What is a DOI?

DOI: 10.1002/cbm.724
Digital Object Identifier
DOIs are UNIQUE

Just like a license plate is a unique identifier for a car, a DOI can be used to identify a specific document – whatever its format.

- Articles
- Books
- Book Chapters
- Reports
- Media
- Appendices to articles published separately
Digital Object Identifier

- DOIs can even differentiate between multiple versions of the same document.
- For instance, a document may exist in a pre-publication form, a published form, and multiple post-published forms.
- There may also be supporting documentation published online that could not fit within the original format.
Digital Object Identifier

• DOIs can be used like urls to lead the reader to the document
• Unlike urls, though, DOIs are permanent and will still lead the reader to the document - even if the url location changes or disappears.
At least two citation styles now use DOIs


• *NLM Style (National Library of Medicine)* continues to use urls, but adds the DOI immediately after the url.
Example of an APA Citation for an article without DOI

Example of an APA Citation for an article with DOI

Example of a NLM Citation for an article with a DOI

Example of a NLM Citation for an article without DOI

Who Uses DOIs?

• DOIs are most often associated with online articles.

• DOIs are most commonly found in the professional literature of
  – Science
  – Medicine
  – Social Sciences
Typical DOIs

- DOI: 10.1002/cbm.724
- DOI: 10.1179/174328108X369134
- DOI: 10.3906/sag-0809-46
- DOI: 10.1111/j.1744-6171.2009.00192.x
- DOI: 10.2146/ajhp080563

Each is unique!
Evaluation of a Mental Toughness Training Program for Youth-Aged Australian Footballers: I. A Quantitative Analysis

DOI at beginning of print article.
It is well known from embryological studies of living mammals that the process of detachment of the middle ear bones is repeated during early ontogeny (10, 11). In recent decades, evolutionary developmental biology studies have elucidated the driving forces for this process. The partial resorption of Meckel's cartilage and disconnection of the middle ear ossicles from the mandible in modern mammals are controlled by complex regulatory networks; mutant mouse studies have shown that changes in these networks can alter the timing of resorption and ossification, causing morphological transformations such as the permanent connection of middle ear ossicles and mandible (12–14). From an evolutionary biologist's viewpoint, the "re-evolution" of an ancestral character state appears unlikely, but in the case of *Mastodontium*’s DMME, a simple temporal change causing premature ossification of Meckel’s cartilage during embryo development fixed the ancestral condition in the adult.

The approach of Ji et al. exemplifies recent studies that have combined paleontology and developmental biology to gain deep insight into evolutionary processes (15). These studies have shown that mammalian evolution was much more complex than had been thought a few years ago. Developmental processes played a central role in evolutionary changes in mammals, as recently shown for patterns of rodent teeth (16). The middle ear and mandible of *Mastodontium* demonstrate that besides orderly evolution from primitive to derived characters, reversals to more primitive conditions are also to be expected. In the case of the DMME, the labile phase with multiple reversals appears to have ended with the evolution of the coiled cochlea in the inner ear of more derived ancestors of therian mammals (marsupials and placental) (17).

**References**


DOI at end of print article.

**PHYSICS**

**Sensing a Small But Persistent Current**

Norman O. Birge

The idea that a normal, nonsuperconducting metal ring can sustain a persistent current (1) (and one by Bleszynski-Jayich et al. on page 272 of this issue (5), report various magnetic moments that can arise from contamination on the surface of the sample to the magnetic moment cre- Persistence-current experi- o persistent-current experi- different strategies. In 1990, the ansignal was tiny to the square root of the (7). If there is a second kind of on current, the total signal was tiny to the square root of (7). In 1991, Webb and co-workers measured the persistent current in three individual shining rings, made from 18-karat white gold, 1 mm in diameter and 0.05 mm thick. The persistent currents were measured at temperatures from 0.5 to 15 K. In the 1990 experiment, the authors observed a persistent current in one of the rings. They attributed the current to a fluxoid that encircled the ring. In the 1991 experiment, the authors observed a persistent current in two of the rings. They attributed the current to a fluxoid that encircled the ring.
Outcome measures used in forensic mental health research: a structured review.

Background The evidence base for forensic mental health (FMH) services has been developing since the late 1990s. Are outcome measures sound enough for the evaluation tasks? Aims To identify, from...

By: Chambers, Jemma C.; Yiend, Jenny; Barrett, Barbara; Burns, Tom; Doll, Helen; Fazel, Seena; Jenkinson, Crispin; Kaur, Asha; Knapp, Martin; Plugge, Emma; Sutton, Lesley; Fitzpatrick, Ray. Criminal Behaviour & Mental Health, Mar2009, Vol. 19 Issue 1, p9-27, 19p, 2 charts; DOI: 10.1002/cbm.724; (AN 36325724)

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Outcome measures used in forensic mental health research: a structured review

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ABSTRACT
Background The evidence base for forensic mental health (FMH) services has been developing since the late 1990s. Are outcome measures sound enough for the evidence base to develop?

Aims To identify, from published literature, outcome measures used in FMH research and, where feasible, assess their quality.

Method A structured review was undertaken of trials and intervention studies published between 1990 and 2006. Details of outcome variables and measures were abstracted. Evidence regarding most frequently occurring outcome measures was assessed.
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