



معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری برگزار میکند

کارگاه مجازی  
نقد و بررسی مقالات در مجلات علمی



زمان برگزاری  
دوشنبه ۲۲ آذر ۱۴۰۰  
ساعت ۱۰ صبح

مدرس  
دکتر مریم اخوتی  
عضو هیات علمی دانشگاه  
علوم پزشکی کرمان

دکترای تخصصی کتابداری و اطلاع رسانی پزشکی

به نام خداوند جان  
آفرین  
حکیم سخن در زبان  
آفرین

# HOW TO REVIEW A PAPER

---

Maryam Okhovati

ML&IS Dept.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences

[okhovati.maryam@gmail.com](mailto:okhovati.maryam@gmail.com)

*"Review for others as you would have  
others review for you"*

McPeck et al., 2009

# What do editors want from papers?

- Importance
- Originality
- Relevance to readers
- Usefulness to readers
- Truth
- Excitement/ “wow” factor
- Clear and engaging writing

# Why peer review?

- The peer review system is the cornerstone of scientific research. Manuscripts cannot (and should not) be published in scientific journals until they have been verified by other experts in the field. Peer reviewers offer a valuable service—they strengthen papers by checking them for mistakes, anticipating potential problems or gaps in the research, and offering suggestions for how the manuscript can be improved, then ultimately decide whether the manuscript is ready for publication or not. Peer reviewers ensure the quality of the research being published, benefiting the greater scientific community and all those who depend on it.

# What is peer review?

- **Review by peers**

*Includes:*

- ✓ internal review (by editorial staff)
- ✓ external review (by experts in the field)

## Peer Review Summary

---

<b>Review date</b>	<b>Reviewer name(s)</b>	<b>Version reviewed</b>	<b>Review status</b>
<a href="#"><u>2018 Sep 13</u></a>	Johann Mouton	<a href="#"><u>Version 2</u></a>	Approved
<a href="#"><u>2018 Aug 13</u></a>	Joanna Chataway	<a href="#"><u>Version 1</u></a>	Approved
<a href="#"><u>2018 Aug 13</u></a>	Johann Mouton	<a href="#"><u>Version 1</u></a>	Not Approved
<a href="#"><u>2018 Aug 1</u></a>	Monica Berger	<a href="#"><u>Version 1</u></a>	Approved

# Some problems

- Means different things at different journals
- Slow
- Expensive
- Subjective
- Biased
- Open to abuse
- Poor at detecting errors
- Almost useless at detecting fraud



# Should we mind if reviewers don't agree?

- Very high reliability might mean that all reviewers think the same
- Reviewers may be chosen for differing positions or areas of expertise
- Peer review decisions are like diagnostic tests: false positives and false negatives are inevitable
- Some journals ask reviewers to advise on publication, not to decide

# Bias

## **Author-related**

- Prestige (author/institution)
- Gender
- Where they live and work

## **Paper-related**

- Positive results
- English language

# Prestigious institution bias

Peters and Ceci, 1982

Resubmitted 12 altered articles to psychology journals that had already published them

Changed:

- title/abstract/introduction - only slightly
- authors' names
- name of institution, from prestigious to unknown fictitious name (eg. "Tri-Valley Center for Human Potential")

# EVERY PEER-REVIEW PROCESS SHOULD AIM TO (HAMES, 2008):

- Prevent the publication of bad work – filter out studies that have been poorly conceived, designed or executed
- Check that the research reported has been carried out well and there are no flaws in the design or methodology
- Ensure that the work is reported correctly and unambiguously, with acknowledgement to the existing body of work
- Ensure that the results presented have been interpreted correctly and all possible interpretations considered

*Cont./* EVERY PEER-REVIEW PROCESS SHOULD  
AIM TO (HAMES, 2008):

- Ensure that the results are not too preliminary or too speculative, but at the same time do not block innovative new research and theories
- Select work that will be of the greatest interest to the readership
- Provide editors with evidence to make judgments as to whether articles meet the selection criteria for their particular publications
- Generally improve the quality and readability of a publication (although this is more a by-product of peer review)

# The focus of peer review

- *also known as “refereeing”*
- The main focus of a peer reviewer is the science
- The purpose of a peer reviewer is typically not to fix grammatical errors, spelling mistakes, or clunky language, but it does not hurt to point them out to the authors. Every mistake or impediment to successful communication caught early helps to improve the paper.
- However, if you find that the manuscript is full of spelling, language-related or careless mistakes, chances are good that the manuscript was not ready to be sent to reviewers yet. It is perfectly acceptable to contact the editor and request that the manuscript be worked on further, or given to a native speaker of the language the paper is written in to fix it. Peer reviewers are not a free writing or editing service; it is the responsibility of the authors to ensure that their manuscript is free of mistakes and checked by a native speaker of the language the paper is written in.
- **Deciding whether or not to accept a paper**

- Scientists are not usually paid to review articles—rather, they donate and volunteer their time as a professional service to their field. This is a way for scientists to ensure the quality of research being done in their field. This is also a way for scientists to give back to the scientific community, reviewing papers for others just as others have reviewed papers for them.
- Scientists need to be able to read, analyze and critique scientific papers—that’s why so many qualifying and comprehensive exams test for these skills. The ability to critically review articles is crucial to practicing science and being an active member of the scientific community.
- **Saying yes or no to requests**
- After receiving a request to peer review an article, the first thing to do is to check out the journal the article was submitted to. Is the journal legitimate? Have you or others heard of the journal before? Be wary of emails that contain lots of misspellings or mistakes—these are classic signs of a scam or predatory journal.
- Once you’ve determined that the journal is valid, take a look at the title and abstract of the paper. Is the field of research something you have experience in? Do you know enough about the subject to confidently evaluate the paper? If not, then reply to the journal editor promptly so they can find another reviewer. If you can think of someone who would be better to review the article, let the journal editor know. By doing this, you are helping to facilitate the peer review process and get manuscripts processed more quickly.

# The benefit of Peer review

- This voluntary and usually free activity is especially vital for biomedical sciences, because the publication of biased or incorrect information may seriously jeopardize patient safety, thus guiding the clinical decision making towards inappropriate diagnostic or therapeutic actions.
- It may also be of value for the reviewer, for a variety of reasons including knowledge improvement on specific topics due to the possibility of reading articles before the information is published, may give valuable ideas for future studies on the same or other topics, may help improving you own writing skill, and is also a meaningful activity that can be included in the scientific curriculum..



# Types of peer review

- **Single blind:** reviewers know the names of the authors, but the authors don't necessarily know the identity of the reviewers
- **Double blind:** the authors and the reviewers don't know each other's identities

# BEFORE YOU READ

- Check if the journal has review-guidelines and adjust the following work plan where appropriate.

# Steps to peer review: Limit peer-review to topics in line with your expertise

According to the [Council of Science Editors](#) (CSE), the assignment should only be accepted when the expertise is enough for providing authoritative assessment, peer-reviewers do not actually need to have an expertise covering all the different aspects of the article.

# Steps to peer review: Check potential conflicts of interest

- Conflict of interest can be actually summarized as the existence of interests that may impair your objectivity, and should hence lead to mandatory declining peer-review when

**(I)** a direct relationship (personal or professional) exists with the authors, thus preventing positive bias in referee's comments;

**(II)** you have a negative opinion on, or you had previous disagreements with, the authors, which may then induce a negative bias in your peer-review;

**(III)** the referee is engaged in similar or overlapping studies, so that there may be a propensity to (even unconsciously) underrate the outcome;

**(IV)** there is a commercial relationship with companies whose drugs, devices or reagents have been tested or used in the study.

- Personal beliefs diverging from the topic of the article may also be seen as potential conflicts of interest when the referee may not be able to keep them within an acceptable level of “interference

# Steps to peer review: Check your availability & time

- The referee should hence always consider the time limit when accepting the assignment, since it is unfair to keep the article under revision for months, and it is even more unfair when the referee deliberately does so for delaying the publication of the article. When the referee finally submits the recommendations, many articles on the same topic may have been published by different authors.
- The deadline for refereeing articles is quite heterogeneous among the various scientific journals (i.e., from 1 to 4 weeks)
- The decision to accept or decline an assignment will also be influenced by the size and complexity of the article. You should hence consider that it may take quite a different time (and effort) to peer-review a short letter to the editor or a large meta-analysis.

