Standard Operating Procedure

6.15.2 Journal Publications for Impact

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Introduction / Background

It is the goal of the IMPACCT Trials Coordination Centre (ITCC), including the Palliative Care Clinical Studies Collaborative (PaCCSC) and Cancer Symptom Trials (CST), to improve our research impact in the clinical community by publishing in high quality journals and other publications. Research impact is indicated by the attention the research receives, engagement with the research, and academic impact. Academic impact factors are determined using bibliometrics to measure citations of journals, articles and individual researchers.

Members publishing in collaboration or affiliation with PaCCSC/CST/ITCC are encouraged to seek out journals with high impact factors to publish their research to ensure high level attention, engagement, and academic impact in the clinical community. In addition, members are also encouraged to manage their personal research profile and monitor their personal research impact. This procedure provides tools to assist members to seek out the best quality journals and to manage individual research profiles.

Objective

This SOP describes how to maximise the impact of publications through selecting appropriate journals to maximise academic impact and recognition of the work of PaCCSC/CST/ITCC.

Scope

This SOP applies to all PaCCSC/CST members seeking to publish research in collaboration or affiliation with PaCCSC/CST/ITCC, irrespective of individual organisational employment, role, or position.

Ownership and Responsibility

Responsibilities of members

- To become familiar with tools that indicate academic impact of publications
- To ensure a commitment to seeking out high-impact journals for publications
- To manage own individual researcher profiles
- To encourage research team members to manage their individual researcher profiles

Responsibilities of the PaCCSC/CST National Manager

- To disseminate authorship information to the authorship team on a regular basis
- To facilitate in conflict resolution regarding authorship
- To oversee publication timelines as drawn by the Executive Author
- To send reminders to the Executive Author regarding pending planned publications
- To send reminders to the Chair of the PaCCSC/CST Publications Sub-Committee regarding pending planned publications

Journals

PaCCSC/CST/ITCC commonly submits articles for publication to:

- Journal of Palliative Care (Canada)
- Journal of Pain and Symptom Management (Netherlands)
- Journal of Clinical Oncology (United States)

Palliative Care Journals

- Palliative and Support Care (United Kingdom)
- Journal and Pain and Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy (United States)
- Current Opinion in Support and Palliative Care (United States)
- BMC Palliative Care (United Kingdom)

Oncology journals - international

- CA – A Cancer Journal for Clinicians (United States)
- Nature Reviews Cancer (United Kingdom)
- The Lancet Oncology (United Kingdom)
- Cancer Cell (United States)
- Journal of Clinical Oncology (United States)
- Cancer Discovery (United States)
- Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology (United Kingdom)
- Annals of Oncology (United Kingdom)
- Journal of the National Cancer Institute (United Kingdom)
- Leukemia (United Kingdom)

Oncology journals - Australia

- Journal of Cancer
- Thoracic Cancer
- Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology
- Journal of Medical Imaging and Radiation Oncology
- Cancer Forum

Journals found under ‘medicine (miscellaneous)’

- Journal of Clinical Investigation (United States)

Journal Impact

A journal's impact factor is calculated by counting the number of times the journal's articles are cited divided by the total number of articles published by that journal, usually measured over a two-year period. i.e. searching for citations in 2022 will yield results from 2020-2021.

Bibliometrics use data from citation counts and publications from peer reviewed journals and conference papers to evaluate:

- Individual authors
- Publications
- Institutions or research departments
- Journals

Scopus,Web of Science and Google Scholar are the three places where citation counts can be found.

H-index is the number of publications a researcher has, cross referenced for how many times those publications have been cited. A researcher may have only ten papers, but if each of those papers had been cited ten or more times, the h-index is ten. If a researcher has 80 papers, but only five of those have been cited five or more times, the h-index is five.

UTS Library advises that it is bad practice to compare h-indexes and citation rates across academic fields.

Journal Impact Tools

1. **Scimago**

   Scimago uses data from *Scopus*, which covers a larger group of journals than JCR. Scopus includes a Journal Analyzer, which allows comparison and evaluation of journals in a given field. You can find journal impact information via Scimago. For example, to find rankings of oncology journals in Northern America:

   a. Navigate to Scimago: https://www.scimagojr.com/
   b. Click on *Journal Rankings* at the top of the page
   c. Click on the *All subject areas* drop-down list and click on *Medicine*
   d. Click on the *All subject categories* drop-down list and click on *Oncology*
   e. Click on *All regions / countries* drop-down list and click on *Northern America*
   f. Click on the *All types* drop-down list and click on *Journals*
   g. The last drop-down list is *Year.* Leave the default year indicated (updates annually).

