

Open Access and New Standards in Scientific Publishing

The Journal of
Trauma and
Acute Care
Surgery



DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Jen Crebs –
Nothing to disclose.

How did we get here? Timeline

THE BEGINNING



15th century: Gutenberg's press spreads across Europe.

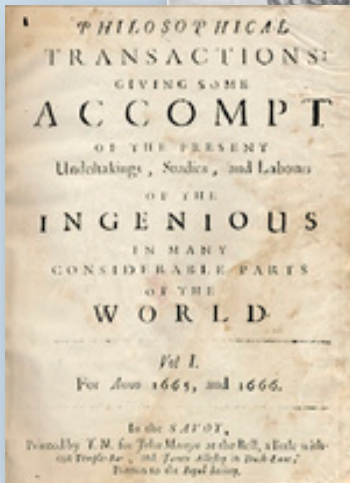
~1620s: The 'Invisible College' era (Robert Boyle and friends). Books published.

1660s: Founding of the Royal Society (1660) and the French Academy of Sciences (1666).

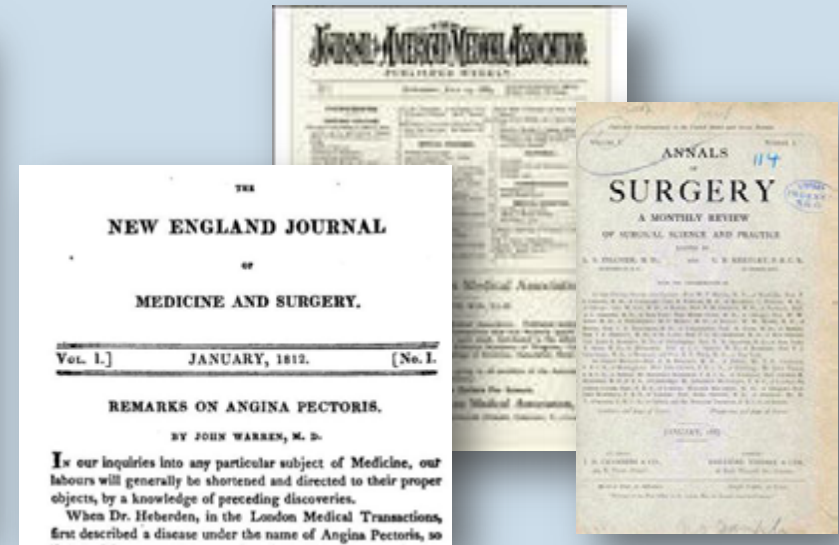
January 1665: First scholarly journal (*Journal des sçavans*) launches.

March 1665: First scientific journal, *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*.

Scientific communication wed to print.



PROGRESSION



1700s: The ‘Republic of Letters’ – explosive growth and development of science. Letters written in duplicate, published (social networking, 18th-century style)

1800s: The rise of specialties. Medical journals arrive on the scene, e.g. *NEJM* (1812), *The Lancet* (1823), *JAMA* (1883), *Annals of Surgery* (1885).

Science as a profession supported by publication.

MODERN ERA

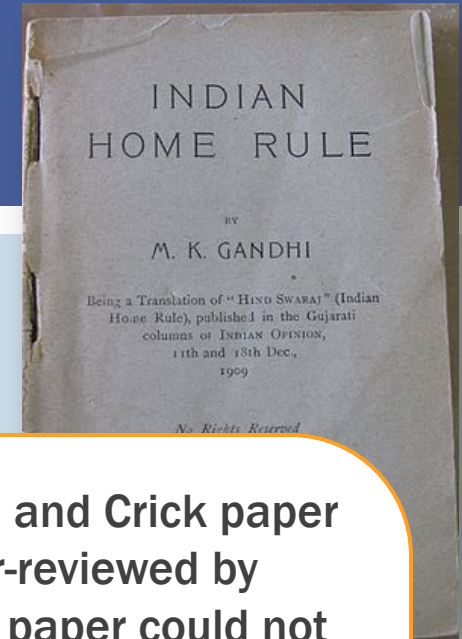
1880s-1900s: Printing technology proliferates, but expensive. Publishers fill role of disseminating research. Focus on monographs.

1960s: Adoption of peer review by some journals.

1965: The first citation index, practical birth of impact factor.

1970s: Journal articles start to adopt specific format (introduction, methods, results, discussion).

1980s: First free science journals publish online...



“The Watson and Crick paper was not peer-reviewed by *Nature*... the paper could not have been refereed: its correctness is self-evident. No referee working in the field could have kept his mouth shut once he saw the structure...”

– John Maddox
Editor Emeritus, *Nature*

Scientific quality control. Journals as filters.

REVOLUTION!



Scientists take over the means of communication.

“With the advent of digital technologies, equilibrium points essential for the management of copyright issues have been deeply disturbed...

We have clearly entered a revolutionary phase... real changes in power structures and social relations are in the offing.”

– Jean-Claude Guédon

*In Oldenberg’s Long Shadow:
Librarians, Research Scientists,
Publishers, and the Control of
Scientific Publishing*

THE SEQUELAE

1991: ArXiv, the first free online scientific repository launches.

arXiv.org

1994: National Academies Press offers free online access to all publications (including books).



1997: National Library of Medicine launches Medline/PubMed, the first free index.



1999: Open Archives Initiative launches protocol for online metadata.



2001: 34,000 scientists sign “An Open Letter to Scientific Publishers” calling for establishment of an open online full-text library.



Scientific dissemination as a public good.

THE PLAYERS



Publishers:

- Control and enforce copyright
- Set prices for content
- Financially support journals



Librarians:

- Primary customers of publishers
- Limited budgets ('serials crisis')



Scientists:

Serve as authors, reviewers, readers, and editors.

CURRENT CLIMATE

- Belief that research that is performed with public funding **should be publicly available**.
- **Online** production costs are low, publishers profits high... Disconnect questioned.
- **New publishing technology** empowering scientists to bypass publishers.
- Enforcing **copyright is difficult/contentious** online.

DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT



AND NOW...

“It no longer seems to be a question whether OA is a viable alternative to the traditional subscription model for scholarly journal publishing; the question is rather *when* OA publishing will become the mainstream model...”

*– Mikael Laakso
Hanken School of Economics
October 22, 2012*

What is OA?

Definitions

OPEN ACCESS DEFINED

“By open access, we mean its immediate, free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software or use them for any other lawful purpose...”

*- The Budapest Open Access Initiative
February 14, 2002*

BIRTH OF OA

Rise of Internet Critical to OA Movement



- **Budapest Open Access Initiative** (2001 & 2002) First public statement of OA principles, 13 signatories.
- **Berlin Declaration on Open Access** (2003) Implementing OA, organized by Max Planck Society.
- **Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing** (2003). Defined elements of open access journal and copyright, hosted by Howard Hughes Medical Institute

GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Green OA refers to a kind of access accomplished via repositories.

A repository is an online database of articles. Repositories may contain author-created preprints or post-publication works.

E.g. PubMed Central (NIH)

Accounted for 12% of scientific literature in 2008. (Bjork et al. 2010)

The image displays two screenshots of scientific repositories. The top screenshot is the arXiv.org website, showing the Cornell University Library logo, a search bar, and a list of subjects including Physics, Mathematics, and Computer Science. The bottom screenshot is the PubMed Central (PMC) website, featuring a search bar, a navigation menu, and a prominent banner stating "2.8 MILLION Articles are archived in PMC". Below the banner, there are sections for "Get Started", "Participate", "Keep Up to Date", and "Other Resources".

arXiv.org

Open access to 861,912 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics

Subject search and browse:

See cumulative "What's New" pages. Read robots beware before attempting any automated download

Physics

- Astrophysics ([astro-ph](#) new, recent, find)
- includes: Cosmology and Extragalactic Astrophysics, Earth and Planetary Astrophysics, Galaxy Astrophysics, High Energy Astrophysical Phenomena, Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics, Solar and Stellar Astrophysics
- Condensed Matter ([cond-mat](#) new, recent, find)
- includes: Disordered Systems and Neural Networks, Materials Science, Mesoscale and Nanoscale Physics, Other Condensed Matter, Quantum Gases, Soft Condensed Matter, Statistical Mechanics, Strongly Correlated Electrons, Superconductivity
- General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology ([gr-qc](#) new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Experiment ([hep-ex](#) new, recent, find)

PMC

PMC is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NIHLM)

