

# ΕΥΡΕΤΗΡΙΑΣΜΟΣ, ΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ, ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΕΙΣ, ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΗ ΥΠΟΒΟΛΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΩΝ

Τριαρίδης Στέφανος

Επίκουρος Καθηγητής ΩΡΛ  
MSc Ιατρική ερευνητική Μεθοδολογία  
Α΄ ΩΡΛ κλινική ΑΠΘ, Νοσοκομείο ΑΧΕΠΑ





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## Περιοδικά ανοικτής πρόσβασης (Open Access Journals)

- Making an electronic copy of your work available online
- “Open” access / open archiving usually taken to mean:
  - Unrestricted access
  - Open standards (OAI-PMH)



# ‘Flavours’

- Open access journal (late 80s)
- Hybrid journal – (2003)
- Self-archiving – (arXiv 1991?)



## **A subversive proposal**

Steven Harnad – public ftp servers (1994) – subsequently “self-archiving” ie making a copy of your work freely available



## Open Access Archivangelism

by Stevan Harnad

reative Commons  
cense



uicksearch

croll petition

Please sign the  
[EC Open Access Petition](#)  
in support of the  
European Commission's  
proposed  
[Open Access Self-  
archiving Mandate](#)  
The University of Liege  
has signed the [EC Open  
Access Petition](#) as an

aterials You Are  
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romote OA Self-  
rchiving:

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Open OA Mandates and

Thursday, October 9. 2008

### UK's 19th Green Open Access Mandate, Scotland's 4th, Planet's 56th

University of Glasgow (UK\*  
funder-mandate)

Institution's/Department's OA [Eprint Archives](#)

[Institution's/Department's OA Self-Archiving Policy](#)

The policy policy requires staff to deposit:

-- *electronic copies of peer-reviewed journal  
articles and conference proceedings*

-- *bibliographic details of all research outputs, and to encourage staff to provide  
the full text of other research outputs where appropriate.*

Posted by [Stevan Harnad](#) in [Self-Archiving Mandates](#) at 14:16 | [Comments \(0\)](#)

### Canada's 4th Green Open Access Mandate, Planet's 55th

National Cancer Institute of Canada (CANADA\*  
funder-mandate)

Institution's/Department's OA [Eprint Archives](#)

[Institution's/Department's OA Self-Archiving Policy](#)



Internet



# Why?

## Answer: Journal publication

- Research is given away for free
- Much peer reviewing is carried out for free
- Authors sign away rights
- Publishers charge the author's institution for access



# Is this a problem?

- (Many) journals are expensive
- Scenario: author has to seek permission to use his own work teaching his students
- Scenario: international medical funder finds that they cannot access the research they have funded





# What is “open access” revisited

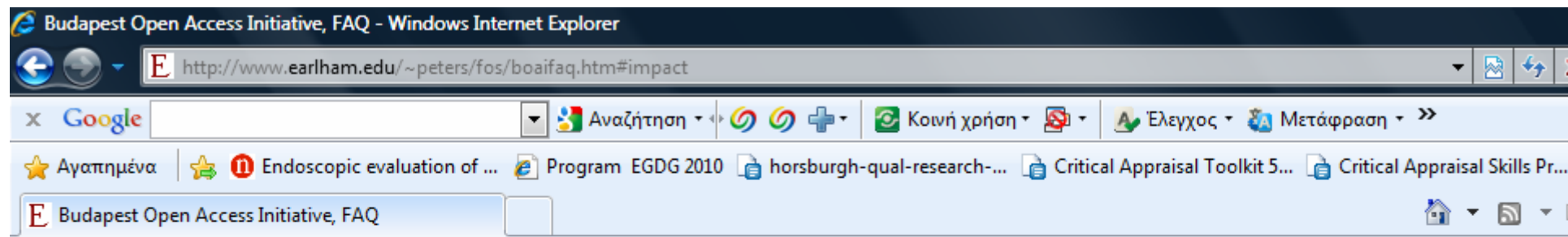
- Free availability
- or
- Free availability & unrestricted use
- Declarations: [Budapest](#) (February 2002), [Bethesda](#) (June 2003), and [Berlin](#) (October 2003)



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## Budapest Open Access Initiative: Frequently Asked Questions

### Contents

- [Background](#)
- [Research literature](#)
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- [Self-Archiving](#)
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- [Implementation](#)
- [Impact](#)

This FAQ is also available in [Belorussian](#), [French](#), [German](#), and [Russian](#).

Last revised August 4, 2010.

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### Background

#### How did the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) arise?

On December 1-2, 2001, the [Open Society Institute](#) (OSI) called a meeting in Budapest of leading proponents of [open access](#) journal literature. The goal was to see how far the many current initiatives could assist one another and how OSI could use the cause.

#### Is this an Eastern European initiative?



## New Journals

### How do open-access journals pay their operating expenses?

The answer to this question has two parts. (1) First, open-access journals cost much less to produce than print journals or toll-access online journals. (2) Second, there are funding models that do not require limiting access by charging readers or their institutions. Let's take them in this order.

1. Open-access journals will realize significant savings by publishing online-only, rather than in print, and by dispensing with the costs of managing subscriptions and the expensive apparatus for distinguishing authorized users from unauthorized users and blocking access to the unauthorized. Moreover, there is now [free and affordable software](#) to automate nearly every operation of an online journal except the exercise of judgment by editors and referees.
2. Any funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access can work here. That means no subscription fees, no licensing fees, no pay-per-view. Where else could the money come from? There are many possible sources, and the BOAI does not favor one over another. As the BOAI puts it, "[t]here are many alternative sources of funds for this purpose, including the foundations and governments that fund research, the universities and laboratories that employ researchers, endowments set up by discipline or institution, friends of the cause of open access, profits from the sale of add-ons to the basic texts, funds freed up by the demise or cancellation of journals charging traditional subscription or access fees, or even contributions from the researchers themselves. There is no need to favor one of these solutions over the others for all disciplines or nations, and there are many other, creative alternatives."

contributions: contribuciones  
ΑΠΕΡΕΣΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΝ

For more details on the business model of open-access journals, see the Open Society Institute's [Guide to Business Planning for Launching a New Open Access Journal](#) and [Guide to Business Planning for Converting a Subscription-Based Journal to Open Access](#).

## Implementation

### My university wants to create an institutional archive for self-archiving. How do we do it?



# Current issue: who pays?

- Include in grant bid
- What if you don't have a grant
- What if you publish after it's finished
- Should University's have a central fund (library / research office) to support OA publishing costs?



**We Pay For Performance!**

- Example:  **BioMed Central**  
The Open Access Publisher
- Sustainable business model?



### Impact factor

Sign up to put your publications list online - get more citations  
[publicationslist.org](http://publicationslist.org)

### Online CPR Certificate

Convenient Online Certification In CPR.  
 Adheres to ILCOR Standards!  
[www.ProCPR.org](http://www.ProCPR.org)

### Gene Expression Explorer

Interactive software speeds up your  
 Microarray data analysis  
[www.glucores.com](http://www.glucores.com)

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BMC

## Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders

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Go!

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 BioMed Central  
 Current Controlled  
 Trials  
 PubMed Central  
 PubMed

### Jump to article

Go!  
 article no.

### BMC Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders

Home

### About this journal

## About BMC Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders

*BMC Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders* (ISSN 1472-6815) is an online journal publishing research articles after full peer review. All articles are published, without barriers to access, immediately upon acceptance. The journal is published by BioMed Central Ltd, Middlesex House, 34-42 Cleveland Street, London W1T 4LB, UK.

### Scope

*BMC Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders* is an Open Access, peer-reviewed journal that considers articles on all aspects of the prevention, diagnosis and management of ear, nose and throat disorders, as well as related molecular genetics, pathophysiology, and epidemiology.

### Criteria for publication

Publication of research articles by *BMC Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders* is dependent primarily on their validity and coherence, as judged by peer reviewers, who are also asked whether the writing is comprehensible and how interesting they consider the article to be. If

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BioMed Central CME  
 on Medscape

### Related journals from BioMed Central

- Cases Journal
- Cough
- Head & Face Medicine
- Head & Neck Oncology
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# DOAJ

## DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

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### About

- [Aim & Scope](#)
- [Definitions](#)
- [Selection Criteria](#)
- [Metadata information](#)
- [Journals by country statistics](#)
- [Project Background](#)

### Aim & Scope:

The aim of the Directory of Open Access Journals is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact.

The Directory aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content.

In short a one stop shop for users to Open Access Journals.

### Definitions:

Open Access Journal:





## About Google Scholar

### About Google Scholar

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[Advanced Search Tips](#)

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### What is Google Scholar?

Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, abstracts and articles, from academic publishers, professional societies, preprint repositories, universities and other scholarly organizations. Google Scholar helps you identify the most relevant research across the world of scholarly research.

### Features of Google Scholar

- **Search** diverse sources from one convenient place
- **Find** papers, abstracts and citations
- **Locate** the complete paper through your library or on the web
- **Learn** about key papers in any area of research

### How are articles ranked?

Google Scholar aims to sort articles the way researchers do, weighing the full text of each article, the author, the publication in which the article appears, and how often the piece has been cited in other scholarly literature. The most relevant results will always appear on the first page.

### A note from the Google Scholar team

Please [let us know](#) if you have suggestions, questions or comments about Google Scholar. We recognize the debt we owe to all those in academia whose work has made Google itself a reality and we hope to make Google Scholar as useful to this community as possible. We believe everyone should have a chance to stand on the shoulders of giants.

#### Publishers - Include your publications in Google Scholar

Google Scholar can boost the worldwide visibility of your content. We work with scholarly publishers to index works from all research disciplines and make them searchable on Google

#### Librarians - Help patrons discover your library's resources

Google Scholar can help patrons utilize the resources your library provides. We provide two solutions to help library visitors locate scholarly literature within your electronic and print resources. [Learn](#)



## Αναφορά προέλευσης 3.0 Ελλάδα

Είναι ελεύθερη:



**η διανομή:** Η αναπαραγωγή, διανομή, παρουσίαση στο κοινό του Έργου



**η διασκευή** — να τροποποιήσετε το έργο



Υπό τις ακόλουθες προϋποθέσεις:



**Αναφορά προέλευσης** — Θα πρέπει να κάνετε την αναφορά στο έργο με τον τρόπο όπως αυτός έχει οριστεί από το δημιουργό ή το χορηγούντο την άδεια (χωρίς όμως να εννοείται με οποιονδήποτε τρόπο ότι εγκρίνουν εσάς ή τη χρήση του έργου από εσάς).



## Με την κατανόηση ότι:

**Αποποίηση** — Κάθε μία από τις παραπάνω συνθήκες μπορεί να παρακαμφθεί αν πάρετε άδεια από τον κάτοχο των πνευματικών δικαιωμάτων.

**Δημόσιου τομέα** — Όταν ένα έργο ή κάποιο από τα μέρη του είναι διαθέσιμο στο Δημόσιο Τομέα σύμφωνα με εφαρμοστέο Δίκαιο, αυτό το status δεν επηρεάζεται με κανένα τρόπο από την άδεια.

**Άλλα δικαιώματα** — Σε καμία περίπτωση κανένα από τα παρακάτω δικαιώματα δεν επηρεάζονται από την άδεια:

- Η σωστή δόσοληψία σου ή σωστή χρήση δικαιωμάτων, ή άλλων εφαρμόσιμων εξαιρέσεων και περιορισμών στα δικαιώματα πνευματικής ιδιοκτησίας.
- Του συγγραφέα τα ηθικά δικαιώματα•
- Μπορεί να υπάρχουν δικαιώματα άλλων ατόμων είτε στην εργασία καθαυτή ή πως χρησιμοποιείται, όπως δημοσιότητα ή δικαιώματα απορρήτου.

**Σημείωση** — Για κάθε επαναχρησιμοποίηση ή διανομή, πρέπει να καταστήσετε σαφείς στους άλλους τους όρους της άδειας αυτού του Έργου. Ο καλύτερος τρόπος για να πράξετε αυτό είναι να δημιουργήσετε ένα σύνδεσμο με το διαδικτυακό τόπο της παρούσας άδειας.

Αυτό είναι μία εύληπτη στο μη νομομαθή χρήστη περίληψη του Νομικού Μέρους (η πλήρης άδεια).

Αποποίηση





JCR  
Impact Factor  
0.589

# HIPPOKRATIA

Quarterly Medical Journal ISSN 1108 4189 e-ISSN 1790-8019

Saturday, November 08, 2014

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## Welcome to Hippokratia

CATEGORY: HIPPOKRATIA

Hippokratia journal is a quarterly issued, open access, peer reviewed, general medical journal, published in Thessaloniki, Greece. It is a forum for all medical specialties. The journal is published continuously since 1997, its official language is English and all submitted manuscripts undergo peer review by two independent reviewers, assigned by the Editor (double blinded review process).

Hippokratia journal is managed by its Editorial Board and has an International Advisory Committee and over 500 expert Reviewers covering all medical specialties and additionally Technical Reviewers, Statisticians, Image processing Experts and a journal Secretary. The Society "Friends of Hippokratia Journal" has the financial management of both the printed and electronic edition of the journal.

Hippokratia journal will consider for publication: Editorials and Invited articles, Review articles, Original articles, Case Reports, Case series, and Letters to the Editor. After decision of the Editorial Board following an official request from Medical Scientific Societies, abstracts of Congresses, Seminars etc. can also be published in a Supplement, subject to double peer review of the full text manuscripts. Page charges are calculated at 10 Euros per page for manuscript not exceeding a defined length, while each extra page is charged 150 Euros.

All reported clinical trials must have been registered in an international Clinical Trial Registry, and the registration number should be provided. Reports of randomised trials must conform to the revised CONSORT guidelines, and should be submitted with their protocols. Randomised trials that report harms must be described according to the extended CONSORT guidelines.

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Moving toward the utilization of all donated liver grafts. The "b-list" concept

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Circumcision – A new approach for a different...

Elective Neck Dissection in patients with stage T1-T2No...

Benefit of Cardiac Sonography for Estimating The Early...



# Impact Factors:

## **Why? Where? What?**

- Security of knowledge
- Predictability
- Comparison analysis
- Subject and domain dependent
- Quantifiability fallacy





Search



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## INTRODUCING THE IMPACT FACTOR

## THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

Using and misusing the impact factor: an interview with bibliometrician David Tempest

Citation Impact Center:  
commentary and discussion on  
scholarly research evaluation



# Impact Factors: Why? Where? **What?**

- What is the Journal Impact Factor?
- How is it calculated?

E.g., the 2009 Impact factor for the journal =

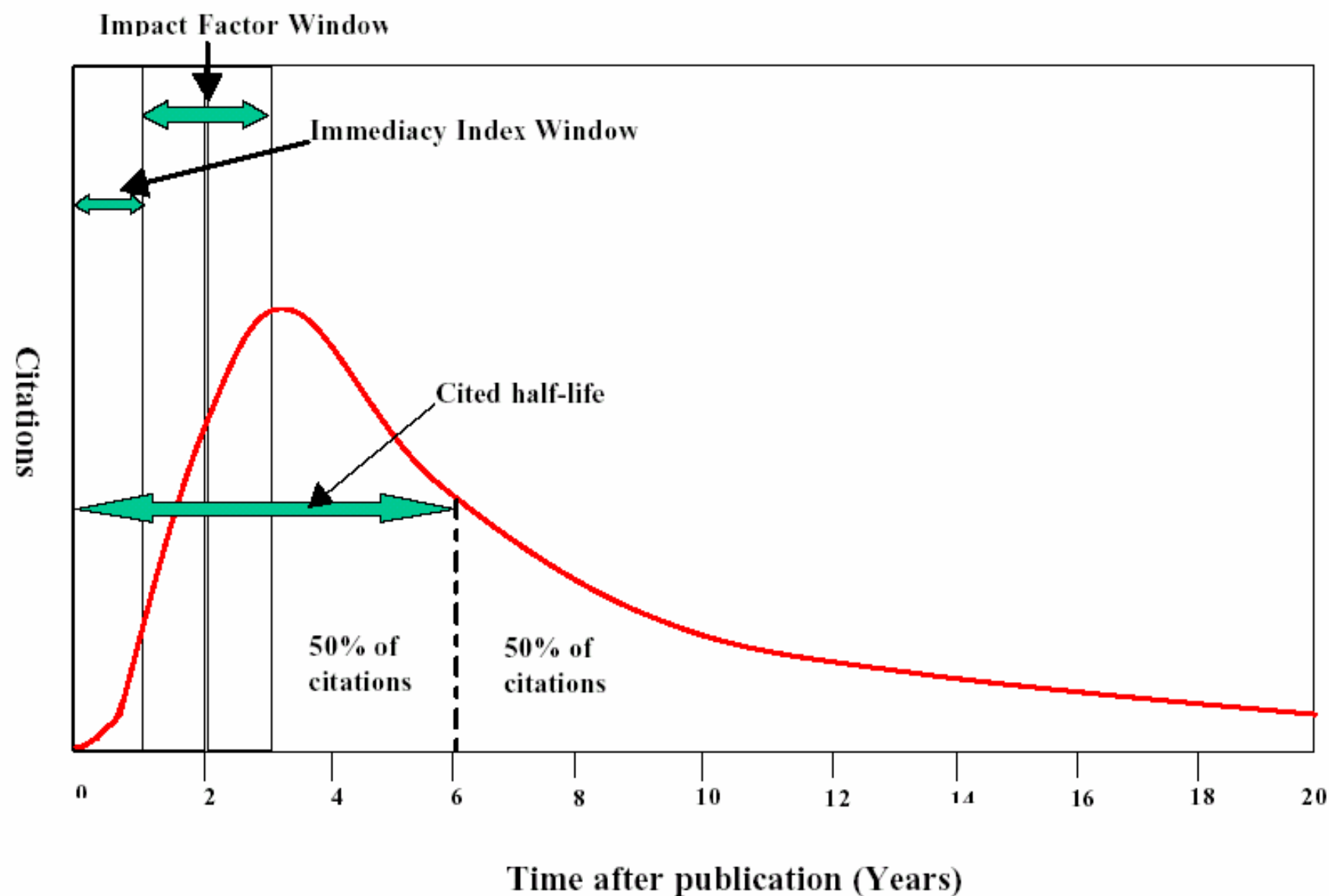
**Number of times articles or other items published during 2007 & 2008 were cited in indexed journals\* during 2009**

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**Number of “citable” articles\*\* published in 2007 & 2008**



