



کمیته ی تحقیقات و فناوری دانشجویی
دانشگاه علوم پزشکی استان سمنان



What WE DO

LET'S LEARN RESEARCH



src.semums.ac.ir



t.me/medsrcsemums



Semums.src

About ME

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introduction

- **INTRODUCTION TO ENDNOTE**
- **CONTENT:**
 - What is EndNote?
 - Why is it important?



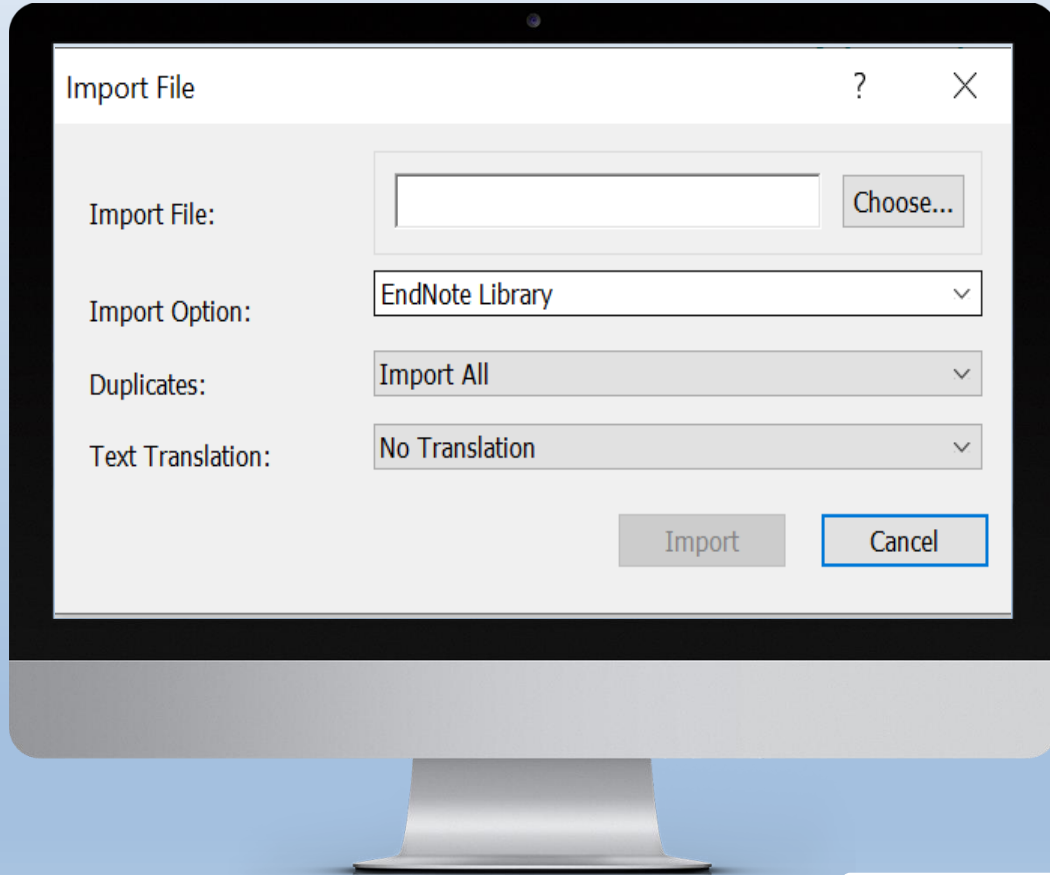
Getting start

How to install EndNote?

