



# ***EmeRI – Emerging Research Information:*** desde 2020 indexando revistas para publicação de preprints

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## EmeRI – Emerging Research Information:

Logomarca:

Elisabete Werlang, sobre imagem de KJPargenter

Desenvolvimento tecnológico

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Washington Luís R. de Carvalho Segundo

Leonard Richard R. R. Campêlo

Vanderlino Coelho Barreto Neto

## *O preprint*

1. É septuagenário.
2. Nasceu nas áreas “duras” (física, matemática).
3. Online há trinta anos.
4. Chegando às Humanidades há cerca de 20.
5. Aceito com reservas, por alguns.

*Mas é irreversível, conformem-se!*

## OK, mas o que é um preprint?

- *Originalmente*: versão do artigo pronto para ser submetido a uma revista.
- *Quando passou a ser online*: foi acrescentada uma revisão rápida de conteúdo por um moderador.
- **Distribuído/Disponibilizado por *autoras/autores***

*Antes da revisão por pares!*

# OK, mas o que é um *preprint*?

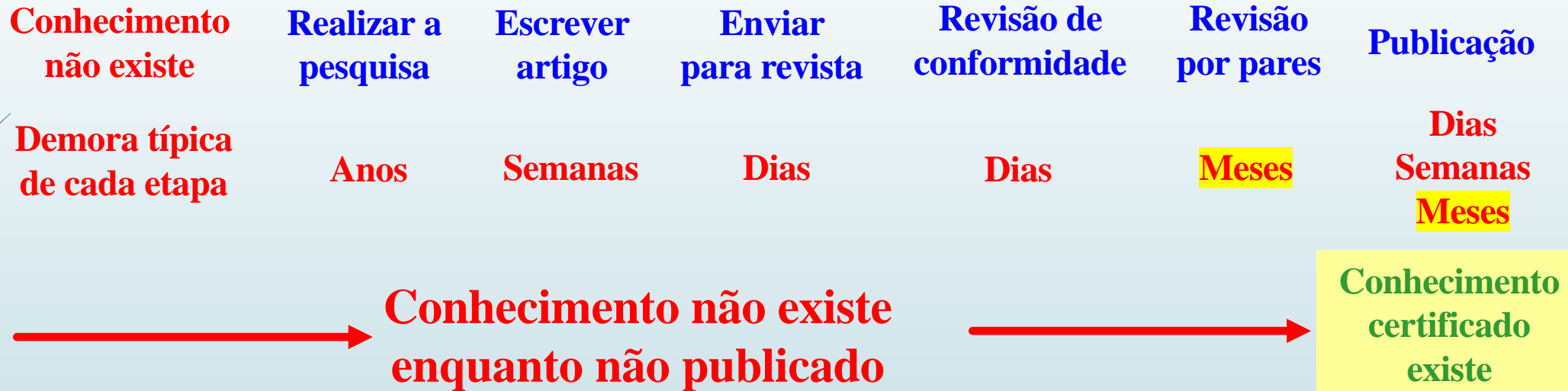
*Agora, no EmeRI:*

- Artigo já recebido por uma revista
- Aprovado por essa na revisão de conformidade.
- Antes da revisão por pares.
- **Depositado pela revista!**