   Several columns will be displayed including a column labelled *SJR,* which is Scimago's *Journal Rank Indicator*. SJR is a measure of the journal's impact in the journal in the three previous years.

2. **Scopus**

   Scopus has its own Journal Analyzer, which allows comparison and evaluation of journals in a given field. For example, to find rankings of medical journals relevant to cancer research:

   a. Navigate to Scopus: https://www.scopus.com/
   b. Click on *Sources* at the top of the page
   c. You can search by *Subject area, Title, Publisher*, or *ISSN*. For this example, leave the first drop-down list set at *Subject area.*
   d. Click on the *Enter subject area* drop-down list and scroll to the section titled *Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology.*
   e. *C*lick on *Cancer Research* then click *Apply*
   f. Under *Display options* in the left-hand menu, select required citation information
   g. Under *Source type* on the left-hand menu, click on *Journals*
   h. Scroll down and click on *Apply*
   i. In the results, the last drop-down list is *Year.* Leave the default year indicated (updates annually).

3. Several columns will be displayed, including *Source title, CiteScore, Highest percentile, citations, documents* and *%Cited*.

4. **Google Journal Rankings**

   Google Journal Rankings are limited as there is no ability to search for journal titles, and journals are ranked by h5-indexes rather than citation counts. It is possible to filter by category and sub-category. For example, to see the top ranked oncology journals sorted by H-index:

   a. Navigate to Google Journal Rankings via Google Scholar: https://scholar.google.com.au/citations?view_op=top_venues
   b. Click on *Categories* then in the drop-down list click on *Health & Medical Sciences*
   c. Click on Subcategories then in the drop-down list click on Oncology

Researcher Profile Management

Personal research profiles allow researchers to organise and promote their academic achievements by creating a complete record of their publications. A personal research profile groups papers so they can be accurately attributed to the author and ensure publication history and associated bibliometrics are correct.

There are many different research profile systems. The University of Technology Sydney (UTS) Library recommends its researchers establish research profiles at ORCID, ResearchID, Google Scholar and Scopus at a minimum.

Researcher Profile Tools

1. **Open Researcher & Contributor ID (ORCID)**

   ORCID provides a central registry of individual identifiers for researchers so that, once registered, a researcher will have a unique digital identifier that is linked to individual research activities to form a complete author record. ORCID works with cross-industry organisations to connect your ORCID ID with research outputs from multiple sources, like Scopus*.

   Watch a demonstration of how to create an ORCID record and manage your personal profile using Scopus*: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KMaPkDgBhO4

   *'Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings.' (https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus)

2. **Google Scholar My Citations***

   Google Scholar My Citations allows researchers to track their citations and potentially increase author visibility. Google Scholar citation tracker allows researchers to create public profiles that will appear in Google search results, view who is citing their work and track citations over time.

   Watch a tutorial on citation tracking, creating an author profile and adding citations to your profile: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cV4N6pl1FgU

   **The University of Technology Sydney Library recommends using your personal Google account*

3. **ResearcherID**

   ResearcherID allows researchers to keep track of their publications. Creating a ResearcherID establishes a unique identifier within the *Web of Science* that makes it easier to search for an individual researcher's publications.

   Watch a demonstration of how to create a Researcher ID: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ByyqPZkOA7Y

Requirement to disseminate research findings

The Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research requires that researchers disseminate research findings responsibly, accurately and broadly and, where necessary, take action to correct the record in a timely manner.

Related SOPs

6.15 Authorship

References

University of Technology Sydney Library. Introduction to Metrics.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gDrnA09uz-U&list=PLff0P3OayhYVCTyPFBaLcGfqenOuMrgWI

Scimago

https://www.scimagojr.com/

Scopus

https://www.scopus.com/

Google Journal Rankings

https://scholar.google.com.au/citations?view_op=top_venues

ORCID

https://orcid.org/about

How to unify your author identity with Scopus and ORICD

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=unACX_mFXiI

Scopus Author Profile

https://www.scopus.com/freelookup/form/author.uri

Google Scholar

https://scholar.google.com.au/schhp?hl=en

jrovermier. Google Scholar "My Citations" Tutorial

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cV4N6pl1FgU

ResearcherID

http://www.researcherid.com/

Web of Science. ResearchID: Creating a Research ID

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ByyqPZkOA7Y

History			
Version	Date	Author	Reason
1.1	30/07/2018	L James	New procedure
1.2	06/12/2018	L Brown	Update to include CST and ©
1.3	01/04/2020	L James	Periodic review
1.4	01/04/2022	L James	Periodic review

Approval		
Version	Approval Name	Approval Signature
1.4	Meera Agar