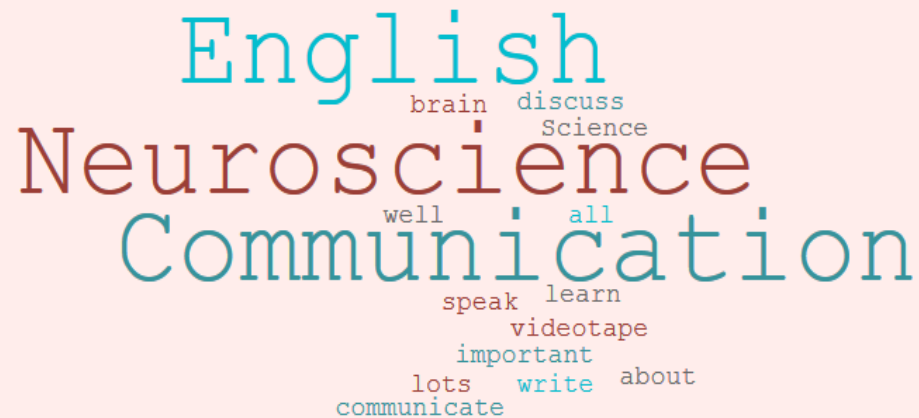


Neuroscience Communication



A word cloud visualization centered on the title 'Neuroscience Communication'. The words are arranged in a hierarchical manner, with the title being the largest. Other words are smaller and positioned around the title, often overlapping. The colors of the words are primarily teal and red, matching the title's colors. The background is a solid light pink.

English
Neuroscience
Communication
brain discuss Science
well all
speak learn videotape
important
lots write about
communicate

Introduction to the Course

.

*Background on Written Communication
and Publishing*

.

Citations and Plagiarism

.

Accessing Scientific Information

.

How to Read and Write a Paper (light)

WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

„Publish or Perish“

Books

textbooks
(conference) proceedings
multi-author technical books

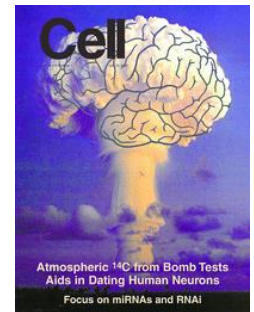


Journals

General Interest Journals (Nature, Science, ...)
General Subfield Journals (Cell, Neuron, Genetics)
Specialized Journals (Vision Research ...)
Review Journals (Annual Review of ..., Bioessays...)

Types of Articles

Review (extensive, recent advance)
Research Article
Letter, Communication
Brief Communication
Perspective
Commentary (News and Views ...)



Is it peer reviewed?

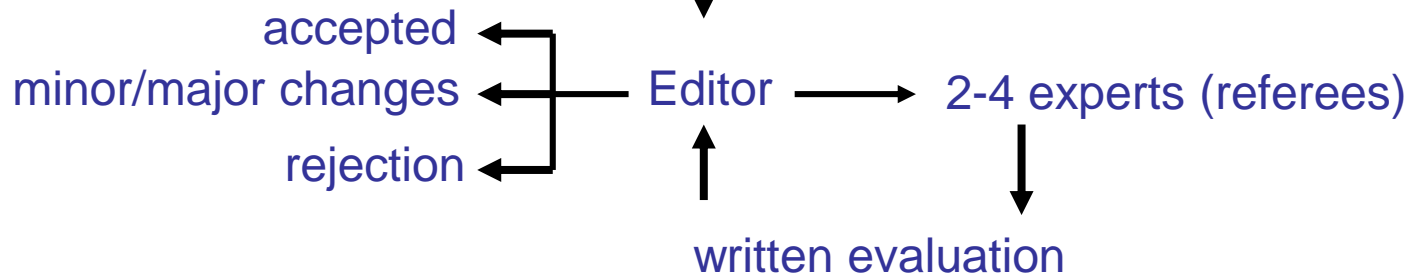
Picking a Journal



Writing



Submission



Science Publishing Is a Multi-Million Dollar Business

(Elsevier revenues 3'418 Mio US\$ in 2013
with a profit margin of 39%
Profit in 2017 was 900 Mio. £

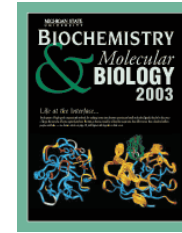
Usually the author pays for:

submission fee (sometimes)	100 \$
page charges (often)	60 \$ per page
color charges (mostly)	500 \$ per figure
reprints (nearly always)	10 \$ per reprint
flat fee	1200 – 3000 \$

The future might (and should be) be open access publishing
(public library of science (PLOS), Biomed Central)



How to pick the right Journal?



Audience for the topic

Is it of general interest or of interest in the field?

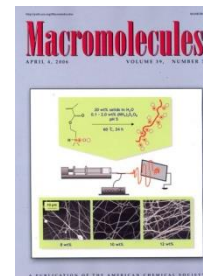
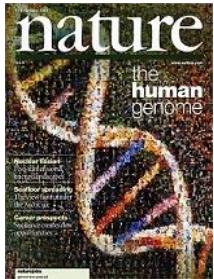
Is it a novel finding, verification, new technique, controversial ...

Will it have an impact on other fields, within the field ?

