Comparative source report (APA Citation System)--5 sources

Charts are excellent ways to familiarize yourself with your sources, compare your sources, and organize information before you start wiring your paper.

Notes: Annotations should be reflective: Guide to writing reflective annotations

The annotations can be informally written. We are using this genre as a planning tool for later synthesis so no need to be formal here. However, the annotations should all contain the information required in a reflective annotation (access required information at the link above).

Recommendation: Do the annotations first and then look for connections.

SAMPLE **Full APA Citation:** Verghese, J., Lipton, R. B., Katz, M. J., Hall, C. B., Derby, C. A., Kuslansky, G., Ambrose, A. F., Sliwinski, M., & Buschke, H. (2003). Leisure activities and the risk of dementia in the elderly. *The New England journal of medicine*, *348*(25), 2508–2516. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa022252	
Annotation	**Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart.**
TOPIC: This source explains how participation in cognitive and leisure activities such as reading, playing board games/instruments, and physical activity like dancing is linked to decreased dementia risk among older adults. The article focuses on the Bronx Aging study which tracked 469 older adults over a period of time. By the end of the study, the discovery that regular engagement in such activities was found to be protective against dementia. **ARGUMENT or POSITION:** The author is supported as they argue that brain exercise can ward off or decrease the chances of cognitive impairment.	The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) article "Leisure Activities and the Risk of Dementia in the Elderly" presents the Bronx Aging study which analyzes the relationship between activities like reading, writing, and board game playing with reduced risk for dementia. It is evident throughout the article that intellectual stimulation using such activities might act as a factor in protecting against cognitive decline. **Similarly,** the Scientific American article '"Neuroaesthetics" Reveals How the Arts Help with Dementia and Trauma' explains how art activities like music and

EVALUATION: This source is helpful because it has practical evidence in the form of a well-designed longstanding study. Even then however it has flaws as it doesn't actually prove that leisure activities are preventive against dementia. However, the study lends credibility to the idea that everyday mental stimulation has positive results. **RELEVANCE:** This article is useful for my research because it provides measurable results on the importance of cognitive stimulation in order to reduce risk of dementia. I can use this article to argue that brain stimulation whether physical or cognitive can be protective factors against cognitive decline.	dance can positively assist brain health and benefit patients with dementia by restoring brain functions. **Together,** both articles emphasize the need to develop both cognitive and creative interests in the lives of older adults. As it may assist maintaining brain health and minimizing the risk of dementia. The NEJM study which provides experimental evidence validates the theoretical observation within the article by *Scientific American* as they advocate for a holistic approach to cognitive well-being.
Full APA Citation: Modal and Explicit Analysis of Formula 1 Halo. (n.d.). *International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology*. https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2022.44027	
Annotation	**Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart.**
Topic: This source gives an overview of the reasoning for Halo, a safety device in Formula 1 racing, which is used. It explains how in Formula 1 racing cars are one of the finest racing machines reaching speeds of 233 mph, and how at these speeds there might be crashes or for various reasons, so in the sport of Formula 1 to protect the drivers from crashes the sport has implemented head protection device called Halo which protects the driver's upper portion of body like head, neck and the thorax. The source also studies the material used in the halo to see the deformation when impacted. **Argument or Position:** The author was neutral and simply provided information and learning that they found in the research. **Evaluation:** This source is helpful to understand how strong the Halo safety is, showing how important it is for the safety of the drivers, since the car travels so fast that the impact of crashes will be very high compared to other cars, and how this study proves the famous line in Formula 1 of how a Halo can withstand the weight of an double-decker bus. This study also helps with understanding how Halo materials get tested by computer software and how it shows the deformation of Halo after being struck by a concrete wall. **Relevance:** This study of the Halo is helpful for my research because it gives	"Modal and Explicit Analysis of Formula 1 Halo" study from the International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology talks about the halo design and what material is used for the halo safety device to be strong. **Similarly,** "Formula One: a 'crash' course in motorsports medicine," by Trauma Surg Acute Care Open, talks about in the study about the Halo's only weighing 20 pounds but being able to withstand five times the vehicle's weight. **Together,** both study looks at how Formula 1 as a sport invests so much time, money, and resources in ensuring safety in a dangerous sport like Formula 1.

