Identification of Journals, Predatory Journals and Expectations from Editors.

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1. Identification of Journals.
2. Predatory Journals.
3. Expectations from Editors.
One of the most important and possibly the least well understood aspects of the publication process is the choice of a suitable journal that is likely to accept your work.
PART ONE:
Choosing of Journals.
Choosing the right journal

Get it right and you instantly increase your chances of successful publication and regular citation.

HOW DO YOU CHOOSE THE APPRIATE JOURNAL?

WHAT FACTORS DETERMINED YOUR CHOICE?
CHOOSING A JOURNAL-THE PROCESS

• Ask colleagues or supervisors.
• Search in the references in your manuscript.
• Search in journal repositories such as pubmed.
• Use online free journal search machines.
Search for common journals from the references in your manuscript.

Search journals in the journal Repositories such as pubmed.

**STEP ONE:** Identify key words

**Title:** Mechanism of HIV resistant among sex workers

**Key words:** HIV, Resistant, sex workers.

**STEP TWO:** perform search of keywords in Pubmed
USE OF FREE ONLINE JOURNAL SEARCH ENGINE.

Example of search engine: EDANZ search engine
http://www.edanzediting.com/content/choose_journal_right_you

1. STEP 1: USE EITHER KEY WORDS OR ABSTRACT FROM YOUR MANUSCRIPT
2. STEP 2: COPY AND PASTE THE KEY WORDS OR ABSTRACT TO THE ENGINE
3. STEP 3: PERFORM THE SEARCH
FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE CHOICE OF APPROPRIATE JOURNAL

APPROPRIATE JOURNAL

LOCAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

OPEN FREE ACCESS OR STANDARD JOURNAL

Publication type
REJECTION RATE
COST
FREQUENCY
IMPACT FACTOR
The impact factor (IF) is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year. It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited.

**Example**

Impact factor for year X is the average citations per paper published in previous two years, in the year X.

For example, in a particular journal, there are 100 papers published in 2011 and 150 papers published in 2012. In the year 2013 only, these 250 articles were cited 750 times. Then,

Impact factor (2013) = \frac{\text{total no. of citations obtained in 2013 from previous two year publications}}{\text{total no. of papers published in 2011 and 2012}}

= \frac{750}{250} = 3.
Aims and scope of the journal

- Original research articles published in Nature Medicine range from basic findings that have clear implications for disease pathogenesis and therapy to the earliest phases of human investigation. Aiming to keep Ph.D. and M.D. readers informed of a wide range of biomedical research findings, the journal publishes the latest advances in cancer biology, vascular biology, neuroscience, inflammatory disease, infectious disease and metabolic disorders, among other fields. Reviews, Perspectives and other commissioned content clarify and give context to these biomedical research advances, and the News section reports on the latest developments in drug research and development.
PART 2: Predatory Journals

In academic publishing, predatory open access publishing is 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 (open access or not).
In 2010, Prof. Jeffrey Beall, who coined the term "predatory publishing", first published his list of predatory publishers.

After noticing a large number of emails inviting him to submit articles of previously unknown journals.

In August 2012 he posted his criteria for evaluating publishers.

On January 17th, 2017, Beall's List and accompanying blog were taken offline.
Why ‘Predatory’?

- "Predatory publishers use deception to appear legitimate, entrapping researchers into submitting their work and then charging them to publish it" – Jeffrey Beall
- Internationally, increasing need to publish quota of research for graduation/promotion
  - Demand exceeding supply (legitimate journals)
  - ‘entrepreneurs’ seeing excess demand, providing a quick ‘solution’
- Able to exploit this situation via 2 main routes:
  - Victims: Lack of author awareness, esp. dev. countries
  - Co-conspirators: knowingly wanting immediate, unethical results
- Aggressive or predatory in soliciting submissions
PART THREE

EXPECTATIONS FROM EDITORS
Editorial policies and standards expected of authors

- State all sources of funding for research.
- State that the research protocol was approved by the relevant institutional review boards or ethics committees.
- State that regulations concerning the use of animals in research, teaching, and testing were adhered to.
- When race/ethnicity is reported, define who determined race/ethnicity, who and why race/ethnicity is considered important in the study.
- List contributors who meet the journal’s criteria for authorship as authors.
Reveal any potential conflicts of interest of each author either in the cover letter, manuscript, or disclosure form.

Include (usually written) permission from each individual identified as a source of personal communication or unpublished data.

Supply supporting manuscript data to the editor when requested.

Share data or materials needed by other scientists to replicate the experiment.

Cite and reference other relevant published work on which the submitted work is based.
o Obtain permission from the copyright owner to use/reproduce copyrighted content (figures and tables) in the manuscript.

o Provide written permission from any potentially identifiable individuals referred to or shown in photographs in the manuscript.