Quality of the conclusion

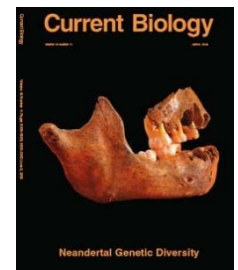
How solid is the data?

Is the conclusion firm?



Always compare it to similar published papers!

Your effort to get the data is (unfortunately) of little relevance



The impact of a Journal

A= 2005 cites to articles published in 2003-04

B= number of articles published in 2003-04

C= A/B = 2005 impact factor

Rank Neuroscience	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life
1	ANNU REV NEUROSCI	8563	24.184	2.263	19	6.3
2	NAT REV NEUROSCI	8447	20.951	3.293	75	3.4
3	NAT NEUROSCI	18853	15.456	3.056	231	4.2
4	TRENDS NEUROSCI	14537	14.325	2.108	83	7.0
5	NEURON	45419	14.304	2.895	325	5.5
6	PROG NEUROBIOL	7863	11.789	0.574	47	6.6
7	FRONT NEUROENDOCR IN	1336	10.409	0.273	11	6.1
8	BEHAV BRAIN SCI	4029	9.885	1.857	14	8.7
9	MOL PSYCHIATR	5707	9.335	2.010	100	3.6
10	TRENDS COGN SCI	4597	9.155	1.250	92	4.8
11	CURR OPIN NEUROBIOL	8223	8.527	1.000	97	5.3
13	BRAIN	22947	7.535	1.266	256	7.0
14	J NEUROSCI	96732	7.506	1.254	1232	5.8
17	BRAIN RES REV	5800	6.402	0.328	116	6.1
18	CEREB CORTEX	8440	6.187	1.203	192	5.5
19	NEUROPSYCHO PHARMACOL	8971	5.369	1.181	232	4.3
20	NEUROBIOL AGING	6046	5.312	1.429	163	5.4

Rank Mycology	Abbreviated Journal Title (<i>linked to journal information</i>)	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life
1	FUNGAL GENET BIOL	1871	3.495	0.621	87	4.0
2	YEAST	4161	2.301	0.454	97	7.4
3	STUD MYCOL	469	1.946	1.429	14	6.4
4	MYCORRHIZA	1046	1.753	0.301	83	5.6
5	MYCOL RES	3466	1.572	0.210	138	7.1
6	MYCOLOGIA	3408	1.525	0.115	96	9.7
7	MED MYCOL	1187	1.422	0.209	129	4.9
8	FUNGAL DIVERS	271	1.202	0.156	45	3.2
9	MYCOSES	1314	0.765	0.160	94	7.4
10	LICHENOLOGI ST	546	0.738	0.113	53	8.9
11	MYCOTAXON	1178	0.585	0.086	152	>10.0
12	MYCOPATHOL OGIA	1476	0.568	0.091	121	>10.0
13	CRYPTOGAMI E MYCOL	110	0.418	0.000	24	7.4
14	SYDOWIA	268	0.327	0.158	19	>10.0
15	J MYCOL MED	159	0.261	0.000	26	7.3
16	PERSOONIA	104	0.217	0.000	6	>10.0
17	MIKOL FITOPATOL	177	0.205	0.051	59	8.0

Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life
1	CA-CANCER J CLIN	4218	49.794	21.300	20	3.0
2	ANNU REV IMMUNOL	14745	47.400	10.828	29	6.0
3	NEW ENGL J MED	167894	44.016	13.422	308	6.9
4	ANNU REV BIOCHEM	16313	33.456	4.857	28	7.9
5	NAT REV CANCER	9823	31.694	3.935	77	2.9
6	SCIENCE	345991	30.927	6.398	827	7.3
7	NAT REV IMMUNOL	8686	30.458	3.792	72	2.8
8	REV MOD PHYS	19446	30.254	5.633	30	>10.0
9	NAT REV MOL CELL BIO	11438	29.852	6.225	80	3.2
10	CELL	132371	29.431	6.238	319	8.4
11	NATURE	372784	29.273	5.825	1065	7.5
12	NAT MED	40386	28.878	6.600	155	5.0
13	PHYSIOL REV	14943	28.721	4.788	33	6.7
14	NAT IMMUNOL	16989	27.011	5.362	130	3.2
15	NAT GENET	52387	25.797	5.921	190	5.6
16	ANNU REV NEUROSCI	8563	24.184	2.263	19	6.3
17	LANCET	131616	23.878	7.347	360	7.1
18	ANNU REV CELL DEV BI	7097	23.690	0.857	28	6.3
19	JAMA-J AM MED ASSOC	95715	23.494	5.082	380	6.5
20	NAT BIOTECHNOL	20914	22.738	5.210	124	4.3

Individual impact factor

Yabuta NH, Butler AK, Callaway EM

[Laminar specificity of local circuits in barrel cortex of ephrin-A5 knockout mice](#)

JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE 20 (15): Art. No. RC88 AUG 1 2000

Times Cited: [6](#)

Lim GP, Yang F, Chu T, et al.

