



# سامانه های پیش چاپ مقالات

دکتر نادیا صنیعی

استادیار کتابداری و اطلاع رسانی پزشکی

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# آنچه در این دوره می آموزید

- شناسایی مجلات معتبر و نام معتبر
- سامانه های پیش چاپ مقالات

## اصطلاحات رایج در مقاله نویسی

- Article, Manuscript, Paper: مقاله
- Journal: مجله
- Author: نویسنده
- Corresponding Author: نویسنده مسئول
- Editor: ویراستار، سردبیر
- Reviewer: داور علمی
- Plagiarism: سرقت ادبی
- Paraphrase: تفسیر (به زبان خود برگرداندن)
- Submit: ارسال کردن
- Accept: پذیرش
- Reject: رد شدن
- Fast reject: رد سریع در مرحله اول
- Correction: اصلاح کردن
- Minor Correction (Revision): اصلاح جزئی
- Major Correction (Revision): اصلاح کلی
- Citation: استناد دادن
- Index: نمایه
- Impact Factor: ضریب تأثیر

## رتبه بندی مجلات اسکوپوس و وب آو ساینس و گوگل اسکالر

- رتبه بندی مجلات وب آو ساینس بر اساس ایمپکت فاکتور (IF)
- اعتبار بالای مجلات Pubmed بعد از آی اس آی
- بعد از رتبه بندی مجلات بر اساس آی اس آی و پابمد، اسکوپوس بالاترین اعتبار را دارد.
- رتبه بندی مجلات اسکوپوس بر اساس CiteScore
- رتبه بندی مجلات سایمگو که ایندکس اسکوپوس دارند بر اساس SJR است.
- آنالیز داده های سه ساله برای یک مقاله محاسبه می گردد.
- مقالات در هر دو پایگاه به چهار کیفیت (Q1,Q2,Q3,Q4) تقسیم می شوند.
- رتبه بندی مجلات گوگل اسکالر h5-index و h5-median

## رتبه بندی مجلات ایرانی

- مجلات نمایه شده در ISC
- مجلات نمایه شده در SID
- مجلات نمایه شده در Magiran
- مجلات نمایه شده در Civilica
- مجلات نمایه شده در Noormags
- مجلات نمایه شده در brakats

- Digital Object Identifier یا شناسه دیجیتال، یک کد عددی است که همانند اثر انگشت برای هر منبع دیجیتال (همچون مقاله) بی همتاست.
- DOI یک رشته عدد است که بطور انحصاری به هر نوشته آنلاین تعلق می گیرد. این کد به یک لینک دائم اینترنتی بطور ابدی و فناپذیر متصل است.
- کد DOI به این شرح می است: DOI: 10.1177/0972150916630447
- منبع اخذ DOI وب سایت CroSSRef

### مزایای DOI برای مقالات:

- داشتن شناسه دائمی در همه مقالات
- جذب ترافیک بیشتر و موثرتر به مقالات
- جلوگیری از خطاهای انسانی یا ماشینی در نگارش منبع یا Reference
- شمارش واقعی تعداد ارجاعات به مقالات و متعاقب آن محاسبه واقعی قدرت نفوذ یا Impact Factor برای مجلات

## انتخاب مجله برای انتشار مقاله



## مهمترین ایندکس مجلات

<b>Web of Science core collection</b>	<b>Wiley Online Library</b>	<b>Cambridge Journals</b>	<b>Taylor and Francis Online</b>	<b>Oxford Journals</b>
<b>EBSCO Host</b>	<b>Emerald</b>	<b>Springer Link</b>	<b>pubmed</b>	<b>Scopus</b>
<b>Medline</b>	<b>PMC</b>	<b>Proquest</b>	<b>Embase</b>	<b>Sage journals</b>
<b>Plose One</b>	<b>SID</b>	<b>Magiran</b>	<b>ISC</b>	<b>Google Scholar</b>
<b>IEEE</b>	<b>Science Direct</b>	<b>ERIC</b>	<b>Free medical journals</b>	<b>DOAJ</b>



- JCR
- Pubmed
- Scimago
- PMC
- Google scholar
- <https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>
- <https://journalsuggester.springer.com/>
- <https://journalfinder.wiley.com/search?type=match>
- <https://www.journalguide.com/>

