

# Open Access와 Open Archives

이 춘 실

숙명여자대학교 문헌정보학

# 목 차

1. 시연
2. What is Open Access?
3. Why Open Access?
4. Open Archives
5. Major Open Archives

# I. 시연

- “Birth Weight Distribution”에 대한 SCI 논문 검색
  - Web of Science에서 검색 시작
  - 적합한 문헌의 원문보기
  - 참고문헌에서 유사문헌 및 관련문헌 찾아보기

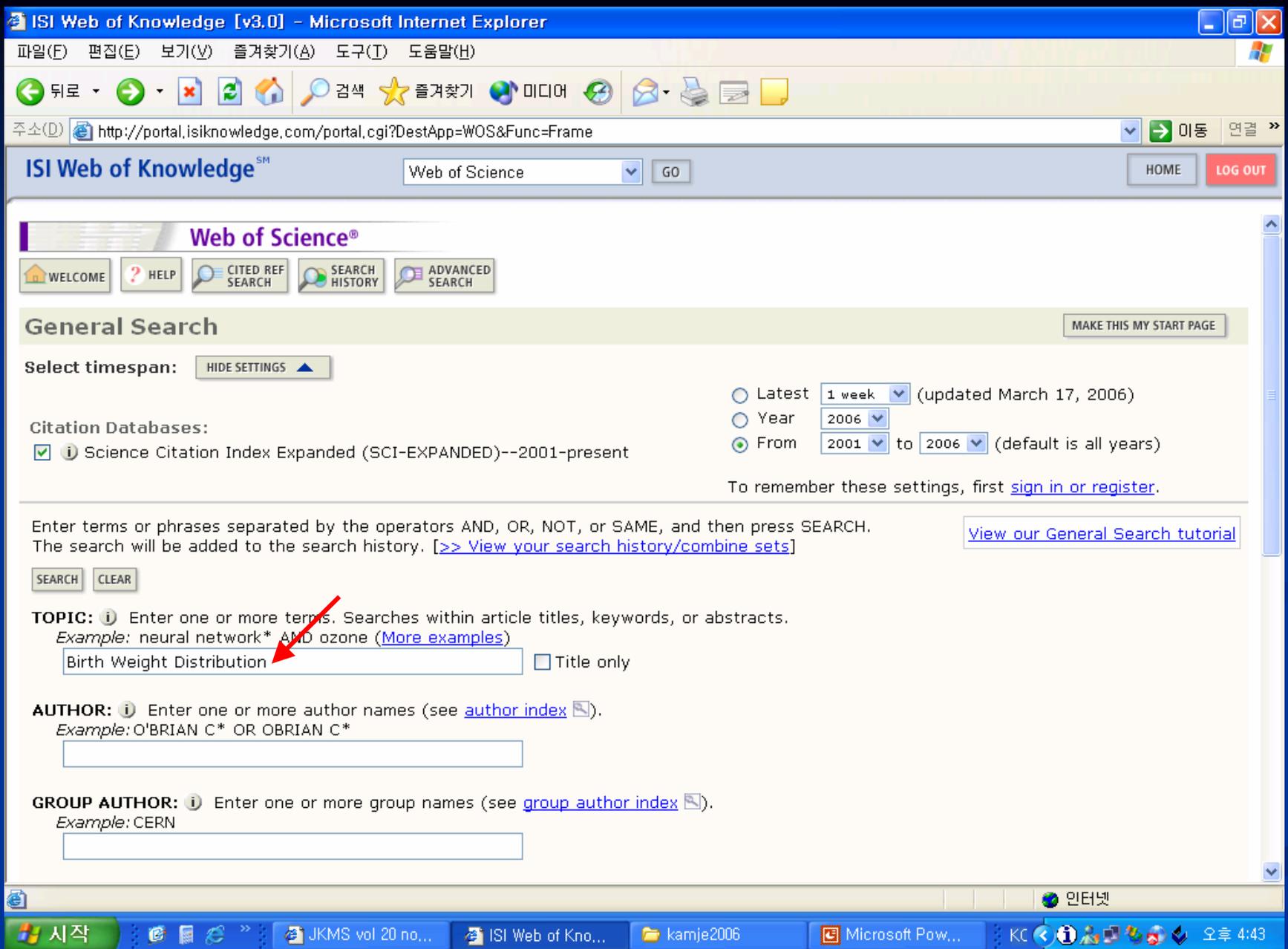


Fig. 1. Web of Science의 General Search 검색화면

ISI Web of Knowledge [v3.0] - Microsoft Internet Explorer

파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 즐겨찾기(A) 도구(T) 도움말(H)

주소(D) http://portal.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi?DestApp=WOS&Func=Frame

ISI Web of Knowledge<sup>SM</sup> Web of Science GO HOME LOG OUT

Web of Science<sup>®</sup>

WELCOME HELP GENERAL SEARCH CITED REF SEARCH SEARCH HISTORY ADVANCED SEARCH

### Search Results -- Summary

TS=(Birth Weight Distribution)  
 DocType=All document types; Language=All languages; Database=SCI-EXPANDED; Timespan=2001-2006

CrossSearch: [View additional results in other databases](#) **NEW!** Search within results:  SEARCH

**17 results found (Set #4)** Go to Page: 1 of 2 GO

Records 1 -- 10

Use the checkboxes to select records for output. See the sidebar for options.

- 1. Dominici F, Zeger SL, Parmigiani G, et al.  
[Estimating percentile-specific treatment effects in counterfactual models: a case-study of micronutrient supplementation, birth weight and infant mortality](#)  
 JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY SERIES C-APPLIED STATISTICS 55: 261-280 Part 2 2006  
 Times Cited: 0
- 2. Rugholm S, Baker JL, Olsen LW, et al.  
[Stability of the association between birth weight and childhood overweight during the development of the obesity epidemic](#)  
 OBESITY RESEARCH 13 (12): 2187-2194 DEC 2005  
 Times Cited: 0
- 3. Rajs D  
[A national birth weight distribution curve according to gestational age in Chile from 1993 to 2000](#)  
 REVISTA MEDICA DE CHILE 133 (6): 740-740 JUN 2005  
 Times Cited: 0
- 4. Gonzalez B, Castro B

**Sort by:**  
 SORT

**Output Records:**

Selected records on page  
 All records on page  
 Records  to

Bibliographic Fields

Or add them to the Marked List for later output and more options.

[0 articles marked]

시작 JKMS vol 20 no... ISI Web of Kno... kamje2006 Microsoft Pow... KC 인터넷 오후 4:48

Fig. 2. Web of Science 검색 결과

REVISTA MEDICA DE CHILE 133 (3): 386-386 MAR 2005

Times Cited: 0

원문보기가 가능한 학술지

7. Shiao LM, Chang YP, Lee ES, et al.

[Low birth weight, very low birth weight rates and gestational age-specific birth weight distribution of Korea's newborn infant](#)

[JOURNAL OF KOREAN MEDICAL SCIENCE 20 \(2\): 182-187 APR 2005](#)

Times Cited: 0

VIEW FULL TEXT

8. Gonzalez R, [View full text from Journal of Korean Medical Science](#)

[A national birth weight distribution curve according to gestational age in Chile from 1993 to 2000](#)

REVISTA MEDICA DE CHILE 132 (10): 1155-1165 OCT 2004

Times Cited: 2

9. Christian P, Katz J, Dominici F, et al.

[Treatment effects of maternal micronutrient supplementation vary by percentiles of the birth weight distribution in Nepal](#)

FASEB JOURNAL 18 (4): A512-A512 Suppl. S MAR 23 2004

Times Cited: 0

10. Da Silva-Buttkus P, van den Hurk R, Velde ERT, et al.

[Ovarian development in intrauterine growth-retarded and normally developed piglets originating from the same litter](#)

REPRODUCTION 126 (2): 249-258 AUG 2003

Times Cited: 2

VIEW FULL TEXT

ADD TO MARKED LIST

Use the checkboxes to select records for output. See the sidebar for options.

17 results found (Set #4)

Records 1 -- 10

Go to Page: 1 of 2 GO

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

17 documents matched your query of the 5,700,400 in the data limits you selected

click

## Abstract

[References + Links](#)[Full-text](#)[PDF](#)

2005 Apr; 20 (2): 182- 187

**Low Birth Weight, Very Low Birth Weight Rates and Gestational Age-Specific Birth Weight Distribution of Korean Newborn Infants**Son Moon Shin, Young Pyo Chang\*, Eun Sil Lee<sup>†</sup>, Young Ah Lee<sup>‡</sup>, Dong Woo Son<sup>§</sup>, Min Hee Kim<sup>||</sup>, Young Ryoan Choi<sup>¶</sup>

Department of Pediatrics, Samsung Cheil Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul; Departments of Pediatrics\*, Colleges of Medicine, Dankook University, Cheonan; Yeungnam University<sup>†</sup>, Daegu; Dong-A University<sup>‡</sup>, Busan; Department of Pediatrics<sup>§</sup>, Bombit Hospital, Pyungchon; Departments of Pediatrics<sup>||</sup>, Colleges of Medicine, Kunkook University, Seoul; Chunnam National University<sup>¶</sup>, Gwangju, Korea. ✉ [smshinmd@skku.edu](mailto:smshinmd@skku.edu)

To obtain the low birth weight (LBW) rate, the very low birth weight (VLBW) rate, and gestational age (GA)-specific birth weight distribution based on a large population in Korea, we collected and analyzed the birth data of 108,486 live births with GA greater than 23 weeks for 1 yr from 1 January to 31 December 2001, from 75 hospitals and clinics located in Korea. These data included birth weight, GA, gender of the infants, delivery type, maternal age, and the presence of multiple pregnancy. The mean birth weight and GA of a crude population are  $3,188 \pm 518$  g and  $38.7 \pm 2.1$  weeks, respectively. The LBW and the VLBW rates are 7.2% and 1.4%, respectively. The preterm birth rate (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) is 8.4% and the very





Journal of  
Korean Medical  
Science

# Journal of Korean Medical Science

Vol. 20 (2005)

click

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6

- 2006
- 2005
- 2004
- 2003
- 2002
- 2001
- 1996-2000
- 1991-1995
- pre-1990

## Abstract

[References + Links](#)

[Full-text](#)

[PDF](#)

2005 Apr; 20 (2): 182- 187

### Low Birth Weight, Very Low Birth Weight Rates and Gestational Age-Specific Birth Weight Distribution of Korean Newborn Infants

Son Moon Shin, Young Pyo Chang\*, Eun Sil Lee†, Young Ah Lee‡, Dong Woo Son§, Min Hee Kim||, Young Ryoong Choi¶

Department of Pediatrics, Samsung Cheil Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul; Departments of Pediatrics\*, Colleges of Medicine, Dankook University, Cheonan; Yeungnam University†, Daegu; Dong-A University‡, Busan; Department of Pediatrics§, Bombit Hospital, Pyungchon; Departments of Pediatrics||, Colleges of Medicine, Kunkook University, Seoul; Chunnam National University¶, Gwangju, Korea. ✉ [smshinmd@skku.edu](mailto:smshinmd@skku.edu)

To obtain the low birth weight (LBW) rate, the very low birth weight (VLBW) rate, and gestational age (GA)-specific birth weight distribution based on a large population in Korea, we collected and analyzed the birth data of 108,486 live births with GA greater than 23 weeks for 1 yr from 1 January to 31 December 2001, from 75 hospitals and clinics located in Korea. These data included birth weight, GA, gender of the infants, delivery type, maternal age, and the presence of multiple pregnancy. The mean birth weight and GA of a crude population are 3,188 ±518 g and 38.7±2.1 weeks, respectively. The LBW and the VLBW rates are 7.2% and 1.4%, respectively. The preterm birth rate (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) is 8.4% and the very



click

인터넷

시작



JKMS: Vol. 20 Iss...

JKMS vol 20 no, 2...

oa&oa-ppt

click

오전 10:12

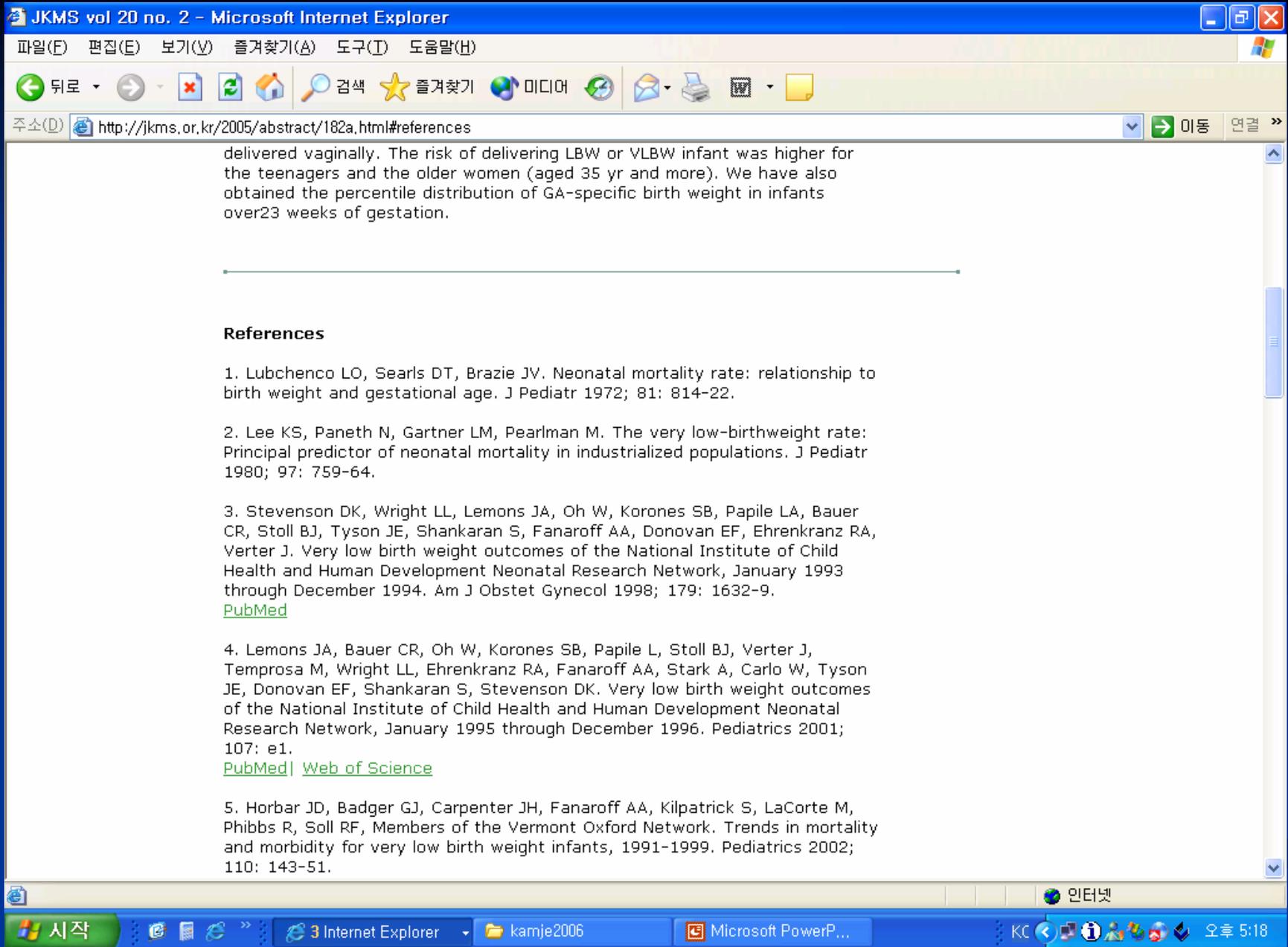


Fig. 4. JKMS 학술지 논문이 인용한 참고문헌



consideration. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1989; 32: 530-40. LBW, VLBW Rates and GA-specific Distribution 187

자체 학술지 논문을 인용한 경우

16. Park NH, Yoon BH, Shin HC, Kim SW. Growth pattern of the newborn infants by gestational age. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1991; 34: 322-30.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#)

17. Lee GH, Kim YW, Lee KB, Seo EJ, Son MS, Ahn HG, Seok EW, Choi YJ, Kim GJ, Kim SY, Hwang BC, Choi YD, Kim SY, Sohn SJ. Change of birth weight - gestational age table. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 2001; 44: 1851-6.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#)

18. Williams RL, Creasy RK, Cunningham GC, Hawes WE, Norris FD, Tashiro M. Fetal growth and perinatal viability in California. Obstet Gynecol 1982; 59:

621-31  
[PubMed](#)

19. Lee YM, Bae CW. The changes in the mortality rates of low birth weight infants and very low birth weight infant in Korea over the past 40 years. Korean Med Sci 2004; 19: 27-31.

