What make a good publication

Kelwalin Dhanasarnsombut
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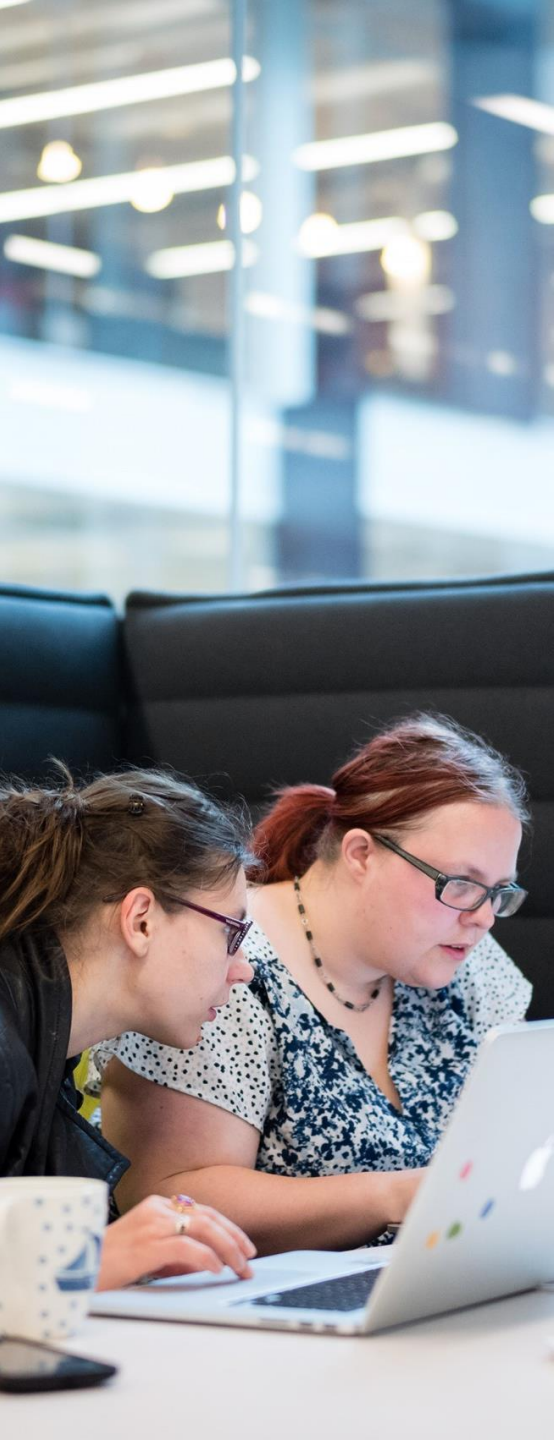
ScienceDirect



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to provide actionable knowledge

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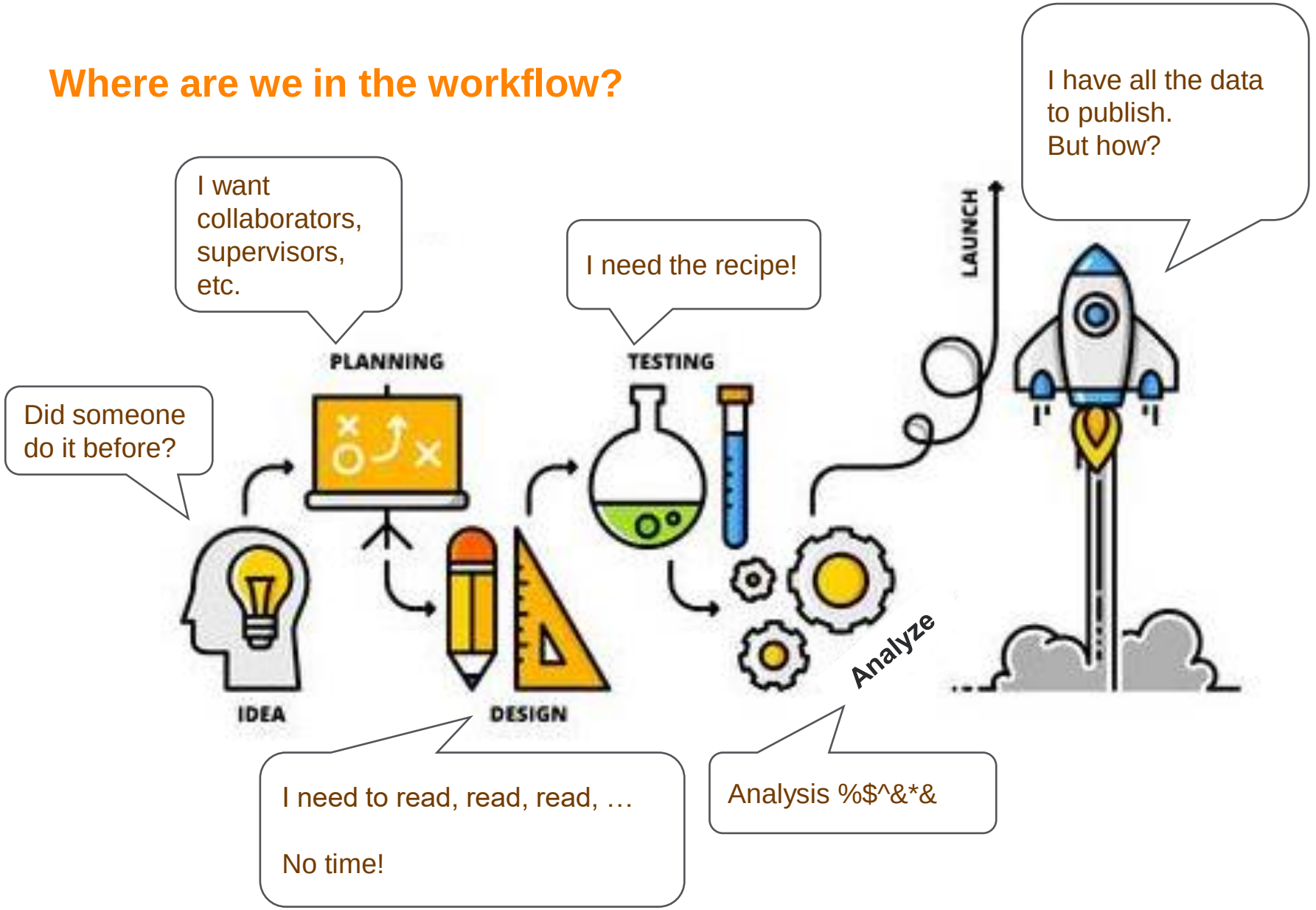
Agenda

A good publication

Where are we in the workflow?



What is your ideal research paper?

How can you tell?

- Good content fit for the quality journal
  - Ask for experts' opinion
  - Ask AI
- High impact
- Published in a high quality journal
- Lots of citations
- Everybody talks about it
- Must be in Scopus
- Etc.
  - Ask colleagues and experts (quantitative)
  - Read the **metrics** (qualitative)

Choose the right journal

Things to bear in mind…
… there are many types of journal articles.

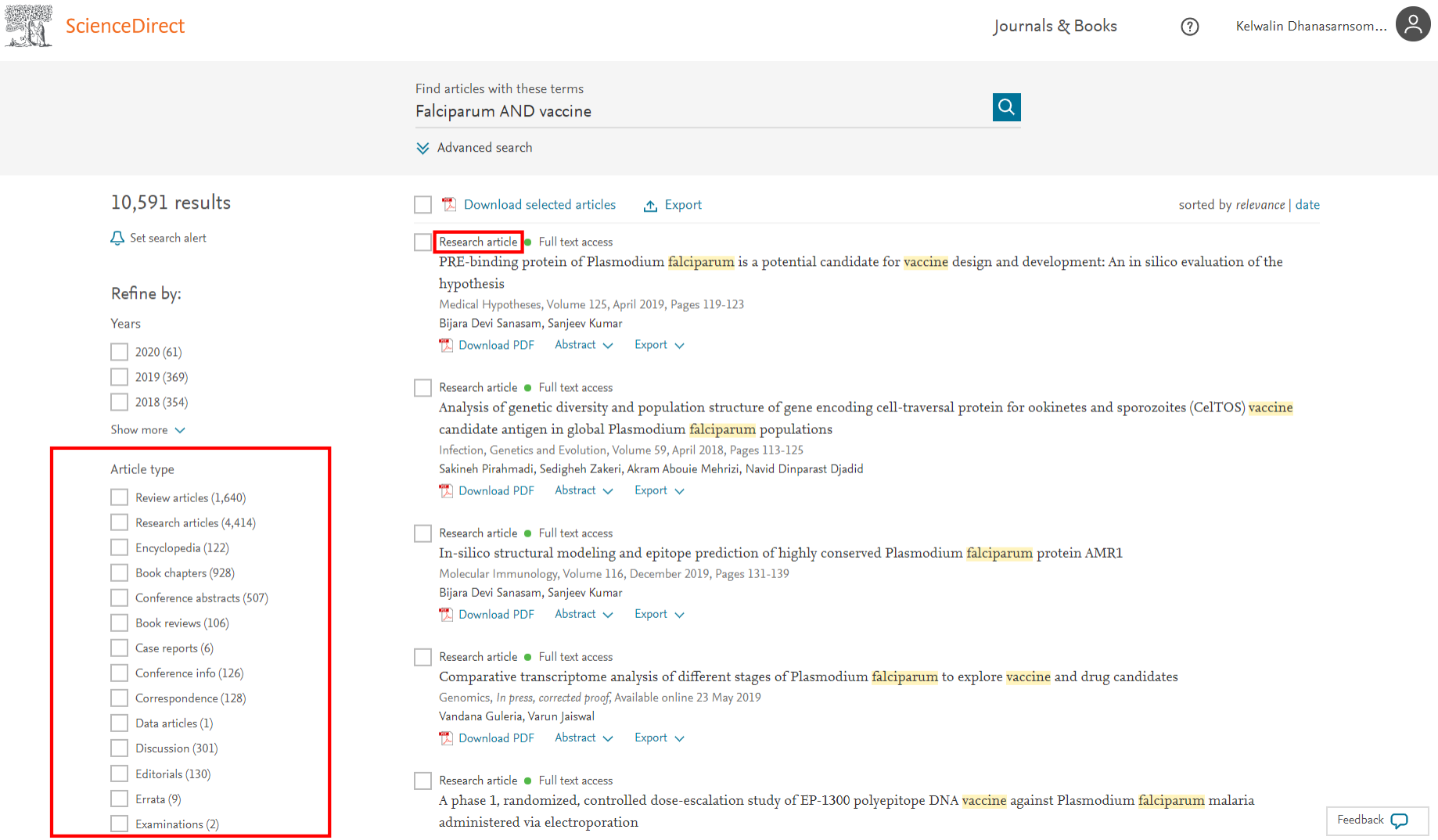
Full articles
- Substantial, complete and comprehensive pieces of research

Letters or short communications
- Quick and early communications

Review papers
- Summaries of recent developments on a specific topic
- Often submitted by invitation

- ❑ Check with grad school
- ❑ Check with your supervisor
- ❑ Check your manuscripts

How can I find them on ScienceDirect?



Also bear in mind…
… there are many access-types of journal articles.

Traditional publishing

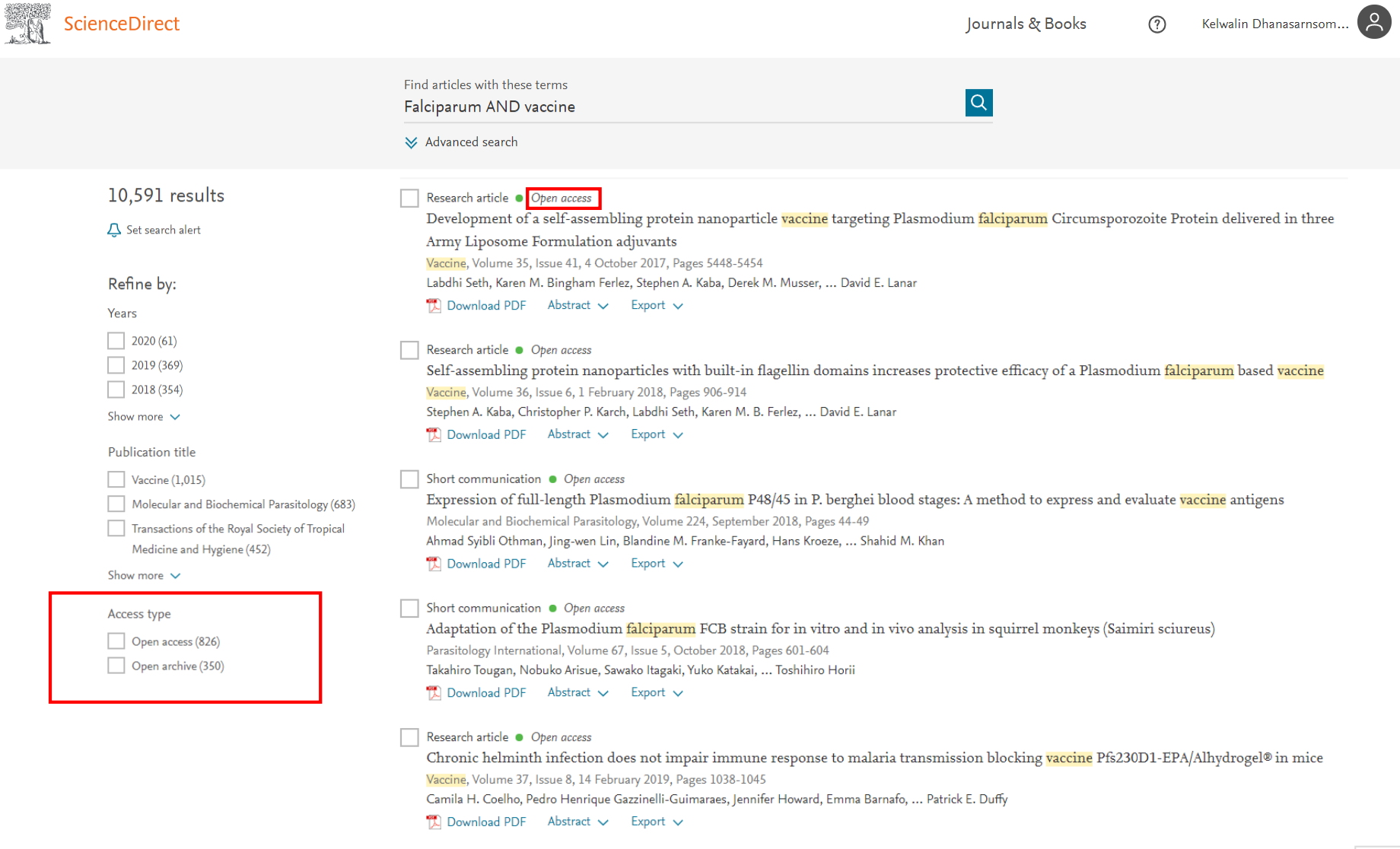
- Authors publish free of charge
- Institutions or individuals subscribe to journals

Open access publishing

- Author (or institution/funding agency) pays an article publication fee
- Article is made freely available to all online

- ❑ Check with grad school
- ❑ Check with your supervisor
- ❑ Check with grant funder
- ❑ Check with the publisher/journal

How can I identify them on ScienceDirect?



