

Medicinski časopisi - stalna samo mijena jest!

Kalanj Bognar, Svjetlana

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MEDICINSKI ČASOPISI – STALNA SAMO MIJENA JEST!

Svjetlana Kalanj Bognar
Croatian Medical Journal
Editor-in-Chief

CMJ
CROATIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL

πάντα ρεῖ

- Kratki osvrt na povijest znanstvenog izdavaštva – od prvih tiskanih knjiga do digitalne ere
- Uloga medicinskih časopisa – prošlost, sadašnjost, budućnost
- Iskustvo malog akademskog časopisa – *Croatian Medical Journal*
- Budućnost znanstvenog izdavaštva? Budućnost “malih” časopisa?

Od prvih tiskanih knjiga (1450.) do digitalne ere u izdavaštvu

After the birth of printing, books became widespread...

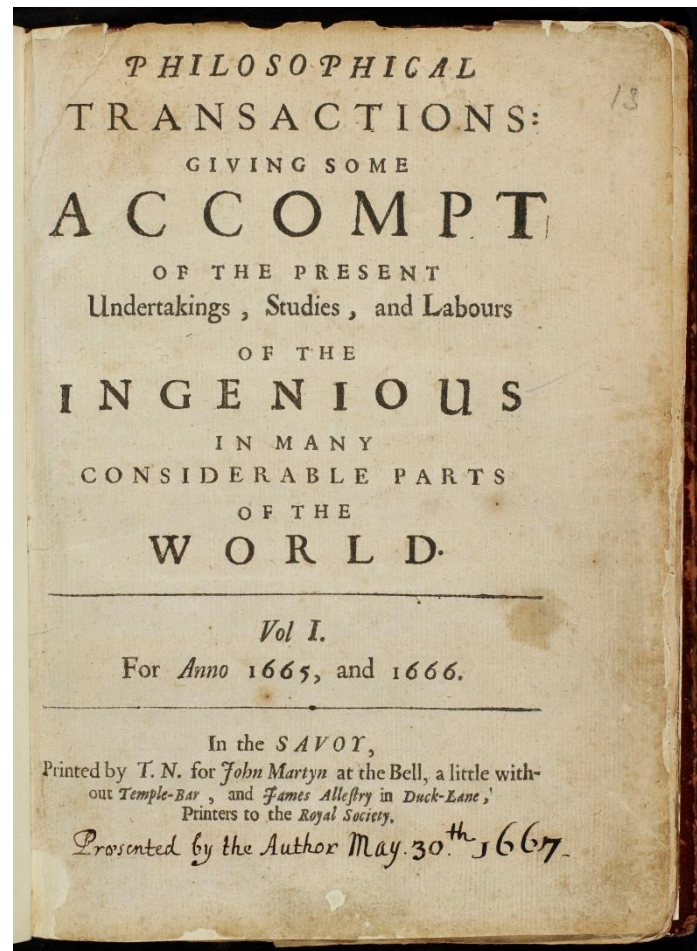
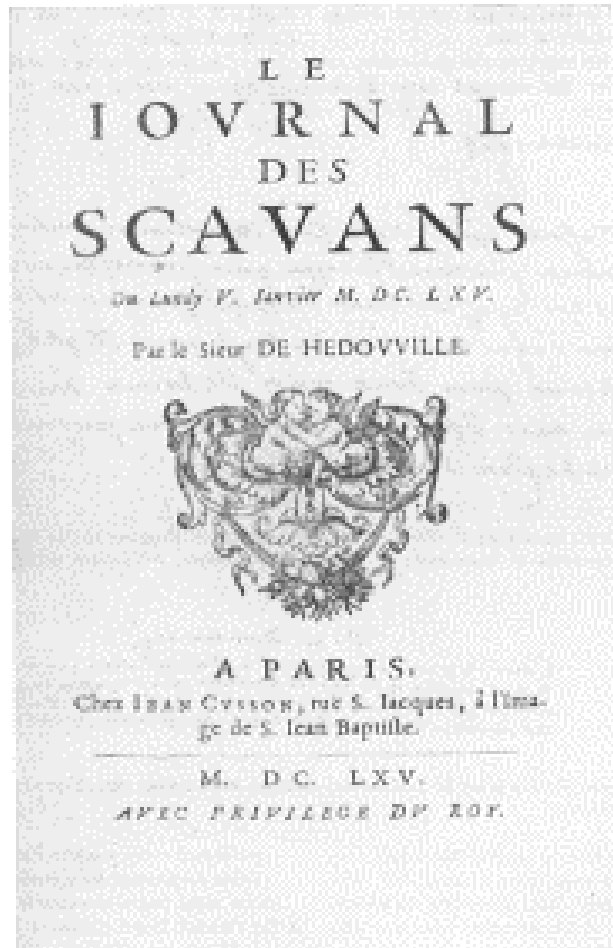
men quickly learned [about] so many topics....