Full text article at jkms.kams.or.kr | [KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Web of Science](#)

20. Korea statistical information system. URL: <http://kosis.nso.go.kr>. [Accessed march 2, 2004.]

21. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM, Sutton PD. Births: final data for 2001. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 51: 1-102.

[PubMed](#)

22. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: final data for 2000. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 50: 1-101.

[PubMed](#)

23. Health Insurance Review Agency. A report on the appropriateness of health insurance reimbursement on cesarean section. Health Insurance Review Agency 2002; 22-36.



2006

2005

2004

2003

2002

2001

1996-2000

1991-1995

pre-1990

Abstract

[References + Links](#)

Full-text

PDF

2004 Feb; 19 (1): 27- 31

### The Changes in the Mortality Rates of Low Birth Weight Infant and Very Low Birth Weight Infant in Korea over the Past 40 Years

Young Min Bae, Chong Woo Bae

 Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, Kyunghee University, Seoul, Korea. ✉ [baecwkmc@zaigen.co.kr](mailto:baecwkmc@zaigen.co.kr)

Total 36 reports on the mortality rates (MRs) of low birth weight infants (LBWI) and very LBWI (VLBWI) in Korea from the 1967 through 2001 were analyzed. We com-pared the changes in the MR by 5 and 10-yr interval. The MRs observed by 5-yr intervals from the early 1960s through the 1990s have drastically decreased. The MRs of LBWI are as follows: 23.1% and 23.6% in the 1960s, 17.3% and 16.8% in the 1970s, 14.1% and 14.4% in the 1980s, and 8.1% in the early 1990s. The MRs of VLBWI have also fallen and were reported as follows: 68.2% and 63.7% in the 1960s, 55.8% and 57.6% in the 1970s, 56.2% and 48.1% in the 1980s, 33.5% and 24.5% in the 1990s, and 11.7% in the early 2000s. In every 10-yr period, the MRs of LBWI have decreased from 23.4% in 1960, to 17.0% in 1970, to 14.2% in 1980, and to 8.1% in 1990. The MRs of VLBWI also have decreased from 66.2% in 1960, to 56.7% in 1970, to 50.8% in 1980, to 32.9% in 1990, and to 11.7% in 2000. The MR of LBWI and VLBWI has gone down remarkably due to improvements in neona-tology in Korea as shown above.



인터넷

시작

JKMS: V...

JKMS vo...

oa&amp;oa-ppt

click

상은 즐기...

JKMS vo...

오전 10:32



consideration. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1989; 32: 530-40. LBW, VLBW Rates and GA-specific Distribution 187

16. Park NH, Yoon BH, Shin HC, Kim SW. Growth pattern of the newborn infants by gestational age. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1991; 34: 322-30.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#)

17. Lee GH, Kim YW, Lee KB, Seo EJ, Son MS, Ahn HG, Seok EW, Choi YJ, Kim GJ, Kim SY, Hwang BC, Choi YD, Kim SY, Sohn SJ. Change of birth weight - gestational age table. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 2001; 44: 1851-6.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#)

18. Williams RL, Creasy RK, Cunningham GC, Hawes WE, Norris FD, Tashiro M. Fetal growth and perinatal viability in California. Obstet Gynecol 1982; 59: 624-32.

[PubMed](#)

click

19. Bae YM, Bae CW. The changes in the mortality rates of low birth weight infant and very low birth weight infant in Korea over the past 40 years. J Korean Med Sci 2004; 19: 27-31.

[Full text article at jkms.kaoms.or.kr](#) | [KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Web of Science](#)

20. Korea statistical information system. URL: <http://kosis.nso.go.kr>. [Accessed march 2, 2004.]

21. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM, Sutton PD. Births: final data for 2001. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 51: 1-102.

[PubMed](#)

22. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: final data for 2000. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 50: 1-101.

[PubMed](#)

23. Health Insurance Review Agency. A report on the appropriateness of health insurance reimbursement on cesarean section. Health Insurance Review Agency 2002; 22-36.





KoreaMed

KoreaMed

Search KoreaMed for "J Korean med sci" [JTI] AND 2004 [DPY] Go Clear






 1: *J Korean Med Sci* 2004 Feb;19(1):27-31. English.

[Full text article at  
jkms.kams.or.kr](http://jkms.kams.or.kr)

## The Changes in the Mortality Rates of Low Birth Weight Infant and Very Low Birth Weight Infant in Korea over the Past 40 Years.

**Bae YM, Bae CW.**

Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, Kyunghee University, Seoul, Korea. baecwkmc@zaigen.co.kr

Total 36 reports on the mortality rates (MRs) of low birth weight infants (LBWI) and very LBWI (VLBWI) in Korea from the 1967 through 2001 were analyzed. We compared the changes in the MR by 5 and 10-yr interval. The MRs observed by 5-yr intervals from the early 1960s through the 1990s have drastically decreased. The MRs of LBWI are as follows: 23.1% and 23.6% in the 1960s, 17.3% and 16.8% in the 1970s, 14.1% and 14.4% in the 1980s, and 8.1% in the early 1990s. The MRs of VLBWI have also fallen and were reported as follows: 68.2% and 63.7% in the 1960s, 55.8% and 57.6% in the 1970s, 56.2% and 48.1% in the 1980s, 33.5% and 24.5% in the 1990s, and 11.7% in the early 2000s. In every 10-yr period, the MRs of LBWI have decreased from 23.4% in 1960, to 17.0% in 1970, to 14.2% in 1980, and to 8.1% in 1990. The MRs of VLBWI also have decreased from 66.2% in 1960, to 56.7% in 1970, to 50.8% in 1980, to 32.9% in 1990, and to 11.7% in 2000. The MR of LBWI and VLBWI has

About KoreaMed  
Overview  
Help

KoreaMed Services  
Basic Search  
Journal Browser  
Citation Matcher

LinkOut - Lists  
By Provider  
By Journal Title





consideration. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1989; 32: 530-40. LBW, VLBW Rates and GA-specific Distribution 187

16. Park NH, Yoon BH, Shin HC, Kim SW. Growth pattern of the newborn infants by gestational age. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1991; 34: 322-30.

[KoreaMed](#) | [K-MCI](#)

17. Lee GH, Kim YW, Lee KB, Seo EJ, Son MS, Ahn HG, Seok EW, Choi YJ, Kim GJ, Kim SY, Hwang BC, Choi YD, Kim SY, Sohn SJ. Change of birth weight - gestational age table. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 2001; 44: 1851-6.

[KoreaMed](#) | [K-MCI](#)

18. Williams RL, Creasy RK, Cunningham GC, Hawes WE, Norris FD, Tashiro M. Fetal growth and perinatal viability in California. Obstet Gynecol 1982; 59: 624-32.

[PubMed](#)



19. Bae YM, Bae CW. The changes in the mortality rates of low birth weight infant and very low birth weight infant in Korea over the past 40 years. J Korean Med Sci 2004; 19: 27-31.

[Full text article at jkms.kams.or.kr](#) | [KoreaMed](#) | [K-MCI](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Web of Science](#)

20. Korea statistical information system. URL: http://kosis.nso.go.kr. [Accessed march 2, 2004.]

21. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM, Sutton PD. Births: final data for 2001. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 51: 1-102.

[PubMed](#)

22. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: final data for 2000. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 50: 1-101.

[PubMed](#)

23. Health Insurance Review Agency. A report on the appropriateness of health insurance reimbursement on cesarean section. Health Insurance Review Agency 2002; 22-36.



### KoreaMed Search Results - Full Record

Article 1 of 5

**The Changes in the Mortality Rates of Low Birth Weight Infant and Very Low Birth Weight Infant in Korea over the Past 40 Years**  
Bae YM, Bae CW.

**J Korean Med Sci**  
19(1):27-31 Feb 2004. English.

**Total References:44** [Cited Korean References:37](#) **Times Cited:0**



Full text article at [jkms.kams.or.kr](http://jkms.kams.or.kr)

Total 36 reports on the mortality rates (MRs) of low birth weight infants (LBWI) and very LBWI (VLBWI) in Korea from the 1967 through 2001 were analyzed. We compared the changes in the MR by 5 and 10-yr interval. The MRs observed by 5-yr intervals from the early 1960s through the 1990s have drastically decreased. TheMRs of LBWI are as follows: 23.1% and 23.6% in the 1960s, 17.3% and 16.8% in the 1970s, 14.1% and 14.4% in the 1980s, and 8.1% in the early 1990s. The MRsof VLBWI have also fallen and were reported as follows: 68.2% and 63.7% in the 1960s, 55.8% and 57.6% in the 1970s, 56.2% and 48.1% in the 1980s, 33.5% and24.5% in the 1990s, and 11.7% in the early 2000s. In every 10-yr period, the MRs of LBWI have decreased from 23.4% in 1960, to 17.0% in 1970, to 14.2% in 1980,and to 8.1% in 1990. The MRs of VLBWI

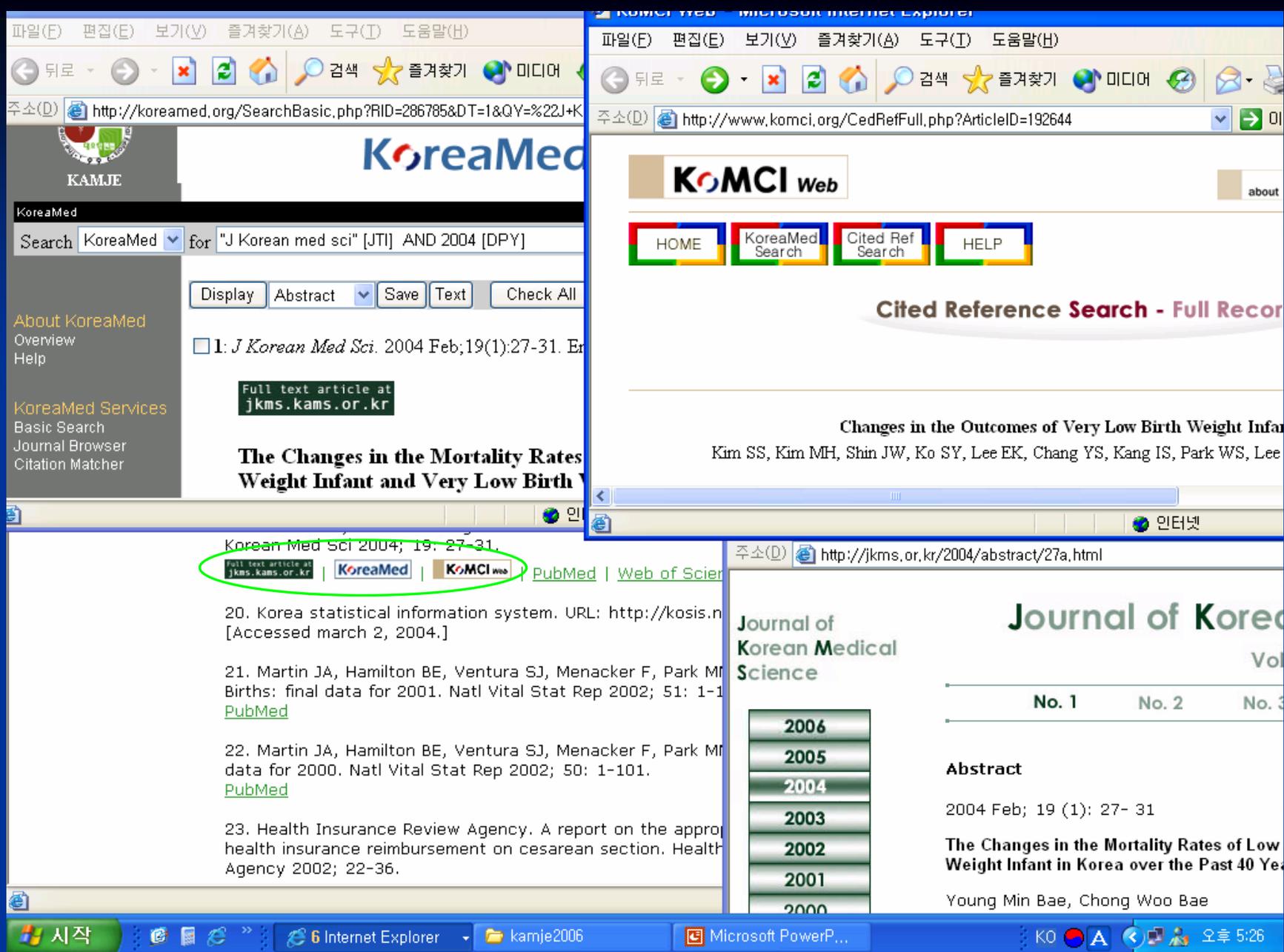


Fig. 5. 관련논문 찾아보기 Link: JKMS 논문을 인용한 경우

JKMS vol 20 no. 2 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 즐겨찾기(A) 도구(T) 도움말(H)