# Generalized Citation Curve

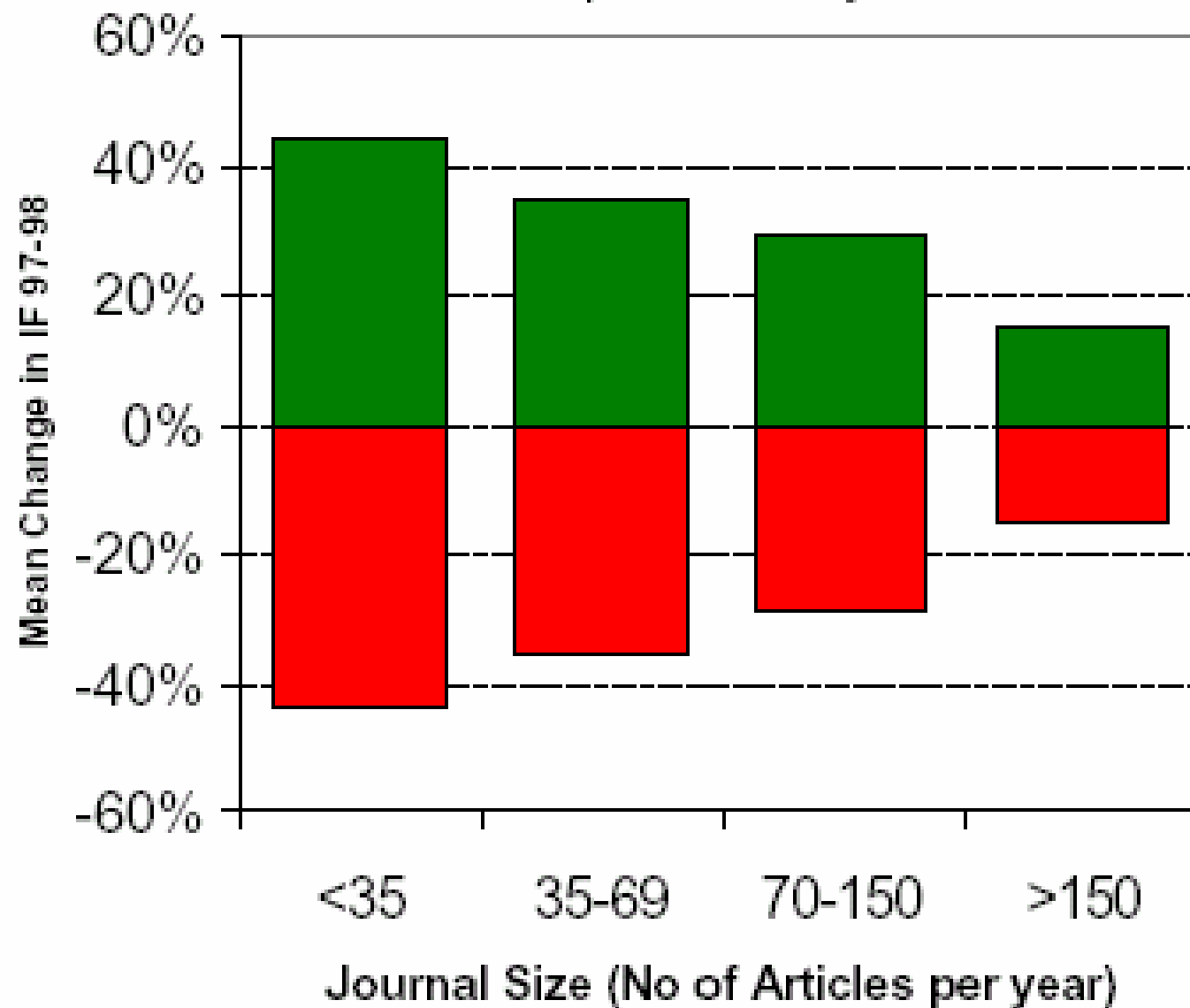






## Impact Factor Fluctuation vs Journal Size

Based on sample of 4000 journals





# Criticisms of the Impact Factor

- Only a limited subset of journals is indexed by ISI
  - Only uses the articles cited by the ~10,000 “ISI journals”
  - Some disciplines are especially poorly covered
- Biased toward English-language journals
  - ISI has recently added several hundred non-English journals
- Short (two year) snapshot of journal
  - Some disciplines use older material more or take time to cite new research
  - *JCR* now also includes the 5-year data
- Is an average; not all articles are equally well-cited
  - E.g., look up articles that have been published in the journal *Chemical Senses* ( $WoS / \text{Cited Ref Search} / \text{Cited Work} = \text{Chem Senses}$ )



# Criticisms of the Impact Factor

- Includes self-citations
- Only includes “citable” articles in the denominator of the equation, i.e., articles and reviews
  - Editors may skew IF by increasing the number of review articles, which bring in more citations...
  - Or by increasing the number of “news” items (e.g., *Science*, general medical journals), which are cited (appear in numerator) but not considered “citable” (and so aren’t in the denominator)
- It is expensive to subscribe to the *JCR*



# Manipulation

- Review articles
- Editorials
- Letters
- Editorial Interference





# Citation Game-Playing – How to make it Work for YOU!

- Become famous so everyone gives you authorship on their paper
- Submission timing
- *Folia Phoniatrix et Logopaedica*:  
1 articles cited all the papers published  
in the last 2 years for IF=1.439  
compared to 0.655
- Find and ride the trend





# Your (real) Impact Factor

## Your (real) Impact Factor

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Impact Factor} \\
 \text{(corrected)} = \frac{
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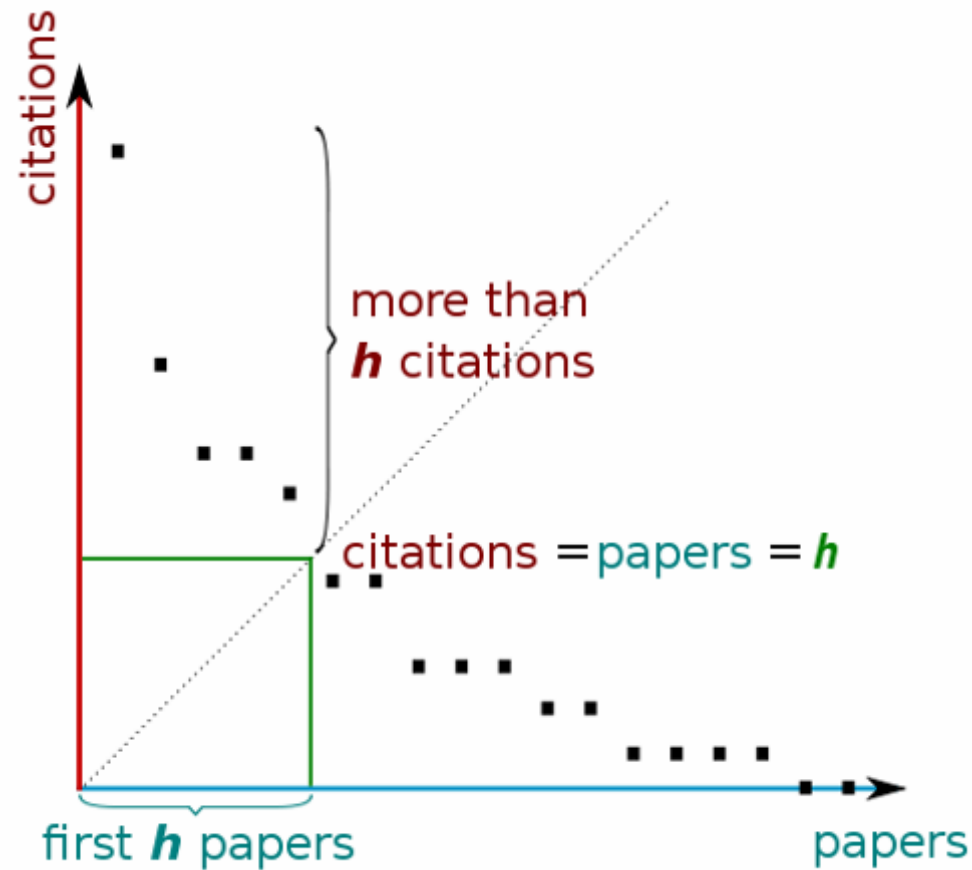
# *h*-index

- *h*-index, developed by Jorge Hirsch

*A scientist has index  $h$  if  $h$  of [their]  $N_p$  papers have at least  $h$  citations each, and the other  $(N_p - h)$  papers have at most  $h$  citations each.*



# Determining $h$ -index



From h-index, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H-index>



## RANKING AND MAPPING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

“THE THEORY BEHIND THE EIGENFACTOR METRICS IS THAT A SINGLE CITATION FROM A HIGH-QUALITY JOURNAL MAY HOLD MORE VALUE THAN MULTIPLE CITATIONS FROM MORE PERIPHERAL PUBLICATIONS.”



# Other Journal Ranking Efforts...



- The citation PageRank of a journal calculated on the basis of the *Scopus* citation data divided by the number of articles published by the journal over 3 years.
- Similar to eigenfactor methods, but based on citations in *Scopus* instead of *Web of Science*.
- Freely available at [scimagojr.com](http://scimagojr.com)
- Covers more journals (16,500) than JCR because *Scopus* covers more journals than *Web of Science*.
- More international diversity
- 3 years of citations; no self-citations



	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	h index
1	United States	1.248.907	1.091.000	22.597.952	10.916.718	19,18	701
2	United Kingdom	374.736	302.311	5.620.650	1.344.862	15,88	450
3	Germany	302.269	265.876	3.771.148	944.251	12,91	373
4	Japan	278.046	263.713	2.832.257	767.674	10,15	282
5	France	207.824	178.721	2.554.732	505.443	12,59	364
6	Italy	187.247	166.680	2.368.287	468.660	13,4	342
7	Canada	154.378	135.854	2.723.680	464.734	19,74	387
8	Spain	127.409	108.543	1.137.020	242.432	9,69	250
9	Australia	113.722	96.870	1.562.407	290.431	15,43	277
10	Netherlands	111.158	99.531	2.032.564	349.016	19,93	336
11	China	110.138	107.844	396.116	121.010	5,71	130
12	Turkey	71.869	64.673	324.667	65.197	5,44	100
<b>24</b>	<b>Greece</b>	<b>33.276</b>	<b>29.744</b>	<b>290.082</b>	<b>44.241</b>	<b>10,21</b>	<b>140</b>



WR	RR	CR	Institution	Country	Region	Sector	Output	IC(%)	Q1(%)	NI
1	1	1	Harvard University	USA	NA	HE	26,561	29.11	80.28	2.92
2	2	2	National Institutes of Health	USA	NA	HL	20,445	31.71	84.57	2.92
3	3	3	Veterans Affairs Medical Centers	USA	NA	HL	18,184	12.74	77.45	2.22
4	4	1	University of Toronto	CAN	NA	HE	17,752	34.27	67.83	1.99
5	5	4	Mayo Clinic Minnesota	USA	NA	HL	17,095	18.67	75.79	2.31
6	6	5	University of California, San Francisco	USA	NA	HE	15,956	22.76	78.27	2.53
7	7	6	Johns Hopkins University	USA	NA	HE	15,857	25.51	78.00	2.44
8	8	7	University of Pennsylvania	USA	NA	HE	15,189	17.48	73.53	2.22
9	9	8	University of Washington	USA	NA	HE	14,717	20.21	75.38	2.36
10	1	1	University College London	GBR	WE	HE	14,664	38.14	74.15	2.23
11	10	9	University of Pittsburgh	USA	NA	HE	14,296	18.95	75.24	2.20
12	11	10	Columbia University	USA	NA	HE	13,394	22.21	75.59	2.41
13	12	11	University of California, Los Angeles	USA	NA	HE	12,870	22.12	76.79	2.36
14	13	12	Massachusetts General Hospital	USA	NA	HL	12,364	23.39	79.95	2.73
15	14	13	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	USA	NA	HE	12,294	18.25	73.82	2.20
16	1	1	Universidade de Sao Paulo	BRA	LA	HE	12,268	15.78	36.57	0.80
17	15	14	Brigham and Women's Hospital	USA	NA	HL	11,240	25.68	83.43	3.37
18	16	15	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	USA	NA	HE	10,494	20.62	72.07	2.39
19	17	16	Yale University	USA	NA	HE	10,310	20.96	74.68	2.14
20	18	17	Stanford University	USA	NA	HE	10,130	23.41	78.08	2.34
71	48	44	University of Illinois, Chicago	USA	NA	HE	5,684	15.52	64.90	1.60
72	20	1	University of Athens	GRC	WE	HE	5,663	24.67	54.76	1.12
73	49	5	University of Alberta	CAN	NA	HE	5,624	33.50	60.67	1.79
74	50	45	University of Maryland, Baltimore	USA	NA	HE	5,618	16.52	69.44	1.91
75	51	46	Indiana University/Purdue University at Indianapolis	USA	NA	HE	5,613	17.73	73.38	1.96
76	21	5	The University of Manchester	GBR	WE	HE	5,575	32.22	66.42	1.92
77	52	47	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center	USA	NA	HL	5,568	19.79	77.21	2.66
220	94	83	Cincinnati Childrens Hospital Medical Center	USA	NA	HL	2,962	18.03	75.39	2.41
221	89	6	Hospices Civils de Lyon	FRA	WE	HL	2,961	22.15	50.22	1.51
222	90	2	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	GRC	WE	HE	2,952	22.97	43.33	0.89
223	95	12	McGill University Health Centre	CAN	NA	HL	2,930	34.16	70.72	2.21
224	27	10	Peking Union Medical College, Tsinghua University	CHN	AS	HE	2,925	11.25	23.21	0.49
225	91	4	University of Liege	BEL	WE	HE	2,864	32.16	45.08	1.50



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		<p>Editor-In-Chief: Georgios V. Vergoulas            Editorial Office Address: 49, Konstantinoupoleos Str., 546 42 Thessaloniki, Greece            Publisher: Lithographia</p>	<p>eISSN 1790-8019            Language: Abstracts: English            Full text: English</p>	<p>Index Medicus/Medline No            Current Contents No</p>
967	UAE	<b>History &amp; Philosophy of the Life Sciences</b>	pISSN: 0391-9714	ICV: 13.69
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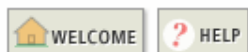
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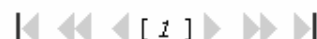
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Journals 1 - 1 (of 1)



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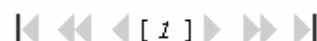
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*Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.*

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	JCR Data <sup>i</sup>						Eigenfactor <sup>®</sup> Metrics <sup>i</sup>	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor <sup>®</sup> Score	Article Influence <sup>®</sup> Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<a href="#">HIPPOKRATIA</a>	1108-4189	256	0.355	0.622	0.013	80	4.2	0.00084	0.146

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### Journal: Hippokratia

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
	<a href="#">HIPPOKRATIA</a>	1108-4189	256	<a href="#">0.355</a>	<a href="#">0.622</a>	<a href="#">0.013</a>	80	<a href="#">4.2</a>	<a href="#">9.7</a>

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### Journal Information ⓘ

**Full Journal Title:** Hippokratia  
**ISO Abbrev. Title:** Hippokratia  
**JCR Abbrev. Title:** HIPPOKRATIA  
**ISSN:** 1108-4189  
**Issues/Year:** 4  
**Language:** ENGLISH  
**Journal Country/Territory:** GREECE  
**Publisher:** LITHOGRAPHIA  
**Publisher Address:** ANTONIADIS I-PSARRAS TH G P, NEA REDESTOS, THESSALONIKI 00000, GREECE  
**Subject Categories:** MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL

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**Eigenfactor<sup>®</sup> Metrics**  
**Eigenfactor<sup>®</sup> Score**  
 0.00084  
**Article Influence<sup>®</sup> Score**  
 0.146

**Journal Rank in Categories:** [JOURNAL RANKING](#)

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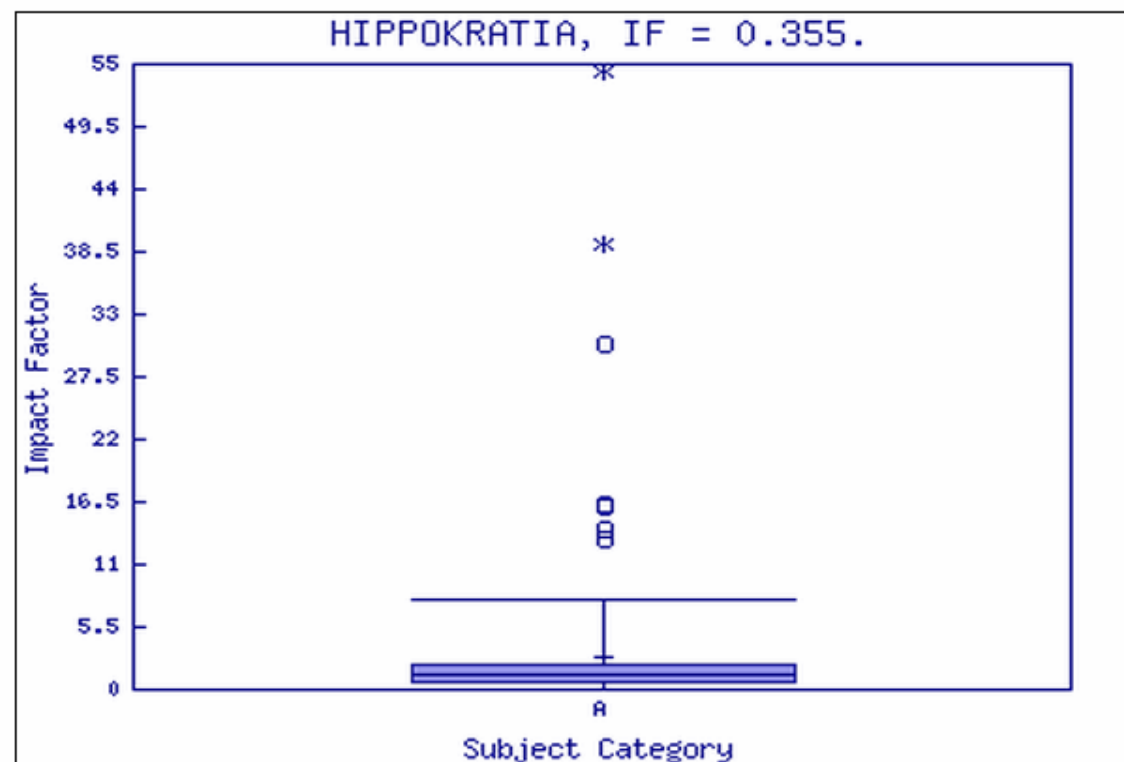
This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	156	134	Q4

### Category Box Plot ⓘ

For 2013, the journal **Hippokratia** has an Impact Factor of **0.355**.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.



### Key

A - MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL



$$\text{Calculation: } \frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{59}{166} = 0.355$$
5-Year Journal Impact Factor 

Cites in {2013} to items published in:	2012 = 15	Number of items published in:	2012 = 76
	2011 = 44		2011 = 90
	2010 = 54		2010 = 68
	2009 = 59		2009 = 50
	2008 = 44		2008 = 63
	Sum: 216		Sum: 347

$$\text{Calculation: } \frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{216}{347} = 0.622$$
Journal Self Cites 

The tables show the contribution of the journal's self cites to its impact factor. This information is also represented in the [cited journal graph](#).

<b>Total Cites</b>	256	<b>Self Cites</b>	16 (6% of 256)
<b>Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation</b>	59	<b>Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation</b>	9 (15% of 59)
<b>Impact Factor</b>	0.355	<b>Impact Factor without Self Cites</b>	0.301

Journal Immediacy Index 

Cites in 2013 to items published in 2013 = 1  
Number of items published in 2013 = 80



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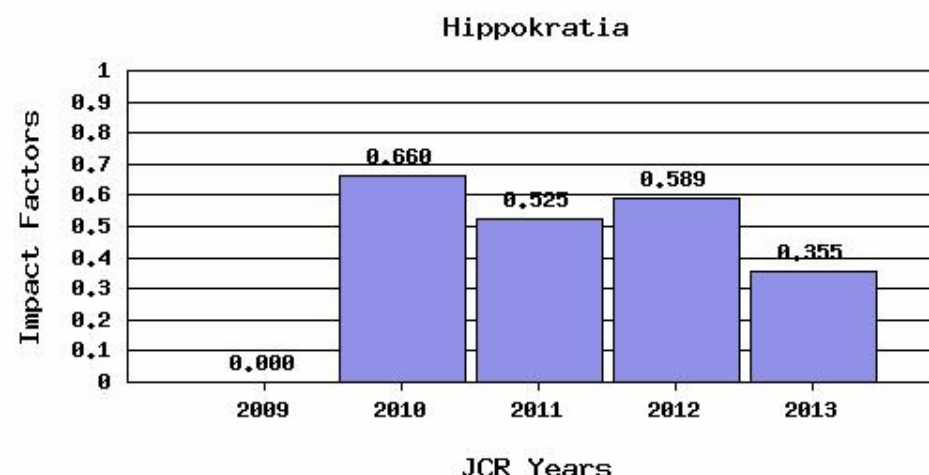
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### Impact Factor Trend Graph: Hippokratia

Click on the "Return to Journal" button to view the full journal information.



*\*Impact Factor -- see below for calculations*

The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor will help you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. For more bibliometric data and information on this and other journal titles click on the "Return to Journal" button.

NOTE: Title changes and coverage changes may result in no impact factor for one or more years in the above graph.