insights into how crucial this safety mechanism is in the Formula 1 racing sport by showing the material used in the Halo and how it can withstand a lot of stress from a wall at a very high speed.	
Full APA Citation: Studies in the Area of Health and Medicine Reported from S.M. Rosalie and Co-Researchers (Effect of halo-type frontal cockpit protection on overtaking). (2018, September 28). *Health & Medicine Week*, 5949. https://link-gale-com.ccny-proxy1.libr.ccny.cuny.edu/apps/doc/A555309131/AONE?u=cuny_ccny&sid=bookmark-AONE&xid=5c406e3f	
Annotation	**Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart.**
Topic: This source talks about how Formula 1, while creating the Halo safety device, did a lot of tests to see if the Halo is capable of protecting drivers from contact, but they have not tested the Halo's effects on the drivers while overtaking another on the race track. The study found that the Halo caused an increase in the rates of fatigue and workloads in neck and spine muscles. The study also mentions how drivers have adopted a forward and right head position to clear the center pillar of the Halo device and how this could increase compressive loading of the spine and affect the driver's ability to use visual cues while steering **Argument or Position:** The author's argument in this study is that the Halo device has affected the driver's head position, which has affected the driver's neck muscles and increased fatigue in the neck muscles. Also, the author argued that when overtaking other cars at high speeds, you also have to avoid colliding with other cars and says how head posture is critical to steering controls, and if the Halo influences drivers' head posture, it could lead to navigation errors and affect the ability to avoid collisions. **Evaluation:** The source helps to understand the effects the Halo safety device has on drivers' physical health, like the neck and spine. However, this study only looks at how Halo affects when overtaking cars. I would like to see how it affects the driver's vision of Halo's bar, which is placed in front of their eyes.	"Effect of halo-type frontal cockpit protection on overtaking" looks at how the Halo safety device has affected drivers' head position to change which could lead to more fatigue and workloads on the physical health of the drivers. Also shows how the head posture changing could affect them, avoiding crashing while overtaking. **Similarly,** "An Early Design Method to Quantify Vision Obstruction: Formula One (F1) Halo Case Study" also looks at how the halo has affected the driver's visibility. **Together,** they both look at the bad effects the Halo has on the drivers, even though it's just a crucial component for their safety.

Relevance: The source is helpful for my research because it adds another effect of the Halo safety device and not just showing only the good effects of it, but also the bad effects, like the driver's physical health.	

Full APA Citation: Demirel, H. O., Jennings, A., & Srinivasan, S. (2022). An Early Design Method to Quantify Vision Obstruction: Formula One (F1) Halo Case Study. In V. G. Duffy (Ed.), *Digital Human Modeling and Applications in Health, Safety, Ergonomics and Risk Management. Anthropometry, Human Behavior, and Communication* (Vol. 13319, pp. 32–44). Springer International Publishing AG. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-05890-5_3

Annotation	**Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart.**
Topic: This source provides efficient ways to measure how much a driver's view is blocked by the Halo safety device. The source used different driver body types and viewing angles. The researchers calculated how much the front field of view is blocked by the Halo. **Argument or Position:** The author of the source has a neutral position and only presents the information from the case study. **Evaluation:** The source is helpful for ergonomics researchers as a tool to assess and improve of drivers and operators, not just in Formula 1 visibility. It also helped with human-centered design evaluation. **Relevance:** This source will be helpful for my research because it will show how, before 2018, Formula 1 didn't have any safety mechanism protecting the driver's head except for and few small safety devices, and how, when Formula 1 introduced Halo, many people questioned the visibility for the drivers but still it went through because in Formula 1 safety is number 1 priority after it has many deadly crashes in it's history.	"An Early Design Method to Quantify Vision Obstruction: Formula One (F1) Halo Case Study" looks at how much of the area of a driver's front field of view is obstructed by the Halo safety device. **Similarly,** " Lessons on Leadership and Learning from Motorsport" by the 31st Institution of Chemical Engineers Annual Hazards Conference looks at how the Halo, before being introduced opposed by many people because it would feel claustrophobic for the drivers and it wouldn't be aesthetic. **Together,** both look at how a small pole of the Halo in front of the driver's face affects the driver's visibility and comfort.

