

# 开拓视野, 畅览全文

——ScienceDirect助力创新性科研

吴宇扬 Elsevier Customer Success Manager <u>y.wu@elsevier.com</u>



# Agenda

- Elsevier及ScienceDirect平台简介
- 英文文献检索及阅读技巧分享
- 如何选择"门当户对"的期刊阅读及投稿
- Q&A





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- 我在哪里可以找到高质量的学术前沿?
- 我该如何追踪科研热点?
- 哪些期刊匹配我研究方向内容?

# Who is Elsevier? What is ScienceDirect?









Alexander Fleming



Feynman



Paul Samuels



John Nash



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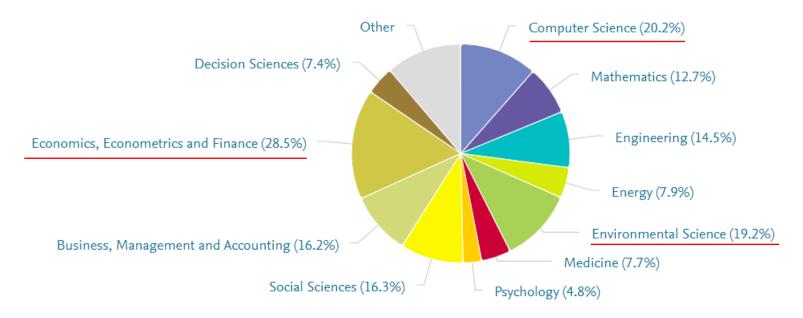
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数据来源: Scopus, 2024年5月



# ScienceDirect助力我校创新性科研

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were made in Elsevier Journals by Zhongnan University of Economics and Law authors out of a total of **43,934** references in 2023

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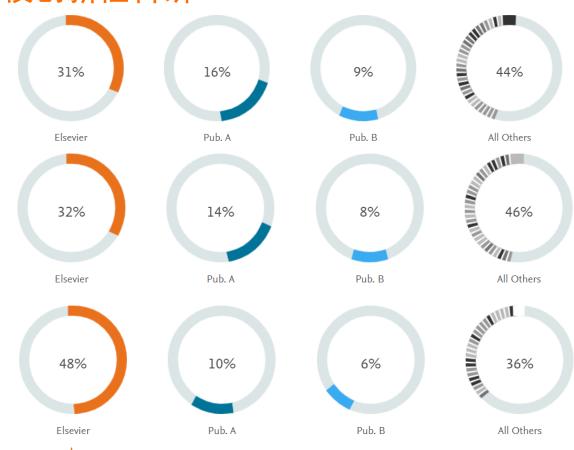
in Elsevier journals of the total **941** articles Zhongnan University of Economics and Law published in 2023

## 2023年发表论文情况

#### 8,716 citations

have been received by authors in Zhongnan University of Economics and Law on their published articles to date by articles published in Elsevier journals out of a total of 18,011 citations they received in 2023.

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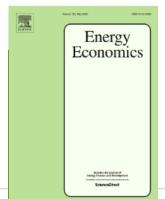


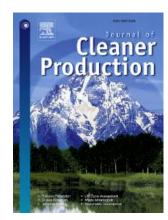
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2.	Journal of Cleaner Production	14,683		
3.	Journal of Financial Economics	13,743		
4.	Energy Economics	12,822		
5.	Journal of Corporate Finance	9,735		
6.	International Review of Financial Analysis	8,300		
7.	Science of The Total Environment	8,182		
8.	Journal of Business Research	7,254		
9.	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	6,814		
10.	Journal of International Economics	6,717		









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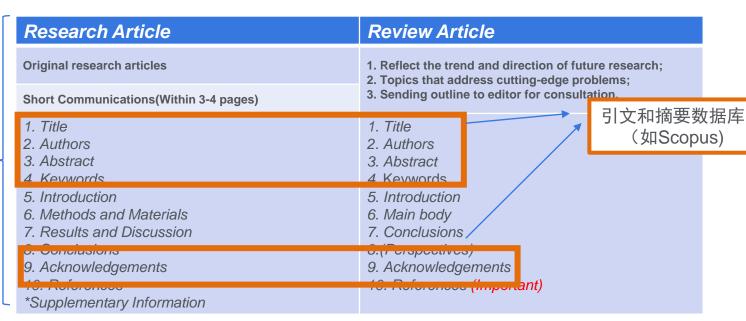


suggests that heat gates VR1 directly. We also show that protons decrease the temperature threshold for VR1 activation such that even moderately acidic

conditions (pH 

5.9) activate VR1 at room temperature. VR1 can therefore be viewed as a molecular integrator of chemical and physical stimuli that elicit pair