# Steps to peer review: Identify the innovative value of the article

- Check how much the specific topic has been investigated in the recent scientific literature and whether or not the argument fit the scope of the journal are advisable practices.
- The simple number of publications retrievable with an electronic search should not necessarily guide your conclusions about the novelty of the article, since many differences may exist regarding the study population, the sample size, the analytical techniques, the endpoints.
- It may be advisable to limit your comments to a simple sentence stating that the novelty of the article is too low to recommend acceptance, or the topic does not fit the scope of the journal.

# Steps to peer review: Research Misconduct

- **Basic Research Misconduct:** Known as the three “cardinal sins” of research conduct, falsification, fabrication, and plagiarism (FFP) are the primary concerns in avoiding research misconduct.
- **Falsification** is the changing or omission of research results (data) to support claims, hypotheses, other data, etc. Falsification can include the manipulation of research instrumentation, materials, or processes. Manipulation of images or representations in a manner that distorts the data can also be considered falsification.
- **Fabrication** is the construction and/or addition of data, observations, or characterizations that never occurred in the gathering of data or running of experiments. Fabrication can occur when “filling out” the rest of experiment runs, for example. Claims about results need to be made on complete data sets (as is normally assumed), where claims made based on incomplete or assumed results is a form of fabrication.
- **Plagiarism** is, the most common form of research misconduct. Researchers must be aware to cite all sources and take careful notes. Using or representing the work of others as your own work constitutes plagiarism, even if committed unintentionally.

# Steps to peer review: Identify the innovative value of the article

## *plagiarism check software:*

- Ithenticate
- Plagscan
- Turnitin
- Gramerly
- Dublichecker
- Unicheck.
- Scribbr.
- Quetext.
- Plagamme.

سمیم نور  
مشابہت یاب سامانہ نوپا  
ہمتاجو  
ہمتایاب  
مشابہت یاب ایران داک



# Steps to peer review: The comments

- I usually read the article twice. The first reading is aimed to reach a general opinion about novelty, quality and practical implications.
- The quality assessment of an article must be rigorous and meet a number of predefined criteria.
- Briefly, a good peer-review activity entails checking that **(I)** the title is appropriate; **(II)** the authors' list really mirrors the individual contribution; **(III)** the abstract is focused on data and conclusions; **(IV)** the introduction clearly defines the main aspects of the topic being investigated and explains the aim of the study; **(V)** the materials and methods section exhaustively describes study population, sample size, analytical techniques, statistical tests, informed consent and ethical approval; **(VI)** the result section contains relevant findings without replicating data already shown in tables and figures; **(VII)** the discussion does not repeat data previously reported in results, tables or figures, appropriately discusses the findings according to current knowledge or existing literature, conclusions are supported by biological explanation, and study limitations are clearly highlighted; **(VIII)** the reference list fulfils journal's guidelines, is appropriate and does not include many self-citations.

# Steps to peer review: The comments

- The referee should also carefully check that the article contains all necessary information for guaranteeing study reproducibility: focusing on style, presence of typos and unexplained abbreviations
- It may be advisable to suggest that the article should be reviewed by an English-native speaker, whilst the presence of many unexplained abbreviations needs to be highlighted, since these may not be understood by the readers.
- Importantly, the referee must not use peer-review activity as an unfair means for boosting bibliometric indices, e.g., by asking to add citations to your previous articles, especially when these citations are completely unwarranted.
- When peer-review is blind, the referee should avoid using expressions that may lead the authors to identify referee's identity.

# Steps to peer review: Write your comments clearly

- The worst aspect that challenges article revision according to the comments of reviewers is being unable to understand what reviewers are asking
  - “I do not agree with your study design”,
  - “a statement on page 5 is questionable”
  - “the statistics should be broadened”.
  - bad English
  - comments indicating both page and line numbers
  - I classify the potential caveats in "major" and "minor"
  - disagreement is allowed, and often advisable, as long as its source is clearly disclosed and supported by objective data.

# Steps to peer review: Be fair with the authors

- It occasionally happens to receive weird, provocative and even offensive comments by the reviewers. The activity of peer-reviewing has nothing to do with a fight club. The reviewer is not engaged in a battle with the authors, but is only asked to provide expert advice to the Editor of the journal, who is the one and only responsible for the final decision. Therefore, even when the topic, the findings or the conclusions are strongly against your personal beliefs, you will need to express your disagreement with a fair and balanced approach, by constructively emphasizing the negative aspects or expressing an unbiased judgement about the strengths of the article. When communicating opinions about what is needed for improving the quality of the manuscript, the verb “must” should only be used when changes are absolutely necessary, otherwise the verb “should” seems more appropriate.

# Steps to peer review: Weight revision according to the “impact” of the journal

- “impact” of the journal
- a small sample size study, decently written, may still be suitable for publication in a non-indexed journal, whilst it is absolutely unfitted for high-impact factor journals.
- It is not so infrequent to submit an article to a local journal and then receiving the same comments as it had been submitted to *Nature* or to the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

# Steps to peer review: The final recommendation

According to journal, once the peer-review process has been concluded, there may be a number of available options to summarize your final recommendations:

- “accept”, “minor revision”, “major revision” or “reject”
- other options (e.g., “resubmit as a short communication”, “transform in a letter to the editor”, “reject and resubmit”, “transfer to another journal”)
- The final recommendation should hence be based on some essential and universally accepted criteria.
- Importantly, your recommendations should be in accordance with the comments you have previously written: *It occasionally happens to receive six pages of comments by a referee, which are then synthesized as “minor revision” or, even more ironically, to read a few number of minor issues which are then accompanied by the recommendation to “reject” the manuscript.*
- Constructive criticism should also be expressed when recommending rejection, since this may help the authors improving the work for future submissions to other journals.

# Steps to peer review: The final recommendation

- You should finally bear in mind that the definitive decision about the fortune of the manuscript will only be made by the editor, and will be weighted against his/her personal view and the comments of other referees (it is likely that the manuscript has been assigned to at least another referee).
- You should not get upset or offended if your recommendation will then be reversed by the editorial office.

Dear Dr. ...

I would like to invite you to evaluate a manuscript that has been submitted to Libri - International Journal of Libraries and Information Studies (LIBRI), a long-established journal monitored by the ISI Citation Indexes. Details of the paper, including an abstract, can be found at the end of this message. Your expertise with respect to the suitability for publication of this manuscript based on an assessment of its scholarly content will facilitate the editorial decision on whether to accept or reject the manuscript. I would appreciate your reply to this invitation within the next 3-5 days. Please click on the link below to automatically record your decision in our online manuscript submission and review system.

PLEASE MAKE SURE TO CONFIRM YOUR CHOICE ON THE WEB PAGE AFTER CLICKING ON THE LINK

Agreed: [https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/libri?URL\\_MASK=677db1fcc0e4c828d880f1f3ca6c421](https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/libri?URL_MASK=677db1fcc0e4c828d880f1f3ca6c421)

Declined: [https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/libri?URL\\_MASK=6a09298c50af49638082ae9bb2b7d98a](https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/libri?URL_MASK=6a09298c50af49638082ae9bb2b7d98a)

Unavailable: [https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/libri?URL\\_MASK=9aff492910e047589ae70be848cd2ba9](https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/libri?URL_MASK=9aff492910e047589ae70be848cd2ba9)

If you are unable to review at this time, I would appreciate you recommending another expert reviewer. When you click on the unavailable link, a window will open where you may enter the name and e-mail address of one or more potential reviewers and comments.

Once you accept my invitation, you will be notified via e-mail how to access the manuscript and the reviewer instructions.

I would appreciate receipt of your review within approximately 2 weeks after acceptance.

In case you are willing to evaluate the manuscript but are unable to meet the deadline, please immediately inform the Editor-in-Chief by e-mail at [Libri.editors@degruyter.com](mailto:Libri.editors@degruyter.com).

I realize that expert reviewers greatly contribute to the high standards of the Journal, and I thank you for your present and/or future participation.

Kind regards,

.....

Editor-in-Chief

Libri - International Journal of Libraries and Information Studies



Dear Dr. ....

Thank you for agreeing to review Manuscript ID LIBRI.2021.0135 entitled "The proposed model of health information in Iranian public libraries" for Libri - International Journal of Libraries and Information Studies (LIBRI). Please try your best to complete your review by 21-Dec-2021.