Creating an EndNote library

Get start

ADDING REFERENCES TO YOUR LIBRARY



- ❑ Manual entry of references
- ❑ Importing references from databases

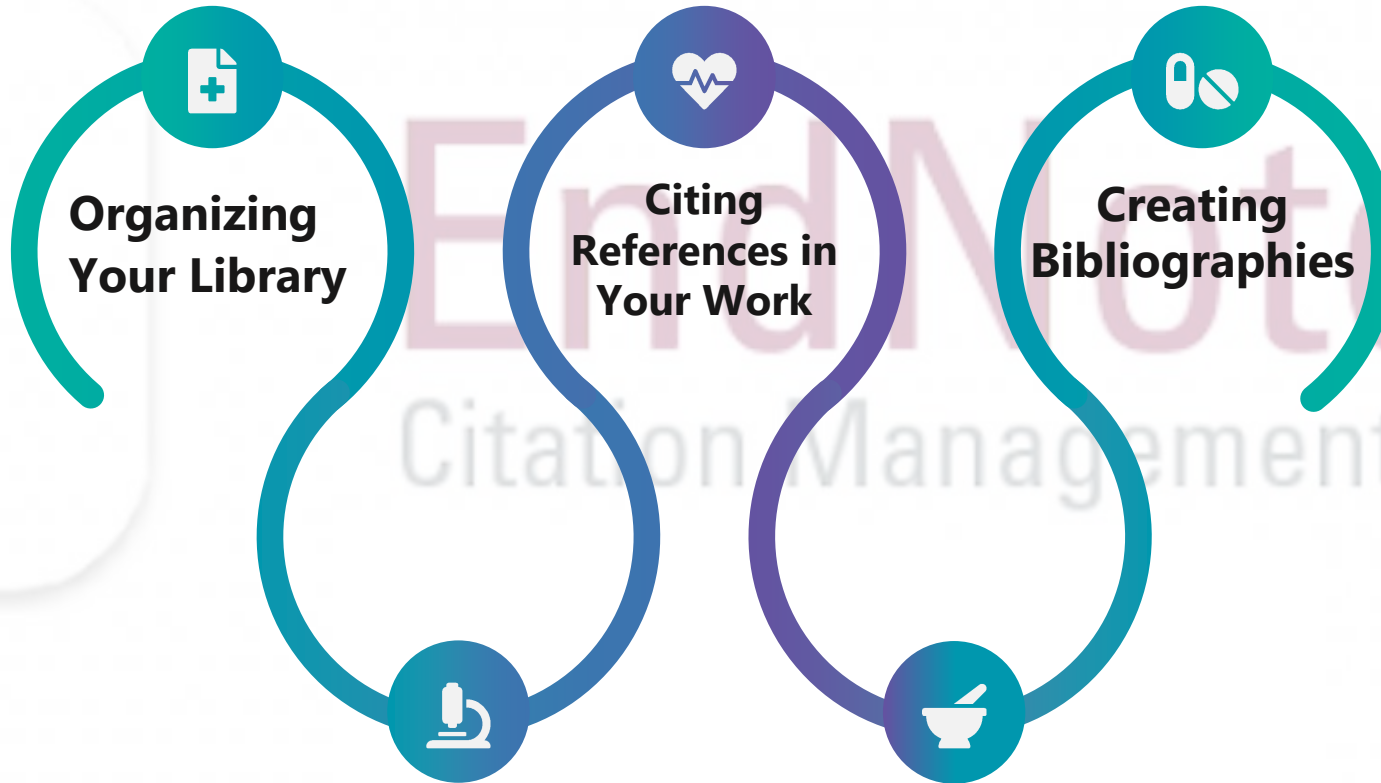


We help people to learn
Research

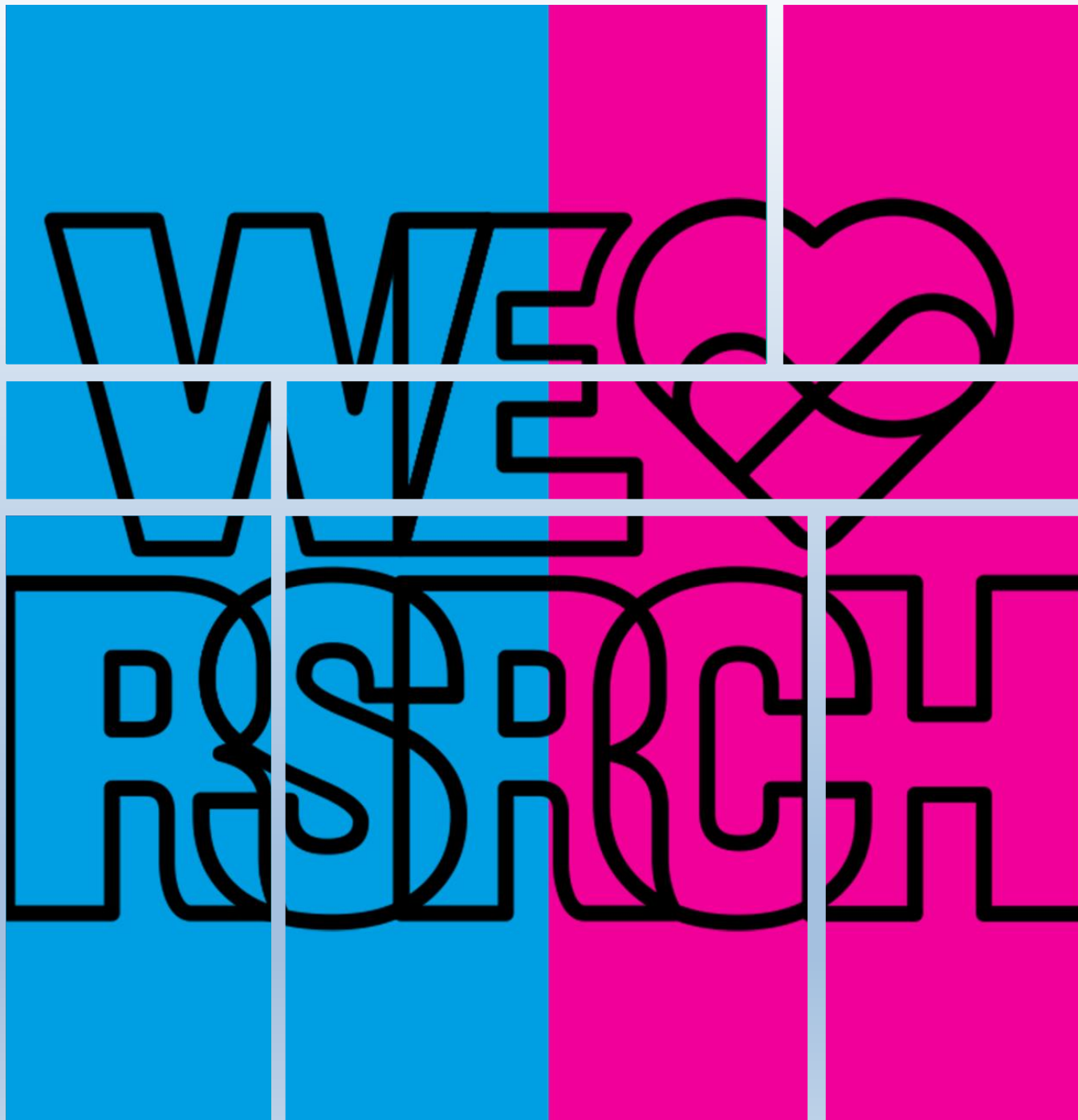


All you need

endnote



ENDNOTE IS A SOFTWARE THAT HELPS YOU COLLECT, ORGANIZE, FORMAT, AND CITE YOUR REFERENCES FOR YOUR RESEARCH PAPERS



CONCLUSION



RESEARCH IS MORE THAN A MERE PROFESSION; IT'S A PASSION, A CALLING. IT'S THE LOVE FOR KNOWLEDGE AND THE THRILL OF DISCOVERY THAT DRIVES RESEARCHERS. IT'S ABOUT BEING ON THE FRONTIER OF HUMAN UNDERSTANDING AND PUSHING THAT BOUNDARY FURTHER. RESEARCH IS LIKE A JOURNEY INTO THE UNKNOWN, ARMED WITH CURIOSITY AND FUELED BY THE DESIRE TO LEARN. EVERY HYPOTHESIS IS A MAP, EVERY EXPERIMENT A STEP FORWARD, AND EVERY FINDING A NEW LANDMARK. THE JOY OF RESEARCH COMES FROM THESE MOMENTS OF DISCOVERY, WHEN AFTER LONG HOURS OF INVESTIGATION, THE PIECES OF THE PUZZLE FINALLY FALL INTO PLACE. BUT RESEARCH IS NOT JUST ABOUT FINDING ANSWERS. IT'S ABOUT ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS. IT'S ABOUT CHALLENGING WHAT WE KNOW AND DARING TO VENTURE WHERE NO ONE HAS GONE BEFORE. IT'S ABOUT NOT JUST ACCEPTING THE WORLD AS IT IS, BUT STRIVING TO UNDERSTAND WHY IT IS THE WAY IT IS. THE LOVE FOR RESEARCH IS A LOVE FOR LEARNING. IT'S ABOUT FINDING JOY IN THE PROCESS, NOT JUST THE OUTCOME. IT'S ABOUT CELEBRATING THE SMALL VICTORIES, LEARNING FROM THE SETBACKS, AND NEVER LOSING SIGHT OF THE BIGGER PICTURE. IN THE END, TO LOVE RESEARCH IS TO