뒤로 ◀ ▶ 앞으로 × 새로 고침 홈 🔍 검색 ☆ 즐겨찾기 🌐 미디어 ↻ 📧 🖨️ 📄 ▶ 이동 연결 >>

주소(D) http://jkms.or.kr/2005/abstract/182a.html#references

consideration. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1989; 32: 530-40. LBW, VLBW Rates and GA-specific Distribution 187

16. Park NH, Yoon BH, Shin HC, Kim SW. Growth pattern of the newborn infants by gestational age. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1991; 34: 322-30.  
[KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#)

17. Lee GH, Kim YW, Lee KB, Seo EJ, Son MS, Ahn HG, Seok EW, Choi YJ, Kim GJ, Kim SY, Hwang BC, Choi YD, Kim SY, Sohn SJ. Change of birth weight - gestational age table. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 2001; 44: 1851-6.  
[KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#)

18. Williams RL, Creasy RK, Cunningham GC, Hawes WE, Norris FD, Tashiro M. Fetal growth and perinatal viability in California. Obstet Gynecol 1982; 59: 624-32.  
[PubMed](#)

19. Bae YM, Bae CW. The changes in the mortality rates of low birth weight infant and very low birth weight infant in Korea over the past 40 years. J Korean Med Sci 2004; 19: 27-31.  
Full text article at jkms.kams.or.kr | [KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Web of Science](#)

20. Korea statistical information system. URL: http://kosis.nso.go.kr. [Accessed march 2, 2004.]

21. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM, Sutton PD. Births: final data for 2001. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 51: 1-102.  
[PubMed](#)

22. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: final data for 2000. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 50: 1-101.  
[PubMed](#)

23. Health Insurance Review Agency. A report on the appropriateness of health insurance reimbursement on cesarean section. Health Insurance Review Agency 2002; 22-36.

click

시작 3 Internet Explorer ▶ kamje2006 Microsoft PowerP... KO 🇰🇷 A < > 🧑🏻 오후 5:20



All Databases

PubMed

Nucleotide

Protein

Genome

Structure

OMIM

PMC

Journals

Books

Search PubMed for   

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Abstract Show 20 Sort by Send to

All: 1 Review: 0

 1: [J Korean Med Sci](#) 2004 Feb;19(1):27-31. [Related Articles, Links](#)Full text article at  
[jkms.kams.or.kr](http://jkms.kams.or.kr)

## The changes in the mortality rates of low birth weight infant and very low birth weight infant in Korea over the past 40 years.

[Bae YM](#), [Bae CW](#).

Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, Kyunghee University Hospital, 1 Hoiki-dong, Dongdamun-gu, Seoul 130-702, Korea. [baecwkmc@zaigern.co.kr](mailto:baecwkmc@zaigern.co.kr)

Total 36 reports on the mortality rates (MRs) of low birth weight infants (LBWI) and very LBWI (VLBWI) in Korea from the 1967 through 2001 were analyzed. We compared the changes in the MR by 5 and 10-yr interval. The MRs observed by 5-yr intervals from the early 1960s through the 1990s have drastically decreased. The MRs of LBWI are as follows: 23.1% and 23.6% in the 1960s, 17.3% and 16.8% in the 1970s, 14.1% and 14.4% in the 1980s, and 8.1% in the early 1990s. The MRs of VLBWI have also fallen and were reported as follows: 68.2% and 63.7% in the 1960s, 55.8% and 57.6% in the 1970s, 56.2% and 48.1% in the 1980s, 33.5% and 24.5% in the 1990s, and 11.7% in the early 2000s. In every 10-yr period, the MRs of LBWI have decreased from 23.4% in 1960, to 17.0% in 1970, to 14.2% in 1980, and to 8.1% in 1990. The MRs of VLBWI also have decreased from 66.2% in 1960, to 56.7% in 1970, to 50.8% in 1980, to 32.9% in 1990, and to 11.7% in 2000. The MR of LBWI and VLBWI has



JKMS vol 20 no. 2 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 즐겨찾기(A) 도구(T) 도움말(H)

뒤로 ◀ ▶ 새로고침 ↻ 홈 🏠 🔍 검색 ☆ 즐겨찾기 🌐 미디어 🔄 📧 🖨️ 📄 ▶

주소(D) http://jkms.or.kr/2005/abstract/182a.html#references 이동 연결 >>

consideration. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1989; 32: 530-40. LBW, VLBW Rates and GA-specific Distribution 187

16. Park NH, Yoon BH, Shin HC, Kim SW. Growth pattern of the newborn infants by gestational age. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1991; 34: 322-30.  
[KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#)

17. Lee GH, Kim YW, Lee KB, Seo EJ, Son MS, Ahn HG, Seok EW, Choi YJ, Kim GJ, Kim SY, Hwang BC, Choi YD, Kim SY, Sohn SJ. Change of birth weight - gestational age table. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 2001; 44: 1851-6.  
[KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#)

18. Williams RL, Creasy RK, Cunningham GC, Hawes WE, Norris FD, Tashiro M. Fetal growth and perinatal viability in California. Obstet Gynecol 1982; 59: 624-32.  
[PubMed](#)

19. Bae YM, Bae CW. The changes in the mortality rates of low birth weight infant and very low birth weight infant in Korea over the past 40 years. J Korean Med Sci 2004; 19: 27-31.  
Full text article at jkms.kams.or.kr | [KoreaMed](#) | [KoMCI](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Web of Science](#)

20. Korea statistical information system. URL: http://kosis.nso.go.kr. [Accessed march 2, 2004.]

21. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM, Sutton PD. Births: final data for 2001. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 51: 1-102.  
[PubMed](#)

22. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: final data for 2000. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2002; 50: 1-101.  
[PubMed](#)

23. Health Insurance Review Agency. A report on the appropriateness of health insurance reimbursement on cesarean section. Health Insurance Review Agency 2002; 22-36.

click

시작 3 Internet Explorer ▶ kamje2006 Microsoft PowerP... KO 🇰🇷 A < > 🧑🏻 오후 5:20

Web of Science<sup>®</sup>

- WELCOME, HELP, GENERAL SEARCH, CITED REF SEARCH, SEARCH HISTORY, ADVANCED SEARCH

Full Record

Record 1 of 1 (Set #2)

Title: The changes in the mortality rates of low birth weight infant and very low birth weight infant in Korea over the past 40 years

Author(s): Bae YM, Bae CW

Source: JOURNAL OF KOREAN MEDICAL SCIENCE 19 (1): 27-31 FEB 2004

Document Type: Article

Language: English

Cited References: 43

Times Cited: 1

FIND RELATED RECORDS

Abstract: Total 36 reports on the mortality rates (MRs) of low birth weight infants (LBWI) and very LBWI (VLBWI) in Korea from the 1967 through 2001 were analyzed. We compared the changes in the MR by 5 and 10-yr interval. The MRs observed by 5-yr intervals from the early 1960s through the 1990s have drastically decreased. The MRs of LBWI are as follows: 23.1 % and 23.6% in the 1960s, 17.3% and 16.8% in the 1970s, 14.1 % and 14.4% in the 1980s, and 8.1 % in the early 1990s. The MRs of VLBWI have also fallen and were reported as follows: 68.2% and 63.7% in the 1960s, 55.8% and 57.6% in the 1970s, 56.2% and 48.1 % in the 1980s, 33.5% and 24.5% in the 1990s, and 11.7% in the early 2000s. In every 10-yr period, the MRs of LBWI have decreased from 23.4% in 1960, to 17.0% in 1970, to 14.2% in 1980, and to 8.1% in 1990. The MRs of VL13WI also have decreased from 66.2% in 1960, to 56.7% in 1970, to 50.8% in 1980, to 32.9% in 1990, and to 11.7% in 2000. The MR of LBWI and VLBWI has gone down remarkably due to improvements in neonatology in Korea as shown above.

Author Keywords: survival rate; mortality; infant; low birth weight; infant; very low birth weight; infant; premature; infant; newborn; infant; Korea

Addresses: Bae CW (reprint author), Kyunhee Univ Hosp, Dept Pediat, 1 Hoiki Dong, Seoul, 130702 South Korea Kvnunhee Univ. Coll Med. Dept Pediat. Seoul. South Korea

Output This Record

Bibliographic Fields

PRINT, E-MAIL, SAVE

EXPORT TO REFERENCE SOFTWARE

Or add it to the Marked List for later output and more options.

ADD TO MARKED LIST

[0 articles marked]

Create Citation Alert

CREATE CITATION ALERT

Receive e-mail alerts on future citations to this record. (Requires registration.)

Additional Links

VIEW FULL TEXT

View record in

Current Contents Connect, CC Connect Table of Contents, Journal Citation Reports

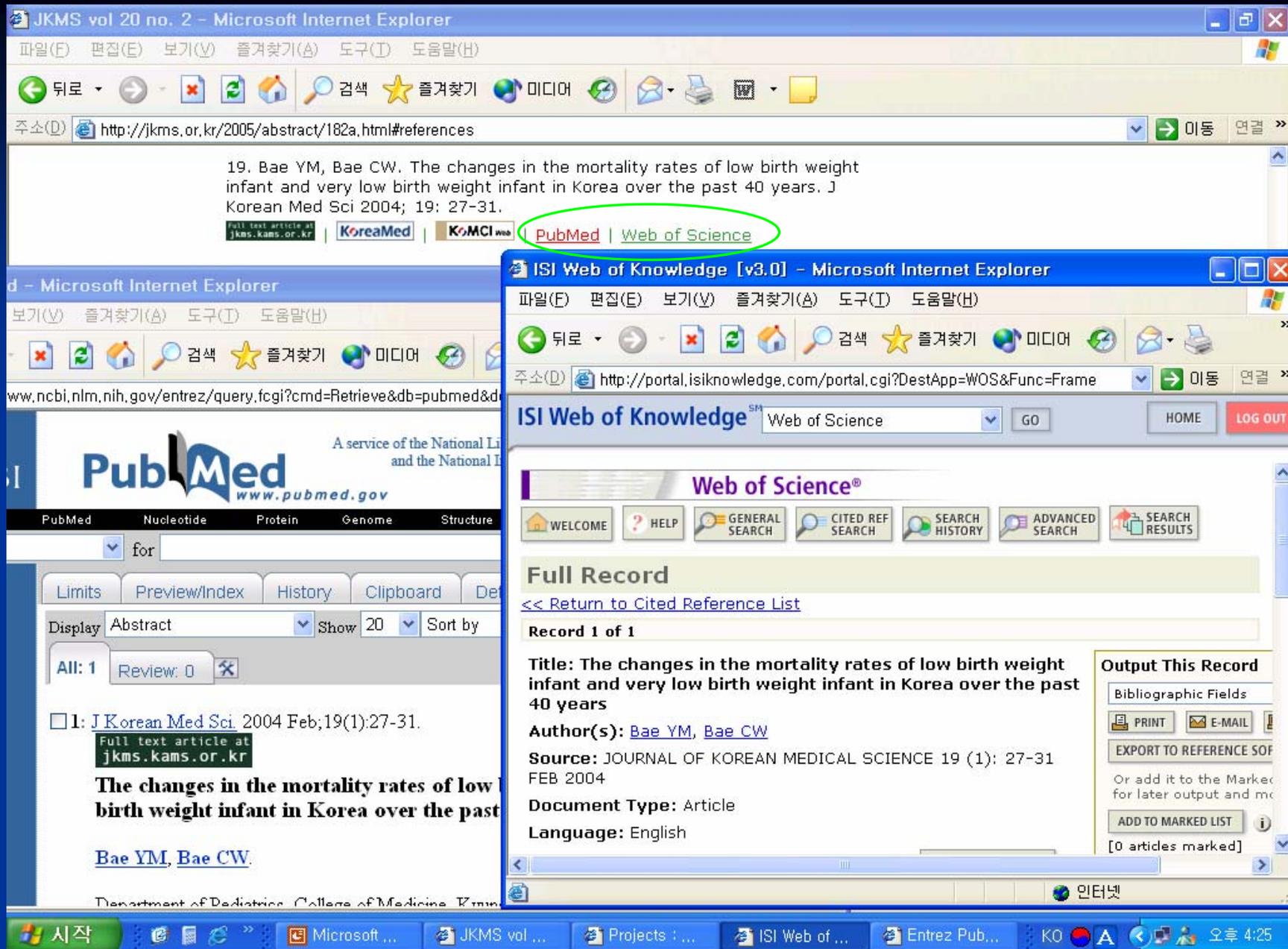


Fig. 6. 관련논문 찾아보기 Link: JKMS 논문을 인용한 경우 (계속)

11. Ma TH, Lee YK, Kim KA, Ko SY, Kim MJ, Shin SM. Outcome of very low birth weight infants in past 2 years at Samsung Cheil Hospital. J Korean Soc Neonatol 2003; 10: 7-13.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#)

KoreaMed 학술지 논문을 인용한 경우

12. Kim YO, Kim SH, Cho CY, Choi YY, Kook JH, Hwang TJ. Changes in incidence, survival rate and mortality of very low birth weight infants. Korean J Pediatr 2003; 46: 769-76.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#)

13. Kim YH, Han DG. A study on intrauterine growth standard. Korean J Pediatr 1984; 27: 531-42.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#)

14. Hwang SG, Park JJ, Nam JH, Chung JK. Birth weight percentiles and growth pattern at 21 to 44 weeks of gestation. J Korean Med Assoc 1987; 30: 885-95.

15. Seo K, Park YW, Park TK. Birth weight distribution by gestational age and constructing cut-off value for fetal growth retardation (FGR): their statistical consideration. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1989; 32: 530-40. LBW, VLBW Rates and GA-specific Distribution 187

16. Park NH, Yoon BH, Shin HC, Kim SW. Growth pattern of the newborn infants by gestational age. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 1991; 34: 322-30.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#)

17. Lee GH, Kim YW, Lee KB, Seo EJ, Son MS, Ahn HG, Seok EW, Choi YJ, Kim GJ, Kim SY, Hwang BC, Choi YD, Kim SY, Sohn SJ. Change of birth weight - gestational age table. Korean J Obstet Gynecol 2001; 44: 1851-6.