### 2013 Impact Factor

Cites in 2013 to articles published in: 2012 = 15	Number of articles published in: 2012 = 76
2011 = 44	2011 = 90
Sum: 59	Sum: 166



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### 2013 Impact Factor

Cites in 2013 to articles published in: 2012 = 15	Number of articles published in: 2012 = 76
2011 = 44	2011 = 90
Sum: 59	Sum: 166

Calculation:  $\frac{\text{Cites to recent articles}}{\text{Number of recent articles}} = \frac{59}{166} = 0.355$

### 2012 Impact Factor

Cites in 2012 to articles published in: 2011 = 36	Number of articles published in: 2011 = 90
2010 = 57	2010 = 68
Sum: 93	Sum: 158

Calculation:  $\frac{\text{Cites to recent articles}}{\text{Number of recent articles}} = \frac{93}{158} = 0.589$

### 2011 Impact Factor

Cites in 2011 to articles published in: 2010 = 28	Number of articles published in: 2010 = 68
2009 = 34	2009 = 50
Sum: 62	Sum: 118

Calculation:  $\frac{\text{Cites to recent articles}}{\text{Number of recent articles}} = \frac{62}{118} = 0.525$

### 2010 Impact Factor

Cites in 2010 to articles published in: 2009 = 25	Number of articles published in: 2009 = 37
2008 = 41	2008 = 63
Sum: 66	Sum: 100

Calculation:  $\frac{\text{Cites to recent articles}}{\text{Number of recent articles}} = \frac{66}{100} = 0.660$

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HIPPOKRATIA Volume: 18 Issue: 2 Pages: 100-106 Published: 2014

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2011	118
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2014	50

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2013	250
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2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Average Citations per Year
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- ☐ Efstratiadis, G. (11)
- ☐ Daniilidis, A. (11)
- ☐ Antoniadis, A. (9)
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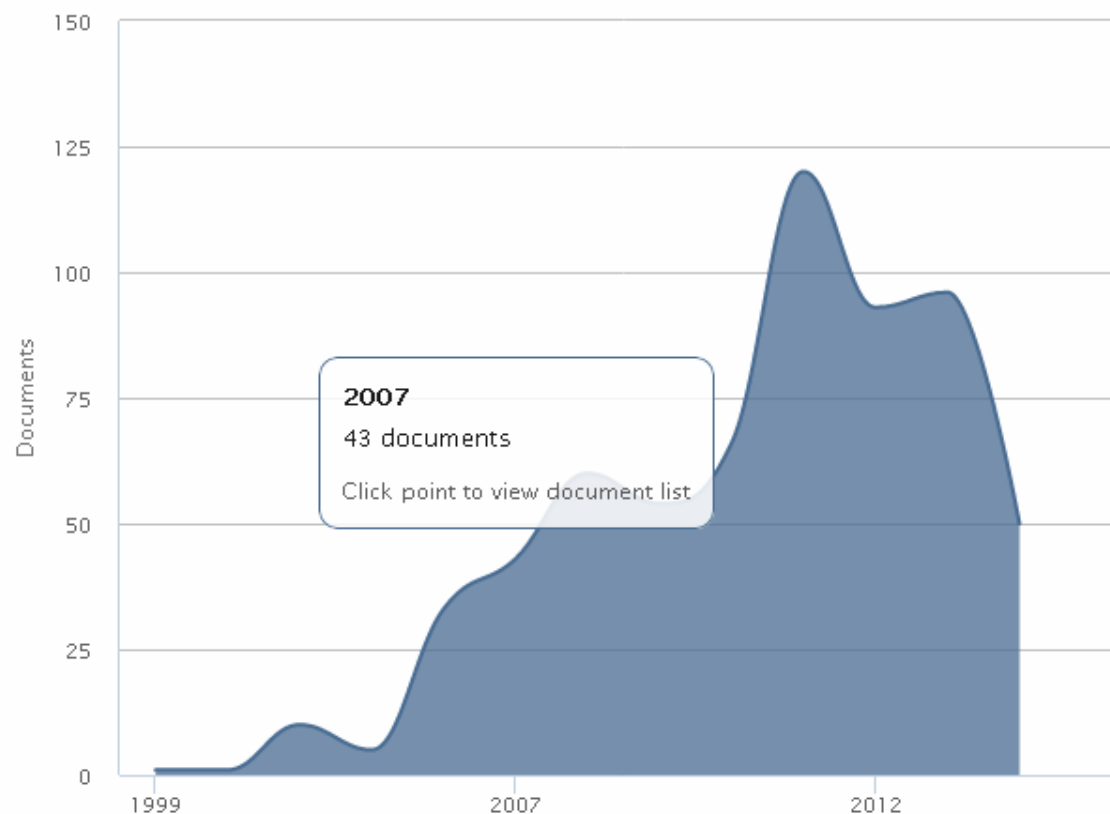
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2012	93
2011	120
2010	66
2009	54
2008	60
2007	43
2006	33
2002	5
2001	10
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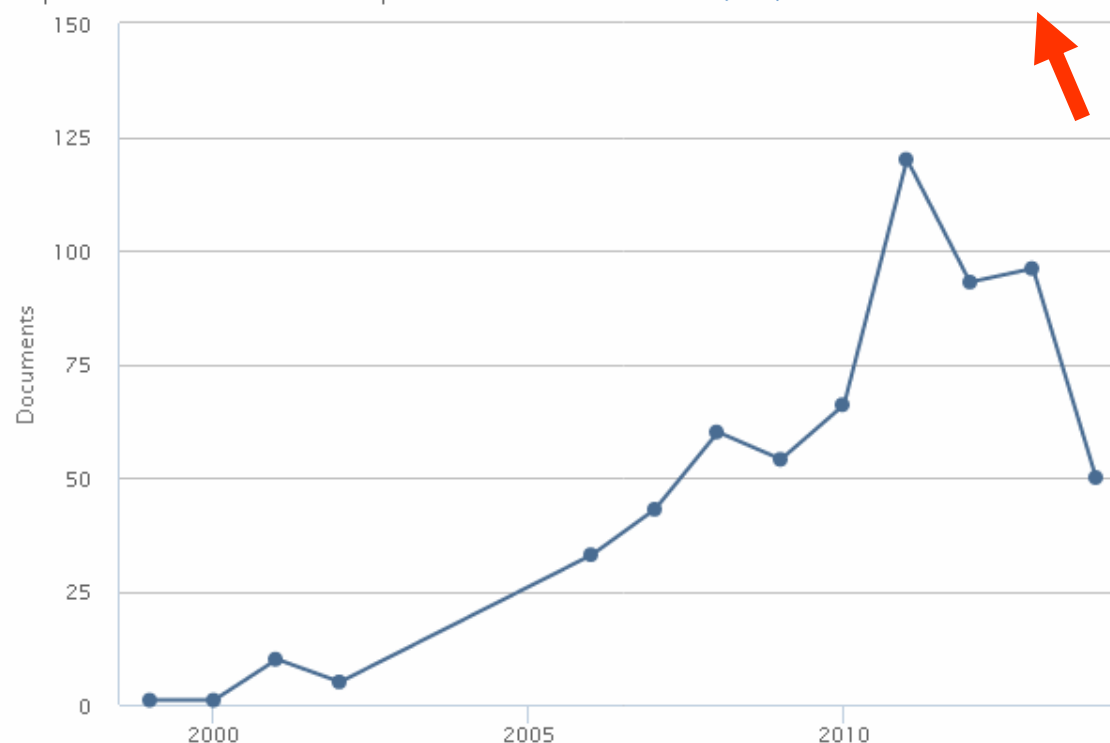
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— Hippokratia





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Search for... *e.g. Cell, cancer* Journal Title Limit to: All Subject areas

Show: ☒ SJR ☐ SNIP ☐ ISSN

[About Compare journals calculations](#)







## All topics

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Tutorials (8)

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## SJR (SCImago Journal Rank)

SJR is weighted by the prestige of a journal. Subject field, quality, and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.

SJR assigns relative scores to all of the sources in a citation network. Its methodology is inspired by the Google PageRank algorithm, in that not all citations are equal. A source transfers its own 'prestige', or status, to another source through the act of citing it. A citation from a source with a relatively high SJR is worth more than a citation from a source with a lower SJR.

A source's prestige for a particular year is shared equally over all the citations it makes in that year; this is important because it corrects for the fact that typical citation counts vary widely between subject fields. The SJR of a source in a field with a high likelihood of citing is shared over a lot of citations, so each citation is worth relatively little. The SJR of a source in a field with a low likelihood of citing is shared over few citations, so each citation is worth relatively much. The result is to even out the differences in citation practice between subject fields and facilitate direct comparisons of sources.

SJR emphasizes those sources that are used by prestigious titles. SJR allows the user to rank their own customized set of sources, regardless of their subject fields.

For more information about Journal Metrics and the use of SJR, see [www.journalmetrics.com](http://www.journalmetrics.com).

Was this answer helpful?



## About Scopus

[What is Scopus](#)  
[Content coverage](#)

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About Compare journals calculations


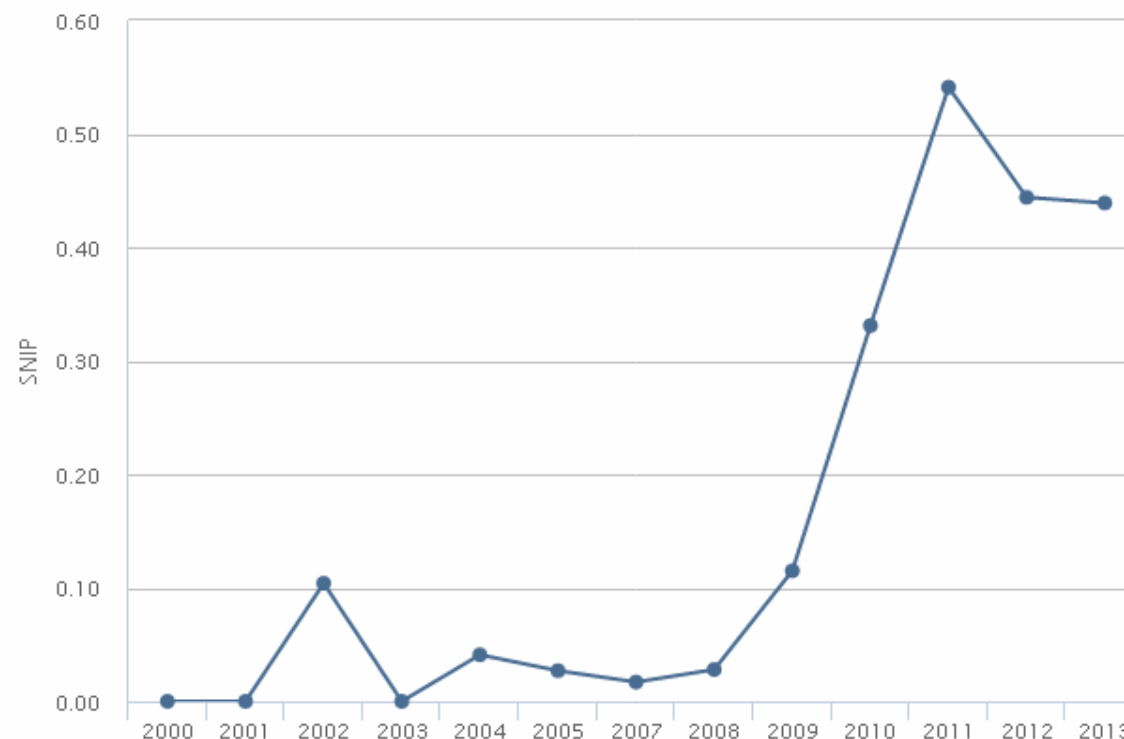
Journal	SJR
 <p>To add more data points to this graph, please conduct a search and select items from the results list.</p>	

Chart Table

SJR **SNIP** Citations Documents % Not cited  
% Reviews

## Source normalized impact per paper by year ?



☒ Hippokratia

www.scopus.com/source/eval.url?isCompareJournal=true&sourceIds=4300151405&styleIndexes=0#lv1Tab1





## All topics

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## SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper)

SNIP measures a source's contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. It helps you make a direct comparison of sources in different subject fields.

SNIP takes into account characteristics of the source's subject field, which is the set of documents citing that source. SNIP especially considers

- the frequency at which authors cite other papers in their reference lists
- the speed at which citation impact matures
- the extent to which the database used in the assessment covers the field's literature

SNIP is the ratio of a source's average citation count per paper and the citation potential of its subject field.

The citation potential of a source's subject field is the average number of references per document citing that source. It represents the likelihood of being cited for documents in a particular field. A source in a field with a high citation potential tends to have a high impact per paper.

Citation potential is important because it accounts for the fact that typical citation counts vary widely between research disciplines. For example, they tend to be higher in life sciences than in mathematics or social sciences. If papers in one subject field contain an average of 40 cited references while those in another contain an average of 10, then the former field has a citation potential that is 4 times higher than that of the latter.

Citation potential also varies between subject fields within a discipline. For instance, basic journals tend to show higher citation potentials than applied or clinical journals, and journals covering emerging topics tend to have higher citation potentials than periodicals in well established areas.

For more information about Journal Metrics and the use of SNIP, see [www.journalmetrics.com](http://www.journalmetrics.com).

Was this answer helpful?





7 sources found [About Compare journals calculations](#)

Journal	SJR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Lancet	11.563
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Diabetes an...	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Global Health	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Infectious Di...	9.527
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Neurology	11.052
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Oncology	14.764
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Respiratory ...	

Calculations last updated: 13 Jun 2014

Chart

Table

SJR

SNIP

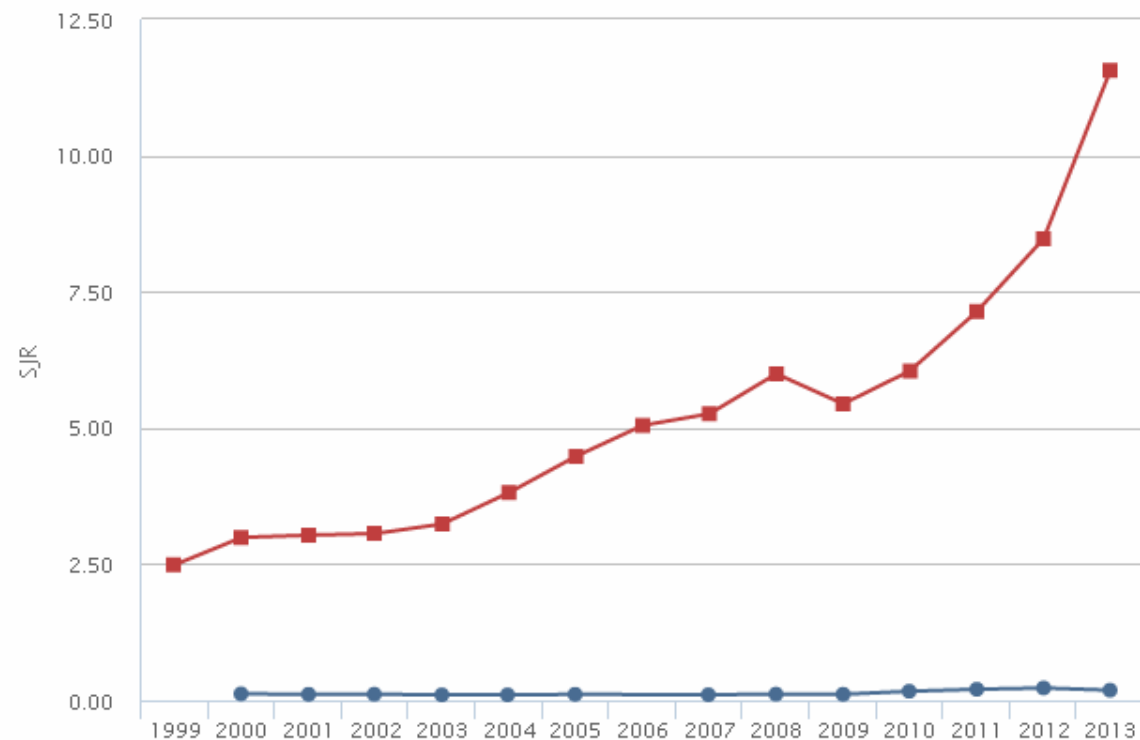
Citations

Documents

% Not cited

% Reviews

## SCImago journal rank by year



☒ Hippokratia ☒ The Lancet



7 sources found [About Compare journals calculations](#)

Journal	SJR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Lancet	11.563
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Diabetes an...	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Global Health	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Infectious Di...	9.527
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Neurology	11.052
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Oncology	14.764
<input type="checkbox"/> The Lancet Respiratory ...	

Calculations last updated: 13 Jun 2014

Chart

Table

SJR

**SNIP**

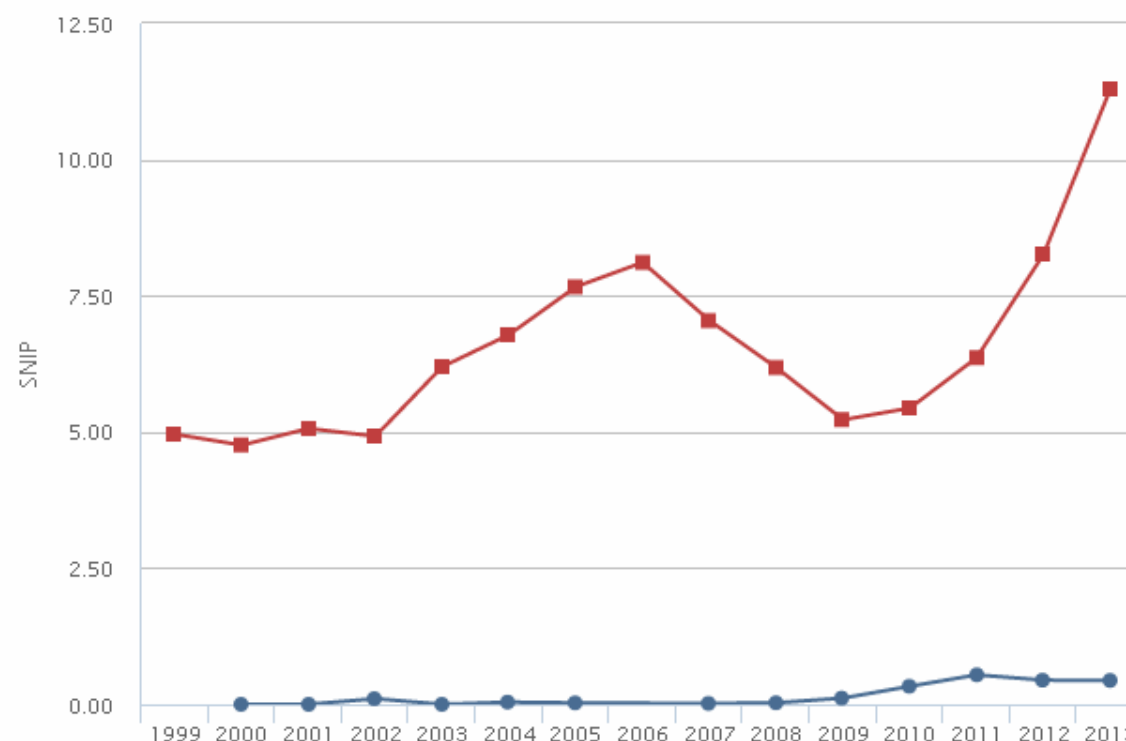
Citations

Documents

% Not cited

% Reviews

## Source normalized impact per paper by year



☒ Hippokratia ☒ The Lancet

www.scopus.com/source/eval.url?isCompareJournal=true&sourceIds=4300151405&styleIndexes=0#lv1Tab1 cite citation information for articles published before 1996.



1 sources found [About Compare journals calculations](#)

Journal	SJR
<input type="checkbox"/> New England Journal of ...	13.514

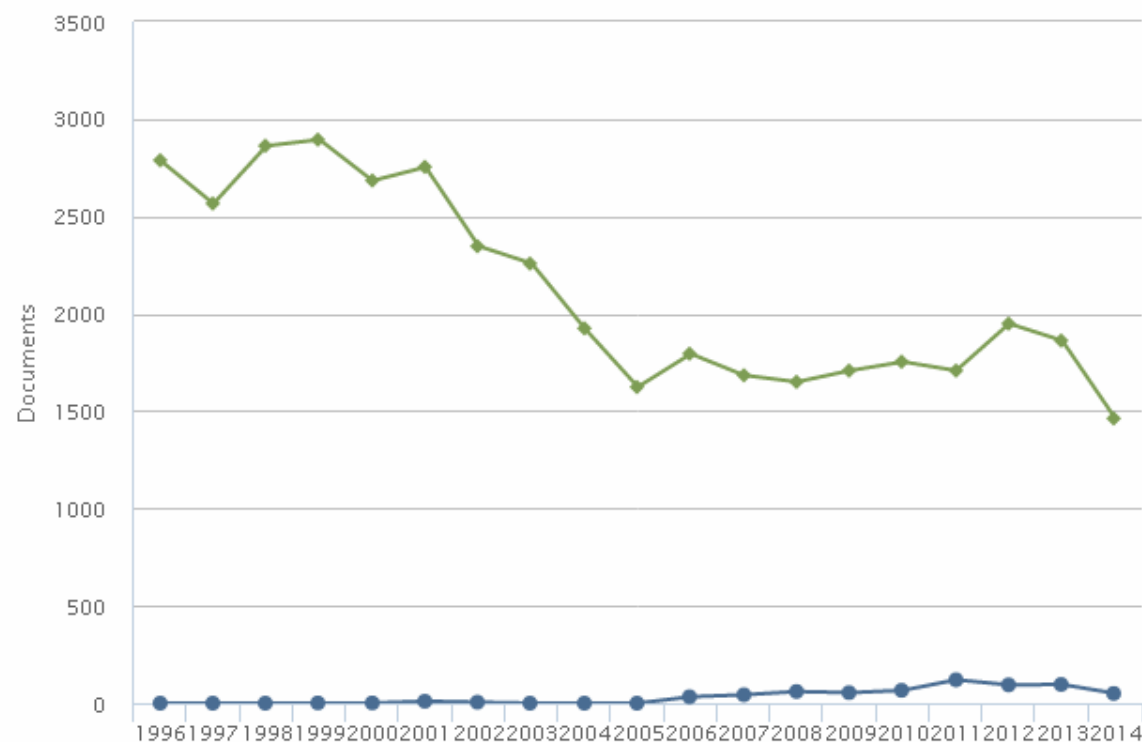
Calculations last updated: 13 Jun 2014

Chart Table

SJR SNIP Citations **Documents** % Not cited

% Reviews

## Source documents by year



☒ Hippokratia ☒ The Lancet

www.scopus.com/source/eval.url?isCompareJournal=true&sourceIds=4300151405&styleIndexes=0#lv1Tab3cite citation information for articles published before 1996.