[E]specially since 1563, the number of [publications] in every field is greater than all those produced in the past thousand years.... *I really believe that at last the world is alive, indeed [intellectually] stimulating.*

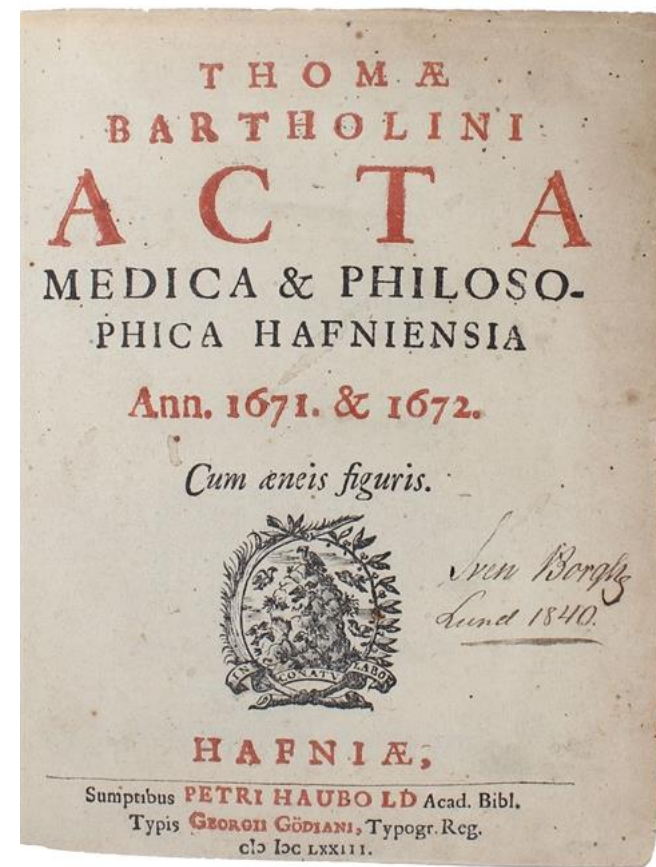
—Johannes Kepler, De Stella Nova

Temeljna uloga znanstvenih časopisa - diseminacija znanja i otkrića, rasprava, komunikacija među znanstvenicima

Prvi znanstveni časopisi, 1665.



Prvi biomedicinski časopis (Kopenhagen, 1671.)



New England Journal of Medicine, 1812.
Lancet, 1823.

British Medical Journal, 1840.
Liječnički Vjesnik, 1877.

Uloga medicinskih časopisa

200TH ANNIVERSARY ARTICLE

The Evolving Roles of the Medical Journal

Scott H. Podolsky, M.D., Jeremy A. Greene, M.D., Ph.D., and David S. Jones, M.D., Ph.D.

NEJM, 2012

Journals don't simply disseminate new knowledge about medical theory and practice. They also define the scope of medical concerns and articulate norms for physicians' professional and social roles.

Medicinski časopisi slijede načela etičnosti u publiciranju i međunarodne smjernice za rad urednika.

(Committee on Publication Ethics, COPE; International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, ICMJE)

editorial decisions must “take into account philosophy, politics, economics, pedagogy and other social aspects of health care”

“exposure and discussion of important issues that involve, even indirectly, health and medicine”

To survive, medical journals have relied on sponsors (medical societies or colleges) and advertisers (pharmaceutical and otherwise), forming relationships sometimes seen as Faustian bargains.

Pitanja...

- **Ima li danas previše (medicinskih) časopisa?**
- **Koja je uloga uredništva časopisa u probiru tema važnih za čitatelje?**
- **Trebaju li se medicinski časopisi svojim sadržajem više približiti interesima pacijenata i opće javnosti?**
- **Koliki je stvarni utjecaj današnjih medicinskih časopisa na znanost i struku?**
- **Kako objektivno procijeniti kvalitetu časopisa? Jesu li bibliometrijski pokazatelji dovoljni?**

Drugačija procjena kvalitete istraživanja, znanstvenog rada i znanstvenika!

