Custom Dashboards

“Ooooh. What else can I do with all this data?”
- Probably some researcher

We explored how scite’s Smart Citations work and how you can use them to evaluate publications through a scite Report and the Reference Check.

But those analyses are focused on individual publications. What if we had a group of publications for, say, a drug you were following? Or all of the published works from a research institution?

Scite Custom Dashboards help you see aggregate information for any group of publications based on citations they have received, the classifications of those citations, and so on. This is particularly useful if you want to track trends for certain topics, measure the research output of your organization, and so on.

In this document, we’ll cover:

- What Custom Dashboards are
- How you can make one
- What information is conveyed in the dashboard
- Example workflow creating a custom dashboard from search results

What exactly are Custom Dashboards?

Custom Dashboards are a way of aggregating scite specific Smart Citation data about groups of papers. You can for example see:

- How many total supporting, disputing, and mentioning citations they have received
- How many editorial notices they have received
- The trends in the scite Index over time for these papers
- All of the articles in a table that is sortable and filterable by their citation metrics

It is worth emphasizing that:

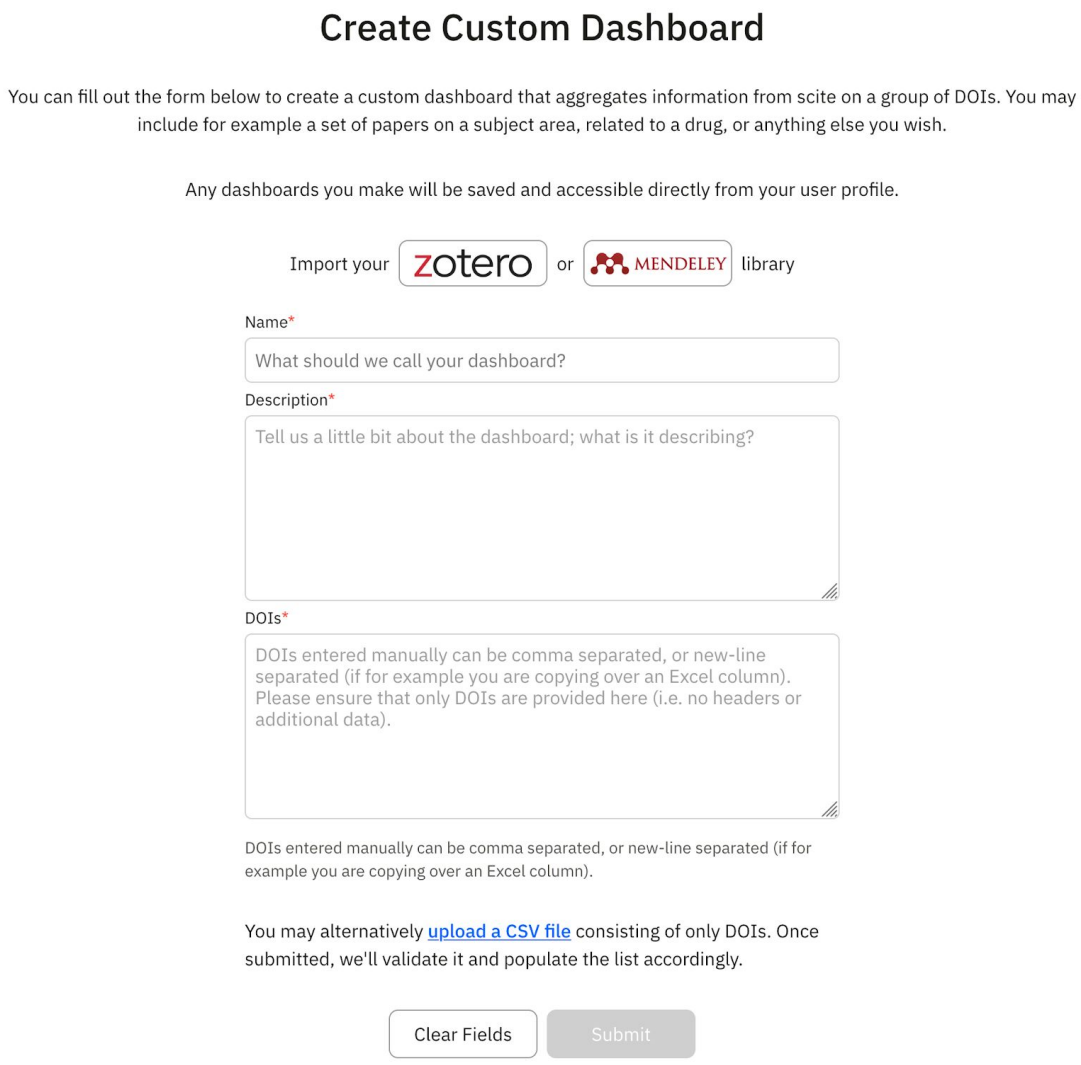
- Users on a free plan are allowed one custom dashboard with up to 100 DOIs.
- Users on a premium plan are allowed an infinite amount of custom dashboards with up to 1,000 DOIs each.
- The limit of the number of DOIs is configurable but we ask that you reach out to us to request custom limits so we can better understand your use-case.