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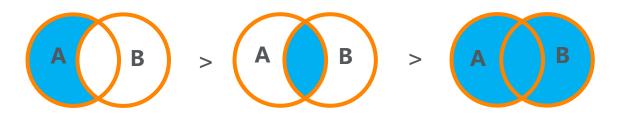
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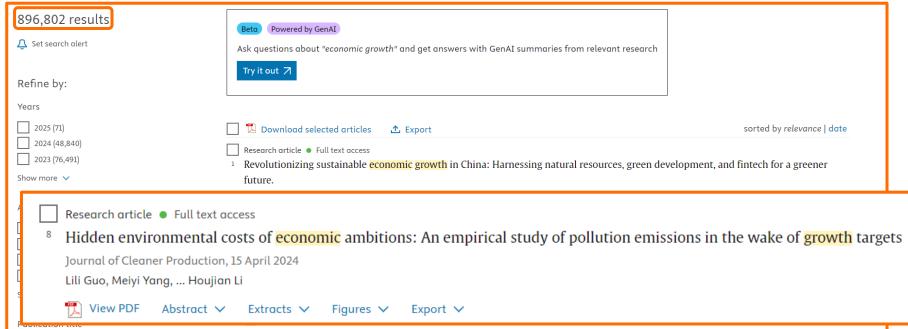




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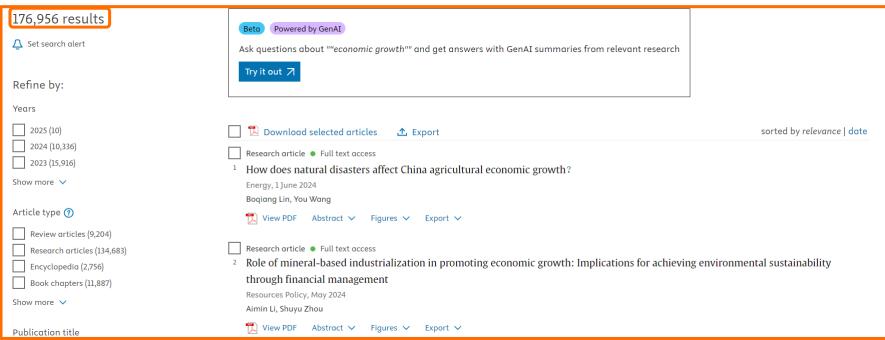
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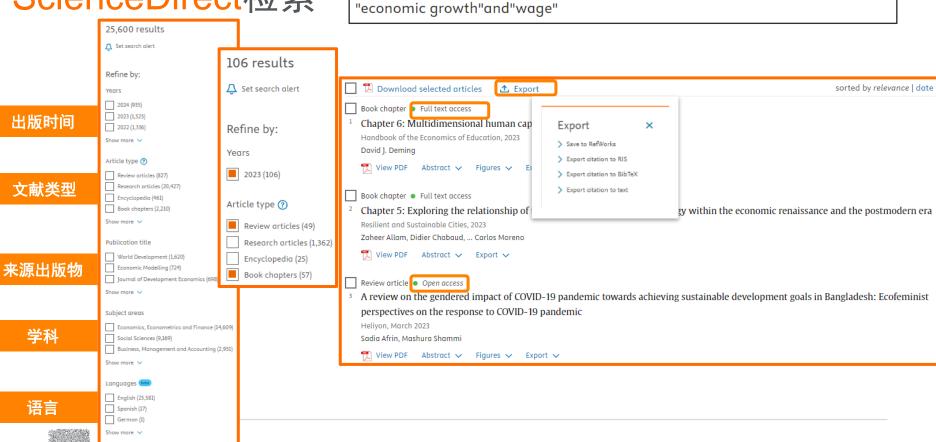
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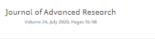


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## 文献阅读过程中的困惑:专业词语的理解问题

对初入某一个研究领域的研究生来说,文献中很多的 英文专业术语对他们来说是很大的一个挑战,如何正 确理解这些词汇的意思?