# Ciência Aberta: *preprints*

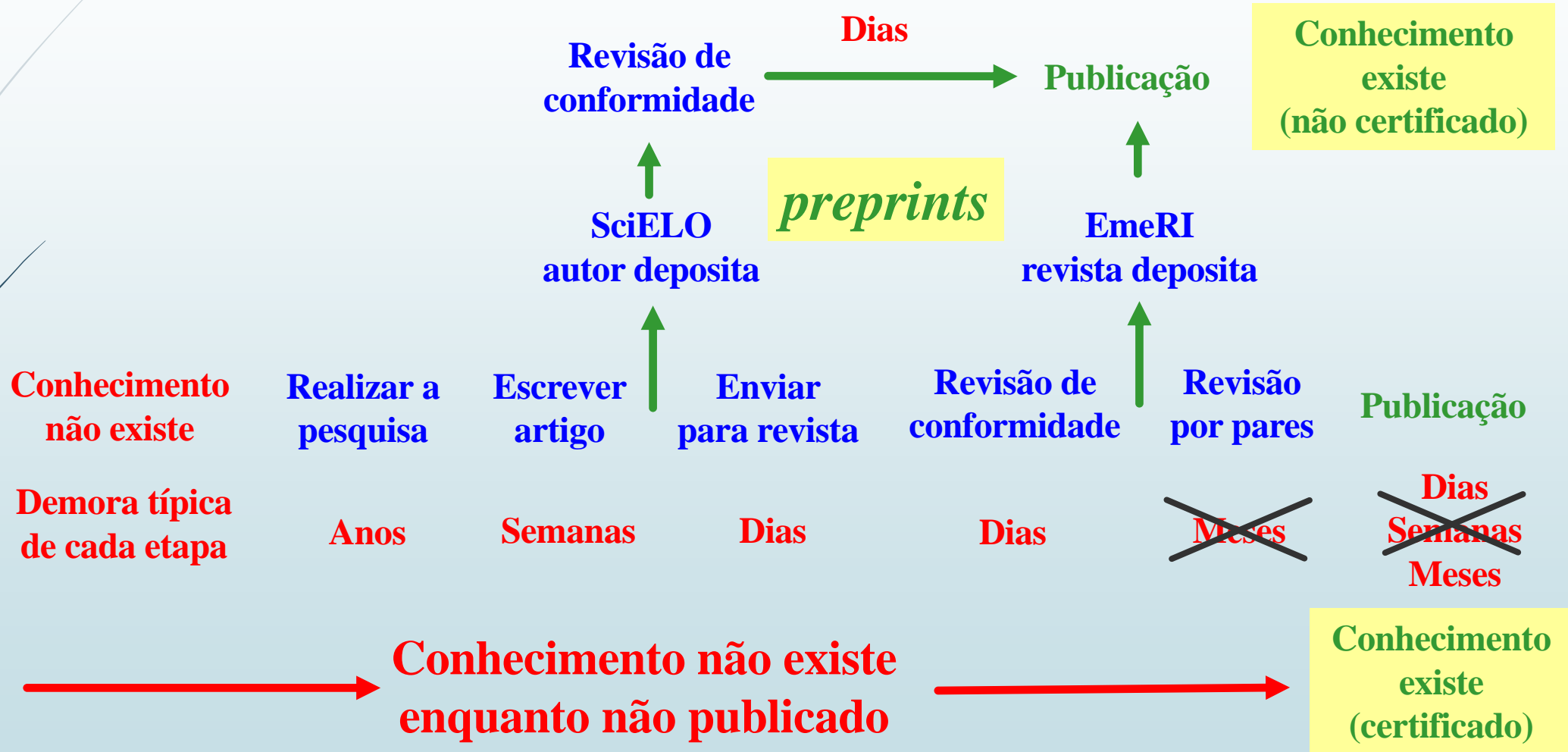
## Construção do conhecimento (tradicional)



# Ciência Aberta: *preprints*



*Aí entram os preprints...*



## Quem ganha com isso?

- Ganha o Conhecimento: divulgação rápida do que é novo
- Ganham os autores: publicação antecipada em meses, prioridade assegurada, proteção contra revisores não íntegros.
- Ganham os editores: retira pressão por publicação de autores, permite revisão por pares criteriosa e construtiva (sem pressa).

***ninguém perde***



# Princípios do EmeRI: aproveitar esforços da comunidade

- Plataforma DSpace
- Solicitação de indexação em Google Forms
- Critérios mínimos para inclusão: atender DOAJ
- Não ser predatória conforme o Stop Predatory Journals (também atenta a outros indícios...)
- Critério mínimo para inclusão na coleção: aprovação na conformidade pela revista

## Princípios do EmeRI: foco no objetivo

- Disponibilizar o conhecimento emergente
- Objetividade nas informações disponibilizadas na plataforma

## Princípios do EmeRI: minimizar a carga sobre as equipes das revistas

- Formatação básica do texto em três minutos
- Folha de rosto com programação
- Metadados completos, sem excessos



- Français
- Português
- Español
- English

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Journal's publication country +

Knowledge areas of the journal +

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[\[voltar\]](#)

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Apenas as revistas indexadas no EmeRI estão habilitadas para nele depositar *preprints*.