Okay… how do I make one?

Custom dashboards can be made by navigating to the Product tab and clicking on **Create Dashboard**.

There are currently four ways you can make a custom dashboard:

- Importing your Zotero library
- Importing your Mendeley library
- Manually entering a comma separated list of valid DOIs
- Uploading a CSV file containing a comma separated list of valid DOIs



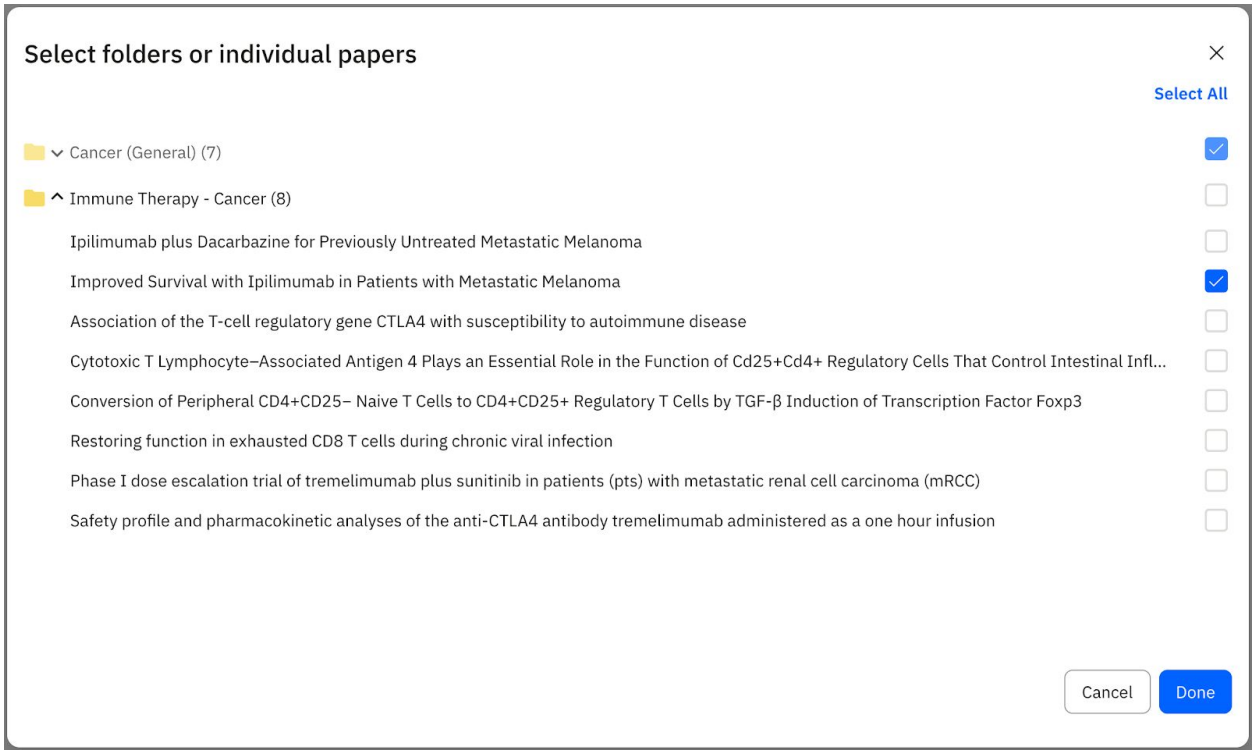
Screenshot of the create custom dashboard form.

NOTE: If uploading a CSV file, the current expectation is that the file contains *only comma separated DOIs without any headers and so on*.