In your review, please answer all questions. On the review page, there is a space for "Comments to Editor" and a space for "Comments to the Author." Please be sure to put your comments to the author in the appropriate space. To access just the manuscript for review directly with no need to enter log in details, click the link below:

<https://.....>

To login to your account on the Libri - International Journal of Libraries and Information Studies - ScholarOne Manuscripts site at <https://.....>, your case-sensitive USER ID is ..... For security purposes your password is not listed in this email. If you are unsure of your password you may click the link below to set a new password.

<https://.....>

Once you are logged in, the Home Page will be displayed. Please click on the Review link at the top of the page. You will find the manuscript listed under "Active Reviews". The Action dropdown will list all actions available to you. We recommend that you start by selecting "Continue Review", as this will present all available options. You will be able to view the manuscript proof, read the reviewer guidelines, and access all files for review associated with the manuscript.

.....

# Conventional criteria guiding the final recommendation

Fit for the journal?

Novelty?

Practical significance?

Sufficient sample size?

Accurate methods and appropriate statistical tests?

Study reproducible?

Clear description of results?

Conclusions supported by data?

Acceptable presentation (including tables and figures)?

Well written?

Suitable reference list?

# Steps to peer review: Confidentiality

- According to the CSE, maintaining the confidentiality of peer-review entails “not sharing, discussing with third parties, or disclosing information from the reviewed paper”.
- Peer-reviewers are not allowed to retain copies of the article and are not allowed to use the knowledge of its content for purposes not pertaining to peer-review.
- Deviation to this practice is seen as a serious misconduct.

# Final message

- As for a general assumption, no single and validated approach exists to peer-review scientific articles.
- The more you experience, the more you learn.

# Basic notions for peer-review of scientific articles

Accept assignment when the topic is in accordance with your background

Check potential conflicts of interest

- Direct relationship (personal or professional) with the authors

- Negative feedback with the authors

- Engaged in similar or overlapping studies

- Commercial relationships

Check your availability and time according to size and complexity of the article

Identify the innovative value of the article

- Use personal experience

- Search biomedical platforms

Read the article twice

Provide exhaustive comments, covering all the different aspects of the article

# Basic notions for peer-review of scientific articles

Title is appropriate

Authors' list reflects individual contribution

Abstract focused on data and conclusions

Introduction centred on topic and aims of the study

Materials and methods accurately described

Results section limited to relevant findings

Discussion does not duplicate previous information, appropriately discusses findings, conclusions are supported by biological explanations, study limitations are highlighted

Reference list fulfils journal's guidelines, is appropriate and does not include many self-citations

The style and language of the article are adequate

Write comments clearly

Indicate precisely the part of the article you disagree with

Clearly explain why you disagree and provide objective reference

# Basic notions for peer-review of scientific articles

Check grammar and style of your comments

Be sure that the authors will understand what you have written

Avoid expressions that may lead the authors to recognize your identity

Be fair with the authors

Express your disagreement with a fair and balanced approach

Constructively emphasize the negative aspects

Avoid expressing unbiased judgement about the strengths of the article

Weight revision according to the importance of the journal

Final recommendations should be in accordance with your comments

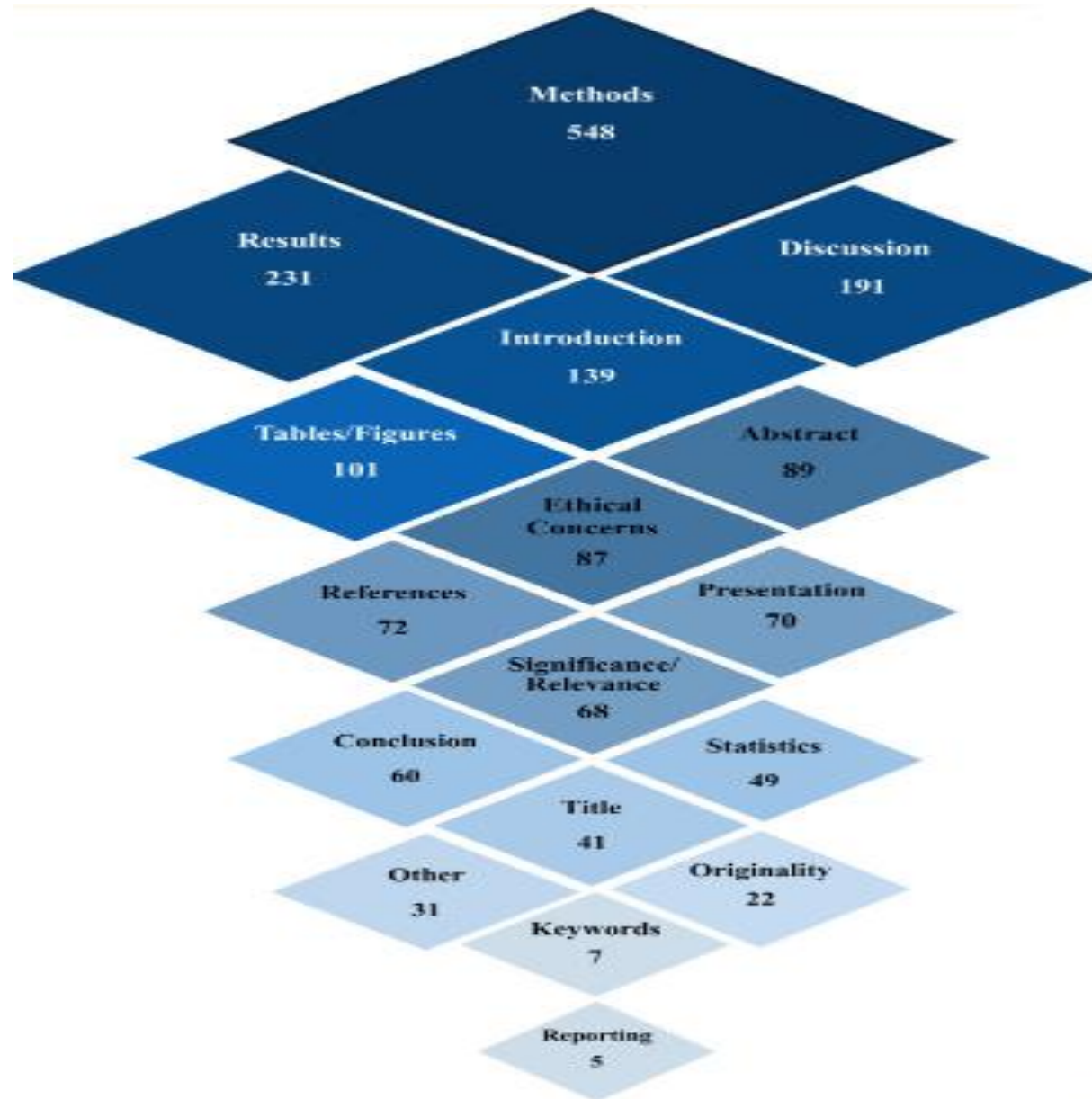
Maintain confidentiality throughout and after the peer-review process

The content of the manuscript should not be shared, discussed or disclosed

Copies of the article should not be retained

The knowledge should not be used for purposes not pertaining peer-review

**Graphical representation of the review component categories extracted from the publications and websites (1,811 items; 17 categories).**





# READ 1st TIME: Gaining an overview

1

Is the article in line with the journal's scope?

Yes?

Continue

No?

Doubtful since the Editor has accepted it for review. However, contact the Editor for clarification before proceeding.

2

Does your expertise cover all aspects of the article? If not, describe which sections you can respond to and why?

3

"Mirror" the article. Make a first draft describing the main aim of the article and why it's innovative.

4

Is the article publishable in principle?

Yes?

Continue to  
2<sup>nd</sup>  
reading

No?

Describe the **fatal flaws** and submit your review.

# READ 2nd TIME: The science

For the rest of the review, try and separate your points into “Major” or “Minor” issues and/or suggestions. Using bullet points can help the author(s) keep track when responding to your review.

5

Do the *Introduction* and *Abstract* clearly identify the need and relevance for this research?

Major issues:

.....

Minor issues:

6

Does the *Methodology* target the main question(s) appropriately?