2.8 MILLION Articles are archived in PMC.

Content provided in part by:

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| 1278 | 254 | 2241 |
|------|-----|------|

NIH Public Access

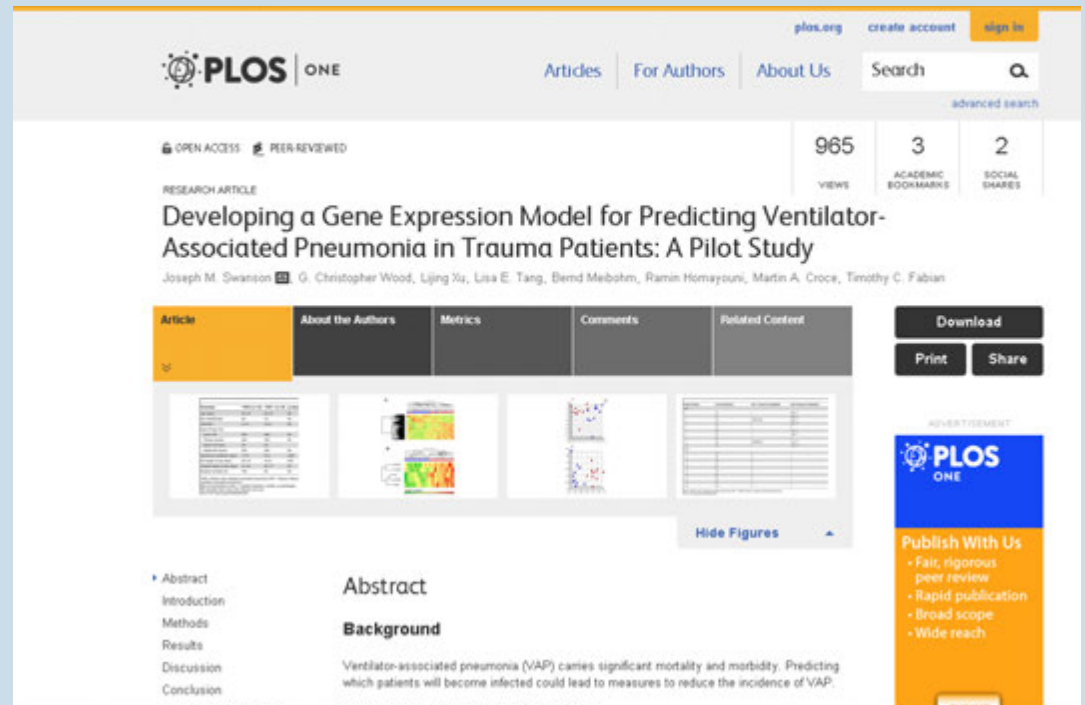
- [NIH Public Access and PMC](#)
- [NIH Manuscript Submission System](#)
- [My Bibliography](#)
- [PMC/DPMP/Ch2/MSD Converter](#)

GOLD OPEN ACCESS

Gold OA refers to paying a fee to publish in a journal that provides immediate access to articles on the publisher's website.

Examples include articles published by BioMed Central and the Public Library of Science.

Accounted for 6-8% of peer-reviewed literature in 2009. (Laaski et al. 2011)



The screenshot displays the PLOS ONE website interface for a research article. At the top, the PLOS ONE logo is visible alongside navigation links for 'Articles', 'For Authors', and 'About Us', along with a search bar. The article title is 'Developing a Gene Expression Model for Predicting Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Trauma Patients: A Pilot Study'. Below the title, the authors are listed: Joseph M. Swanson, G. Christopher Wood, Lijing Xu, Lisa E. Tang, Bernd Meibohm, Ramin Homayouni, Martin A. Croce, and Timothy C. Fabian. The article is marked as 'OPEN ACCESS' and 'PEER REVIEWED'. On the right side, statistics are shown: 965 views, 3 academic bookmarks, and 2 social shares. A navigation bar includes tabs for 'Article', 'About the Authors', 'Metrics', 'Comments', and 'Related Content'. Below this, there are thumbnails for the article's content, including a table and several figures. A 'Download' button is present, along with 'Print' and 'Share' options. An advertisement for PLOS ONE is visible on the right, promoting the benefits of publishing with them, such as fair, rigorous peer review and rapid publication.

HYBRID OPEN ACCESS

- **Hybrid OA** is a form of gold OA, in which individual authors (or institutions/funders) pay a fee to make articles free upon publication.

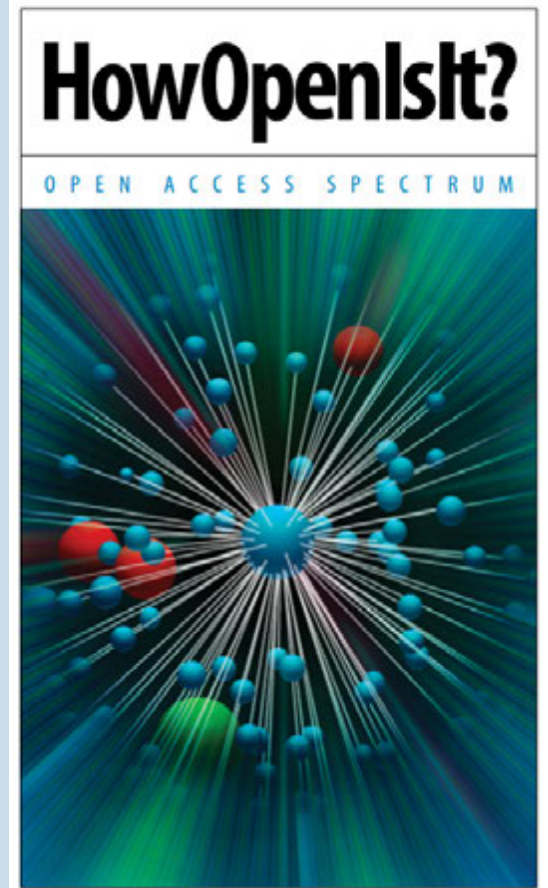
This option will be available for the *Journal of Trauma*.

- **Delayed OA** is another type of 'gold' access, whereby archives are open after a preset delay (e.g. 1 year post-publication)



OA USAGE TYPES

- **Gratis OA** is free of charge, but not necessarily free of copyright and licensing restrictions.
- **Libre OA** is free of charge and free of at least some copyright and licensing restrictions. There can be degrees of libre OA depending on the access model and copyright used.
- Variations on the Creative Commons copyright license available.



COPYRIGHT 101



The unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this copyrighted work is illegal. Criminal copyright infringement including infringement without monetary gain, is investigated by the FBI and is punishable by up to 5 years in federal prison and a fine of \$250,000.

- **Copyright** covers exclusive rights over reproduction, distribution, and derivative works.
- In the U.S., copyright terms extend **75 years** after the death of the author or **95 years** after publication.

TRADITIONAL COPYRIGHT

In traditional scientific journals, the act of transferring copyright has corollaries:

- No author royalty
- Copyright assigned to publisher
- Author retains few rights over use or distribution
- Publisher controls the work

Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
The Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery

Authorship Responsibility, Disclosure, and Copyright Transfer

Manuscript Title _____
Including an accompanying digital supplementary content, if any (the "Work")

Author _____

Are you the corresponding Author? Yes No Corresponding Author's Name _____

Mailing Address _____
Telephone _____
Fax Number _____
Email Address _____

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NOTE: Items 1, 2, and 3 listed below come from the ICMJE Uniform Disclosure Form for Potential Conflicts of Interest at <http://www.icmje.org/update.htm> (dated July 2010), except for the columns in numbers 1 and 2 that ask whether the relationship is current, ongoing, or past.