Tip: *The ability to upload a CSV of DOIs is extremely powerful because you can create a custom dashboard from* ***exported search results*** *in either scite or other engines like PubMed. To see an example of that, check out the examples section towards the end.*

NOTE: When syncing from your Zotero or Mendeley libraries, the form will ask you to login to their web client and request **read-only access** to the library. Upon successful authentication, you will see a window similar to the one below where you can:

- Expand or collapse the folders
- Select entire folders, or individual papers from the folders



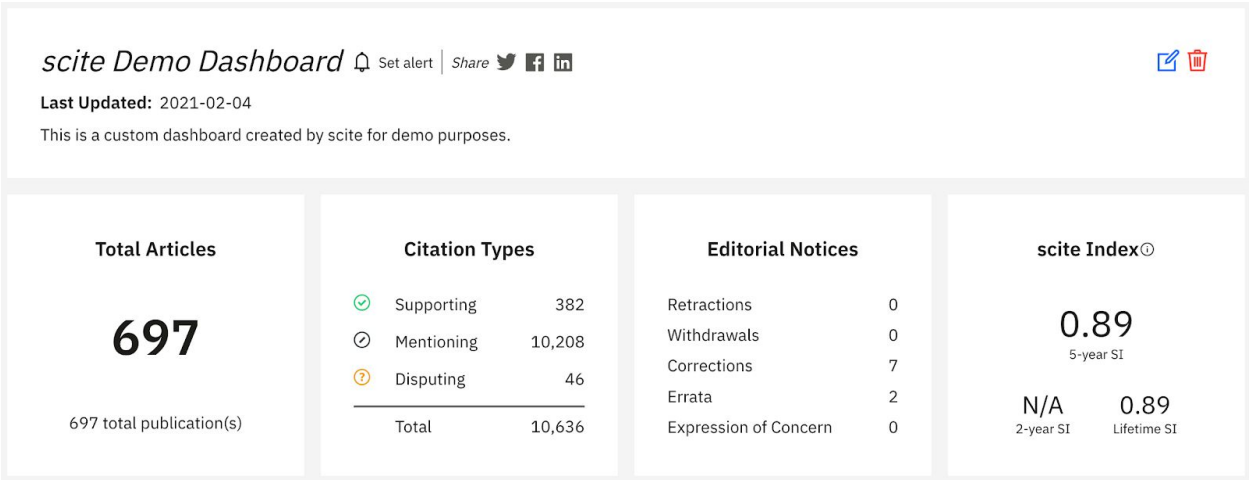
Modal to import Zotero or Mendeley library into custom dashboard

After you make your selection, simply click “Done” and the dashboard will be created in a matter of seconds.

Got it. So, what am I looking at here…?

These custom dashboards communicate aggregated information about the group of DOIs you selected. In the top section, you can see:

- Metadata about your dashboard (name and description)
    - *The notification **Set Alert** bell next to the title allows you to receive email notifications if we detect new citations to any paper in this set.*
- A count of the number of publications that comprise this dashboard
- The total supporting, mentioning, and disputing citations these articles have received
- A count of the number of editorial notices these publications have received
- The 2-year, 5-year, and all-time scite Index for this group of publications



Screenshot of the top section of a custom dashboard

Hold on, what exactly is the scite Index?

The scite Index (SI) measures how supported a group of publications are, and is calculated using the following formula:

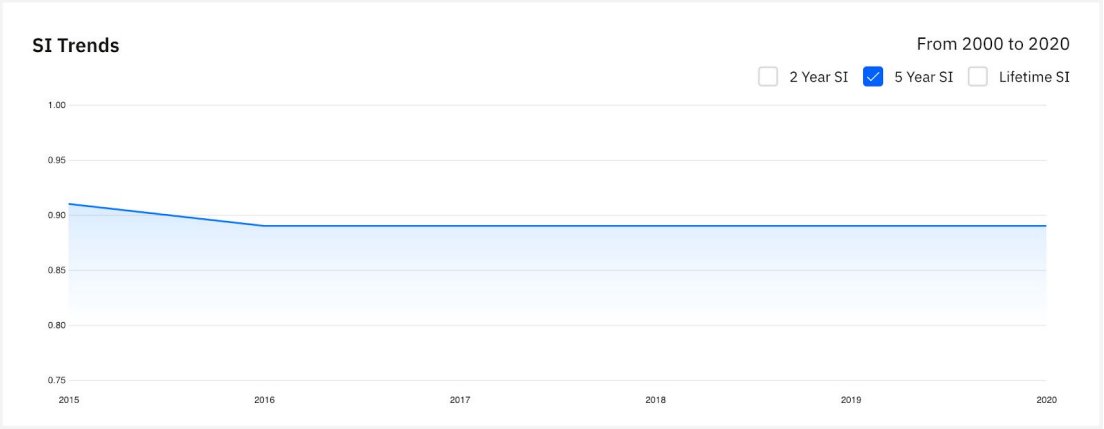
$$SI = \frac{\#\ \text{Supporting Cites}}{\#\ \text{Supporting Cites} + \#\ \text{Disputing Cites}}$$

Formula for the scite Index.