Outcomes after early treatment with hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin: An analysis of a database of 30,423 COVID-19 patients

#### **Abstract**

#### Background

Many studies have evaluated the use of <u>hydroxychloroquine</u> in COVID-19. Most retrospective observational studies demonstrate a benefit of using HCQ on mortality, but not most <u>randomized clinical trials</u>.

#### 1. Introduction

The treatment for COVID 19 has given rise to more controversy than the treatment of any infectious disease prior to this epidemic [1]. While experimental randomized controlled trials (RCT), the biggest of which to date are RECOVERY [2] and SOLIDARITY [3], do not demonstrate any benefit of treating COVID-19 with hydroxychloroquine, the biggest observational retrospective studies demonstrate a benefit in terms of reducing mortality [4,5]. Many RCTs, particularly those conducted during outbreak were published or stopped at an early stage, despite the fact that the calculated <u>sample size</u> of patients had not been achieved. Consequently, the underpowered nature of the studies means it is not possible to reach conclusions as to the lack or otherwise of efficacy [[6], [7], [8]]. Moreover, in these conditions, where patient recruitment and standard of care is likely to vary widely between recruiting centers, the Simpson paradox would arise. Consequently, RCTs would have beneficiated from non-aggregated data analysis to check the effect of hydroxychloroquine treatment in each center [9]. In contrast, the retrospective aspect of observational studies suffers from a selection bias and misclassification or an information bias for which multivariable regression, propensity score matching, and other statistical methods, while not perfect, would improve the selection bias and reinforce internal validity [10,11]. Moreover, conclusions of monocentric studies might not be generalizable, and often apply on the population studied only. Finally, there is little evidence of significant effect estimate differences between observational studies and RCTs. Factors other than the study design per se need to be considered when exploring reasons for a lack of agreement between the results of RCTs and observational studies [12]. Because RCTs and other prospective trials are no longer possible due to the disappearance of the epidemic, it is essential to collect retrospective data and make them



# ScienceDirect主题词百科——解决专业词语理解的问题



#### Journal of Public Economics

Volume 227, November 2023, 105006



# The employment effects of collective wage bargaining ☆

#### 1. Introduction

Wage-setting institutions are often considered important for explaining the differences in economic performance among countries (Nickell, 1997). Indeed, the provisions characterizing collective or decentralized wage bargaining can potentially influence several economic variables. Despite this interest, abundant micro-based evidence on the effects of wage-setting institutions is available only for a few policies (mostly minimum wages). Other forms of pay determination, such as collective bargaining, have been most often analyzed only through cross-country comparisons or highly aggregated data, particularly when the outcome of interest was employment.

This tendency is problematic, given that there are relevant differences between the government–legislated wage floors, which are typically lower, and those that are set by collective bargaining (Boeri, 2012). However, this gap in the literature is also not surprising. Indeed, pay determination, when not completely decentralized at the firm level, typically works through complex implementation mechanisms that may differ across and even within <a href="industries">industries</a> (Flanagan, 1999, OECD, 2017 and Bhuller et al., 2022). Therefore, the empirical evaluation of policies adopted through complex collective-bargaining systems often represents a challenging task.



#### Chapters and Articles

#### Institutions and Laws in the Labor Market

Francine D. Blau, Lawrence M. Kahn, in Handbook of Labor Economics, 1999

4.1 Union-management bargaining: beyond the monopoly union-efficient bargaining dichotomy

Earlier theoretical research on collective bargaining behavior focused on questions of whether such bargains allowed firms to remain on their <u>labor demand</u> curves (the "monopoly union" model) or whether wages and employment were set simultaneously ("the efficient bargaining" model.). This literature concluded that under either approach, unions are expected to raise the relative wages of their members, but that employment effects were ambiguous – negative in the monopoly union model but positive or zero in most efficient bargaining models.

The negative effect of unions on employment in the monopoly union model is a direct consequence of the assumption that employers are allowed to be on their labor demand curves. In the "strong" efficient bargaining model, union members are assumed to be risk neutral. Efficient (Pareto-optimal) bargains in this case maximize labor and management's joint surplus by calling for the competitive (i.e., efficient) level of employment and giving the union a share of the proceeds. In this case, unions do not affect employment levels, but do raise wages. However, when union members are risk averse and when there can be no side payments from employed to unemployed union members, then efficient contracts will in general raise wages and employment compared to the non-union outcome.