Journal SJR

Chart Table



To add more data points to this graph, please conduct a search and select items from the results list.

Journal ▲	Year	SJR	SNIP	Cites	Docs	%Ncited	%review
Hippokratia	2000	0.12	0	0	1	0	0
Hippokratia	2001	0.11	0	3	10	70	10
Hippokratia	2002	0.112	0.104	1	5	80	0
Hippokratia	2003	0.101	0	0	0	0	0
Hippokratia	2004	0.101	0.041	2	0	0	0
Hippokratia	2005	0.11	0.027	1	0	0	0
Hippokratia	2006			0	33	57.58	39.39
Hippokratia	2007	0.103	0.017	7	43	20.93	44.19
Hippokratia	2008	0.114	0.028	8	60	10	30
Hippokratia	2009	0.111	0.115	37	54	11.11	25.93
Hippokratia	2010	0.167	0.331	105	66	21.21	24.24
Hippokratia	2011	0.203	0.541	179	120	50	26.67
Hippokratia	2012	0.227	0.444	288	94	69.15	13.83
Hippokratia	2013	0.186	0.439	333	96	86.46	8.33
Hippokratia	2014			280	50	96	4

Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.

Calculations Citations, Documents and % Not cited, last updated: 29 Sep 2014

Calculations of SJR and SNIP, last updated: 13 Jun 2014



SRCTITLE (hippokratia) [Back to your search results](#)

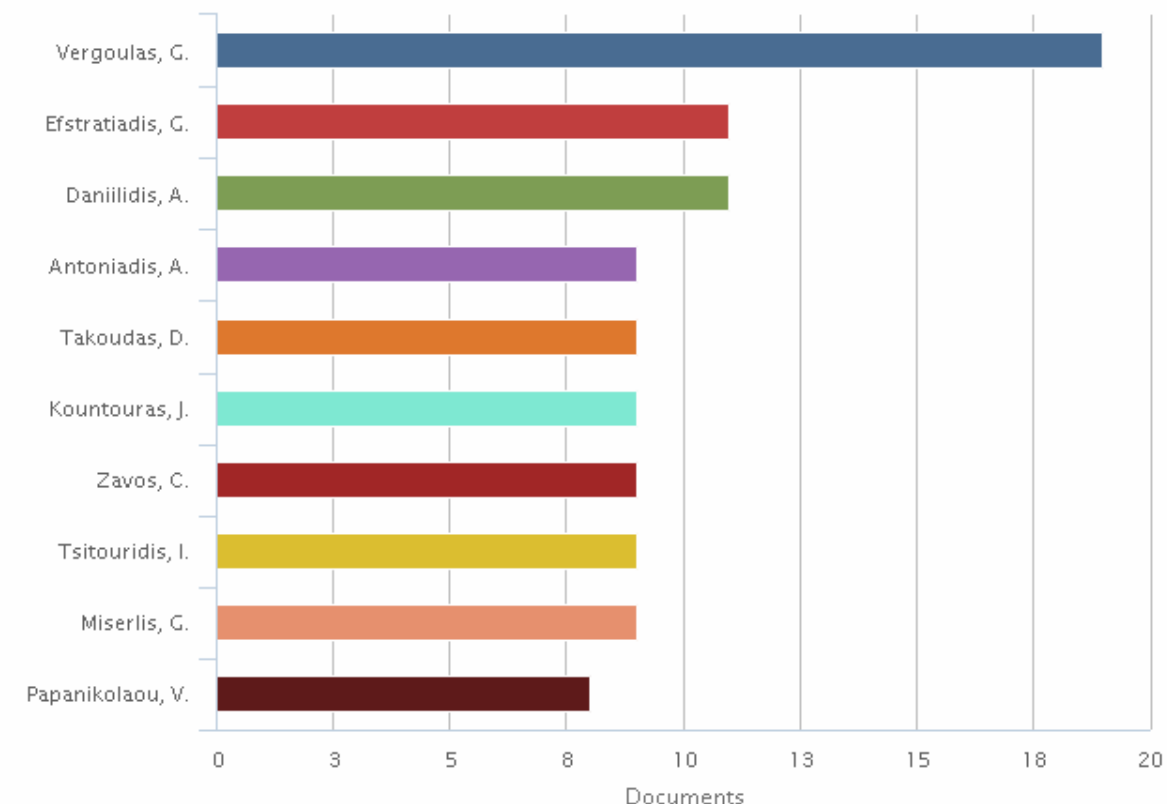
632 document results Choose date range to analyze: 1999 to 2014 [Analyze](#)

Year	Source	Author	Affiliation	Country	Document type	Subject area
------	--------	--------	-------------	---------	---------------	--------------

Author	Documents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vergoulas, G.	19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Efstratiadis, G.	11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Daniilidis, A.	11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Antoniadis, A.	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Takoudas, D.	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kountouras, J.	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zavos, C.	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tsitouridis, I.	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miserlis, G.	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Papanikolaou, V.	8
<input type="checkbox"/> Triaridis, S.	8
<input type="checkbox"/> Liakopoulos, V.	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Papachristou, F.	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Eleftheriadis, T.	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Antoniadi, G.	7

## Documents by author

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors



www.scopus.com/term/analyzer.url?sid=1B7BBB173961607926C4A4EBC9F937A5.I0QkgbIjGqqLQ4Nw7dqZ4A%3a510&origin=resultslist&src=s&s=SRCTITLE%28hippokratia%29&sort=plf-f&sdt=b&sot=b...



SRCTITLE (hippokratia) [Back to your search results](#)

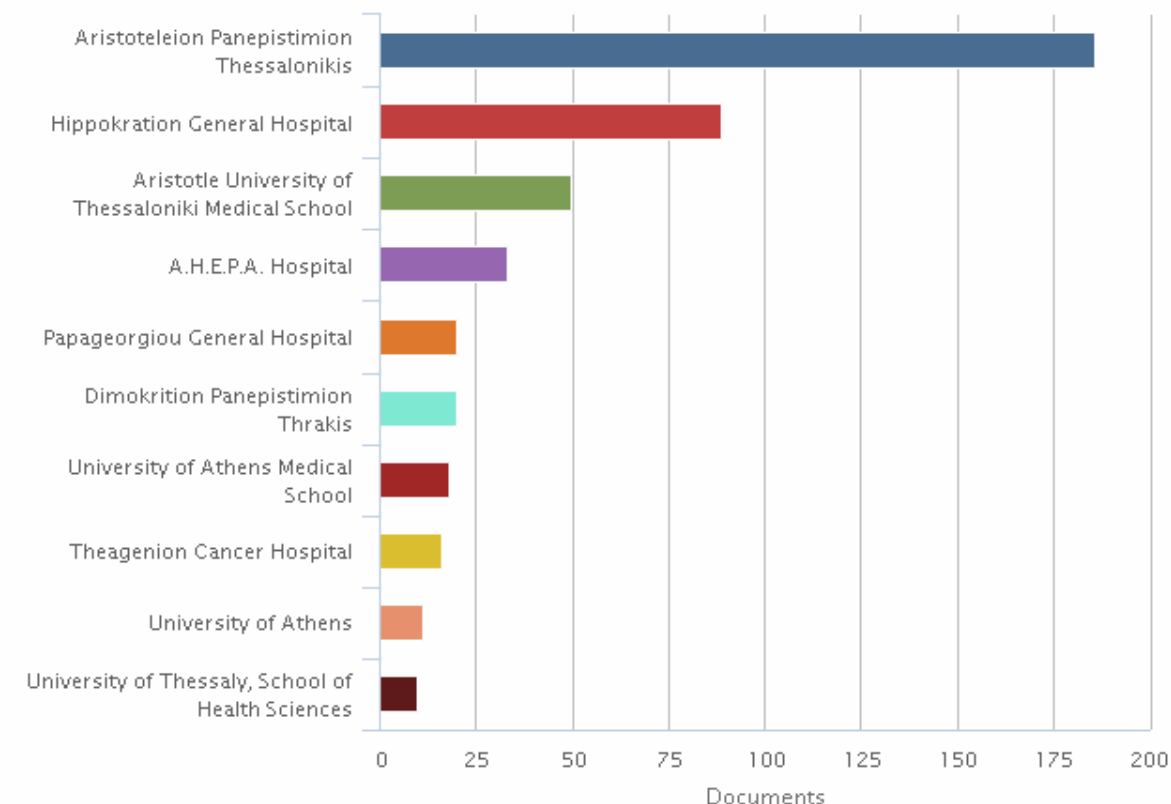
632 document results Choose date range to analyze: 1999 to 2014 [Analyze](#)

Year	Source	Author	Affiliation	Country	Document type	Subject area
------	--------	--------	-------------	---------	---------------	--------------

Affiliation	Documents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aristoteleion Panepistimion T...	186
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hippokration General Hospital	89
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aristotle University of Thessal...	50
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A.H.E.P.A. Hospital	33
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Papageorgiou General Hospital	20
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dimokrition Panepistimion Thr...	20
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University of Athens Medical S...	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theagenion Cancer Hospital	16
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University of Athens	11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University of Thessaly, School ...	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Panepistimion Patron	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Trakya Universitesi	9
<input type="checkbox"/> University Hospital Alexandrov...	9
<input type="checkbox"/> University of Belgrade	9
<input type="checkbox"/> University Hospital Centre Tirana	9
<input type="checkbox"/> Panepistimion Ioanninon	7

## Documents by affiliation

Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations





SRCTITLE (hippokratia) [Back to your search results](#)

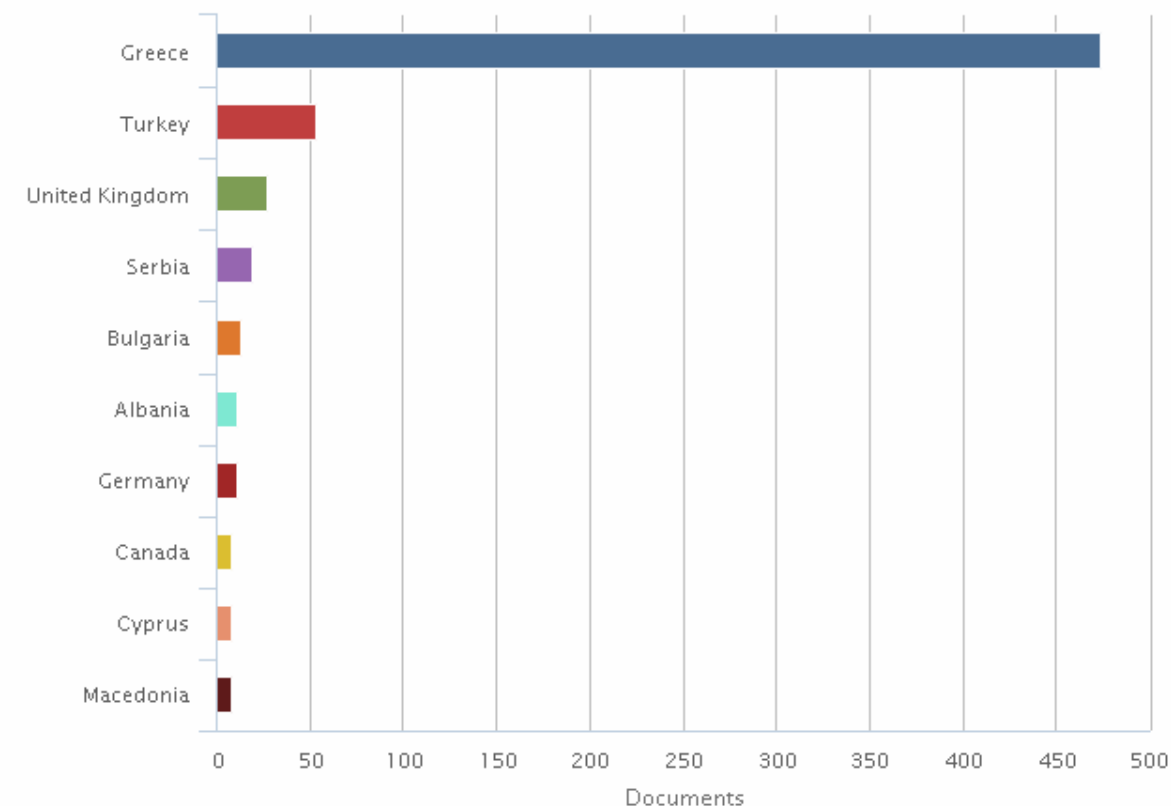
632 document results Choose date range to analyze: 1999 to 2014 [Analyze](#)

Year	Source	Author	Affiliation	Country	Document type	Subject area
------	--------	--------	-------------	---------	---------------	--------------

Country	Documents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece	474
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey	53
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom	27
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia	19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria	13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania	11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany	11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada	8
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus	8
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macedonia	8
<input type="checkbox"/> United States	8
<input type="checkbox"/> France	6
<input type="checkbox"/> China	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Italy	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands	3

## Documents by country

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries





SRCTITLE (hippokratia) [Back to your search results](#)

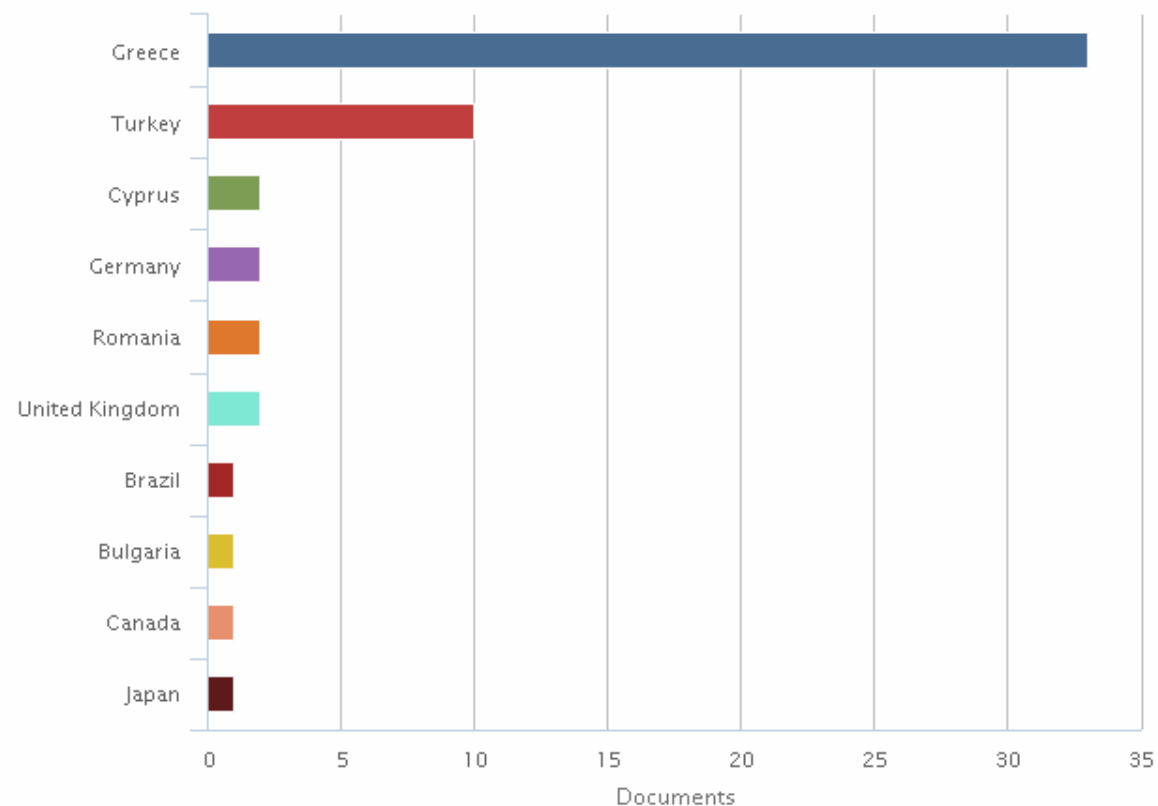
50 document results Choose date range to analyze: 2014 to 2014 [Analyze](#)

Year	Source	Author	Affiliation	Country	Document type	Subject area
------	--------	--------	-------------	---------	---------------	--------------

Country	Documents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece	33
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan	1

## Documents by country

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries





SRCTITLE (hippokratia) [Back to your search results](#)

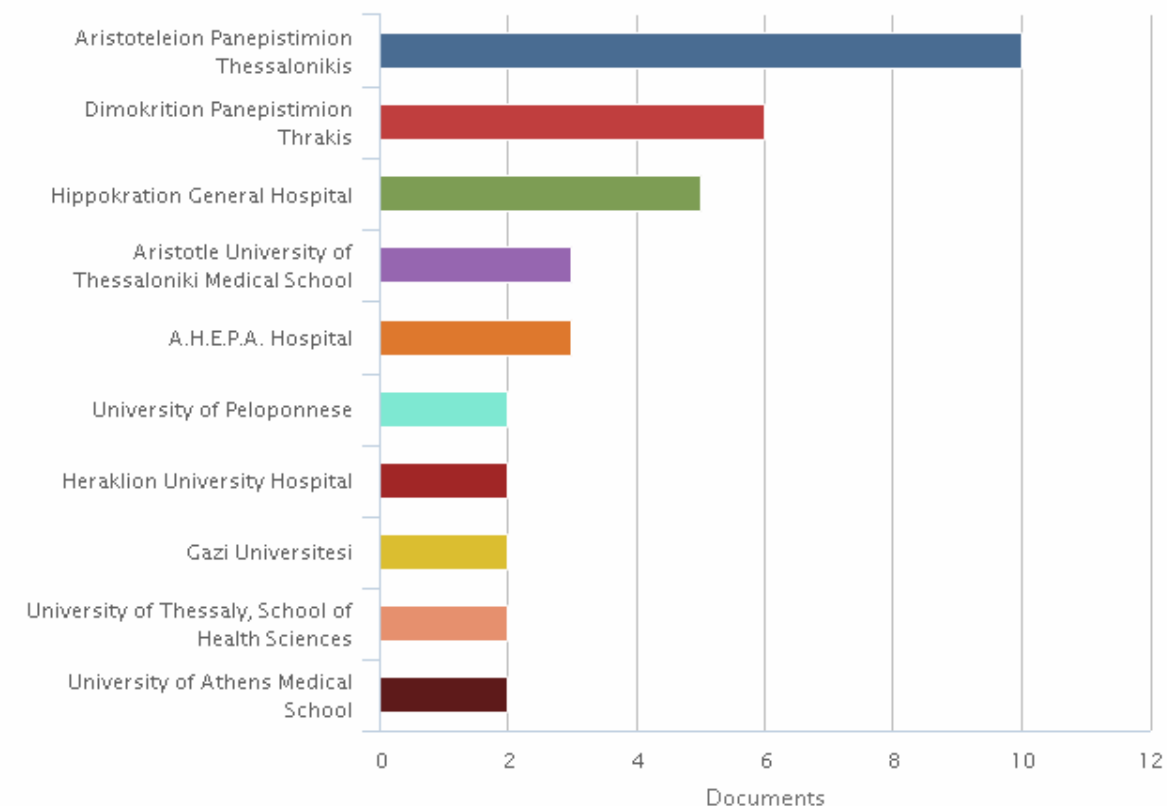
50 document results Choose date range to analyze: 2014 to 2014 [Analyze](#)

Year	Source	Author	Affiliation	Country	Document type	Subject area
------	--------	--------	-------------	---------	---------------	--------------