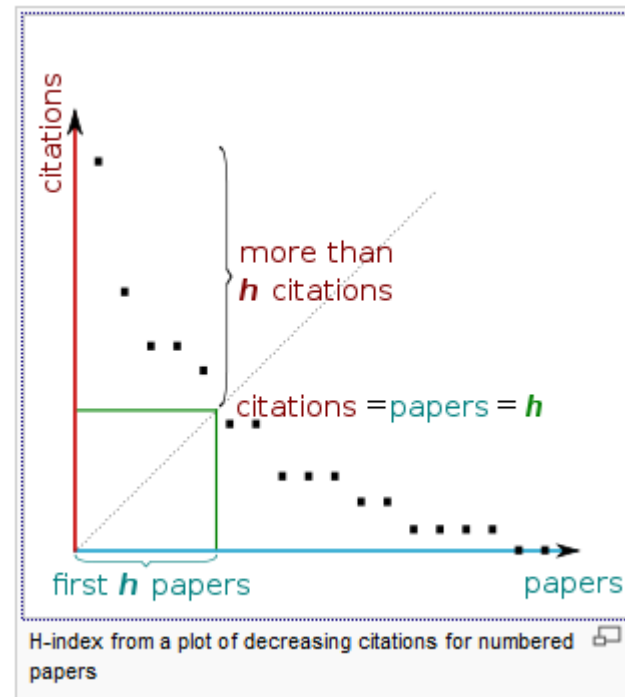
[Ibuprofen suppresses plaque pathology and inflammation in a **mouse** model for Alzheimer's disease](#)

JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE 20 (15): 5709-5714 AUG 1 2000

Times Cited: [288](#)

The latest personal measure: the h-index (Hirsch index)

A scientist has index h if h of his/her N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have no more than h citations each.







Stephan Neuhauss

Professor for Neurobiology
Verified email at imls.uzh.ch

[Genetics](#) [Neuroscience](#) [Vision](#) [Zebrafish](#) [Evolution](#)

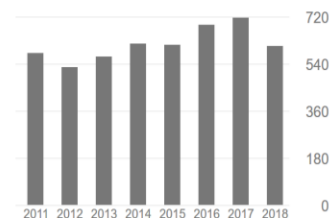
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<input type="checkbox"/> TITLE  	CITED BY	YEAR
<input type="checkbox"/> A genetic screen for mutations affecting embryogenesis in zebrafish W Driever, L Solnica-Krezel, AF Schier, SC Neuhauss, J Malicki, ... Development 123 (1), 37-46	1305	1996
<input type="checkbox"/> Mutations affecting the formation and function of the cardiovascular system in the zebrafish embryo DY Stainier, B Fouquet, JN Chen, KS Warren, BM Weinstein, SE Meiler, ... Development 123 (1), 285-292	552	1996
<input type="checkbox"/> Early development of the zebrafish pronephros and analysis of mutations affecting pronephric function IA Drummond, A Majumdar, H Hentschel, M Elger, L Solnica-Krezel, ... Development 125 (23), 4655-4667	422	1998
<input type="checkbox"/> A microsatellite genetic linkage map for zebrafish (Danio rerio) EW Knapik, A Goodman, M Ekker, M Chevrette, J Delgado, S Neuhauss, ... Nature genetics 18 (4), 338	394	1998
<input type="checkbox"/> A behavioral screen for isolating zebrafish mutants with visual system defects SE Brockerhoff, JB Hurley, U Janssen-Bienhold, SC Neuhauss, W Driever, ... Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 92 (23), 10545-10549	375	1995
<input type="checkbox"/> Mutations in the tight-junction gene claudin 19 (CLDN19) are associated with renal magnesium wasting, renal failure, and severe ocular involvement M Konrad, A Schaller, D Seelow, AV Pandey, S Waldegger, A Lesslauer, ... The American Journal of Human Genetics 79 (5), 949-957	370	2006
<input type="checkbox"/> Mutations affecting the development of the embryonic zebrafish brain AF Schier, SC Neuhauss, M Harvey, J Malicki, L Solnica-Krezel, ... Development 123 (1), 165-178	363	1996
<input type="checkbox"/> The one-eyed pinhead gene functions in mesoderm and endoderm formation in zebrafish and interacts with no tail AF Schier, SC Neuhauss, KA Helde, WS Talbot, W Driever Development 124 (2), 327-342	357	1997

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i10-index	89	75



Co-authors

[EDIT](#)

