

The expectations of SCI-E Journal editors from June

Since 2007 when The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology was admitted to the Science Citation Index-Expanded, the effect of June on me has changed. The rank of The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology in the global cardiology society, among Turkish medical journals and all Turkish journals in SCI-E will be re-explained by Thomson Reuters's Journal Citation Report in June. You may be informed of this by the time you read this letter. The ranking of The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology is determined by its impact factor score, and other scores on the Journal Citation Report are, of course, important.

The greatest characteristic of the ranking of The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology in Turkish Medical Journals impact factor (IF) is that it has been rising in the last ten years. Although the number of Turkey-based SCI-E journals decreased, there are still some journals before The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology. However, The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology started his journey from the bottom of this ranking in 2007, and it has become a journal that continuously increased its IF score without fail. This June? (For the time being).

As you know, the general difficulty in admission to SCI-E is that there are many scientific and administrative rules to be followed. The most important things for a journal that has won international popularity is to be attributed and raise its impact factor. Basically, prominent scientific studies will get more citations as expected, and this will raise their IF rankings.

Is it really that simple? Will your most valuable study gain citation even if it passes the editor team and peer review? Will the citation be valid? What is worse is the question whether or not academics will access these top-level studies. The editor managing the journal knows the answer to these questions, but that editor is not responsible for these questions. The responsibility cannot be linked to the editor, although these questions are directly related to the editor's authority. Journal corporations with different ranks and organizations bear these responsibilities.

The aims of a journal include developing, improving, receiving respect and being honored. As I mentioned earlier, journals achieve these goals by remaining committed to IF and all ethical rules. Pain, sorrow and disappointment are inevitable in organizations that include weak or insufficient cooperation and harmony between their sections. I have overcome many obstacles with great effort in the sixteen years I have served as an editor at The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology. Patience, goodwill, empathy, tolerance, effort and respect made The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology a senior journal and brought it to its current honor-

able place. To keep this trend is very important for a journal that rises from the ashes and particularly for me. What really matters is to enhance the scientific prestige of The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology with ethical and humanitarian reasons, not with the motto of "whatever may come."

The editors, owners and publishers of many scientific journals are replaced over the years. The reason here is to reach a better and distinguished level and to maintain this level (as it should be!). External factors such as trade, earning, personal ambition and interest, and being deemed important are included in "humanitarian reasons", and they are inevitable. In addition, science involves serious competition. Scientific journal publishing should be a competition just like science, which always aims to improve and find the truth. Institutions should not discredit any journals or individuals, or else faulty, non-competitive and questionable actions may emerge.

Many alterations and revisions are performed to improve scientific journals, increase the number of citations and achieve a better IF ranking. These alterations and revisions may include changes in names, editor teams, publishers and owners. The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology has experienced only head staff-editor changes.

Generally, associations or major publishers own the scientific journals. Every scientific association has its own publications in their fields. For example, the cardiological associations of approximately 40 countries that are members of the ESC have one scientific journal. But there is one exception: Germany has cardiological journal in clinical field, and it has also published journal of basic cardiology. Is there another country to do so? Turkey. Journals reach a mutual agreement (if the publishers publish journals, they select editors) while selecting their publishers. Certain journals (e.g., Am J Cardiol) employ their editors for 20 years, but some determine a limited period. To me, agreements with the editor, and the process of selecting, assigning, changing and releasing the editor should be in accordance with ethical rules. The outcome of these possibilities can keep the respect and credibility of a journal with IF intact.

The journal may be sold in this process above, the publisher may be replaced, and the editor team may act in accordance to these actions. Changing a journal's name is one of these actions. The seriousness, professional level, skills and goodwill of the new publisher assign the approximate place of a journal in the IF rankings. Negligence, ignorance and inability may erode the status of that journal for months and keep it away from scien-



tists. Thus, the chance of citation will not be present for months.

Another simple error and negligence performed by almost every person and organization is the regeneration in the PubMed-DOI-Cross references relationship seen in publisher changes. Moreover, it is a must to continually watch the entrance of the new name in the full-text, and if an issue is present, an urgent application should be made for Thomson-Reuters to solve. If the title of a scientific paper is good, the abstract is read. If the abstract is interesting, the full-text is read. If this paper brings scientific innovation and originality, it gains popularity and citation. If this relationship is not present, the full-text is not read, and the journal cannot obtain any citation. If the members of the associate professorship jury cannot see this relationship, they may consider forgery, which brings the legal aspect of this issue to the forefront.

The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology achieved its status with the citations it obtained without the support of any associations, institutions, organizations or foundations (except for the last sale). However, Osmangazi University has provided a partial physical support. The head editor had the entire responsibility (I realized too late that I do not have any responsibility). The presence of The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology in references as Anatol J Cardiol is a great source of honor and happiness for

each section of The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology. However, any minor typing errors or even punctuation errors may direct Thomson-Reuters to exclude that paper from citation. Think about the academicians who grow sorrowful upon not seeing their papers in The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology calculations, although they find their studies in the reference, and think about the problems of the editors who are responsible: The denominator has 1, but there is no denominator (citation), and as a result, the IF score falls. These lost citations should be monitored, screened and edited by the foreign publisher in order not to experience these issues.

Editor teams are definitely not responsible for the issue that The Anatolian Journal of Cardiology, which has been experiencing these issues in the last three years, did not obtain the IF score (possibly <1.0) it deserved (>1.3), but the responsibility does not belong to destiny either.

Let's celebrate Professor Doctor Adnan Abacı for being appointed by the Turkish Society of Cardiology and replacing the editor, Professor Doctor Zeki Öngen.

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From Prof. Dr. Hasan Veysi Güneş's collections