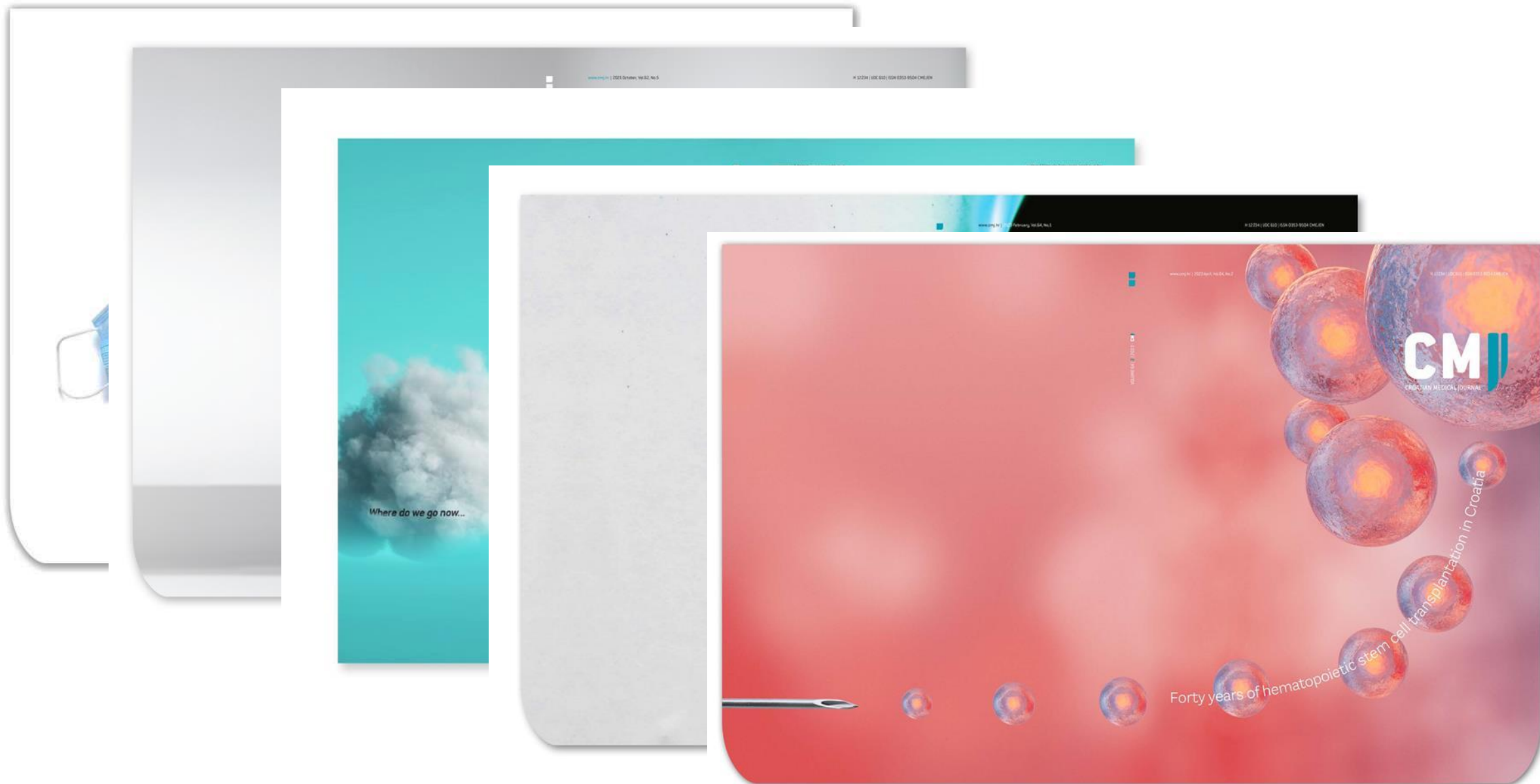
Shortcomings of purely bibliometric assessment of published research quality have been tackled by a document issued by European Commission Directorate-General for Research and Innovation - [Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment](https://coara.eu/agreement/the-commitments/), <https://coara.eu/agreement/the-commitments/>

Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organizations recognizes the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximize the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.

