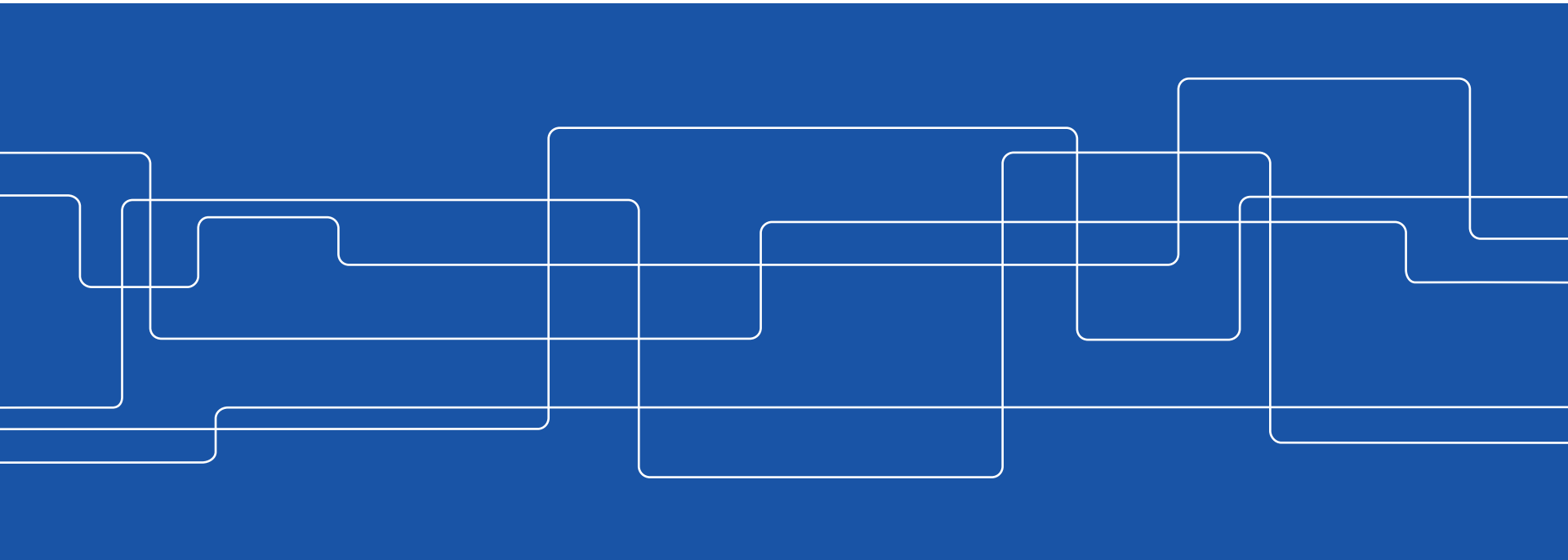
KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

Information Retrieval Session 2

Course MF2071 2016

Göran Hamrin



Reference error exercise

Find errors in the following references!

[Hand in result after finishing the exercise]

Evaluation

Why evaluate the set of relevant search results?

Evaluation

Students might say:

Old information that has been proved wrong

Too much of the same information (dependence)

Forgery (authenticity)

“Everybody lies”

Person not qualified

Might not be able to be true (technical hinders)

Source Criticism

What to look for:

Classical source-critical criteria (following von Ranke, Niebuhr (early 19th century), et al):

- Age
- Dependence
- Authenticity
- Tendency

Source criticism can be formally seen as disciplinary subfield of the theory of science and philosophy.

Source Criticism

What to look for:

Web additions [see Leth&Thurén 2000, etc]

- Credibility of author
- Feasibility
- System properties
  - Database errors
  - Technical difficulties
  - Bugs

Leth&Thurén: “Källkritik på internet” [ok borde ha fullständig referens ☺]

Medical Hypotheses

Volume 63, Issue 4, 2004, Pages 740–747

Is there an association between the use of heeled footwear and schizophrenia?

