Beyond the Impact Factor:

today’s library services and assessing scholarly contributions

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Arian Abdulla, PhD, Biomedical Science Librarian
Kate Joshua, MLIS, Clinical Librarian
Claude Moore Health Sciences Library

Surgery Grand Rounds April 24 2019
Disclosure:

We do not have any personal or professional financial relationships with a commercial entity producing healthcare goods and/or services.
NATIONAL CHAMPIONS!

April 09, 2019 • Caroline Newman, cfh8m@virginia.edu
Metrics Are Everywhere

College Basketball Power Index

The College Basketball Power Index (BPI) is a measure of team strength that is meant to be the best predictor of forward. BPI represents how many points above or below average a team is. Strength of Record (SOR) accomplishment based on how difficult a team's W-L record is to achieve. Game predictions account for travel distance, day's rest and altitude, and are used to simulate the season 10,000 times to provide update daily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>PREVIOUS</th>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>CONFERENCE</th>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>ROAD</th>
<th>NEUT/NEUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>35-3</td>
<td>10-1</td>
<td>10-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>9-1</td>
<td>10-2</td>
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<td>7-2</td>
<td>7-1</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>30-7</td>
<td>8-2</td>
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<td>9-2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>AAC</td>
<td>33-4</td>
<td>11-1</td>
<td>3-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Noticing A New Library Service

Measuring Impact: Citation Analysis at HSL

Publish or perish, right? Our publications often serve as the "currency" of health sciences researchers. Scholarship allows us to share our findings and disseminate them to a community of scholars and even the general public.

Once we've published, how do we determine the impact of these publications? There are indicators like the Impact Factor (meant for journals, not articles), but what else is available for individuals or departments seeking to assess the range and influence of their work?

Research and Data Services: Here for You

The Health Sciences Library's **Publication Impact Services** team provides expert consultations to Health System and School of Nursing faculty, departments, and groups on measuring your scholarship. Our Research and Data Services librarians and staff have expertise on bibliometrics, citation analysis tools, and other techniques to report on and visualize your work.

Our services include expert guidance on:

- citation analysis: extracting and analyzing information about the citation patterns of your publications
- demonstrating impact of published works for promotion and tenure, or when applying for funding
- measuring or tracking publications
- maintaining an impactful online identity
- communicating research impact to audiences
Custom Report

Citation Analysis Report

Dr. Kenneth Brayman

Date: 12/7/2018

SUMMARY OF DATA

Total Publications: 350
Citations: 90,000
Average Citations per Publication: 250
Self-Citation Rate: 2%
Highly Cited Papers: 2
Open Access Publications: 58
Publications: 359
First Author Publications: 93
Weighted OR: 182.62
Median OR: 87
Citing Guidelines: 29
Citing Patents: 62

Publication Types

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<tr>
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<td>157</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>

Citation Trends (2012 - 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Citations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article Metrics

1. Publications ranked by the number of Times Cited with their respective ORs, and Altmetric Attention Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th>Altmetric Score (News/Social Media)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome of Kidney Transplantation in HIV Infected Recipients</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>New England Journal of Medicine</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Junior Biologic Pathway: Understanding the Role of Endothelial Nitric Oxide in NADPH Oxidase</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Beta Cell Transplantation: Understanding the Role of Inflammation in Type 2 Diabetes</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Cell Metabolism</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence for the Role of Cytokines in Maintenance of Immune Regulation and Homeostasis</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Annals of Surgery</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantifying Temporal Glucose Variability in Diabetes via Continuous Glucose Monitoring, Mathematical Methods and Glucose Regulation</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Diabetes Technology &amp; Therapeutics</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Today’s speakers from your library

Kate Joshua, MLIS
Clinical Librarian

Andrea Denton, MILS
Research & Data Services

Arian Abdulla, PhD
Biomedical Librarian
Today We’ll Cover

• What to expect from a health sciences library in 2019
• How scholarly contributions (including yours) are assessed
• What the journal publishing landscape looks like in 2019 (predatory publishers!), and how to choose a journal
Learning Objectives:

• After this session, learners will be able to:
  • Familiarize themselves with Library services and experts
  • Identify common metrics used to measure research impact
  • Describe tools and resources used to measure and visualize scholarly output
  • Determine where to submit manuscripts
  • Identify characteristics of “predatory” journals
What’s Library Science?