Major issues:

.....

Minor issues:

7

Are the *Results* clearly and logically presented, and are they justified by the data presented? Are the figures clear and fully described?

Major issues:

.....

Minor issues:

8

Do the *Conclusions* justifiably respond to main questions the author(s) posed? Do the Conclusions go too far or not far enough based on the results?

Major issues:

.....

Minor issues:

# READ 3rd TIME: The writing and formulation

9

Is the manuscript's story cohesive and tightly reasoned throughout?  
If not, where does it deviate from the central argument?

Major issues:

Minor issues:

10

How are the grammar and spelling in the manuscript?

Major issues:

Minor issues:

# FINISHED?

11

Round off your review with a comment about whether you like to peer-review a re-submitted version of the paper, or if you look forward to reviewing the next round of edits.

12

Compile your responses to the points above into a single document. Here is a suggested order for your review:

- A. Introduction: Mirror the article, your expertise and whether the paper is publishable or if there are fatal flaws;
- B. Major issues;
- C. Minor issues;
- D. Other itsy-bitsy suggestions.

BEFORE  
SUBMITTING: READ  
YOUR OWN REVIEW!

13 Make sure your review is  
constructive not offensive.

# Publons

**Publons** is a commercial website that provides a free service for academics to track, verify, and showcase their peer review and editorial contributions for academic journals.

- **All your publications**, instantly imported from *Web of Science*, ORCID, or your bibliographic reference manager (e.g. EndNote or Mendeley).
- **Trusted citation metrics**, automatically imported from the *Web of Science Core Collection*.
- **Correct author attribution**, with your unique ResearcherID automatically added to the publications you claim in *Web of Science* collections.
- **Your verified peer review and journal editing history**, powered by partnerships with thousands of scholarly journals.
- **Publons CV** summarising your scholarly impact as an author, editor and peer reviewer.



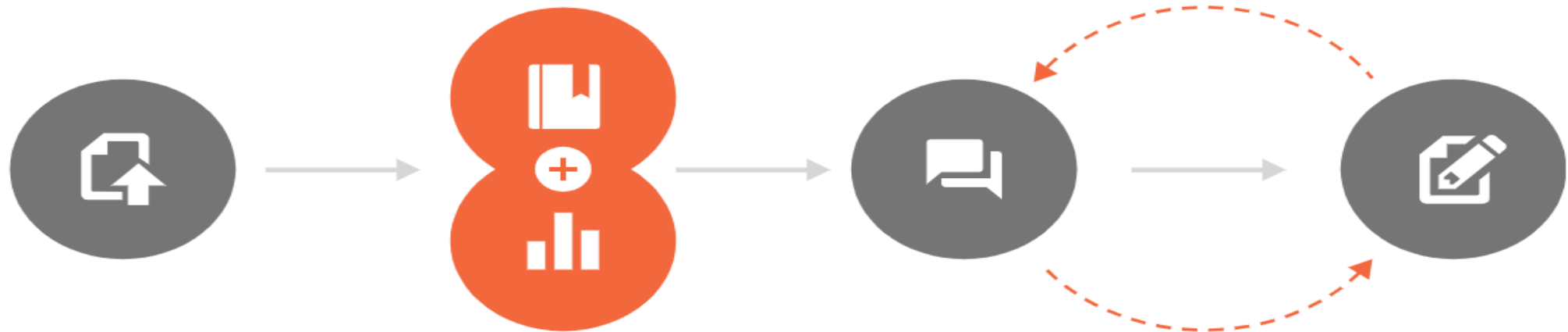
# F1000

- F1000Research is an **Open Research** publishing platform for scientists, scholars and clinicians offering rapid publication of articles and other research outputs without editorial bias.

***F1000Research*** is an open access, open peer-review scientific publishing platform covering the life sciences. Articles are published first and peer reviewed after publication by invited referees. The peer reviewer's names and comments are visible on the site. As part of its open science model, the data behind each article are also published and are downloadable. *F1000Research* publishes multiple article types including traditional research articles, single findings, case reports, protocols, replications, and null or negative results. The journal has been criticized for unclear peer-review standards in relation to its inclusion in PubMed, but has since clarified how articles are indexed in the PubMed and PubMed Central databases. *F1000Research* also publishes posters and slide presentations in biology and medicine. In October 2014, managing director Rebecca Lawrence took part in a Reddit Science AMA (Ask Me Anything) as part of Open Access Week, to answer questions about the *F1000Research* publication format and about open science in general.<sup>1</sup>

# Our Publishing Processes

## For Articles



### Article Submission

Submission is via a single-page submission system. The in-house editorial team carries out a comprehensive set of prepublication checks to ensure that all policies and ethical guidelines are adhered to.

### Publication & Data Deposition

Once the authors have finalised the manuscript, the article is published within a week, enabling immediate viewing and citation.

### Open Peer Review & User Commenting

Expert reviewers are selected and invited, and their reports and names are published alongside the article, together with the authors' responses and comments from registered users.

### Article Revision

Authors are encouraged to publish revised versions of their article. All versions of an article are linked and independently citable. Articles that pass peer review are indexed in external databases such as PubMed, Scopus and Google Scholar.



# WOS/JCR (Journal Citation Report)

Web of Science

InCites Journal Citation Reports



We're building the new Web of Science. [Click here to access the preview](#)

Select a database

[Search tips](#)

+ Add row | Reset

# JCR (Journal Citation Report)

## Welcome to Journal Citation Reports

Search a journal title or select an option to get started

Enter a journal name

Lancet



No results found



**Browse by  
Journal**



**Browse by  
Category**



**Custom  
Reports**

# JCR (Journal Citation Report)

Go to Journal Profile	Journals By Rank		Categories By Rank		
<input type="text" value="Master Search"/>	Journal Titles Ranked by Impact Factor				
Compare Journals	Compare Selected Journals	Add Journals to New or Existing List	Customize Indicators		
View Title Changes	Full Journal Title	Total Cites	Journal Impact Factor	Eigenfactor Score	
Select Journals	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS	39,917	292.278	0.09346	
Select Categories	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE	347,451	74.699	0.66080	
Select JCR Year	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Nature Reviews Materials	12,657	71.189	0.05280	
2019	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 NATURE REVIEWS DRUG DISCOVERY	33,154	64.797	0.04917	
Select Edition	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 LANCET	256,199	60.392	0.43730	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SSCI	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 WHO Technical Report Series	3,560	59.000	0.00120	
Open Access	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 NATURE REVIEWS MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY	46,307	55.470	0.08232	
<input type="checkbox"/> Open Access					
Category Schema					
Web of Science					



# InCites Journal Citation Reports



Home > Journal Profile

## LANCET

ISSN: 0140-6736  
eISSN: 1474-547X  
ELSEVIER SCIENCE INC  
STE 800, 230 PARK AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10169  
ENGLAND

**TITLES**  
ISO: Lancet  
JCR Abbrev: LANCET

**LANGUAGES**  
English

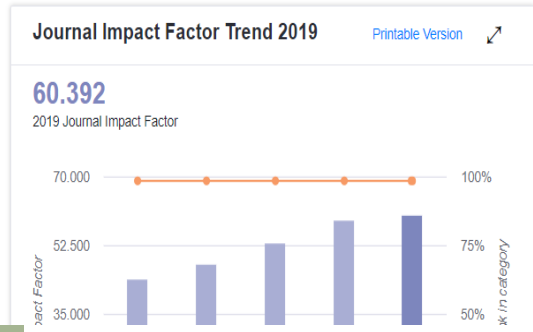
**CATEGORIES**  
MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL -- SCIE

**PUBLICATION FREQUENCY**  
52 issues/year

[Go to Journal Table of Contents](#) [Go to Ulrich's](#) [Printable Version](#)

[Current Year](#) [2018](#) [2017](#) [All Years](#)

The data in the two graphs below and in the Journal Impact Factor calculation panels represent citation activity in 2019 to items published in the journal in the prior two years. They detail the components of the Journal Impact Factor. Use the "All Years" tab to access key metrics and additional data for the current year and all prior years for this journal.



