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9

Inclusion of ORCID iDs in pharma-affiliated publications

Sarah Sabir[a]*, Laura Dormer[b], Joanne Walker[b] and Paul Farrow[a]
[a]Open Pharma and Oxford PharmaGenesis, Oxford, UK; [b]Future Science Group, London, UK
*Correspondence: sarah.sabir@pharmagenesis.com

Access our primary analysis presented at the 2021 European Meeting of ISMPP

WHY WAS THIS NEEDED?

- Open Research and Contributor ID (ORCID) provides authors with a persistent, unique identifier, with the aim of improving transparency, accountability, discoverability and ultimately trust among medical researchers.
- Some leading pharmaceutical companies have initiated programmes to increase registration for ORCID iDs by their researchers.[1]
- However, for pharma-affiliated publications, previous research suggests that the inclusion of ORCID iDs in published articles on PubMed is low, and that ORCID iDs are inconsistently listed by those who have published multiple articles.[2]

WHAT DID WE DO?

- The Future Science Group supports pharma-sponsored research and is a collaborator in the open science space.
- In this secondary analysis, we assessed the impact of changes to the publishing workflow on the submission of ORCID iDs by pharma-affiliated authors compared with non-pharma-affiliated authors across a sample of Future Science Group journals.

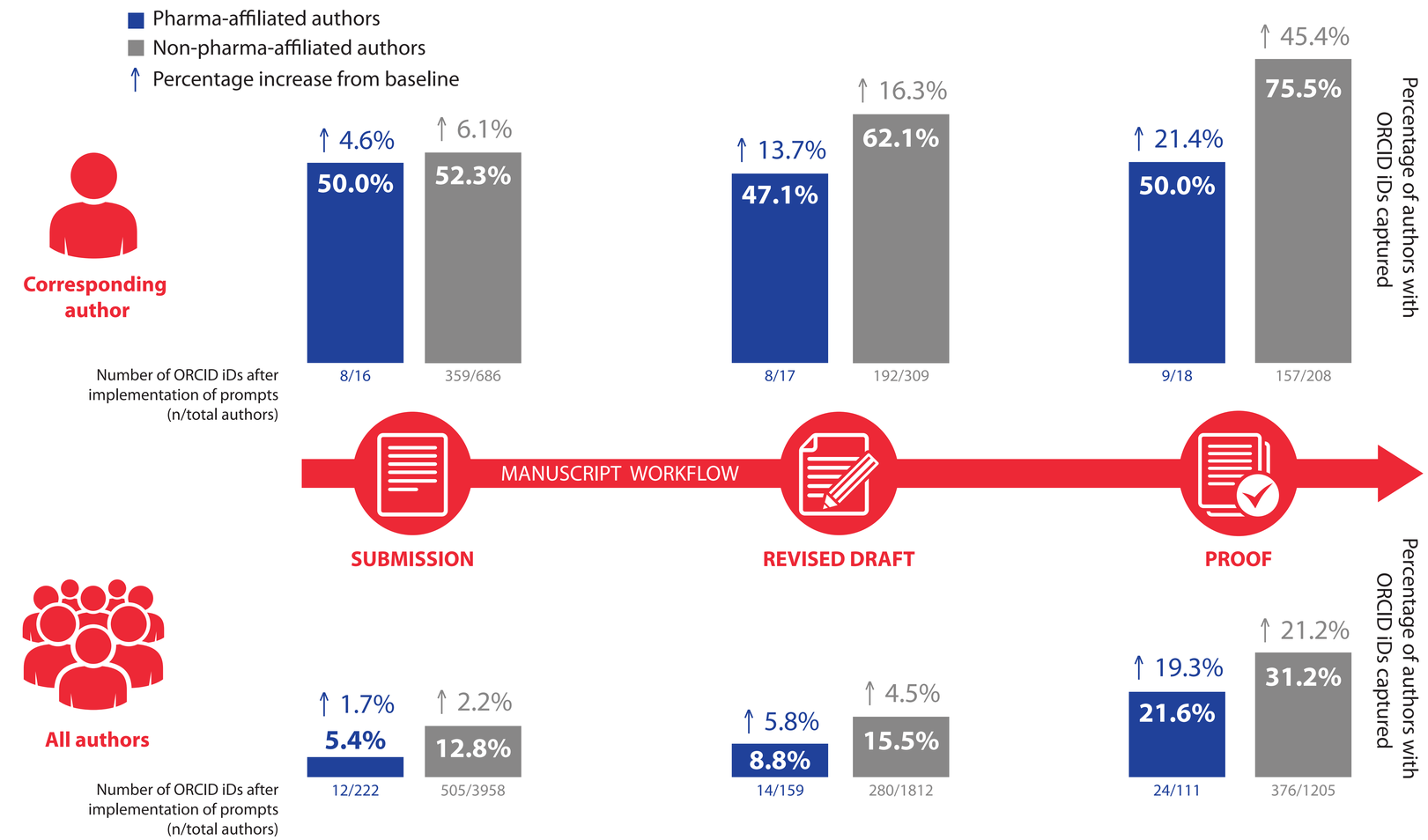
WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF OUR RESEARCH?