Outputs other than research articles will grow in importance in assessing research effectiveness in the future, but the peer-reviewed research paper will remain a central research output that informs research assessment. [The Declaration on Research Assessment \(DORA\) https://sfdora.org/](https://sfdora.org/) recognizes **the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scholarly research are evaluated**, for example:

- the need to eliminate the use of journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, in funding, appointment, and promotion considerations;
- the need to assess research on its own merits rather than on the basis of the journal in which the research is published

Iskustvo malog akademskog časopisa – *Croatian Medical Journal*



Design by Studio Maša Vukmanović, od 2009. godine.

Bibliometrijska analiza časopisa *CROATIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL* – čimbenik odjeka i rangiranje

Three decades of the *Croatian Medical Journal* – can small non-profit journal compete in the bibliometrics arena?

Croat Med J. 2022;63:501-7

<https://doi.org/10.3325/cmj.2022.63.501>

Nataša Kovačić^{1,2}, Jelka Petrak¹

¹Croatian Medical Journal, University of Zagreb, School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

²Department of Anatomy and Clinical Anatomy, University of Zagreb, School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

natasa.kovacic@mef.hr

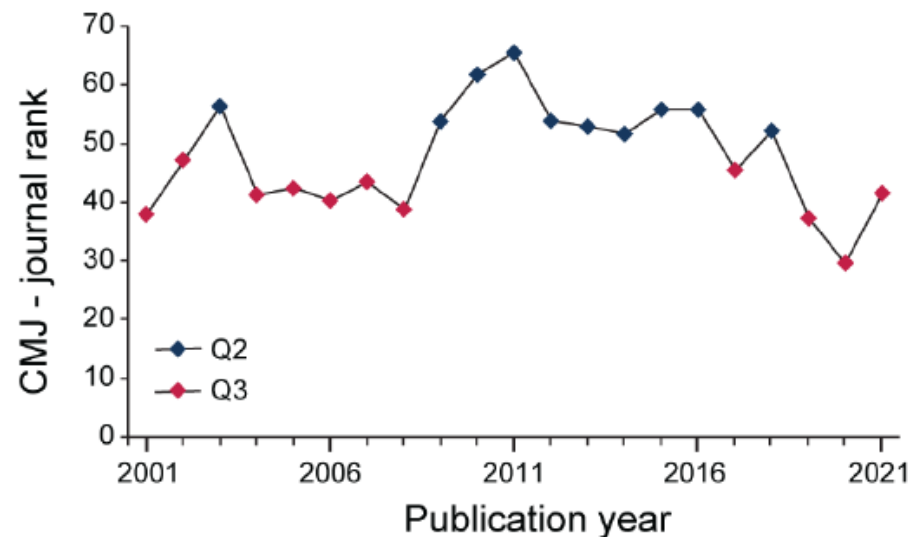
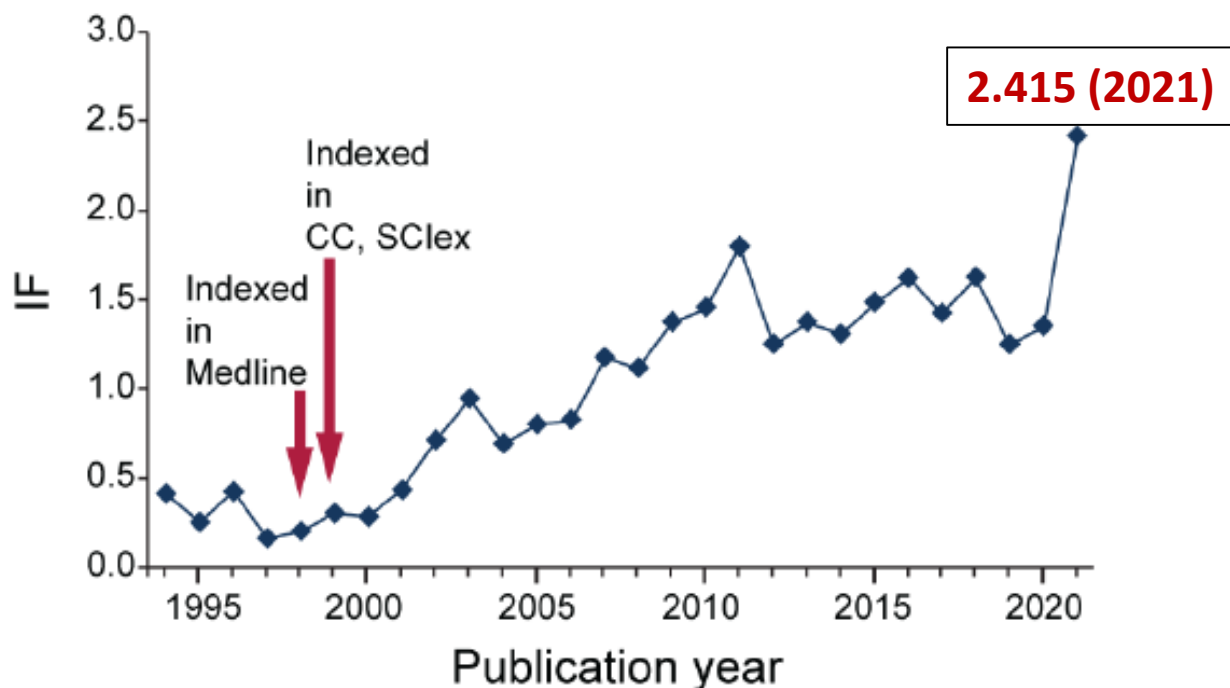
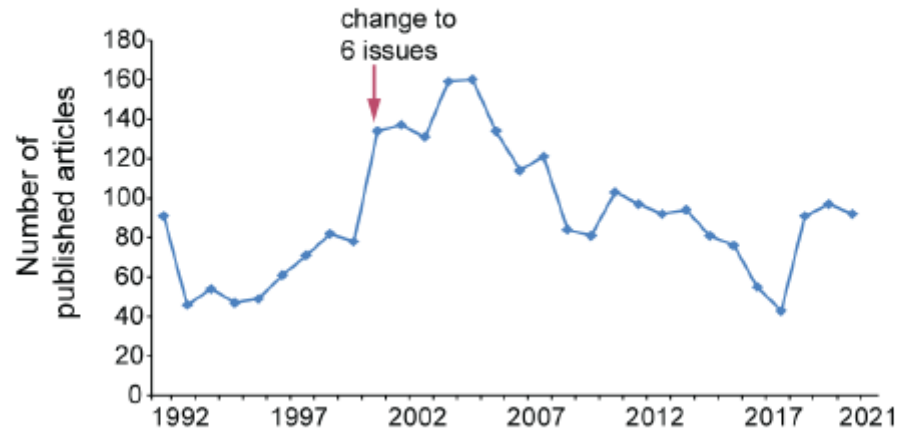