[KoreaMed](#) | [KOMCI](#)

18. Williams RL, Creasy RK, Cunningham GC, Hawes WE, Norris FD, Tashiro M. Fetal growth and perinatal viability in California. Obstet Gynecol 1982; 59: 624-32





**Cited Reference Search - Full Record**

**Outcome of Very Low Birth Weight Infants in Past 2 Years at Samsung Cheil Hospital**

Ma TH, Lee YK, Kim KA, Ko SY, Kim MJ, Shin SM.

J Korean Soc Neonatol  
10(1):7-13 May 2003. Korean.

Total References:18 [Cited Korean References:5](#) [Times Cited:6](#)

Full text article at the journal web site

**PURPOSE:** As the neonatal intensive care advanced, the survival rate of the very low birth weight infant (VLBWI) has steadily increased. We evaluated the outcome of VLBWIs who were born at Samsung Cheil Hospital. **METHODS:** A retrospective review was conducted for survival, morbidities and developmental outcome on 114 VLBWIs out of total 17,720 newborn infants who were born between January 1st, 2000 and December 31st, 2001. **RESULTS:** The incidence of VLBWI was 0.6%. Overall survival rate of VLBWI was 92.1%. All the Infants less than 500 g died, but the survival rate increased as birth weight increased. The survival rate was 75% for infants 500 g to 749 g, 85% for those 750 g to 999 g, 93.3% for those 1,000 g to 1,249 g, 98.1% for those 1,250 g to 1,499 g. The survival rates by gestational age also increased from 0 in those of 23-24 weeks to 80% in 25-26 weeks, 87.0% in 27-28 weeks, and up to 98.7% in those 29 weeks or more. Common morbidities in VLBWIs included respiratory distress syndrome (43.9%), bronchopulmonary dysplasia (21.9%),

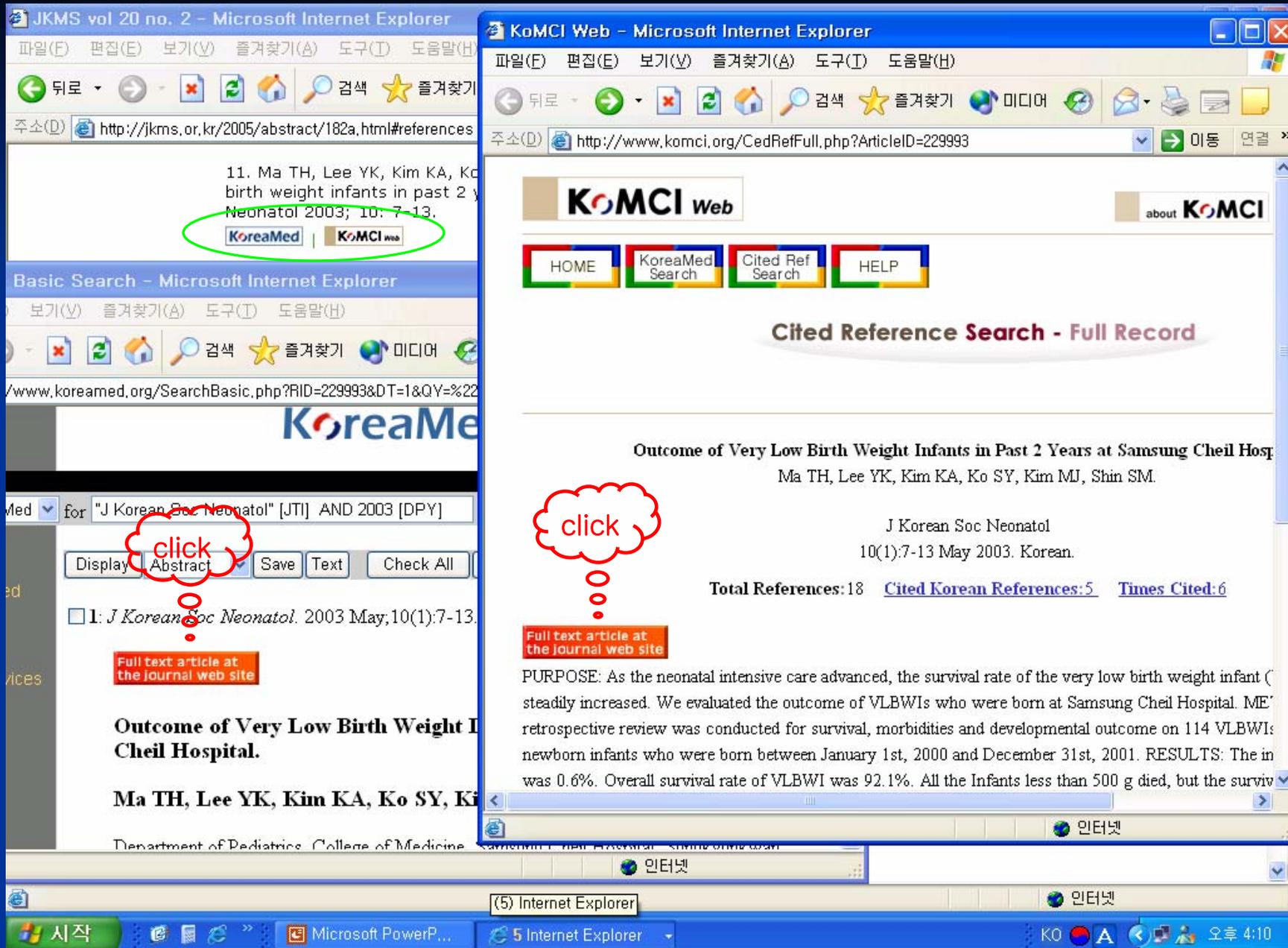


Fig. 7. 관련논문 찾아보기 Link: KoreaMed 학술지 논문을 인용한 경우

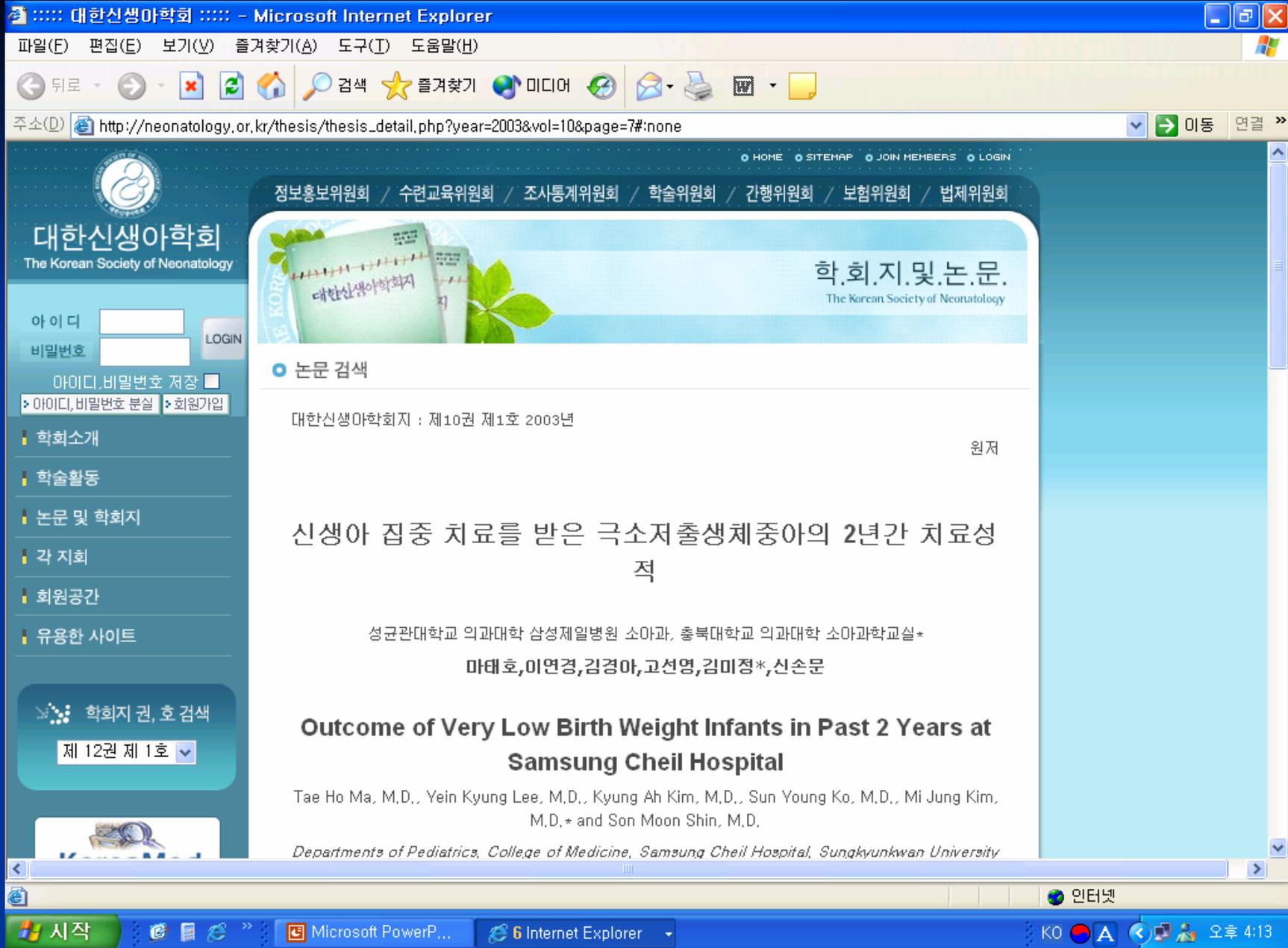


Fig. 8. 인용된 논문의 학술지 website로 link : KoreaMed LinkOut 학술지의 경우

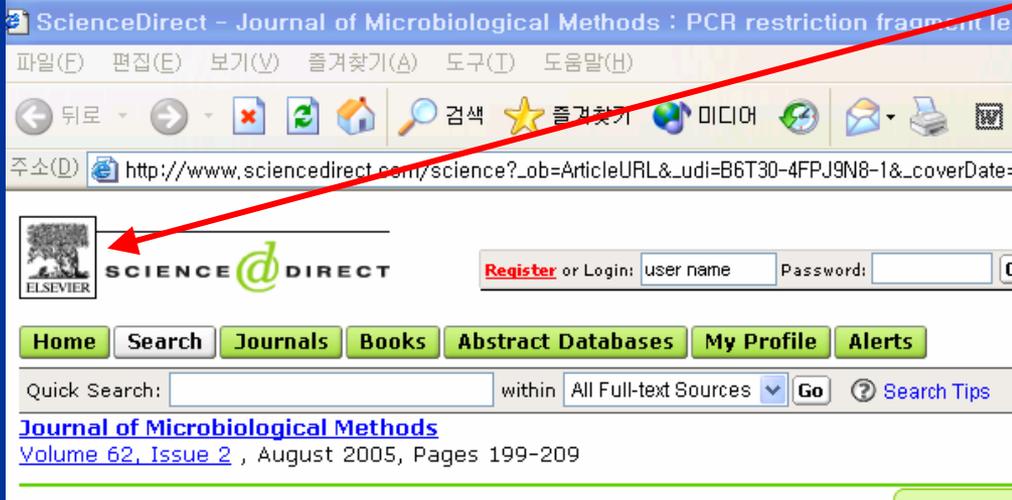
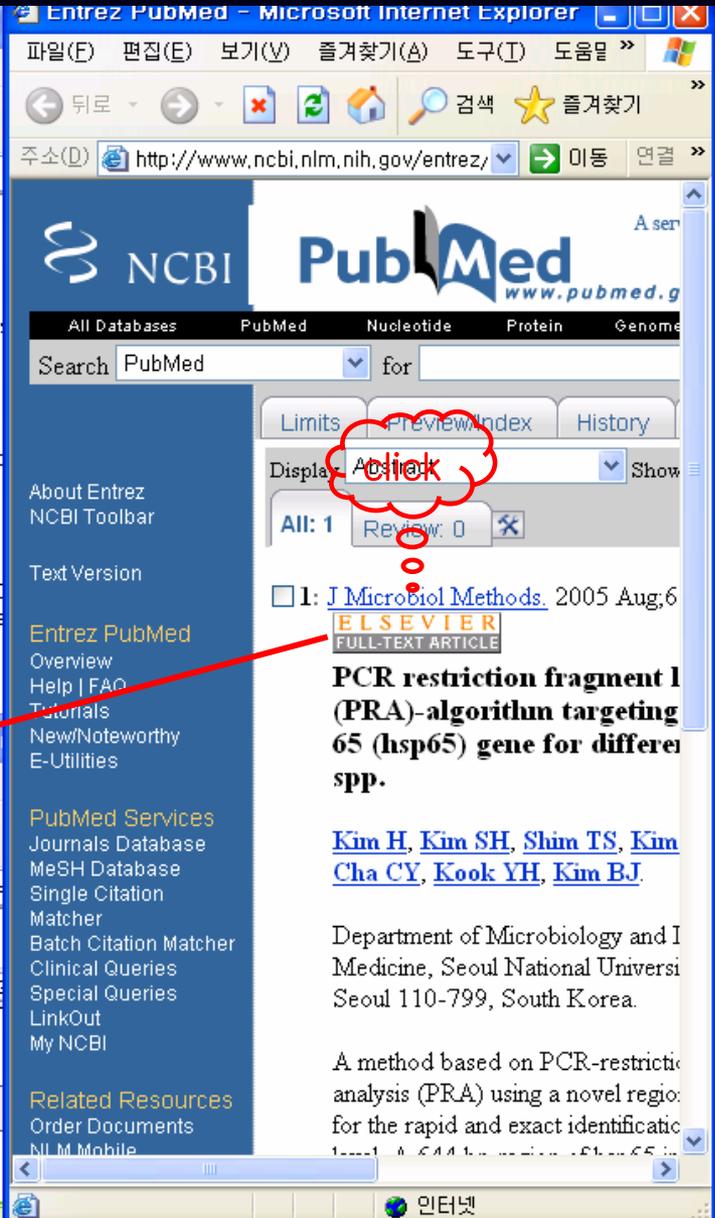
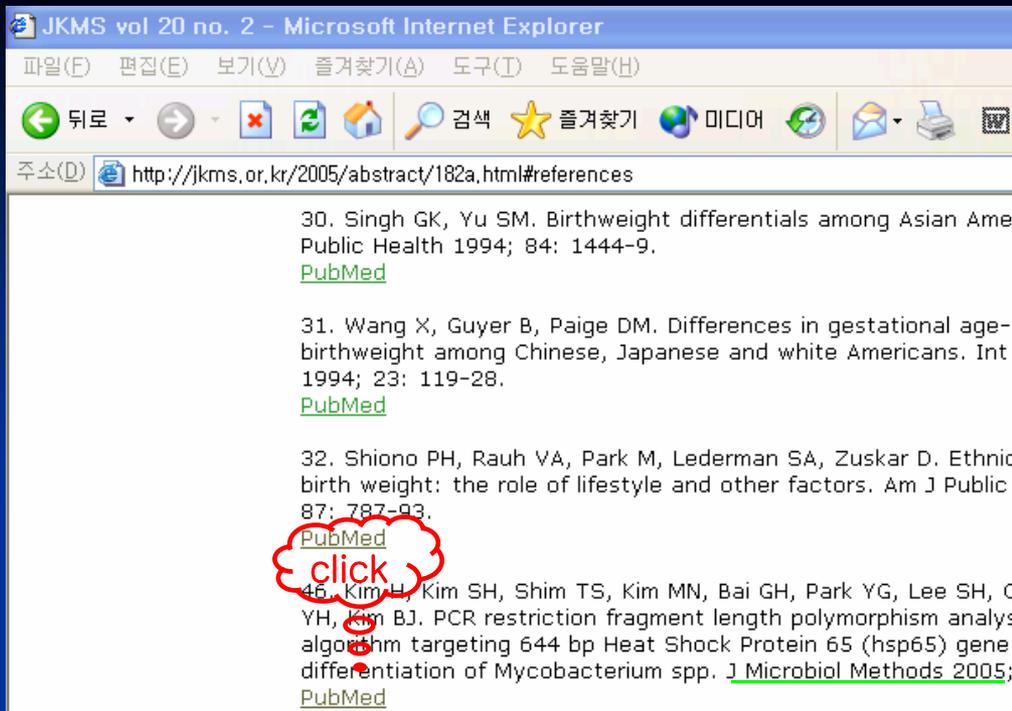