#### Contents

Definition

**Chapters and Articles** 

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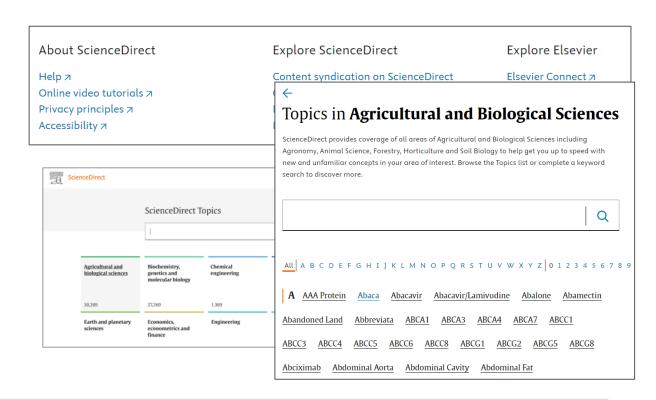
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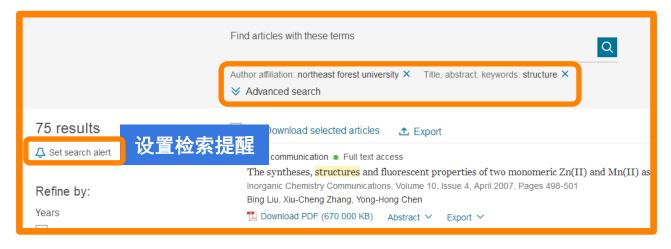
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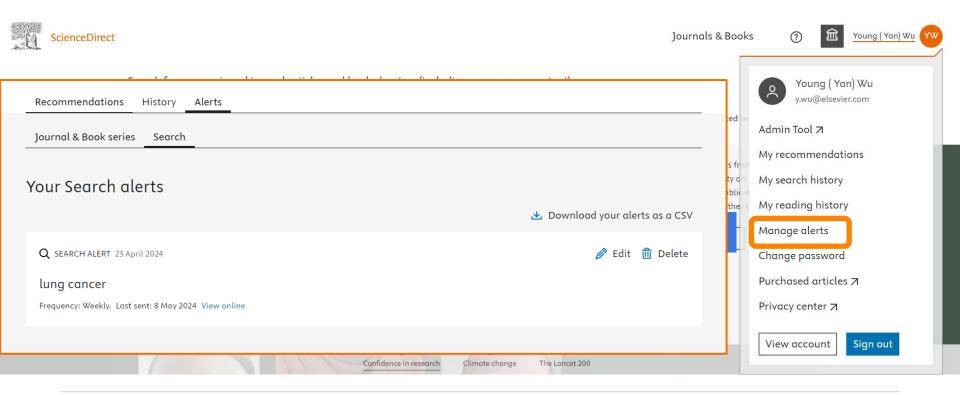
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# Agenda