How does it differ?
OA vs. print

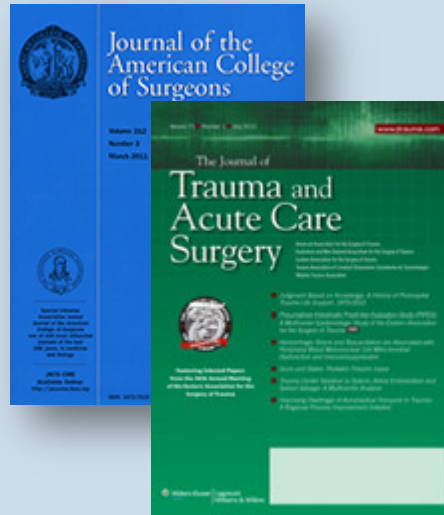
TRADITIONAL JOURNALS

Owned and published by society



- Full control over content, copyright, dissemination, and revenue
- All publishing tasks and expenses in-house

Owned by society, publisher contracted



- Editorial independence, but commercial decisions made in partnership with society
- Production, hosting, and distribution handled by publisher
- Copyright held by either

Owned by publisher, affiliated with society

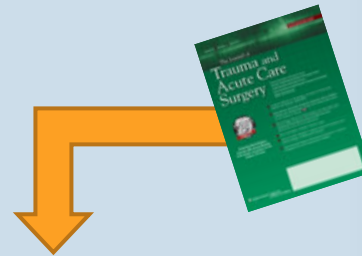


- Various models for editorial process (typically one external editor, staff provided by publisher)
- All business decisions and procedures handled by publisher

TRADITIONAL FEATURES

Print & Online Subscription Journals

- Readers pay for access
- Print distribution; need for physical archives
- Printing and warehousing costs
- Most revenue from institutional subscriptions
- Attrition due to low cost effectiveness of bundles and budget caps, (“serials crisis”)
- Journal-level metrics as proxy for quality (i.e. impact factor)



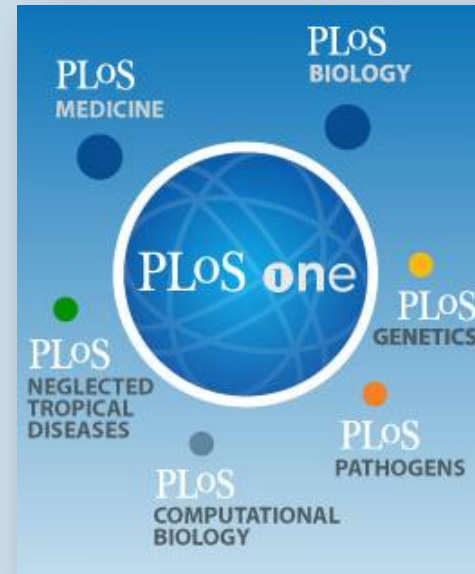
OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Hybrid – Print/Online



- Identical processes used with print issue.
- Copyright level for OA articles determined by publisher/society.
- Higher APC than full gold

Full Gold – Online



- Full control over content, copyright, dissemination, and revenue
- All publishing, editing, and production tasks in-house
- Custom software for submissions and article stats
- Focus on speed of peer review and publication
- CC-BY licenses

OPEN ACCESS FEATURES

Online Open Access Journals

- Author pays for publishing service
- Online distribution
- Typesetting, online hosting costs
- Revenue from article processing fees (APCs)
- Many funding types
- Rise of the “megajournal,” validity over novelty
- Article-level metrics as proxy for quality (i.e. citation counts, altmetrics)



- “Editors once did indeed rule the roost, but now the leaders [of scholarly publishing] are technologists who think like economists.” (Esposito, 2013)

OPEN ACCESS COPYRIGHT



Attribution (BY): All licenses require that others who use your work in any way must attribute it (i.e. must cite the work, give you credit).



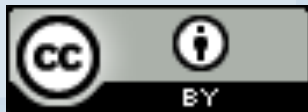
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PROS OF OPEN ACCESS

Format: More flexibility (full color, unlimited figs).

Lower costs: Production costs constrained to online, peer review can be open-source.

Speed. Faster article publication cycles. Early citation advantage.

Novelty. No need to adhere to print conventions (volumes, issues, etc). Transition has led to diversity of funding/peer review types.

Innovative. Article-level metrics, interactive post-publication comments. Machine-readable content, open to data mining.

The image shows two overlapping screenshots. The top screenshot is the PKP (Public Knowledge Project) website, featuring a blue header with the PKP logo and navigation links like 'Download', 'Find Help', 'Stay Informed', 'Get Involved', 'Services', and 'Donate!'. Below the header is a search bar and a sidebar menu with categories like 'About', 'Sponsorships', 'Community', 'Software', and 'Open Journal Systems'. The bottom screenshot is a page from the journal 'nature', dated 24 September 2012, with the headline 'Open-access deal for particle physics' and a sub-headline 'Consortium brokers agreement with 12 journals.' The article is by Richard Van Noorden. The bottom right of the Nature page features a complex network diagram with many nodes and connecting lines, rendered in yellow and orange against a dark background.

CONS OF OPEN ACCESS

Complicated. Many changes are converging at once. Funders mandating copyright.

Unstable pricing. Monetizing OA has led to article processing charges (APCs), which may face downward pressure.

Predatory. Low barriers have resulted in a proliferation of dubious gold OA “journals.”

Indexing. NLM and Thomson Reuters set proprietary standards. If new journal accepted, IF takes a minimum of 3 years.



Trauma & Treatment

Short Communication

Open Access

Dinosaurs: Extinct or Traumatized?

Mohammad Ghannae Arani*

Trauma Research Centre, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran

Abstract

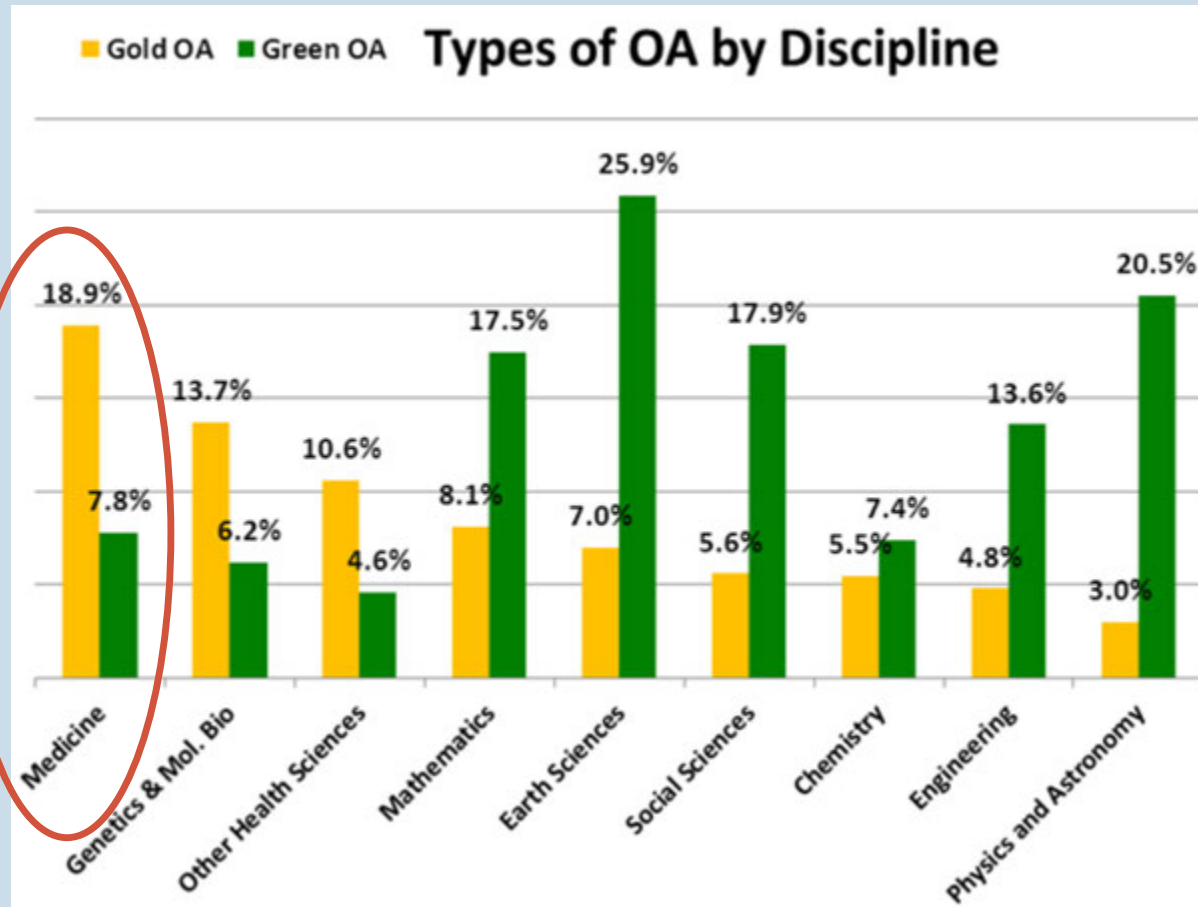
Scientifically and evidently speaking, there is no doubt about, and disagreement in, the sudden disappearance of dinosaurs' species sometimes within the span of time. Paleontologists' estimate for the dinosaurs' life time does not match with the time given theologically for the creation of the earth. Anyhow, this study is targeted at relating dinosaur extinction to some blunt or penetrating traumatic events. The author is to provide evidences for the events weather naturally or due to an intentional act of God that were responsible for the nature- or God-induced traumatization of the species. Whatever the reason, there lies this certain fact that human race would not survive on the earth safe and sound if dinosaurs with their giant and custom-made bodies had not gone extinct. Thanks God for this naturally justified traumatization for the benefit of mankind.