Affiliation	Documents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aristoteleion Panepistimion T...	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dimokriton Panepistimion Thr...	6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hippokration General Hospital	5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aristotle University of Thessal...	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A.H.E.P.A. Hospital	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University of Peloponnese	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heraklion University Hospital	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gazi Universitesi	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University of Thessaly, School ...	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University of Athens Medical S...	2
<input type="checkbox"/> State Hospital for Skin and Ve...	1
<input type="checkbox"/> General Hospital of Chania	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Foundation of Social Insuranc...	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Chania General Hospital	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Yozgat State Hospital	1
<input type="checkbox"/> General Hospital of Rhodes	1

## Documents by affiliation

Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations





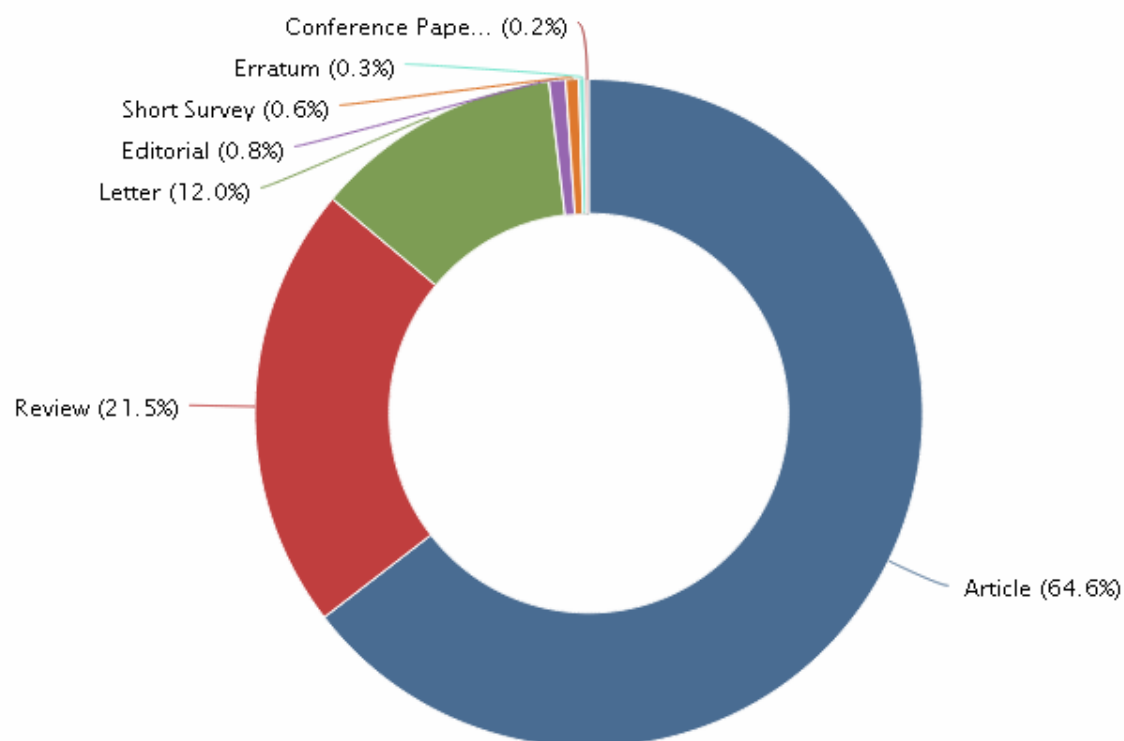
SRCTITLE (hippokratia) [Back to your search results](#)

632 document results Choose date range to analyze: 1999 to 2014 [Analyze](#)

Year	Source	Author	Affiliation	Country	Document type	Subject area
------	--------	--------	-------------	---------	---------------	--------------

Document Type	Documents
Article	408
Review	136
Letter	76
Editorial	5
Short Survey	4
Erratum	2
Conference Paper	1
Total	632

## Documents by type





Google Scopus - Document search results

www.scopus.com/results/results.url?sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=hippokratia&sid=1B7BBB173961607926C4A4EBC9F937A5.I

Εφαρμογές Web of Knowledge [v...] ENT Safety Net: With viole... English editing & manu... Stefanos Triaridis - Ov... Spandidos Publications Welcome! | LinkedIn

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SRCTITLE ( hippokratia ) Edit Save Set alert Set feed

632 document results View secondary documents Analyze search results Sort on: Date Cited by Relevance

Search within results...

Refine

Limit to Exclude

**Year**

☐ 2014 (50)

☐ 2013 (96)

☐ 2012 (93)

☐ 2011 (120)

☐ 2010 (66)

**Author Name**

☐ Vergoulas, G. (19)

☐ Efstratiadis, G. (11)

☐ Daniilidis, A. (11)

☐ Antoniadis, A. (9)

☐ Takoudas, D. (9)

**Subject Area**

☐ Medicine (632)

**Document Type**

☐ Article (408)

☐ Review (136)

☐ Letter (1)

Export Download View citation overview View Cited by More...

Show all abstracts

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	Circumcision - A new approach for a different cosmetic result	Tsikopoulos, G., Asimakidou, M., Smaropoulos, E., Farmakis, K., Klokkaris, A.	2014 Hippokratia	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	Systemic thrombolysis with the use of tenecteplase for segmental acute renal infarction potentially associated with multiple thrombophilic gene polymorphisms	Chondros, K., Karpathakis, N., Tsetis, D., Sofras, F., Mamoulakis, C.	2014 Hippokratia	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	Functional hyposplenism	Kirkineska, L., Perifanis, V., Vasiliadis, T.	2014 Hippokratia	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	Comparison of analgesic efficiency between wound site infiltration and ultrasound- guided transversus abdominis plane block after cesarean delivery under spinal anaesthesia	Aydogmus, M.T., Sinikoglu, S.N., Naki, M.M., (...), Sanli, N., Alagol, A.	2014 Hippokratia	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	Assessing quality of life in patients after partial laryngectomy	Hebel, F., Mantsopoulos, K., Bohr, C.	2014 Hippokratia	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	A survival case of severe liver failure caused by acetylsalicylic acid that was treated with living donor liver transplantation	Hagiwara, S., Kaneko, M., Murata, M., Ikegami, T., Oshima, K.	2014 Hippokratia	0

έναρη

str Microsoft PowerPoint ... Scopus - Document s... EN 10:47 μμ



## Citation overview

This is a overview of citations for the documents you selected

Export | Print

200 cited documents + Save these documents to My list

Document h-index : 3 Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996. View h-graph ?



Date range: 2010 to 2014

☐ Exclude self citations of all authors

☐ Exclude Citations from books

Edit the data for this graph and the citation table below.

Update

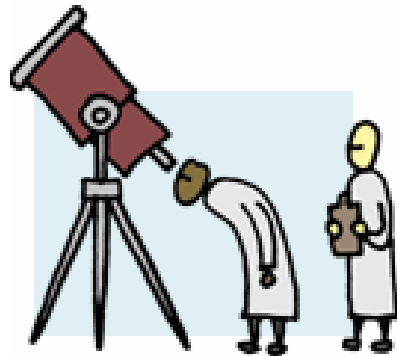
## Documents

## Citations

Sort on: Date (newest) Citation count (descending) ...

		<2010	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Subtotal	>2014	Total
	Total	0	0	0	1	7	46	54	1	55
1	Evaluation of non-motor symptoms in Parkinson's Disease: An ...						5	5		5
2	Assessing personality traits by questionnaire: Psychometric ...						3	3		3
3	H275Y oseltamivir resistant influenza A (H1N1) strains in no...					2	1	3		3
4	The effects of omega 3 fatty acid supplementation on brain...					1	2	3		3
5	Depression in diabetes mellitus: A comprehensive review						3	3		3
6	Brugada-like ECG pattern due to giant mediastinal lipoma						2	2		2

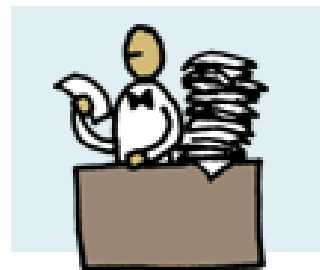




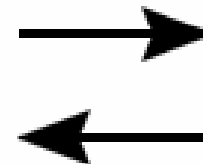
Scientists study something.



Scientists write about their results.



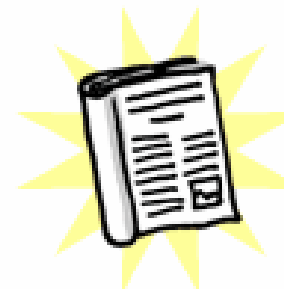
Journal editor receives an article and sends it out for peer review.



Peer reviewers read the article and provide feedback to the editor.



Editor may send reviewer comments to the scientists who may then revise and resubmit the article for further review. If an article does not maintain sufficiently high scientific standards, it may be rejected at this point.



If an article finally meets editorial and peer standards it is published in a journal.



## The peer review process

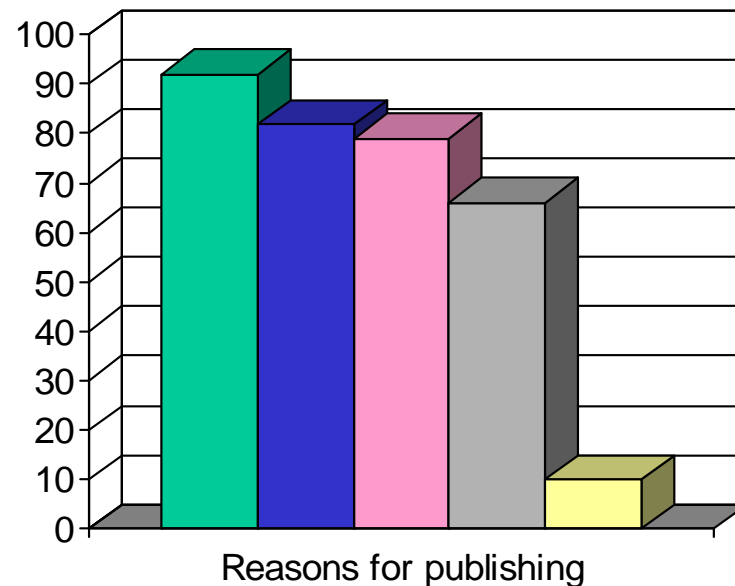


GET PUBLISHED

.....why?



# Academics' attitudes to research outputs

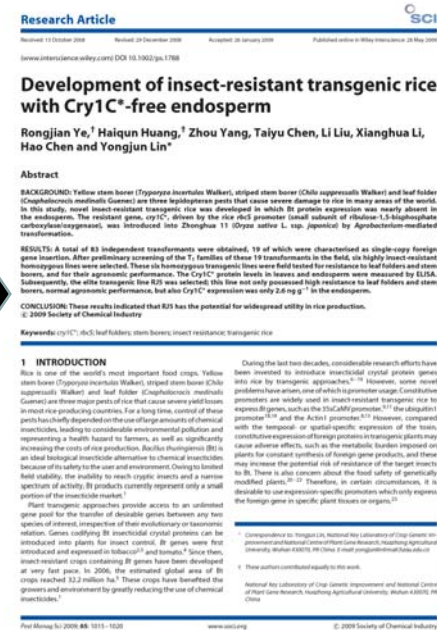


- Communicate results to peers
- Advance career
- Gain personal prestige
- Gain funding
- Financial reward

- Swan, Alma and Brown, Sheridan (2005) *Open access self-archiving: An author study*.



# The common argument...



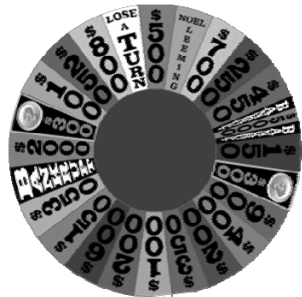


# Motivation for publication



## Fame

Recognition by your peers



## Fortune

Promotions, grant applications, research funding

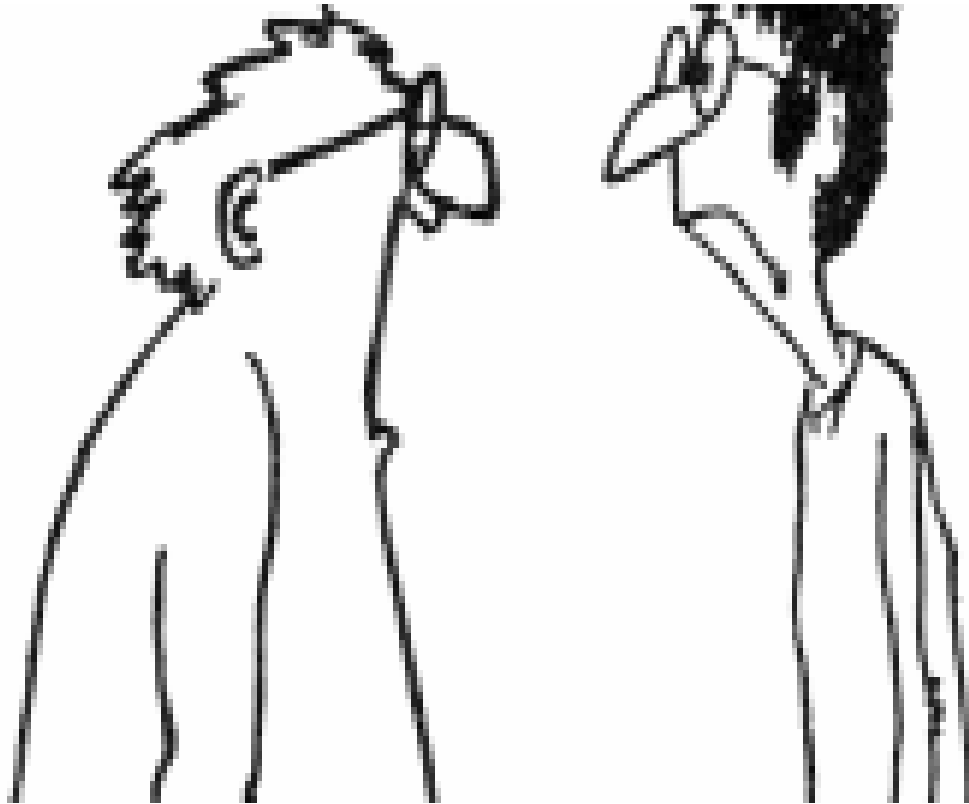


## Responsibility

To society, taxpayer-funded research, contribution to progress



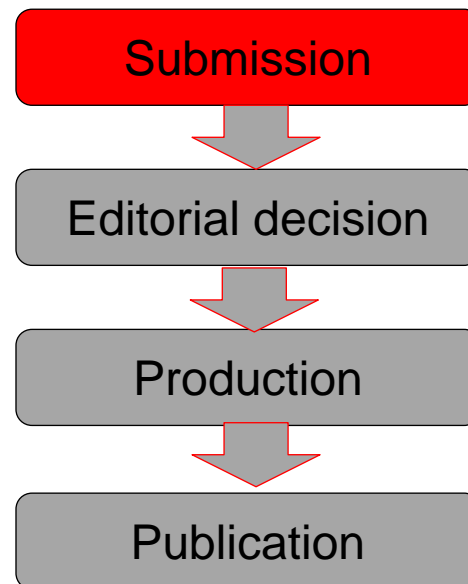
Probably the most common  
driver....



BECAUSE MY  
BOSS TOLD  
ME TO!



# Submitting an article





# Choosing a journal





# Evaluating the target journal

Drug Testing and Analysis

Volume 5, Issue 5, Article first published online: 19 MAR 2013

Abstract | Full Article (HTML) | References | Supporting Information | Cited By

WILEY ONLINE LIBRARY

- Prestige
- Speed
- Audience
- Aesthetics
- Author service / experience
- Cost
- Likelihood of acceptance

## Readership

Sports scientists • Clinical Physicians • Toxicologists • Forensic scientists • Employers operating drug screening programmes • Law enforcement agencies • Homeland security agencies • Pharmacists • Biochemists • Microbiologists • Organic chemists • Separation scientists • Policy makers in industry and government



I don't know where to submit or I want to survey my options.

- Abstract and Indexing (A&I) services (Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed etc)
- Google/Google Scholar
- Publisher website



## Which audience is right for me?

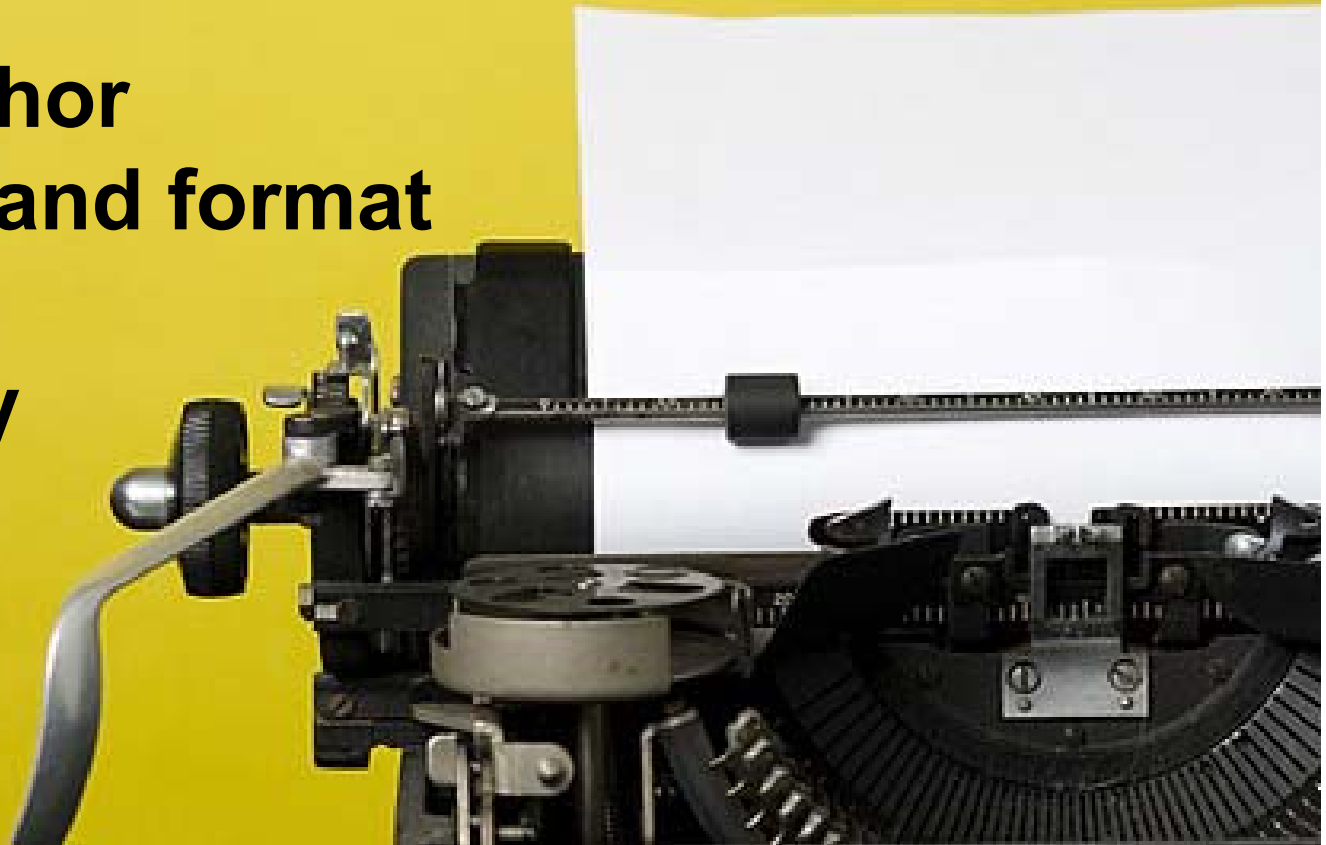
- Which journals do you read papers related to your research?
- Which journals do you cite the most?
- Where were your references published?
- What do your peers suggest?

Where does your boss want you to publish?



# Preparing and submitting your manuscript

**Read the author instructions and format your article appropriately**





- Διαδραστικό σεμινάριο συγγραφής  
ερευνητικής εργασίας: από την  
ερευνητική υπόθεση στη δημοσίευση
- **Σάββατο 8 Νοεμβρίου 2014,**  
Κέντρο  
Διάδοσης Ερευνητικών  
Αποτελεσμάτων ΑΠΘ





...so your article is written, format is good.

Time to submit your article with your covering letter

Together with the abstract of your paper, the cover letter is one of the first things the editor will see, so make it count!

Why is this topic important?

Why are these results significant?