Fig. 9. 관련논문 찾아보기 Link: Elsevier 학술지 논문을 인용한 경우: PubMed 경유하여 ScienceDirect에 수록된 학술지 화면으로 이동

## References

[Abed et al., 1995](#) Y. Abed, C. Bollet and P. De Micco, Demonstration of *Mycobacterium kansasii* species heterogeneity by the amplification of the 16S-23S spacer region, *J. Med. Microbiol.* **43** (1995), pp. 156-158. [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract-MEDLINE](#) | [Abstract-Elsevier BIOBASE](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Alcaide et al., 1997](#) F. Alcaide, I. Richter, C. Bernasconi, B. Springer, C. Hagenau, R. Schulze-Robbecke, E. Tortoli, R. Martin, E.C. Böttger and A. Teleni, Heterogeneity and clonality among isolates of *Mycobacterium kansasii*: implications for epidemiological and pathogenicity studies, *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **35** (1997), pp. 1959-1964. [Abstract-MEDLINE](#) | [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Bai et al., 1993](#) G.H. Bai, K.S. Park and S.J. Kim, Clinically isolated Mycobacteria other than *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from 1980 to 1990 in Korea, *J. Korean Soc. Microbiol.* **28** (1993), pp. 1-5.

[Devallois et al., 1997](#) A. Devallois, K.S. Goh and N. Rastogi, Rapid identification of mycobacteria to species level by PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis of the *hsp65* gene and proposition of an algorithm to differentiate 34 mycobacterial species, *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **35** (1997), pp. 2969-2973. [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract-MEDLINE](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Domenech et al., 1994](#) P. Domenech, M.C. Menendez and M.J. Garcia, Restriction fragment length polymorphisms of 16S rRNA genes in the differentiation of fast-growing mycobacterial species, *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **116** (1994), pp. 19-24. [Abstract](#) | [Full Text via CrossRef](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Eriks et al., 1996](#) I.S. Eriks, K.T. Munck, T.E. Besser, G.H. Cantor and V. Kapur, Rapid differentiation of *Mycobacterium avium* and *M. paratuberculosis* by PCR and restriction enzyme analysis, *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **34** (1996), pp. 734-737. [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract-MEDLINE](#)

Fig. 10. 관련논문 찾아보기 Link: *Journal of Microbiological Methods*의 References + Link (ScienceDirect)

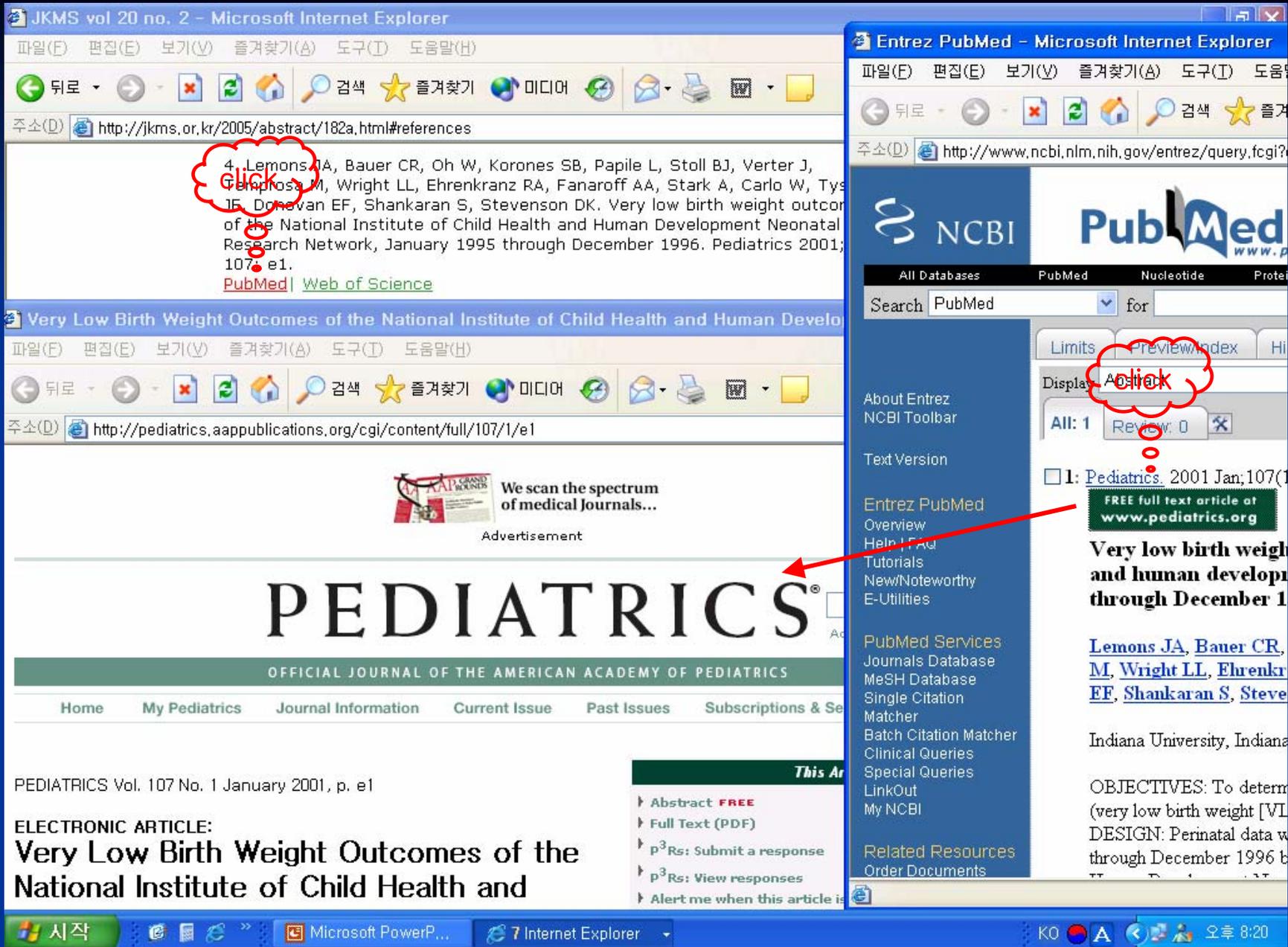


Fig. 11. 관련논문 찾아보기 Link: Free Full-Text 학술지 논문을 인용한 경우: PubMed 경유하여 학술지 website로 이동

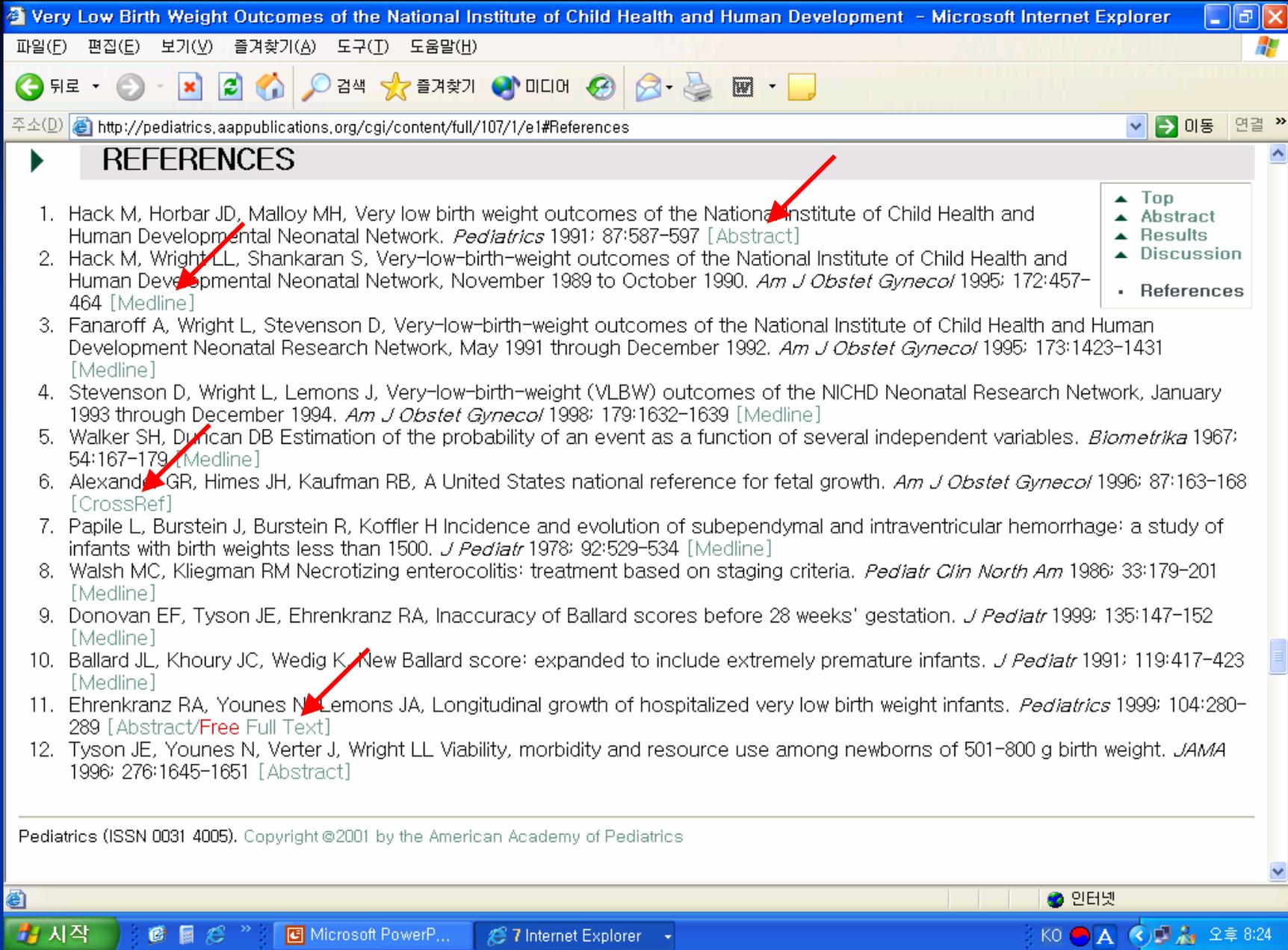


Fig. 12. 관련논문 찾아보기 Link: *Pediatrics*의 References + Link

KoMCI Web - Microsoft Internet Explorer

주소(D) http://www.komci.org/CedRefFull.php?ArticleID=192644

**KoMCI Web**

HOME KoreaMed Search Cited Ref Search HELP

**Cited Reference Search - Full**

**Changes in the Outcomes of Very Low Birth We**  
 Kim SS, Kim MH, Shin JW, Ko SY, Lee EK, Chang YS, Kang IS, Pa  
 J Korean Pediatr Soc  
 45(7):828-835 Jul 2002. Korean.

**Total References: 19** [Cited Korean References: 5](#)

Full text article at the journal web site

PURPOSE: The outcomes of infants weighing less than 1,500 gm(very low birth progress in neonatal intensive care. In this study, we analyzed changes over time during the past seven years. METHODS: A retrospective review of medical records the neonatal intensive care unit of Samsung Medical Center within three days from previous corresponding data(period I : Oct. 1994 to Sept. 1996), with the outcomes and period III(Jan. 1999 to Dec. 2000). RESULTS: As shown in Tables 1 and 3, age(GA), gender, and inborn admissions did not change during the 7-year study. increased significantly over time(period I : 72% vs period III : 88.3%, P<0.05). Birth weight-specific survival rate increased by 23.6%(75% vs 92.7%, P<0.05) for infants

주소(D) http://www.komci.org/CedRefSum.php?ArticleID=192644

**KoMCI Web**

HOME KoreaMed Search Cited Ref Search HELP

**Cited References**

[Changes in the Outcomes of Very Low Birth Weigh](#)  
 Kim SS, Kim MH, Shin JW, Ko SY, Lee EK, Chang YS, Kang IS, Park WS  
 J Korean Pediatr Soc  
 45(7):828-835 Jul 2002. Korean..