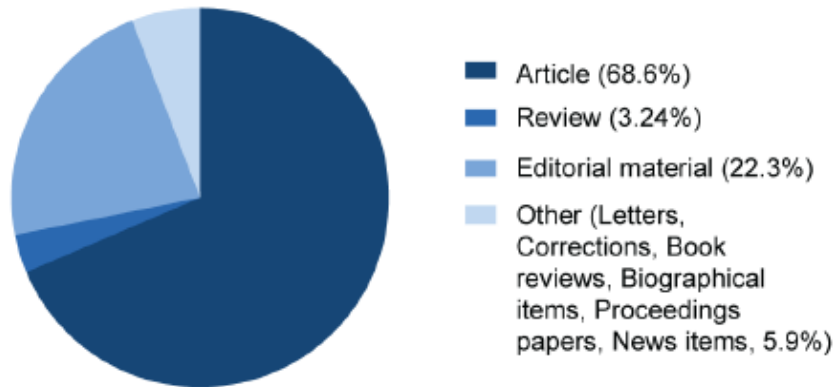
FIGURE 3. Two-year impact factor (IF) of the *Croatian Medical Journal* (A) and journal percentile rank in the Science Citation Index Expanded category Medicine, General & Internal, available since 2001 (B). Data were retrieved from Journal Citation reports (on 12/10/2022). The IF before 2001 (A) was calculated manually (5).

Koliko i koja vrsta radova se objavi godišnje u CMJ?

A

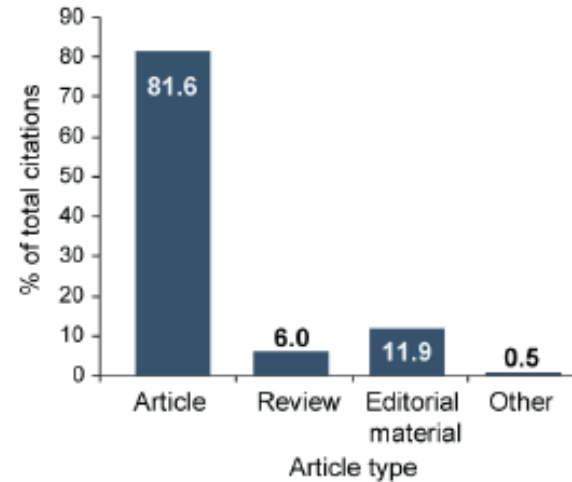


B



Koja vrsta rada privlači više citata?