Jarl Flensmark

Kristianstadsgatan 23 C, S-214 23 Malmö, Sweden

Received 15 April 2004. Accepted 4 May 2004. Available online 3 July 2004.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mehy.2004.05.014, How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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Cited by in Scopus (5)

Abstract

Existing etiological and pathogenetical theories of schizophrenia have only been able to find support in some epidemiological, clinical, and pathophysiological facts. A selective literature review and synthesis is used to present a hypothesis that finds support in all facts and is contradicted by none.

Heeled footwear began to be used more than a 1000 years ago, and led to the occurrence of the first cases of schizophrenia. Industrialization of shoe production increased schizophrenia prevalence. Mechanization of the production started in Massachusetts, spread from there to England and Germany, and then to the rest of Western Europe. A remarkable increase in schizophrenia prevalence followed the same pattern. In Baden in Germany the increasing stream of young patients more or less hastily progrediating to a severe state of cognitive impairment made it possible for Kraepelin to delineate dementia praecox as a nosological entity. The patients continued to use heeled shoes after they were admitted to the hospitals and the disease progrediated.

What to look for here?

Positive effects of Red Bull® Energy Drink on driving performance during prolonged driving (Article)

Mets, M.A.J., Ketzer, S., Blom, C., Van Gerven, M.H., Van Willigenburg, G.M., Olivier, B., Verster, J.C.

Division of Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Utrecht University, P.O. Box 80082, Utrecht 3508 TB, Netherlands

View references (58)

Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study was to examine if Red Bull® Energy Drink can counteract sleepiness and driving impairment during prolonged driving. Methods: Twenty-four healthy volunteers participated in this double-blind placebo-controlled crossover study. After 2 h of highway driving in the STISIM driving simulator, subjects had a 15-min break and consumed Red Bull® Energy Drink (250 ml) or placebo (Red Bull® Energy Drink without the functional ingredients: caffeine, taurine, glucuronolactone, B vitamins (niacin, pantothenic acid, B6, B12), and inositol) before driving for two additional hours. A third condition comprised 4 h of uninterrupted driving. Primary parameter was the standard deviation of lateral position (SDLP), i.e., the weaving of the car. Secondary parameters included SD speed, subjective driving quality, sleepiness, and mental effort to perform the test. Results: No significant differences were observed during the first 2 h of driving. Red Bull® Energy Drink significantly improved driving relative to placebo: SDLP was significantly reduced during the 3rd ($p<0.046$) and 4th hour of driving ($p<0.011$). Red Bull® Energy Drink significantly reduced the standard deviation of speed ($p<0.004$), improved subjective driving quality ($p<0.0001$), and reduced mental effort to perform the test ($p<0.024$) during the 3rd hour of driving. Subjective sleepiness was significantly decreased during both the 3rd and 4th hour of driving after Red Bull® Energy Drink ($p<0.001$ and $p<0.009$, respectively). Relative to uninterrupted driving, Red Bull® Energy Drink significantly improved each parameter. Conclusion: Red Bull® Energy Drink significantly improves driving performance and reduces driver sleepiness during prolonged highway driving.

Conclusion: ” Red Bull® Energy Drink significantly improves driving performance…”

Psychopharmacology
Volume 214, Issue 3, April 2011, Pages 737-745

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Funding:

Funding Agency	Grant Number
Red Bull GmbH	

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Source Criticism

What to look for:

Web addition: (from Haraldsson 2011)

- Who sent it to me?
- What's my relation so this person?
- Facebook friend = real friend?

Nota bene!

Source criticism is no substitute for subject knowledge

The more you know, the better you understand what results you cannot be sure of.

Source Criticism

Look at this article!

What can be said about it?

Evaluate the paper using the seven criteria!

After part 1: Break 15 minutes!

Part 2: Peer-review in pairs.

Rounding up

General Q&A!