## Journal Impact Factor Calculation

$$\text{2019 Journal Impact Factor} = \frac{15,783}{54} = 292.278$$

### How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

$$\text{JIF} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2019 to items published in 2017 (6,808) + 2018 (8,975)}{15,783}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2017 (29) + 2018 (25)}{54}}$$

## Journal Impact Factor contributing items

[Show all](#)

[Citable items in 2018 and 2017 \(54\)](#) Citations in 2019 (15,783)

TITLE	CITATIONS COUNTED TOWARDS JIF
Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries	4724
By: Bray, Freddie; Ferlay, Jacques; Soerjomataram, Isabelle; Siegel, Rebecca L.; Torre, Lindsey A. et al. Volume: 68 Page: 394-424 Accession number: WOS:000450033500003 Document Type: Article	
Cancer Statistics, 2017	4366
By: Siegel, Rebecca L.; Miller, Kimberly D.; Jemal, Ahmedin Volume: 67 Page: 7-30 Accession number: WOS:000393807800003 Document Type: Article	
Cancer Statistics, 2018	2000

# JCR

Source data   Box plot   Rank   Cited Journal Data   Citing Journal Data   Journal Relationships

## Rank

### JCR Impact Factor

JCR Year ↕	ONCOLOGY		
	Rank	Quartile	JIF Percentile
2019	1/244	Q1	99.795
2018	1/230	Q1	99.783
2017	1/223	Q1	99.776
2016	1/217	Q1	99.770
2015	1/213	Q1	99.765
2014	1/211	Q1	99.760



## Sources

Subject area ▼ Enter subject area



### Improved Citescore

We have updated the CiteScore methodology to ensure a more robust, stable and comprehensive metric which provides an indication of research impact, earlier. The updated methodology will be applied to the calculation of CiteScore, as well as retroactively for all previous CiteScore years (ie. 2018, 2017, 2016...). The previous CiteScore values have been removed and are no longer available.

[View CiteScore methodology.](#) >

### Filter refine list

Apply [Clear filters](#)

### Display options

Display only Open Access journals

Counts for 4-year timeframe

No minimum selected

Minimum citations

Minimum documents

Citescore highest quartile

41,317 results

[Download Scopus Source List](#) [Learn more about Scopus Source List](#)

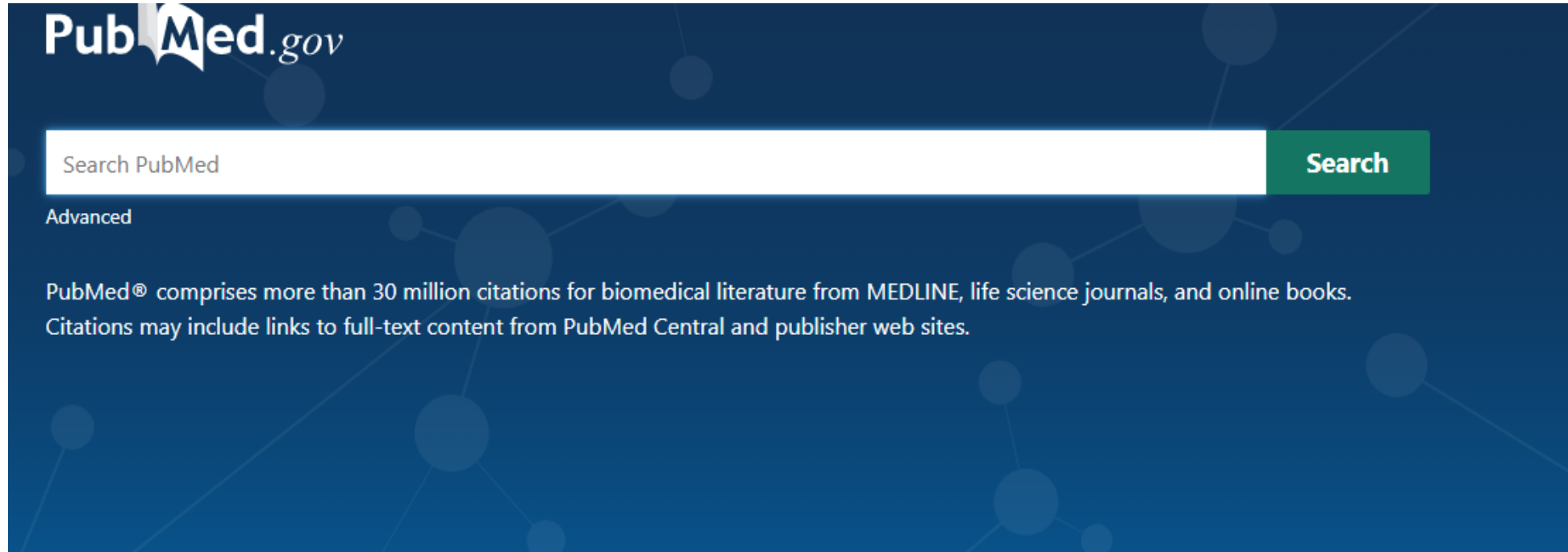
All ▼ [Export to Excel](#) [Save to source list](#)

View metrics for year: 2019 ▼

	Source title <span>↓</span>	CiteScore <span>↓</span>	Highest percentile <span>↓</span>	Citations 2016-19 <span>↓</span>	Documents 2016-19 <span>↓</span>	% Cited <span>↓</span>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians	435.4	99% 1/331 Oncology	47,455	109	94	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	MMWR Recommendations and Reports <i>Open Access</i>	152.5	99% 1/275 Health (social science)	2,288	15	87	

Activate Window:  
Go to Settings to activate

# PubMed/Journals



## Learn

[About PubMed](#)  
[FAQs & User Guide](#)



## Find

[Advanced Search](#)  
[Clinical Queries](#)



## Download

[E-utilities API](#)  
[FTP](#)

[Invalid Journals/Okhovati/2020](#)



## Explore

[MeSH Database](#)  
[Journals](#)

# PubMed/Journals

NLM Catalog

More Resources ▾

Help

## NLM Catalog: Journals referenced in the NCBI Databases

Limit your NLM Catalog search to the subset of journals that are referenced in NCBI database records

Enter topic, journal title or abbreviation, or ISSN:

[Advanced Search](#)

Nursing times



Search

Journals currently [indexed in MEDLINE](#)

Journals currently [deposited in PMC](#)



# PubMed/Journals

## [Nursing times](#)

5. College of Nursing London; Royal College of Nursing (Great Britain); Royal College of Nursing and National Council of Nurses of the United Kingdom.

NLM Title Abbreviation: Nurs Times

ISSN: 0954-7762 (Print) ; 0954-7762 (Linking)

London : Macmillian Journals

Not currently indexed for MEDLINE

NLM ID: 0423236 [Serial]

# PubMed/Journals

## Journal of nursing and healthcare of chronic illness

**NLM Title Abbreviation:** J Nurs Healthc Chronic Illn

**ISO Abbreviation:** J Nurs Healthc Chronic Illn

**Title(s):** Journal of nursing and healthcare of chronic illness.

**Related Title:** Journal of clinical nursing

**Publication Start Year:** 2007

**Publication End Year:** 2011

**Frequency:** Quarterly, <2009->

**Country of Publication:** England

**Publisher:** Oxford : Blackwell Pub.

**Language:** English

**ISSN:** 1752-9816 (Print)

1752-9824 (Electronic)

1752-9816 (Linking)

**LCCN:** 2009243482

**Electronic Links:** [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1752-9824](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1752-9824)

**In:** PubMed: Selected citations only

**Current Indexing Status:** Not currently indexed for MEDLINE. Citations are for articles where the manuscript was deposited in PubMed Central (PMC) in compliance with public access policies. For further information, see [Author Manuscripts in PMC.](#)

<https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>



JournalFinder

Paper title

Inflammation/bioenergetics-associated neurodegenerative pathologies and concomitant diseases: a role of mitochondria targeted catalase and xanthophylls.

Paper abstract

Don't have an abstract? 