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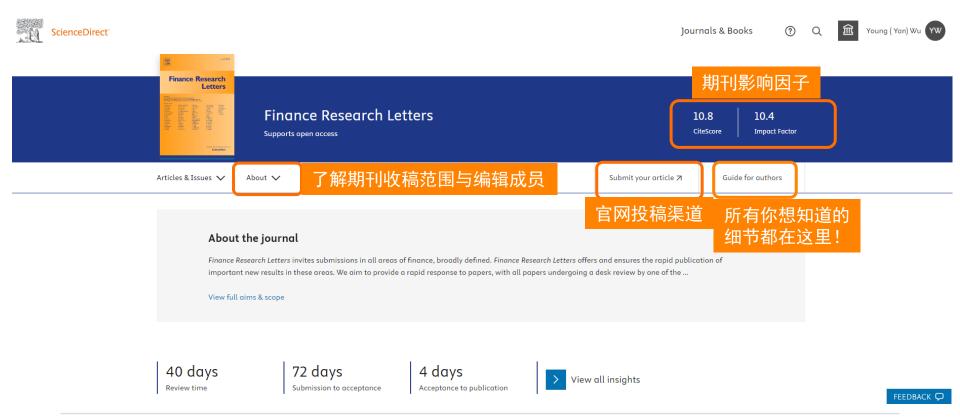
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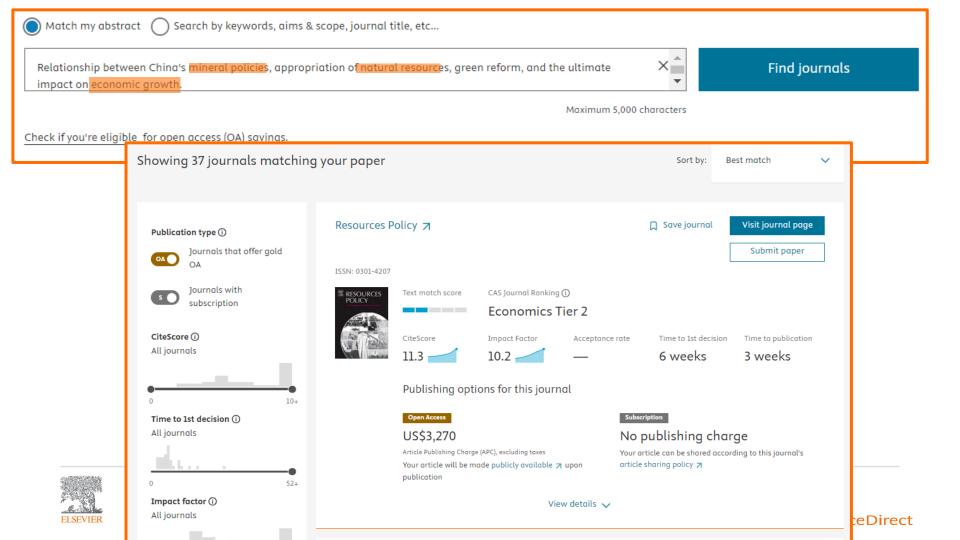


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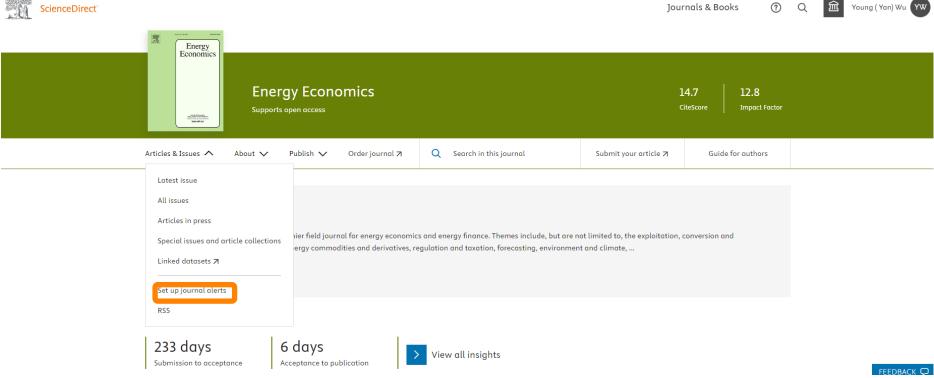






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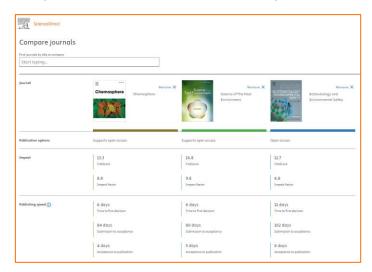




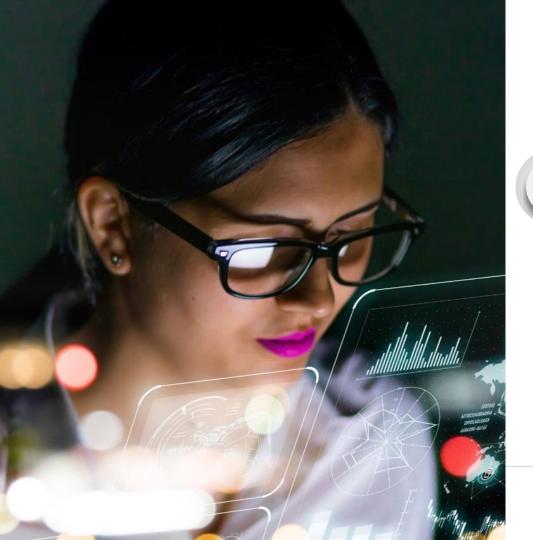
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