LOVE KNOWLEDGE, TO LOVE DISCOVERY, AND TO LOVE THE ENDLESS PURSUIT OF UNDERSTANDING. IT'S A LOVE THAT KEEPS US ASKING, KEEPS US EXPLORING, AND KEEPS US PUSHING THE BOUNDARIES OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE. AND THAT IS THE TRUE BEAUTY OF RESEARCH.

MAH

PubMed & Google Scholar

search



How to create an account profile

PubMed

The screenshot shows the 'My NCBI' account profile page. The top navigation bar includes 'NCBI', 'Resources', 'How To', and user links like '@gmail.com', 'My NCBI', and 'Sign Out'. The main content area is titled 'My NCBI' and contains several sections, each with a title bar and expand/collapse icons. The following sections are circled in red:

- Search NCBI databases**: Contains a search box with 'PubMed' selected, a 'Search' button, and a hint about the search function.
- My Bibliography**: States 'Your bibliography contains no items. Your bibliography is private.' and includes a 'Manage My Bibliography' link.
- Recent Activity**: States 'You do not have any recent activity.' and includes links for 'Clear', 'Turn Off', and 'See All Recent Activity'.
- Saved Searches**: States 'You don't have any saved searches yet.' and includes a 'Manage Saved Searches' link.
- Collections**: States 'All bibliographies and Other citations are now in My Bibliography.' and includes a table of collections.
- Filters**: Contains a dropdown for 'Filters for: PubMed' and a message about active filters.
- SciENcv**: Includes a link to 'Click here to create a new CV'.

The table in the 'Collections' section is as follows:

Collection Name	Items	Settings/Sharing	Type
Favorites	edit 0	Private	Standard

HISTORY

About PubMed



1836-1862

A humble beginning

Publish

The first printed list

progress

1862-1866

Medicus index

Print the first 8 volumes of the list

1866-1887

National Library of Medicine

MEDLARS

1887-1962

Medline

Nam ornate pharetra seem
vitae bandit. Aliquam sed

1970

Introducing Medline Free

Create Consumer Friendly
Madeline Plus

1977





1996

PubMed born

Till now

medical literature analysis and retrieval system

NCBI
NIH
PUBMED

END Timeline

Now you know pubmed

Boolean operators

These are must learns



AND

Limit search results such as sharing

$A \cap B$ ★★★★★

Reed More



OR

Logical multiplication as a community

$A \cup B$ ★★★★★

Reed More



NOT

Logical subtraction

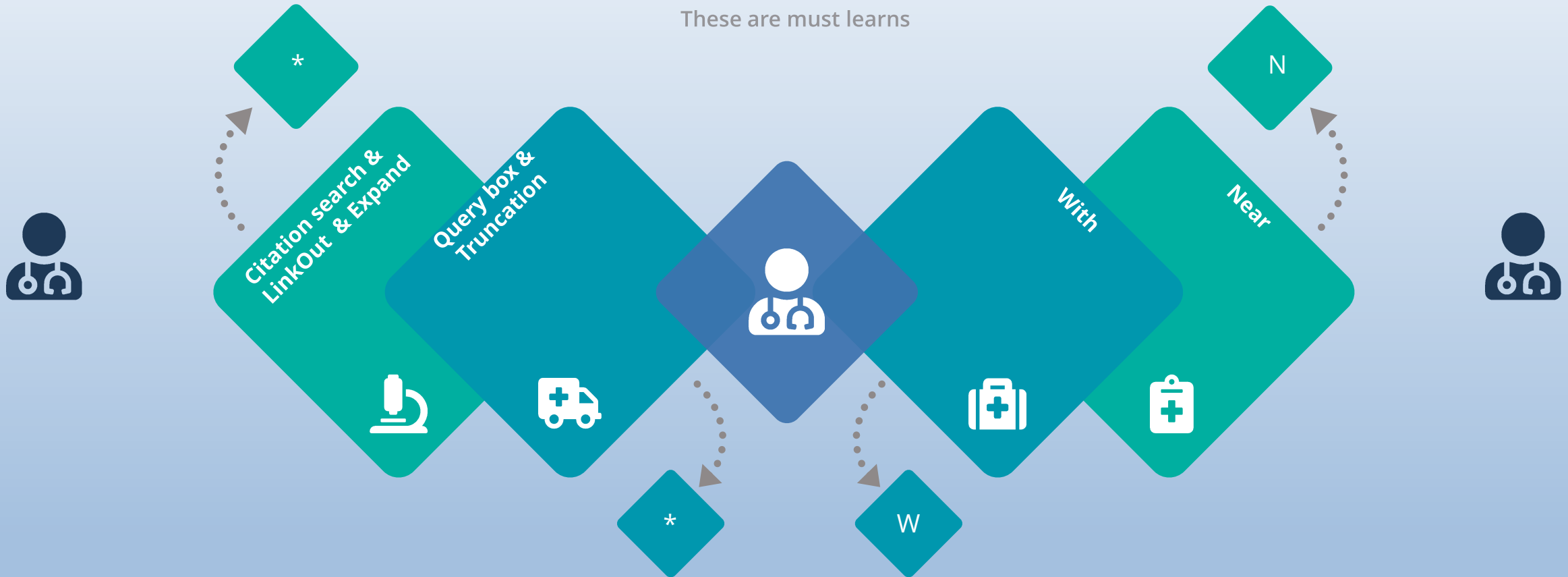
$A - B$ ★★★★★

Reed More

Must learn About Search

Proximity

These are must learns



Using LinkOut

LinkOut provides access to a wide range of relevant online resources
How * works?

Specific field

/ means or
What's truncation?

With

If your terms must be in the same order in which they are entered.

Near

If it does not matter which word appears first.

حد نصاب امتیازات

طبق آخرین آیین نامه

PHD	دکتری تخصصی و فوق تخصصی بالینی	دکتری حرفه ای	کارشناسی ارشد	کارشناسی	تیپ دانشگاهی
۱۲۰	۸۰	۱۰۰	۸۰	۶۰	تیپ ۱
۱۰۸	۷۲	۹۰	۷۲	۵۴	تیپ ۲
۹۶	۶۴	۸۰	۶۴	۴۸	تیپ ۳



شرط معدل
چهار تبصره

دانشگاه تیپ دوم

مفاد امتیاز گیری

طبق آخرین آیین نامه

طبق آیین نامه ی تصویب شده در شورای سیاست گذاری کمیته تحقیقات و فناوری دانشجویی معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری وزارت بهداشت ، درمان و آموزش پزشکی