- <http://jane.biosemantics.org/>
- Endnote **Manuscript Matcher**
- <http://flourishoa.org/search>
- [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#)
- [Embase Journal List](#)
- [Journals that Follow the ICMJE Recommendations](#)
- [NLM Catalog: Journals Currently Indexed by MEDLINE/PubMed](#)

- [Scopus Journal List](#)
- [Web of Science Master Journal List](#)
- <http://www.journalseek.net/>
- <http://www.freemedicaljournals.com/>
- <http://www.medical-journals.com/>
- <http://www.sid.ir>
- <https://journalfinder.ricest.ac.ir/>
- <https://www.magiran.com/>
- <http://health.barakatkns.com/search>
- <https://rsf.research.ac.ir/>
- <https://journals.research.ac.ir/>

# Open access journals

## Access to types of Open access journals

- **Gold open access:** journals which only publish open access
- **Green open access:** are published versions or manuscripts accepted for publication and available at repository
- **Bronze open access:** re published versions of record or manuscripts accepted for publication. The publisher has chosen to provide temporary or permanent free access.
- **Hybrid open access:** documents are in journals which provide authors the choice of publishing open access

# Preprint use ( Author's Original Manuscript (AOM))

- A "preprint" is typically a version of a research paper that is shared on an online platform prior to, or during, a formal peer review process.
- Preprint platforms have become popular due to the increasing drive towards open access publishing and can be publisher- or community-led.
- A persistent concern surrounding preprints is that work may be at risk of being plagiarised or "scooped"
- Can be problematic for early-career researchers regarding getting academic jobs and funding
- Preprints, in fact, protect against scooping. "scooping" is less likely for manuscripts first submitted as preprints
- During this time, the same work will have been extensively discussed with external collaborators, presented at conferences, and been read by editors and reviewers in related areas of research. Yet, there is no official open record of that process (e.g., peer reviewers are normally anonymous, reports remain largely unpublished)

# Preprint use

- The majority of preprints come with a form of permanent identifier, usually a digital object identifier (DOI), also makes them easy to cite and track.
- If one were to be "scooped" without adequate acknowledgement, this would be a case of academic misconduct and plagiarism, and could be pursued as such.
- There is no evidence that "scooping" of research via preprints exists, not even in communities that have broadly adopted the use of the arXiv server for sharing preprints since 1991
- Indeed, the benefits of preprints, especially for early-career researchers:
  - ✓ rapid sharing of academic research,
  - ✓ open access without author-facing charges,
  - ✓ establishing priority of discoveries,
  - ✓ receiving wider feedback in parallel with or before peer review,
  - ✓ and facilitating wider collaborations
  - ✓ **Research impact** – the research presented in your preprint will be publicly available for other researchers or practitioners to cite and build upon more quickly