Arani, J Trauma Treat 2013, 2.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2167-1222.100015>

**Where is it happening?
Status of OA**

OPEN DISCIPLINES

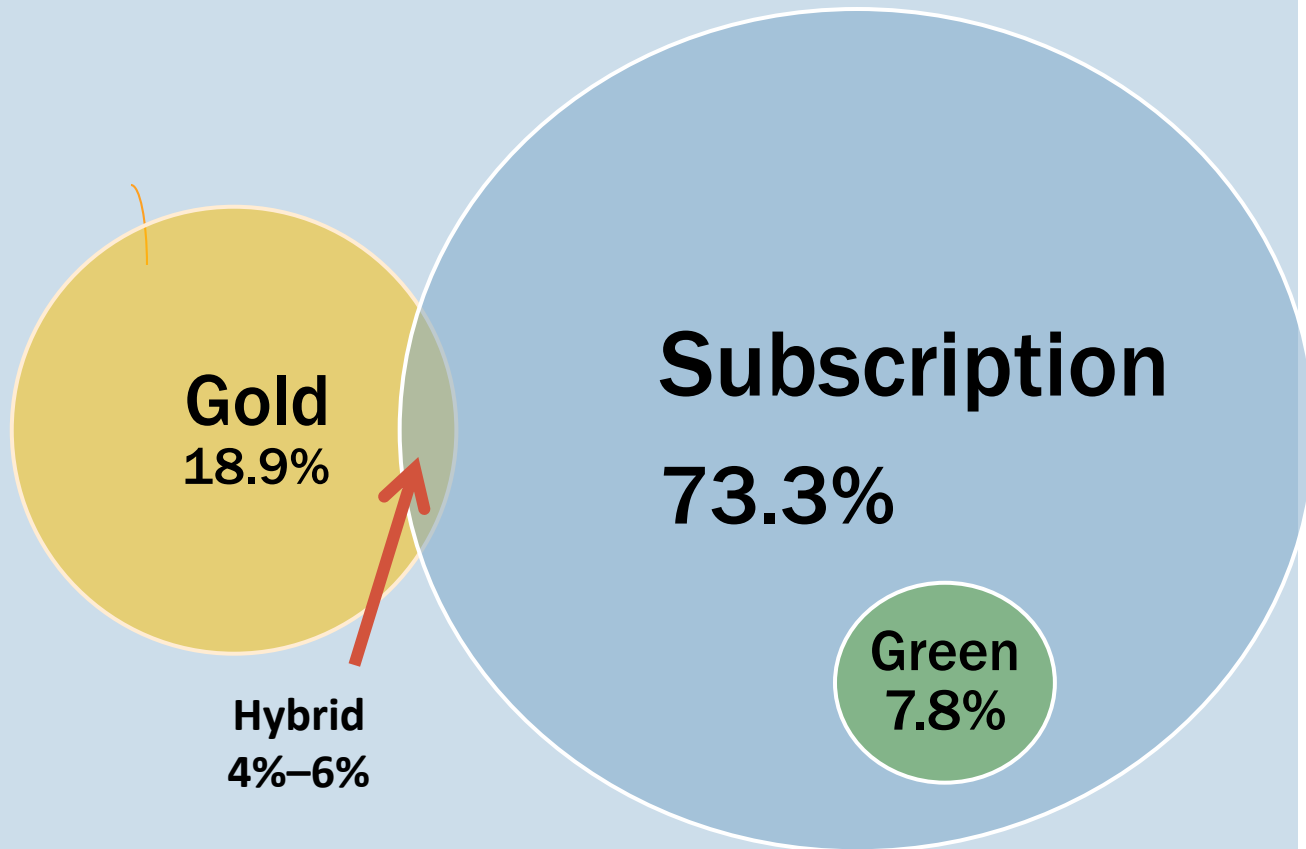


OPEN MEDICINE

Small uptake in hybrid OA by clinical scientists. Cost is cited as the primary factor.

In *PNAS*, 79.4 % of authors would pay \$500, but only 2% would pay more than \$2000.

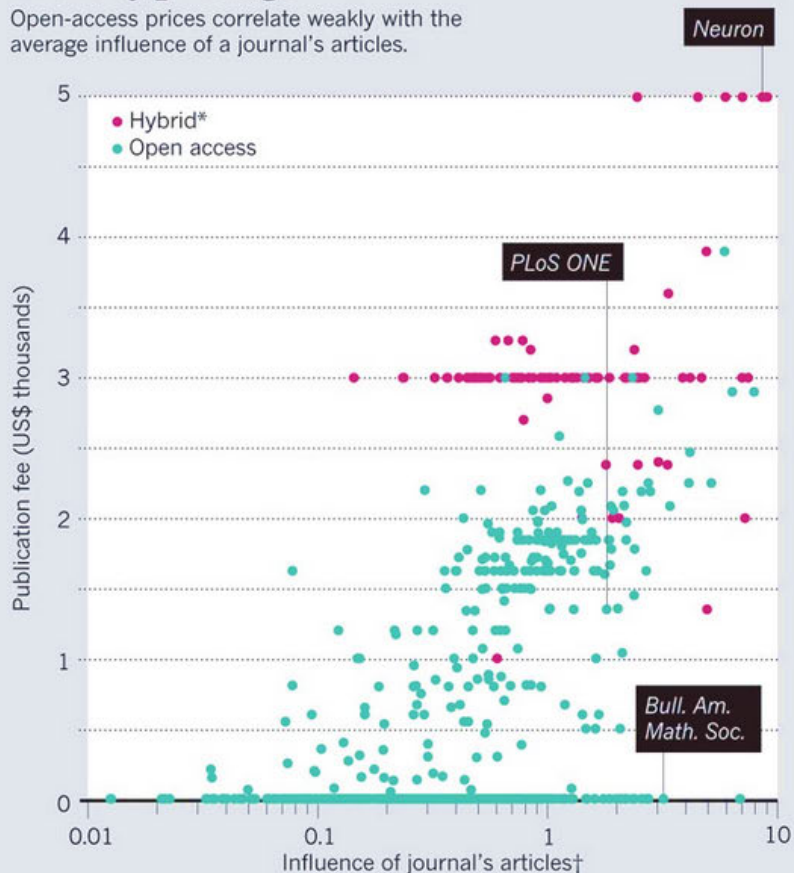
(Björk, 2012)