انتشار مقاله

نحوه امتیاز دهی و ده تبصره

پایان نامه

ارائه خلاصه مقالات در کنگره ها و سمینار ها
نحوه امتیاز دهی و چهار تبصره

داوری طرح های تحقیقاتی، خلاصه
مقالات در کنگره ها و مقالات
ژورنال های معتبر

نحوه ی امتیاز دهی

ادامه مفاد امتیاز گیری

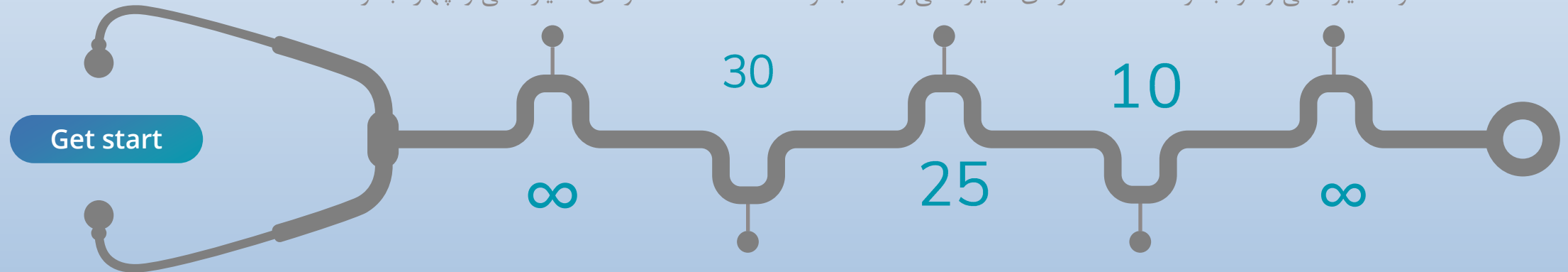
طبق آخرین آیین نامه

نوآوری، اختراع و اکتشاف فعالیت در کمیته ی تحقیقات و فناوری دانشجویی انتشار کتاب

نحوه امتیاز دهی و دو تبصره

نحوه ی امتیاز دهی و سه تبصره

نحوه ی امتیاز دهی و چهار تبصره



برگزیدگان جشنواره

مورد تایید کمیته تحقیقات و فناوری

دانشجویی

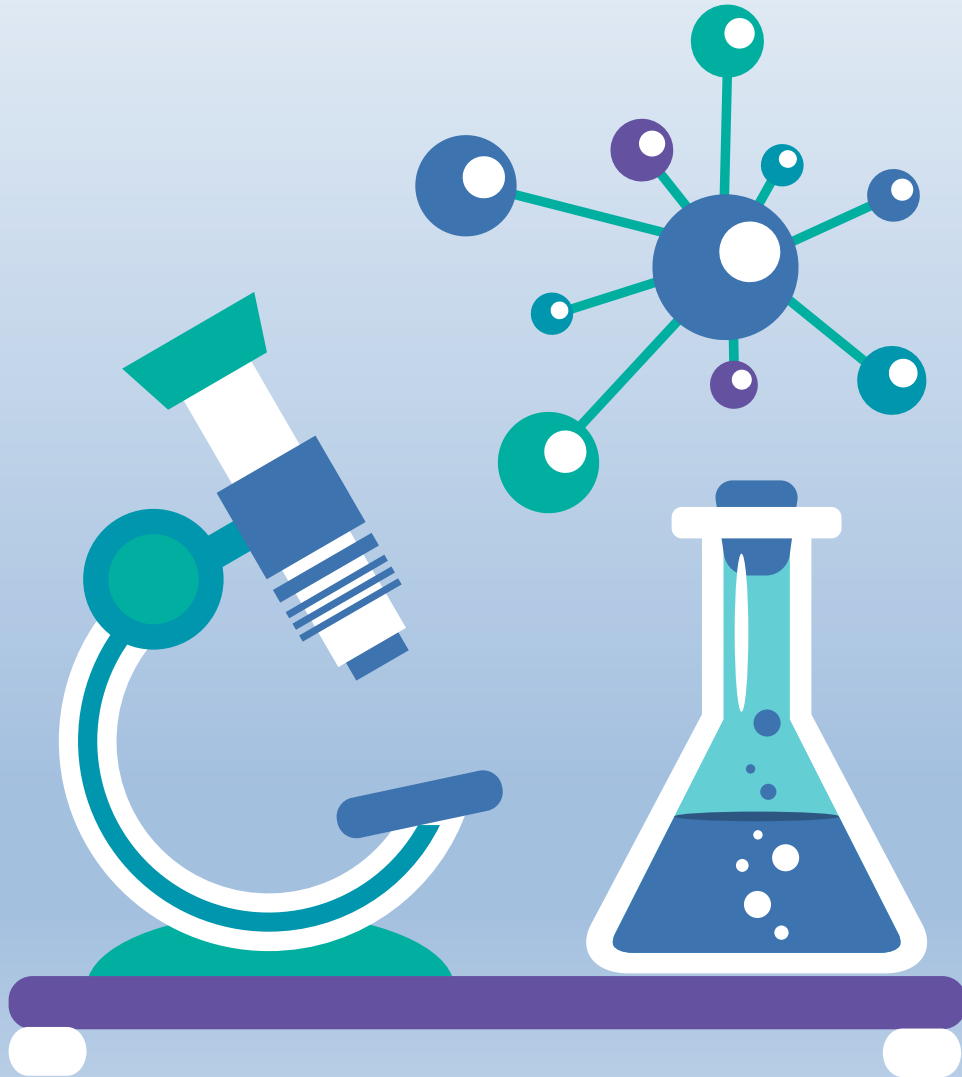
نحوه امتیاز دهی

مجری یا همکاری در اجرای طرح های تحقیقاتی

نحوه امتیاز دهی و یک تبصره

BENEFITS FOR US

مزایای بند کاف



امکان تحصیل هم زمان در دو رشته



ارتقا و آزمون ها



هیئت علمی



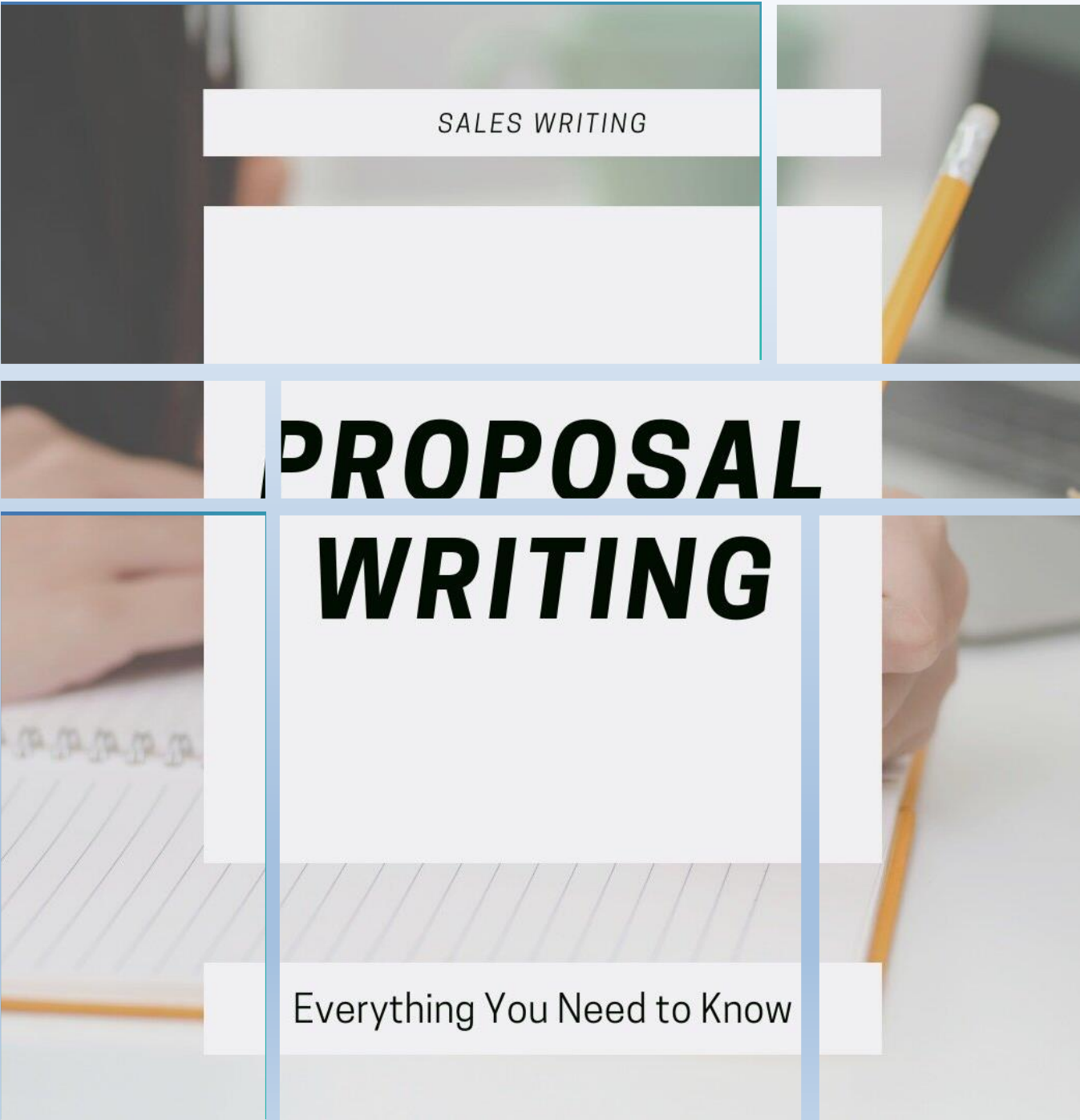
قرارداد تعهد ها



کمک هزینه آموزشی و پژوهشی