Now I'm ready…
… How should I choose the right journal?

Ask yourself these questions? What are your answers?

- What is this research about? Who are your target readers?

  My research is about making new malaria vaccine candidate and its' protection effect against parasites.
  I hope ppl from more than 2 countries read my work.

- What type is my article? Do I want it OA or non-OA? Why?

  Non-OA. My funder doesn't provide me publication fee.

- What is the scale of impact do you want? Why?

  I want it at least in Q2 journal in Scopus, Citation metrics should be higher than 1.5.
  Funder said it's a must! And I want ppl to cite my work.

- Does it has to be in Scopus?

  Yes. The grad school said it's a must!

- Etc.

  All pictures in this article must be in color.
  I want to publish with Elsevier.

If you have manuscript… ask the AI

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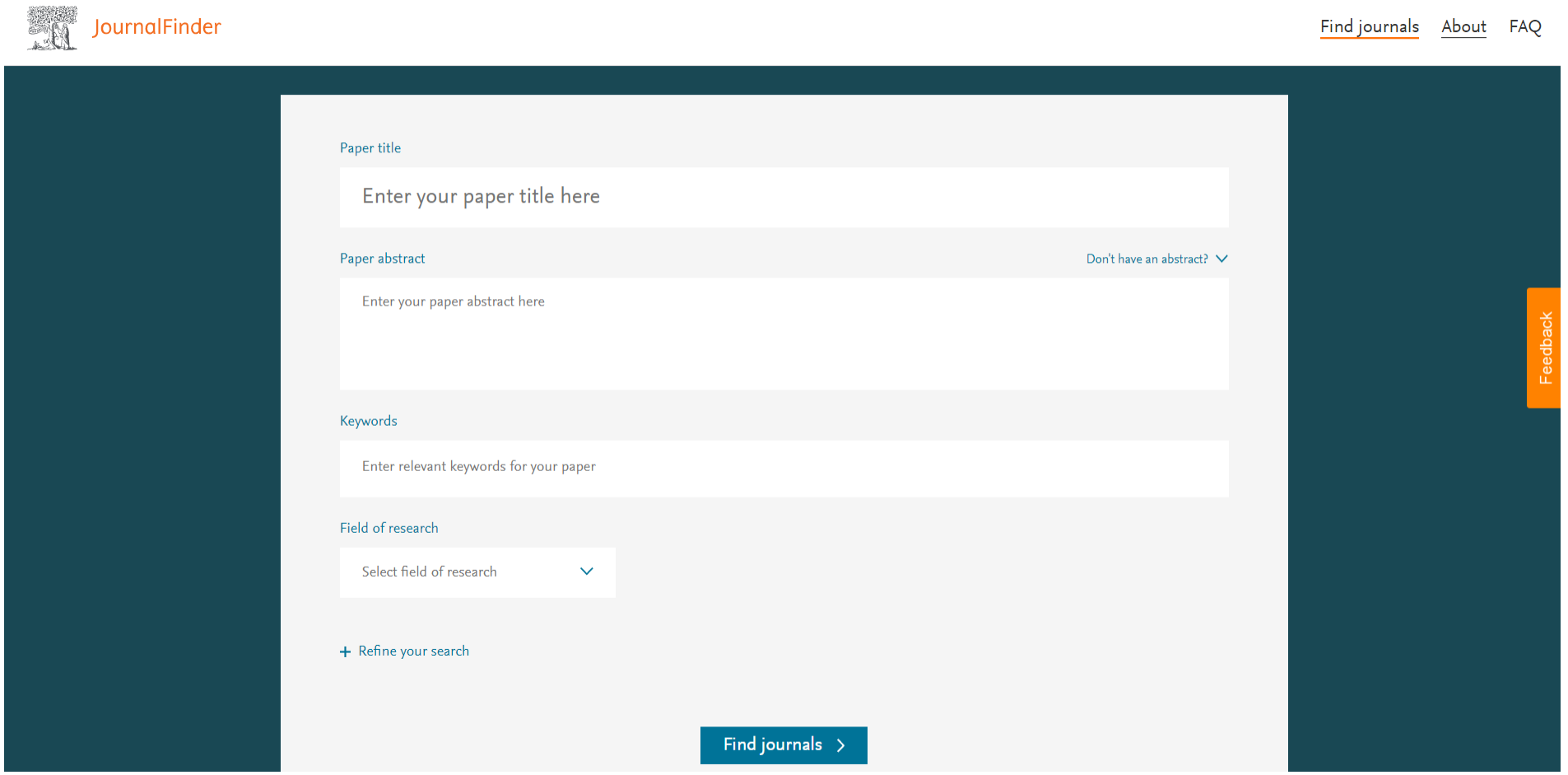
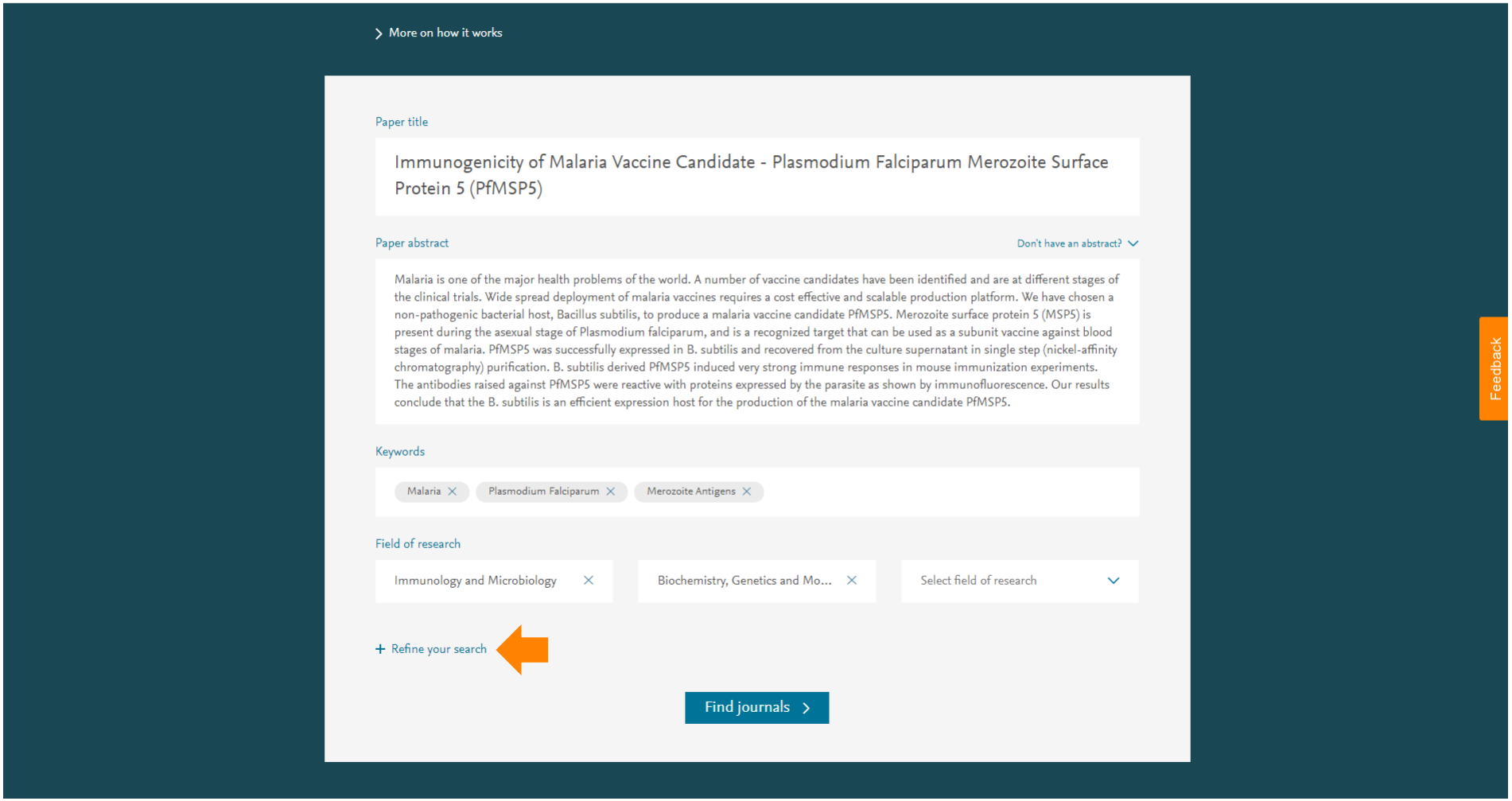
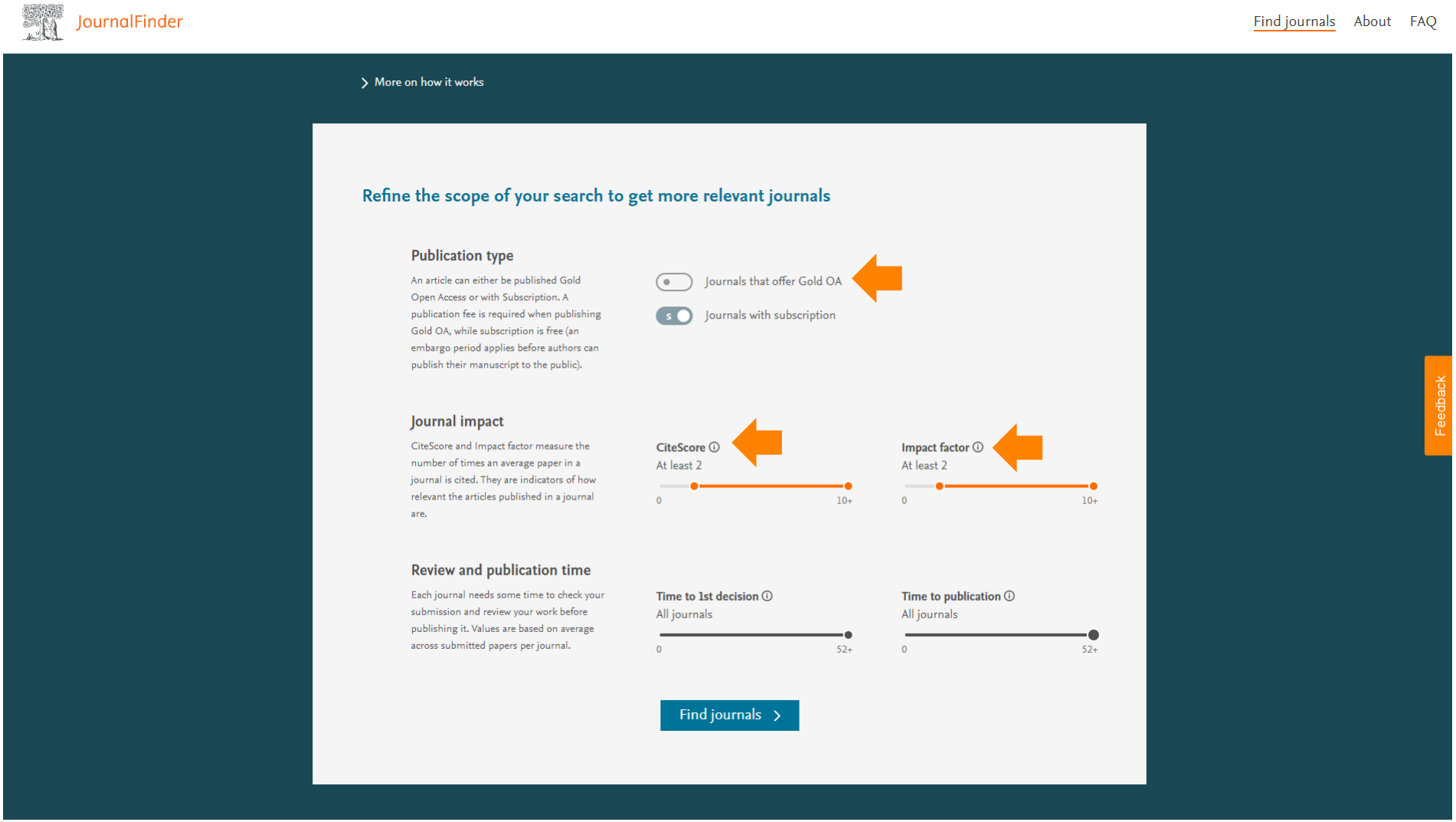


My research is about making new malaria vaccine candidate and its' protection effect against parasites.

