

Launching an Open Access Publication

AAST Executive Committee
Seminar

The Journal of
Trauma and
Acute Care
Surgery

Jen Crebs • July 29, 2015 • Denver, CO



Overview

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

“OA is a kind of access, **not** a kind of business model, license, or content.”

– Peter Suber

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

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

The image shows two overlapping screenshots of scientific databases. The top screenshot is the arXiv.org website, which is a Cornell University Library repository. It features a search bar, a navigation menu, and a list of subjects including Physics, Mathematics, and Computer Science. The bottom screenshot is the PubMed Central (PMC) website, which is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature. It includes a search bar, a navigation menu, and a list of resources such as 'Get Started', 'Participate', and 'Keep Up to Date'. A prominent statistic states that 2.8 million articles are archived in PMC, with content provided in part by 1278, 254, and 2241 sources.

arXiv.org
Open access to 861,912 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics
Subject search and browse: [Physics](#) [Search](#) [Form Interface](#) [Catchup](#)
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
- General
- High Energy Physics
- High Energy Physics - Theory
- Mathematical Physics
- Nonlinear Science
- Other
- Nuclear Theory
- Physics and Astronomy
- Physics - Other

PMC
US National Library of Medicine
National Center of Biotechnology Information

Journal List Limits Advanced Search Help

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/NLM).

PubReader
A whole new way to read scientific literature at PubMed Central

Get Started

- [PMC Overview](#)
- [Users' Guide](#)
- [Journal List](#)
- [PMC FAQs](#)
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Participate

- [Add a Journal to PMC](#)
- [Participation Agreements](#)
- [File Submission Specifications](#)
- [File Validation Tools](#)

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- [New in PMC](#)
- [PMC News Mail List](#)
- [PMC News RSS](#)

Other Resources

- [PMC International](#)
- [Open Access Subset](#)
- [E-utilities](#)
- [NLM LibArch](#)

2.8 MILLION Articles
are archived in PMC.
Content provided in part by:
1278 254 2241

NIH Public Access

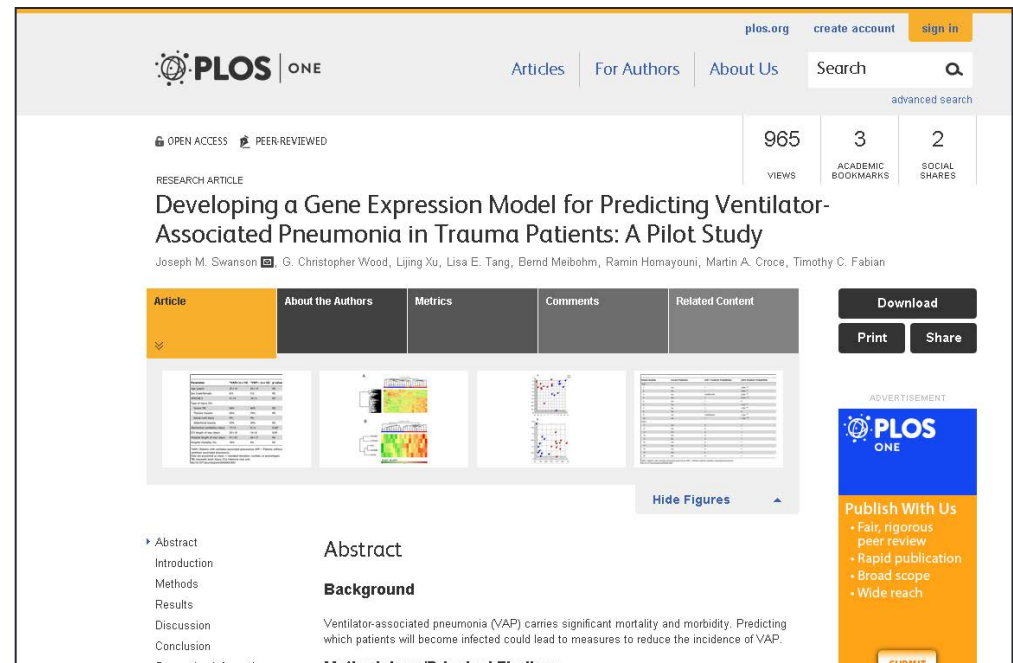
- [NIH Public Access and PMC](#)
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Gold Open Access

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.

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



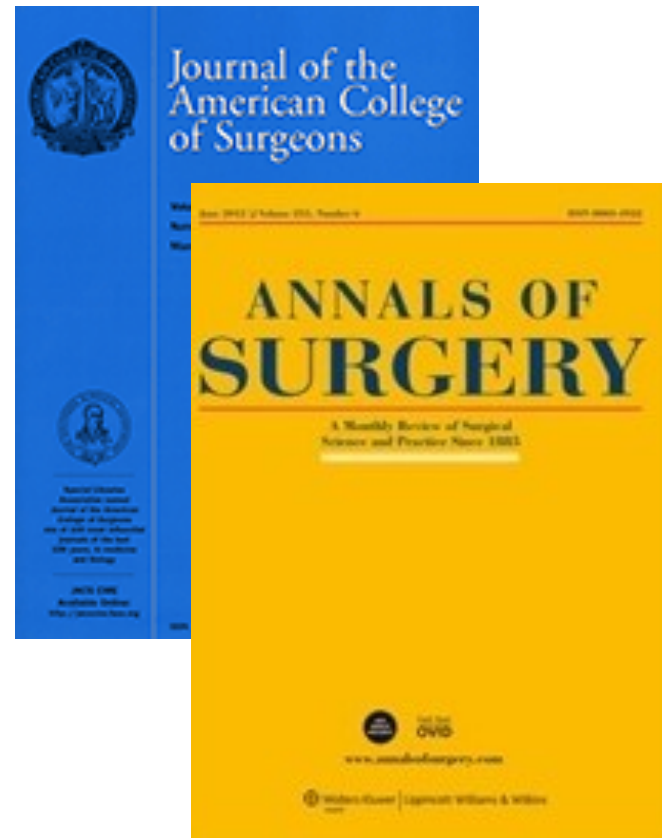
The image shows a screenshot of a PLOS ONE research article page. The page features the PLOS ONE logo at the top left, navigation links for 'Articles', 'For Authors', and 'About Us', and a search bar. The article title is 'Developing a Gene Expression Model for Predicting Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Trauma Patients: A Pilot Study' by Joseph M. Swanson et al. The page displays 965 views, 3 academic bookmarks, and 2 social shares. A navigation menu includes 'Article', 'About the Authors', 'Metrics', 'Comments', and 'Related Content'. The article content includes an abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion. A 'Background' section is visible, starting with 'Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) carries significant mortality and morbidity. Predicting which patients will become infected could lead to measures to reduce the incidence of VAP.' An advertisement for PLOS ONE is on the right, promoting 'Publish With Us' with benefits like 'Fair, rigorous peer review', 'Rapid publication', 'Broad scope', and 'Wide reach'.