Kate Joshua

- Visual Analytics
- Text Mining
- Biomedical Informatics
- User Interface Design and Usability
- Evidence-based Medicine
Your Health Sciences Library
Your Health Sciences Library

• Systematic Reviews
• Health Literacy
• Research Impact
• Data Analysis
• Bioinformatics
• Statistics & Methods
• Historical Preservation
• Online Identity
• Virtual Reality
Information Services

- Formulating questions
- Choosing the right resources
- Literature search support
- Basic evidence appraisal
- Support for A3s, unit-based projects, and health system-wide programs
Information Services

- Access support
  - Interlibrary Loan (ILL)
  - Off-site issues

- Publishing/Writing
  - Citation management
  - Where to publish
  - Copyright compliance

- Publication Impact Metrics
Data Services

- Finding research data
- Writing Methods sections
- Creating publication-ready visualizations
- Responding to reviewer feedback
- Analyzing data and statistical assumptions
- Data cleaning and wrangling

Example Consults

I am conducting an analysis to compare thermal ablation therapy to surgery. I need help checking my results and making sure I am running the correct regression analysis.

I developed a surgery simulation model for training. I am ready to start collecting data on Qualtrics and had a few questions prior to data collection.
Assessing Scholarly Contributions

Andrea Denton

• How is today’s scholarship measured?
• Measurements for different output
  • Articles
  • Journals
• Measurements for you as an author
Assessing* scholarly contributions

• Field of “Bibliometrics” (also “scientometrics”)
• Seeking to quantify our efforts, typically around publication
• Publications as a surrogate marker of academic success

*(measuring?)
Single work (i.e. an article)

Approach:

**Attention**

- How many times was my paper viewed?
- How many times was my paper downloaded?
# Single work

**Approach:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Attention</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many times was my paper viewed?</td>
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<td>How many times was my paper downloaded?</td>
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<td>Are there online comments on my paper?</td>
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<td>Are there reviews of my paper?</td>
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Single work

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<td>Was my paper mentioned in social media or on the Web (e.g. Twitter, Wikipedia)?</td>
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<td><strong>Attention</strong></td>
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<td>How many times was my paper viewed?</td>
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<td>Are there online comments on my paper?</td>
<td>Journal site</td>
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<td>Are there reviews of my paper?</td>
<td>Sites like F1000Prime, PubPeer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was my paper mentioned in social media or on the Web (e.g. Twitter, Wikipedia)?</td>
<td>Altmetric.com Attention Score</td>
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</table>
Single work... but did any of this matter?

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<td>How many times was my paper cited?</td>
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<td>In other articles</td>
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<td>In practice guidelines or policies</td>
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<td>Web of Science times cited data</td>
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<td>Google Scholar times cited data</td>
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<td><strong>Lens.org</strong></td>
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NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1001197
Published: NOV 18 2010
Document Type: Article; Proceedings Paper
View Journal Impact

Conference
Conference: 9th American Transplant Congress
Location: Boston, MA
Date: MAY 30-JUN 03, 2009

Citation Network
In Web of Science Core Collection

251 Times Cited

Create Citation Alert

All Times Cited Counts
266 In All Databases
See more counts

Cited References

32
Single work... but how do I compare?

<table>
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## Single work

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<tr>
<td>How did this paper compare to others?</td>
<td>Highly Cited (Web of Science)</td>
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<td>In my discipline</td>
<td>Hot Paper (Web of Science)</td>
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<tr>
<td>In other fields (“field normalized”)</td>
<td>Relative Citation Ratio (RCR) (NIH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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## Journals

### The Impact Factor (found in *Journal Citation Reports*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach:</th>
<th>Measurement:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact</strong></td>
<td><strong>Journal Impact Factor</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measure the yearly average number of citations to recent articles published in that journal.

In any given year, the impact factor of a journal is the number of citations, received in that year, of articles published in that journal during the two preceding years, divided by the total number of articles published in that journal during the two preceding years.