## Preprint use

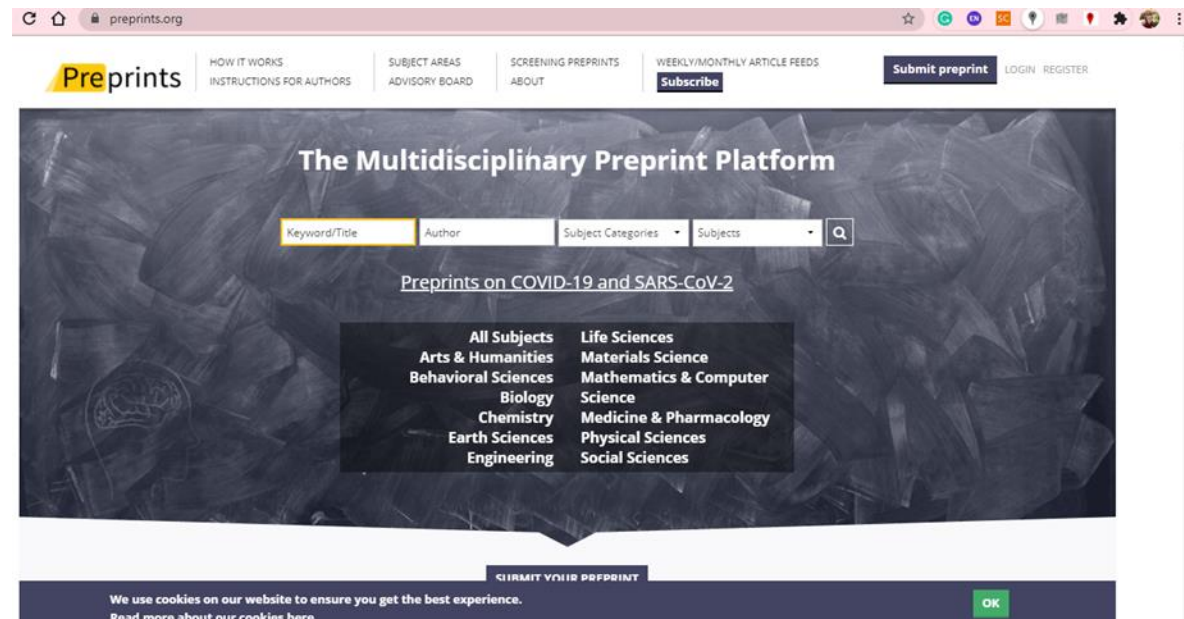
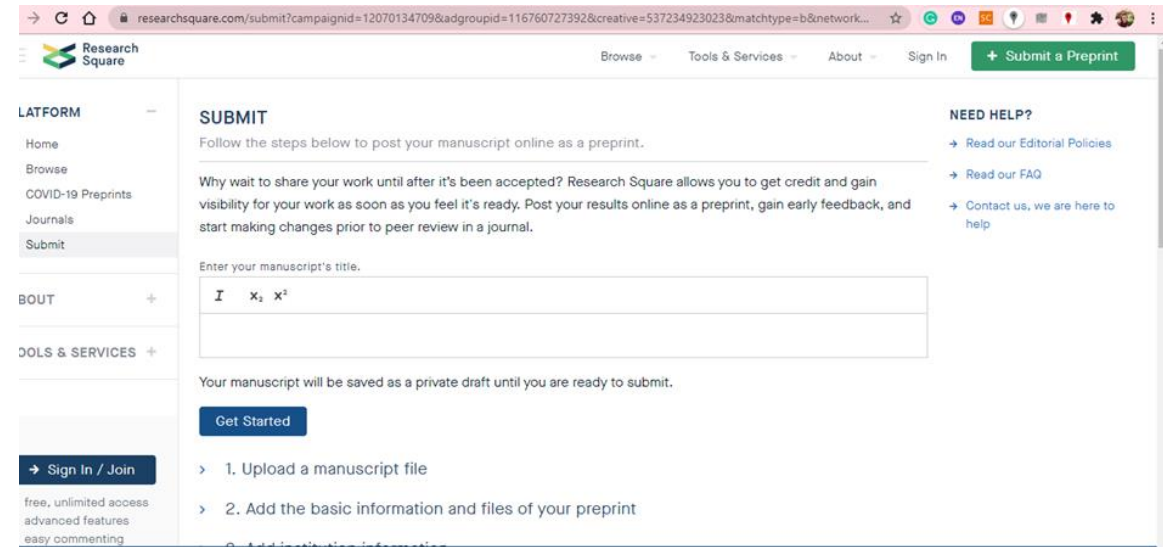
- If you've posted your AOM to a preprint server, please cite your preprint in the manuscript you submit to the journal, to ensure there will be a link to the AOM from the final Version of Record (VOR).
- Then, once your article is accepted, ask that you **update the preprint** to acknowledge that the article has been accepted for publication as follows:
- *“This article has been accepted for publication in [JOURNAL TITLE], published by Taylor & Francis.”*
- After publication you can add the following text to your preprint to encourage others to read and cite the final published version of your article:
- *“This is an original manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in [JOURNAL TITLE] on [date of publication], available online: [http://www.tandfonline.com/\[Article DOI\]](http://www.tandfonline.com/[Article DOI]).”*
- link from the preprint to their formal publication via its Digital Object Identifier (DOI).

## Preprint use

- In general, most publishers that permit preprints require that:
- the authors disclose the existence of the preprint at submission (e.g. in the cover letter)
- once an article is published, the preprint should link to the published version (typically via DOI)
- the preprint should not have been formally peer reviewed

# Examples of preprint use

- Research square
- Preprints.org
- bioRxiv.org
- SocArXiv (social sciences)
- ArXiv (physical sciences)
- RePEc



# Another example of preprint in medicine



Cold  
Spring  
Harbor  
Laboratory

BMJ Yale

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# medRxiv

THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES

[Advanced Search](#)

Caution: Preprints are preliminary reports of work that have not been certified by peer review. They should not be relied on to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information.