Full APA Citation: Laird, A., & Ventura-Medina, E. (2021). Lessons on Leadership and Learning from Motorsport. In 31st Institution of Chemical Engineers Annual Hazards Conference, HAZARDS 2021. Institution of Chemical Engineers.	
Annotation	**Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart.**
Topic: This source talks about the introduction of the Halo safety device into Formula 1 and other open-wheel racing series. The halo was designed to protect the driver's head and neck. At first, faced many opposition regarding the car aesthetics and tradition, but the data showing fatal accidents involved head injuries proved its necessity. This was important because after Halo was introduced, many lives were saved. **Argument or Position:** The author's position in the source was that the continued vulnerability of drivers' heads and the delayed adoption of stronger safety measures like Halo illustrated a failure of proactive leadership and organizational learning. **Evaluation:** This source helps show how strong leadership, cultural awareness, and willingness to make unpopular decisions contribute to building a positive safety culture. Also, the factual analysis and reflective insights help with both academic and professional learning, safety management, and organizational leadership. **Relevance:** This source will be helpful for my research because it will provide insights into people's views when Halo was being created, and even though it was a safety thing, many teams in the sport and many important figures in the sport at first opposed it because it would ruin the aesthetics, and this actually delayed the Halo introduction by 1 year.	"Lessons on Leadership and Learning from Motorsport" by 31st Institution of Chemical Engineers Annual Hazards Conference talks about how many people were opposed to Halo safety, but Formula 1 overturned the opposition by looking forward to the safety of the sport. **Similarly,** "Formula One: a 'crash' course in motorsports medicine" by Trauma Surg Acute Care Open talks about how Formula 1 organizations are being prepared to reduce risk in the sport. **Together,** they both look at how, in Formula 1, the organization makes unpopular and bold decisions to meet the safety requirements for Formula 1.

Full APA Citation: Kempema JM. Formula One: a 'crash' course in motorsports medicine. Trauma Surg Acute Care Open. 2024 Apr 15;9(Suppl 2):e001402. doi: 10.1136/tsaco-2024-001402. PMID: 38646031; PMCID: PMC11029468.	
Annotation	**Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart.**
Topic: This source shows how motorsport will always carry inherent risk. Significant progress in vehicle design, protective gear, and organized medical response has dramatically improved survival and reduced serious injury outcomes in recent decades. They mentioned Halo, head and neck support, fireproof fuel cells, crash responses in track, medical response team. **Argument or Position:** The author's position in this source is that they are pro-safety; they focus on a combination of engineering, protective equipment, and organizational preparedness as crucial in reducing risks in motorsports. **Evaluation:** This source helps show how technology, human factors, and organizational protocols work together to improve safety. It also provides real-world examples of effective risk management by referring to historical incidents, crash data, and safety responses. **Relevance:** This source would be helpful for my research because it would show how dangerous Formula 1 is and how important safety is in this sport by showing how the source mentions many ways Formula 1 ensures safety.	Formula One: a 'crash' course in motorsports medicine. Trauma Surg Acute Care Open talks about how in Formula 1, drivers' driving these fast cars going around race tracks feels a lot of fatigue physically, and many times results in head and spine injuries. To prevent Formula 1 has created a device called HANS (Head and Neck Support), which prevents those injuries from happening. **Similarly,** "Effect of halo-type frontal cockpit protection on overtaking" looks at how the Halo device has affected the driver's head position to move, which affects the driver's neck and spine. **Together,** they both look at how much physically the drivers in Formula 1 are being challenged.

Create a synthesis map below: After the source report has been completed and submitted, we'll use one more technique to see how your sources are working with each other. More details on