GOLD VS HYBRID COST

Price of prestige

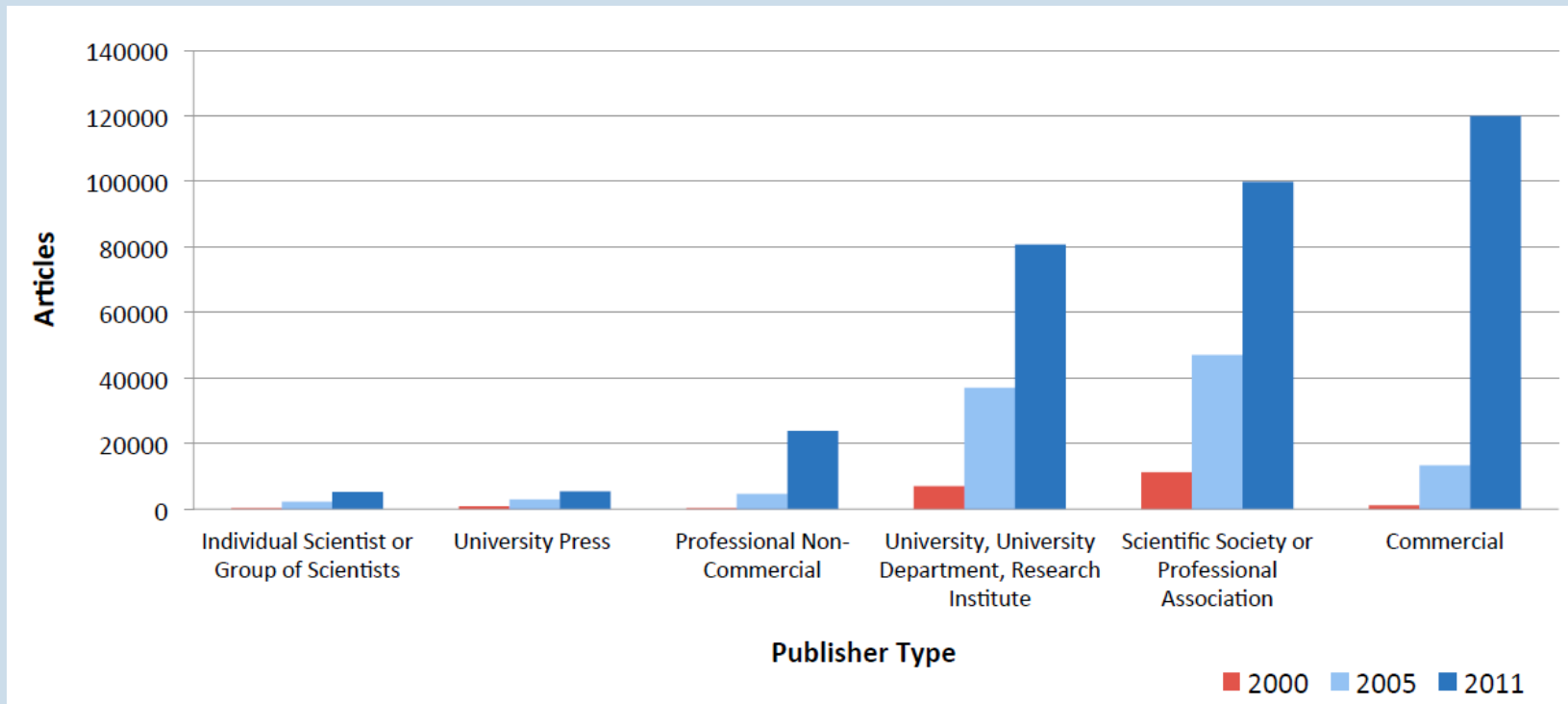
Open-access prices correlate weakly with the average influence of a journal's articles.



- Range \$0–\$4366. Median gold APC is \$0. Mean \$1200.
- Prestige (AI score) does not correlate with price when hybrid OA journals are added to the mix.
- Majority of hybrid APCs are at \$3000, regardless of impact factor.

(Van Noorden, 2013. *Nature*; 495
(West et al. 2013)

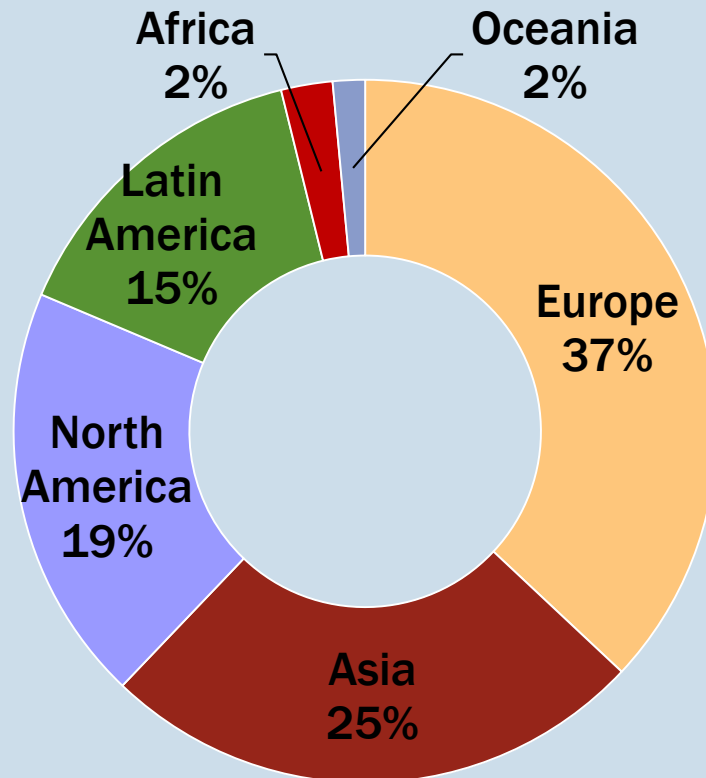
OPEN PUBLISHERS



- Early years of OA publishing were largely driven by scientific societies.
- Dramatic recent growth of commercial publisher-operated 'gold' OA publications (13,400 articles in 2005 to 119,900 in 2011).

(Laakso and Björk, 2012)

OPEN REGIONS

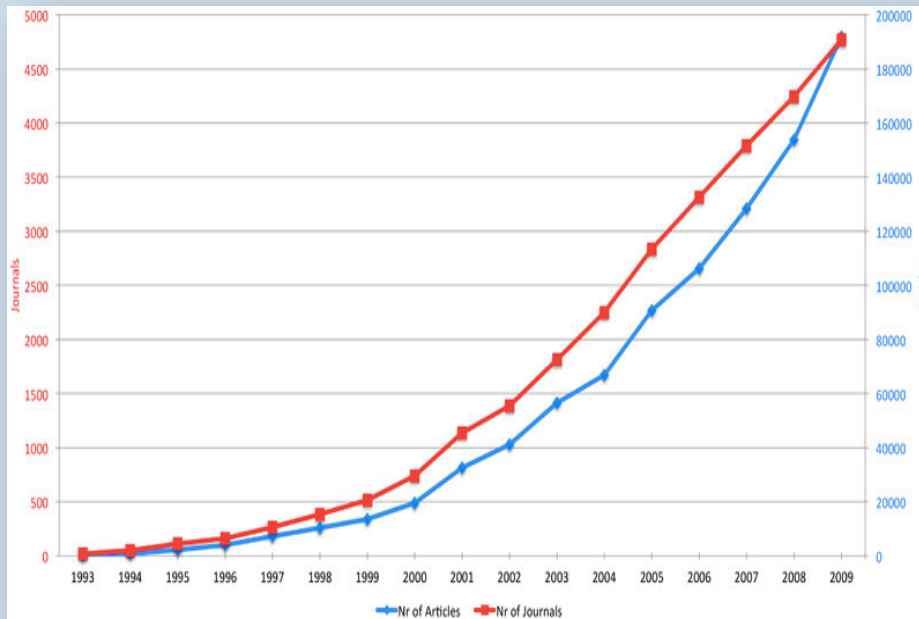


N.b. Chart only includes full immediate OA journals, excluding delayed and hybrid OA.

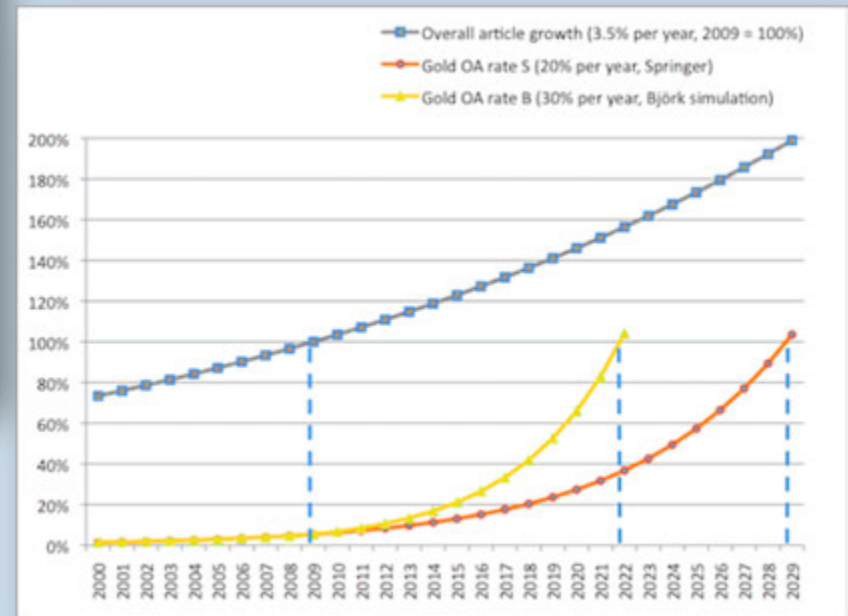
(Laakso and Björk, 2012)