For example, *Nature* had an impact factor of 41.456 in 2014.\(^2\)

\[
IF_{2014} = \frac{\text{Citations}_{2013} + \text{Citations}_{2012}}{\text{Publications}_{2013} + \text{Publications}_{2012}} = \frac{29753 + 41924}{860 + 869} = 41.456
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select</th>
<th>Full Journal Title</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Journal Impact Factor</th>
<th>Eigenfactor Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANNALS OF SURGERY</td>
<td>48,932</td>
<td>9.203</td>
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<td></td>
<td>JAMA Surgery</td>
<td>4,515</td>
<td>8.498</td>
<td>0.02500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>JOURNAL OF HEART AND LUNG TRANSPANTATION</td>
<td>11,129</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>29,695</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ENDOSCOPY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AMERICAN JOURNAL OF TRANSPANTATION</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SURGICAL PATHOLOGY</td>
<td>20,873</td>
<td>5.878</td>
<td>0.02300</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>BRITISH JOURNAL OF SURGERY</td>
<td>22,899</td>
<td>5.433</td>
<td>0.03100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Journal Impact Factor (IF)

Why it’s liked

- Pre-published in *Journal Citation Reports*
- Fairly easy calculation to understand
- Journals are categorized by subject, then ranked by IF
- One of the earliest bibliometric measures
Journal Impact Factor (IF)

Lots of criticism lately!

• Mis-used as an article-level bibliometric
• Can be manipulated by publishers/editors
  • journals may publish a larger percentage of review articles
  • journals may limit the number of "citable items"—i.e., the denominator of the impact factor equation—e.g. by declining to publish articles that are unlikely to be cited
New! Relative Citation Ratio (RCR)

In response to mis-use of the Impact Factor

• NIH-led
• Adds field normalization
  • RCR shows the scientific influence of one or more articles relative to the average NIH-funded paper in the field
• Adds research comparison
  • relative to the average NIH-funded paper in the field
• Calculate through iCite (https://icite.od.nih.gov/)
Body of Work (author or team)

**Author-level metrics – similar to article-level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Impact</strong></td>
<td><strong>Influence</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>How many times were all my papers viewed?</td>
<td>How many times were all my papers cited?</td>
<td>How did all my papers compare to others?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times were all my papers downloaded?</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Body of Work**

**Author-level metrics**

<table>
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<th>Approach:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Productivity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>How many papers did I publish?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Body of Work

### Author-level metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Productivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How many papers did I publish?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But, again, what was the attention to these papers? Many may not equal quality.
# Author’s Body of Work: h-index

Measures both productivity and citation impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach: Productivity and Citation Impact</th>
<th>Measurement: h-index = number of papers (h) that have received at least h citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Author A: has 100 papers, and 10 of them have been cited 10 or more times. 

h-index is 10

Author B: has 100 papers, and 30 of them have been cited 30 or more times. 

h-index is 30
# h-index

Measures both productivity and citation impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author A: has 100 papers, and 10 of them have been cited 10 or more times. **h-index is 10**

Author B: has **40** papers, and 30 of them have been cited 30 or more times. **h-index is 30**
h-index

Why it's liked

• Easy to calculate
• Resilient against
  • Authors with high volume of papers but low impact
  • Authors with low volume of papers and high impact
h-index

Why it’s limited

• Can’t compare across fields
• Doesn’t account for author position
• Favors senior authors
What about public interest in my work?

Altmetric.com

In response to delay of Impact Factor and interest in capturing public interest

• Use the Altmetric.com bookmarklet to see where you’ve been cited in social media or news sources
Outcomes of Kidney Transplantation in HIV-Infected Recipients

Peter G. Stock, M.D., Ph.D., Burc Barin, M.S., Barbara Murphy, M.D., Douglas Hanto, M.D., Ph.D., Jorge M. Diego, M.D., Jimmy Light, M.D., Charles Davis, M.D., Emily Blumberg, M.D., David Simon, M.D., Ph.D., Aruna Subramanian, M.D., J. Michael Millis, M.D., G. Marshall Lyon, M.D., et al., for the HIV-TR Investigators
Conclusion