Sort: Cited Author  
 Display: 20 Items 1-5 of Page 1 of 1

Cited Author	Cited Journal
<a href="#">Lee JS</a>	<a href="#">J Korean Pediatr Soc</a>
<a href="#">Choi SY</a>	<a href="#">J Korean Pediatr Soc</a>
<a href="#">Lee EK</a>	<a href="#">J Korean Soc Neonatol</a>
<a href="#">Kang MA</a>	<a href="#">J Korean Soc Neonatol</a>

Sort: Cited Author  
 Display: 20 Items 1-5 of Page 1 of 1

CLICK

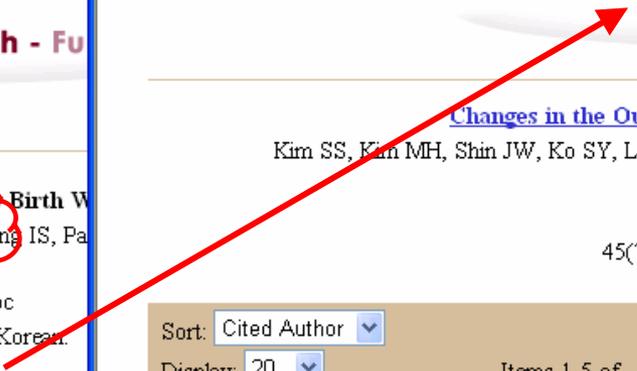


Fig. 13. References에서 KoMCI Web으로 link된 경우: Cited References 검색으로 확장 가능

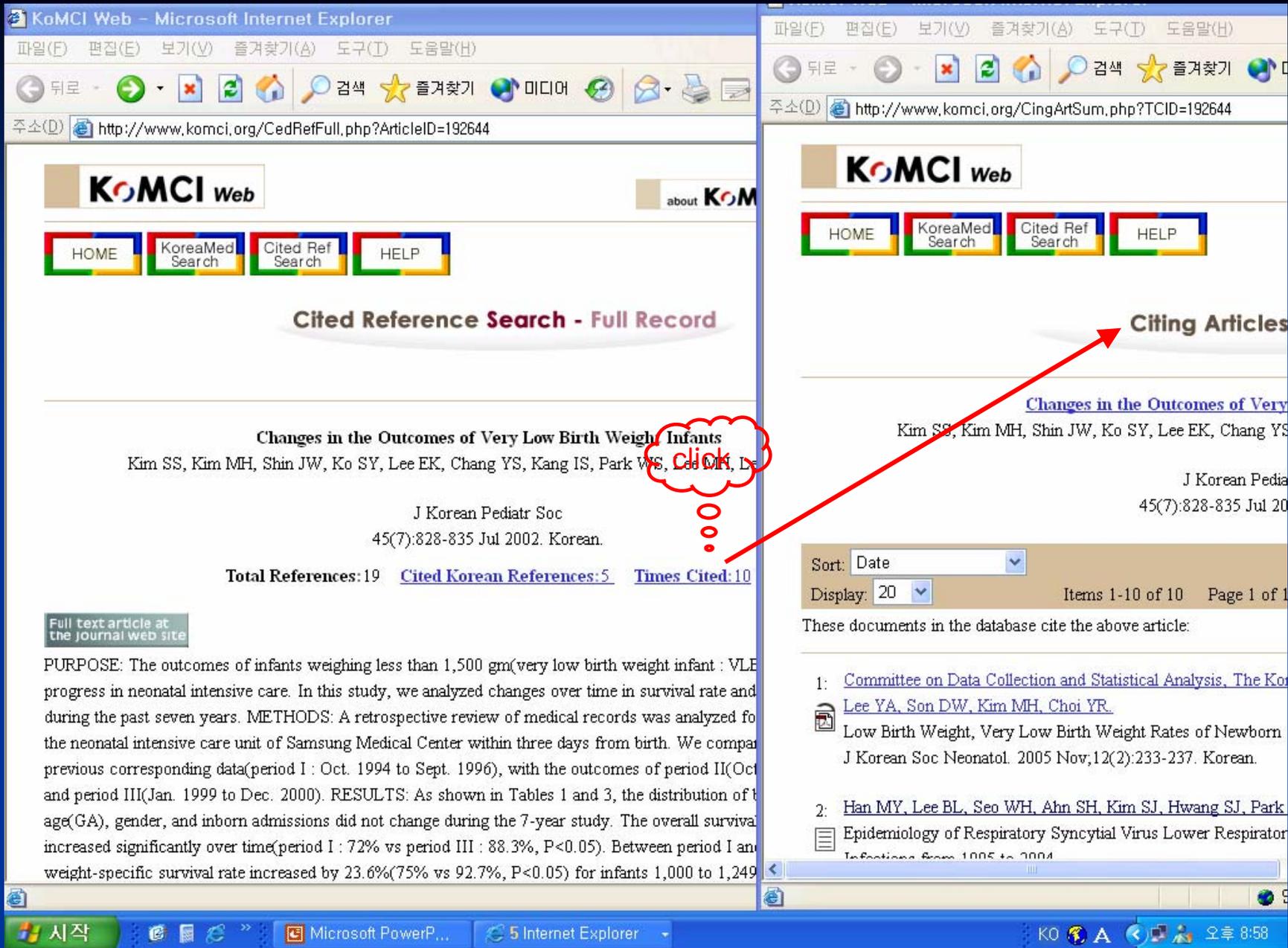


Fig. 14. References에서 KoMCI Web으로 link된 경우:  
Citing references 검색으로 확장 가능

ISI Web of Knowledge [v3.0] - Microsoft Internet Explorer

파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 즐겨찾기(A) 도구(T) 도움말(H)

주소(D) http://portal.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi?DestApp=WOS&Func=Frame

ISI Web of Knowledge<sup>SM</sup> Web of Science GO HOME LOG OUT

Web of Science<sup>®</sup>

WELCOME HELP GENERAL SEARCH CITED REF SEARCH SEARCH HISTORY ADVANCED SEARCH

### Full Record

Record 3 of 3 (Set #2) SUMMARY

**Title:** Low birth weight, very low birth weight rates and gestational age-specific birth weight distribution of Korea newborn infant

**Author(s):** [Shin SM](#), [Chang YP](#), [Lee ES](#), [Lee YA](#), [Son DW](#), [Kim MH](#), [Choi YR](#)

**Source:** JOURNAL OF KOREAN MEDICAL SCIENCE 20 (2): 182-187 APR 2005

**Document Type:** Article

**Language:** English

**Cited References:** 31 **Times Cited:** 0 FIND RELATED RECORDS

**Abstract:** To obtain the low birth weight (LBW) rate, the very low birth weight (VLBW) rate, and gestational age (GA)-specific birth weight distribution based on a large population in Korea, we collected and analyzed the birth data of 108,486 live births with GA greater than 23 weeks for 1 yr from 1 January to 31 December 2001, from 75 hospitals and clinics located in Korea. These data included birth weight, GA, gender of the infants, delivery type, maternal age, and the presence of multiple pregnancy. The mean birth weight and GA of a crude population are 3,188 +/- 518 g and 38.7 +/- 2.1 weeks, respectively. The LBW and the VLBW rates are 7.2% and 1.4%, respectively. The preterm birth rate (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) is 8.4% and the very preterm birth rate (less than 32 completed weeks of gestation) is 0.7%. The mean birth weights for female infants, multiple births, and births delivered by cesarean section were lower than those for male, singletons, and births delivered vaginally. The risk of delivering LBW or VLBW infant was higher for the teenagers and the older women (aged 35 yr and more). We have also obtained the percentile distribution of GA-specific birth weight in infants over 23 weeks of gestation.

**Author Keywords:** infant; low birth weight; infants; very low birth weight; gestational age; birth weight; birth weight distribution

**Output This Record**

Bibliographic Fields

PRINT E-MAIL SAVE

EXPORT TO REFERENCE SOFTWARE

Or add it to the Marked List for later output and more options.

ADD TO MARKED LIST

[0 articles marked]

**Create Citation Alert**

CREATE CITATION ALERT

Receive e-mail alerts on future citations to this record. (Requires registration.)

**Additional Links**

VIEW FULL TEXT

**View record in**

[Current Contents Connect](#)

[CC Connect Table of Contents](#)

[Journal Citation Reports](#)

JKMS: Vol, 20 Issue 5: p, 913 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

시작 JKMS: Vol, 20 Iss... oa&oa-ppt JKMS vol 19 no, 1... ISI Web of Knowle... 오전 11:27

Fig. 15. Web of Science 검색 결과 상세 레코드 화면

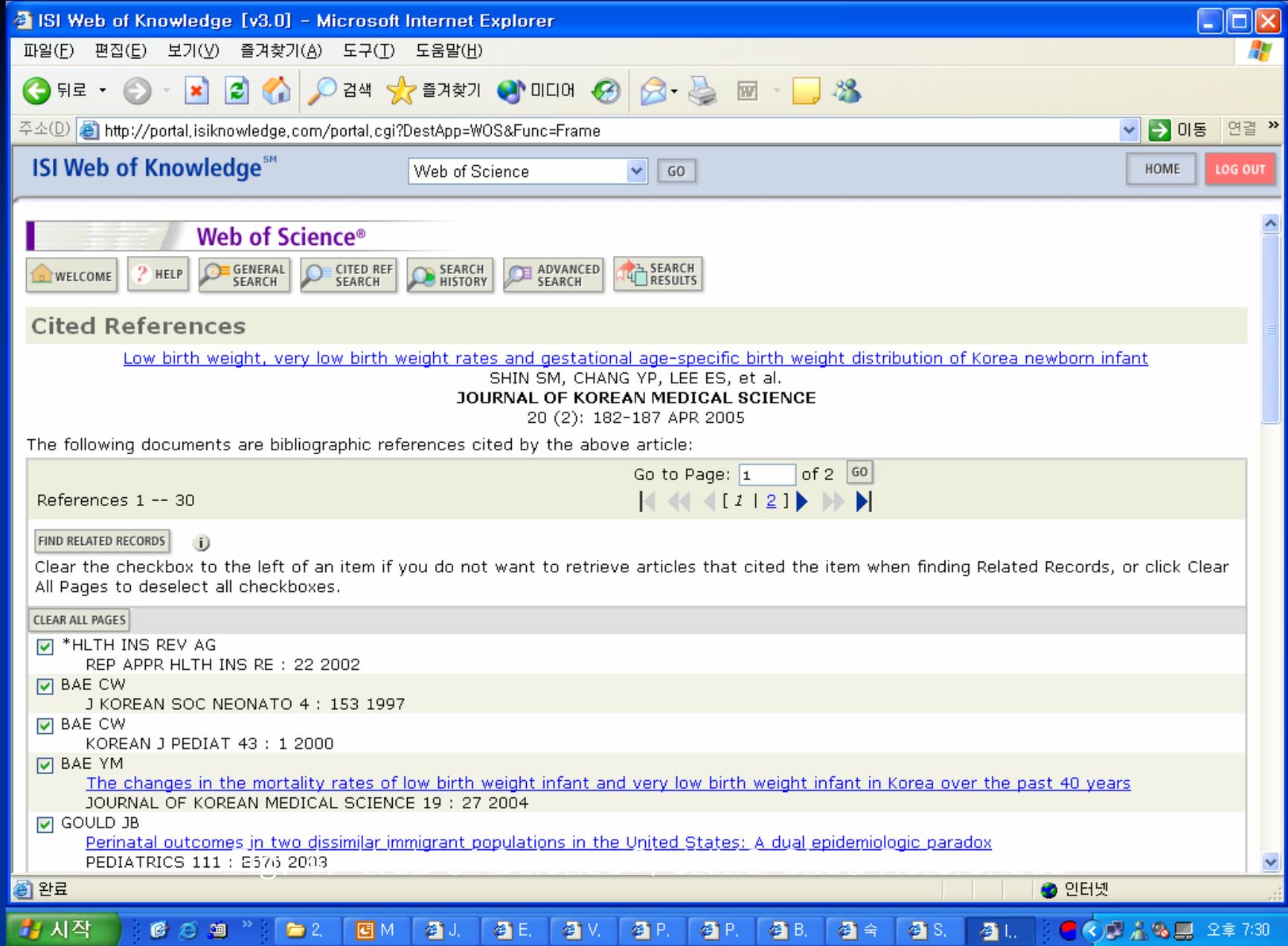


Fig. 16. Web of Science의 Cited References 검색 결과



Fig. 17. JKMS 학술지 website의 목차

# 지금까지의 시연내용을 정리해 보면

Web of Science에서 문헌검색 시작

→ 검색된 레코드 확인 (논문 초록)

→ 학술지 원문 website로 이동

→ 그 논문의 참고문헌에서

→ 인용된 논문의 학술지 원문 website로 이동

또는

→ 인용된 논문이 수록된 초록 데이터베이스로 이동

→ 학술지 원문 website로 이동 (Journal LinkOut)

## → 학술지 원문 website로 연결된 경우

-Free full-text journals

\**JKMS*

\**Pediatrics*

\*Other journals. . .

-log-in journals

\**J Korean Soc Neonatol*

\**Korean J Pediatrics*

\*Other journals. . .

-유료 e-journal 데이터베이스

\*ScienceDirect

\*Blackwell Synergy

\*Other databases. . .

→ 초록 데이터베이스로 연결된 경우

\*KoreaMed → 원문 LinkOut

\*PubMed → 원문 LinkOut

\*KoMCI Web → 원문 LinkOut

→ Citing References

→ Cited References

\*Web of Science → 원문 LinkOut

→ Citing References

→ Cited References

\*Other databases. . .

연구자들이 문헌검색에서 추구하는 이상향

## Seamless Searching & Access

- Abstract + Full text+ References + Links

## Barrier-Free Access

- Everyone has access
- “All use is fair use”

# 이러한 환경이 만들어지려면

- Open Access 허용
- Unrestricted distribution 가능
- Interoperability 확보
- Long-term archiving 구현

## 2. What is Open Access?

- Definition of Open Access Publication

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing  
(Released June 20, 2003)

<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm#note2>

An Open Access Publication is one that meets the following two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, PubMed Central is such a repository).

## Notes:

- [1] Open access is a property of individual works, not necessarily journals or publishers.
- [2] Community standards, rather than copyright law, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now.

# Open Access & Unrestricted distribution

- The authors retain copyright to their article
  - They grant the right to disseminate their article to anyone
  - Integrity of text protected, authorship attributed, correct citation details required

Copyrights

VS

Creative Commons Attribute License

# Interoperability & Long-term archiving

- Articles are universally and freely available via the Internet
  - Easily readable format (HTML, PDF)
  - Permanently archived in an internationally recognized open access repository (e.g. PubMed Central)

Journal Article DTD & XML  
Repositories

### 3. Why Open Access?

- Scientific authors do not receive any financial compensation for their papers. They donate their works to journals.
- Reviewers in scientific journals are not paid either.

- Most scientific journals are currently very expensive, and prices continue to rise.
- Only the wealthiest universities can currently afford those subscription prices.