GROWTH OF OPEN ACCESS

Gold OA Journals, 1993-2009



OA Growth Projections, 2009-2029



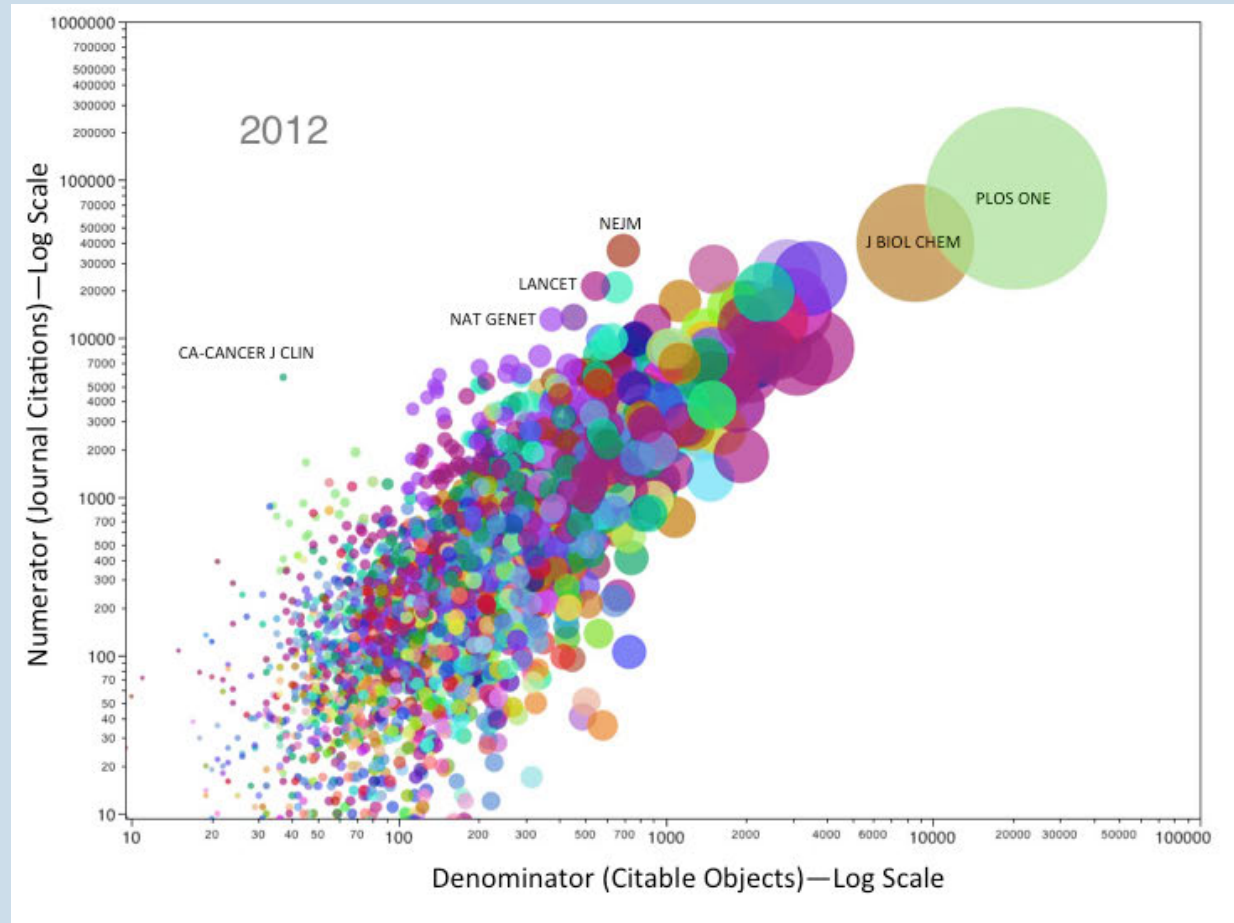
- 17% of the 1.66 million articles in 2011 published OA

(Laakso et al, 2011; Poynder, 2011)

- Two growth projections estimate that OA will account for 60% of all pubs in 2019 or 2025

WHY? CITATION ADVANTAGE.

- First longitudinal study of citations found that OA articles are cited earlier and more often than non-OA articles
- Visualization of 2003-2012 Web of Science data corroborates citation gain





Open Access Mandates & Models

FEDERAL MANDATES

Fair Access to Science and Technology Research (FASTR) Act (13 Feb 2013)

requires OA for peer-reviewed manuscripts of articles reporting the results of federally-funded research.

Office of Science and Technology Memo (22 Feb 2013)

All agencies with R&D budgets > \$100M = Open access within 12 months of publication.

Executive Order (19 March 2013)

Open data policy



GOALS OF U.S. PUBLIC ACCESS POLICIES

- Expand access to taxpayer-funded research
- Accelerate the pace of scientific progress, increase scientific productivity
- Create permanently accessible archive
- Enhance accountability and transparency of funding agency
- Fuel economic growth, spur innovation, create jobs

OTHER MANDATES

By Institution

- **Harvard Open Access Policy:** all faculty must deposit papers in institutional repository.
- **University of California** (July 2013) mandated that research articles by faculty on all campuses must be made available to the public at no charge.
- **Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, MIT, and Berkeley** reimburse authors for gold APC charges (Compact for Open-Access Publishing Equity)

By Funder

- **Wellcome Trust, NIH, and Howard Hughes Medical Institute** mandate OA within certain time periods (6 or 12 months)
- **United Kingdom Research Councils (RCUK) Policy** on Open Access (July 2012): Publicly-funded research in the UK must publish with immediate OA if funds are available.

MODELS: MEGAJOURNALS

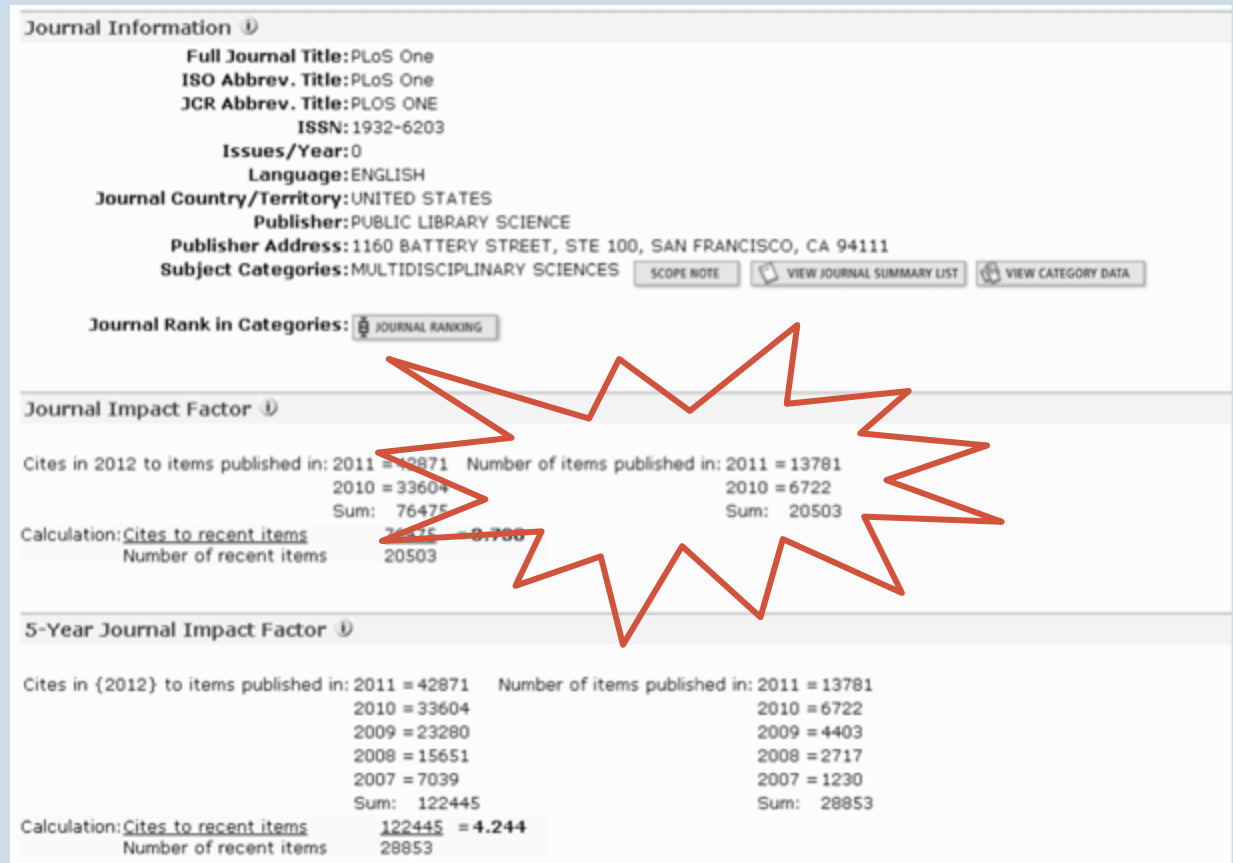
The largest open access journal in the world is:

PLOS ONE

2012 IF = 3.730

In 2013, PLOS ONE has published **> 2,500 articles per month** (APC = \$1350).