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.

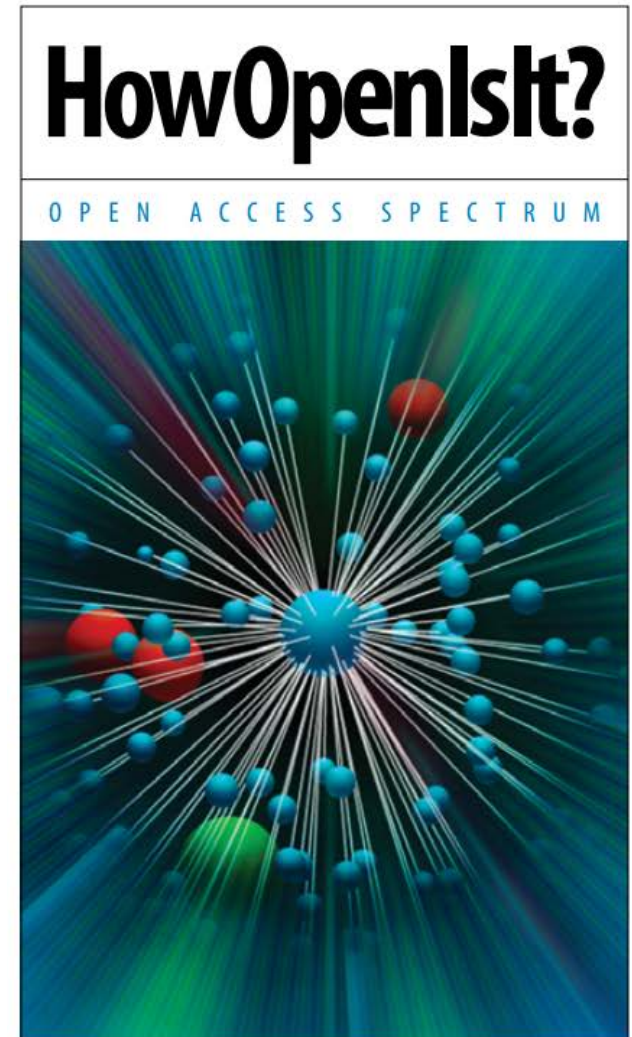
This option is available for the *Journal of Trauma*, pending BOM approval.

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



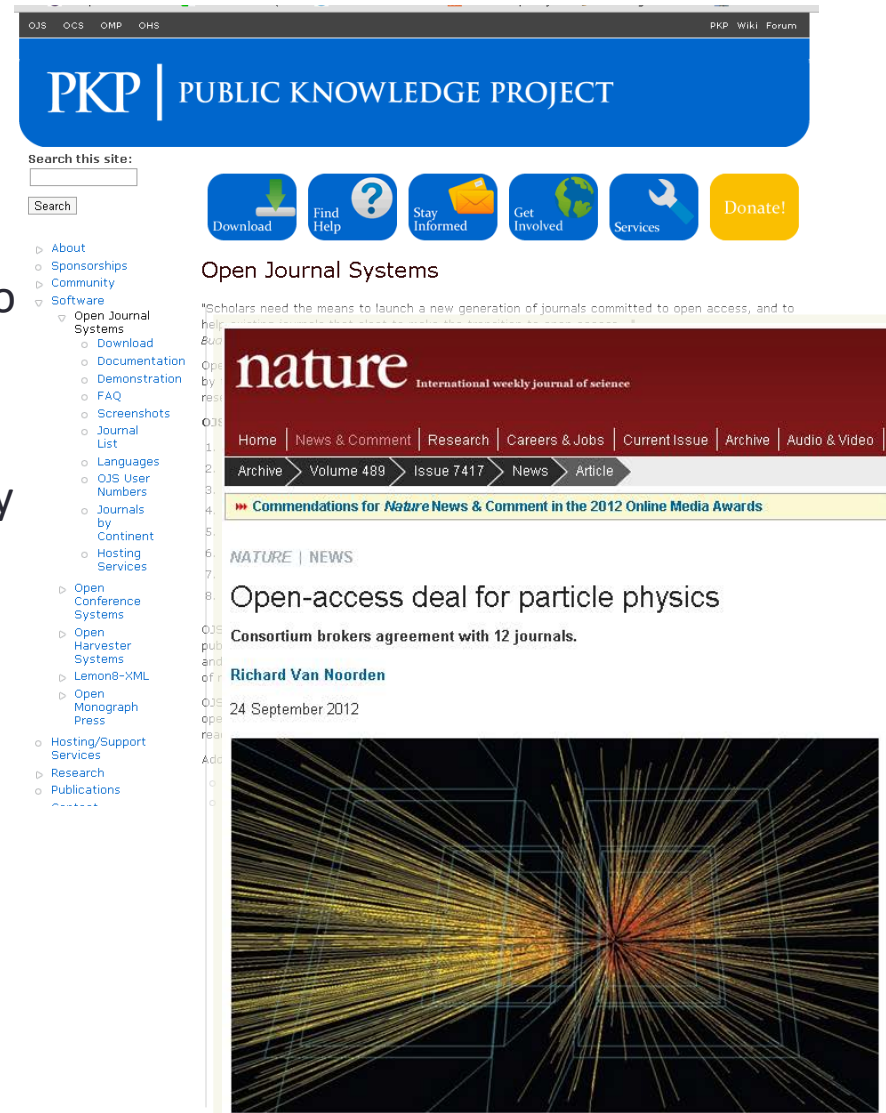
OA Usage Types

- **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.



Pros of Open Access

- **Format:** More flexibility in the layout and structure of articles (full color, unlimited figs).
- **Lower costs:** Production costs constrained to online, peer review can be hosted on open-source software.
- **Speed.** Faster article publication cycles. Early citation advantage.
- **Novelty.** Continuous publication obviates need for print conventions (volumes, issues, etc). Transition to OA has led to diversity of funding/peer review types.
- **Innovative.** Focus on article-level metrics, interactive post-publication comments. Machine-readable content, open to data mining.