- The addition of prompts throughout the publishing workflow increased the submission rates of ORCID iDs, particularly at the revised draft and proof stages. Find out more from our primary analysis by clicking the link in the top right corner of the poster.[3]
- Despite additional prompts throughout the publishing workflow, ORCID iD submission rates for pharma-affiliated authors were lower than for non-pharma-affiliated authors.
- Recommendations to submit an ORCID iD in pharma publication policies and agency workflows may increase ORCID iD capture in pharma-affiliated publications.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

- Additional prompts increased the submission of ORCID iDs in the corresponding author and all authors categories, but submission rates were lower for pharma-affiliated authors than for non-pharma-affiliated authors.

Figure 1: ORCID iDs captured after the implementation of additional prompts at submission, revised draft and proof stages for corresponding and all authors.



The inclusion of an ORCID iD was assessed at baseline and after additional prompts were implemented at various contact points to authors about manuscripts that were at three different stages of the publishing workflow. The bars represent a combined average percentage of ORCID iDs captured across test journals (*Future Medicinal Chemistry, Future Oncology* and the *Journal of Comparative Effectiveness Research*) for pharma-affiliated (blue) and non-pharma-affiliated (grey) authors.

REFERENCES

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2. Sabir S *et al. Curr Med Res Opin* 2020;36 Suppl 1:S23–33.
3. Dormer L *et al.* Poster presented at the 2021 European Meeting of ISMPP, 26–27 January 2021, London, UK.

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DISCLOSURES

SS (https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0611-6226) and PF (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0569-9688) are employees of Oxford PharmaGenesis Ltd, Oxford, UK. PF is a shareholder of Oxford PharmaGenesis Ltd, Oxford, UK. LD (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4868-8655) and JW (https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2580-7049) are employees of Future Medicine Ltd, London, UK, part of Future Science Group. JW is a minor shareholder of Future Medicine Ltd.