PLOS peer review emphasizes validity of research strategy, rather than novelty of results.



Journal Information

Full Journal Title: PLoS One
ISO Abbrev. Title: PLoS One
JCR Abbrev. Title: PLOS ONE
ISSN: 1932-6203
Issues/Year: 0
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Country/Territory: UNITED STATES
Publisher: PUBLIC LIBRARY SCIENCE
Publisher Address: 1160 BATTERY STREET, STE 100, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
Subject Categories: MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES

Journal Rank in Categories: JOURNAL RANKING

Journal Impact Factor

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Cites in 2012 to items published in: | 2011 = 42871 | Number of items published in: | 2011 = 13781 |
| | 2010 = 33604 | | 2010 = 6722 |
| | Sum: 76475 | | Sum: 20503 |
| Calculation: <u>Cites to recent items</u> | $\frac{76475}{20503} = 3.730$ | | |
| | Number of recent items | | 20503 |

5-Year Journal Impact Factor

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Cites in {2012} to items published in: | 2011 = 42871 | Number of items published in: | 2011 = 13781 |
| | 2010 = 33604 | | 2010 = 6722 |
| | 2009 = 23280 | | 2009 = 4403 |
| | 2008 = 15651 | | 2008 = 2717 |
| | 2007 = 7039 | | 2007 = 1230 |
| | Sum: 122445 | | Sum: 28853 |
| Calculation: <u>Cites to recent items</u> | $\frac{122445}{28853} = 4.244$ | | |
| | Number of recent items | | 28853 |

MODELS: MICROJOURNALS

The highest impact factor in the world belongs to an open-access journal:

*CA - A Cancer Journal
for Clinicians*

2012 IF = 153.459

This is due to the citation advantage of OA coupled with CA's very low number of citable articles.

This journal typically publishes **fewer than 20 papers** each year (APC = \$0).

| Journal Information ⓘ | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Full Journal Title: | CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS | |
| ISO Abbrev. Title: | CA-Cancer J. Clin. | |
| JCR Abbrev. Title: | CA-CANCER J CLIN | |
| ISSN: | 0007-9235 | |
| Issues/Year: | 6 | |
| Language: | ENGLISH | |
| Journal Country/Territory: | UNITED STATES | |
| Publisher: | WILEY-BLACKWELL | |
| Publisher Address: | 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ, | |
| Subject Categories: | ONCOLOGY | |
| | SCOPE NOTE | VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST |
| | | VIEW CATEGORY DATA |
| Journal Rank in Categories: | JOURNAL RANKING | |
| Journal Impact Factor ⓘ | | |
| Cites in 2012 to items published in: | 2011 = 2758 | Number of items published in: 2011 = 19 |
| | 2010 = 2920 | 2010 = 18 |
| | Sum: 5678 | Sum: 37 |
| Calculation: <u>Cites to recent items</u> | <u>5678</u> | = 153.459 |
| Number of recent items | 37 | |
| 5-Year Journal Impact Factor ⓘ | | |
| Cites in {2012} to items published in: | 2011 = 2758 | Number of items published in: 2011 = 19 |
| | 2010 = 2920 | 2010 = 18 |
| | 2009 = 1489 | 2009 = 23 |
| | 2008 = 1034 | 2008 = 19 |
| | 2007 = 654 | 2007 = 21 |
| | Sum: 8855 | Sum: 100 |
| Calculation: <u>Cites to recent items</u> | <u>8855</u> | = 88.550 |
| Number of recent items | 100 | |

EXAMPLES: GOLD (WITH IF)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Journal of Trauma Management & Outcomes. At the top left is the logo 'JT MO' and the journal title. To the right of the title is a badge for 'UNOFFICIAL IMPACT FACTOR 0.95'. A search bar contains the text 'this journal' and a dropdown menu with 'for'. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with buttons for 'Home', 'Articles', 'Authors', 'Reviewers', 'About this journal', and 'My Journal of Trauma Management & Outcomes'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column lists the 'Editors-in-Chief' (Bertil Bouillon, Cong-Feng Luo, Michael Wich), 'Founding Editor' (Axel Ekkernkamp), 'Deputy Editor' (Dirk Stengel), and 'Managing Editor' (Annette Luckmann). It also includes links for 'Editorial Board', 'Instructions for authors', and 'FAQ', and a note about affiliation with the 'Association of Chinese Orthopaedic Surgeons'. The right column features a featured article collection titled 'Decade of Action for Road Safety' with a sub-header 'An article collection' and a photograph of a truck accident. Below this is a section titled 'Accepting submissions' with the 'JT MO' logo. At the bottom right is a section titled 'Aims & scope' with a brief description of the journal as an open access, peer-reviewed, online journal.

JT MO JOURNAL OF TRAUMA MANAGEMENT & OUTCOMES UNOFFICIAL IMPACT FACTOR 0.95

Search this journal for

Home Articles Authors Reviewers About this journal My Journal of Trauma Management & Outcomes

Editors-in-Chief
Bertil Bouillon, Medical Center Cologne-Merheim
Cong-Feng Luo, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital
Michael Wich, Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin

Founding Editor
Axel Ekkernkamp, Trauma Hospital Berlin and University of Greifswald

Deputy Editor
Dirk Stengel, Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin

Managing Editor
Annette Luckmann, Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin

[Editorial Board](#) | [Instructions for authors](#) | [FAQ](#)

The *Journal of Trauma Management & Outcomes* is affiliated with the [Association of Chinese Orthopaedic Surgeons](#).

Decade of Action for Road Safety
An article collection

Accepting submissions

Aims & scope

Journal of Trauma Management & Outcomes is an open access, peer-reviewed, online journal encompassing all disciplines

- Published by Biomed Central
- Launched November 2007, IF: 0.95
- APC = \$1690, discounts for BMC members

EXAMPLES: GOLD (WITH IF)

SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF
**trauma, resuscitation
& emergency medicine** **IMPACT FACTOR 1.68**

Search SJTREM for [Advanced search](#)

[Home](#) [Articles](#) [Authors](#) [Reviewers](#) [About this journal](#) [My SJTREM](#)

Editors-in-Chief
Hans Morten Lossius, Norwegian Air Ambulance Foundation
Kjetil Søreide, Stavanger University Hospital

[Editorial Board](#) | [Instructions for authors](#) | [FAQ](#)

Society affiliations
SJTREM is the official journal of the [Norwegian Air Ambulance Foundation](#) and is affiliated with 9 more societies involved in trauma, resuscitation, and emergency medicine in Scandinavia.

Articles

Latest **Most viewed**

Original research [Open Access](#)
Comparison of a percutaneous device and the bougie-assisted surgical technique for emergency cricothyrotomy: an experimental study on a porcine model performed by air ambulance anaesthesiologists
Nakstad AR, Bredmose PP and Sandberg M
Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine 2013, **21**:59 (26 July 2013)

Original research [Open Access](#)
Pre-hospital advanced airway management by experienced anaesthesiologists: a prospective descriptive study
Rognås L, Hansen TM, Kirkegaard H and Tønnesen E
Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine

Aims & scope
Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine (SJTREM) encompasses all aspects of the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of acute illnesses and trauma, with particular interest in the multidisciplinary aspects of the chain of survival. Contributions focusing on education, training, implementation, as well as ethical and socio-economic aspects of trauma management are welcome. Studies based on qualitative scientific methods are encouraged.