بنیاد ملی نخبگان



SALES WRITING

Proposal

According to koomesh style

ACADEMICS OFTEN HAVE TO WRITE RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO GET FUNDING FOR THEIR PROJECTS. AS A STUDENT, YOU MIGHT HAVE TO WRITE A RESEARCH PROPOSAL AS PART OF A GRAD SCHOOL APPLICATION, OR PRIOR TO STARTING YOUR THESIS OR DISSERTATION.

PROPOSAL WRITING

Everything You Need to Know



دانلود فرم طرح تحقیقاتی

SEMUMS





Title

Let's start our proposal

THIS SHOULD BE CLEAR AND CONCISE, LEAVING THE READER WITH NO DOUBT REGARDING YOUR FIELD OF STUDY. A GOOD TITLE STRUCTURE CAN OFTEN BE “SHORT TITLE: LONGER EXPLANATION OF YOUR FIELD.” YOUR ACADEMIC INSTITUTION MAY HAVE A PREFERRED FORMAT FOR THE TITLE, OR EVEN A TITLE PAGE. FIND OUT BEFORE YOU SUBMIT YOUR PROPOSAL. IF THERE IS NO PREFERRED FORMAT, KEEP IT SIMPLE AND CLEAR, AND USE A “B TITR” FONT THAT IS EASILY LEGIBLE.