The screenshot displays the PKP (Public Knowledge Project) website. At the top, there is a blue header with the PKP logo and the text "PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE PROJECT". Below the header, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with icons for "Download", "Find Help", "Stay Informed", "Get Involved", "Services", and "Donate!". The main content area features a section titled "Open Journal Systems" with a sub-header "Open Journal Systems" and a list of links including "About", "Sponsorships", "Community", "Software", "Open Journal Systems", "Download", "Documentation", "Demonstration", "FAQ", "Screenshots", "Journal List", "Languages", "OJS User Numbers", "Journals by Continent", "Hosting Services", "Open Conference Systems", "Open Harvester Systems", "Lemon8-XML", "Open Monograph Press", "Hosting/Support Services", "Research", and "Publications".

Below the navigation menu, there is a featured article from Nature. The article title is "Open-access deal for particle physics" and the author is "Richard Van Noorden". The article is dated "24 September 2012". The article content includes the text: "Scholars need the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to..." and "Consortium brokers agreement with 12 journals." The article is accompanied by a large, colorful, abstract image of a particle detector or network diagram.

Cons of Open Access

Arani, J Trauma Treat 2013, 2:1

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2167-1222.1000156>



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.

- **Predatory.** Low barriers have resulted in a proliferation of dubious gold OA “journals.” When these disappear, they take content with them, thus disrupting record.
- **Indexing.** NLM and Thomson Reuters set proprietary standards. If new journal accepted, IF takes a minimum of 3 years.
- **Complicated.** Many changes are converging at once. Print to online. Subscription to APC. Funders mandating copyright.
- **Unstable pricing.** Monetizing OA has led to article processing charges (APCs), which may face downward pressure as market matures.

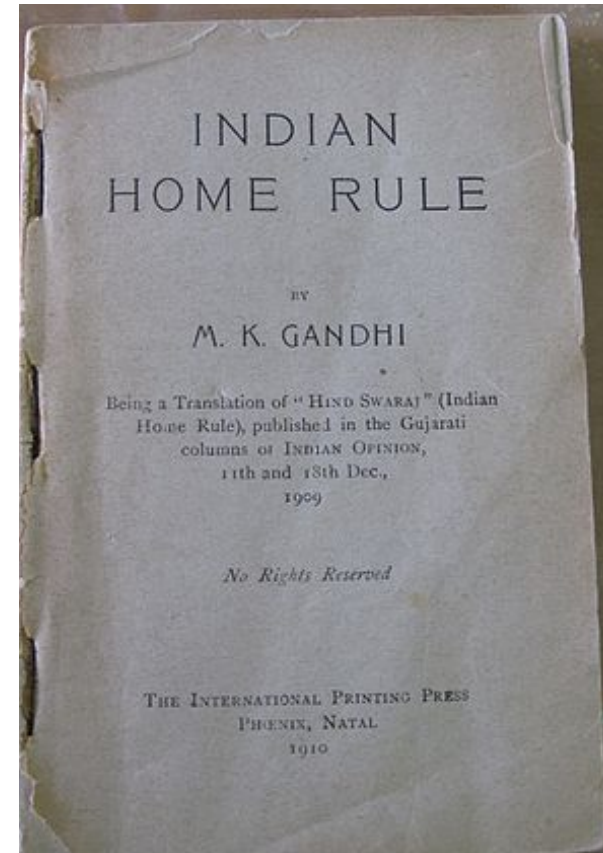
“It no longer seems to be a question whether OA is a viable alternative to the traditional subscription model for scholarly journal publishing; the question is rather *when* OA publishing will become the mainstream model...”

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

OA Trends

Timeline

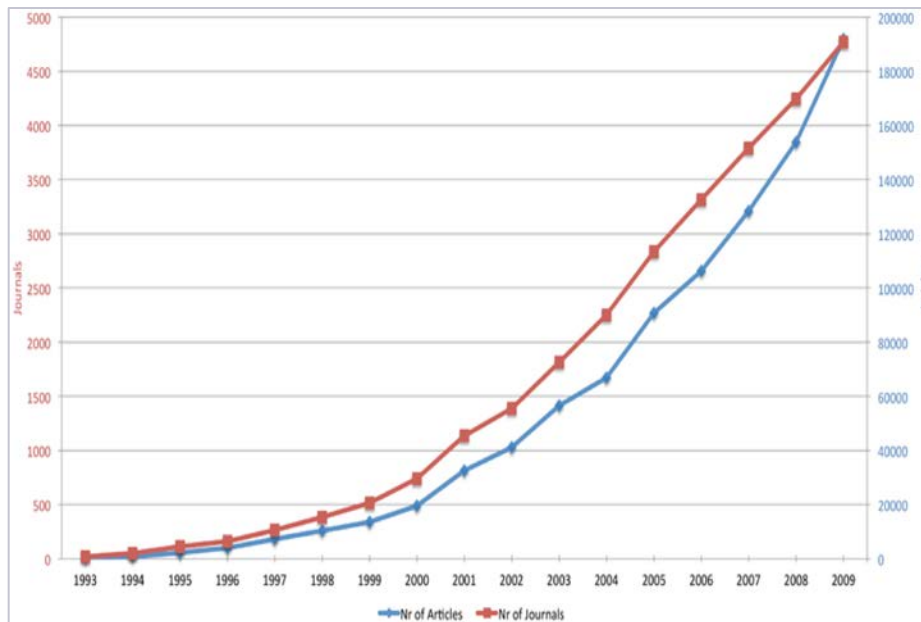
- 1980s** First free scholarly journals (proto-OA) appear online.
- 1991** ArXiv, the first free online scientific repository launches at Cornell.
- 1994** National Academies Press offers free online access to all publications (including books).
- 1997** National Library of Medicine launches Medline/PubMed, 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.
- 2002** Budapest Initiative defines open access.
- 2003** Bethesda Statement defines open access publishing.
Berlin Declaration on Open Access commits organizations to implementing.
The Public Library of Science (PLOS) launches.



