Editorial

Impact Factor is Off the Ventilator: Survives and is Thriving

Shaukat Ali Jawaid¹, Masood Jawaid²

doi: https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.346.16652

of inclusion, it is alleged is also not transparent.

However, its worst critics also agree that Journal

Impact Factor is not all bad and it is not going away

any sooner.3 We also believe that Impact Factor

though important but it is Not and should Not be

the only criteria to judge the standard of a journal 4

Publishers have started using different strategies

Faced with this new situation the Editors and

How to cite this:

Jawaid SA, Jawaid M. Impact Factor is Off the Ventilator: Survives and is Thriving. Pak J Med Sci. 2018;34(6):1317-1319. doi: https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.346.16652

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Impact Factor (IF) of academic journals continues to gain further importance with not only science community but also academic institutions, funding agencies as well as the Editors of academic journals the world over with every passing day. Despite lot of criticism IF has attracted over the last decade in particular and lot of drawbacks, it is still considered as the best available Scientometrics to judge the standard of an academic journal.

It may be mentioned here that Impact Factor is a citation based metrics based on the average number of times an article published in a particular journal has been cited by authors in other journals.¹ It was developed by Eugene Garfield of Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) of United States in 1960s. IF is calculated by counting the number of citations to articles published in a journal in the last two years by using the following formula:

 $IF = \frac{\text{Number of citations in a given year}}{\text{Number of source articles in}}$ the previous two years

ISI has about 34,171 journals published in academic disciplines which includes 12,271 journals covering medical and social sciences.² One of the major criticism against IF is that any citation in the journals which are not covered by its database are not included. Not only that the ISI's criteria

- Shaukat Ali Jawaid Chief Editor,
- Masood Jawaid
 Associate Editor
- 1-2: Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences, Karachi - Pakistan.

Correspondence:

Shaukat Ali Jawaid E-mail: pulse@pulsepakistan.com pjms@pjms.com.pk

to increase their Impact Factor i.e by refusing to publish supplements, encouraging authors and reviewers to cite papers published in their journals. Ensure early publication of papers which are likely to be cited early in the year and making the papers electronically accessible through their websites as early as possible.⁵ Editors are also not entertaining case reports and other papers which does not have a chance of any citation. Publication of Guidelines by various Expert Groups is preferred as it has potential chance of more citations. Importance of IF has also given birth to Citation Stacking which is defined as "When authors try to boost the citation of their own paper". On detection of citation stacking, Thomson Reuters suspended the Impact Factor of four Brazilian Journals. Appeal by these journals against this decision was turned down by ISI.6 Now some journals in Pakistan are also reported to be

directing authors and their reviewers to cite papers published in their journal to enhance their Impact

Factor Hence, as stated earlier, Journal Impact

Factor retains its Impact and it will not go away

soon.7 On the other hand World Association of

Medical Editors (WAME) also believes that journal

editors should look beyond Impact Factor on

other indicators like journal visibility, circulation,

readership, number of manuscripts it receives and

publishes every year in addition to distribution of

citations.8

Table-I. Number of Journals with Impact Factor in different countries in the Region.

		U
1.	China	203
2.	India	104
3.	Iran	42
4.	Pakistan	12
5.	Saudi Arabia	12
6.	Egypt	6
7.	Kuwait	4
8.	Bangladesh	4
9.	UAE	1(38)*

Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Morroco, Algeria, Sudan, Tunisia has no journal with IF.

Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) issued in December 2012 during the American Society of Biology meeting was considered almost a fatal blow to Impact Factor. DORA emphasized to stop the use of "Journal Impact Factor" in judging the scientists' work.9 It also stated that it should not be used for hiring, promotion of funding decisions.9 Brue Albert Editor-in-Chief of SCIENCE which had supported DORA in an editorial commented that "DORA recommendations are critical for keeping science healthy." 10 Sultan Ayoub Moe commenting on this wrote that "Impact factor went on ventilator: Neither died nor buried".11 But time has proved that Impact Factor is now off the ventilator. It has not only survived but is thriving. The Number of medical journals with Impact Factor from different Muslim countries and other countries in this Region as given in Table-I.12,13

The increasing importance of Impact Factor is evident from the fact that many publishers and Editors who fail to get indexed by Web of Sciences feel proud to decorate the title of their journals with various fake Impact Factors. Some of these commonly known fake IF include the following:

1.	Universal Impact Factor	UIF
2.	Global Impact Factor	GIF
3.	Current Impact Factor	CIF
4.	Scientific Impact Factor	SIF
5.	CiteFactor	CiteFactor
6.	Unofficial Impact Factor	UOIF

The twelve academic journals from Pakistan which includes three medical journals which enjoy Impact Factor are shown in Table-II.