For example, the 2019 2-year SI includes citations to articles published in 2018 and 2019

In the defined window, there must be at least 100 supporting and/or disputing cites to receive a scite Index score.

Moving on, if we look further below on the dashboard, we find that we can visualize the trends in the scite Index over time for this group of publications.



Trends in scite Index over time for the publications of our custom dashboard

Further below, we see a table of all the articles in this dashboard, along with the respective citation tallies they have received from other publications.

Articles (697)

Article Title: Filter articles by title

Page Size: 10

Has Supporting Cites | Has Disputing Cites | Has Mentioning Cites | Include Zero Cites

Title	Year	Authors	Supporting	Disputing	Mentioning
Fluorouracil, Leucovorin, and Irinotecan Plus Cetuximab Treatment and RAS Mutations in Colorectal Cancer	2015	Van Cutsem et al.	23	3	365
Molecular dissection of colorectal cancer in pre-clinical models identifies biomarkers predicting sensitivity to EGFR inhibitors	2017	Schütte et al.	11	0	115
Avelumab in patients with chemotherapy-refractory metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma: a multicentre, single-group, open-label, phase 2 trial	2016	Kaufman et al.	11	0	537
FOLFOX4 plus cetuximab treatment and RAS mutations in colorectal cancer	2015	Bokemeyer et al.	10	1	161
Discovery of Potent, Orally Bioavailable, Small-Molecule Inhibitors of WNT Signaling from a Cell-Based Pathway Screen	2015	Mallinger et al.	8	0	49
Avelumab versus docetaxel in patients with platinum-treated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (JAVELIN Lung 200): an open-label, randomised, phase 3 study	2018	Barlesi et al.	7	0	125
Sprifermin (rhFGF18) enables proliferation of chondrocytes producing a hyaline cartilage matrix	2017	Gigout et al.	7	0	28

Table of articles comprising our custom dashboard, and the tallies they have received

The table allows you to see which articles in that group are most disputed, supported, and so on. You can also filter them by their title to find specific ones. Clicking on the title of the article takes you to its corresponding scite report.

Got it… Do you have a concrete example?

Our custom dashboards are a powerful way to track groups of articles. Let's walk through an example where we create one from our search results.

Tracking articles on COVID-19 published in Nature

As we mentioned previously, one of the most powerful workflows is being able to create a custom dashboard from search results.

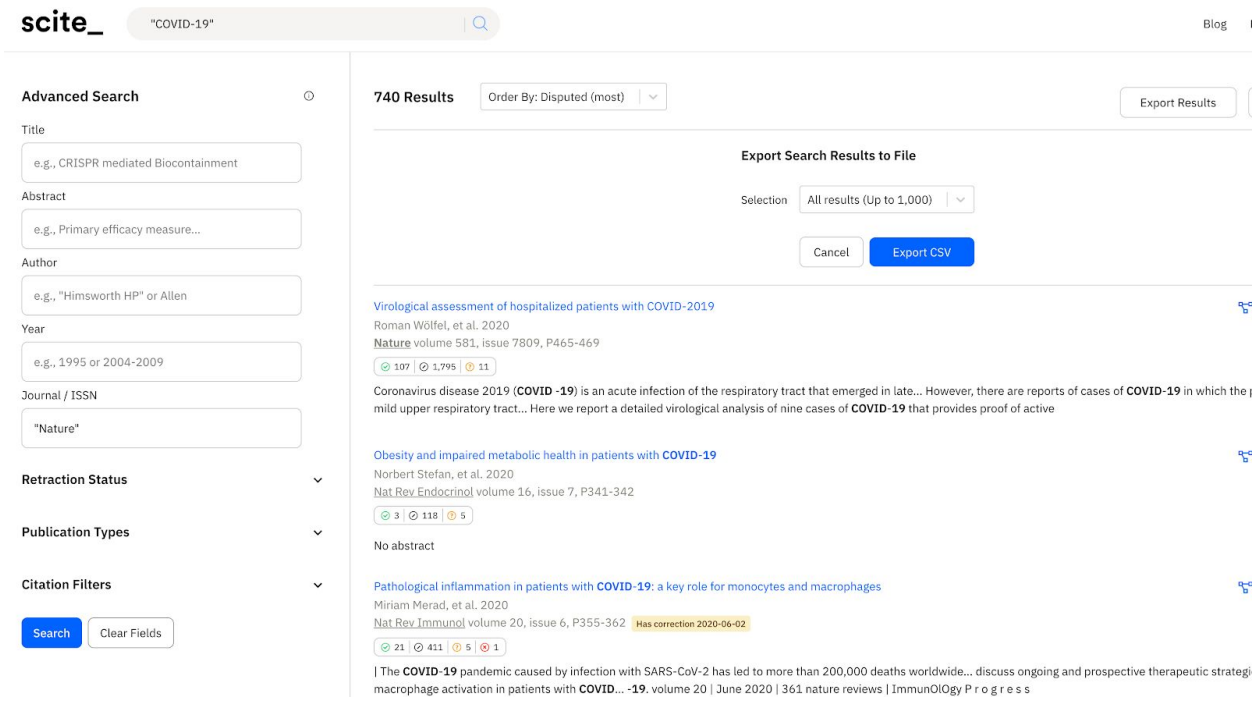
Here's how it looks at a high level:

1. Search for something in scite (or PubMed)
2. Export search results to CSV
3. Copy the list of DOIs in the exported result set
4. Use them to create the custom dashboard

Let's walk through an example from within scite itself.

1. Search for relevant publications

Suppose we were interested in **COVID-19** related articles published in the journal **Nature**. We can perform such a search within scite:



*Example search results for COVID-19 related papers published in Nature. Note that clicking **Export Results** in the top right shows the export menu.*

2. Export search results

As you see in the screenshot, you can select **Export CSV** and generate a CSV of up to 1,000 results. If we download the CSV, we see a number of results and a column called **DOI**.

3. Copy list of DOIs from exported results

From the CSV, we can select the DOIs and copy them to our clipboard.

	doi	title
2	10.1038/s41586-020-2196-x	Virological assessment of hospitalized patients with COVID-2019
3	10.1038/s41574-020-0364-6	Obesity and impaired metabolic health in patients with COVID-19
4	10.1038/s41577-020-0331-4	Pathological inflammation in patients with COVID-19: a key role for monocytes and macrophages
5	10.1038/s41586-020-2008-3	A new coronavirus associated with human respiratory disease in China
6	10.1038/s41586-020-2405-7	Estimating the effects of non-pharmaceutical interventions on COVID-19 in Europe
7	10.1038/s41586-020-2521-4	Factors associated with COVID-19-related death using OpenSAFELY
8	10.1038/s41591-020-0897-1	Antibody responses to SARS-CoV-2 in patients with COVID-19
9	10.1038/s41591-020-0979-0	Determinants of COVID-19 disease severity in patients with cancer
10	10.1038/s41586-020-2550-z	SARS-CoV-2-specific T cell immunity in cases of COVID-19 and SARS, and uninfected controls
11	10.1038/s41586-020-2286-9	A SARS-CoV-2 protein interaction map reveals targets for drug repurposing
12	10.1038/s41586-020-2700-3	Sex differences in immune responses that underlie COVID-19 disease outcomes
13	10.1038/s41590-020-0782-6	Broad and strong memory CD4+ and CD8+ T cells induced by SARS-CoV-2 in UK convalescent individuals following COVID-19
14	10.1038/s41467-020-17318-x	Seroprevalence of antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 among health care workers in a large Spanish reference hospital
15	10.1038/s41591-020-0968-3	Extrapulmonary manifestations of COVID-19
16	10.1038/s41577-020-0348-8	Considering how biological sex impacts immune responses and COVID-19 outcomes
17	10.1038/s41467-020-15562-9	Characterization of spike glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2 on virus entry and its immune cross-reactivity with SARS-CoV
18	10.1038/s41591-020-0819-2	Breadth of concomitant immune responses prior to patient recovery: a case report of non-severe COVID-19
19	10.1038/s41586-020-2179-y	Structural basis of receptor recognition by SARS-CoV-2
20	10.1038/s41577-020-0323-4	COVID-19 vaccine design: the Janus face of immune enhancement
21	10.1038/s41577-020-0330-5	Will helminth co-infection modulate COVID-19 severity in endemic regions?
22	10.1038/s41586-020-2787-6	Animal models for COVID-19
23	10.1038/s41467-020-17834-w	Single-cell analysis of two severe COVID-19 patients reveals a monocyte-associated and tocilizumab-responding cytokine storm
24	10.1038/s41577-020-0324-3	Does asthma make COVID-19 worse?
25	10.1038/s41571-020-0370-6	Provision of cancer care during the COVID-19 pandemic
26	10.1038/s41577-020-0320-7	Complement as a target in COVID-19?
27	10.1038/s41586-020-2588-y	Longitudinal analyses reveal immunological misfiring in severe COVID-19
28	10.1038/s41586-020-2598-9	SARS-CoV-2-reactive T cells in healthy donors and patients with COVID-19
29	10.1038/s41586-020-2554-8	Reconstruction of the full transmission dynamics of COVID-19 in Wuhan
30	10.1038/s41591-020-0874-8	Caring for patients with cancer in the COVID-19 era