No co-authors

<p>The zebrafish mutant <i>lbk/vam6</i> resembles human multisystemic disorders caused by aberrant trafficking of endosomal vesicles</p> <p>HB Schonthaler, VC Fleisch, O Biehlermaier, Y Makhankov, O Rinner, ...</p> <p>Development 135 (2), 387-399</p>	51	2008
<p>The zebrafish, brain-specific, aromatase <i>cyp19a2</i> is neither expressed nor distributed in a sexually dimorphic manner during sexual differentiation</p> <p>E Kallivretaki, RIL Eggen, SCF Neuhauss, O Kah, H Segner</p> <p>Developmental dynamics: an official publication of the American Association ...</p>	49	2007
<p>Evidence for RPE65-independent vision in the cone-dominated zebrafish retina</p> <p>HB Schonthaler, JM Lampert, A Isken, O Rinner, A Mader, M Gesemann, ...</p> <p>European Journal of Neuroscience 26 (7), 1940-1949</p>	46	2007
<p>Impaired retinal differentiation and maintenance in zebrafish laminin mutants</p> <p>O Biehlermaier, Y Makhankov, SCF Neuhauss</p> <p>Investigative ophthalmology & visual science 48 (6), 2887-2894</p>	46	2007
<p>Optokinetic behavior is reversed in achiasmatic mutant zebrafish larvae</p> <p>JM Rick, I Horschke, SCF Neuhauss</p> <p>Current biology 10 (10), 595-598</p>	46	2000
<p>Quantitative measurements of the optokinetic response in adult fish</p> <p>KP Mueller, SCF Neuhauss</p> <p>Journal of neuroscience methods 186 (1), 29-34</p>	45	2010
<p>Oculomotor instabilities in zebrafish mutant <i>belladonna</i>: a behavioral model for congenital nystagmus caused by axonal misrouting</p> <p>YY Huang, O Rinner, P Hedinger, SC Liu, SCF Neuhauss</p> <p>Journal of Neuroscience 26 (39), 9873-9880</p>	42	2006
<p>Synaptic plasticity and functionality at the cone terminal of the developing zebrafish retina</p> <p>O Biehlermaier, SCF Neuhauss, K Kohler</p> <p>Journal of neurobiology 56 (3), 222-236</p>	39	2003
<p>Cone arrestin confers cone vision of high temporal resolution in zebrafish larvae</p> <p>SL Renninger, M Gesemann, SCF Neuhauss</p> <p>European Journal of Neuroscience 33 (4), 658-667</p>	38	2011
<p>Guidelines for morpholino use in zebrafish</p> <p>DYR Stainier, E Raz, ND Lawson, SC Ekker, RD Burdine, JS Eisen, ...</p> <p>PLoS genetics 13 (10), e1007000</p>	37	2017

CITATIONS and PLAGIARISM

Different Citation Styles:

The OKR profile in achiasmatic patients looks rather complex and appears not to be reversed (Apkarian and Bour, 2001).

Apkarian P, Bour LJ (2001) See-saw nystagmus and congenital nystagmus identified in the non-decussating retinal-fugal fiber syndrome. *Strabismus* 9:143-163.

We have rescreened a large collection of zebrafish mutants originally identified by visible phenotypes for defects in visual mediated behavior ¹²

12. Neuhauss SCF, Biehlmaier O, Seeliger MW, Das T, Kohler K, Harris WA, *et al.*: Genetic disorders of vision revealed by a behavioral screen of 400 essential loci in zebrafish. *J Neurosci* 1999, 19: 8603-8615.

programs to manage references: EndNote, Reference Manager, **Citavi**

Purpose of citing sources:

- crediting people for a discovery
- give evidence for relevance
- enabling reader to get additional information
- support the basis of your approach
- support your interpretation

not citing sources that you have used is **plagiarism**
a form of **scientific misconduct**

Plagiarism

1. an act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediting the original author.
2. a piece of writing or other work reflecting such unauthorized use or imitation:

Within academia, plagiarism is seen as academic dishonesty and is a **serious and punishable academic offense**.

What is Plagiarism – UZH Document

Plagiarism is understood as the use or imitation of other people's work, either wholly or partially, without acknowledging the source and the author. In principle, plagiarism is an infringement of copyright law. Short passages from another author may be quoted; however, this is subject to the requirement that the quotation is marked as such and the source is cited. The following provides a further definition of what constitutes

plagiarism (c.f. unijournal 4/2006, article by Prof. Ch. Schwarzenegger):

- a) The author submits a piece of work under his or her own name that he or she commissioned another person to write (ghost writer).
- b) The author submits the work of another person under his or her own name (complete plagiarism).
- c) The author submits the same piece of work (or part thereof) for different examinations or course assignments (self-plagiarism).

- d) The author translates foreign language texts, or parts of foreign language texts, and submits these as his or her own work without acknowledgement of the source (translation plagiarism).
- e) The author uses extracts from another's text without citing the source. This also covers the use of text and parts of texts from the Internet without citation of the source.
- f) The author uses parts of another's text and makes slight changes by altering a few words or their order (paraphrasing) without acknowledgement of the source.
- g) The author uses parts of another's text, paraphrases them and does indeed cite the relevant source, not, however, in the context of the part of the text, or parts of the texts, used (for example: concealment of the plagiarised source in a footnote at the end of the work).

Disciplinary measures at UZH

According to § 8 DC the following disciplinary measures may be taken:

- Written warning
- Suspension from seminars and lectures or from use of particular University facilities for a maximum of one semester
- Suspension from the course of studies and/or examinations for a period of between one and six semesters

The nature and severity of the disciplinary measures imposed will depend upon the extent to which the interests of the University have been brought into disrepute or jeopardized by the offence, combined with consideration of the nature of the violation, the motives for it and the conduct of the accused (§ 9 DC).



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[Plagiate](#)

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Plagiate

Prävention, Entdeckung und Ahndung

Die Universität Zürich setzt Qualität und Eigenständigkeit als Massstäbe für Prüfungsleistungen. Sie steht für wissenschaftliche Redlichkeit und geht jedem Plagiatsverdacht sorgfältig nach. Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten ist in Lehre und Studium der konsequenten Offenlegung von Informationsquellen verpflichtet.