Latest review

Review
A structured approach to neurologic prognostication in clinical cardiac arrest trials
Crönberg T, Hörn J, Kuiper MA, Friberg H and Nielsen N
Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation

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BMC Medicine
The flagship medical journal of the BMC series
IMPACT FACTOR 6.68

- Published by Biomed Central
- Launched July 2008, IF: 1.68
- APC = \$1865, discounts for BMC members

EXAMPLES: GOLD (WITHOUT IF)



Journal of Emergencies, Trauma, and Shock
Synergizing Basic Science, Clinical Medicine, & Global Health

Home | About us | Editors | Ahead of Print | Current Issue | Archives | Search | Instructions | S

July-September 2013 | Vol 6 | Issue 3 [ToC](#) [RSS](#)

Editorial

What's new in emergencies, trauma and shock? Pellets, rubber bullets, and shotguns: Less lethal or not?

Timothy C Hardcastle

The article entitled, "Pattern, presentation and management of vascular injuries due to pellet and rubber bullets in a conflict zone" [1] published in this issue of the journal illustrates an interest..

[Abstract] | [HTML Full text] | [PDF] | [Mobile HTML Full text] | [EPub]

Original Article

Pattern, presentation and management of vascular injuries due to pellets and rubber bullets in a conflict zone

Mohd L Wani, Ab G Ahangar, Farooq A Ganie, Shadab N Wani, Gh Nabi Lone, Ab M Dar, Mohd Akbar Bhat, Shyam Singh

Original Article

Characteristics of patients that experience cardiopulmonary arrest following aortic dissection and aneurysm

Youichi Yanagawa, Toshihisa Sakamoto

- Published by Medknow/Wolters Kluwer
- Launched January 2008, no IF
- APC = \$200

EXAMPLES: GOLD SPINOFF (WITHOUT IF)

The screenshot shows the homepage of PRS Global Open, a journal published by Wolters Kluwer | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. The page features a navigation menu with links for Home, Latest Articles, Current Compendium, Previous Compendiums, For Authors, and Journal Info. A prominent banner encourages users to "SUBMIT YOUR PAPERS to PRS Global Open". Below this, there is a "Welcome to Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery - Global Open (PRS GO)" section, which describes the journal as a companion to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons' flagship publication, focusing on global plastic and reconstructive surgery. The page also includes a "Current Issue: June 2013 - Volume 1 - Issue 3" section, featuring a cover image of the journal and information about the Editor-in-Chief, Rod J Rohrich, MD, and the Online ISSN: 2169-7574. A "This Month in PRS Global Open" section is also visible, providing information about the latest research papers published online ahead of their compilation in a monthly compendium.

- Published by LWW
- Launched May 2013, no IF
- APC = \$1995 for full article, \$500 case reports

EXAMPLES: GOLD (“PREDATORY”)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the journal 'Trauma & Treatment' published by OMICS Publishing Group. The header includes navigation links (Home, Publications, Conferences, Join, Contact, Sitemap) and social media icons. The journal title is prominently displayed with the tagline 'Review in 3 weeks Publishing in 72 hours Open Access' and ISSN 2167-1222. A navigation menu below the header lists 'OMICS', 'Journals', 'Conferences', 'Memberships', 'Questions', 'Contact', and 'Register Reviewer / E-Alerts'. The main content area features a search bar, a 'Welcome to the Journal' section with a description of the journal's focus on musculoskeletal, visceral, and multiple injuries, and a sidebar with a table of contents. Two news snippets are overlaid on the right side of the page: 'OMICS Creates Ghost Brands to Attract New Authors' dated June 20, 2013, and 'OMICS Publishing Group – An Indian Open Access Scam?' with social sharing options.

- Published by OMICS Group
- Launched May 2013, no IF
- APC = \$900 (all article types)

Predatory Open Access Publisher OMICS Publishing Group: Now Blog Spamming

Open Access &
JTACS

SOCIETIES AND OPEN ACCESS

- 740 society-owned OA publications in print (as of 24 July 2013)
- 146 societies operated more than one OA title
- For societies that used a commercial publisher, BioMed Central, Nature, Oxford University Press, Springer, and Wiley were represented



Details available from a spreadsheet maintained by the **Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition**

FIRST, WE HYBRIDIZE...

- LWW aiming to implement hybrid OA option for *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* later this year.
- Research Councils UK (RCUK) requires this option for all published research; US federal agencies announced requirements in Aug 2013.
- Hybrid option provides maximum visibility from the start






HYBRID ACCESS OPTION

Access:
Open on
publication

Reuse rights:
No commercial

Copyright:
With author

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APC: \$2600

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Summary:

- After acceptance, authors pay fee to open access.
- Author retains copyright, license forbids commercial reuse.
- LWW can sell reprints.

HYBRID ACCESS FOR RCUK PAPERS

Access:
Open on
publication

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Generous

Copyright:
With author

RCUK Hybrid Option

APC: \$3600

License: CC-BY



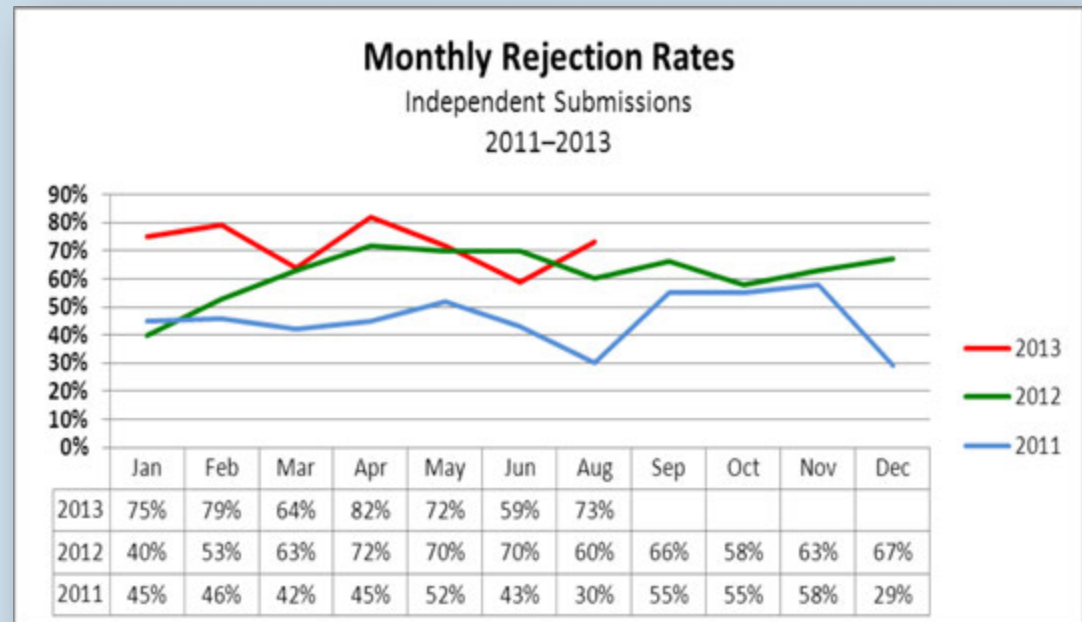
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Summary:

- Only available to RCUK-funded authors.
- After acceptance, authors pay fee to open access.
- Author retains copyright, reuse possible. LWW may not sell reprints.

THEN... GOOD AS GOLD?

- Editors and AAST are considering a spinoff full gold journal with specialized scope.
- Desire to serve needs of trauma community while maintaining same high standards of peer review and turnaround.
- *JTACS* is the third-largest surgical journal in the world. Rejected papers nearly always find homes elsewhere...



AAST/JOT CHALLENGES

- Reputation of print journal = impact factor
- Editors of the *Journal* are expected to raise IF
- This will require reducing number of articles published per year.

Cites to recent articles
Number of recent articles

$$= \frac{2857}{1217} = 2.348$$

Dilemma is publishing less cited articles that are a part of our mission, e.g.:

- Injury prevention
- Disaster management
- Health disparities
- Techniques/procedures
- Case reports

AAST/JTACS SOLUTION

New Open Access Journal

Focus on advocacy or global trauma?

Author publication fees/discounts?

Editorial leadership?

Interest?

SUMMARY: COSTS AND BENEFITS

| | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|------------------|---|---|
| Author | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citations are enhanced • Reduced time to publication • No limits on format | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pays for publication, requires funding source. |
| Reader | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate access to publication • Potential for international growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confusion as to quality of peer review and sustainability |
| Publisher | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower overhead (no need to ship, warehouse, or manage rights) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced profits • Must shift focus from sales to author services |
| AAST | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New publication to serve membership, address needs • Gain expertise in new publishing venture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced income from publisher |

THANK YOU!

Questions?

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