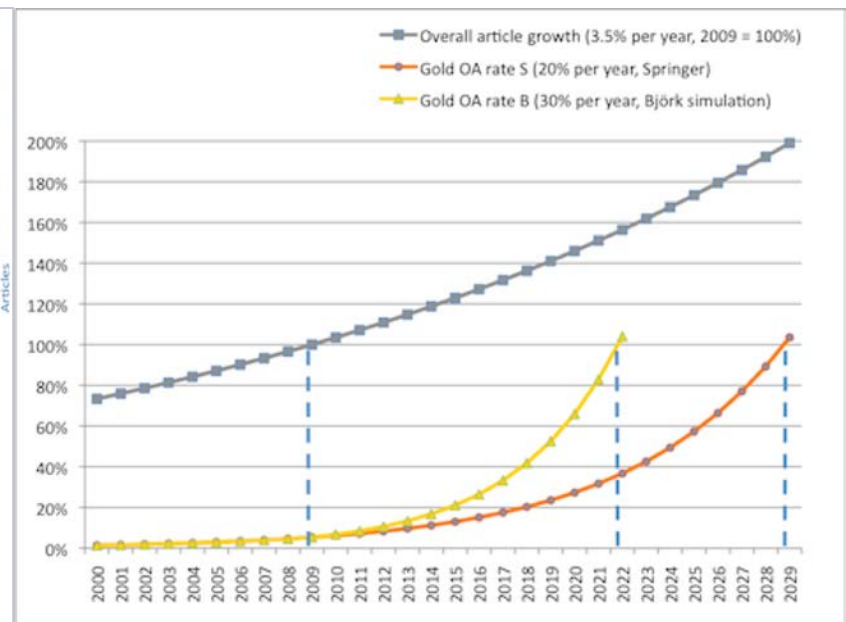
Early OA, “no rights reserved”
by Gandhi c. 1909

Growth of Open Access

Gold OA Journals, 1993-2009

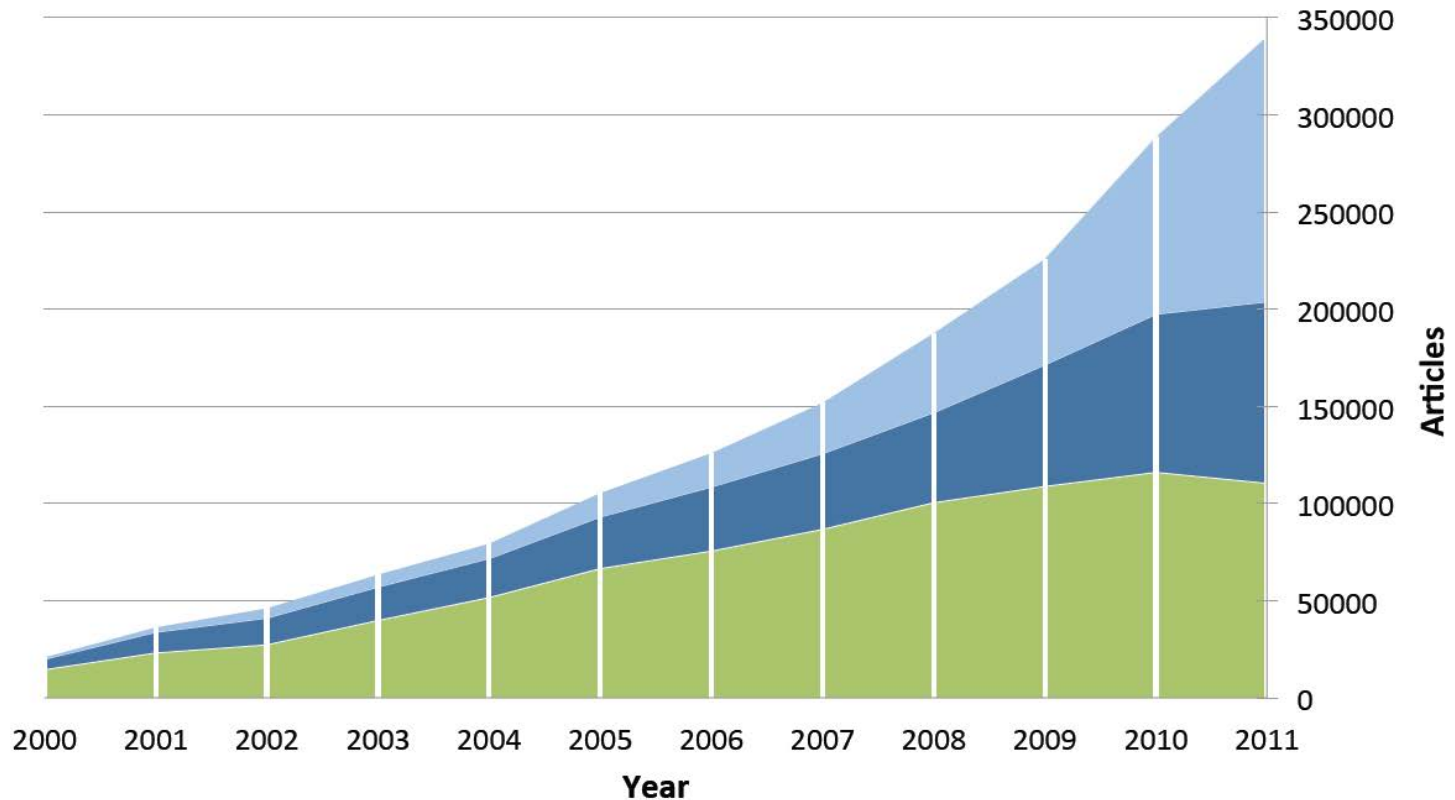


OA Growth Projections, 2009-2029



- 17% of the 1.66 million articles in 2011 published OA
- Two growth projections estimate that OA will account for 60% of all pubs in 2019 or 2025