Various inflammatory stimuli are able to modify or even “re-program” the mitochondrial metabolism that results in generation of reactive oxygen species. In noncommunicable chronic diseases such as atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular pathologies, type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome, these modifications become systemic and are characterized by chronic inflammation and, in particular, “neuroinflammation” in the central nervous system. The processes associated with chronic inflammation are frequently grouped into “vicious circles” which are able to stimulate each other constantly amplifying the pathological events. These circles are evidently observed in Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis, type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome and, possibly, other associated pathologies. Furthermore, chronic inflammation in peripheral tissues is frequently concomitant to Alzheimer's disease. This is supposedly associated with some common genetic polymorphisms, for example, Apolipoprotein-E  $\epsilon 4$  allele carriers with Alzheimer's disease can also develop atherosclerosis. Notably, in the transgenic mice expressing the recombinant mitochondria targeted catalase, that removes hydrogen peroxide from mitochondria, demonstrates the significant pathology amelioration and health improvements. In addition, the beneficial effects of some natural products from the xanthophyll family, astaxanthin and fucoxanthin, which are able to target the reactive oxygen species at cellular or mitochondrial membranes, have been demonstrated in both animal and human studies. We propose that the normalization of mitochondrial functions could play a key role in the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders and other noncommunicable diseases associated with chronic inflammation in ageing. Furthermore, some prospective drugs based on mitochondria targeted catalase or xanthophylls could be used as an effective treatment of these pathologies, especially at early stages of their development.

Invalid Journals/ Okhovati/2020

## Medical Hypotheses

OA S ISSN: 0306-9877



Text match score



CiteScore

2.2



Impact Factor

1.375



Acceptance rate

32%



Time to 1st decision

5 weeks

Time to publication

2 weeks



## Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism

OA S ISSN: 1043-2760



Text match score



CiteScore

17.2



Impact Factor

11.641



Acceptance rate

90%



Time to 1st decision

5 weeks

Time to publication

9 weeks



## Archives of Medical Research

# Retracted articles/WOS

- 6451 papers

RETRACTED: [Relationship between Clinic and Ambulatory Blood-Pressure Measurements and Mortality \(Retracted article. See vol. 382, pg. 786, 2020\)](#), By: [Banegas, J. R.](#); [Ruilope, L. M.](#); [de la Sierra, A.](#); et al. NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE , 378(16): 1509-1520, 2018 --- [219 citations](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> 2020 (7)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2009 (353)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1998 (38)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1988 (4)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2019 (59)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2008 (319)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1997 (37)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1987 (4)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2018 (169)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2007 (371)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1996 (21)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1986 (3)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2017 (257)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2006 (293)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1995 (23)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1985 (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2016 (370)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2005 (205)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1994 (21)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1983 (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2015 (409)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2004 (173)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1993 (9)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1981 (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2014 (453)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2003 (135)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1992 (12)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1980 (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2013 (383)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2002 (112)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1991 (14)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1978 (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2012 (432)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2001 (112)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1990 (7)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1975 (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2011 (1,101)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000 (90)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1989 (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1974 (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2010 (394)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1999 (51)		

# Predatory journals synonyms

- pseudo journals
- illegitimate journals
- deceptive journals
- dark journals
- journals operating in bad faith



# Predatory Journals Definition:

- “Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”
- Their key motive is a financial benefit via article processing charges (APCs) and other additional fees.

# What is a predatory journal?

- Predatory journals refer to journals that recruit articles through aggressive marketing and spam emails, promising a quick, but not robust, review and fast open-access (OA) publication, thus compromising scholarly publishing.
- Predatory journals have rapidly increased their publication volumes





# Why do academics publish in such journals?

- In research environments, there is usually more value for quantity over quality.
- Hiring and promotion of academics is based largely on their number of publications. Predatory journals has helped many pseudo-researchers to prosper.

# What is the harm caused by predatory journals?

- Predatory and low-quality journals corrupt the literature.
- Medical science has been particularly hit hard, with journals now devoted to unscientific medicine.
- “Peer review is at the heart of academic evaluation. Publishing without peer review [while pretending that peer review was done] gives poor and mediocre academics a chance for jobs and promotions which should go to better qualified researchers,”

# Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- Use boastful language claiming to be a 'leading publisher' although the publisher may be a start-up or a novice organization.
- Provide minimal or no copyediting or proofreading of submissions.
- Publish papers that are not academic at all, e.g. essays by lay people, polemical editorials, or pseudo-science.
- Have a 'contact us' page that only includes a web form or an email address, and the publisher does not reveal its location.
- The publisher publishes journals that are excessively broad (e.g. Journal of Education) or combine two or more fields not normally treated together (e.g. International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology) in order to attract more articles and gain more revenue from author fees

# Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- Accepting articles quickly with little or no peer review or quality control, including hoax and nonsensical papers.
- Notifying academics of article fees only after papers are accepted.
- Aggressively campaigning for academics to submit articles or serve on editorial boards.
- Listing academics as members of editorial boards without their permission, and not allowing academics to resign from editorial boards.

# Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- Mimicking the name or web site style of more established journals. Often impersonating existing journals or using a similar-sounding title and a similar webpage
- Making misleading claims about the publishing operation, such as a false location.
- Using ISSNs improperly.
- Claim to be indexed
- Citing fake or non-existent impact factors.

# Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- pretend to have peer-review procedures, promise quick OA publication, while the articles are published even without the author's permission
- no quality control, they fail to provide scientific transparency
- do not follow standard policies regarding archiving of journal content, misprinting errors, or management of conflicts of interest recommended by organizations, such as the WAME (World Association of Medical Editors), the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and the Council of Science Editors (CSE)

# Journals characteristics/ scoping review

- being deceptive or lacking transparency (19 statements),
- demonstrating poor quality standards (17 statements),
- demonstrating unethical research or publication practices (14 statements),
- using persuasive language (two statements).
- “Contact details of publisher absent or not easily verified” (N=11 articles);
- “Journals are published by/in predominantly by authors from specific countries” (N=10 articles).



# Example of predatory Journals' Email

- *"Greetings! We came across your scientific contribution and we with an immense interest, invites you for a valuable contribution for our next issue."* Using bad English, they ask researchers to publish their work within the next few days, promising acceptance of the submitted research paper after a fast peer-review process
- these invitation emails contain a high praise for an already published article in a proper journal

Shamseer L, Moher D, Maduekwe O, Turner L, Barbour V, Burch R, Clark J, Galipeau J, Roberts J, Shea BJ. Potential predatory and legitimate biomedical journals: can you tell the difference? A cross-sectional comparison. BMC medicine. 2017 Dec;15(1):28.

- a cross-sectional comparison between potential predatory and legitimate (based on MEDLINE) OA and subscription-based journals proposed 13 characteristics of predatory journals
- predatory journals offer **18-fold lower article-processing fees** than legitimate ones
- the **majority of them were not indexed in appropriate databases, as MEDLINE, Web of Science, and Scopus but only in Google Scholar**
- 66% of predatory journals contained spelling mistakes compared to 6% of legitimate ones
- 73% of them had editorial board with members that could not be identified versus 2% in OA and 1% in subscription-based journals
- article-processing fees less than US \$150, grammar and spelling mistakes in the invitation letter or their website, lack of focus on their scope, promise of extra rapid publication, and absolute lack of information on manuscript handling

# Transparency

1. Website
2. Name of journal
3. Peer review process
4. Ownership and management
5. Governing body
6. Editorial team/contact information
7. Copyright and Licensing
8. Process for identification of and dealing with allegations of research misconduct
9. Author fees
10. Publication Ethics
11. Publishing schedule
12. Access
13. Archiving
14. Revenue sources
15. Advertising
16. Direct marketing

# What to do?

- Check out lists and online resources
  - ✓ [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
  - ✓ [Committee on Publication Ethics](#)
  - ✓ [advice on identifying predatory journals](#)
  - ✓ ["Should I Publish in an Open Access Journal? \(University of California\)](#)
  - ✓ [Think, Check, Submit](#)
- [Encouraging to publish in reputable journals](#)
- [revise academic publication incentives and develop a training course](#)
- create a reference list of respectable journals

# Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/ Editor & Staff

**The publisher's owner is identified as the editor of each and every journal published by the organization.**

**No single individual is identified as any specific journal's editor.**

**The journal does not identify a formal editorial / review board.**

**No academic information is provided regarding the editor, editorial staff, and/or review board members.**

**Evidence exists showing that the editor and/or review board members do not possess academic expertise to reasonably qualify them to be publication gatekeepers in the journal's field.**

**Two or more journals have duplicate editorial boards (*i.e.*, same editorial board for more than one journal).**

**The journals have an insufficient number of board members (*e.g.*, 2 or 3 members), have concocted editorial boards (made up names), name scholars on their editorial board without their knowledge or permission or have board members who are prominent researchers but exempt them from any contributions to the journal except the use of their names and/or photographs.**

**There is little or no geographical diversity among the editorial board members, especially for journals that claim to be international in scope or coverage.**

# Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/ Business management, the publisher

Demonstrates a lack of transparency in publishing operations.