It's in the field of "Immunology", "microbiology", "biology" and "biochemistry"



I want it as non-OA article. Citation metrics more than 1.5.



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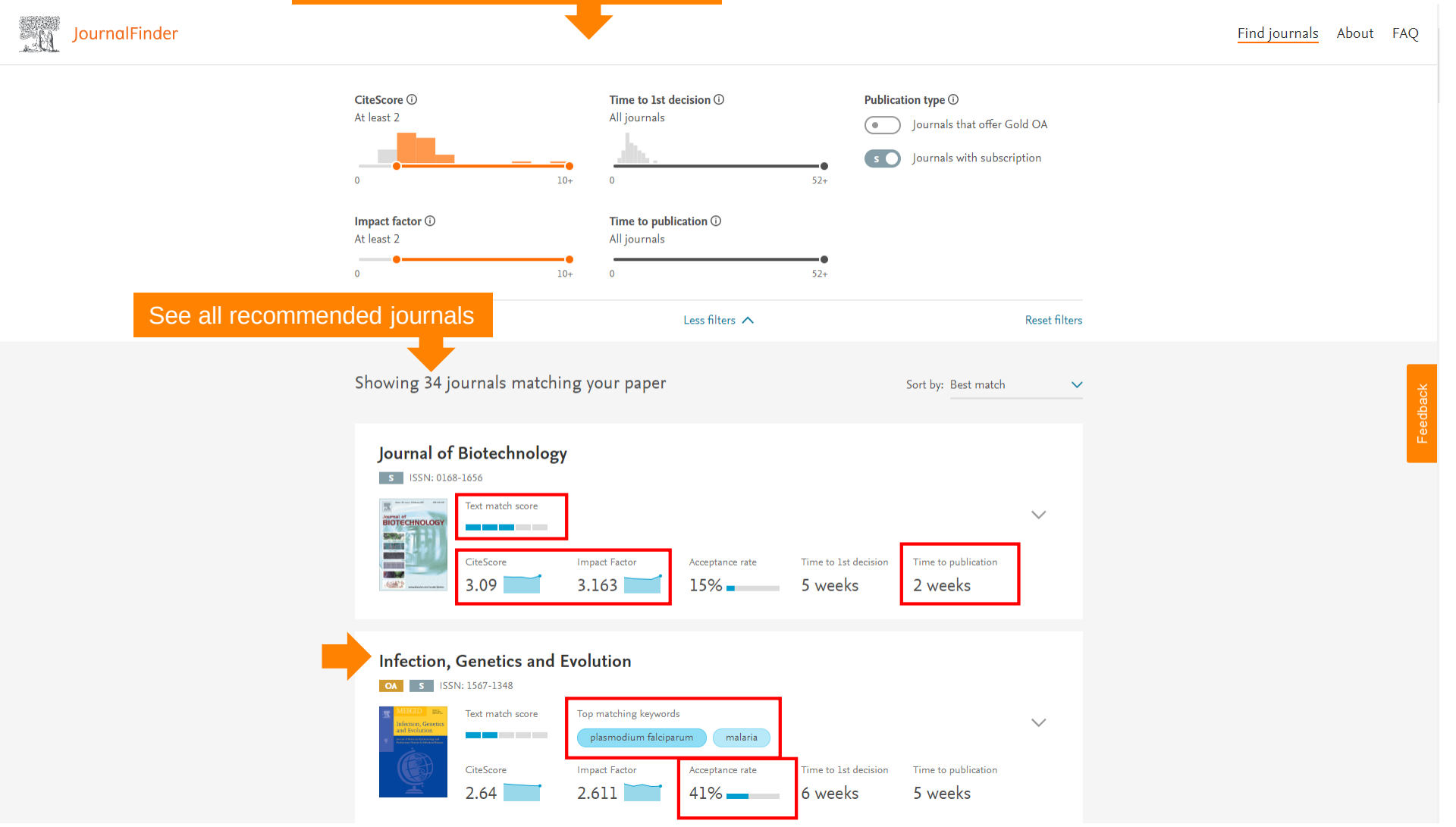
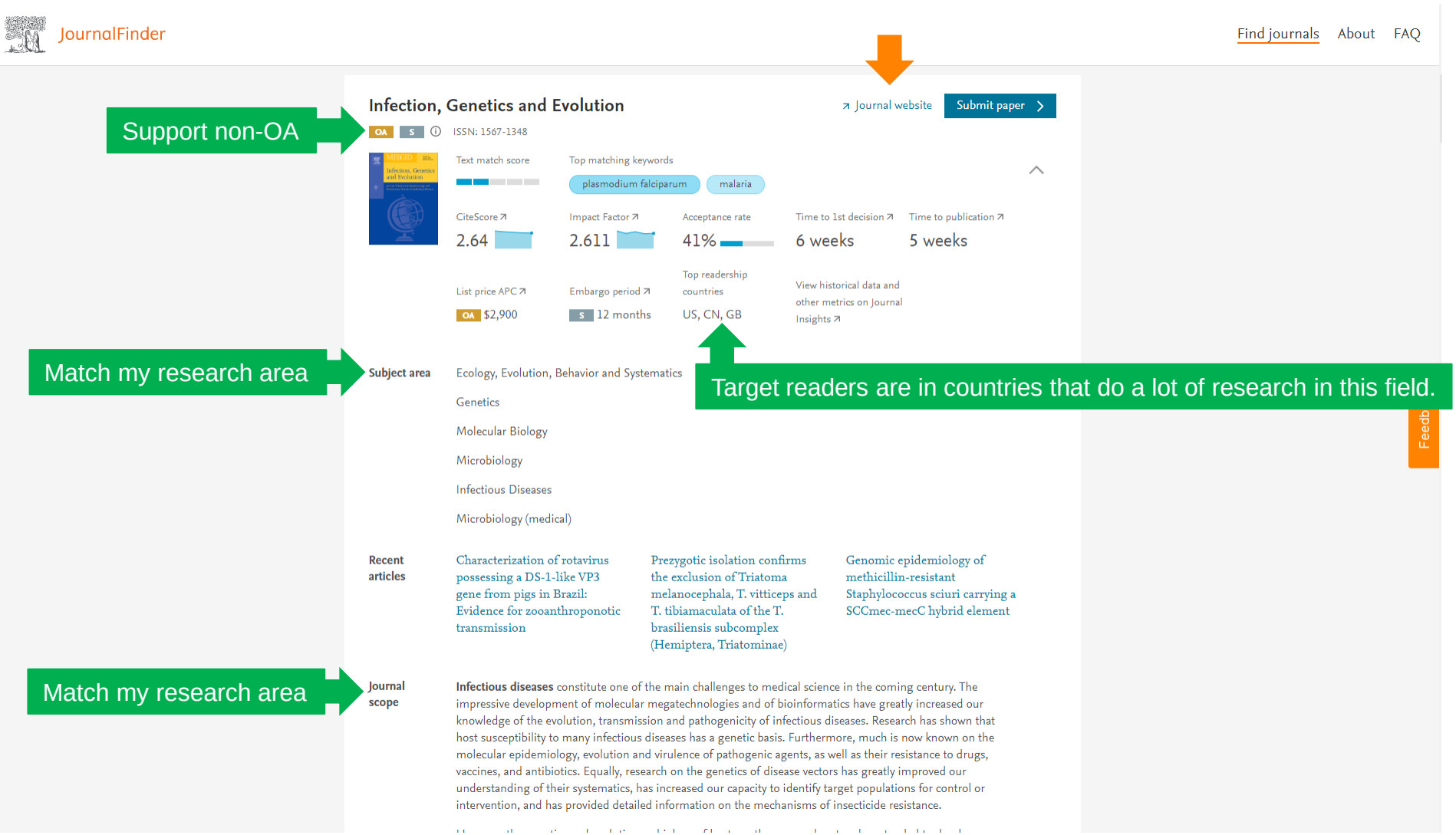


See if it's fit your need



ISSN: 1567-1348

Infection, Genetics and Evolution

Journal of Molecular Epidemiology and Evolutionary Genetics of Infectious Diseases (MEEGID)

Editor-in-Chief: Michel Tibayrenc

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Infectious diseases constitute one of the main challenges to medical science in the coming century. The impressive development of molecular megatechnologies and of bioinformatics have greatly increased our knowledge of the evolution, transmission and pathogenicity of infectious diseases. Research has...

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Staphylococcus aureus: Determinants of human carriage - Open access
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Journal Metrics

Is it in Scopus?

› CiteScore: 2.64 ⓘ

Impact Factor: 2.611 ⓘ

5-Year Impact Factor: 2.669 ⓘ

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP): 1.026 ⓘ

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR): 1.208 ⓘ

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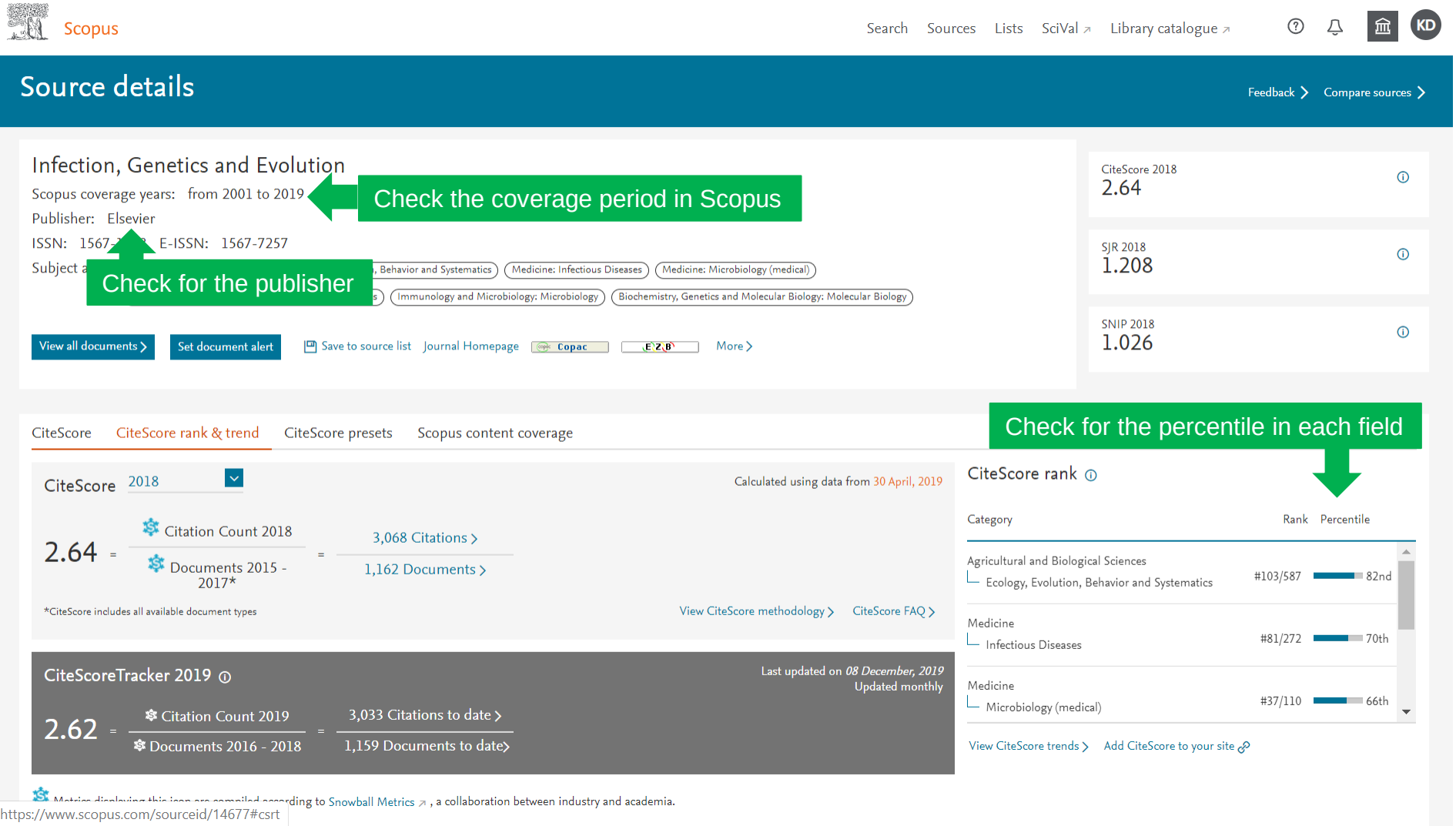
Latest Mendeley Data Datasets

Mendeley Data Repository is free-to-use and open access. It enables you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your research manuscript. Your datasets will also be searchable on Mendeley Data Search, which includes nearly 11 million indexed datasets. For

My work must be in Scopus! And I want to publish with Elsevier.