What is the key result? (breakthrough!)

Why are you submitting to this journal?

Why will this journal's readers read it?

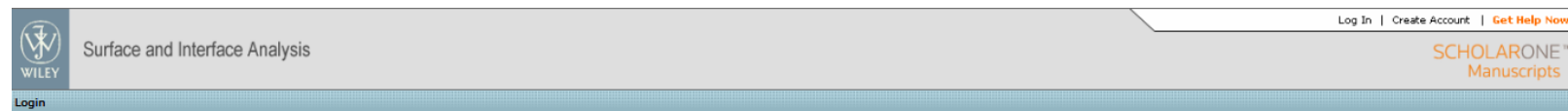
Keep the letter as direct and short as possible

The longer it is, the easier it is to overlook something important



# Submitting the manuscript

- Typically via an Electronic Editorial Office (EEO) such as ScholarOne Manuscripts



**Log In** Welcome to the **Surface and Interface Analysis** manuscript submission site.  
To Log In, enter your User ID and Password into the boxes below, then click "Log In."  
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- Occasionally direct to Editor



## Οδηγίες προς συγγραφείς (THE PUBLICATION GAME)

- How information is communicated among scholars and to potential users
- Research is not complete until it is published
- Provides accountability, which is the basis of trust
- From one author to many...







# Authorship

## International Committee of Medical Journal Editors:

- "...substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data."
- "...drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content..."
- "final approval of the version to be published."



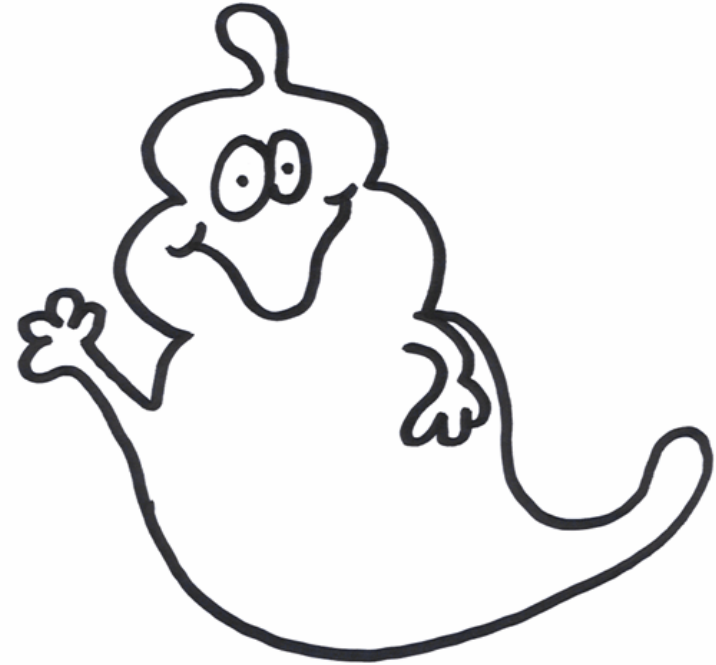
# Authorship—*What Doesn't Count*

- Providing or recruiting study patients or other material
- Collecting interview data or other specimens or measurements
- Coordinating the data collection process
- Supervision of first author, Chair of dept., Chief of division, director of laboratory, etc.
- Statistical advice (alone)
- Data entry, processing, or management
- Providing or helping obtain space, money, staff, or other resources



# Authorship—*Current Practice*

- Honorary authorship
- Ghost authorship





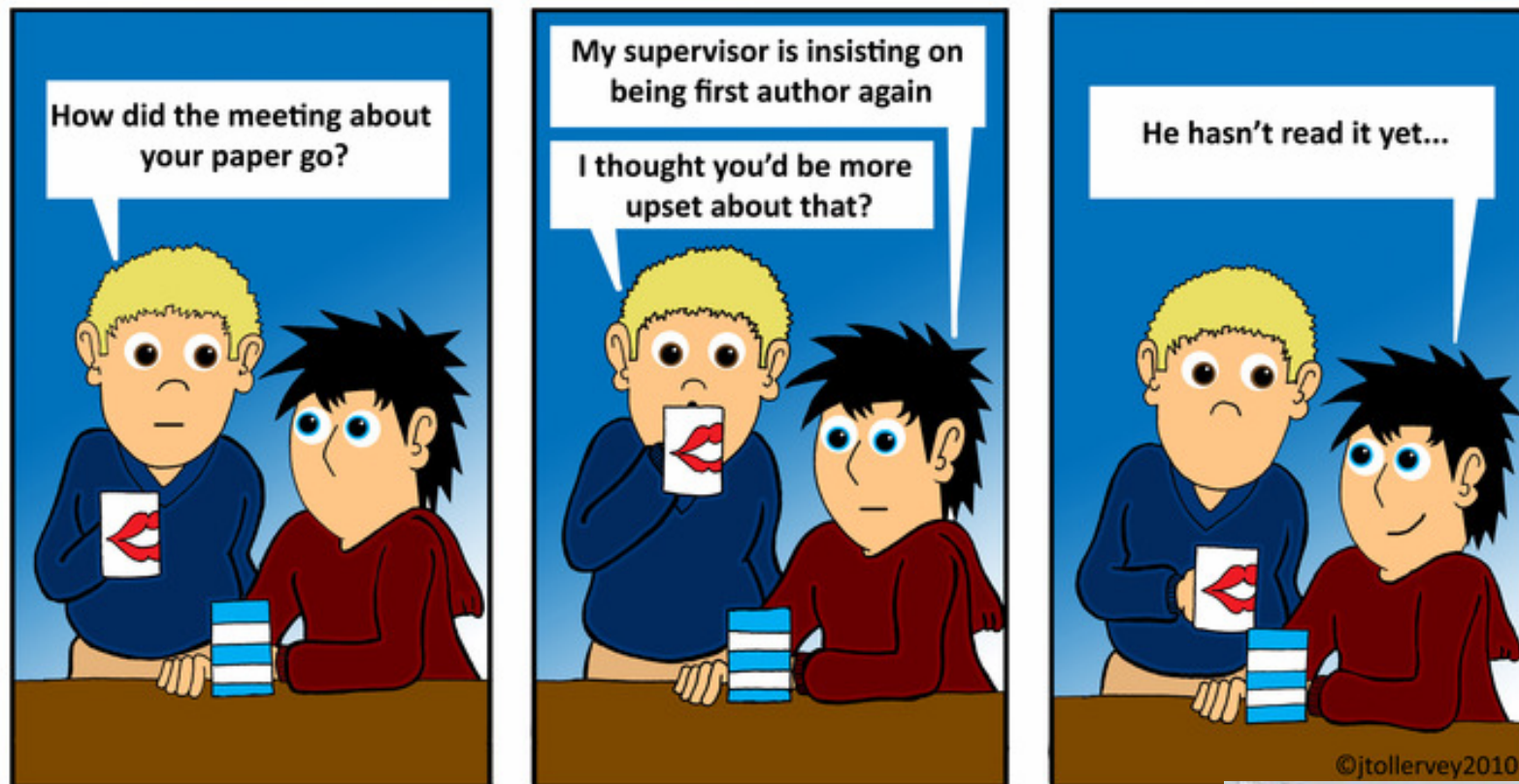
# Gray Areas

- Programmer who manages dataset, occasionally suggests new analyses
- Senior investigator who suggests new line of inquiry
- Official responsible for implementing a program to be evaluated
- Technical/statistical consultant
- Developer of key method or model



# Who's on First? Authorship Order

- First author does plurality of the work and writes first draft
- Last author typically establishes line of inquiry, participates in revisions, and accepts responsibility for results





# The Ingelfinger Rule

- Manuscripts containing original material are accepted for consideration with the understanding that neither the article nor any part of its essential substance, tables, or figures has been or will be published or submitted for publication elsewhere before appearing in the *Journal*... (*NEJM*)

- Exceptions:

(*N Engl J Med* 1991;325:1371-1373)



# Wasteful Publication

- Wasteful publication includes:
  - Dividing the results in a single study into two or more papers ("salami science")
  - Republishing the same material in successive papers (which need not have identical format and content)
  - Blending data from one study with additional data to extract yet another paper that could not make its way on the second set of data alone ("meat extenders").





# Wasteful Publication (*cont*)

- The author should:
  - “Always make a full statement to the editor about all submissions and previous reports that might be regarded as redundant or duplicate publication of...very similar work.”
  - “Alert the editor if the manuscript includes subjects about which the authors have published a previous report or have submitted a related report... Any such report must be...referenced in the new paper. Copies of such material should be included with the submitted paper to help the editor...”
    - *Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals*



# Pet Peeves of Journal Editors

- **Authorship**—too many, failure to disclose conflicts of interest
- **Abstract**—not consistent with manuscript, no data
- **Methods**—insufficient detail, unclear
- **Results**—repeating the tables
- **Discussion**—biased review of prior studies, inadequate discussion of strengths and limitations
- **Figures**—simple bar graphs, pie charts
- **Format**—inappropriate for journal



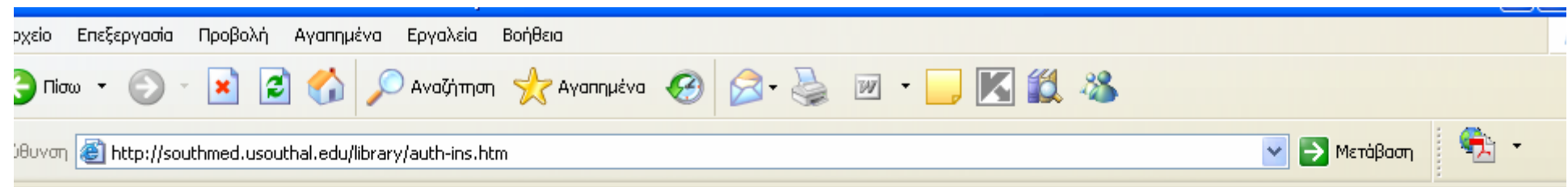


# IS THERE CONFLICT OF INTEREST WHEN:

- ARTICLES ON HEARTPORT ARE WRITTEN BY SHAREHOLDERS?
- VALVE STUDIES ARE SUPPORTED BY COMPANIES MAKING THE VALVES?
- PATENT HOLDERS OF NEW TECHNOLOGY PUBLISH THEIR RESULTS?
- AN ARTICLE IS REVIEWED BY A PEER WORKING IN A COMPETING LABORATORY?







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# HIPPOKRATIA

Quarterly Medical Journal ISSN 1108 4189 e-ISSN 1790-8019

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Hippokratia journal is managed by its Editorial Board and has an International Advisory Committee and over 500 expert Reviewers covering all medical specialties and additionally Technical Reviewers, Statisticians, Image processing Experts and a journal Secretary. The Society "Friends of Hippokratia Journal" has the financial management of both the printed and electronic edition of the journal.

Hippokratia journal will consider for publication: Editorials and Invited articles, Review articles, Original articles, Case Reports, Case series, and Letters to the Editor. After decision of the Editorial Board following an official request from Medical Scientific Societies, abstracts of Congresses, Seminars etc. can also be published in a Supplement, subject to double peer review of the full text manuscripts. Page charges are calculated at 10 Euros per page for manuscript not exceeding a defined length, while each extra page is charged 150 Euros.

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## Instruction to Authors



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The quarterly medical journal "HIPPOKRATIA" is published by the Scientific Committee of Hippokratio General Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece, and it is a forum for medical scientists. Its official language is English and publishes articles on basic, clinical and epidemiological research, as well as interesting case reports and letters. Due to economic reasons there are no free from charge pages in Hippokratia Journal any more. Hippokratia journal will consider for publication:

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II. Review articles. These should be written by experts on the subject. The subject of the review should be treated in a chronological order of its developments and emphasis should be placed on the most recent ones. They must include an abstract language, which should be less than 300 words long. The article should be no more than 5 printed pages long (4000 words) including references. The first 5 pages of a review article are charged 10 € each. Each extra page is charged 150 €.

III. Original articles. These should be of experimental, clinical or epidemiological character. They should include: a structured abstract, introduction, in which the recent developments on the subject of the research and the reason for the undertaken study should be reported; description of the Material and Methods; report of the Results; and Discussion, which should include the conclusions of the study. The article should be no more than 4 printed pages long (3200 words) including references. The first 4 pages of an original are charged 10 € each. Each extra page is charged 150 €.

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- i. Definition: Making up research findings.
- ii. Hippokratia Statement: Data fabrication is the prototype form of scientific misconduct. It contaminates the literature and spreads its deleterious effect on medical research since other reports are based on the fabricated data. Therefore, Hippokratia statement on data fabrication is that it is absolutely unethical, totally unacceptable and a reason to impose all the appropriate sanctions to the Authors.
- iii. Additional Information: All Authors of the submitted manuscript with fabricated data, regardless their level of contribution, are held equally responsible for this scientific misconduct.

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- ii. Hippokratia Statement: Data falsification is a form of scientific misconduct, as serious as data fabrication. It contaminates the literature and spreads its deleterious effect on medical research since other reports are based on the fabricated data. Therefore, Hippokratia statement on data falsification is that it is absolutely unethical, totally unacceptable and a reason to impose all the appropriate sanctions to the Authors.
- iii. Additional Information: All Authors of the submitted manuscript with falsified data, regardless their level of contribution, are held equally responsible for this scientific misconduct.

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## Guidelines

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January, 2014

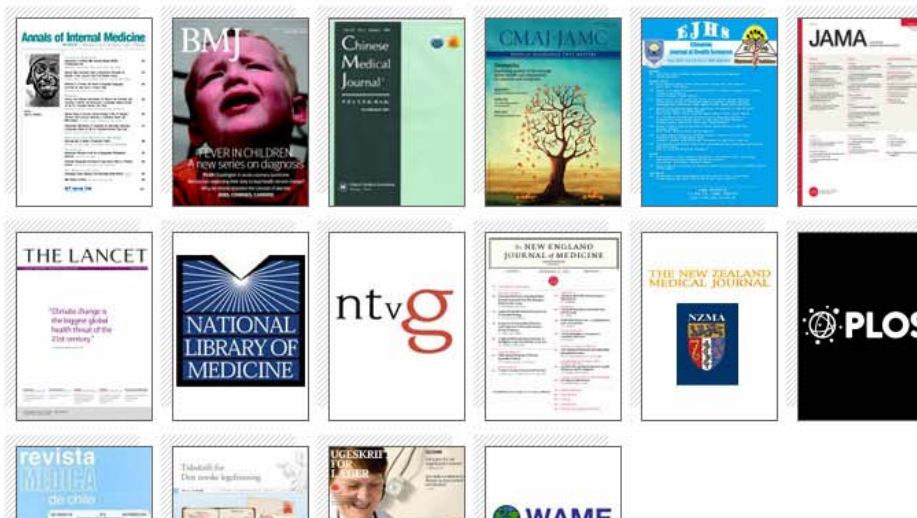
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### Key reporting guidelines





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## CONSORT 2010 Key Documents

-  [CONSORT 2010 Checklist](#)
-  [CONSORT 2010 Flow Diagram](#)
-  [CONSORT 2010 Statement](#)
-  [CONSORT 2010 Explanation and Elaboration Document](#)

## Welcome to the CONSORT Website

CONSORT stands for Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials and encompasses various initiatives developed by the CONSORT Group to alleviate the problems arising from inadequate reporting of randomized controlled trials.

### The CONSORT Statement

The main product of CONSORT is the [CONSORT Statement](#), which is an evidence-based, minimum set of recommendations for reporting randomized trials. It offers a standard way for authors to prepare reports of trial findings, facilitating their complete and transparent reporting, and aiding their critical appraisal and interpretation.

The CONSORT Statement comprises a 25-item [checklist](#) and a [flow diagram](#). The checklist items focus on reporting how the trial was designed, analyzed, and interpreted; the flow diagram displays the progress of all participants through the trial. The [CONSORT "Explanation and Elaboration" document](#) explains and illustrates the principles underlying the CONSORT

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# PRISMA

TRANSPARENT REPORTING of SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS and META-ANALYSES

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## Welcome to the PRISMA Statement website

PRISMA stands for Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses. It is an evidence-based minimum set of items for reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

The aim of the PRISMA Statement is to help authors improve the reporting of systematic reviews and meta-analyses. We have focused on randomized trials, but PRISMA can also be used as a basis for reporting systematic reviews of other types of research, particularly evaluations of interventions. PRISMA may also be useful for critical appraisal of published systematic reviews, although it is not a quality assessment instrument to gauge the quality of a systematic review.

The PRISMA Statement consists of a 27-item [checklist](#) and a four-phase [flow diagram](#). It is an evolving document that is subject to change periodically as new evidence emerges. In fact, the PRISMA Statement is an update and expansion of the now-outdated QUOROM Statement. This website contains the current definitive version of the PRISMA Statement.

We invite readers to comment on the PRISMA Statement by [contacting us](#).

The [PRISMA Explanation and Elaboration document](#) explains and illustrates the principles underlying the PRISMA Statement. It is strongly recommended that it be used in conjunction with the PRISMA Statement.

PRISMA is part of a broader effort, to improve the reporting of different types of health research, and in turn to improve the quality of research used in decision-making in healthcare.

Please join PRISMA in supporting the All Trials campaign to get all clinical trial results reported

+AllTrials



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Register your systematic review protocols at PROSPERO (click on the link to the left). PROSPERO is the first online facility to prospectively register systematic reviews (via their protocol). PROSPERO is a global initiative led by the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, University of York.







# STROBE Statement

Strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology

**u<sup>b</sup>**

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## What is STROBE?

STROBE stands for an international, collaborative initiative of epidemiologists, methodologists, statisticians, researchers and journal editors involved in the conduct and dissemination of observational studies, with the common aim of **STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology**.

The STROBE Statement is being endorsed by a growing number of biomedical journals. Click [here](#) for full list.

For STROBE-related entries in PubMed click [here](#).

## What's new in the STROBE Initiative?

01.09.2014

### Observational Studies: Getting clear about transparency

New guidelines for observational studies in PLOS Medicine [\[more\]](#)

[\[more\]](#)

01.07.2014

### New article of interest

A Review of Published Analyses of Case-Cohort Studies and Recommendations for Future Reporting [\[more\]](#)

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17.03.2014

### Strengthening the Reporting of Molecular Epidemiology for Infectious Diseases (STROME-ID): an extension of the STROBE statement

New extension just published in the Lancet Infectious Diseases! [\[more\]](#)

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# STARD Statement

**ST**ANDards for the **R**eporting of **D**iagnostic accuracy studies

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## Objective of the STARD initiative

The objective of the STARD initiative is to improve the accuracy and completeness of reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy, to allow readers to assess the potential for bias in the study (external validity).

The STARD statement consists of a checklist of 25 items and recommends the use of a flow diagram which describes the design of the study and the flow of patients.

## News

### April 2008

- More than 200 biomedical journals encourage the use of the STARD statement in their instructions for authors.

*Last update 22 April 2008*





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[Email](#)**STREGA:  
Strengthening the Reporting of Genetic Associations**

The final STREGA Statement has been published! Read the [STREGA Statement HERE](#) or look for the Statement in the following journals:

- ❖ [Annals of Internal Medicine](#)
- ❖ [European Journal of Epidemiology](#)
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- ❖ [Journal of Clinical Epidemiology](#)
- ❖ [PLoS Medicine](#)
- ❖ [European Journal of Clinical Investigation](#)
- ❖ [Genetic Epidemiology](#)

Commentary on the STREGA Statement can be found on the following pages:

- ❖ [Human Genetics](#)
- ❖ [Journal of Clinical Epidemiology](#)
- ❖ [International communication forum in human molecular genetics \(hum-molgen.org\)](#)

**We would like to hear from you!**

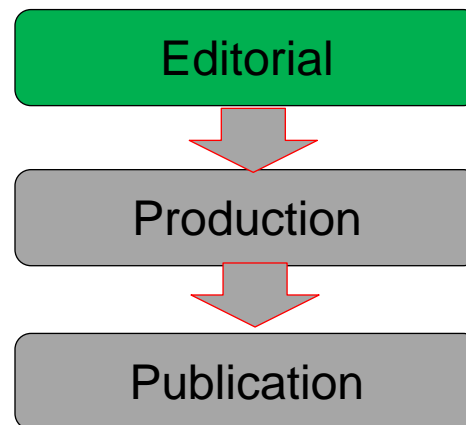
**Please send us your comments, questions or suggestions regarding the STREGA Statement.**

**Development of the STREGA Statement:**

Evidence-based guidance for the reporting of gene-disease association studies will greatly facilitate the synthesis of evidence and the investigation of potential biases. As such, a workshop was conducted to develop guidelines for the reporting of genetic association studies. The approach was modeled on development of the CONSORT guidance for reporting clinical trials, which has been effective. This workshop utilized the experience of the Human Genome Epidemiology Network (HuGENet™) and the work conducted by the Working Group on Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology (STROBE, [www.strobe-statement.org/index.html](http://www.strobe-statement.org/index.html)) to develop evidence-based guidelines to promote the clear reporting of genetic association studies. A group of around thirty epidemiologists, geneticists, statisticians and journal editors participated in the workshop. An initial set of guidelines was developed at the workshop and refined over the following months by workshop participants and the broader community of researchers, journal editors and stakeholders interested in developing evidence-based policy. The STREGA workshop report and draft guidelines can be found [HERE](#).