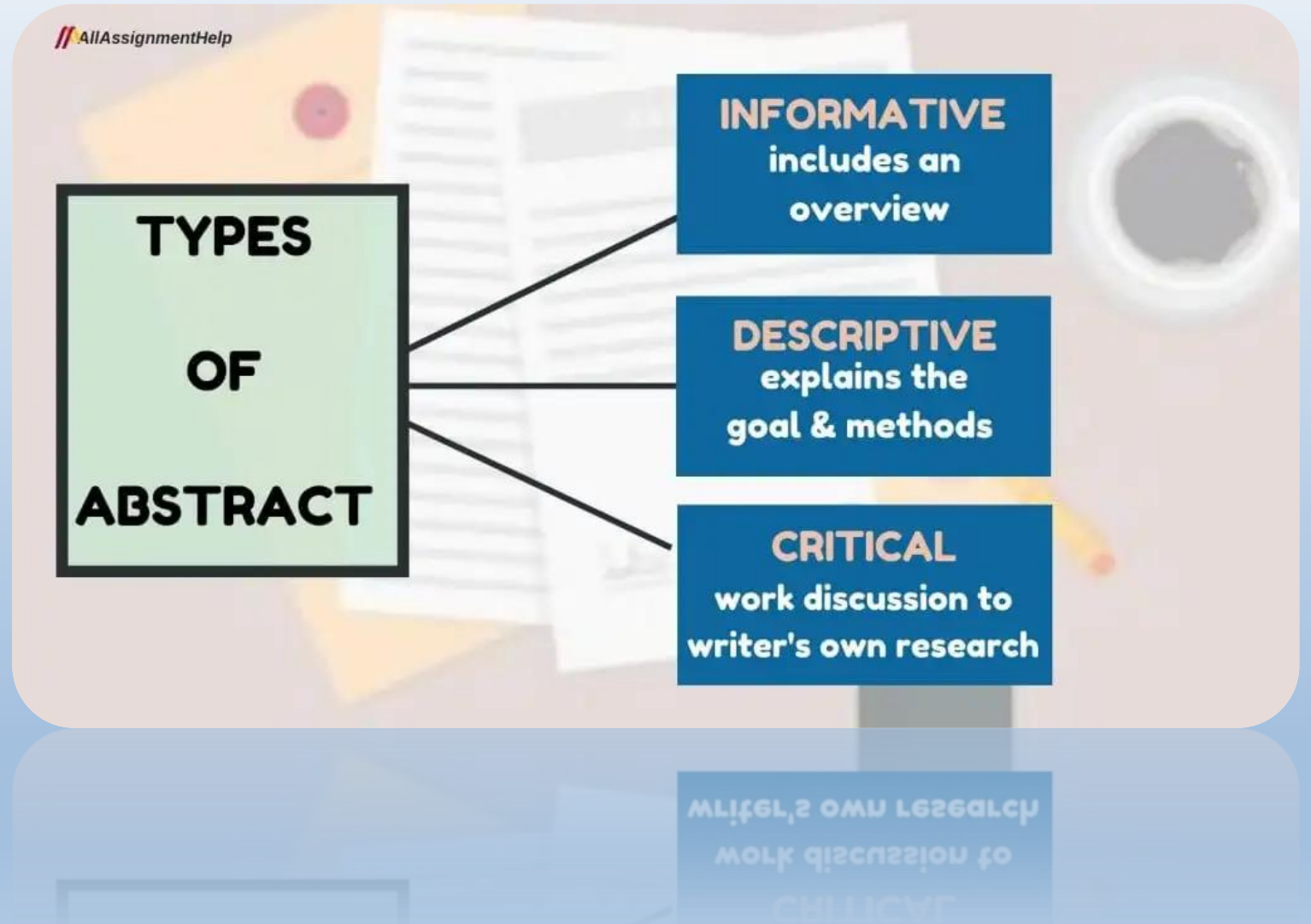
MAH

I help you to research

ABSTRACT

Second part

100-200 WORDS. THIS SUMMARIZES THE CENTRAL THEME OF YOUR RESEARCH. USE CONCISE, CLIPPED LANGUAGE THAT IS ACADEMIC WITHOUT BEING OVER-WORDY AND VERBOSE. THE ABSTRACT NEEDS TO BE ENTIRELY YOUR OWN WORDS, AS EVERY ABSTRACT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY DIFFERENT, UNIQUE IN ITS APPROACH TO YOUR TOPIC. LIKE THE REST OF THE DOCUMENT, APART FROM BLOCK QUOTATIONS, IT SHOULD BE DOUBLE-SPACED AND LAID OUT CLEARLY.



MAH

Writing proposal in one day

Introduction



The first part of your proposal is the initial pitch for your project. Make sure it succinctly explains what you want to do and why.

Your introduction should:

- ✓ Introduce your topic
- ✓ Give necessary background and context
- ✓ Outline your problem statement and research questions

To guide your introduction, include information about:

- Who could have an interest in the topic (e.g., scientists, policymakers)
- How much is already known about the topic
- What is missing from this current knowledge
- What new insights your research will contribute
- Why you believe this research is worth doing

Problem Statement

Keep this short and informative. This section is meant to provide the reader with a summarized description of the problems you seek to address through your research proposal. Showcase the questions you seek to answer through your research and how it will help benefit those who read it. A problem statement should include the context of the problem, a particular audience you are targeting, and a timeline for the study. This will ensure that your research is well-focused and relevant to the current time and people.