Prävention: Oberste Priorität hat die Information der Studierenden über die Regeln wissenschaftlichen Arbeitens in den dafür geeigneten Lehrveranstaltungen. Die Lehrenden vermitteln den Studierenden die Grundsätze wissenschaftlicher Redlichkeit und den korrekten Umgang mit dem geistigen Eigentum anderer. Die Selbstständigkeitsdeklaration (Ehrenwort), die einer schriftlichen Haus- oder Abschlussarbeit anzufügen ist, sensibilisiert die Studierenden hinsichtlich ihrer Pflicht, eigenständig zu arbeiten.

Entdeckung: Plagiate werden durch die Dozierenden, denen z.B. ein veränderter Schreibstil auffällt, entdeckt. Zum Auffinden von Plagiaten können die Fakultäten zusätzlich vom Einsatz einer Texterkennungssoftware Gebrauch machen. Die Software untersucht die Arbeiten der Studierenden auf Textgleichheiten mit Quellen des Internets, lizensierter Fachliteratur oder der Studierendenarbeiten untereinander. Masterarbeiten und Dissertationen, die in ZORA hinterlegt werden, werden immer vorgängig mittels Software überprüft. Die durch die Software generierten Prüfberichte dienen den Dozierenden als Werkzeug, um zu einer Beurteilung zu kommen.

Ahndung: Sollte tatsächlich ein Plagiatsfall auftreten, können die Fakultäten selbst Massnahmen ergreifen. Dazu gehört, dass der Leistungsnachweis für nicht bestanden erklärt und ein bereits ausgestellter Leistungsausweis für ungültig erklärt wird. Bereits verliehene Grade können aberkannt werden. Zudem kann die Fakultät beschliessen, das Verfahren an den → [Universitätsanwalt](#) weiterzugeben. Das Verfahren ist in der ↗ [Disziplinarverordnung](#) geregelt. Es kommen verschiedene Disziplinar massnahmen in Betracht, die von einem schriftlichen Verweis bis zu einem Ausschluss vom Studium oder von Prüfungen von einem bis zu sechs Semestern reichen können.



Plagiatserkennungssoftware

Den Zugang zur Plagiatserkennungssoftware erhalten Sie hier. Um auf die Software zugreifen zu können, müssen Sie sich im Netzwerk der UZH befinden oder sich mit diesem mit Hilfe von VPN verbinden.

→ [PlagScan](#)

Universitätsanwalt

Bei Fragen in Zusammenhang mit konkreten Plagiatsfällen wenden Sie sich bitte an den Universitätsanwalt, Prof. Dr. Ulrich Haas.

→ [Universitätsanwalt](#)

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http://forum.fraa-mutti.de/index.php?

Grafische Zuordnung identischer Seiteninhalte

Gesuchter Text (26%)

www.doenerseite.de/Verschiedenes.html (13%)

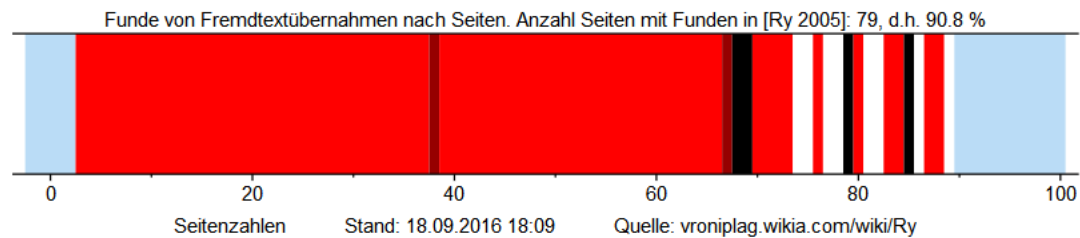
▼ **Gesuchter Text**

www.doenerseite.de/Verschiedenes.html ▼

Die Geschichte des Döners In Berlin scheint es s [...] ab ist das Fastfood Nummer eins in Deutschland. In Istanbul gibt es Döner seit etwa 1960 zu kaufen. Der Name Döner, auch als Döner Kebab bekannt, [...] schon Wörtern dönmek: was so viel bedeutet wie "sich drehen" und kebab: "das Gebratene". Aber schon aus dem 18. Jahrhundert liegen Rei [...] oll er an den Schnellimbissen angebotene Döner, aus Lamm-, Schaf- oder Hammelfleisch in einem halbierten länglichen Weißbrot mit etwas [...] n gegessen haben. In Deutschland wird der Döner aus Kalbs-, Rind-, Lamm-, manchmal auch aus Putenfleisch hergestellt, dem laut der Verordnung Fleischzeugnis Dönerkebab" vom 01.07.1989 bis zu 60% Hackfleisch zugemischt sein darf. Die Verordnung spezifiziert genau, wie ein Döner zusammengesetzt sein darf und ist rechtlich bindend. Neben dem (Hack)fleisch darf der Döner nur verschiedene Gewürze, Zwiebeln, Öl, , Eier, Milch und Joghurt enthalten. Verboten sind Wurst- und Brotreste sowie Binde- und Konservierungsmittel. Mittlerweile gibt es regelrechte Fabriken, die [...] n und tief gefroren an die Döner-Läden liefern. Durch das im Döner enthaltene Hackfleisch fällt der Döner in Deutschland unter die Hackfleischverordnung, das heißt ein kompletter Spieß muss an einem Tag verkauft werden. Begründet wird dies dadurch, dass