CSV output of our search results. Note that the DOIs are selected manually and copied into the clipboard. The image is truncated to just 30, but all DOIs in the file are selected.

4. Create Custom Dashboard

Now, with those DOIs copied to our clipboard, we can return to our form for creating a custom dashboard, and manually paste those DOIs into the field.

Name*

Nature COVID-19 Search Export

Description*

A list of DOIs of search results exported from scite for my search on COVID-19 related articles published in Nature.

DOIs*

10.1038/s41586-020-2196-x
10.1038/s41574-020-0364-6
10.1038/s41577-020-0331-4
10.1038/s41586-020-2008-3
10.1038/s41586-020-2405-7
10.1038/s41586-020-2521-4
10.1038/s41591-020-0897-1
10.1038/s41591-020-0979-0
10.1038/s41586-020-2550-z
10.1038/s41586-020-2286-9
10.1038/s41586-020-2700-3
10.1038/s41590-020-0782-6
10.1038/s41467-020-17318-x
10.1038/s41591-020-0968-3
10.1038/s41577-020-0348-8

DOIs entered manually can be comma separated, or new-line separated (if for example you are copying over an Excel column).

Screenshot from the Create Custom Dashboard form filled out with the DOIs from our exported search results. Note that the DOIs can be either comma separated or new-line separated.

Finally, View Dashboard

And at this point, we can submit the form and see that our dashboard is created. You can access this one here: https://scite.ai/dashboard/nature-covid-19-search-export-9Q2

At this point, you can go beyond just the aggregate metrics about these papers and leverage the table at the bottom to drill down on them by their citation counts, titles, and quickly access their reports.

You can also **configure a notification** by clicking on the bell at the top to receive email alerts when we detect new citations for any paper in this set.

Reference Check

"I hope that the manuscript did not accidentally reference something retracted… or heavily disputed. That would be so very, very bad."

- Everyone involved in scientific publishing

We explored elsewhere how scite's Smart Citations work and how they can help you more quickly evaluate a research paper.

Now let's see how you can improve other aspects of your research process with scite.

This document is focused on **Reference Check**, a feature we have that improves the publishing and peer-review process by allowing you to quickly understand:

- how a manuscript uses its references
- how each each reference itself has been cited by others
- whether there is anything to worry about any of the references (e.g. editorial notices, or if any are heavily disputed).

We will caveat that though Reference Check is a premium feature, it is possible to try it out with our one month free trial when you register a new account. For the purposes of this article, you can follow along using an example of the output here:
https://scite.ai/reference-check/683e0cbc-b322-4692-be6d-f5432b4a453c

In this article, we will cover:

- What Reference Check does
- How to use it on a sample PDF
- How to interpret the results
- Who it's relevant for
- Some FAQ towards the end

What exactly is Reference Check?

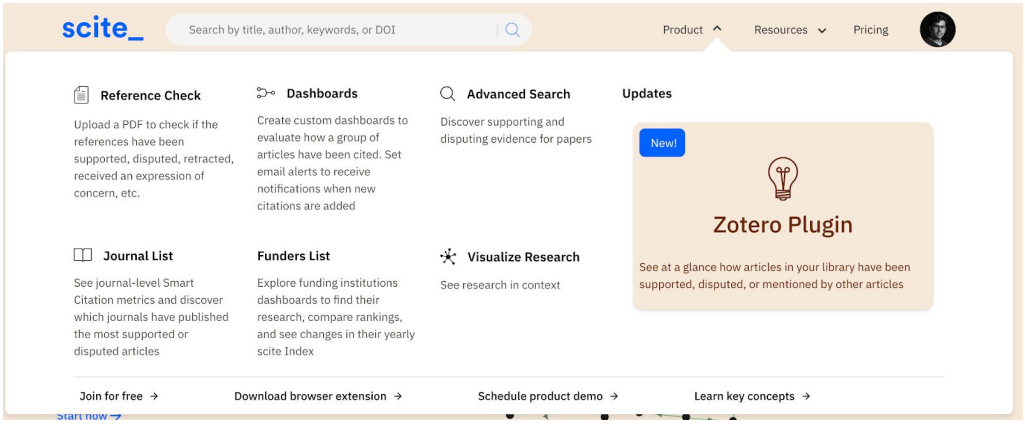
Reference Check is a tool that takes a PDF and generates a report that allows you to:

- See how the manuscript cites its own references
- Evaluate the quality of the references it uses by:
  - Indicating whether any have received editorial notice(s)
  - Showing how many times a reference has been supported or disputed

Okay, simple enough. How do I use it?

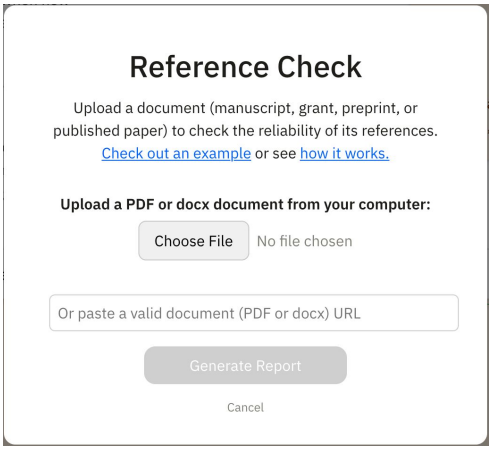
Here are the steps to run a Reference Check:

- Log into scite
- Open the **Product** tab and click on **Reference Check**



Product dropdown where you can access Reference Check (top-left), among other scite features.

- Upload a PDF of your manuscript:



Upload form to initiate Reference Check on a PDF of your manuscript.

- Simply wait for the report generation to complete and it will take you to the report.
- Your reference checks can be accessed from your **Profile**, under **Reference Checks**.

Awesome. What does all of this mean?

If you haven't generated your own Reference Check, you can follow along using the example from this link: https://scite.ai/reference-check/683e0cbc-b322-4692-be6d-f5432b4a453c

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The example above shows the generated Reference Check result from the PDF of a paper called *"Eosinophils support adipocyte maturation and promote glucose tolerance in obesity"*.

Reference Check generated for a sample manuscript entitled "Eosinophils support adipocyte maturation and promote glucose tolerance in obesity."

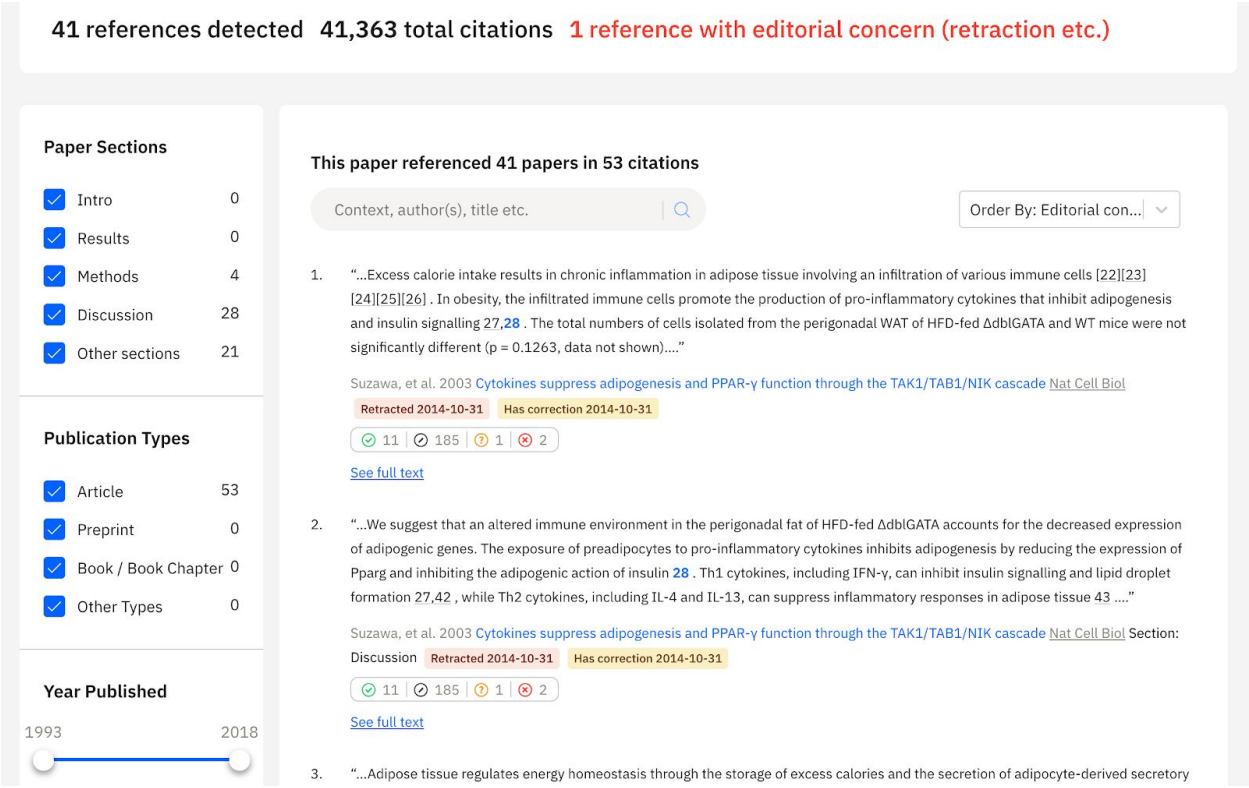
We see that:

- scite detected 41 references from this paper
- One of those references has an editorial concern
- Combined, the detected references have received ~41K citations from other publications

At this point we might wonder:

- Which reference has an editorial notice?
- What type of editorial notice did it receive?
- How many times did the uploaded PDF cite this reference?
- Are those citations to the dubious reference justified, or are they something to worry about?

Let's take a look further below to answer these questions.



Reference Check output showing how the uploaded manuscript cites each of its references, along with other information about each reference (editorial notices, highly disputed, and so on).

Looking immediately below the title section, we see that there are filters on the left, and citation statements on the right.

Each of these citation statements show text extracted from the **uploaded paper** (also referred to as *the source paper*) and show where it makes a citation to each reference (also referred to as *the target paper*).

Here, we immediately see from the top-right that the citation statements are ordered by **editorial concern**, and that the first two citation statements cite the same target paper: *"Cytokines suppress adipogenesis…"* by Suzawa et al. (2003).

In addition to seeing that our manuscript makes two references to Suzawa (2003), we also see that this Suzawa (2003) reference has two editorial notices: a **retraction** and a **correction**.

In a matter of seconds, we were able to identify that our manuscript has two citations to a retracted paper. Even more importantly, we can **see exactly how our manuscript used that reference** by reading the extracted citation snippet, and use that to inform our decision about the quality of the manuscript itself.

Got it! So… who would use this?

While the Reference Check feature is valuable for anyone involved in publishing a manuscript, it is fundamentally a tool that allows you to see how a given paper uses its references and to evaluate the quality of those references.

- **An editor at a journal** might be interested in using it to improve how quickly and reliably they can evaluate incoming manuscripts.

- **An author, or a co-author, of a manuscript** might use it to triple check their piece before submitting it to a journal.

- **Anyone evaluating a full-text PDF** of a publication might be curious to quickly understand how it makes use of its references, and gain insight into any potential concerns about them.

How exactly is this different from your scite Report Page?

For a given publication, its scite Report Page **shows you all of the times it was cited by other works** in the field. Phrased differently, in the Report Page, the publication of interest is the *target* while each other paper showing up in the results is the *source* of the citation.

On the contrary, for a given publication, its Reference Check output **shows you how it cites other works** in the field. Phrased differently, in the Reference Check, the publication of interest is the *source* while each other paper showing up in the results is the *target* of the citation.

How do you detect the references in a paper?

scite uses machine learning to automatically identify references from manuscripts and to match citation statements with their respective references. The ability to identify and match references depends upon the format of the references, whether or not the reference has a DOI, as well as the format of the PDF.

For example, citations to news articles or policy documents that typically do not have DOIs will not appear in the Reference Check report. Therefore, scite will nearly always miss a few references in our Reference Check.

What happens to the PDF I upload?

When you upload a PDF to generate a Reference Check report, the only thing we store and persist in our database is the information contained in the report. That is:

- The title and other metadata
- The references used
- The citation statements to each reference from the manuscript

In the process of generating the report, the uploaded PDF is stored in a private, restricted S3 bucket. **The file is automatically deleted after the report is generated.**

Do you have an API for this?

Yes! We have an API where you can programmatically upload PDF files to run reference checks. In order to learn more, please reach out to us at sales@scite.ai