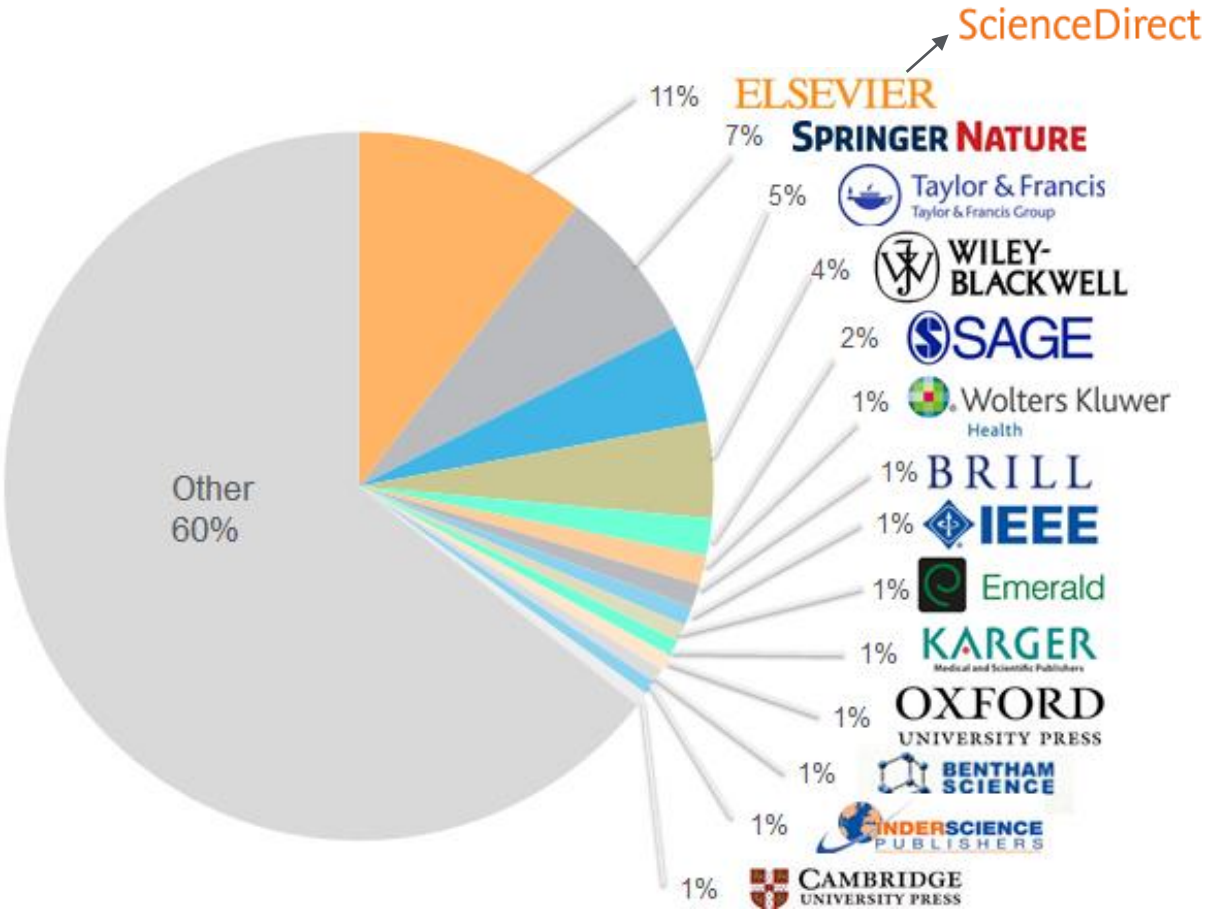
What if I don't have manuscript?
And what about the quartile in Scopus?

Scopus

The Bibliographic Index Leader

>70M records and over **23,500** active titles from more than **5K** international publishers. More than **3,759** Gold Open Access journals indexed, **165K** books and **8,3M** conference proceedings*

Unbiased, comprehensive journal coverage with titles from **many reputable scholarly publishers:**

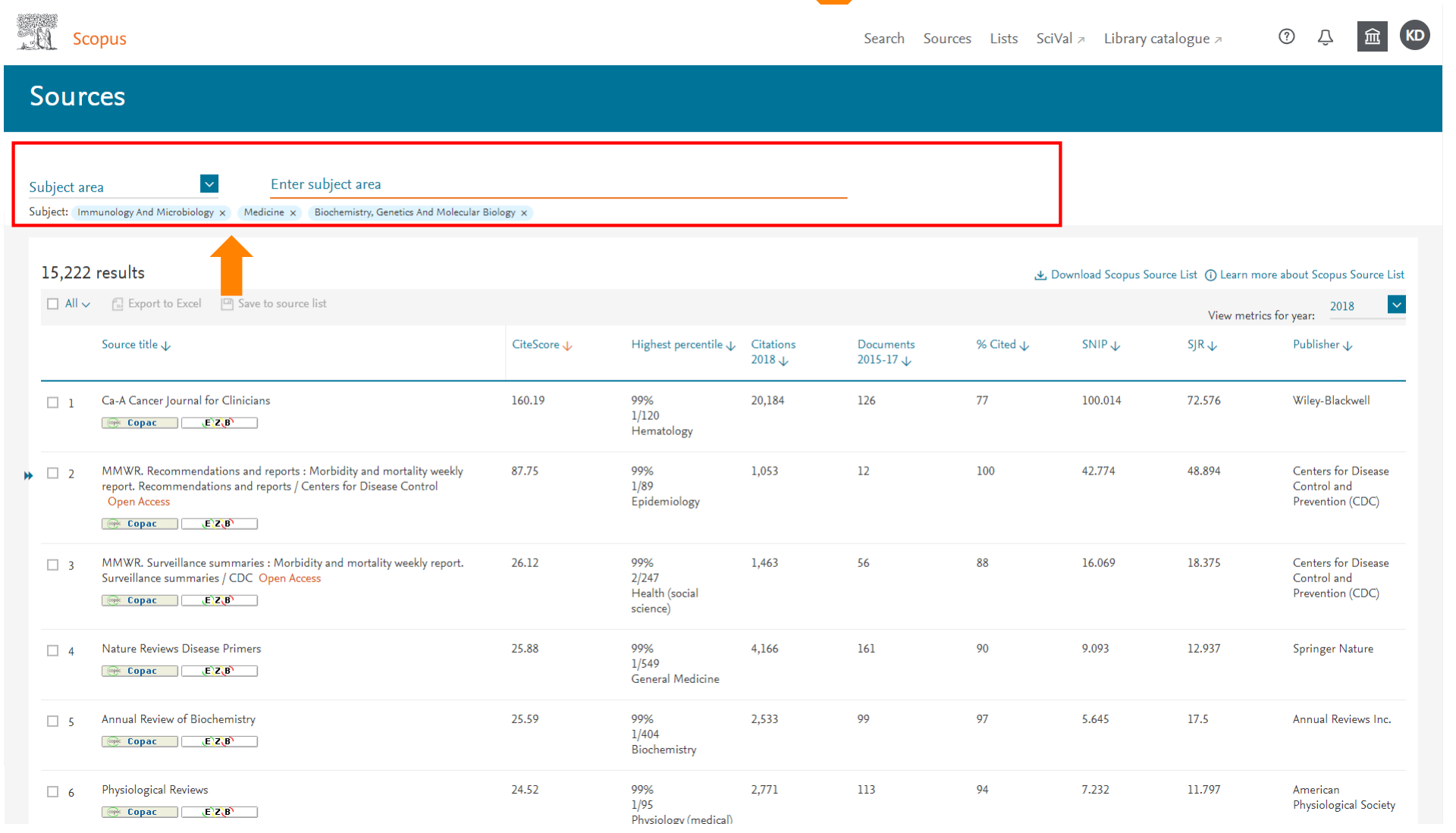


Source: Feb 2018 title list at https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content

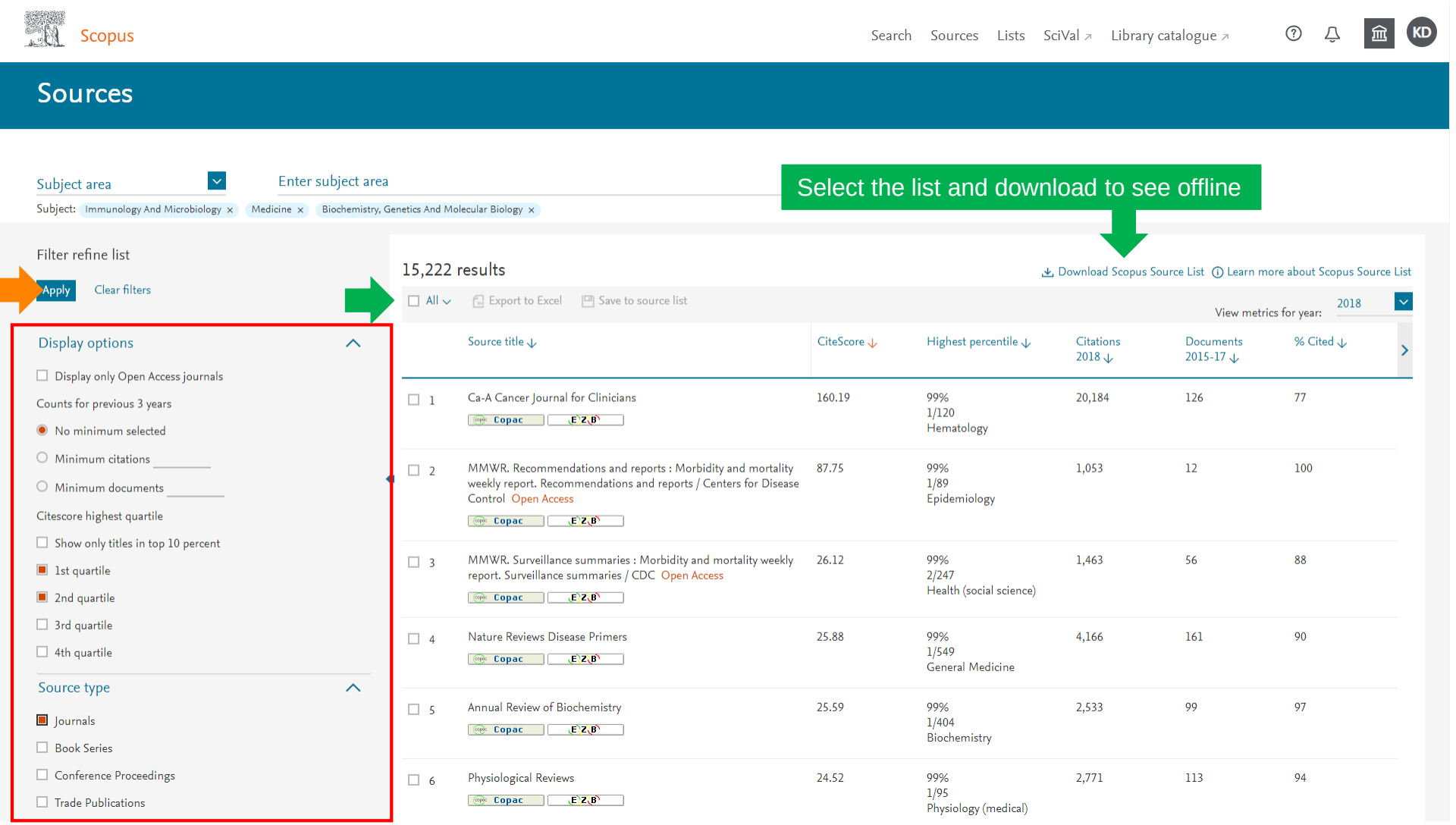
My work must be in Scopus!

My research is about making new malaria vaccine candidate and its' protection effect against parasites.

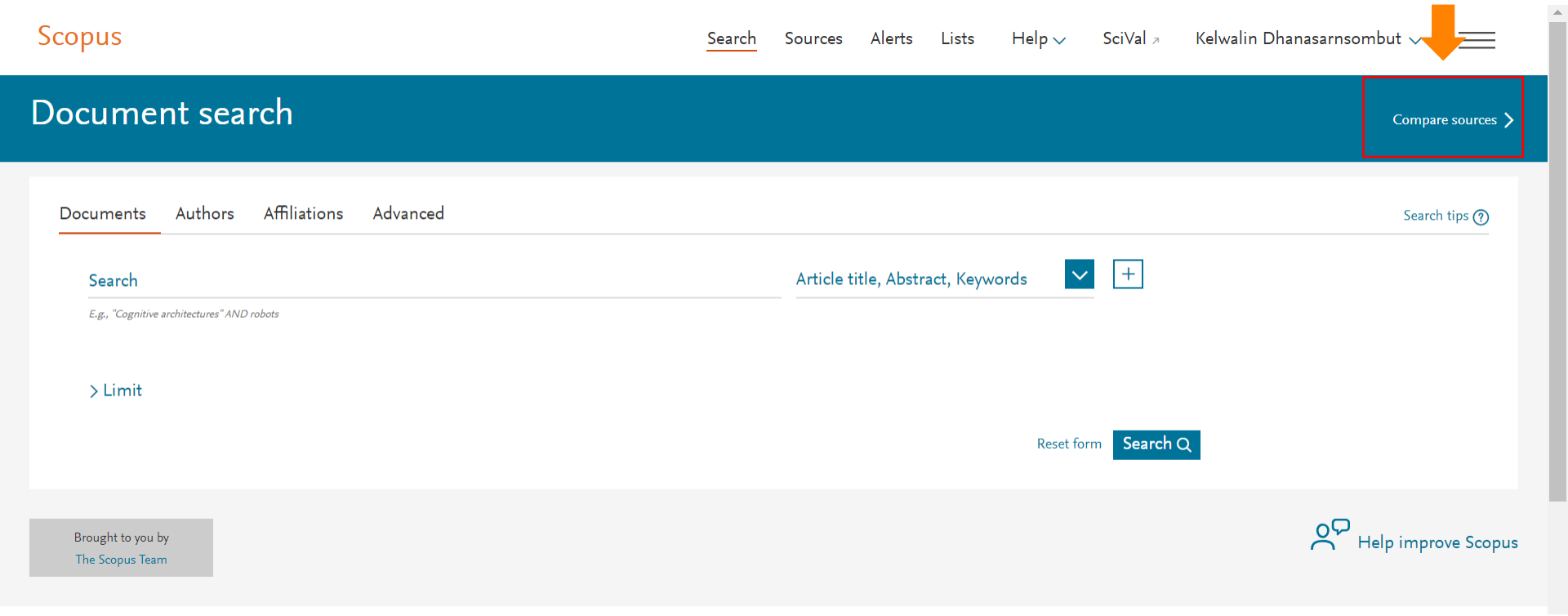
It's in the field of "Immunology", "microbiology", "biology" and "biochemistry"