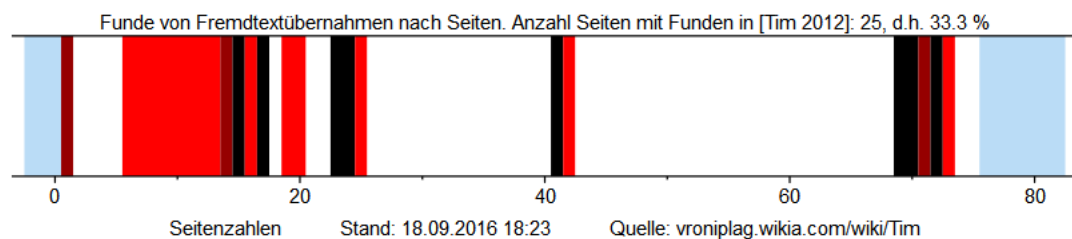
Startseite | Inhalt | Übersichtsmap | Computerlö [...] er, auch als Döner Kebab (v. türkisch dönmek : "sich drehen" und kebab : "das Gebratene") bezeichnet, ist ein türkisches Gericht, das u [...] n mit Reis und einer scharfen Soße angerichtet. In Istanbul gibt es Döner seit etwa 1960 zu kaufen. Eng verwandt mit dem türkischen Döner ist das [...] | Im türkischen Original besteht der Döner nur aus Lamm-, Schaf- oder Hammelfleisch, in Deutschland wird er aus Kalbs-, Rind-, Lamm-, manchmal auch aus Putenfleisch hergestellt, dem laut einer Verordnung bis zu 60% Hackfleisch zugemischt sein darf. Diese Verordnung, der Döner-Leitsatz, bezieht [...] "Berliner Verkehrsauffassung". Diese legt fest wie ein Döner zusammengesetzt sein darf und ist rechtlich bindend (tatsächlich?) . Neben dem (Hack)fleisch darf der Döner nur verschiedene Gewürze, Zwiebeln, Öl, Milch und Joghurt enthalten. Verboten sind Wurst- und Brotreste sowie Binde- und Konservierungsmittel. Der Fettanteil bei einem Döner liegt bei ca. 20%. *) | Durch das im Döner enthaltene Hackfleisch fällt der Döner in Deutschland unter die Hackfleischverordnung, das heißt ein kompletter Spieß muss an einem Tag verkauft werden. Begründet wird dies dadurch, dass Hackfleisch zu den leicht verderblichen Waren zählt und bei längerer Lagerung gerne von Salmonellen befallen wird, die Durchfallerkrankungen auslösen

1



nicht einberechnete Seiten
 Seite enthält Fremdtextübernahmen

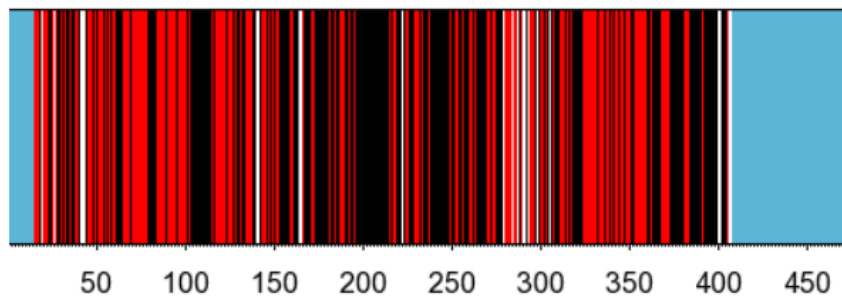
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nicht einberechnete Seiten
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mehr als 50 % der Seite betroffen
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1218 Plagiatsfragmente aus 135 Quellen
 auf 371 von 393 Seiten (94.4%)
 in 10421 plagiierten Zeilen (63.8%)



Report from “Dr” von Gutenberg

Important Concepts:

quotation

citing work of others

direct quotation

verbatim citing others in quotation marks

common knowledge

needs no citation

paraphrasing

relating concepts of others in your own words;
needs to be cited (but not directly)

Common knowledge

information that is available from various sources and that is likely known by most readers, including folklore.

- many people know the information
- information can be found at numerous sources
- is contained in general reference books
(dictionaries, general text books)

Vision is the primary sense of humans.

The endosomal adaptor protein Sara plays a key role during transforming growth factor-beta signal transduction.

President Kennedy was killed during a visit to Dallas in 1963.

Fuel from biomass is expected to have a marketshare of 20% in the year 2020.

Nuclear power will have a comeback in Western countries.

Transcription initiation is the first, and the most highly regulated, process in gene expression.

People long have debated the effects of money on human behavior.

Hydropower may release more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than a comparable sized carbon fuel based power station.

Paraphrase:

depicting someone's ideas or information in your own words

Wines drunk at Greek tables did not always come from Greece itself. The wine snobbery of the time extolled the merits of wines from the slopes of Mount Lebanon, from Palestine, Egypt and Magna Graecia-Greater Greece, i.e., southern Italy. The ten litres a day drunk by the famous wrestler Milo of Croton was a wine famous in Calabria, where Milo lived: this wine, *Ciro*, is still made.

