Many article databases with author profiles now automatically calculate and display productivity statistics for each researcher, so it is beneficial to your professional image to be proactive in managing your profile. With so many researchers writing articles, it is sometimes difficult for these article databases to identify which articles belong to you. Your journal articles may be assigned to an author with a similar name or initials, or if you are affiliated with more than one school or organization, the journal article databases may set up separate profiles for each affiliation.

There are three article databases you may consider monitoring: PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science. All of these databases may be reached from the Quick Links list on the Library home page.

PubMed is an important place to manage your articles because it is now connected to eRA Commons. To identify articles as yours:

- Log in to My NCBI using your eRA Commons login.
- Use PubMed to search for your articles and send them to My Bibliography.

An added benefit to saving your articles to My Bibliography is that it streamlines the process of making your articles compliant with the NIH Public Access Policy. Please use the Managing NIH Public Access Compliance with My Bibliography handout on the Library website for information. PubMed does not currently offer author statistics or author profiles.

Scopus has the most detailed author profile system. It uses a computer algorithm to identify which articles belong to you. This means that it tends to set up a separate profile whenever it detects a slight variation in author or affiliation information.

To locate your profile:

- Search for your name under the Author search tab and choose the most likely result from the list. Another option is to search for your missing articles under the Document search tab to find out which author profiles have been assigned to them.

- Examine the list of authors. If you are listed more than once, check the relevant set numbers then click on Request to merge authors to merge the records.
Click on **your name** to examine the list of your articles.
- If it is incomplete, click on **View potential author matches** to view additional most likely author entries.
- Click on **Request to merge authors** within the author matches list to request changes on database.

**Web of Science** asks authors to manage their Distinct Author Sets themselves through ResearcherID.com. Registering with ResearcherID will give you a unique author identification number that will be used by ISI Thomson Reuters products to differentiate your publications from those of authors with similar names. Unlike Scopus, which tries to collect information about you automatically, Web of Science wants you to enter information about your affiliation and research areas yourself. You are also asked to manually add your articles to your profile by either searching Web of Science or uploading an EndNote RIS file. To locate possible author matches:

- Sign up for a **ResearcherID account through the link in Web of Science**.
- Sign in with your **ResearcherID login account**.

- **Search for your last name & first initial under Author Search in Web of Science Core Collection.**
• Click on **Record Sets** to see list of possible matches.

• Check your relevant set numbers then click on **Add to ResearcherID – I wrote these**.