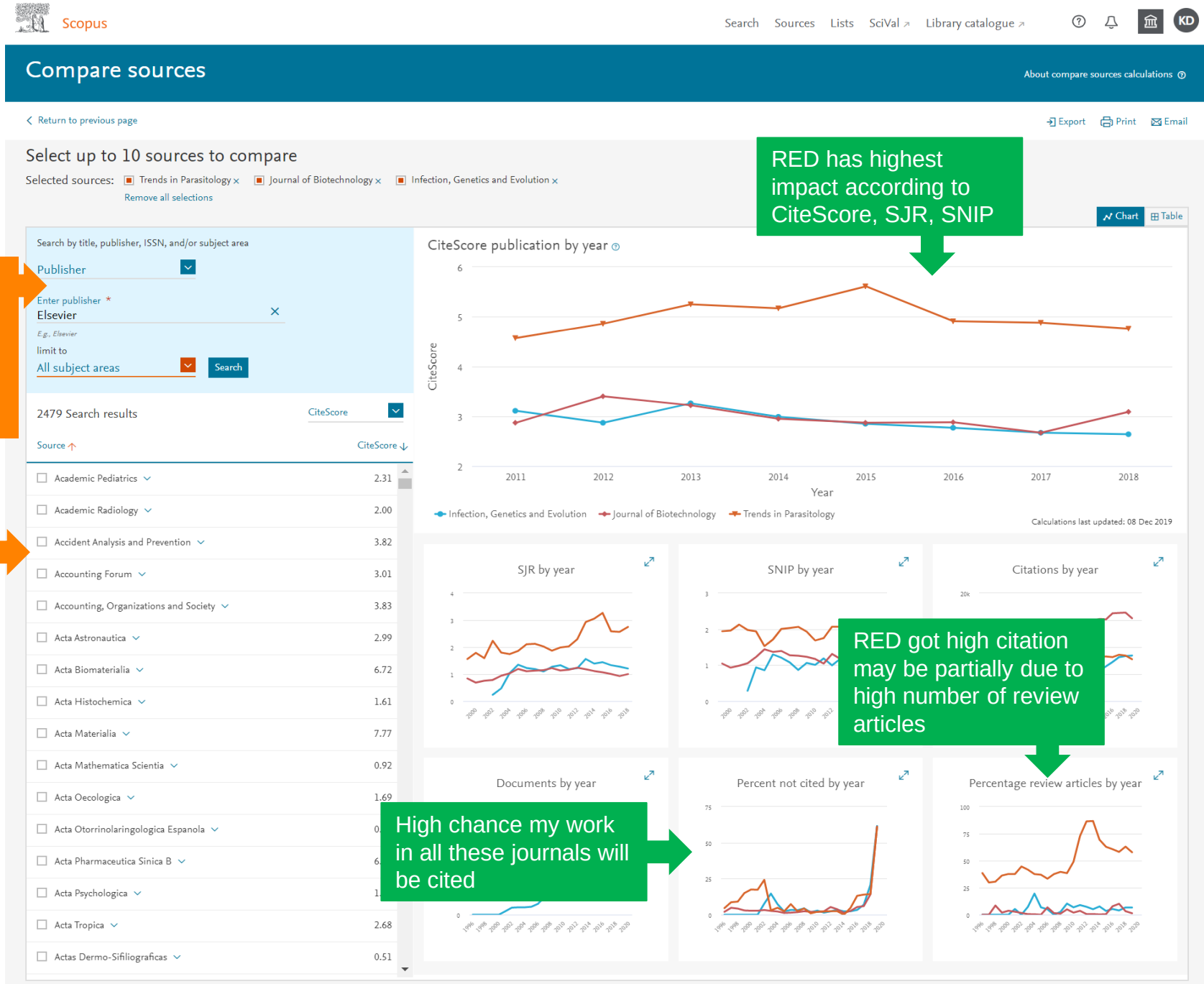
I want it as non-OA article.
Citation metrics more than 1.5.
It must be at least Q2 journal in Scopus.



What if I have so many journals to consider?



https://www.scopus.com/source/eval.uri



Filter the search
- Publisher
- Research field
- Journal title

Select journals

Metrics : I want to understand these numbers

Why do we need metrics

There are many different metrics used to measure the influence of your articles and the journals in which they are published. Understanding their definitions, uses and limitations will help you make decisions about where to publish in the future.

Impact → The quality

Reach → The exposure

Speed → Deal with information overload

https://www.elsevier.com/editors/journal-and-article-metrics

Journal-level metrics

Should I publish in this journal?

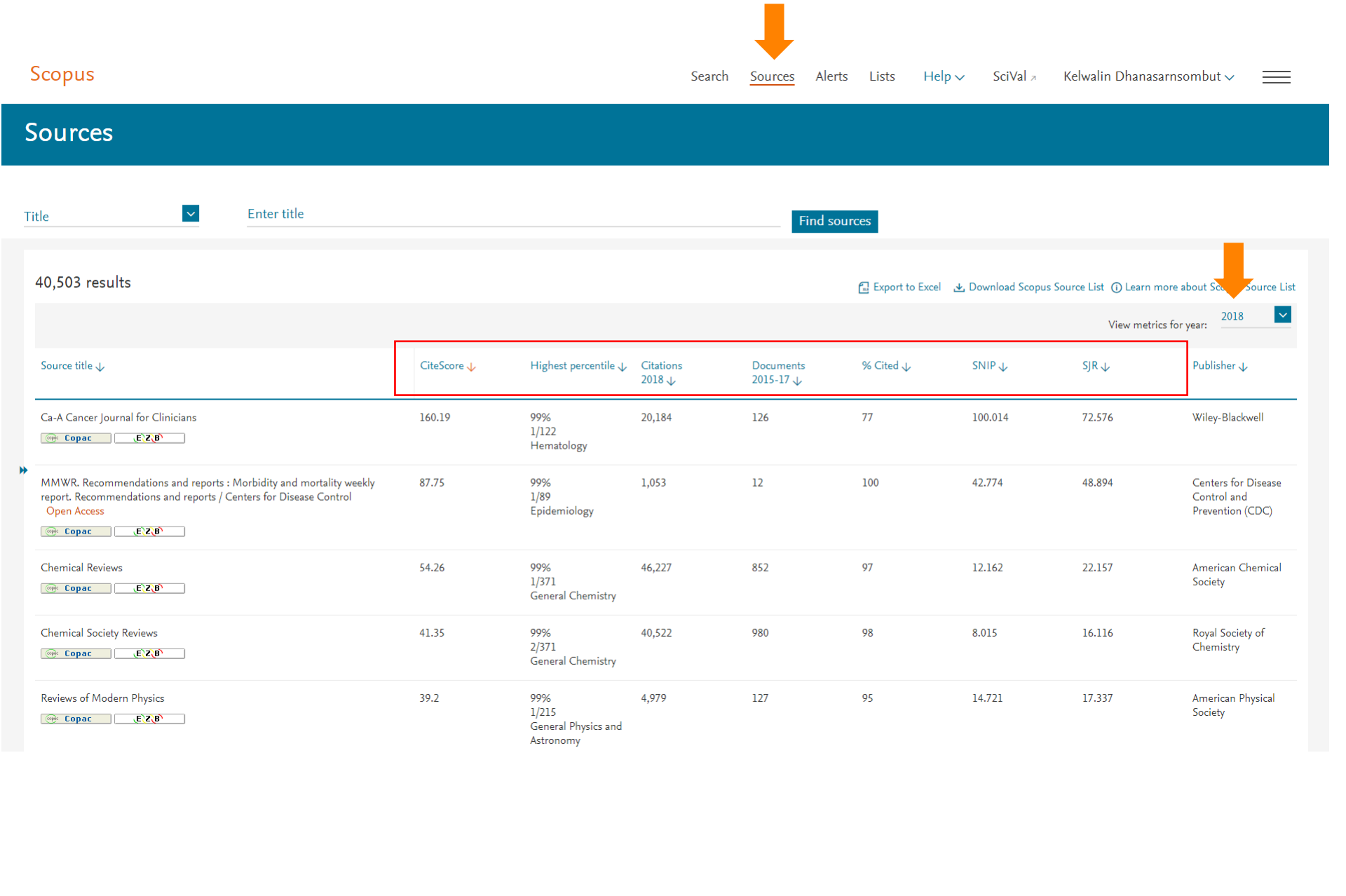
Each metric may offer a different emphasis based on its underlying data source, method of calculation, or context of use. For this reason, Elsevier promotes the responsible use of research metrics encapsulated in two **"golden rules"**. Those are:

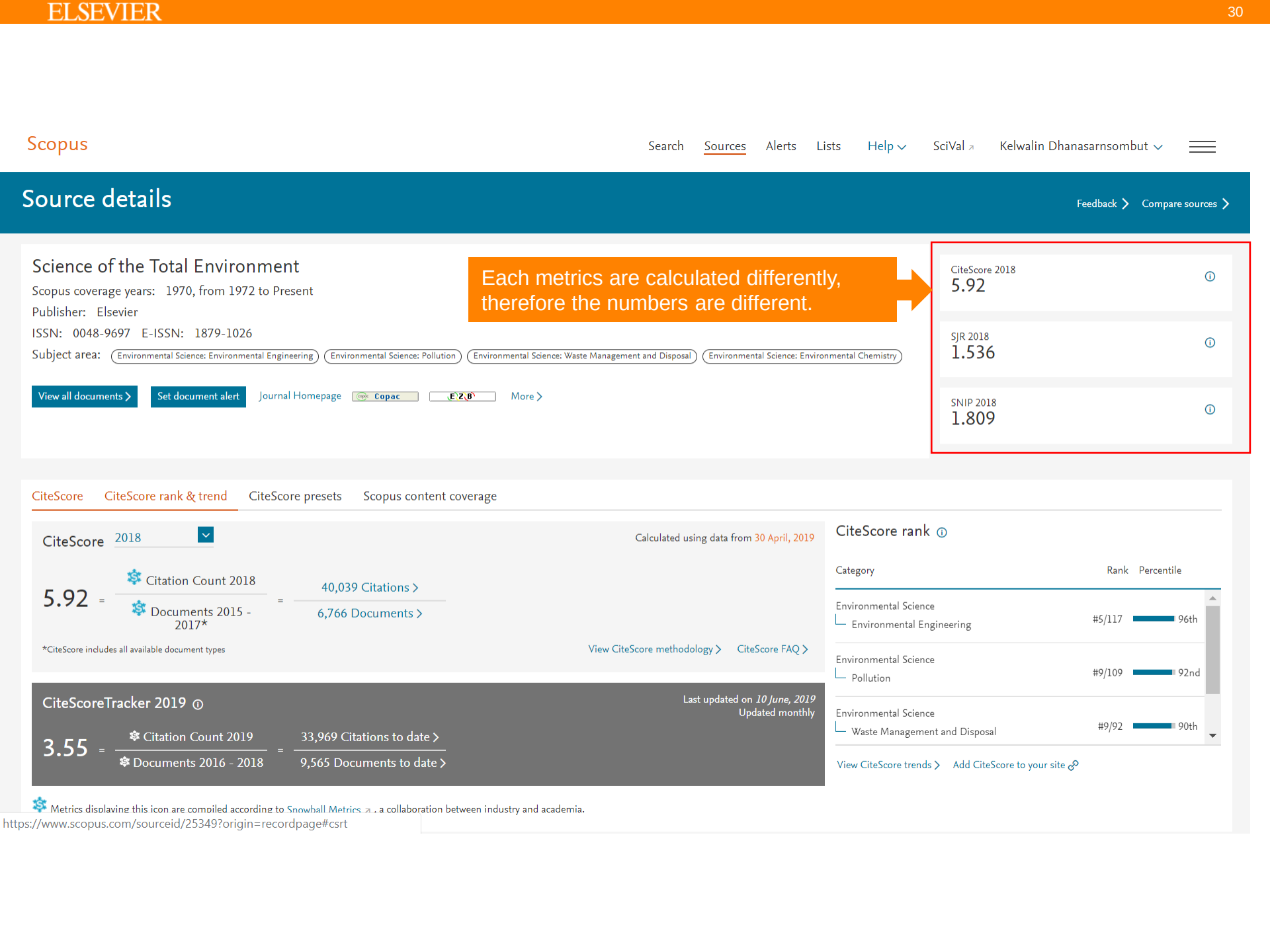
1. always use both qualitative and quantitative input for decisions (i.e. expert opinion alongside metrics),
2. always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input.

- CiteScore metrics
- SJR
- SNIP

https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/measuring-a-journals-impact

Where can I find journal-level metrics on Scopus

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Science of the Total Environment
Scopus coverage years: 1970, from 1972 to Present
Publisher: Elsevier
ISSN: 0048-9697 E-ISSN: 1879-1026
Subject area: Environmental Science: Environmental Engineering | Environmental Science: Pollution | Environmental Science: Waste Management and Disposal | Environmental Science: Environmental Chemistry
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Each metrics are calculated differently, therefore the numbers are different.
CiteScore 2018
5.92
SJR 2018
1.536
SNIP 2018
1.809
CiteScore CiteScore rank & trend CiteScore presets Scopus content coverage
CiteScore 2018
Calculated using data from 30 April, 2019
5.92 = Citation Count 2018 / Documents 2015 - 2017* = 40,039 Citations / 6,766 Documents
*CiteScore includes all available document types
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Category Rank Percentile
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Environmental Engineering #5/117 96th
Environmental Science
Pollution #9/109 92nd
Environmental Science
Waste Management and Disposal #9/92 90th
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CiteScoreTracker 2019
Last updated on 10 June, 2019
Updated monthly
3.55 = Citation Count 2019 / Documents 2016 - 2018 = 33,969 Citations to date / 9,565 Documents to date
Metrics displaying this icon are compiled according to Snowball Metrics, a collaboration between industry and academia.
https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/25349?origin=recordpage#csrt

CiteScore metrics

CiteScore metrics are transparent, comprehensive and current, with the scores and underlying data for more than 23,000 journals, book series and conference proceedings freely available at **Scopus**.