[\[voltar\]](#)

### 3. O que é um preprint?

Tem-se notícia da utilização do *preprint* como forma de divulgação, em física, desde meados do século passado. Ao concluir um texto para envio a uma revista, a equipe de pesquisa fazia também cópias para distribuir a outras equipes atuantes no mesmo tema. Tais cópias recebiam esse nome: *preprints*.



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- Título do preprint (Espanhol/Português)
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- Área de conhecimento da revista +
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País de publicação da revista +

Área de conhecimento da revista +

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Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology (Impresso) : [1] Página principal da coleção

Estatísticas da coleção

- **Scope:** Devoted to publishing original scientific manuscripts on Anesthesiology and correlated areas, promoting the progress, improvement, and disclosure of anesthesiology, intensive care, treatment of pain, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- **Publisher:** Brazilian Society of Anesthesiology (SBA)
- **Journal's publication country:** Brazil
- **ISSN:** 0104-0014
- **Publication start year:**1951
- **Indexing period:** 04/2021 - present

Navegar

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- Autor(es)/Autora(s)
- Título da revista

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Coleção's Items (Ordenado por Data de depósito na Descendente ordem): 1 para 1 de 1

Título	Autor (es)
<b>Postmortem qualitative analysis of psychological, occupational, and environmental factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists: case series</b>	<i>Serebrenic, Flavia; Carmona, Maria José Carvalho; Cunha, Paulo Jannuzzi; Malbergier, André</i>

Coleção's Items (Ordenado por Data de depósito na Descendente ordem): 1 para 1 de 1



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To check the publication of a peer-reviewed version of this preprint, [click here](#) to visit the journal.

Date of sending to EmeRI: 2021-05-04

DOI: 10.1016/0104-0014.2021.001

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### Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology

Brazilian Society of Anesthesiology (SBA), Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brasil  
ISSN 0104-0014 e-mail: [editorial.bjan@sbaq.org](mailto:editorial.bjan@sbaq.org)  
[www.bjan-sba.org](http://www.bjan-sba.org)

## Postmortem qualitative analysis of psychological, occupational, and environmental factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists: case series

Serebrenic\*, Flavia; Carmona, Maria José Carvalho; Cunha, Paulo Jannuzzi; Malbergier, André  
\*School of Medicine, University of São Paulo, São Paulo/SP, Brasil

Received by the journal on 2021-03-26

Desk review approved on 2021-04-07

Desk review approved by Guilherme Antonio Moreira de Barros

Serebrenic, Flavia; Carmona, Maria José Carvalho; Cunha, Paulo Jannuzzi; Malbergier, André (2021). Postmortem qualitative analysis of psychological, occupational, and environmental factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists: case series [preprint submitted to: Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology]. EmeRI - Emerging Research Information. DOI: 10.1016/0104-0014.2021.001.

**Abstract** Background: Anesthetic and/or opioid abuse is more prevalent among anesthesiologists than in other medical specialties and it has been associated with high mortality. The aim of this study was to evaluate factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists. Methods: We evaluated psychological factors, and occupational history and circumstances of death of anesthesiologists who died from anesthetic abuse. Data were obtained post-mortem from colleagues, and relatives. After finding eligible cases, we identified the key informants, who were interviewed personally or via email, through the qualitative method known as "Psychological Autopsy". Results: 18 cases of death were identified, but we were able to interview 44% of them (N=8), most of whom were young males. They died at home or at the hospital and were found 'at the scene'. Being an introspective person, who did not share personal issues at workplace was the most prevalent personal characteristic. At work, they seemed to perform very well their functions, but some present subtle changes such as to staying more than usual at the workplace and and/or neglecting some of their responsibilities. The main reported factors to explain their substance abuse were emotional problems including psychiatric, excessive hours of work and other health factors. Conclusion: This study identified that emotional disturbances, compulsive work and general health problems were the more prominent factors involved with those deaths. Further larger studies are needed to better understand how these factors could be early identified in order to timely prevent anesthetic and/or opioid abuse and several deaths among anesthesiologists.