Graph 4  
**Expenditure Trends  
 In ARL Libraries, 1986-2001**

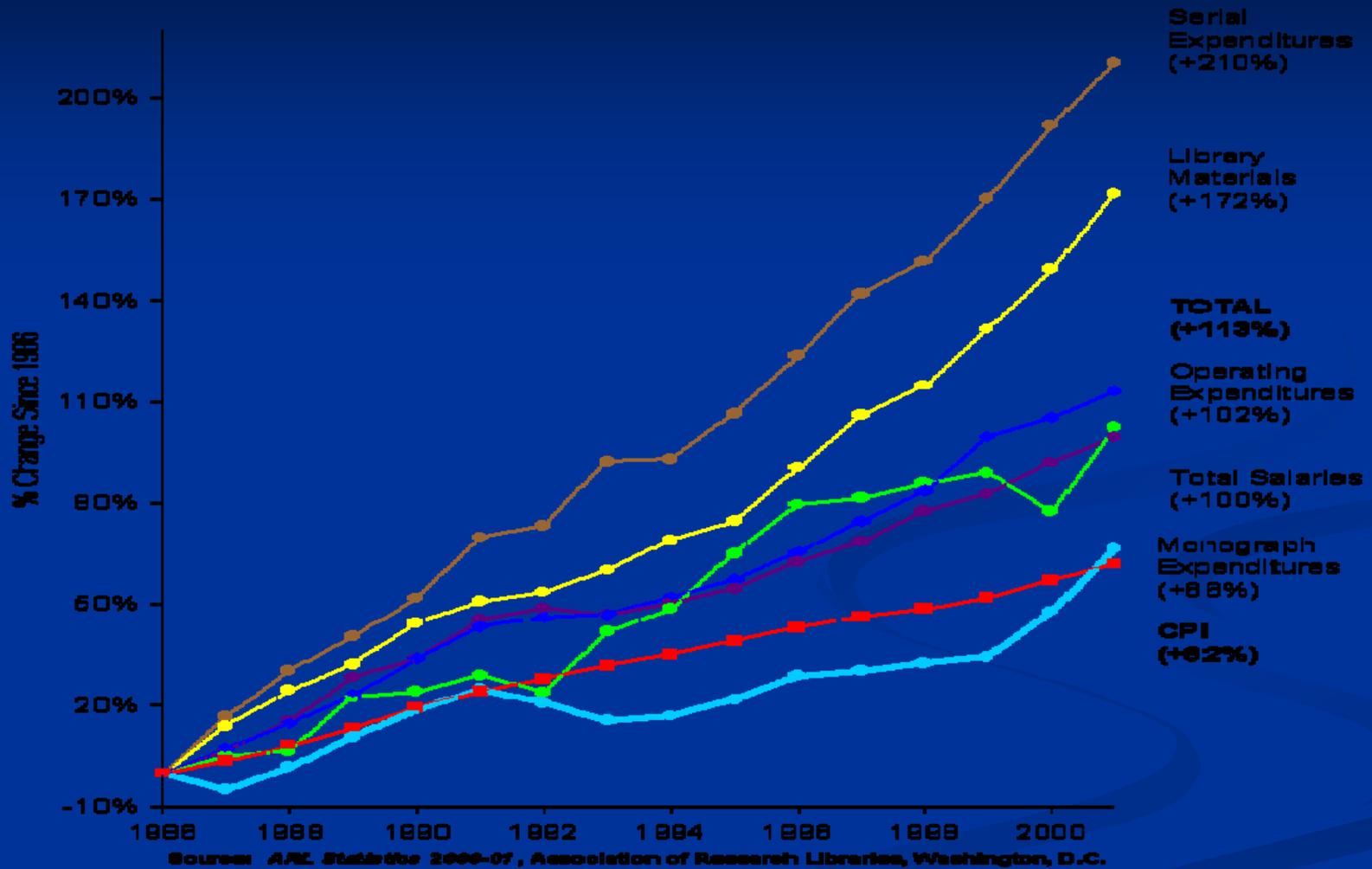


Fig. 18. Expenditure Trends in ARL Libraries, 1986-2001

- The paradox:

The intent of scientists is that anybody should be able freely read their papers, and yet most of the world cannot access their papers.

Alternatives are being proposed by the scientists themselves:

Open Access Journals  
Open Archives

“Open Access: The facts” <http://www.wsis-si.org/oa-facts.html>

## 4. Open Archives (OA)

- Online repository of open access journals
  - Open Access Resources
  - Open Access journals

- Interoperable repositories are necessary for metadata sharing, publishing and archiving,
  - Enable access to Web-accessible material
- Preservation and deposit are important
  - Enhance the value of works that might already be openly accessible

# Open Archives Initiative (OAI)

- To develop and promote interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content.

OAI for Beginners: Overview

<http://www.oaforum.org/tutorial/english/page1.htm>

# OAI Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH)

- Defines a mechanism for harvesting records containing metadata from repositories.
- Gives a simple technical option for data providers to make their metadata available to services, based on the open standards HTTP (Hypertext Transport Protocol) and XML (Extensible Markup Language).

## 5. Major Open Archives

### ■ PubMed Central

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov>

- The U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature.
- Launched in February 2000 with content from the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* and *Molecular Biology of the Cell*.
- 228 journals currently deposited

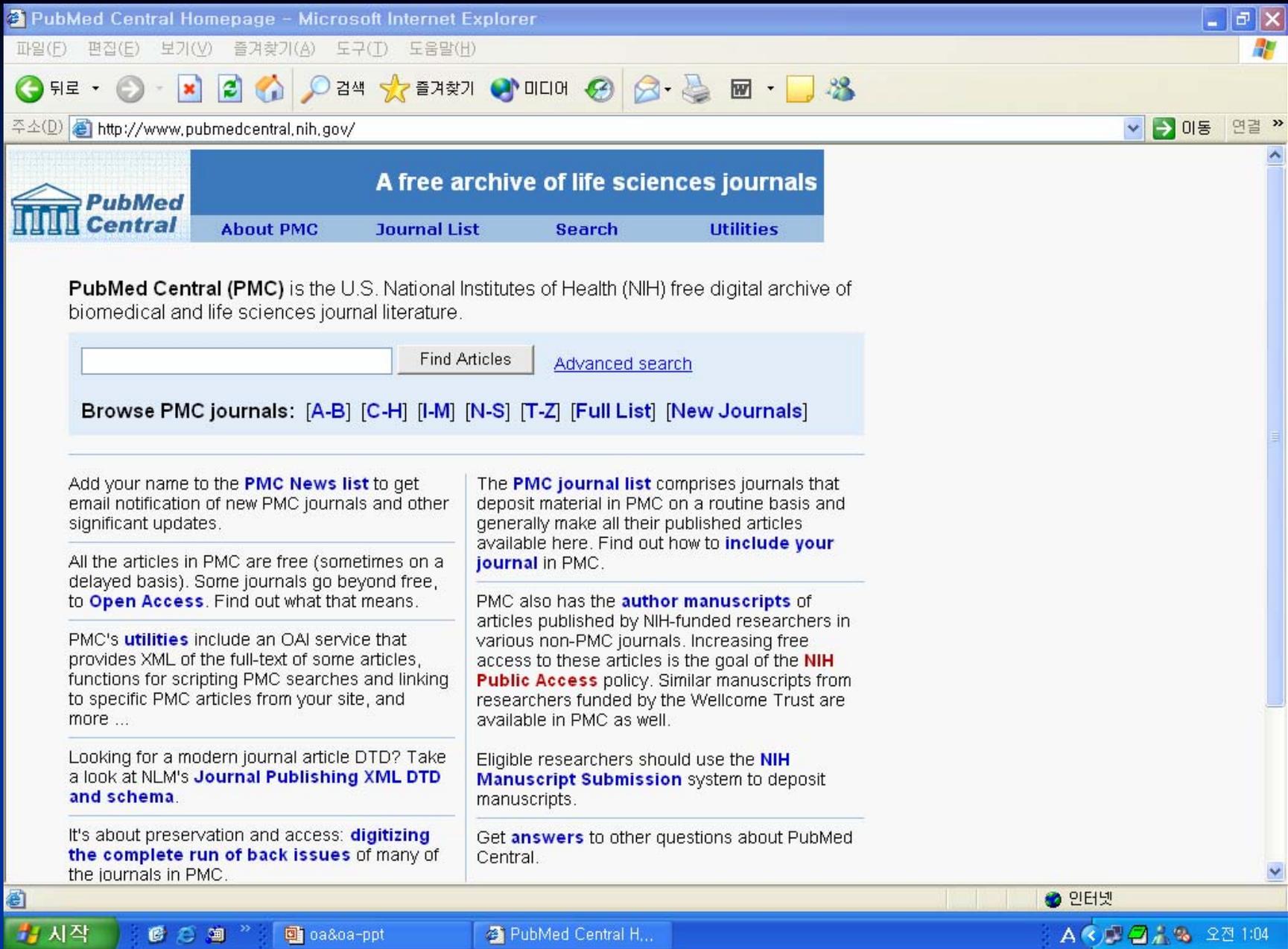


Fig. 19. PubMed Central

- Participation is voluntary, although participating journals must meet certain editorial standards.
- A journal may deposit its material in PMC and make it available for public release as soon as it is published, or it may delay release in PMC for a specified period after initial publication.

- Copyright remains with the journal publisher or with individual authors, whichever is applicable.

- Participating publishers must physically give the content of articles to the PMC archive, under certain constraints:
  - all articles in a uniform and well defined (tagged) structure
  - links from the literature to existing resources

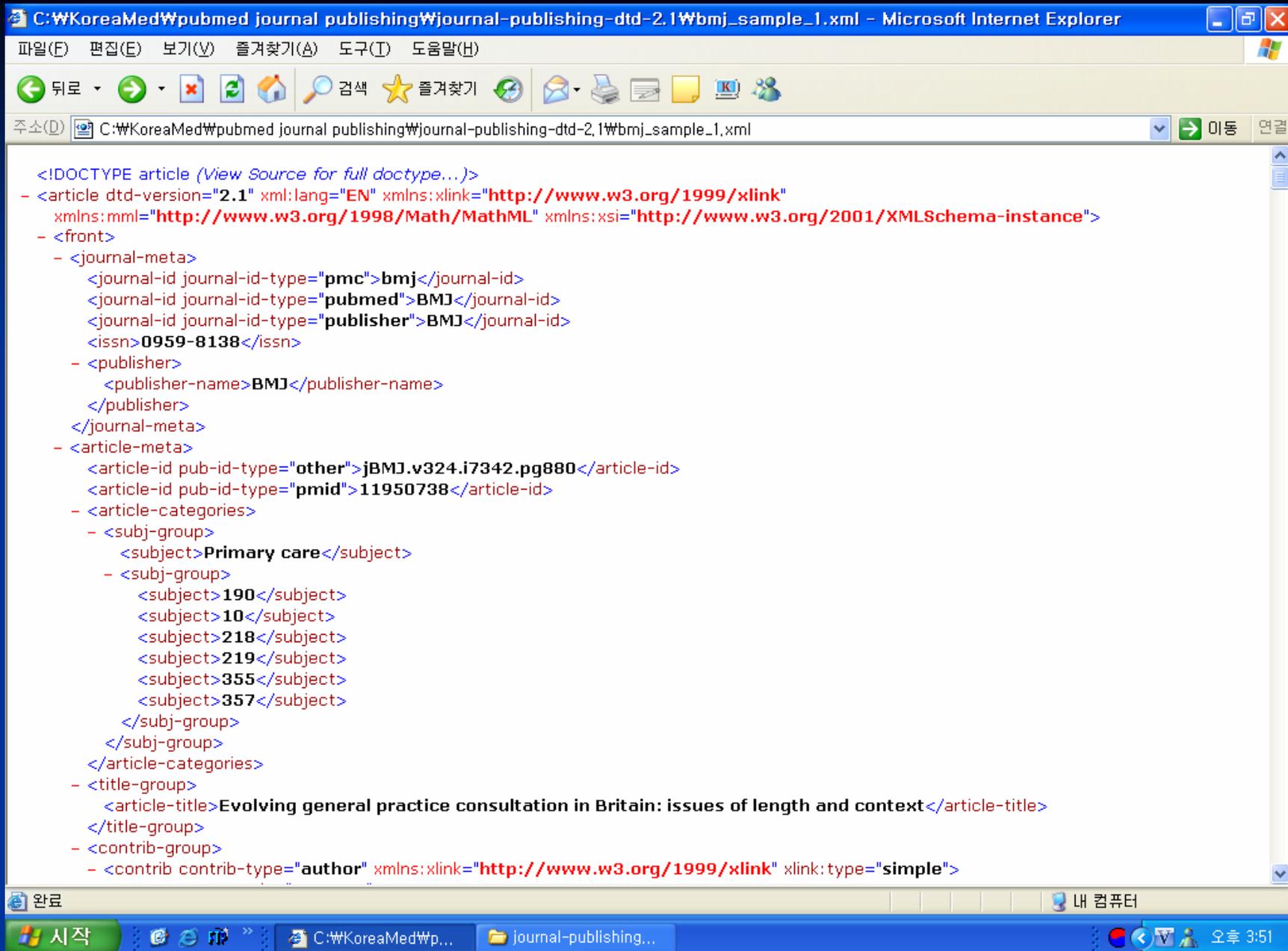


Fig. 20. PubMed Journal Publishing DTD: an example XML

- Actually improve the quality of the journal's electronic archival record
  - because
  - \*conducts an independent check of the SGML/XML for syntactical correctness
  - \*generates an accurate reproduction of an article from the supplied data.

- BioMed Central

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/>

- Commercial publisher that has adopted an Open Access business model.
- Publishes more than 150 peer-reviewed open access journals covering all areas of biology and medicine.

