans*-reactive Immunoglobulin A against Oral Fungal Infection

To the Editors:

Oropharyngeal candidiasis (OPC) accounts for about 50% of opportunistic infections among patients with HIV/AIDS, with higher rates in developing

months when their counts had increased to 189 (7–601) CD4⁺ T-cells/ μ L. We included healthy control subjects (n = 40) matched with the patients by age and sex. Controls declared no risk factors for HIV.

OPC was detected by clinical examination, and *Candida* and fungal burdens were determined after culture on CHROMagar and saboroud-dextrose agar (respectively). Individuals were divided according to *C. albicans* burden (<50 or >50 CFU/mL saliva), in accordance with previous publications^{8,9}. Specific IgA and IgG in saliva and plasma (respectively) were quantified with in-house ELISAs based on plates

0.03]. Although these differences were not apparent in controls or after 3 months on ART (Figs. 1D and F), they are consistent with salivary IgA being protective in untreated patients.

By contrast, patients with HIV and controls with a high *C. albicans* burden had higher levels of plasma *Candida*-reactive IgG than those with a low burden (Figs. 1G–I). Moreover levels of IgG declined on ART in parallel with the incidence of candidiasis (Fig. 1C). These findings suggest that plasma *Candida*-reactive IgG is not protective but rather reflects the presence of oral candidiasis. Similarly, when we divided patients with HIV and controls by their

Candida-reactive IgG in subjects with and without oral candidiasis over time along with the recovery of immune system. Overall, *Candida*-reactive salivary IgA was lower in untreated HIV patients with OPC and high *C. albicans* burden and recovered 3 months after ART. However, *Candida*-reactive plasma IgG was high in untreated patients with HIV along with the high incidence of OPC and the level decreased on ART. Hence, salivary *Candida*-reactive IgA is potentially protective against OPC.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank patients and controls who participated in this study, Ms. Faizah who managed examination schedules, Mr. Ibnu Ariyanto who archived samples, staff of the Mycology laboratory (UI), and staff of HIV clinic.

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2. Bravo IM, Correnti M, Escalona L, et al. Prevalence of oral lesions in HIV patients related to CD4 cell count and viral load in a Venezuelan population. *Med Oral Pathol Oral Cir Bucal*. 2006;11:E33–E39.
3. Mercant DE, Leigh JE, Lilly EA, et al. Assessment of the association between HIV viral load and CD4 cell count on the occurrence of oropharyngeal candidiasis in HIV-infected patients. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2006;42:578–583.
4. Maurva V, Srivastava A, Mishra I, et al.

AUTHORSHIP

Hasil penelitian harus dipublikasikan kecuali ada alasan lain misal akan dilakukan paten

Publikasi menyangkut authorship (diperlukan perjanjian)

Author=penulis

- Penulis pertama = first author: orang yang mengerjakan penelitian (di lapangan), biasanya mahasiswa
- Penulis = co author; penulis pendamping, bertanggung jawab mengerjakan bagian penelitian sesuai bidang/keahlian
- Penulis koresponden = corresponding author: penanggung jawab penelitian secara keseluruhan, koordinasi pelaksanaan penelitian
- Penetapan urutan nama peneliti sesuai dengan kontribusi masing2 peneliti
 - Co authors: kontribusi memadai untuk dimasukkan sebagai penulis
 - Subauthors: kontribusi tetapi tidak cukup memadai untuk menjadi co author sehingga dicantumkan dalam ucapan terima kasih/acknowledgement

Rujukan

- Paper yang digunakan sebagai contoh (lihat full paper)
- Subramayam K. J Informt Sci.1982; 6: 33-8
- Lee & Bozeman. Soc Studies Sci. 2005; 35/5: 673-702
- Katz & Martin. Res Policy 1997; 26: 1-18

TERIMA KASIH

Kuliah riset FKUKI, 1 Juli 2020