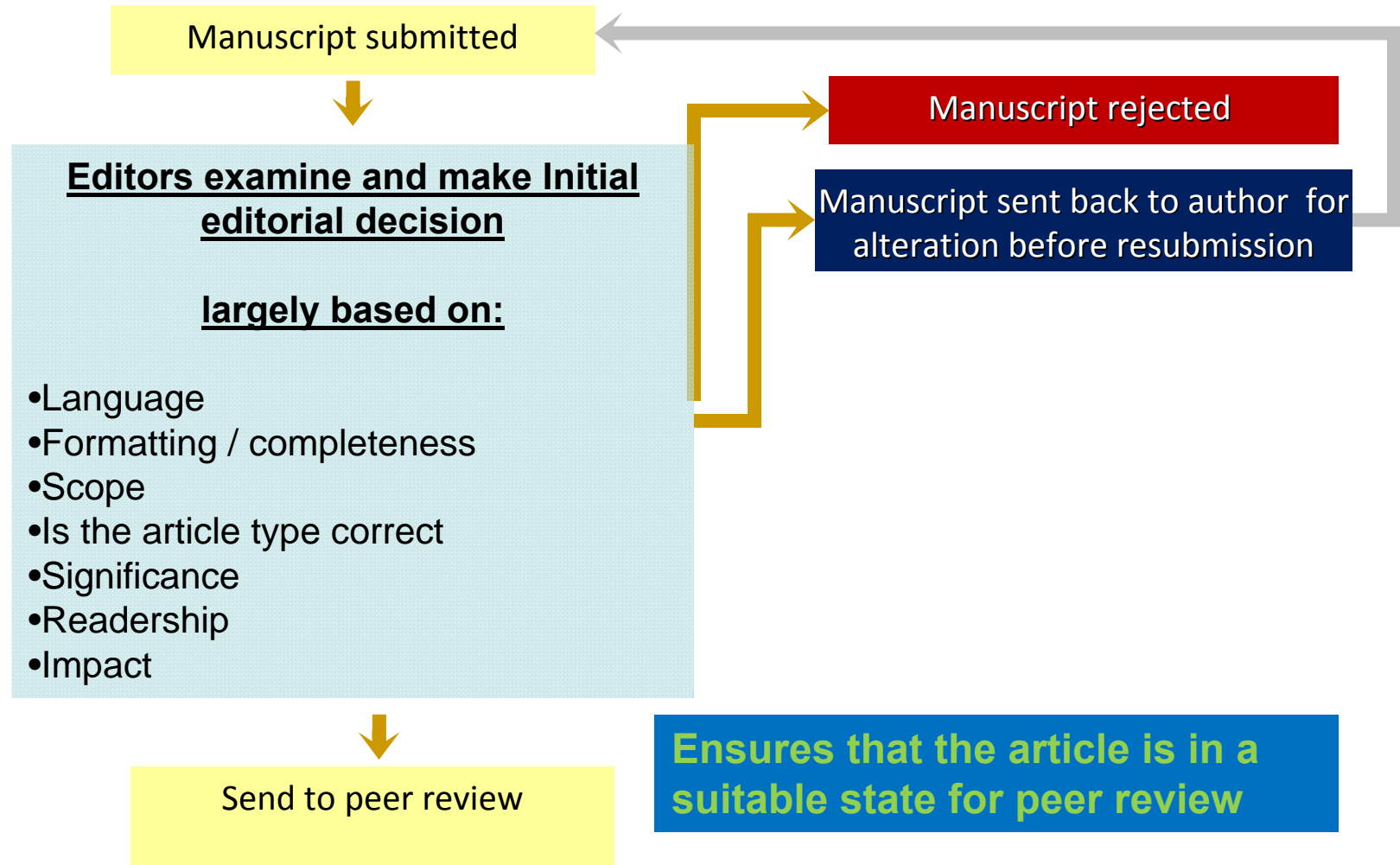


# The editorial process



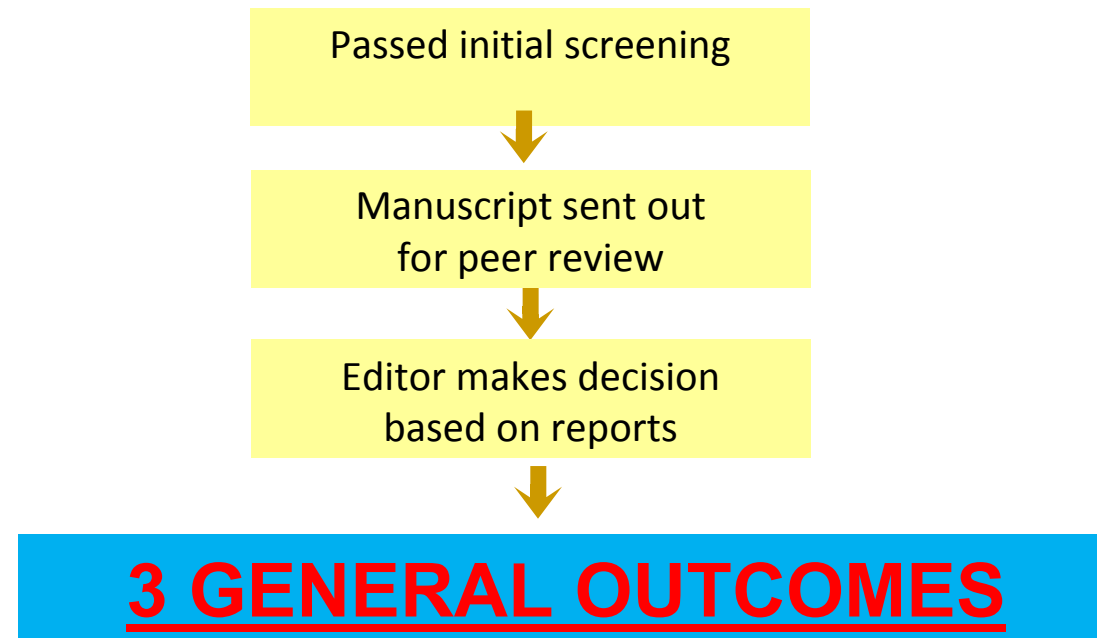


# The editorial workflow





# The editorial workflow





# Revise



- **Major revision**
- **Minor revision**



# Revise – major/minor

## Carefully consider reviewer comments

- Approach a revision decision as an opportunity to develop your paper into the best it can be
- Referee's comments should not be seen as negative criticisms but development points
- Not all changes have to be made but require convincing arguments for changes not made

**Remember! Your response may go back to reviewers. You may need to convince them and the editor!**



# Rejection

Technical/scientific  
issues

Motivation  
unclear/unimportant

Novelty/originality

Conclusions do not  
support the data

Results less important

Results uninteresting

Ethical questions

Unclear presentation





# Should you appeal a reject decision?

## **Usually, no**

Risk of longer time to publication

Editors and referees know journal

Criticisms may be valid

## **Occasionally, yes**

Importance / impact / novelty missed by editor/referees

Factual errors in referee reports that led to rejection



# What is peer review?

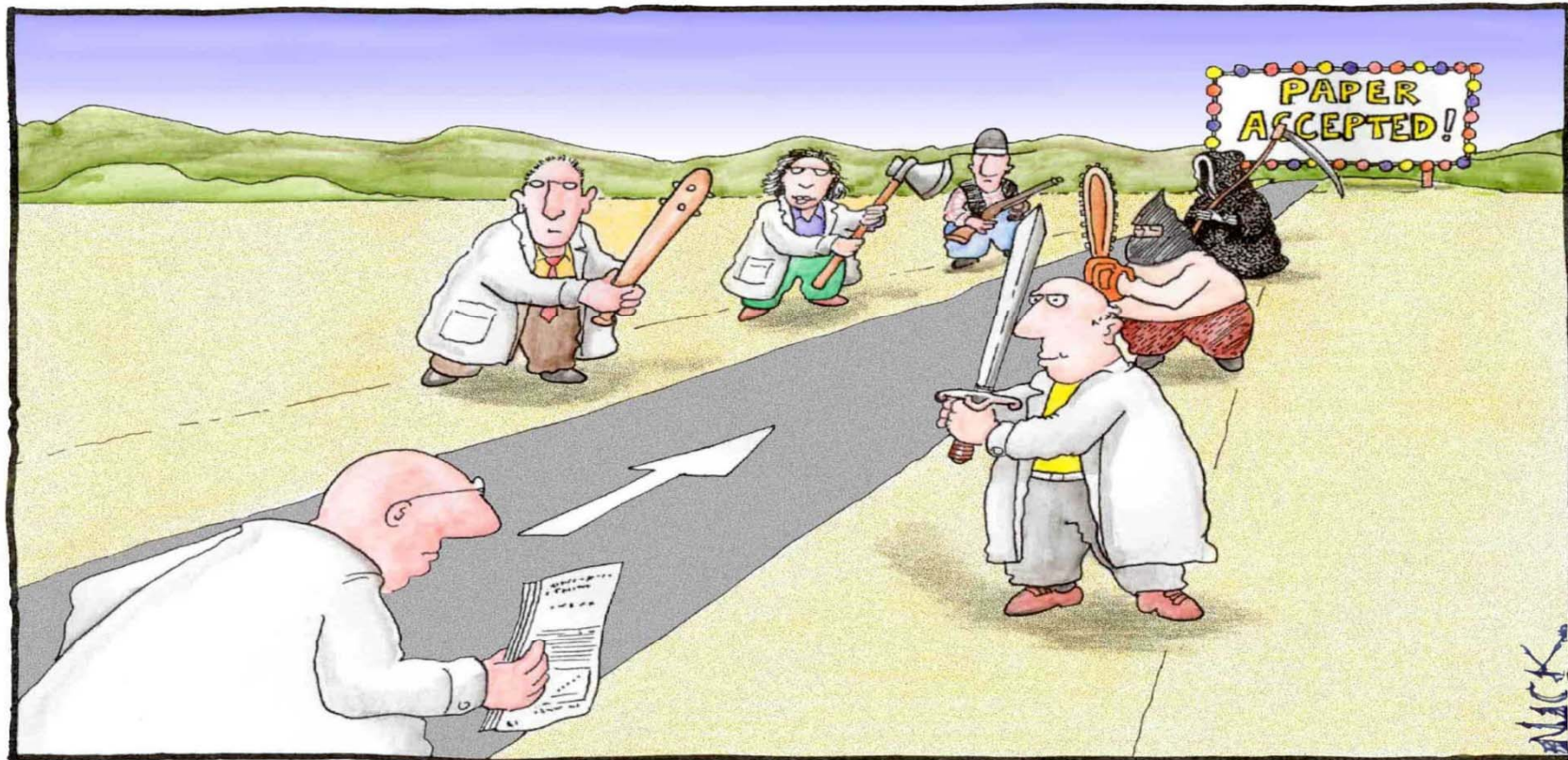
“**Peer review** is the **evaluation** of work **by one or more** people **of similar competence to the producers of the work** (peers).

It constitutes a form of self-regulation by qualified members of a profession within the relevant field. Peer review methods are employed to maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility. In academia peer review is often used to determine an academic paper's suitability for publication.”

- Wikipedia



# Peer review



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as ‘quite an improvement.’



# Why do we peer review?

## **Suitability for publication**

True / credible?  
Reproducible?  
Important, relevant?  
Communicated effectively?  
Novelty?  
Plagiarism?

## **Verify & improve the research**

Interpretation of results  
Reasoning  
Presentation  
Critical but constructive  
feedback  
New / additional ideas



# What peer review doesn't do

- Peer review checks the likelihood of reproducibility, it does not recreate the experiments to verify reproducibility.



# What peer reviewers are asked to do – the typical questionnaire

Novelty  
Concise  
Comprehensive  
Accuracy  
Abstract  
Citations  
Language

Questionnaire	Yes	No	See Report
Does the manuscript contain new and significant information to justify publication?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is the problem significant and concisely stated?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the experimental and/or theoretical methods described comprehensively?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the interpretations and conclusions justified by the results?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is the summary (abstract) concise?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the Literature citations adequate?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is the language acceptable?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Structure

Manuscript Structure	
Length of article is:	Select... ▼
Number of tables are:	Select... ▼
Number of figures are:	Select... ▼

Decision

req Recommendation
<input type="radio"/> Accept
<input type="radio"/> Minor Revision
<input type="radio"/> Major Revision
<input type="radio"/> Reject



# What peer reviewers are asked to do – the referee report

- Is the motivation clear and is it important?
- Is the work novel and original?
- Are the conclusions supported by the data?
- Are the results important?
- Are there any ethical questions?
- Were any flaws or mistakes found?
- Should anything be added or removed?
- Does the author demonstrate a knowledge of prior work in the field?
- How might the article be improved?
- Will the community find the article useful?



# On what basis are peer reviewers chosen?

## Journal's reviewer database

Current and past authors / referees, bibliographic searches, keyword, interests, publication history.

## Suggestions from authors

Not just the biggest names please – others as well

Also list people with conflicts of interest who should not be asked to review

## Suggestions from other reviewers

## Advisory Board Members

Themselves or nominated referees

## Editor's own knowledge of the community

Contacts from conferences, prominent scientists, regular authors, etc.

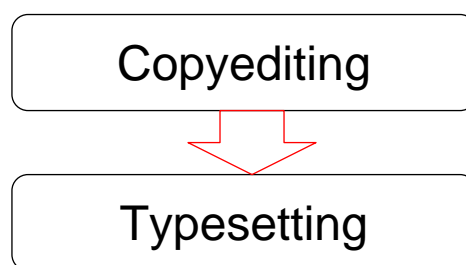


# Why be a peer reviewer?

- Access to latest research before it is published
- Duty in keeping the peer review mechanism buoyant
- To enhance ones gravitas as an expert
- To glean recognition by the editors
- Pedagogical altruism
- Visa application



# The life of an accepted article – the production process



## Perspective

### Dispelling the myths surrounding the Research Excellence Framework

In a recent discussion with a colleague from the UK, we learned that scientists in his department are currently under pressure to submit their work to the highest impact journal they can in order to have the greatest impact in the upcoming Research Exercise Framework (REF) for the UK's academic units. Unfortunately, he pointed out that under these constraints, *RCM* – as well as *JASMS*, *JMS*, *IJMS* and *EJMS* – does not fit the journal profile to which they were asked to publish. Instead, *Analytical Chemistry* and similar

## Perspective

Published online in Wiley Online Library

*Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.* 2012, 26, 399–402  
 (wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/rcm.6133

### Dispelling the myths surrounding the Research Excellence Framework

Paul Trevorrow<sup>1</sup> and Dietrich A. Volmer<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Executive Journals Editor, Wiley-Blackwell, Chichester, UK

<sup>2</sup>Editor, RCM, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany

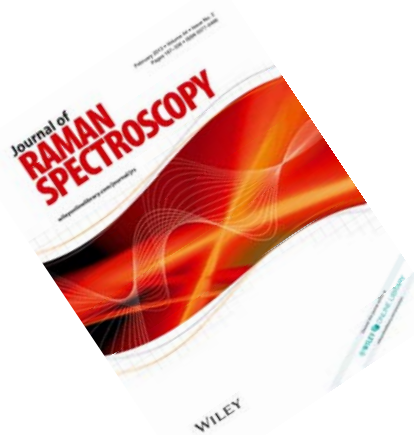
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For us at RCM, this is an interesting and somewhat frustrating situation. Does it mean, for mass spectrometry, that articles from the UK may be re-routed to more generalist journals such as *JACS* and *Analytical Chemistry* rather than the core mass spectrometry journals? And if that is the case,

subsequent evaluative exercises have been instigated in 1992, 1996, 2001 and 2008. The latest and current mutation is the Research Excellence Framework (REF) due for completion in 2014. These NRAs were implemented by the UK's Higher Education Funding Council (HEFCE), a quasi-governmental agency, tasked with the function of awarding public 'block grant' funds to teaching and research in UK universities.<sup>[2]</sup> While there are mechanical variations to the exercises, they rely commonly on a 'unit of assessment' (a department or organising unit) and the provision of a defined number of research works for peer-panel evaluation. Since the 1996 RAE through to the recent REF, four research items are required for evaluation, typically in the form of four journal articles. While there are other evaluative criteria, the provision and evaluation of journal articles in the RAE and REF concern us here and form the direction



# The life of an accepted article – the production process



Copyediting

Typesetting

Correction

Print product

Online product

Abstract Article References Cited By

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In a recent discussion with a colleague from the UK, we learned that scientists in his department are currently under pressure to submit their work to the highest impact journal they can in order to have the greatest impact in the upcoming Research Excellence Framework for the UK's academic units. Unfortunately, he pointed out that, under these constraints, RCM – as well as JASMS, JMS, JMS and EJ does not fit the journal profile to which they were asked to publish. Instead, *Analytical Chemistry* and similar multidisciplinary journals with higher impact factors are favoured by the university.

For us at RCM, this is an interesting and somewhat frustrating situation. Does it mean, for mass spectrometry, that articles from the UK may be re-routed to more generalist journals such as *JACS* and *Analytical Chemistry* rather than the core mass spectrometry journals? And if that is the case, how are authors going to pitch (or reformat) their mass spectrometry articles, so a generalist journal will accept them?

Let's be honest about this, most of the typical RCM, JASMS, JMS, JMS or EJMS articles will not find favour with editors of nonanalytical analytical chemistry journals because of the very specialized nature of the community journals such as RCM and other mass spectrometry journals.

Interestingly, among the many articles and opinions on the situation, Zwahlen *et al.* who make particular reference to the UK situation in Germany and elsewhere. One country which appears to be immune certainly does not appear to be present.

The above situation has prompted us to take a closer look at the factors and interactions that ultimately determine the 'impact' reference to the upcoming REF exercise.

### RESEARCH ASSESSMENT EXERCISES

National research assessments (NRAs) have been on the UK

Let's be honest about this, most of the typical RCM, JASMS, JMS, JMS or EJMS articles will not find favour with editors of nonanalytical analytical chemistry journals because of the very specialized nature of the community journals such as RCM and other mass spectrometry journals.

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The above situation has prompted us to take a closer look at the factors and interactions that ultimately determine the 'impact' reference to the upcoming REF exercise.

### HOW DO THE REF AND REF EVALUATE JOURNAL ARTICLES?

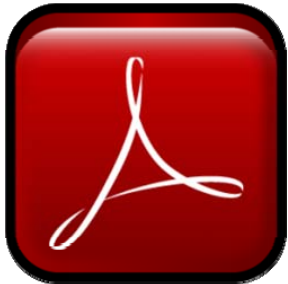
Throughout the REF taking place between 1996 and 2004, peer-reviewed journals were used to assess 'research quality' and 'research impact' of journals. The REF used a number of criteria to evaluate journals, including the quality of research, the impact of research, and the quality of research. The REF used a number of criteria to evaluate journals, including the quality of research, the impact of research, and the quality of research.