Has no policies or practices for digital preservation.

Begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a common template to quickly create each journal's home page.

Provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending an unanticipated "surprise" invoice.

Does not allow search engines to crawl the published content, preventing the content from being indexed in academic indexes.

Copy-proofs (locks) their PDFs, thus making it harder to check for plagiarism.



# Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/integrity

The name of a journal is incongruent with the journal's mission.

The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin (*e.g.*, a journal with the word “Canadian” or “Swiss” in its name when neither the publisher, editor, nor any purported institutional affiliate relates whatsoever to Canada or Switzerland).

In its spam email or on its website, the publisher falsely claims one or more of its journals have actual (Thomson-Reuters) impact factors, or advertises impact factors assigned by fake “impact factor” services, or it uses some made up measure (*e.g.*, view factor), feigning/claiming an exaggerated international standing.

The publisher sends spam requests for peer reviews to scholars unqualified to review submitted manuscripts, in the sense that the specialties of the invited reviewers do not match the papers sent to them.

The publisher falsely claims to have its content indexed in legitimate abstracting and indexing services or claims that its content is indexed in resources that are not abstracting and indexing services.

The publisher dedicates insufficient resources to preventing and eliminating author misconduct, to the extent that the journal or journals suffer from repeated cases of plagiarism, self-plagiarism, image manipulation, and the like.

The publisher asks the corresponding author for suggested reviewers and the publisher subsequently uses the suggested reviewers without sufficiently vetting their qualifications or authenticity.

# Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/others

Re-publish papers already published in other venues/outlets without providing appropriate credits.

Use boastful language claiming to be a “leading publisher” even though the publisher may only be a startup or a novice organization.

Operate in a Western country chiefly for the purpose of functioning as a vanity press for scholars in a developing country (*e.g.*, utilizing a mail drop address or PO box address in the United States, while actually operating from a developing country).

Provide minimal or no copyediting or proofreading of submissions.

Publish papers that are not academic at all, *e.g.* essays by lay people, polemical editorials, or obvious pseudo-science.

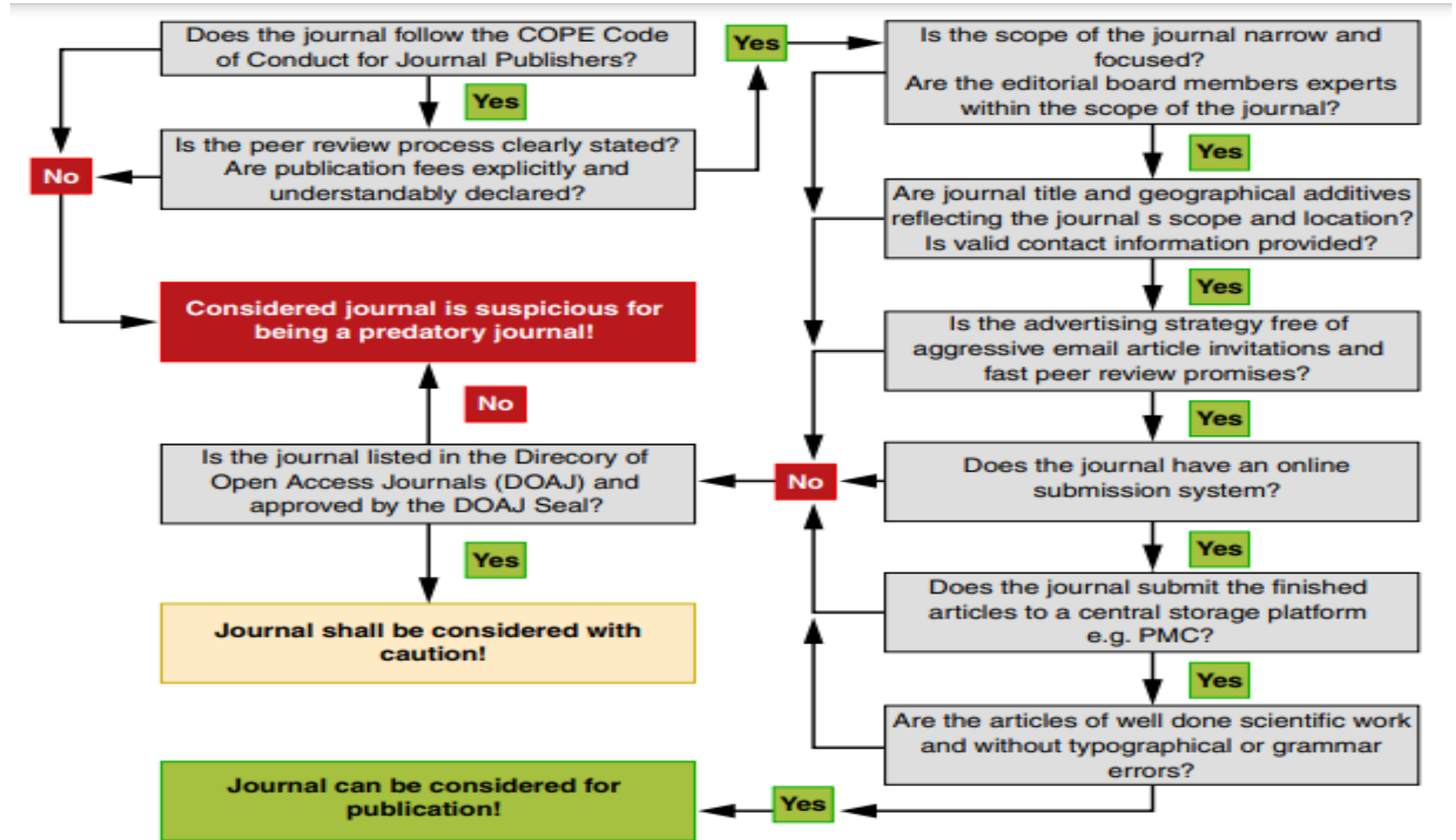
Have a “contact us” page that only includes a web form or an email address, and the publisher hides or does not reveal its location.



# Criteria of Predatory Journals

Criteria	Description
Peer review	Only superficial or no peer review process is provided by the journal to ensure scientific quality of the submitted paper
Emails	Aggressive or flattering email invitations sent to a large number of individuals to attract paper submissions from scientists
Advertising	Rapid publication/rapid peer review processes are promised, and low submission fees are advertised
Publication fees	Publication fees are hidden or only disclosed after the paper has been accepted
Title and logo	The journal's title can be misleading, mimic, or even cloning titles from well-known prestigious journals, or can sound too ambitious. Also, the journal's logo can resemble that of a reputable journal
Editors	Fake (non-existing) editors or the names of well-known authors without their approval may be added to the editorial boards
Metrics	False impact factors or 'fake metrics' are provided to attract paper submissions
Contact information	No valid contact information (email, telephone number, address) is provided, and there is no possibility to get in touch with the publisher. Non-professional email addresses from public providers (e.g. Yahoo, Gmail) are commonly used
Scope	The journal's scope is too broad, covering almost all fields of science
Publishing ethics and standards	Research and publishing ethics are not followed; reviewing, editing and or indexing services are not provided
Indexing	Predatory publishers claim to have their articles indexed, while they are, in fact, not indexed in any important databases such as MEDLINE, PubMed and Web of Science
Copy-editing and spelling errors	Published articles are poorly copy-edited and contain numerous typographical or grammatical errors. In addition, such errors can be found on the journal's website, which also commonly include dead links
Submission system	Predatory journals ask authors to send their manuscripts by email, instead through a professional manuscript submission system