Wines drunk by Greeks were not always made in Greece itself. Although Greeks were picky about their wine, they enjoyed wine from outside Greece. Upstanding Greeks enjoyed wine from Mount Lebanon, Palestine, and Egypt. The famous wrestler Milo of Croton, who consumed ten liters of wine a day, drank wine from many of Greece's local trading partners — including Palestine, Egypt and southern Italy. One story tells made in Calabria outside of Greece; this wine, *Ciro*, is still made of the famous wrestler Milo of Croton, who consumed ten liters of foreign wine daily (Toussaint-Samat 263).

The Consequences Can Be Harsh



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Table of Contents

Title

Phenotype-Gene Relationships

Clinical Synopsis

Text

Clinical Features

Biochemical Features

Pathogenesis

Population Genetics

Mapping

Molecular Genetics

Genotype/Phenotype Correlations

History

See Also

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STARGARDT DISEASE 1; STGD1

Alternative titles; symbols

STGD

MACULAR DEGENERATION, JUVENILE

MACULAR DYSTROPHY WITH FLECKS, TYPE 1

Other entities represented in this entry:

FUNDUS FLAVIMACULATUS, INCLUDED; FFM, INCLUDED

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Phenotype-Gene Relationships

Location	Phenotype	Phenotype MIM number	Inheritance	Phenotype mapping key	Gene/Locus	Gene/Locus MIM number
1p22.1	Stargardt disease 1	248200	AR	3	ABCA4	601691
1p22.1	Retinal dystrophy, early-onset severe	248200	AR	3	ABCA4	601691
1p22.1	Fundus flavimaculatus	248200	AR	3	ABCA4	601691
8q21.3	Macular degeneration, juvenile	248200	AR	3	CNGB3	605080

Clinical Synopsis

TEXT

A number sign (#) is used with this entry because of evidence that Stargardt disease-1 (STGD1) is caused by homozygous or compound heterozygous mutation in the ABCA4 gene (601691) on chromosome 1p22.

ICD+

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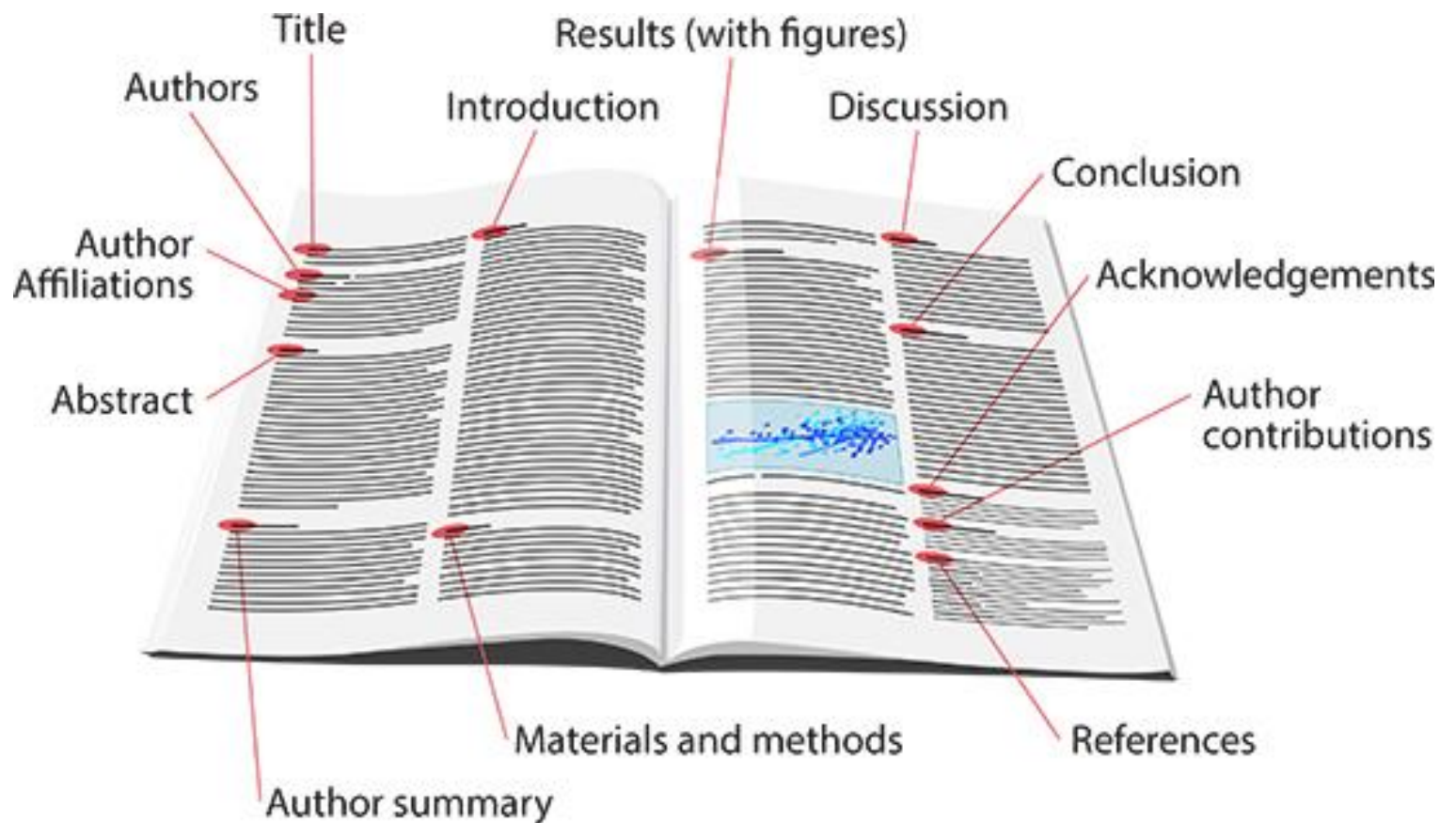
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Much of a scientist's work involves reading research papers. Because scientific articles are different from other texts, like novels or newspaper stories, they should be read differently. Here are some tips to be able to read and understand them.