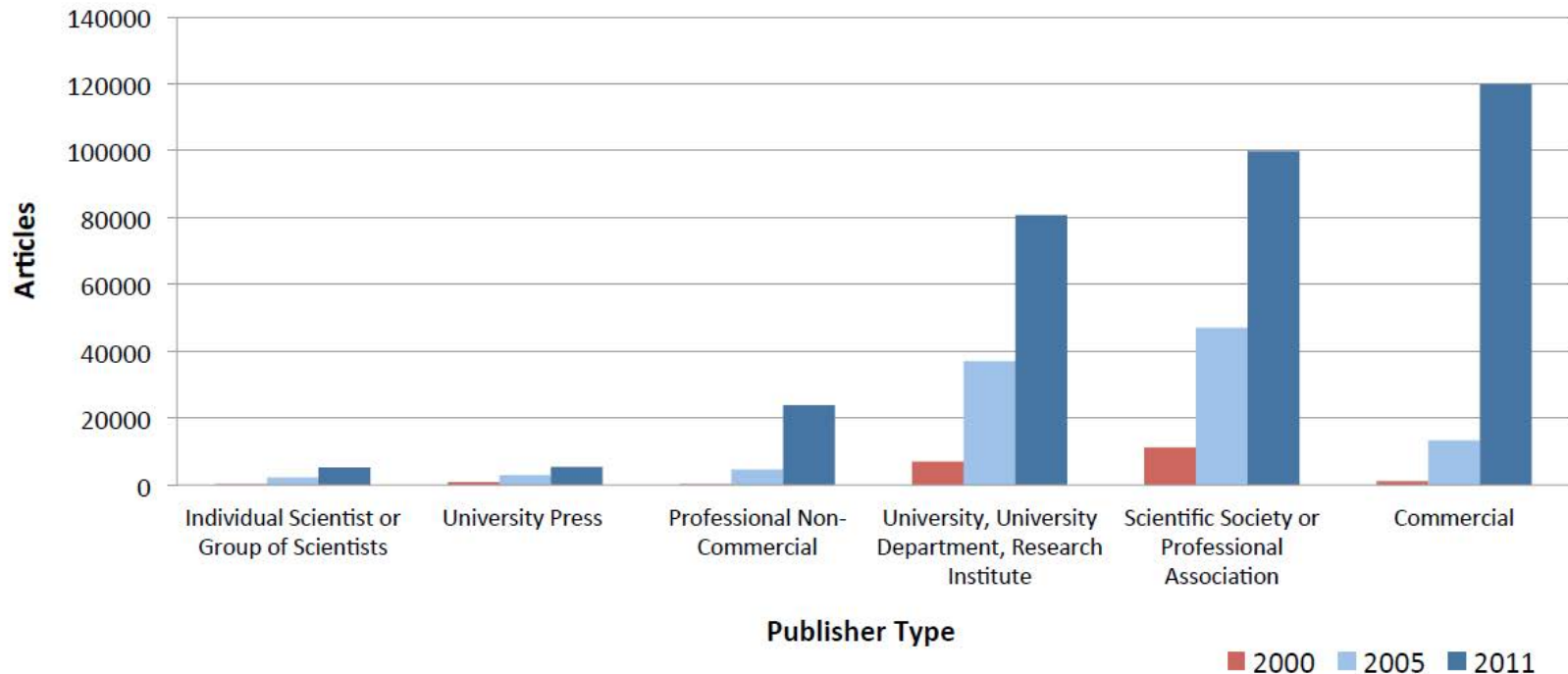
Growth by Revenue Model



- Published in online-only journals with an article-processing charge
- Published in online-only journals without an article-processing charge
- Published in subscription-based print journals with open access content online

Who publishes OA?

(Laakso and Björk, 2012)



- 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).

Where is access open?

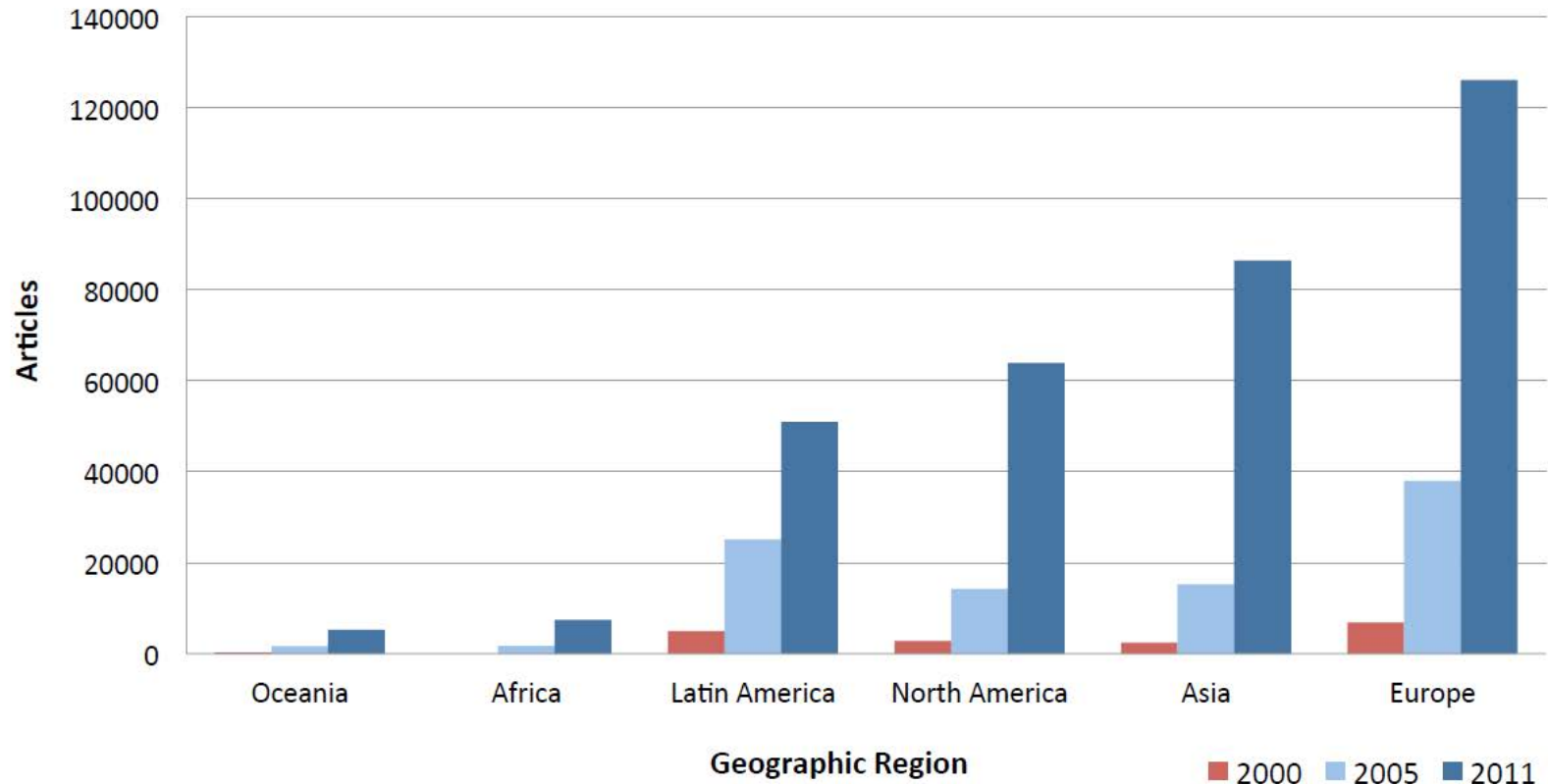
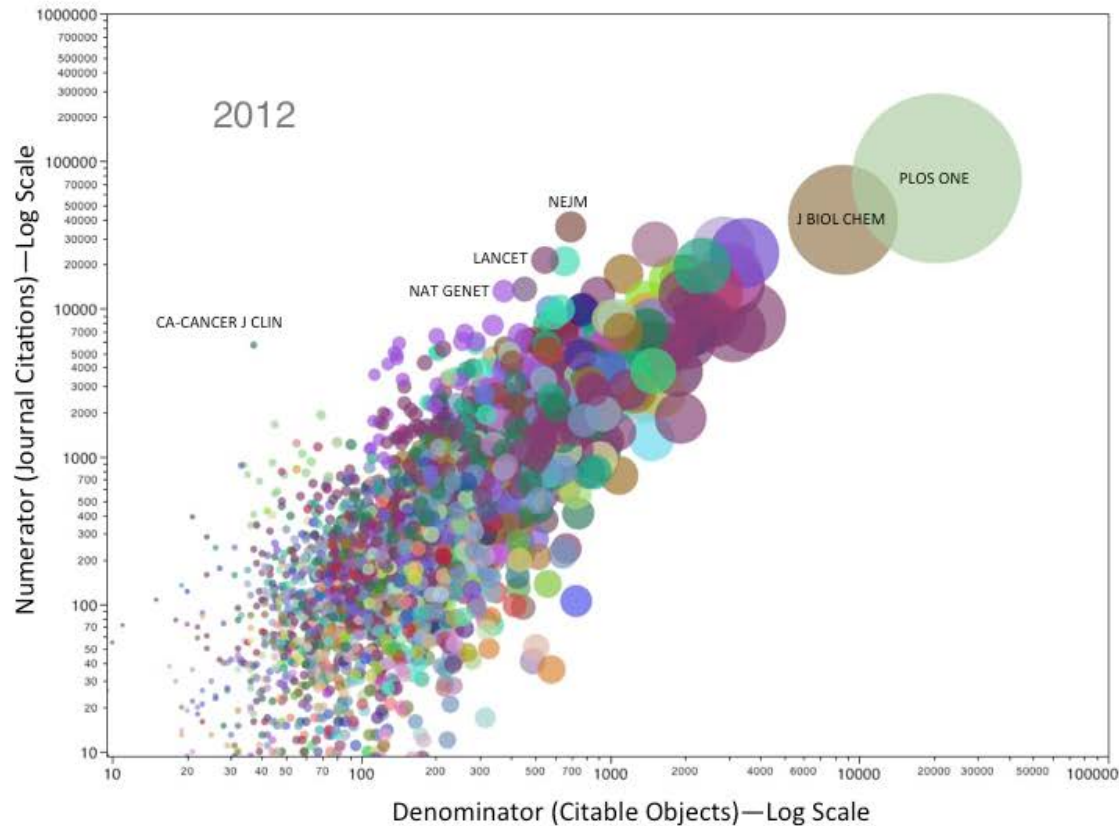