# Χρήση Λογισμικού επεξεργασίας κειμένου



(Using the TRACK CHANGES feature in MS-Word)



Adding Comments in PDF documents



# Fundamentals

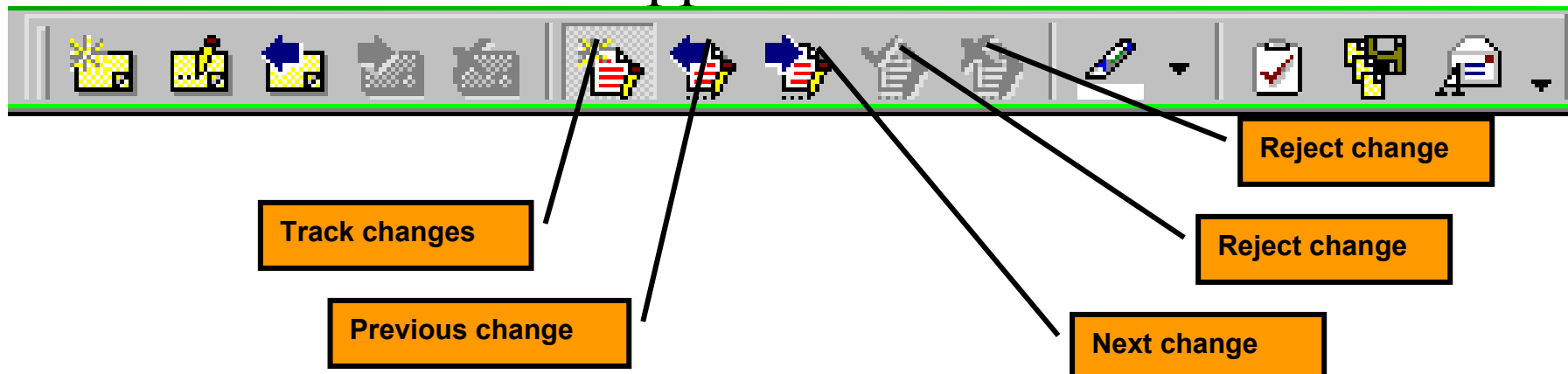
- To start editing a paper so that all changes are distinctly marked, use the menu function

*Tools / Track Changes / Highlight Changes*

- You can also make tracking and editing easier using a special toolbar
- Use the menu sequence

*View / Toolbars / Reviewing*

to make this toolbar appear.






# Visible Display of Changes

- All changes will be highlighted in a different color of text or using strikethroughs for deletions
- Placing the cursor over a highlighted area brings up an explanation of the change and who did it:

**Editor's name, date & time:  
Inserted: This was added**


**This was added into existing text**





# Showing Changes on Formatted Pages

- Another way changes become visible is in *normal mode* (i.e., when showing the fully formatted page)
- If the *TRACK CHANGES* options include the options *HIGHLIGHT CHANGES ON SCREEN*, you will see something like this:



**HIPPOKRATIA**  
Quarterly Medical Journal  
ISSN 1108-4189

**Introduction¶**

publication allows peer reviewers and readers to judge whether the appropriate materials, instrumentation and the best techniques, have been used, to obtain results.<sup>1</sup>

Peer reviewers should evaluate this section for adequacy and clarity of the description of the methodological processes including study design, laboratory and experimental procedures, ethical considerations, and quantitative or qualitative analyses. Limitations in study design, like the absence of a control group or confounding factors, reduce the validity of a study. It is important to describe the sample and sampling method so that its representativeness to the population, to which the results will be generalized, can be assessed. A frequent problem in both experimental and clinical analytical research is the use of a small sample size, resulting in a lack of statistical power, such that even in the case where true differences do exist between groups, these are not detected (Type β-error).<sup>2¶</sup>

In 2004, Curran-Everett & Benos published a set of guidelines for authoring a scientific manuscript which have been both endorsed and advocated.<sup>3-8</sup> Previous authors have also proposed certain approaches in order to thoroughly read a manuscript.<sup>1,9</sup> Specific statement guidelines for reporting randomized clinical trials, observational studies and meta-analyses have also been published.¶

Authors are entitled to a justified decision on the publication or not of their work. Thus reviewers need to assure the authors that they have studies, correctly interpreted and fairly judged their work (Table 1). This can be done by writing a short introductory paragraph in their critique, mentioning the type of study, the subjects recruited, the times and places the study was conducted, the interventions, the outcome measures and the statistical tests (Table 2). All these information should be found in the methods section. If the reviewer cannot find these information, he needs not read the whole article. Reading through the abstract and the methods section, he can reject the article on good grounds. If the methods section is appropriate, then the whole article need to be further reviewed. In this manuscript we shall several critical aspects of the methods and statistics from the reviewer's perspective to provide reviewers the knowledge basis to write the aforementioned introductory paragraph of their critique.¶

Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines

Deleted: The purpose of the Materials and Methods or Experimental Procedures section of a scientific manuscript is to provide information sufficient detail so that another scientist working in the same field of endeavor is able to repeat the experiments and improve the results. This section also

Deleted: Methods

Deleted: We discuss these guidelines from the reviewer's perspective and discuss

Deleted: that a reviewer ought to be aware



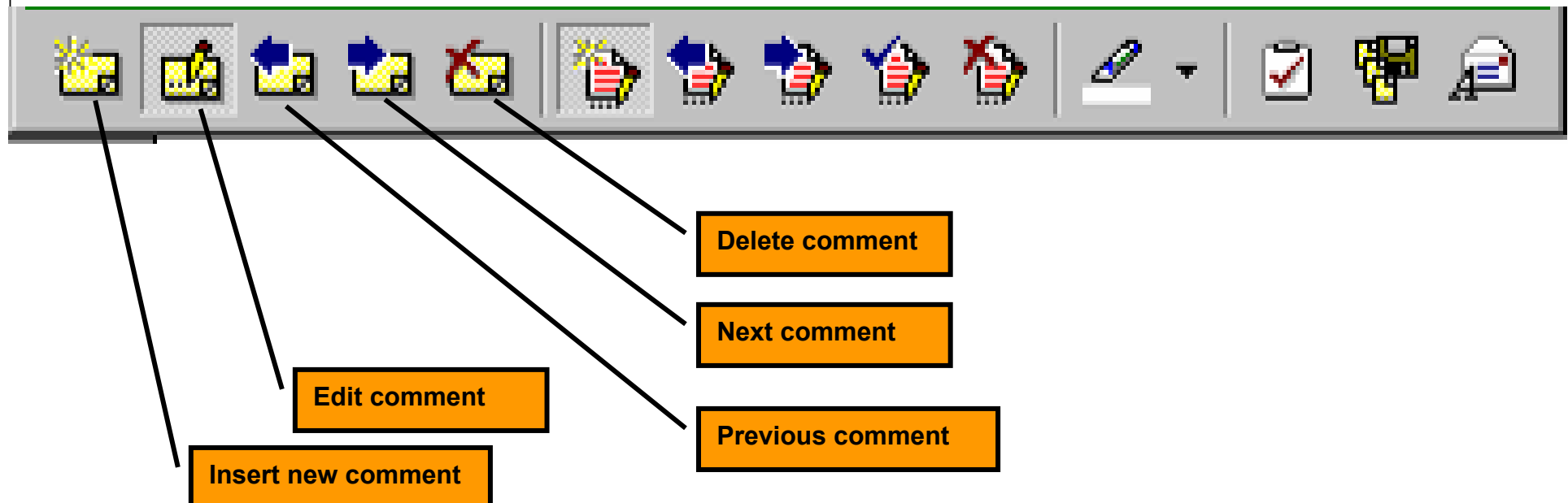
# Comments

groups, these are not detected (Type  $\beta$  error).<sup>24</sup>

In 2004, Curran-Everett & Benos published a set of guidelines for authoring a scientific manuscript which have been both endorsed and advocated.<sup>3-8</sup> Previous authors have also proposed certain approaches in order to thoroughly read a manuscript.<sup>1,9</sup> Specific statement guidelines for reporting randomized clinical trials, observational studies and meta-analyses have also been published.<sup>7</sup>

Comment [A.K.1]: HIPPOKR  
ATIA·Σεμινάριο·Κριτών

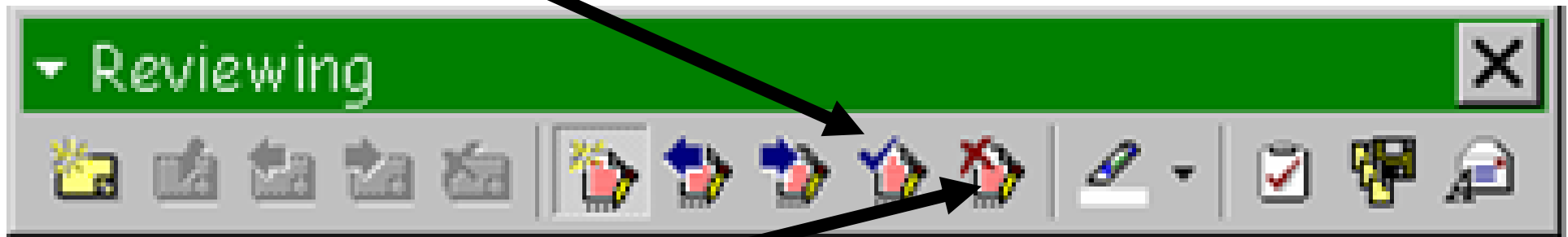
Authors are entitled to a justified decision on the publication or not of their  
work. Thus reviewers need to assure the authors that they have studies, correctly.





# Accepting or Rejecting Changes

- You can accept or reject changes globally or individually
- Individual consideration:
  - Place your cursor over each change (you can use the NEXT CHANGE button)
  - Using the toolbar, select the
    - Accept Change button



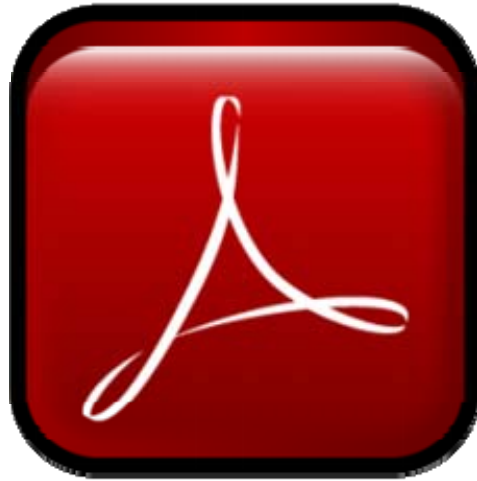
- or the Reject Change button



# Merging Edits from Multiple Editors

- A useful function for collaborative work is to combine suggestions / edits from several reviewers
- Everyone has to use TRACK CHANGES for this to work properly
- Use the menu selection  
*Tools / Merge Documents*
- This will bring up a file selection menu so you can merge a specific document into your current open document.
- All the different changes will be denoted using different colors in the text and will have indicators showing who made which change.





# Acrobat Reader Annotations

File Edit View Document Tools Window Help

2 / 2 130% Find

Sticky Note 7/10/2009 4:34:35 μμ  
Θανάσης Options

Sticky Note 7/10/2009 4:34:19 μμ  
Θανάσης Options

6 We read with interest and appreciation the article by Philippe Lesclous et al.

7 [1] attempting to illustrate the role of bisphosphonate (BP) associated osteonecrosis

8 of the jaw (ONJ).

9 Lesclous et al. report that the primary disease is probably a

10 predisposing factor as frequency of ONJ is 2-fold higher in multiple

11 myeloma than in breast cancers despite similar BP treatments [1]. This

12 could be true; however in a recent longitudinal cohort study of

13 multiple myeloma, breast and prostate cancer patients, in which ONJ

14 was the primary end-point, type of malignant disease has been

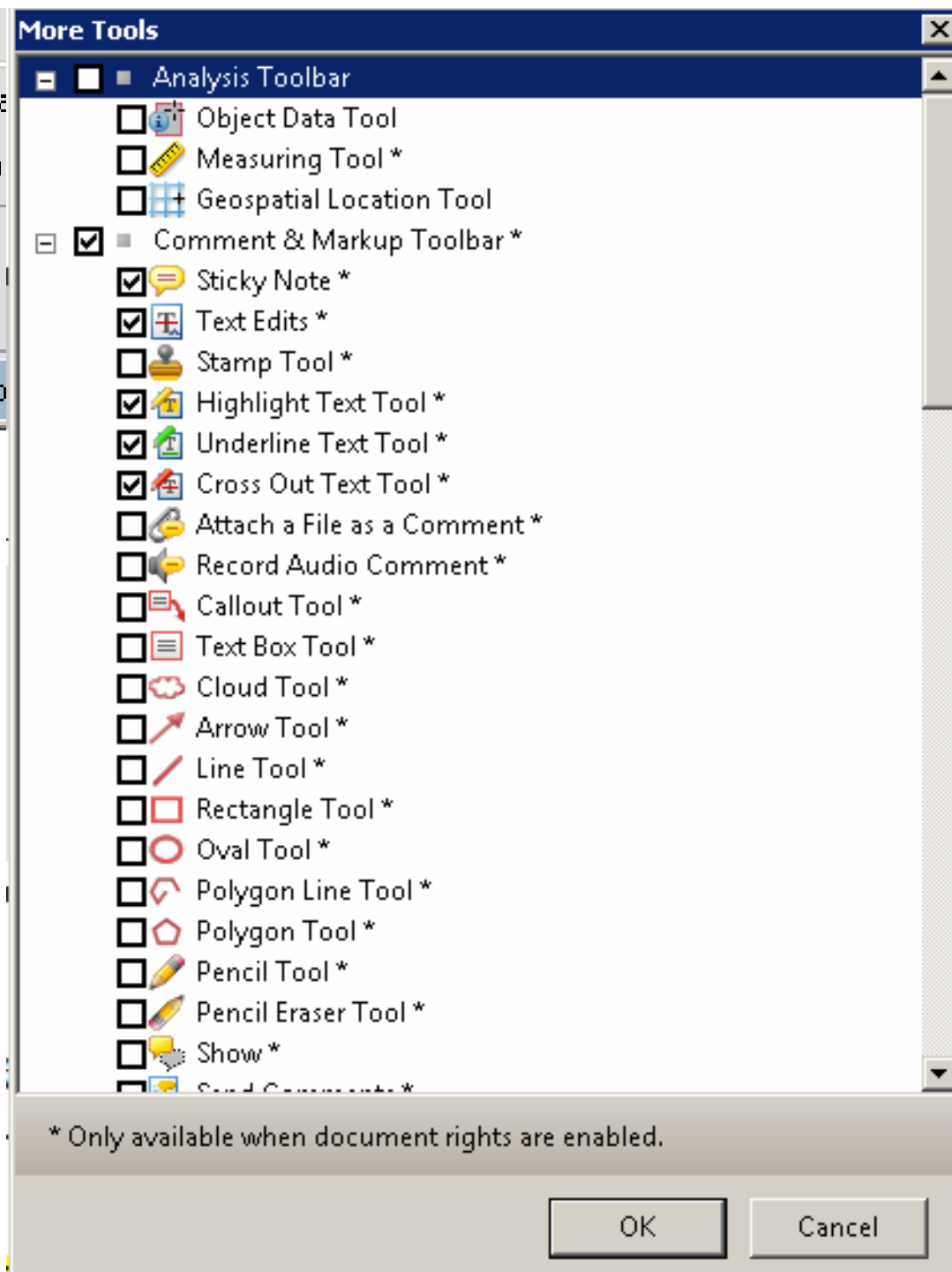
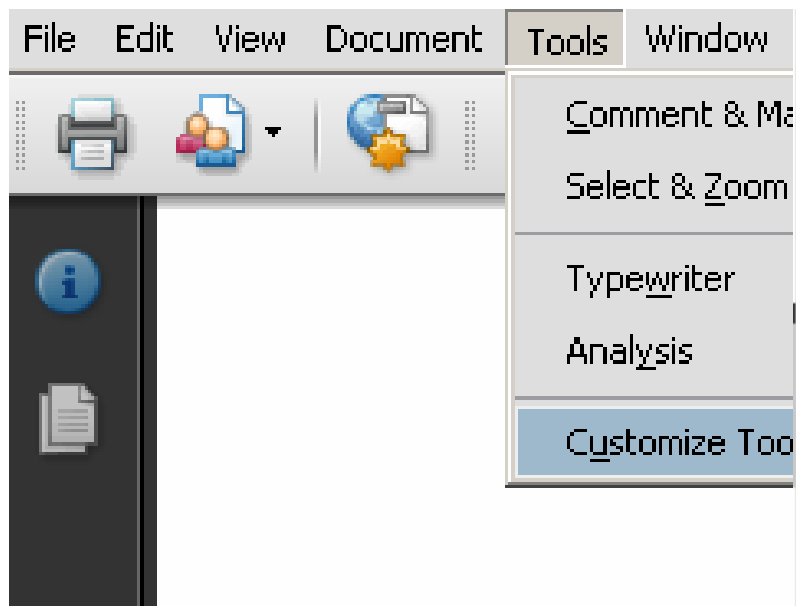
15 skeleton; apart from speech and swallowing—a process that continues to place loads applied by the masseter muscle be a manifestation of “fatigue” in the microbial burden of the oral cavity another site of the skeleton, which in standing position. The unique X-ray in sub-trochanteric/shaft fracture use. The research paper by Philippe



regarding possible adverse effects on the immune system. There is a plausible rationale to support the theoretical possibility that RANKL inhibition might increase the risk of infection or malignancy, since expression of RANKL, RANK, and/or OPG has been reported in non-skeletal cells that include activated T and B lymphocytes, dendritic cells, and CD4/CD8 thymocytes [53; 54]; RANKL and RANK knockout mice have a deficiency of splenic B cells and fail to develop lymph nodes [55; 56]. However, a small permissive level of RANKL and RANK in transgenic rats is associated with normal lymph node development [57; 58], and inhibition of RANKL in adult humans has not been shown to adversely affect measured parameters of immune function. Another theoretical safety concern is over-suppression of bone remodeling, raising the possibility that long-term treatment with denosumab could ultimately increase fracture risk or impair fracture healing. However, there is no well accepted definition of over-suppression, and no evidence of adverse clinical endpoints that might result from over-suppression. Iliac crest bone biopsy data in a small subset of FREEDOM patients was presented at the 2009 annual meeting of the American Society of

**Sticky Note** 11/12/2009 6:34:29 μμ  
 Θανάσης Options ▾  
 femoral shaft fractures,  
 bisphosphonates, ONJ?







GOT  
ETHICS?



**There are ethical responsibilities for all actors in the  
publication process:**

Editors

Authors

Referees

Publisher



## Editor responsibilities

- Ensure efficient, fair, and **timely** manuscript processing
- Ensure **confidentiality** of submitted manuscripts
- Make the final **decision** on a submission
- **Not use work reported** in a submitted manuscript for their own research
- Ensure a fair **selection of referees**
- Act upon allegations of scientific misconduct
- Deal fairly with author appeals



# Author responsibilities

- To gather and interpret data in an **honest** way
- To give due **recognition** to published work relating to their manuscript
- To give due acknowledgement to all **contributors**
- Notify the publisher of any errors
- To avoid undue fragmentation of work into multiple manuscripts (salami publishing)
- To ensure that a manuscript is submitted to only one journal at a time



# Reviewer responsibilities

- Ensure **confidentiality** of manuscripts and respect privileged information
- Not to **withhold a referee report** for personal advantage
- Return to editor without review if there is a **conflict of interest**
- Inform editor quickly if not qualified or **unable to review**
- Judge manuscript **objectively** and in timely fashion
- Explain and support recommendations with **arguments** and references where appropriate
- Inform editor if **plagiarized or falsified data is suspected**



# Ethical misconduct

Examples of ethical misconduct that are not tolerated:

Falsifying data

Fabricating data

Plagiarism

Multiple concurrent submissions

Image manipulation

Authorship misrepresentation

Duplicate publication

**PENALTIES CAN BE SEVERE!**





# The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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SPECIALTIES &amp; TOPICS ▾

FOR AUTHORS ▾

CME ▸

**EDITORIAL**

## RETRACTION

## Retraction: Sudbø J et al. DNA Content as a Prognostic Marker in Patients with Oral Leukoplakia. N Engl J Med 2001;344:1270-8 and Sudbø J et al. The Influence of Resection and Aneuploidy on Mortality in Oral Leukoplakia. N Engl J Med 2004;350:1405-13

Gregory D. Curfman, M.D., Stephen Morrissey, Ph.D., and Jeffrey M. Drazen, M.D.  
N Engl J Med 2006; 355:1927 | November 2, 2006 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMe068247

Share:     

Article

References

Citing Articles (2)

On February 9, 2006, we published an Expression of Concern<sup>1</sup> about two articles we had published by Jon Sudbø et al.<sup>2,3</sup> In the Expression of Concern, we indicated that we were awaiting the results of an investigation by Dr. Sudbø's institution. That investigation was undertaken by a commission appointed by the Rikshospitalet–Radiumhospitalet Medical Center and the University of Oslo. The commission's report was filed on June 30, 2006, in Norwegian ([http://www.rikshospitalet.no/content/res\\_bibl/6621.pdf](http://www.rikshospitalet.no/content/res_bibl/6621.pdf)), and we received an official English translation on September 1, 2006 (see the [Supplementary Appendix](#), available with the full text of this article at [www.nejm.org](http://www.nejm.org)).



# Ethics resources



[publicationethics.org](http://publicationethics.org)





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