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## Postmortem qualitative analysis of psychological, occupational, and environmental factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists: case series

Flavia Serebrenic,<sup>1\*</sup> Maria José Carvalho Carmona,<sup>2</sup> Paulo Jannuzzi Cunha,<sup>3</sup> André Malbergier<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Anesthesia Division Director, Instituto Central, School of Medicine, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Psychiatric Neuroimaging (LIM-21), Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

\* Corresponding Author: Flavia Serebrenic, PhD – Department and Institute of Psychiatry, University of São Paulo (USP), São Paulo, SP, Brazil. E-mail: [fa.de@uoi.com.br](mailto:fa.de@uoi.com.br).

### Abstract

**Background:** Anesthetic and/or opioid abuse is more prevalent among anesthesiologists than in other medical specialties and it has been associated with high mortality. The aim of this study was to evaluate factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists.

**Methods:** We evaluated psychological factors, and occupational history and circumstances of death of anesthesiologists who died from anesthetic abuse. Data were obtained post-mortem from colleagues, and relatives. After finding eligible cases, we identified the key informants, who were interviewed personally or via email, through the qualitative method known as "Psychological Autopsy".

**Results:** 18 cases of death were identified, but we were able to interview 44% of them (N=8), most of whom were young males. They died at home or at the hospital and were found 'at the scene'. Being an introspective person, who did not share personal issues at workplace was the most prevalent personal characteristic. At work, they seemed to perform very well their functions, but some present subtle changes such as to staying more than usual at the workplace and and/or neglecting some of their responsibilities. The main reported factors to explain their substance abuse were emotional problems including psychiatric, excessive hours of work and other health factors. **Conclusion:** This study identified that emotional disturbances, compulsive work and general health problems were the more prominent factors involved with those deaths. Further larger studies are needed to better understand how these factors could be early identified in order to timely prevent anesthetic and/or opioid abuse and several deaths among anesthesiologists.

**Key words:** Anesthetics; Anesthesiologists; Drug abuse.

Submitted: Mar 26, 2021

Approval compliance review: April 7, 2021

By the associate editor: Guilherme Antonio Moreira de Barros

Serebrenic, Flavia; Carmona, Maria José Carvalho; Cunha, Paulo Jannuzzi; Malbergier, André (2021). Postmortem qualitative analysis of psychological, occupational, and environmental factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists: case series [preprint submitted to: Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology]. EmeRI - Emerging Research Information. DOI: 10.1016/0104-0014.2021.001.



sample, including details about the 18 initial cases. Although we received a list of possible cases from leader of anesthesiology services, and we tried to contact all of them, only 8 were included. The first informant was asked to indicate our *key informant*, who could be either a relative or an ex-colleague close to the anesthesiologist who died from anesthetic abuse. Of the 10 people interviewed, only one was from the family of the professional who passed away. The others were close work colleagues who had limited knowledge of the person in question. A close relationship with the professional who died was considered an objective criterion in order to find key informants who could effectively provide more more reliable information for the purpose of this study.

Serebrenic, Flavia; Carmona, Maria José Carvalho; Cunha, Paulo Jannuzzi; Malbergier, André (2021). Post-mortem qualitative analysis of psychological, occupational, and environmental factors associated with lethal anesthetic and/or opioid abuse among anesthesiologists: case series (preprint submitted to: Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology). [EmeRI - Emerging Research Information](#). DOI: 10.1016/0104-0014.2021.001.