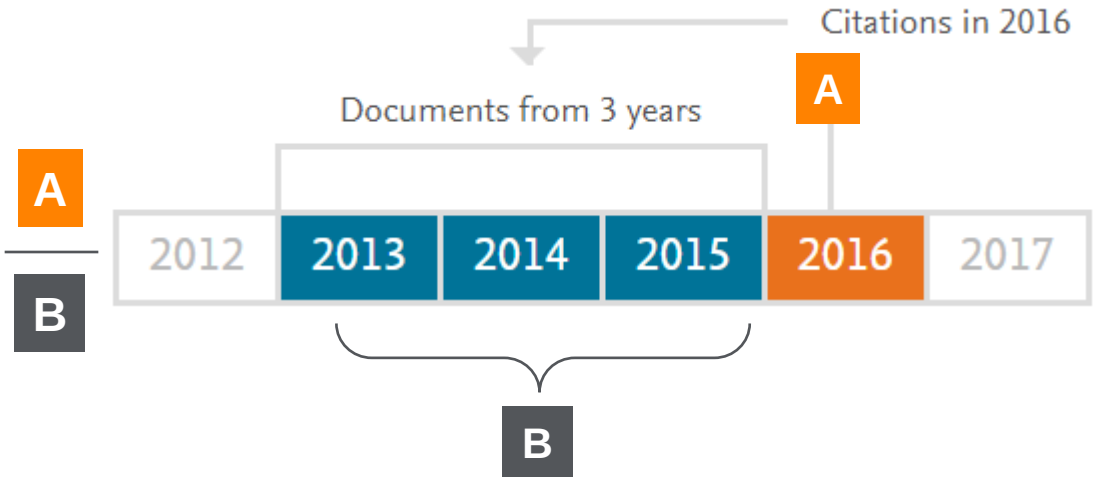
CiteScore itself is an average of the sum of the citations received in a given year to publications published in the previous three years divided by the sum of publications in the same previous three years.

$$\frac{\text{Citations}}{\text{Documents in Scopus}}$$

https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/measuring-a-journals-impact

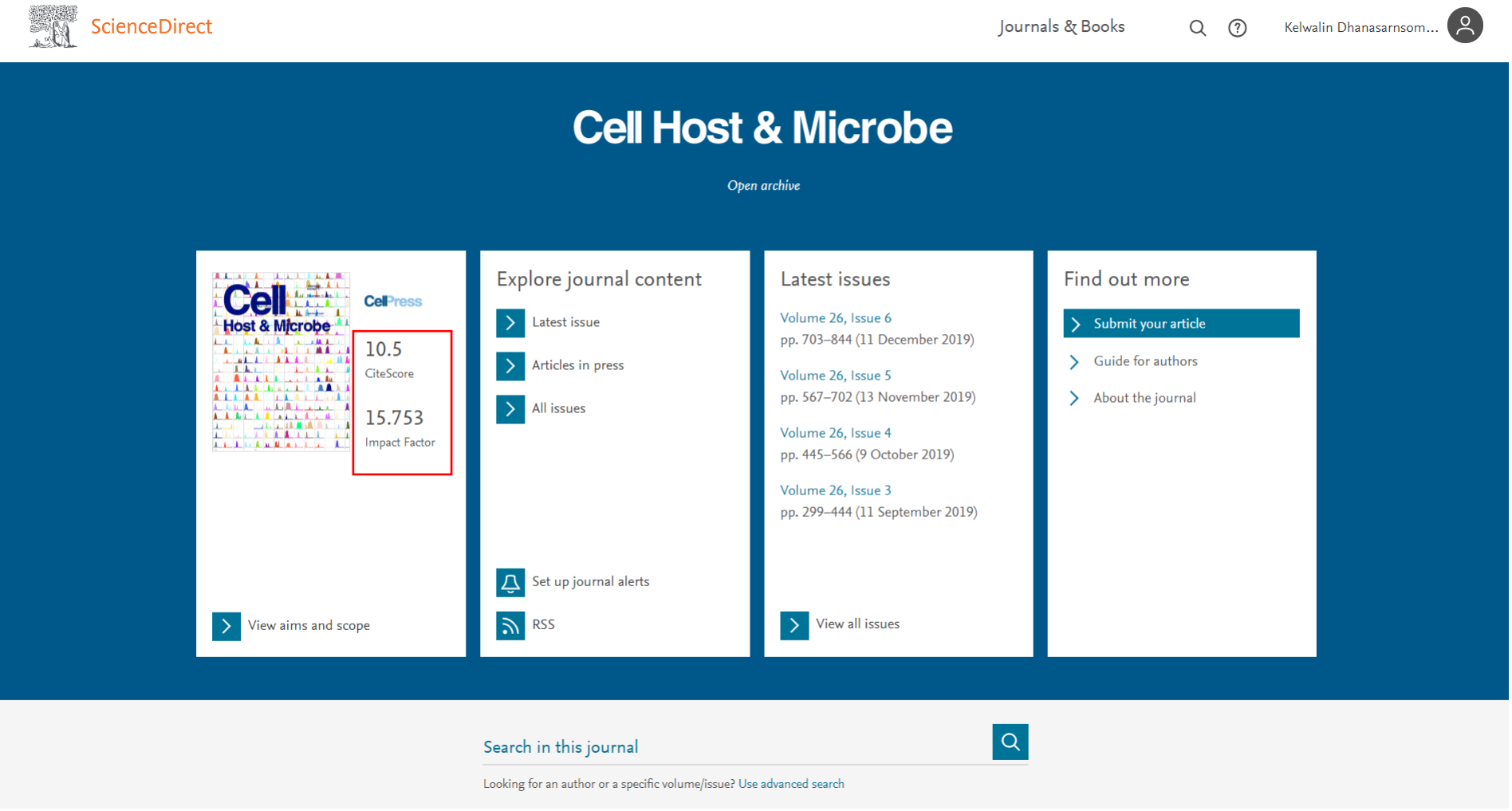
CiteScore vs. Impact Factor

CiteScore 2016 value = $\frac{A}{B}$



CiteScore	Impact Factor
A = citations to 3 years of documents	A = citations to 2 or 5 years of documents
B = all documents indexed in Scopus, same as A	B = only citable items (articles and reviews), different from A

Journal page



Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)

A defined metric calculation. It better corrects for **field-specific** differences in citation practices by comparing each journal's citations per publication with the citation potential of its field, defined as the set of publications citing that journal.

SNIP therefore enables direct comparison of journals in different subject fields.

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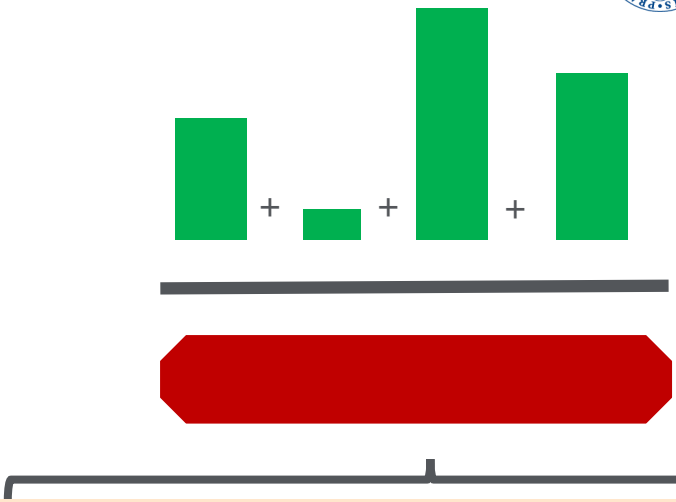


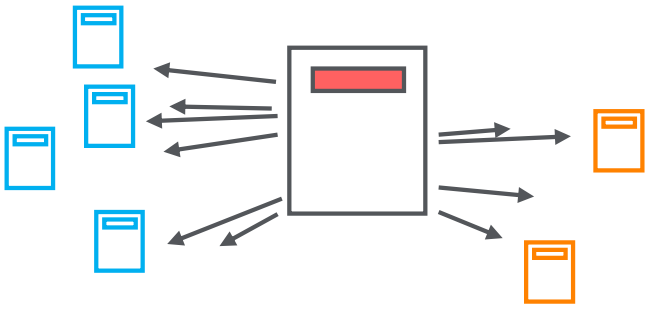
Journal	RIP	Cit. Pot.	SNIP (RIP/Cit. Pot.)
Inventiones Mathematicae	1.5	0.4	3.8
Molecular Cell	13.0	3.2	4.0

https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/measuring-a-journals-impact

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is based on the concept of a transfer of **prestige** between journals via their citation links. SJR weights each incoming citation to a journal by the SJR of the citing journal, with a citation from a high-SJR source counting for more than a citation from a low-SJR source.

Higher SJR values are meant to indicate greater journal prestige.



VS

Low Impact Journal
- Low citation
- Cited mainly by low prestige journals

High Impact Journal
- High citation
- Cited mainly by high prestige journals

https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/measuring-a-journals-impact

Journal Metrics in Scopus: CiteScore, SNIP and SJR

CiteScore

- an average of the sum of the citations received in a given year to publications published in the previous three years.
- Scoring scale with an average of 1

SNIP

Universiteit Leiden

- Field-weighted metric for direct comparison of journals in different subject fields.
- Scoring scale with an average of 1

SJR

- Metric that considers prestigious nature of citations that come from within the same, or a closely related field.
- Scoring scale with an average of 1

www.journalmetrics.com

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Tracking your work and boost visibility

What I must do after submit manuscript?

So you can start planning for …

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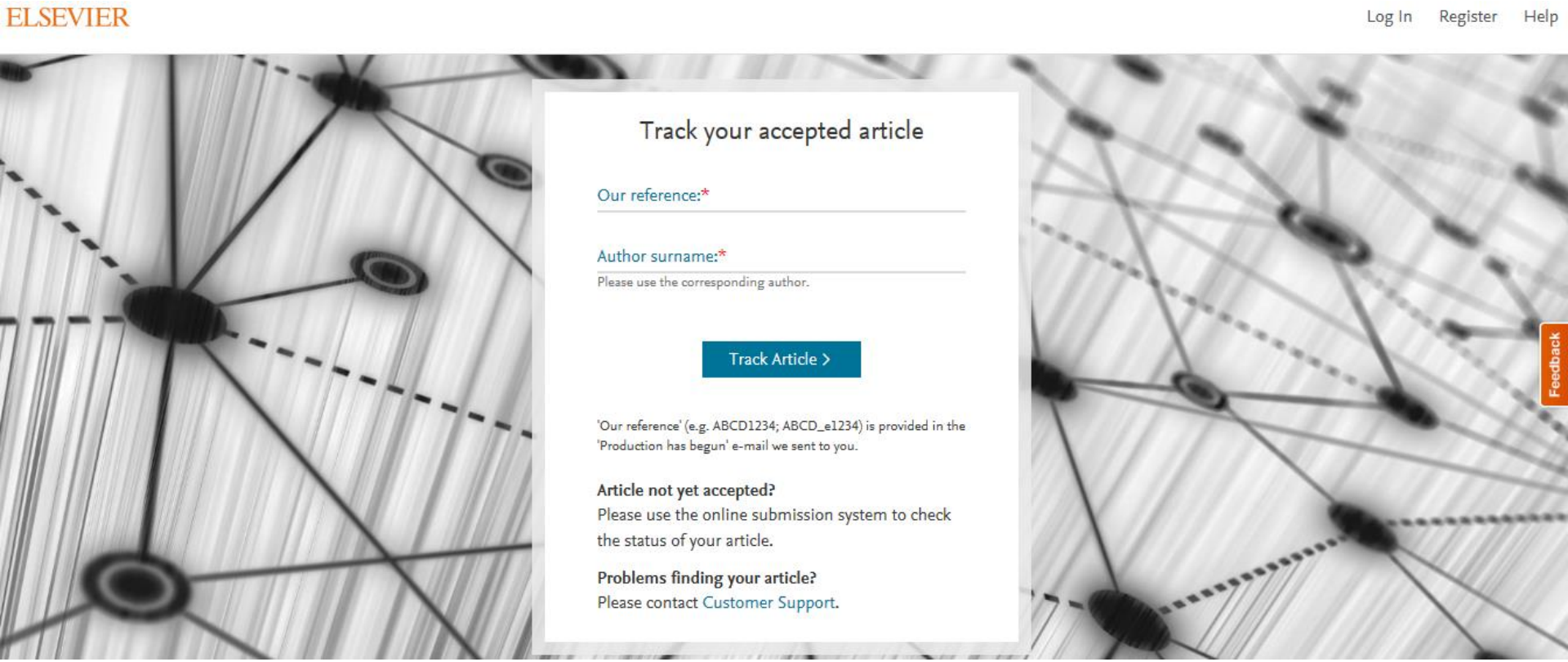
  - Promoting your article online
  - Presenting your work at conferences
- Tracking impacts of your paper
  - Your next project
  - Your next paper
  - Reaching out to collaborators
- Tracking your performance

Tracking your manuscript



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Tracking impact of your paper

Has it got lots of attentions? How much? In what way?

My work is on Scopus.