1 SKIM



First get the "big picture" by reading the title, key words and abstract carefully; this will tell you the major findings and why they matter.

- Quickly scan the article without taking notes; focus on headings and subheadings.
- Note the publishing date; for many areas, current research is more relevant.
- Note any terms and parts you don't understand for further reading.

RE-READ 2

Read the article again, asking yourself questions such as:

- What problem is the study trying to solve?
- Are the findings well supported by evidence?
- Are the findings unique and supported by other work in the field?
- What was the sample size? Is it representative of the larger population?
- Is the study repeatable?
- What factors might affect the results?

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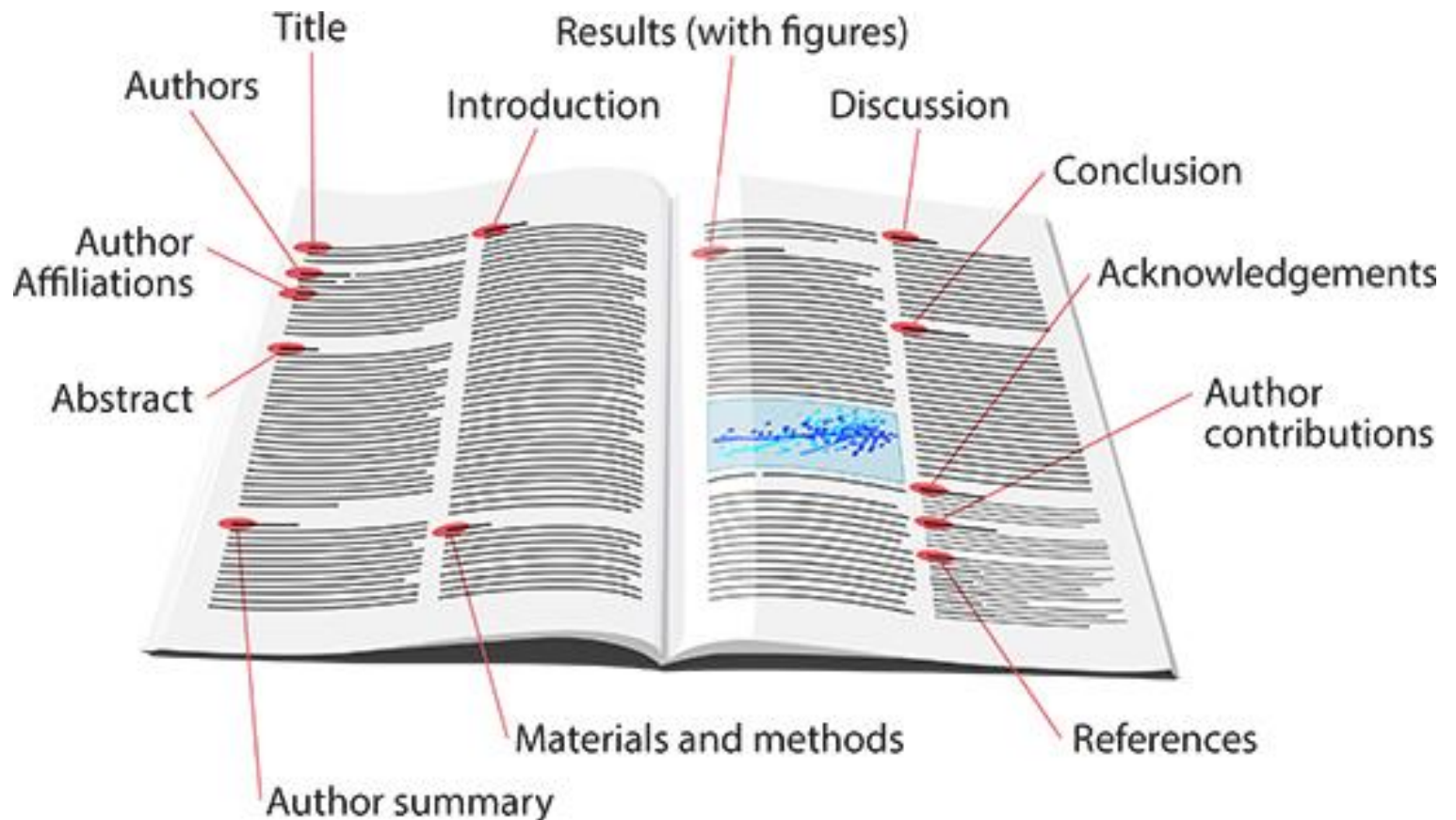


- Examine graphs and tables carefully.
- Try to interpret data first before looking at captions.
- When reading the discussion and results, look for key issues and new findings.
- Make sure you have distinguished the main points. If not, go over the text again.

SUMMARIZE 4

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