A



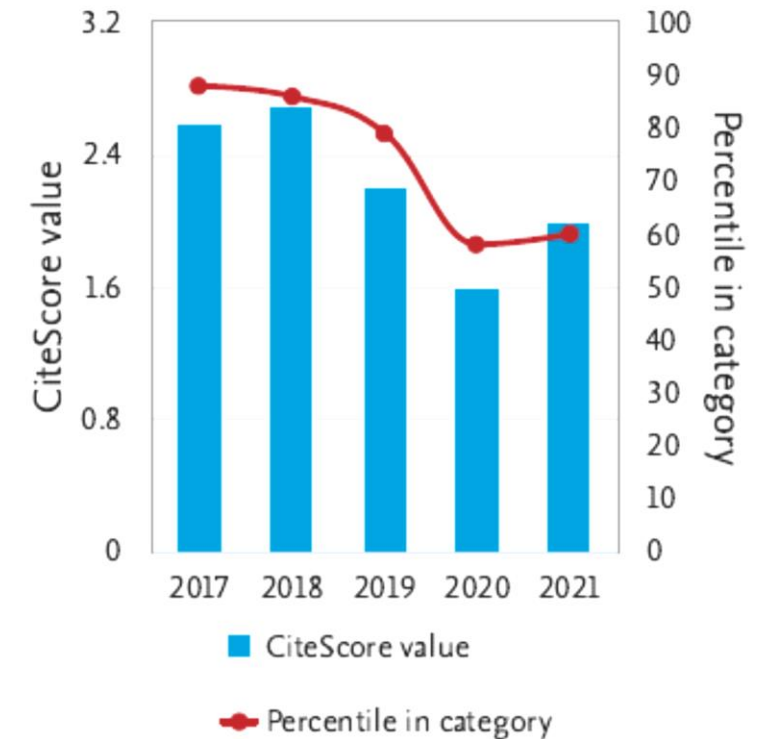
B



FIGURE 2. The number of articles published in the *Croatian Medical Journal* over 30 years. (A) total number of published articles, (B) distribution of different types of articles among all articles indexed in the Science Citation Index Expanded. Data were retrieved by searching the Web of Science Core Collection (on 11/10/2022) by the publication title "*Croatian Medical Journal*." Distribution of articles is shown according to WoS "Document types." The number of articles published in years before the inclusion in Science Citation Index Expanded (A) was determined manually (5).

Kategorija: Medicine, General and Internal Medicine – Scopus (823 časopisa)

☆	Rank	Source title	CiteScore 2021	Percentile
☆	#1	The Lancet	115.3	99th percentile
☆	#2	New England Journal of Medicine	110.5	99th percentile
☆	#3	National Vital Statistics Reports	53.1	99th percentile
☆	#4	Nature Reviews Disease Primers	46.1	99th percentile
☆	#5	The Lancet Global Health	41.8	99th percentile
☆	#6	JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association	38.8	99th percentile
☆	#7	Annual Review of Public Health	35.5	99th percentile
☆	#8	Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease	34.0	99th percentile
☆	#9	Science Robotics	32.6	98th percentile
☆	#10	Annual review of food science and technology	25.7	98th percentile



☆	#328	Croatian Medical Journal	2.0	60th percentile
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CROATIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL - DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS MODEL



“There is no free lunch” – CMJ dobiva potporu Ministarstva znanosti i obrazovanja i svojih suvlasnika

Usporedba s velikim svjetskim medicinskim časopisima:

NEJM (IF=176) – pretplata, 329 USD za tiskanu i 169 USD za digitalnu verziju; ili izvorni znanstveni članci dostupni 6 mjeseci nakon objavljivanja; slobodni pristup za zemlje s niskim dohotkom; autori ne plaćaju

LANCET (IF=203) – autori mogu birati između Gold ili Green OA (cca 5000 USD za Gold; 6 mjeseci embargo za Green OA)

BMJ (IF=96) – 6800 USD za objavu rada! Trošak mogu platiti ustanove u kojima rade autori, ne plaćaju svi autori/ustanove/zemlje