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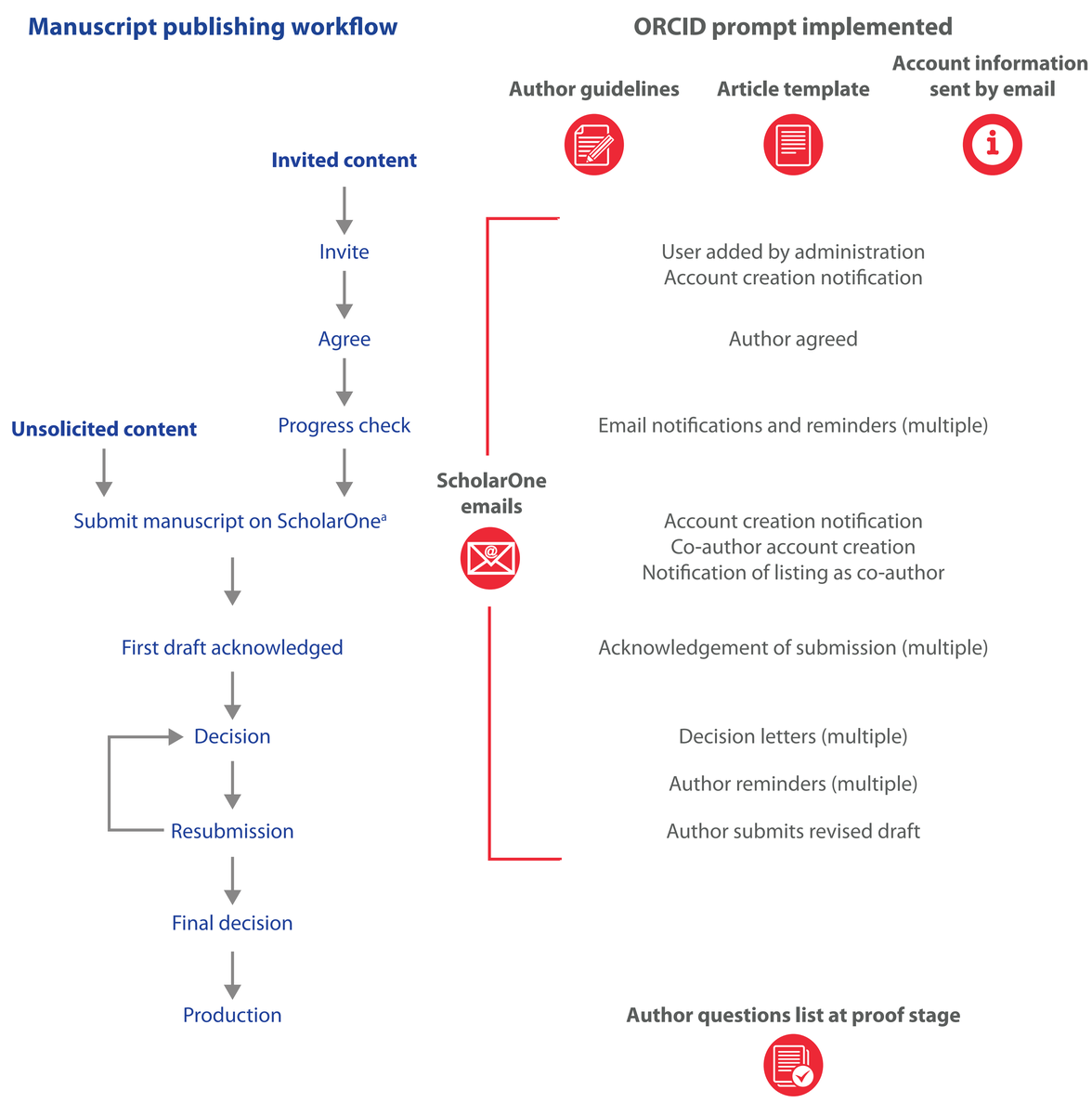
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

- The manuscript publishing workflow was assessed, and additional prompts for authors to provide an ORCID iD were implemented at various contact points for the following Future Science Group journals: *Future Medicinal Chemistry, Future Oncology* and the *Journal of Comparative Effectiveness Research* (**Figure 2**).
- Collection of ORCID iDs (at submission, revised draft and proof stages) was assessed at baseline (01/01/2020–30/04/2020) and after the implementation of additional prompts (01/05/2020–31/08/2020).
- Authors were grouped into two categories: pharma-affiliated and non-pharma-affiliated.

RESULTS

- Implementation of additional author prompts increased the submission rates of ORCID iDs by pharma-affiliated and non-pharma-affiliated authors (corresponding author and all authors categories; **Figure 1**).
- By the completion of the proof stage, 75.5% of manuscripts with a non-pharma-affiliated corresponding author included their ORCID iD. However, the same was true for only 50.0% of manuscripts with a pharma-affiliated corresponding author.

Figure 2: Additional prompts implemented within the manuscript publishing workflow.



[a]Submitting author/agent creates an account or logs into an existing one and adds co-authors by adding new or existing accounts.

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

- One of the strengths of this study is its large data set of 14 215 authors and 2494 manuscripts across different stages of the publishing workflow.
  - A limitation of this secondary analysis is that the number of pharma-affiliated authors was much lower than the number of non-pharma-affiliated authors (888 and 13 327 authors, respectively).
- The number of ORCID iDs reported for the submission stage counted only those submitted via the ScholarOne submission platform. Inclusion of ORCID iDs on the title page of a manuscript at submission would not have been captured until the proof stage. Therefore, the number of ORCID iDs present at the submission stage may be higher than reported across all groups.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Additional author prompts will be implemented more widely across Future Science Group journals to increase the awareness of ORCID.
- Future studies will determine the role of medical writers in increasing the submission rates of ORCID iDs for authors affiliated with pharmaceutical companies.

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