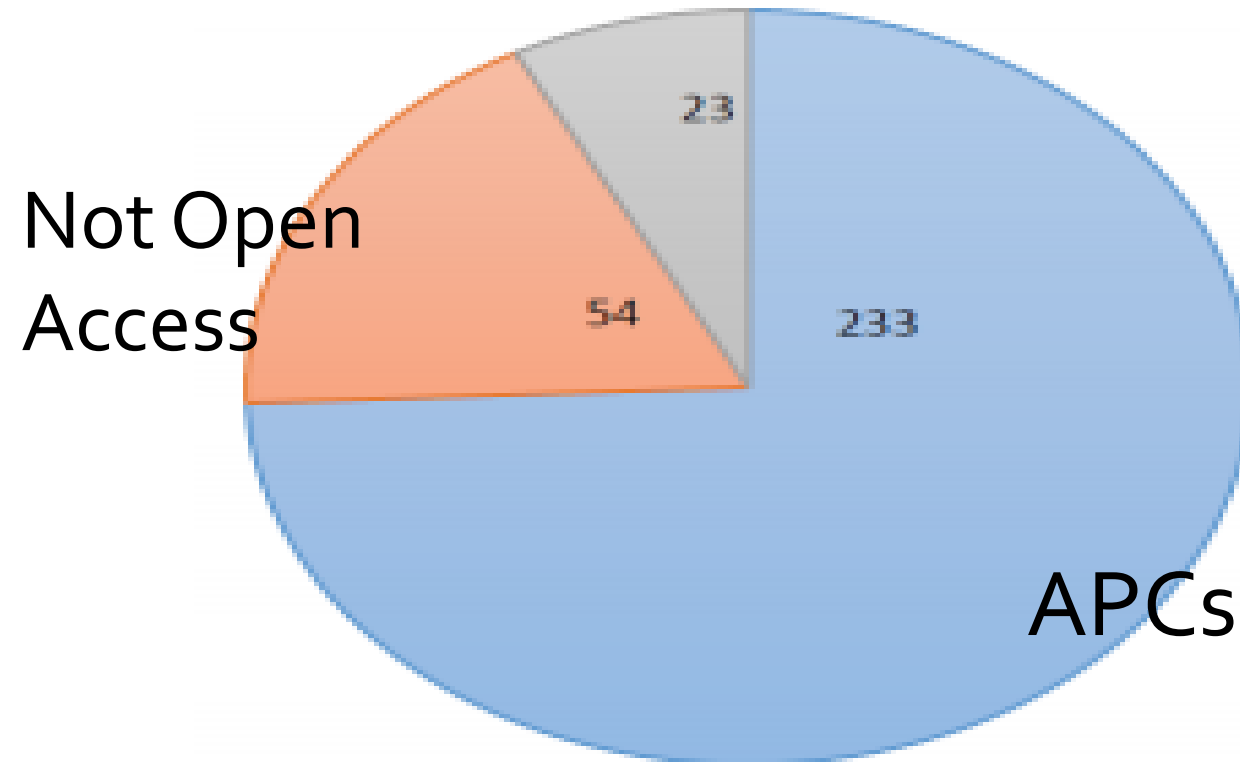
# Decision tree for identifying predatory journals



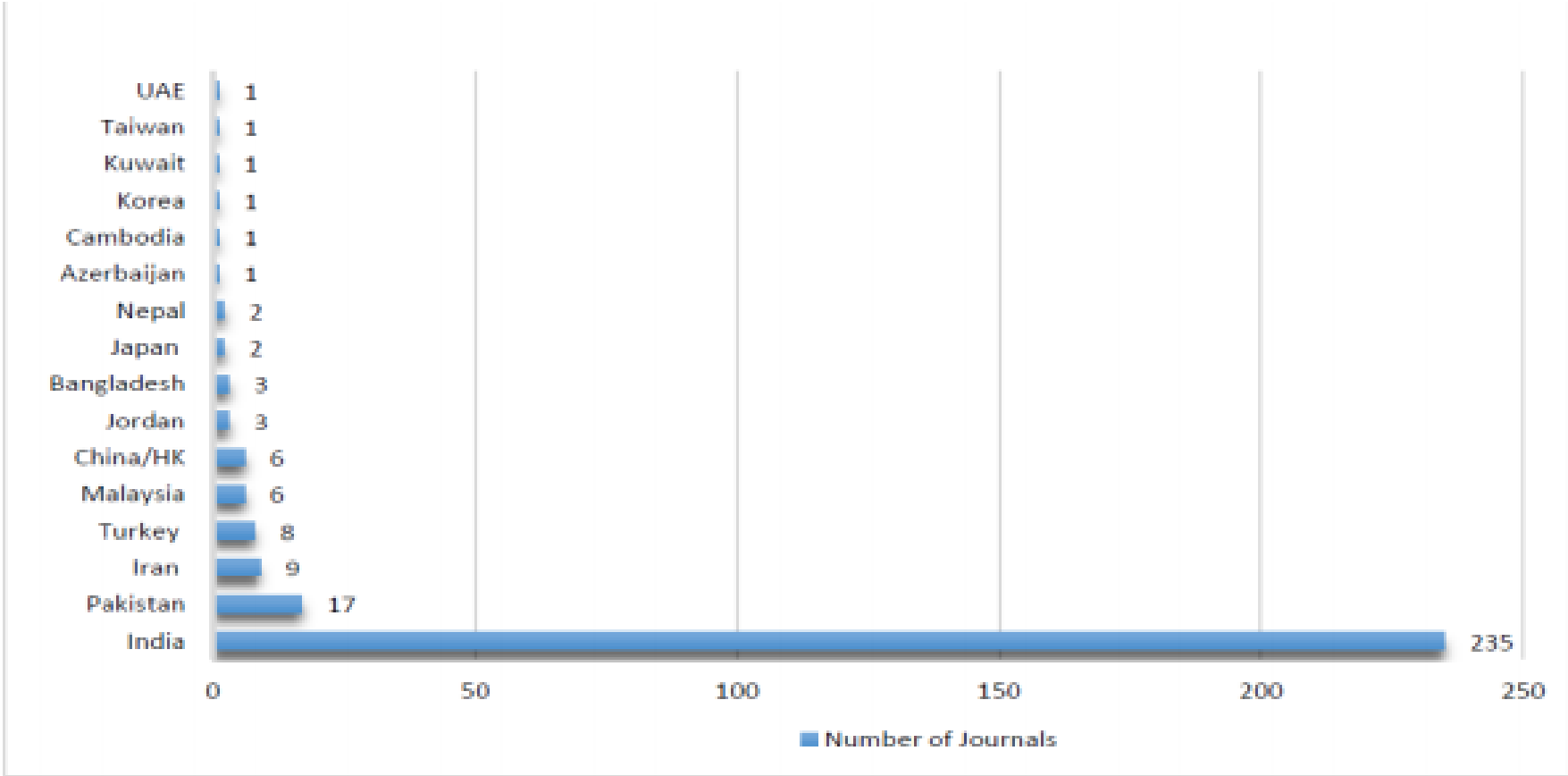
# To be Brief, check these

- Always check the website thoroughly
- Check if the journal is a member of DOAJ, COPE, OASPA, STM
- Check the journal's contact information
- Research the editorial board
- Take a look at the peer review process and publication timelines
- Read through past issues of the journal

# Predatory journals by open Access



# Predatory journals in Asia



# Some useful references

- Lippi G. How do I peer-review a scientific article?-a personal perspective. *Ann Transl Med.* 2018 Feb;6(3):68. doi: 10.21037/atm.2017.12.15. PMID: 29610756; PMCID: PMC5879526.
- Kassirer JP, Champion EW. Peer review: crude and understudied, but indispensable. *Jama.* 1994 Jul 13;272(2):96-7.
- **Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism.** <https://www.e-education.psu.edu/bioet533/node/654>
- Hames, Irene. Peer review and manuscript management in scientific journals: guidelines for good practice. John Wiley & Sons, 2008.
- McPeck, M. A., D. L. DeAngelis, R. G. Shaw, A. J. Moore, M. D. Rausher, D. R. Strong, A. M. Ellison, L. Barrett, L. Rieseberg, M. D. Breed, J. Sullivan, C. W. Osenberg, M. Holyoak, and M. A. Elgar. 2009. The golden rule of reviewing. *American Naturalist* 173:E155–E158.
- Nature Masterclass: Focus on Peer Review (free). <https://masterclasses.nature.com/courses/205>
- Suet Chan. <https://www.scisnack.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/A-Peer-Review-Process-Guide.pdf>





# تشکر از توجه شما

[okhovati.maryam@gmail.com](mailto:okhovati.maryam@gmail.com)