Dobre i loše strane slobodnog (otvorenog) pristupa

- Značajno veća dostupnost i vidljivost znanstvenih informacija
- Mogućnost ponovnog korištenja objavljenih dijelova rada (tablice, slike, protokoli)
- Dostupnost informacija široj javnosti (edukativna i društvena uloga časopisa)

- Ne-znanstveni aspekti izdavaštva (profit, predatorski časopisi)
- Pretjerana produkcija radova, loša kvaliteta radova, otežano provođenje kvalitetnih recenzija

National differences in dissemination and use of open access literature

Marc-André Simard^{1*}, Gita Ghiasi¹, Philippe Mongeon², Vincent Larivière³

1 École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, **2** School of Information Management, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, **3** École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information and Observatoire des sciences et des technologies, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada

* marc-andre.simard.1@umontreal.ca

PLOS ONE |

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272730>

August 9, 2022

GLAVNI ZAKLJUČCI STUDIJE

- “...low-income countries are publishing and citing OA at the highest rate, while upper middle-income countries and higher-income countries publish and cite OA articles at below world-average rates...”
- “...while low-income countries use both green and gold OA, high-income countries generally tend to favour green OA. This may imply that even in the wealthiest countries on the planet, researchers may still struggle to pay APCs or be opposed to them.”

Our data: In 2021, there have been 9 226 articles authored by scientists with Croatian address (WoSCC) – 61% in open access journals (79% of these in gold open access journals, article processing charges included)!

- “...174 OA journals from various disciplines and geographic regions had completely disappeared from the web between 2000 and 2019...; some **common traits between the vanished journals: they tended to be affiliated with academic institutions or scholarly societies located in North America or published social sciences and humanities research.**”

Budućnost znanstvenog izdavaštva? Hoće li znanstveni časopisi nestati?

- Različiti modeli Open Access
- Platforme s transparentnim recenziranjem i uređivanjem radova
- Platforme s pohranjenim istraživačkim podacima, pre-print platforme, repozitoriji
- Plan S – “Scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in Open Access journals or platforms.” <https://www.coalition-s.org/funders/>
- <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/05/23/council-calls-for-transparent-equitable-and-open-access-to-scholarly-publications/>
- **Opstanak malih izdavača i neprofitnih časopisa moguć je samo uz značajnu podršku država, ustanova, stručnih udruga!**

Budućnost malih akademskih časopisa?

Kratkoročni i dugoročni izazovi i dileme:

- zadržati kvalitetu i međunarodnu vidljivost časopisa;
- privući kvalitetne radove i autore;
- ubrzati recenzentski postupak;
- zadržati autonomiju i neprofitni model poslovanja;
- prilagoditi se modernim izdavačkim trendovima i pritom ostati originalan!

<https://medicsvoices.com/category/europe/>

**STALNA SAMO MIJENA JEST:
HOĆE LI ZNANSTVENI ČASOPISI POSTOJATI U DRUGOJ POLOVICI 21. STOLJEĆA?**



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HVALA NA PAŽNJI!
THANKS FOR ATTENTION!

017 to December 31, 2018

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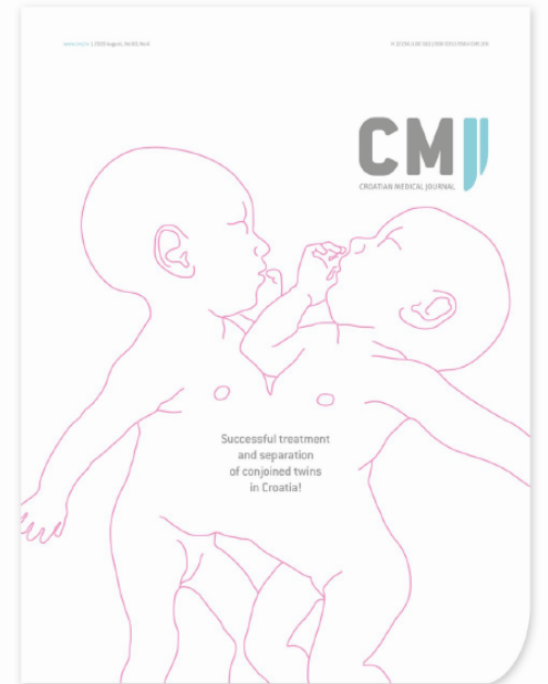
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