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TABLE 1: Gender distribution of anesthesiologists with lethal anesthetic abuse and information about key-contacts.

n°	Case gender	Contact	Interview, when and if not, why not	How
1	male	spouse	we were not able to contact the informant; we could not find her contact	
		colleague	Oct/2013	Personally
		colleague	Nov/2013	Personally
		Brother	Dec/2013	Personally
		colleague	we were not able to contact the informant; we could not find his contact	



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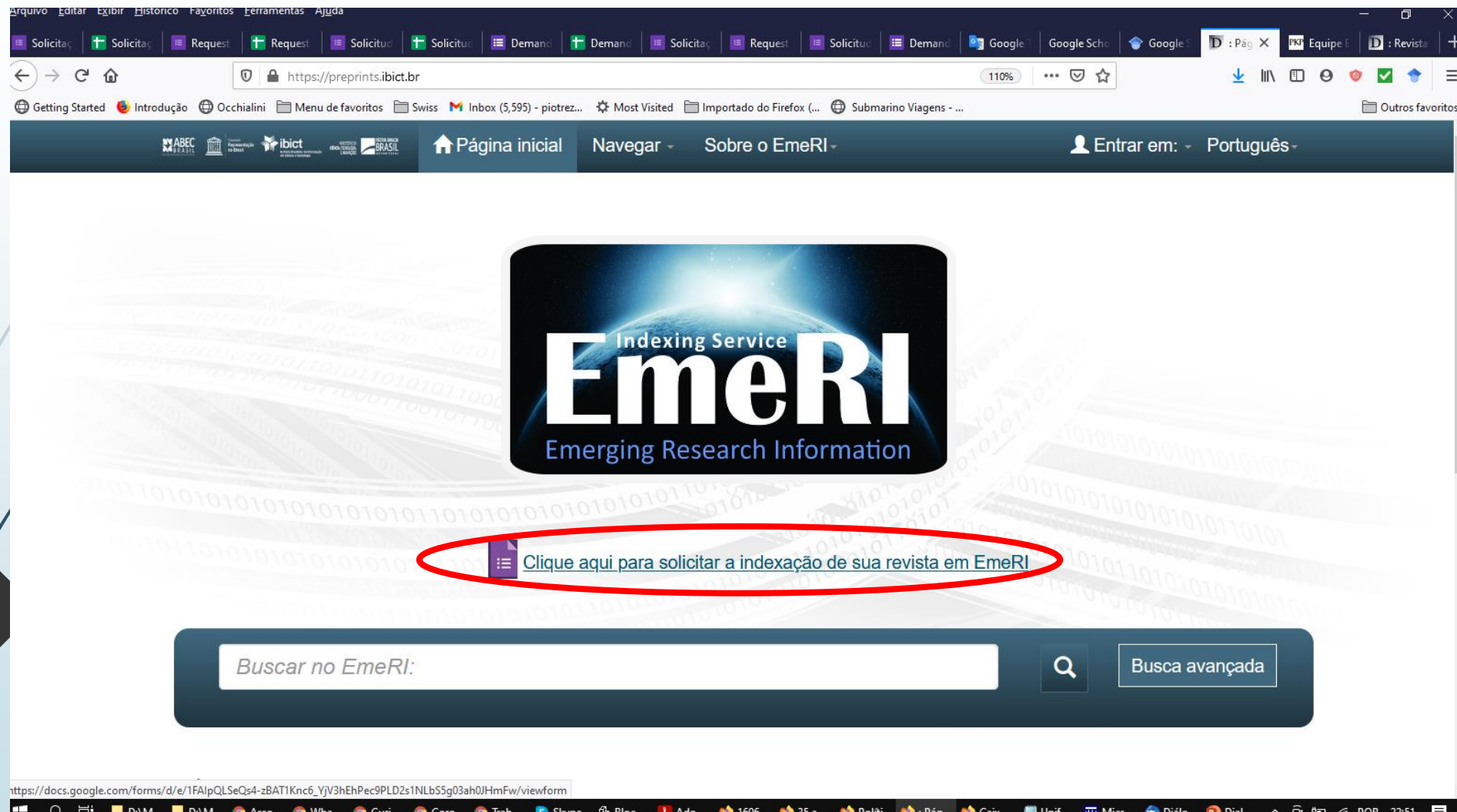
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***Obrigado!!***

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