Chart only includes full immediate OA journals, excluding delayed and hybrid OA.

Laakso and Björk, 2012

Why? Citation advantage



- First longitudinal study of citations found that OA articles are cited earlier and, on average, more often than non-OA articles (Eysenbach, 2006)
- Visualization of 2003-2012 Web of Science data (above) corroborates citation gain (Davis, 2013)

Mandates

Recent Mandates

U.S. Office of Science and Technology Memo (22 February 2013)

- Agencies with R&D budgets > \$100M = Open access within 12 months of publication.
- Details on implementation due 22 August 2013.

Executive Order (19 March 2013)

- Open data policy

Goals of US 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
- 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)

Models

Publishing Models

Print & Online Subscription Journals

- Reader pays for access
- Print distribution
- Production and distribution 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)

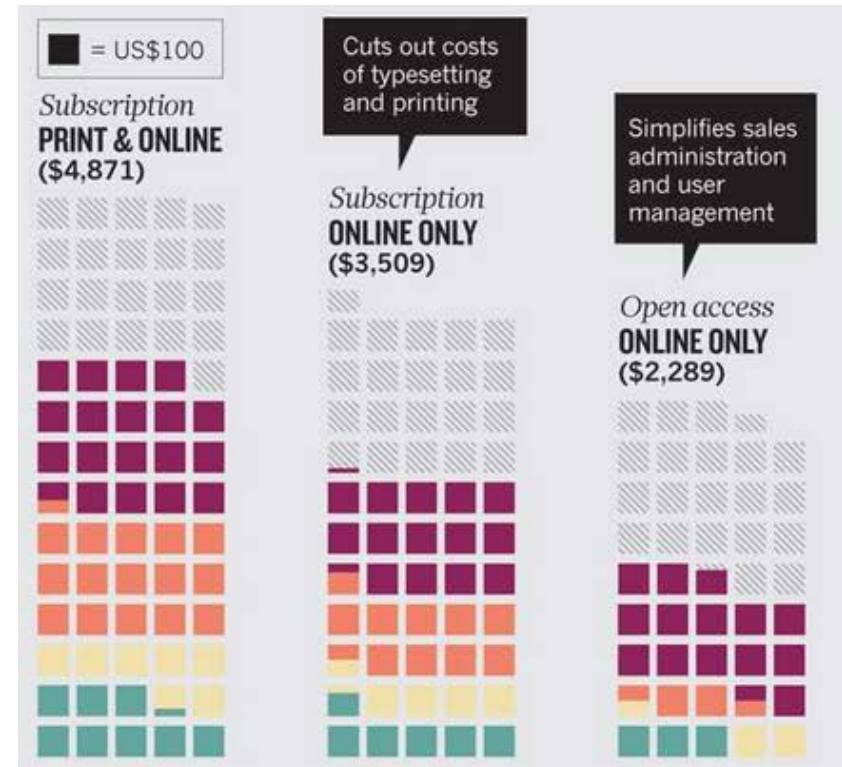
Online Open Access Journals

- Author pays for publishing service
- Online distribution
- Typesetting, online hosting costs
- Revenue can be generated from article processing fees (APCs)
- Proliferation of funding types
- Rise of the “megajournal,” validity not novelty
- Article-level metrics as proxy for quality (i.e. citation counts, altmetrics)