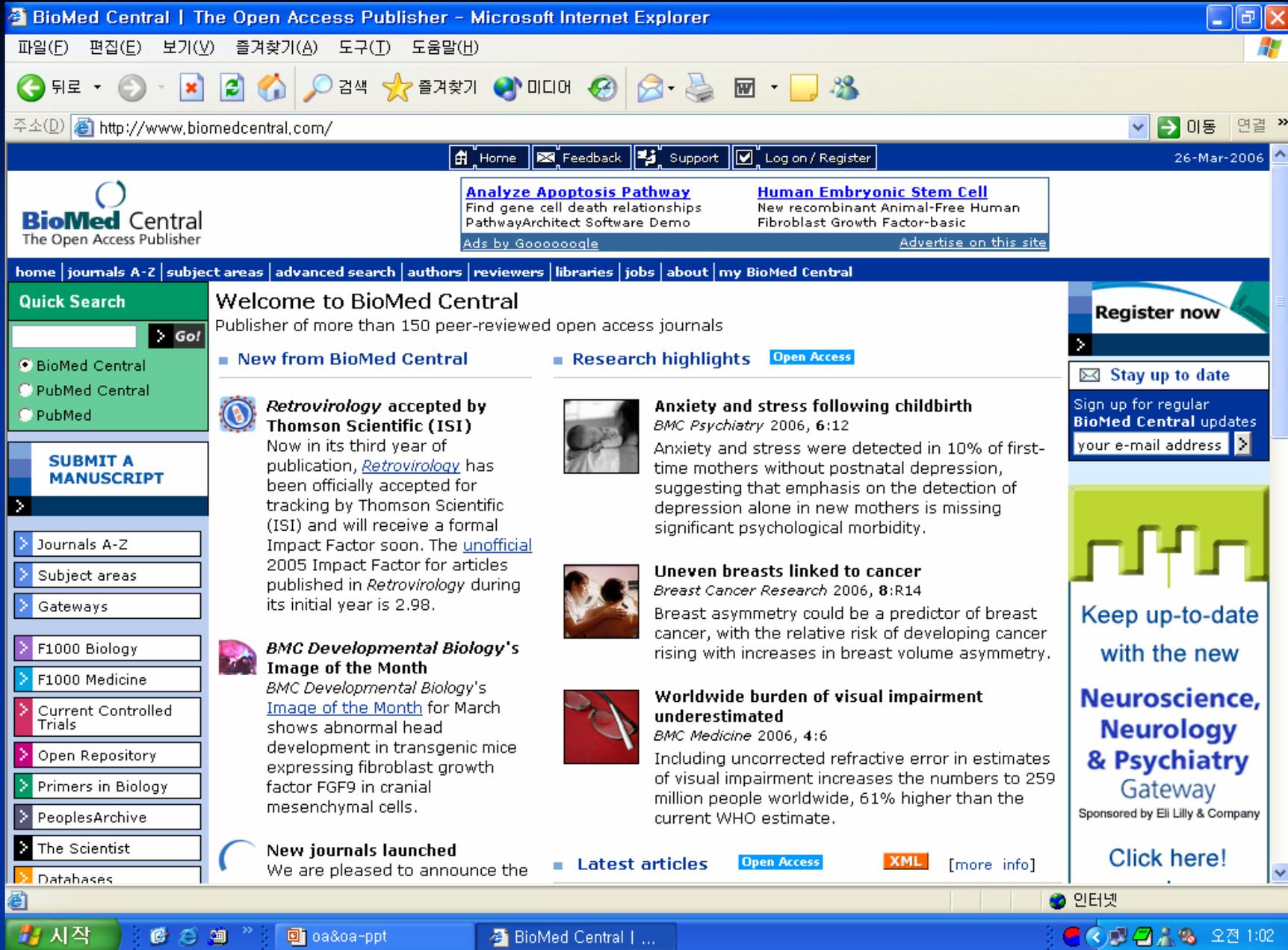


Fig. 21. BioMed Central

- Public Library of Science (PLOS)

<http://www.plos.org/>

- a non-profit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a freely available public resource.



Fig. 22. Public Library of Science

- seeks to catalyze a change from traditional subscription-based scientific and medical journal publishing to open access publishing.
- Publication Charge to authors or research sponsors

- arXiv

<http://www.arxiv.org/>

- Open access to 360,456 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science and Quantitative Biology
- The contents of arXiv conform to Cornell University academic standards

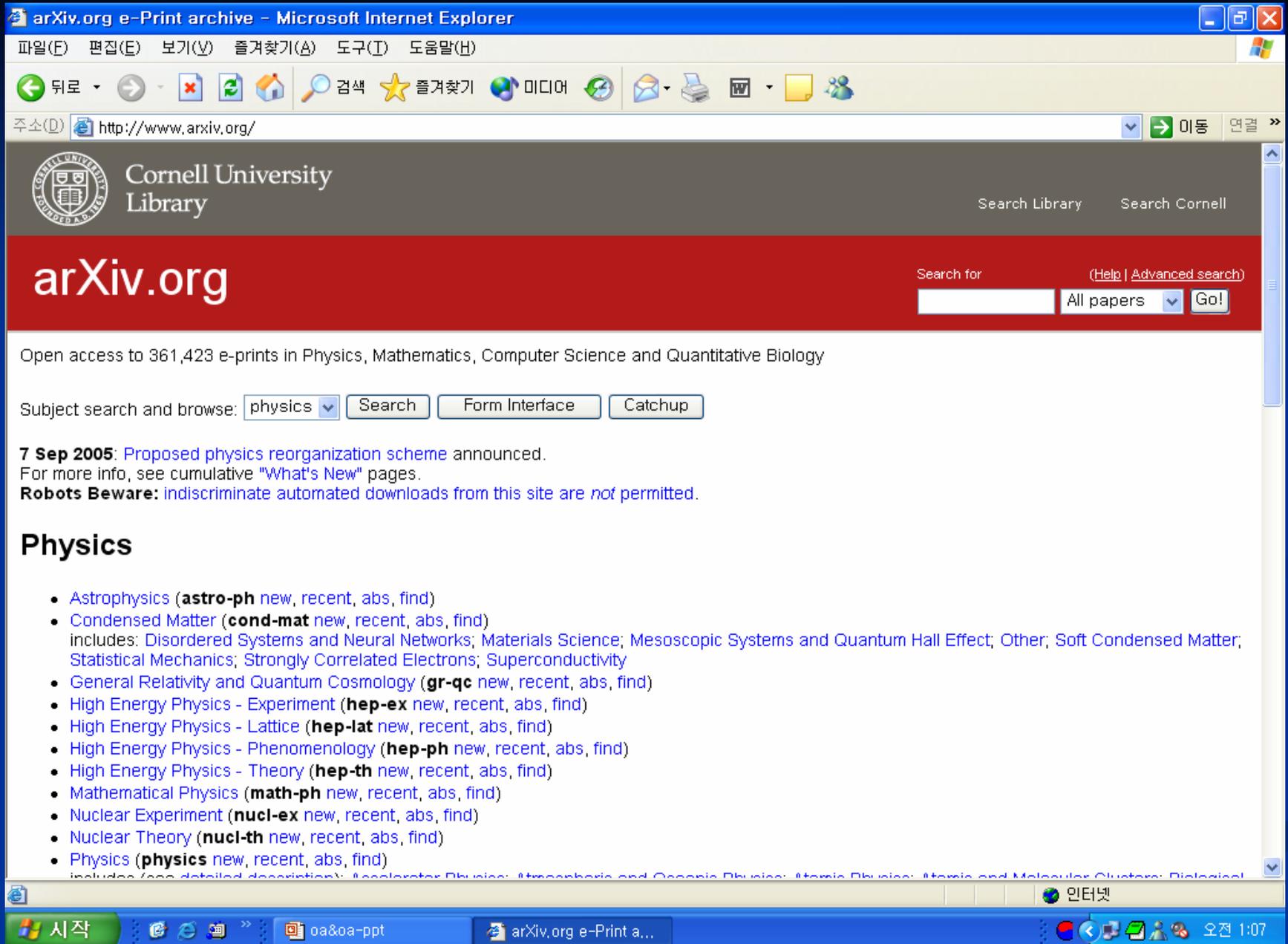


Fig. 23. ArXiv

- Owned, operated and funded by Cornell University, a private not-for-profit educational institution
- Partially funded by the National Science Foundation.

# 마치면서

- Transition from **Subscription-Based Journals** to **Open Access Journals** and **Open Archives**
- Let the whole world access scientific knowledge for free

도서관 구독

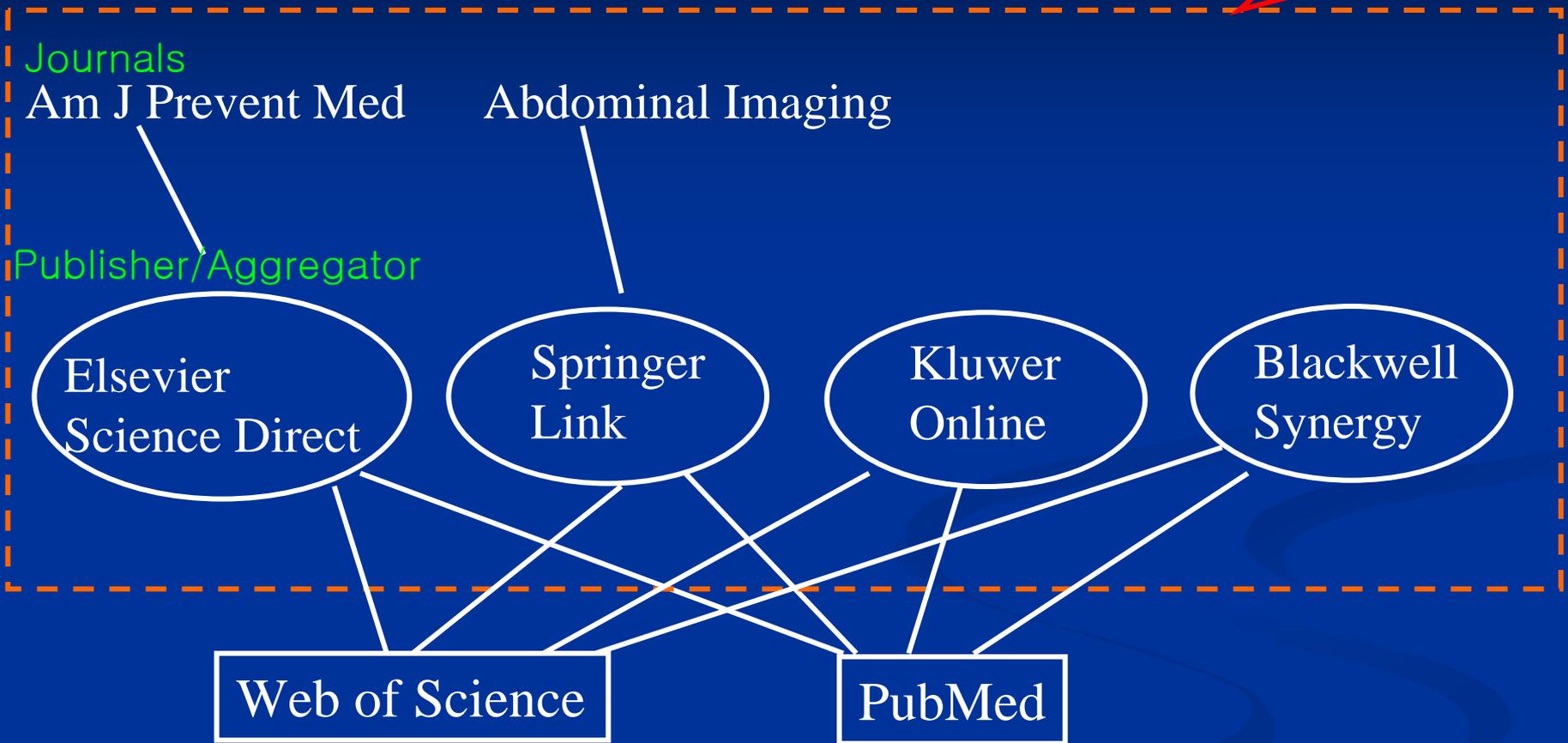


Fig. 24. Subscription-Based Journal Access

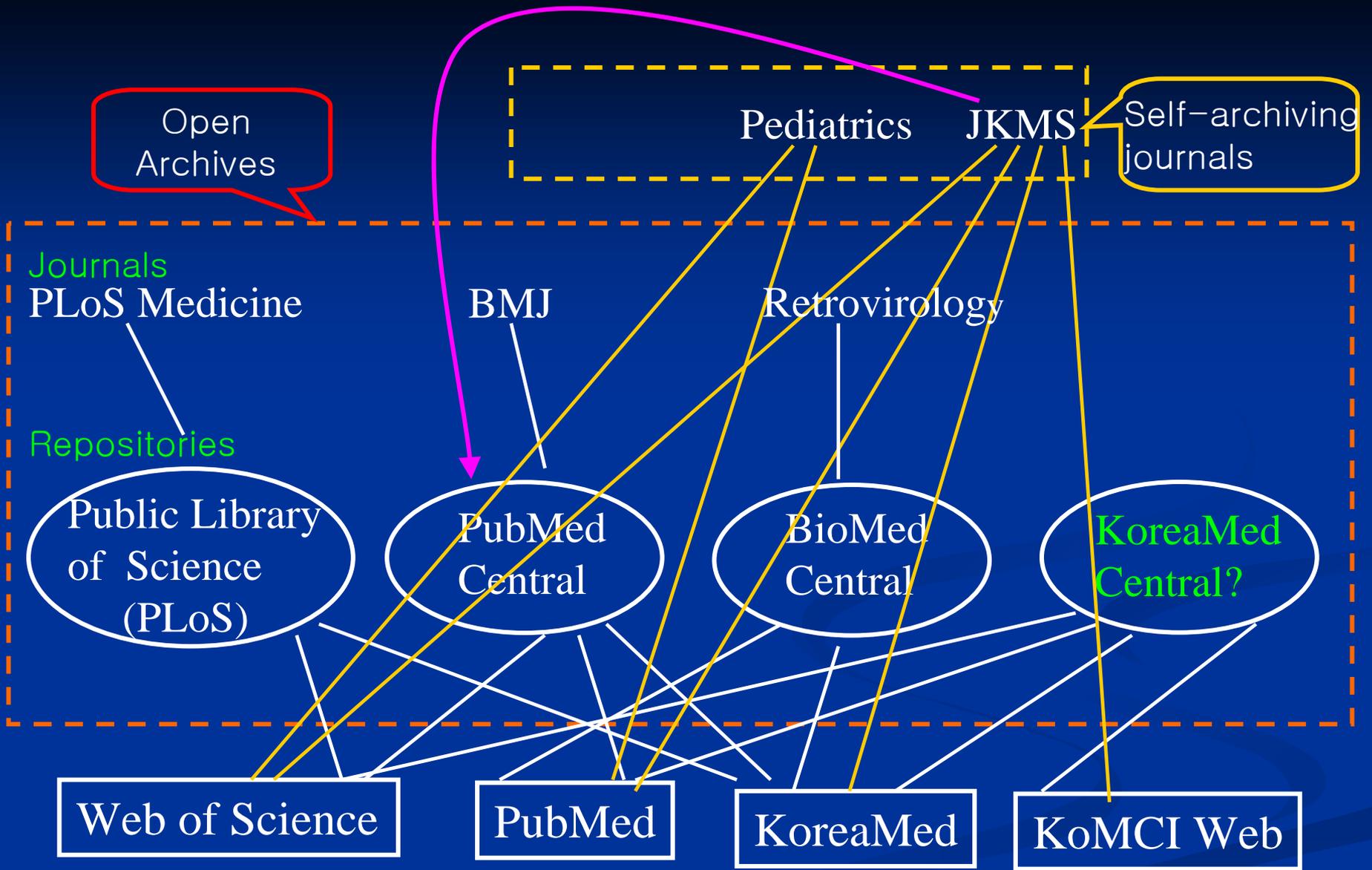


Fig. 25. Open Access Journals

감사합니다