While the editors should concentrate on improving the quality of the manuscripts they accept for publication and accelerate their efforts to improve the standard of the journal, manipulating and artificially boosting their Impact Factor is highly unethical. They should follow author friendly policy, help and guide them to improve their manuscripts with the help of members of the editorial board and peer reviewers. It is nice for the editors to know their rights but they must also remember their duties and responsibilities which include teaching and training through workshops. Many journal editors and bodies of Editors including World Association of Medical Editors (WAME), Eastern Mediterranean Association of Medical Editors (EMAME), Asia-Pacific Association of Medical Editors (APAME), Pakistan Association of Medical Editors (PAME) and editor's bodies in many other countries are

Table-II: Pakistani Journals with Impact Factor

No	. Full Journal Title	Total Cites	Journal Impact Factor
1	PAKISTAN VETERINARY JOURNAL	1,098	1.217
2	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND BIOLOGY	2,304	0.869
3	PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	1,821	0.804
4	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY	722	0.765
5	PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF BOTANY	4,073	0.750
6	PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	1,602	0.719
7	JOURNAL OF THE PAKISTAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	2,829	0.718
8	PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	725	0.677
9	PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY	1,175	0.547
10	JCPSP-JOURNAL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS PAKISTAN	1,488	0.439
11	JOURNAL OF ANIMAL AND PLANT SCIENCES	1,198	0.407
12	JOURNAL OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF PAKISTAN	747	0.280

Source: Clarivate Analytics: Impact Factor of Pakistani Journals indexed in ISI-Web of Science 2018.

^{*} These 38 journals in UAE are published by an International Publishing Institute Banthan Science Publishing Limited with offices all over the world.

already doing this by organizing workshops and these efforts should not only be continued but also accelerated in collaboration with other professional specialty organizations and medical institutions.

REFERENCES

- Garfield E. Citation indexes to science: a new dimension in doumentaiton through association of ideas. Science 1955;122:108-111
- Journal Citation Report: Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science. Clarivate available from: http://www. jcr.incites.thomsonreuters. com/JCRJournalHomeAction. action accessed on June 28, 2018.
- Favaloro EJ. Still more discussion on the journal impact factor. Clin Chem Lab Med 2013;51:e283-284
- Jafary MH, Jawaid SA. How relevant are Impact Factor and Indexation in MEDLINE? Pak J Med Sci 2007; 23:1-3.
- Flisher AJ. Does the impact factor have too much impact? S Afr Med J 2009; 99:226-228.

- Van Noorden R, Brazilian citation scheme outed. Nature 2013;500:510-511
- Jawaid SA. Despite misuse and abuse, Journal Impact Factor will retain its Impact and won't fade away soon. J Postgrad Med Inst 2014;28(1):1-4.
- 8. World Association of Medical Editors. WAME Policy Statement. Impact Factor. USA. WAME; 2004.
- Meo SA. DORA declaration: delayed diagnosis of debilitating dilemma. Pak J Med Sci 2013;29(5):1093 doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.12669/pjms.295.4205
- 10. Albert B. Impact Factor Distortions. Science 2013; 340:787.
- Meo SA. Impact factor went on a ventilator: Neither died nor buried. Saudi J Anaesths 2013;7:363-364.
- Meo SA, Jawaid SA. Pakistan's Performance in Global Impact Factor Race. Pak J Med Sci. 2018;34(4):777-780. doi: 10.12669/pjms.344.16035
- 13. Meo SA. Eldawlatly A. Turning of the tides: Saudi Arabia sits a top in the academic impact factor race in the region. Saudi J Anaestesh 2018;12:512-513.

New Website Address Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences pjms.org.pk

We have adopted the latest version of Open Journal System (OJS) with effect from November 15th, 2018. Authors are requested to make all submission on our new website which is **pjms.org.pk** Authors who have been asked to revise their manuscripts responding to reviewers comments are also requested to upload their revised manuscripts on the new website and inform the Editor. Your cooperation during the transition period of next two months will be highly appreciated. – *Chief Editor*