- Shift from print to online has radically disrupted publishing landscape. Rise of the megajournal due to pressure to publish and proliferation of low-overhead dissemination tools.
- “Editors once did indeed rule the roost, but now the leaders [of scholarly publishing] are technologists who think like economists.” (Esposito, 2013)

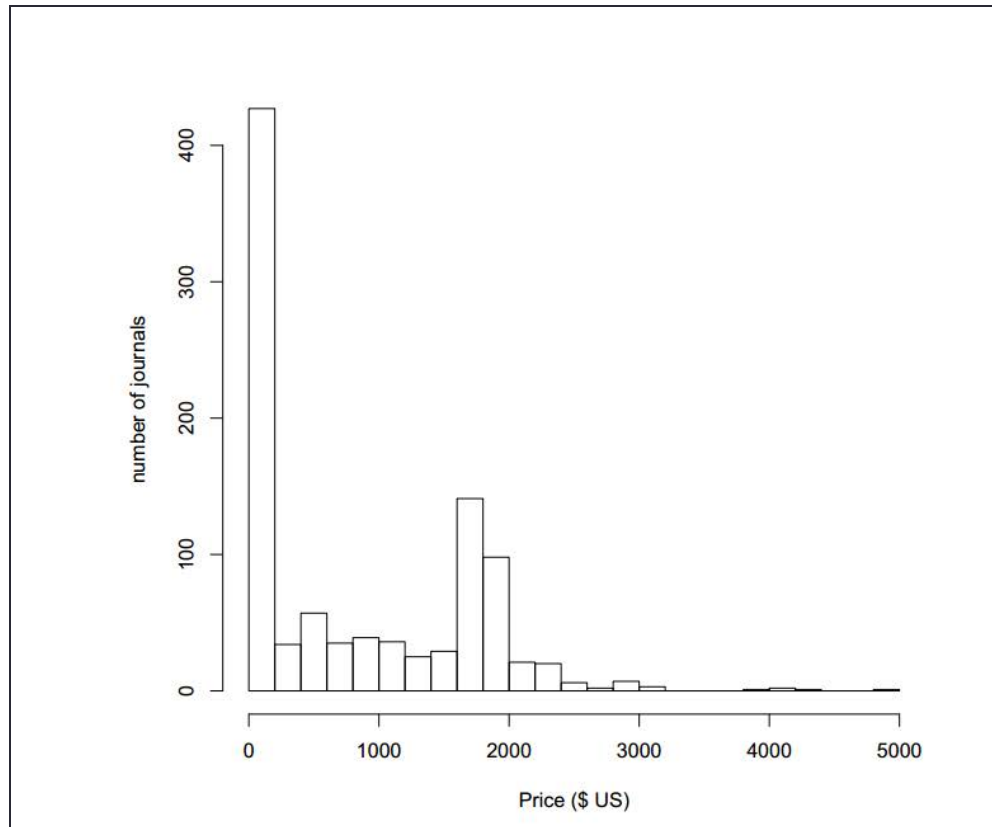
Publishing Costs

- Editorial management
- Peer review software system
- Copyediting and typesetting
- Page design
- Printing
- Distribution
- Advertising and marketing
- Indexing
- Rights management
- Web site design
- Web site hosting
- Data hosting
- Online products



- Graphic adapted by Nature from Houghton et al, 2009.
- Estimates above calculated by assuming a journal publishes 120 articles per year. Last year, JT produced 720 articles.

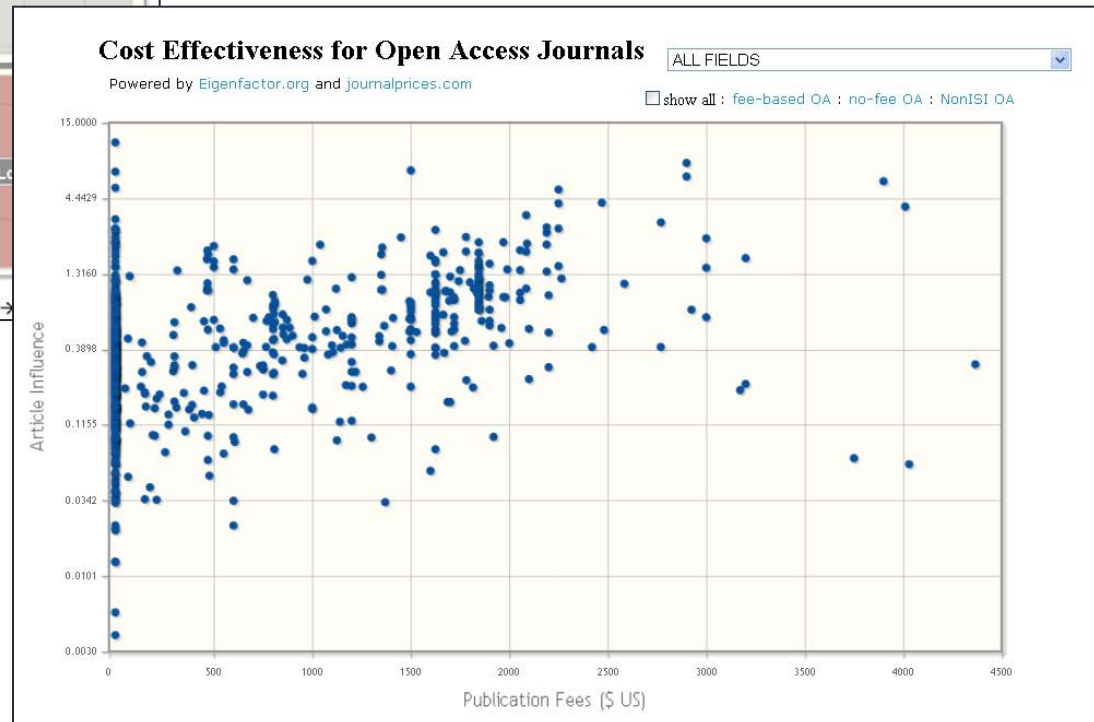
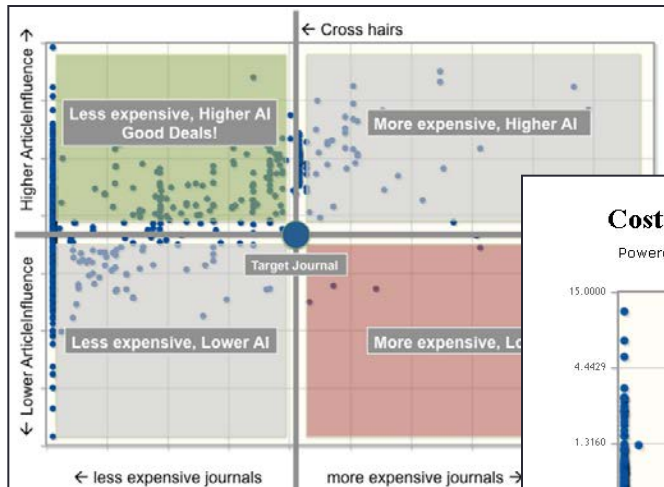
Gold OA Prices



Article publication fees for gold OA currently range from \$0 to \$4366. Median gold OA article charge is \$0. Mean is \$1200.