Bibliometrics: existing but evolving

• Different metrics, some “off the shelf”; others can be calculated
• Ask Us! We are here to help you tell the story of your scholarship through custom reporting
Selecting the Right Journal

Arian Abdulla

Finding the right journal in which to publish can be a difficult process

- Criteria to consider
- Open Access Journals
- Characteristics of predatory journals
- Tools to help identify journals to publish in
Selecting the Right Journal - Criteria

• Reputation of the Journal
• Peer-Reviewed
• Cost
• Journal Information
• Open Access
• Impact Factor
Criteria to Consider

• Reputation of the Journal
  • Peer-reviewed
  • Acceptances/rejections rate
  • Quality of the accepted articles
  • How well-known is the journal in the field
  • Editors - examine the list of and see if there are any names you recognize in your field
  • Included in authoritative resources such as PubMed, Web of Science, and Journal Citation Reports (find out Impact Factor and Journal Rank)
Criteria to Consider

• Journal Information
  • Journals you know, your colleagues know, etc. Could be journals that have cited your work
  • Types of articles published (reviews, original research, letters etc.)
  • Length of manuscript
  • Audience of the journal (readership)
Criteria to Consider

• Peer Review
  • Time to publication – speed of peer review, e-pub
  • Publication cost and Author Fees, generally between 1000-5000 range.
Open Access

- Founded on the principle that publicly-funded research should be freely available to public.
- Copyright remains with the author.
- The work is freely available in a digital format to readers without a prescription or a paywall barrier.
- Is compatible with rigorous peer review. In other words, just because a work is Open Access does not mean it has not – or should not – undergo rigorous peer review.
- Can be shared in a variety of formats such as journals or digital repositories.

Open Access

Pros:
• Free access = wider audience
• Author often retains copyright

Cons:
• Author Fees
• Rise of Predatory Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of publishers</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>225</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>693</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>923</td>
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Beall’s list of predatory publishers
What are Predatory Publishers?

• Hard to define
• Coined first by Jeffrey Beall (Beall, Nature 2012)
• Journals are called “predatory” because they prey on scholars who are eager to gain publication experience.
• Motivated by money
• “an exploitative open-access publishing business model that involves charging publication fees to authors without providing the editorial and publishing services associated with legitimate journals” - Wikipedia
Predatory Publisher Characteristics

- They are not linked to a credible academic institution although some pretend to be
- Boast about the high quality of the journal, which can include false claims where journal is indexed and/or journal impact factor
- Send spam e-mails
Predatory Publisher Characteristics

• Make false claims about where the journal is indexed (e.g. PubMed or Web of Science)
• Have titles very close to those of highly respected legitimate journals, with small modifications
• Short time between submitting and publishing
• Journal scope statement is not clear
• Promise an easy peer-review process

Beal, 2015; Cowan, 2016; McCrostie, 2017
Predatory Publisher Characteristics

• May include the words, “International”, “World”, or "Global” in the title

• Claim to be based in major cities, when they are really published somewhere else

• Make it difficult to find out who is the editorial staff or who manages the journal

Beal, 2015; Cowan, 2016; McCrostie, 2017
Which Journal Is Questionable?

Journal of Minimal Access Surgery

Journal of Surgery and Anesthesia
Before Submitting to a Journal:

• Check that a journal’s peer review process is clearly described and try to confirm that a claimed Impact Factor is correct.

• Be wary of e-mail invitations to submit to journals or to become editorial board members.

• Read some of the journal’s published articles and assess their quality:
  • Peer Review, Index Status, Name of the journal and publisher.

D Butler, 2013; Nature
Consider Sending Manuscripts to Journals:

• Recommended by an expert in the field
• Have a special scope
• Peer-Reviewed- Check Ulrich’s directory
• Indexed in the Web of Science, PubMed
• Charges or fees for publishing in the journal are easily found
• Well known publishers such as Springer, Elsevier etc.
Journal Selection Tools

• Peer Review
  • JANE - compares your documents to documents in PubMed to match to find best matching journals
  • Edanz Journal Selector
  • Springer Journal Selector
  • Elsevier Journal Selector
  • EndNote Manuscript Matcher
So, how can we help you?

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