[COVID-19 SARS-CoV-2 preprints from medRxiv and bioRxiv](#)

[Subject Areas](#)

# Archiving

- The "green" route to OA refers to author self-archiving, in which a version of the article (often the peer-reviewed version before editorial typesetting, called "postprint") is posted online to an institutional and/or subject repository.
- This route is often dependent on journal or publisher policies, which can be more restrictive and complicated than respective "gold" policies regarding deposit location, license, and embargo requirements.
- Some publishers require an embargo period before deposition in public repositories, arguing that immediate self-archiving risks loss of subscription income.

# Embargo periods

- Embargoes are imposed by between 20 and 40% of journals, during which time an article is paywalled before permitting self-archiving (green OA) or releasing a free-to-read version (bronze OA).
- Embargo periods typically vary from 6–12 months in STEM and >12 months in humanities, arts and social sciences
- Embargo-free self-archiving has not been shown to affect subscription revenue, and tends to increase readership and citations.
- Embargoes have been lifted on particular topics for either limited times or ongoing (e.g. Zika outbreaks or indigenous health).

# Mega Journals

- A **mega journal** (also **mega-journal** and **megajournal**) is a peer-review academic open access journal.
- designed to be much larger than a traditional journal by exercising low selectivity among accepted articles.
- This publishing model was pioneered by "*Plose One*"
- broad coverage of different subject areas
- accepting articles for publication based on whether they are technically sound rather than selecting for perceived importance
- using Article processing Charge (APC) to cover the costs of publishing.
- "an accelerated review and publication process", "fast turnaround time"

# Mega Journals

- "academic editors", even "a large editorial board of academic editors" (instead of professional editors); and
- value-added services such as reusable graphics and data through creative commons licenses
- Mega journals are also online-only, with no printed version, and are fully open access, in contrast to Hybrid open access journals.
- Some predatory open access publishers use the mega journal model

# Mega Journals

- *PLOSE ONE*
- *ACS Omega*
- *Scientific Reports*
- *SAGE Open*
- *Royal Society Open Science*
- *RSC Advances*
- *SpringerPlus*
- *BMJ Open*
- *PeerJ*
- *Medicine (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins journal)*

## Mega Journals

- *Biology Open*
- *IEEE Access*
- *FEBS Open Bio*
- *AIP Advances*
- *G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics*
- *Open Library of Humanities*
- De Gruyter Open imprint
- *Elsevier Heliyon*
- *IET The Journal of Engineering*
- *BMC Research Notes*
- *F1000 Research*

# Article processing charges (APC)

- Some open access journals (under the gold, and hybrid models) generate revenue by charging publication fees in order to make the work openly available at the time of publication.
- The money might come from the author but more often comes from the author's research grant or employer
- While the payments are typically incurred *per article published* (e.g. BMC or PLOS journals), some journals apply them *per manuscript submitted* (e.g. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics until recently) or *per author* (e.g. PeerJ)
- Are most common in scientific and medical journals
- depend on a journal's impact factor
- Hybrid OA generally costs more than gold OA and can offer a lower quality of service
- Some gold OA publishers will waive all or part of the fee for authors from less developed economies
- The main argument against requiring authors to pay a fee, is the risk to the peer review system, diminishing the overall quality of scientific journal publishing

# Predatory publishing

- Predatory publishers present themselves as academic journals but use lax or no peer review processes coupled with aggressive advertising in order to generate revenue from article processing charges from authors
- In this way, predatory journals exploit the OA model by deceptively removing the main value added by the journal (peer review) and parasitize the OA movement, occasionally hijacking or impersonating other journals
- OA publishers therefore aim to ensure quality via auditing by registries such as DOAJ and SciELO and comply to a standardised set of conditions. A blacklist of predatory publishers is also maintained by Cabell's blacklist
- Increased transparency of the peer review and publication process has been proposed as a way to combat predatory journal practices

# Open irony

- Open irony refers to the situation where a scholarly journal article advocates open access but the article itself is only accessible by paying a fee to the journal publisher to read the article.
- This has been noted in many fields, with more than 20 examples appearing since around 2010, including in widely-read journals such as *The Lancet*, *Science* and *Nature*.
- In 2012 Duncan Hull proposed the Open Access Irony award to publicly humiliate journals that publish these kinds of papers.
- Examples of these have been shared and discussed on social media using the hashtag #openirony (e.g. on Twitter).

سوآلی دارید؟؟؟



# سوسه دلمان شاد و لبمان خندان باد