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Journal of Immunological Methods
Volume 384, Issue 1-2, 31 October 2012, Pages 62-70

Development and evaluation of a multiplex screening assay for Plasmodium falciparum exposure (Article)

Jepsen, M.P.G.[a,c], Röser, D.[b], Christiansen, M.[a], Larsen, S.O.[a], Cavanagh, D.R.[d], Dhanasarnsombut, K.[d], Bygbjerg, I.[c], Dodoo, D.[e], Remarque, E.J.[f], Dziegiel, M.[g], Jepsen, S.[h], Mordmüller, B.[i], Theisen, M.[a,c]

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[a]Department of Clinical Biochemistry and Immunology, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
[b]Department of Microbiological Diagnostics, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
[c]Centre for Medical Parasitology, Department of International Health Immunology and Microbiology, University of Copenhagen and Department of Infectious Diseases, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

View additional affiliations

Abstract View references (38)

Transfusion transmitted malaria (TTM) in non-endemic countries is reduced by questioning blood donors and screening of donated blood. Conventional screening is performed by Indirect Fluorescence Antibody Test (IFAT). This method is manual and difficult to standardize. Here we study the diagnostic performance of a multiplex assay for detection of antibodies against Plasmodium falciparum in donor blood using IFAT as a comparator. A multiplex assay (MPA) containing the antigens GLURP-R0, GLURP-R2, MSP3, MSP1 hybrid and AMA1 was constructed using xMAPR technology. A discrimination index for exposure to P. falciparum malaria was calculated by comparing travelers with clinical malaria (n = 52) and non-exposed blood donors (n = 119). The index was evaluated on blood donors with suspected malaria exposure (n = 249) and compared to the diagnostic performance of IFAT.At a specificity of 95.8 %, the MPA discrimination index exhibited a diagnostic sensitivity of 90.4 % in travelers hospitalized with malaria. Percent agreement with IFAT was 92.3 %. Screening plasma from blood donors with suspected malaria exposure, we found 4.8 % to be positive by IFAT and 5.2 % by MPA with an agreement of 93.2 %. The calculated index from the MPA exhibits similar diagnostic performance as IFAT for detection of P. falciparum malaria. Combining the antibody response against multiple antigens in a discrimination index increased the sensitivity of the MPA and reduced the readout to a single value. © 2012 Elsevier B.V.

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Malaria | Blood Donors | Transfusion-transmitted malaria

Prominence percentile: 59.110

Metrics View all metrics

8 Citations in Scopus
20th percentile

0.30 Field-Weighted Citation Impact

PlumX Metrics
Usage, Captures, Mentions, Social Media and Citations beyond Scopus.

Cited by 8 documents

Breadth of Functional Antibodies Is Associated with Plasmodium falciparum Merozoite Phagocytosis and Protection against Febrile Malaria
Kana, I.H. , Singh, S.K. , Garcia-Senosiain, A.
(2019) Journal of Infectious Diseases

Specificity of the IgG antibody response to Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium malariae, and Plasmodium ovale MSP1 19 subunit proteins in multiplexed serologic assays
Priest, J.W. , Plucinski, M.M. , Huber, C.S.
(2018) Malaria Journal

Lactococcus lactis provides an efficient platform for production of disulfide-rich recombinant proteins from Plasmodium falciparum
Singh, S.K. , Tiendrebeogo, R.W. , Chourasia, B.K.
(2018) Microbial Cell Factories

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Article-level metrics

Article-level metrics (ALMs) quantify the reach and impact of published research.

ALMs seek to incorporate data from new sources (such as social media mentions) along with traditional measures (such as citations) to present a richer picture of how an individual article is being discussed, shared, and used.

- Citation
- Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)
- PlumX Metrics

https://www.elsevier.com/editors/journal-and-article-metrics

Document details

All 3 essential metrics are here ☺

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Journal of Immunological Methods
Volume 384, Issue 1-2, 31 October 2012, Pages 62-70

Development and evaluation of a multiplex screening assay for Plasmodium falciparum exposure (Article)

Jepsen, M.P.G.[a,c], Röser, D.[b], Christiansen, M.[a], Larsen, S.O.[a], Cavanagh, D.R.[d], Dhanasarnsombut, K.[d], Bygbjerg, I.[c], Dodoo, D.[e], Remarque, E.J.[f], Dziegiel, M.[g], Jepsen, S.[h], Mordmüller, B.[i], Theisen, M.[a,c]

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[a]Department of Clinical Biochemistry and Immunology, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
[b]Department of Microbiological Diagnostics, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
[c]Centre for Medical Parasitology, Department of International Health Immunology and Microbiology, University of Copenhagen and Department of Infectious Diseases, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

View additional affiliations

Abstract

View references (38)

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SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Malaria | Blood Donors | Transfusion-transmitted malaria

Prominence percentile: 59.110

Author keywords

Antibody, Diagnostic, GLURP, Malaria, MSP3, Multiplex assay

Indexed keywords

EMTREE drug terms: antibody, Plasmodium falciparum antibody, unclassified drug

EMTREE medical terms: adolescent, antibody titer, article, blood donor, child, cross reaction, diagnostic test accuracy study, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, human, immunoassay, immunological procedures, indirect fluorescence antibody test, intermethod comparison, major clinical study, malaria falciparum, multiplex assay, Plasmodium falciparum, priority journal, screening

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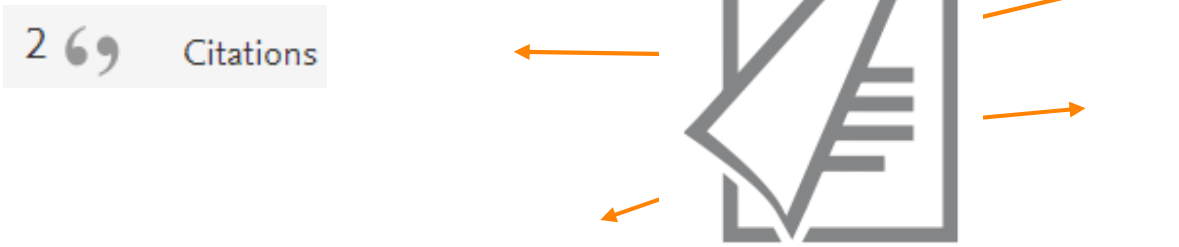

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[a]Department of Clinical Biochemistry and Immunology, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
[b]Department of Microbiological Diagnostics, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark
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Abstract

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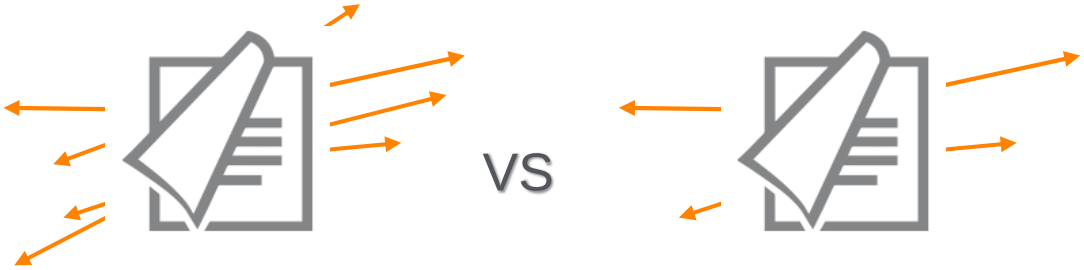

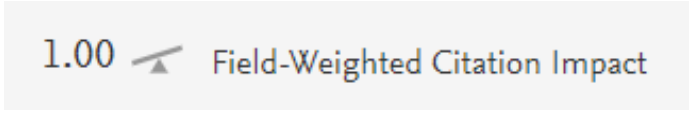

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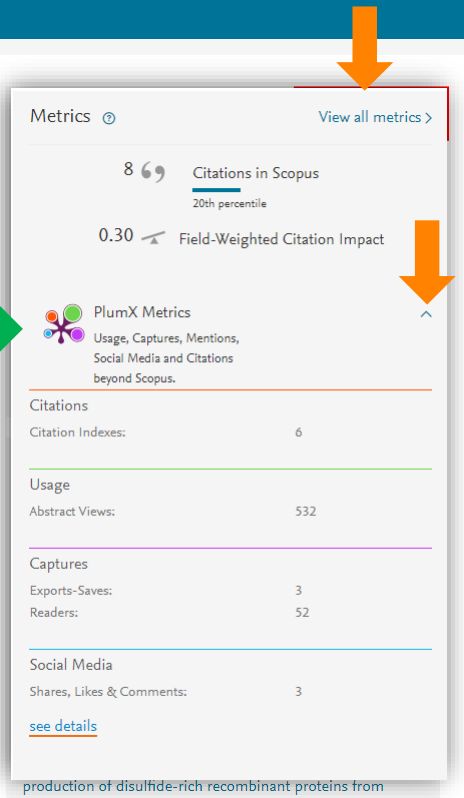

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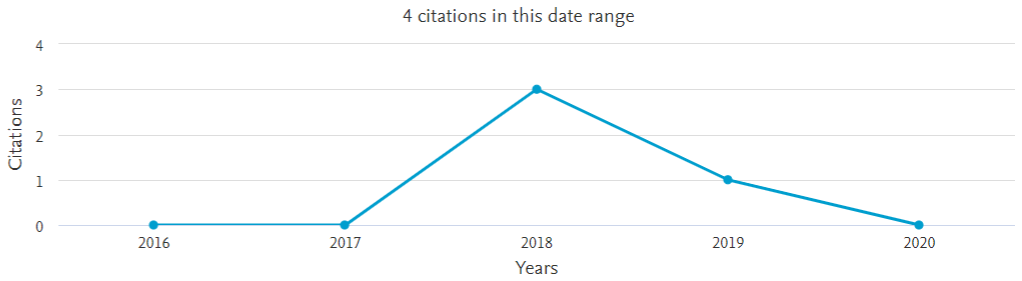

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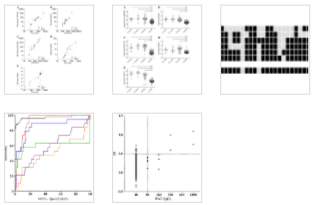

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AUTHOR(S):
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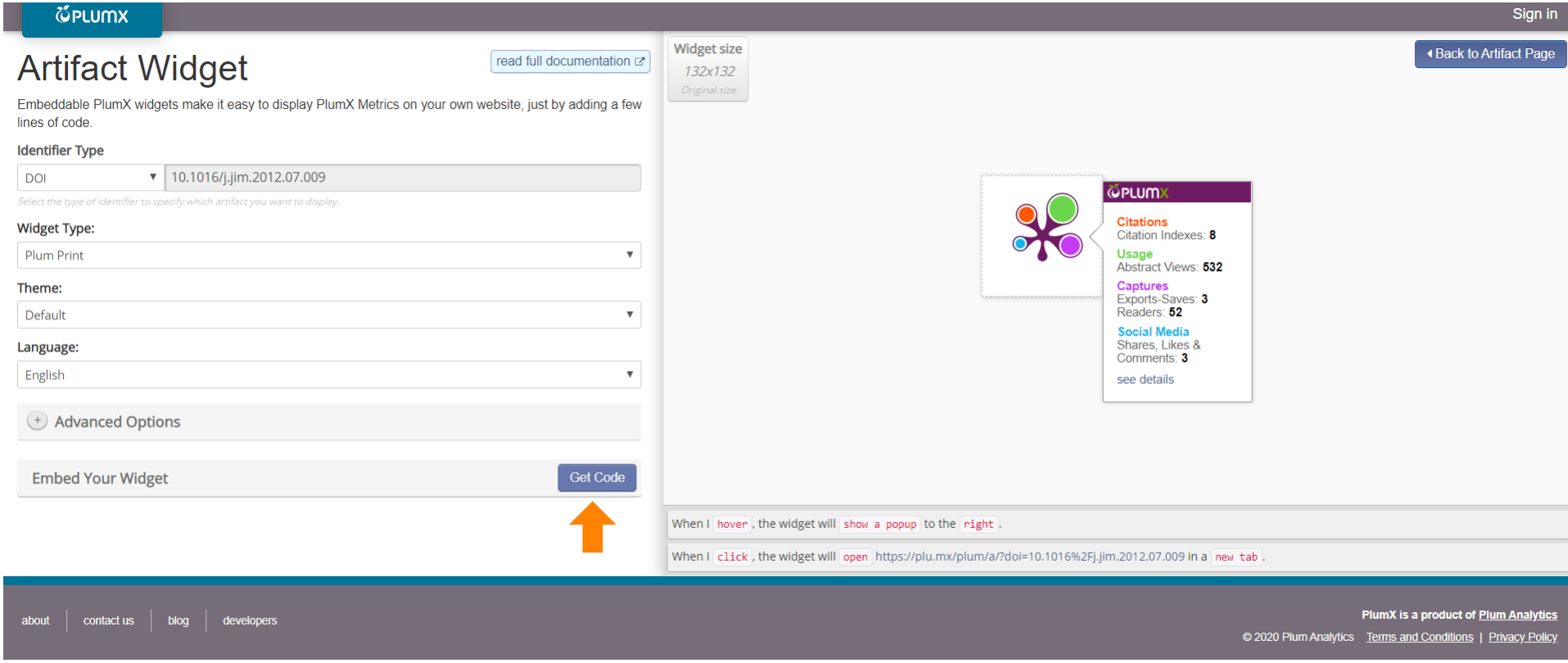
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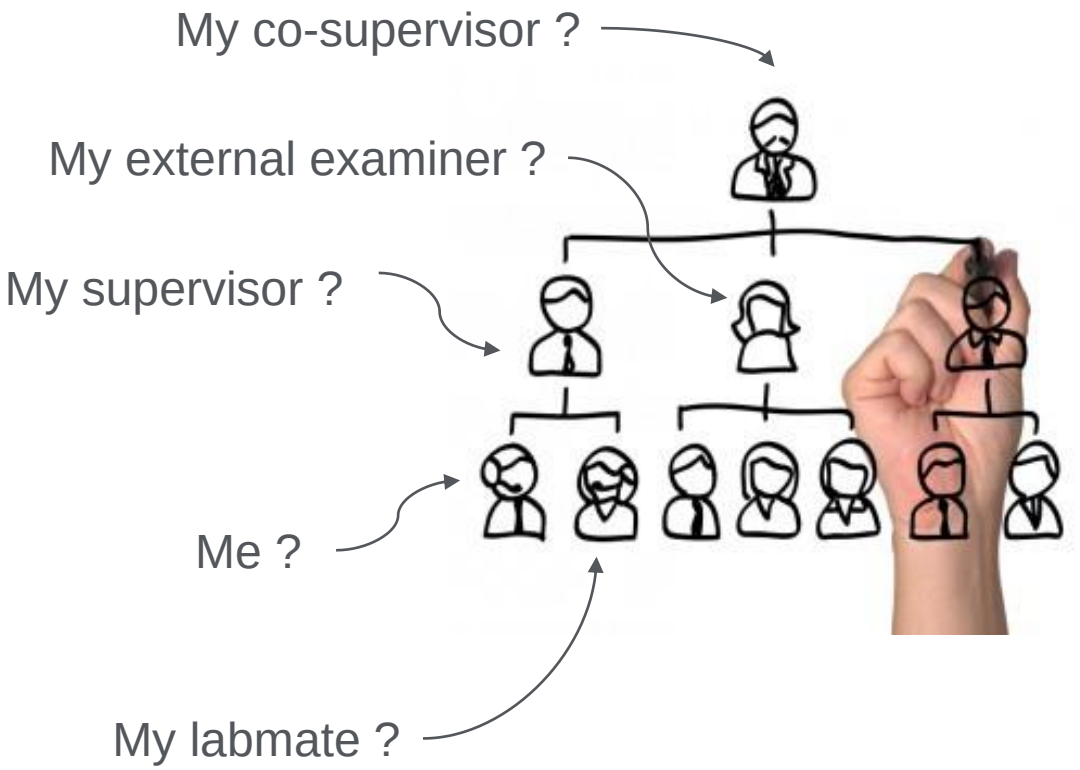