Objectives

This follows up on the problem statement section. It elaborates further on the problem statement by dividing it into a set of 3 to 5 descriptive assertions or intentions that relate to the problem. Objectives establish the scope and depth of your project and also help set up the idea for the research design (*as seen later in the research proposal template*). The objectives can also indicate a section that shows how your research will contribute to already existing research and knowledge.

General objective/Specific objectives/Applied objectives/Hypothesis & Question

LITERATURE REVIEW

We are close

THIS IS THE SECTION THAT REQUIRES THE MOST PRELIMINARY RESEARCH, SO BE SURE YOU SPEND AMPLE TIME IN AN ACADEMIC LIBRARY AND USE SEARCH ENGINES FOR RELEVANT ACADEMIC PAPERS BEFORE PRESENTING. YOU DO NOT NEED TO DISCUSS EVERY WORK IN YOUR AREA, BUT YOU NEED TO PRESENT A COMPETENT OUTLINE, AND (ESPECIALLY IF THIS IS A PROPOSAL FOR DOCTORAL RESEARCH) YOU NEED TO BE SURE THAT NO ONE ELSE HAS ALREADY DONE THE SAME PROJECT. A GOOD WAY OF PRESENTING A LITERATURE REVIEW COHERENTLY IS IN THE FORM OF A NARRATIVE, WHICH CAN EITHER BE CHRONOLOGICAL OR THEMATIC.



MAH

Proposal in one day



Literature Review

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Building a research proposal methodology



#01

Research type

- Qualitative or quantitative?
- Original data collection or primary and secondary source analysis?
- Descriptive, correlational, or experimental research design?



#03

Research methods

- What data collection tools and procedures will you use (e.g., surveys, interviews, observational studies, experiments)?
- Why?



#02

Population and sample

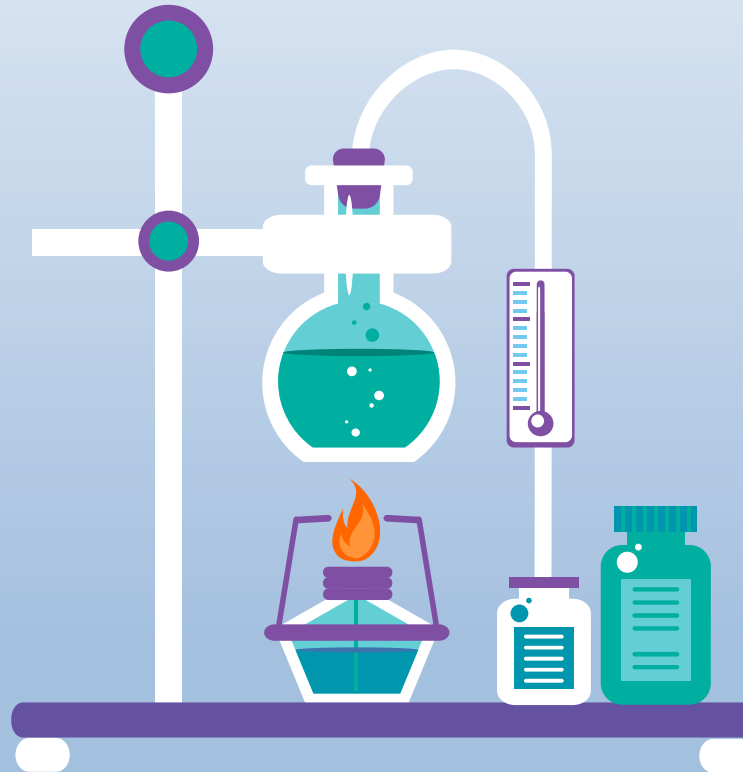
- Who or what will you study (e.g., high school students in New York; local newspaper archives 1976-80)?
- How will you select your subjects (e.g., probability sampling, non-probability sampling)?
- When and where will you collect your data?



#04

Practicalities

- How much time will you need?
- How will you gain access to your population?
- How will you address any obstacles you face?



Following the literature review, restate your main objectives. This brings the focus back to your own project. Next, your research design or methodology section will describe your overall approach, and the practical steps you will take to answer your research questions.



Research Schedule

Be disciplined

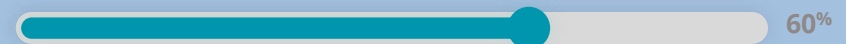
Some institutions or funders require a detailed timeline of the project, asking you to forecast what you will do at each stage and how long it may take. While not always required, be sure to check the requirements of your project.

Here's an example schedule to help you get started. You can also download a template at the button below.

[Get start](#)

Example research schedule

Deadlines and progress





The End

NOW YOU CAN WRITE YOUR OWN
PROPOSAL

“

LIVING LIFE TOMORROW'S FATE, THOUGH THOU BE
WISE, THOU CANST NOT TELL NOR YET SURMISE;
PASS, THEREFORE, NOT TODAY IN VAIN, FOR IT WILL
NEVER COME AGAIN.

”