Explanations for the Bibliography Section of the CV

Peer-review: The process by which submitted manuscripts are reviewed by recognized experts (chosen by the journal and not part of the editorial staff of the journal) in a given field. Article acceptance is contingent upon an assessment of scientific excellence and relevance.

Publication: Is the posting of scholarly work. Traditionally this has been in print media but some academic materials are now only “published” in a digital format.

Article Types:

Research Publications, peer-reviewed – Hypothesis driven research reports that usually include data analysis. These reports represent the author’s primary, original, research that was peer-reviewed regardless of word limit.

Research Publications, peer-reviewed reviews - Reviews or summaries of the scientific literature in a specific research area. These reports often present a balanced, comprehensive summary or “scholarly review” of current developments. These manuscripts are peer reviewed.

Contributions to peer-reviewed research publications, participation cited but not by authorship - Reports that credit the participation – e.g., as a participating investigator of a large multicenter study, but do not credit all participants as an author.

Research Publications, non-peer reviewed - For any research articles which have not undergone a peer-review process.

Abstracts - The report itself is an abstract – usually a shortened version of a full research report that will be submitted for publication in the future. Abstracts may be documentation of a poster presentation at an academic meeting.

Reports, Editorials, Chapters and other scholarly output - Editorials, Commentaries, Case Reports, Case Studies, Meeting Reports, Consensus Reports, white papers, final publically available project summaries, technical briefs as well as data resources and downloadable materials (print or other electronic media and any other publication that are not described in any other section). Many but not all of these publications are peer-reviewed but peer-review is not required. (other forms of academic output may be acceptable but should be approved by FAPD prior to reporting in the cv) Examples include:

- **Editorials:** Short articles often invited and often written by members of journal’s editorial board on topical issues in the field.
- **Commentaries:** Opinion piece on a contemporary issue or a recently publication. Commentaries are often invited.
- **Case Reports and small case series:** Reports of clinical cases that describe a diagnostic or therapeutic dilemma, suggest an association, or present an important adverse outcome. These reports often include a review of all previous cases in the field. These reports are often important for hypothesis generation but seldom are designed to confirm or refute a hypothesis (i.e., not hypothesis-driven).
- **Case Studies:** Articles include rigorous assessment of major healthcare process or intervention, its impact and recommendations for future interventions.
- **Chapters:** Chapters or sections contributed to larger textbooks or collections.
- **Conference Proceedings:** Description or record of the events of a scientific conference, symposium or meeting attended. May include key developments presented or discussed. These do not include conference proceedings that are thoroughly peer reviewed such as is common in informatics, engineering, and computational sciences. The reporting of these proceeding publications should be considered under peer reviewed research
- **Research Reports and Reviews commissioned by Federal Agencies or Foundations:** These include authorship on reports of federally-directed research, reviews and policy documents for any Federal agency either directly or via the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; as well as research, reviews and policy documents commissioned by private Foundations. These citations should include sufficient information to allow retrieval of the resource
- **White papers and Technical reports:** Reports that have not been formally published but are important
contributions to scholarly exchanges. Examples of this type of communication can be found in bioRxiv as well as scholarly communications made available by faculty on academic web sites. These citations should include sufficient information to allow retrieval of the resource, such as an active url.

- **Downloadable resources**: These could include publicly available datasets or computer programs. These citations should include sufficient information to allow retrieval of the resource, such as an active url

**Other CV Bibliography Sections:**

- **Books** – Include here book titles which you have authored or edited, not chapters which have been contributed.

- **Alternative media** – non-peer reviewed contributions to alternative communication formats, such as: instructional audio or video tapes, educational material via internet, articles and interviews in the lay press e.g. newspapers, television, and radio

September 2017