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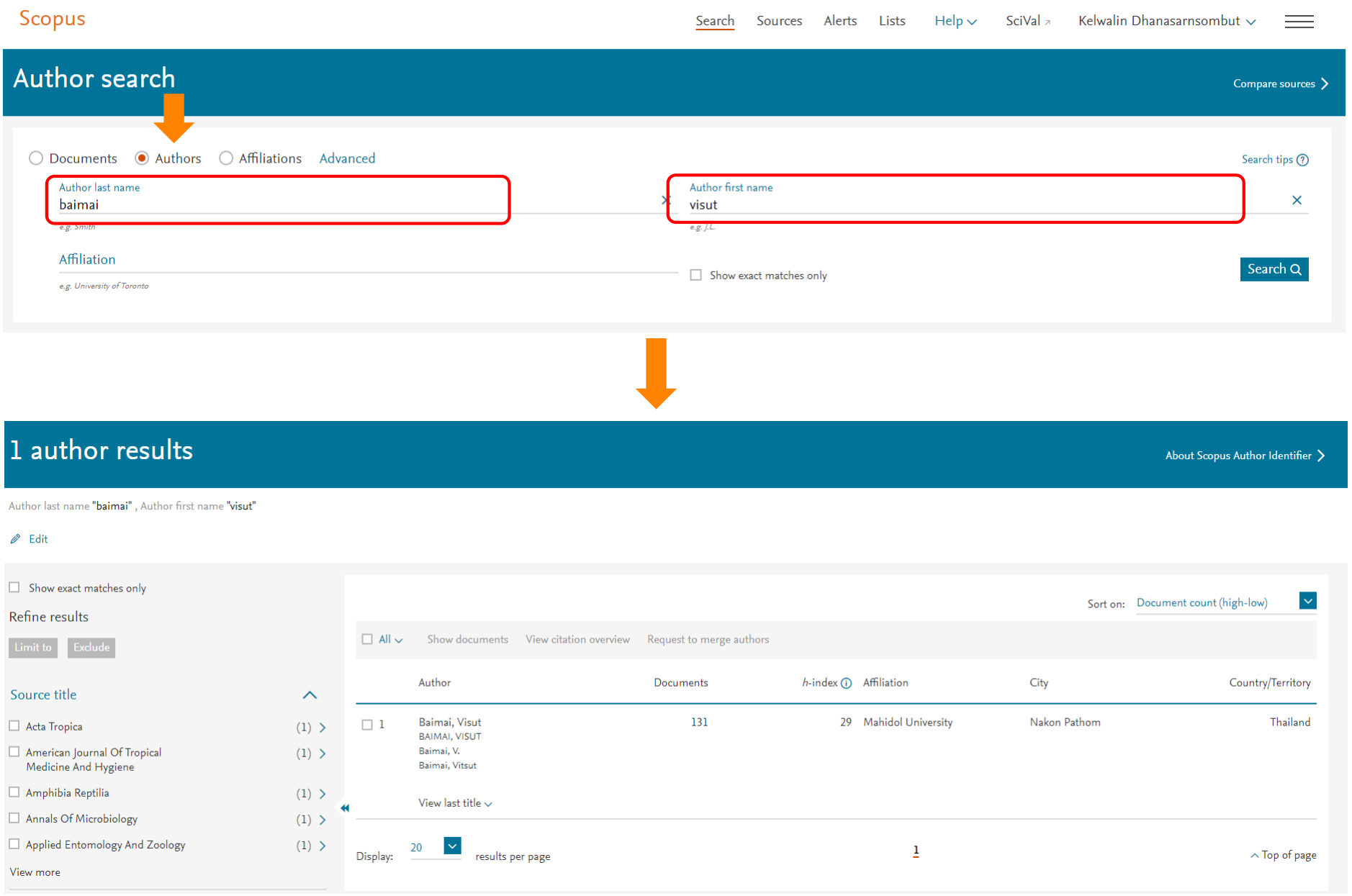

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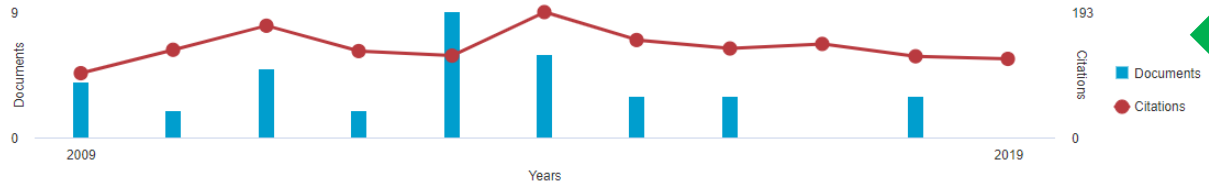

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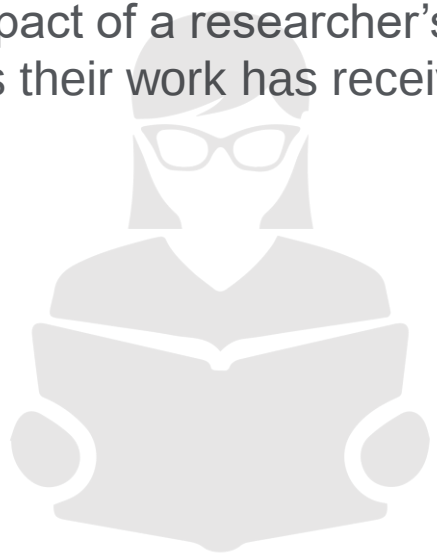

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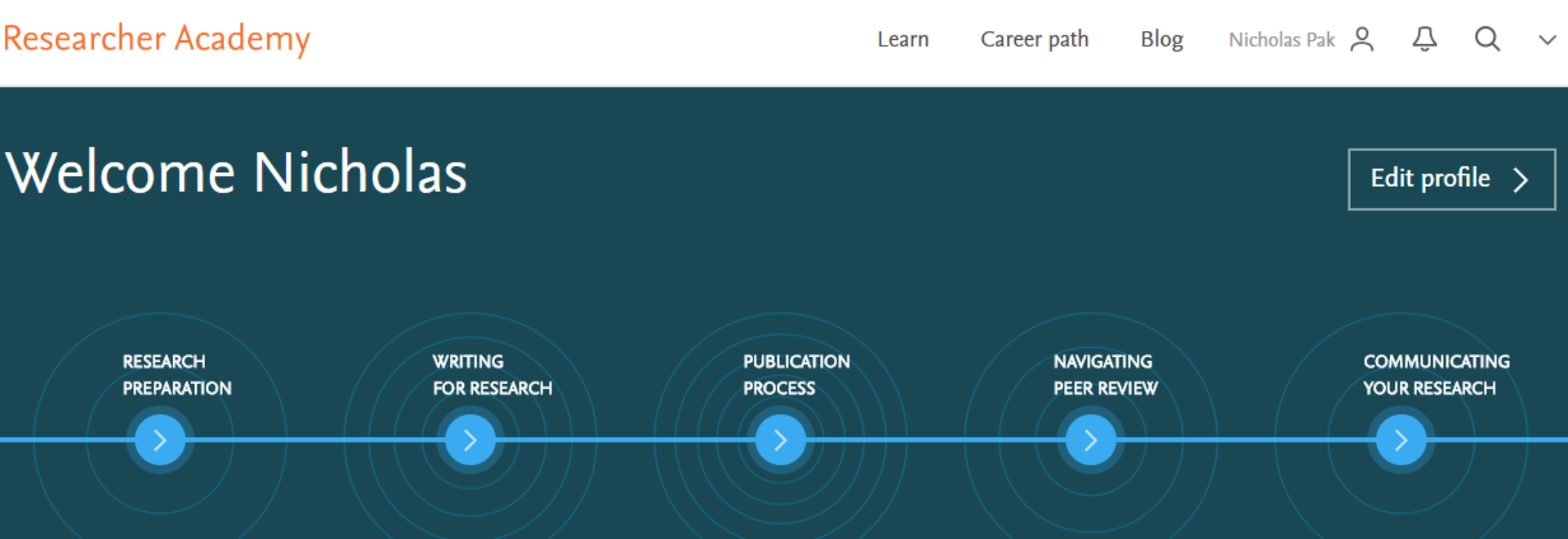

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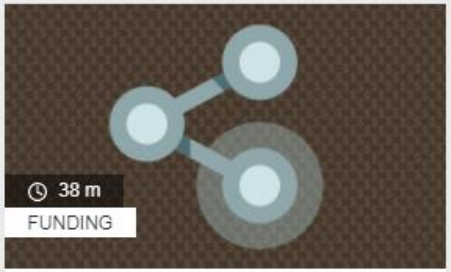

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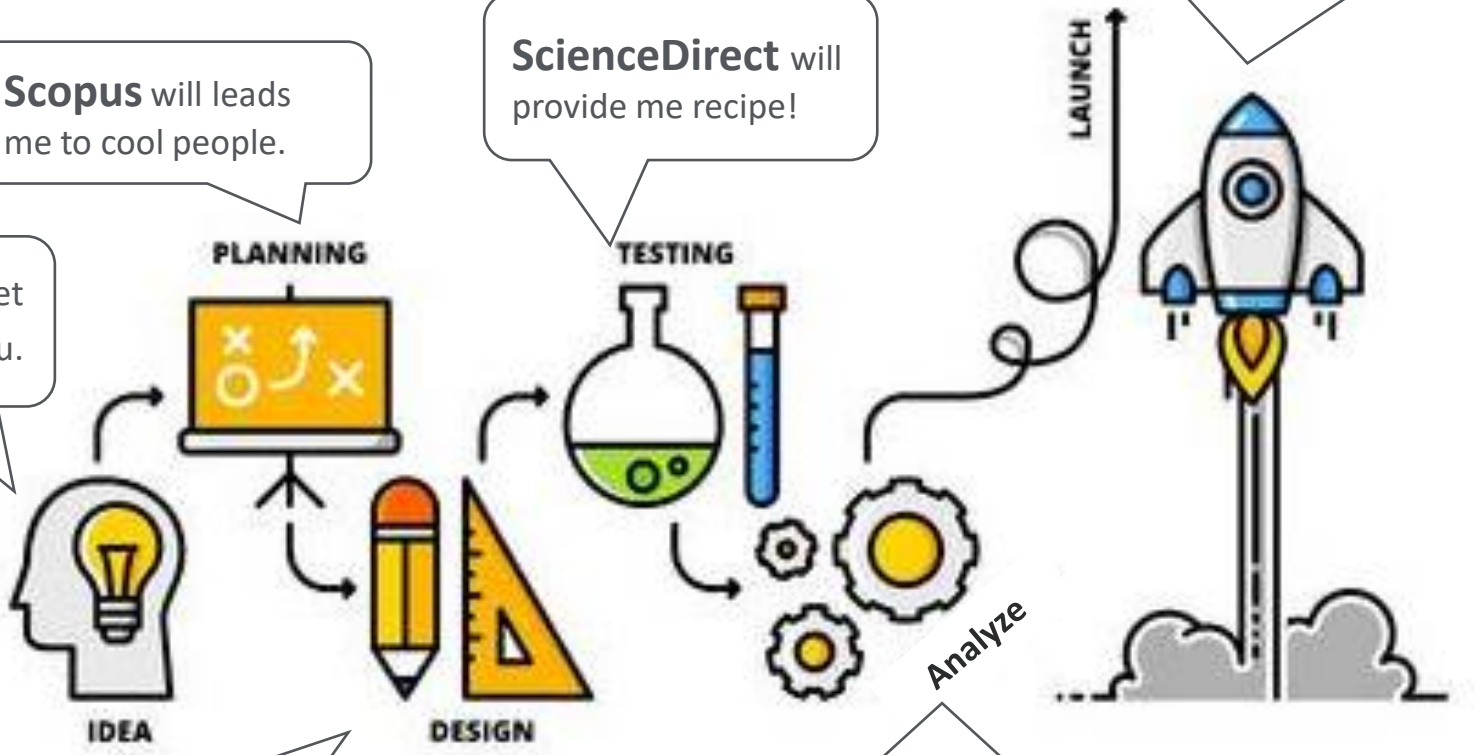

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