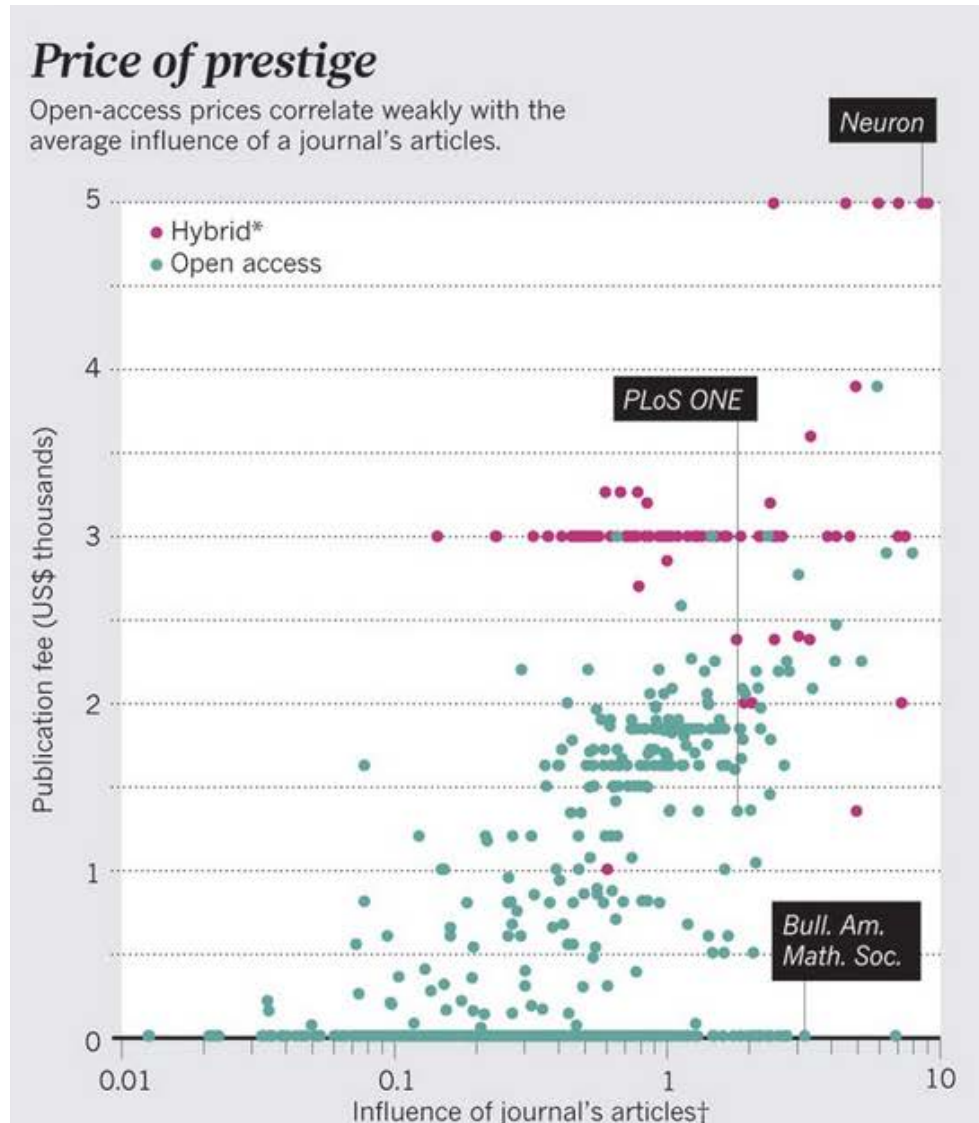
(West et al. 2013)

Gold OA Value



- Value tracked by Article Influence (AI, normalized citations) at eigenfactor.com.
- More prestigious gold OA journals tend to charge more (e.g. *J Clin Invest*, IF: 13.609 = \$0.26/word; *PLOS Medicine*, 15.235 = \$2900).

Gold vs Hybrid Cost



- 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.

Societies and OA

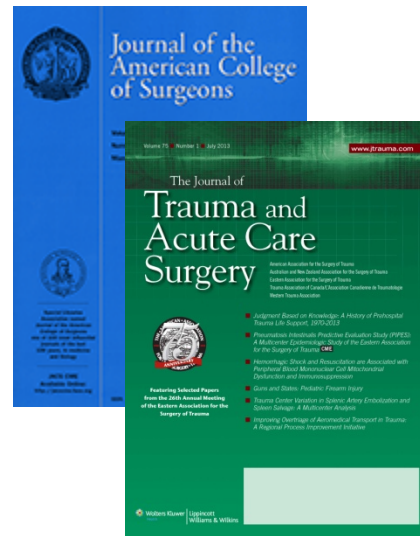
Society Journals

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

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**

Review of LWW Hybrid Option for *J Trauma Acute Care Surg*

LWW Summary

- LWW rolling out hybrid option to most journals in portfolio
- Research Councils UK (RCUK) requires this option for all published research; US federal agencies will announce requirements in Aug 2013.
- LWW aiming to implement hybrid OA by Q3 2013. Requested AAST approval.
- Additional revenue will be included in royalty to AAST.

LWW Implementation

Regular Hybrid Option

APC: \$3000

License: Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND

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

RCUK Hybrid Option

APC: \$3800

License: Creative Commons CC-BY

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.

Current JT Access Levels

Access:
Limited,
promotional




Reuse
rights:
None

Copyright:
With
publisher

Author
posting:
Some

Auto-Posting:
PMC within
12 months

Machine
Readability:
Unknown

Access	Reader Rights	Reuse Rights	Copyrights	Author Posting Rights	Automatic Posting	Machine Readability
 OPEN ACCESS   CLOSED ACCESS	Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication	Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)	Author holds copyright with no restrictions	Author may post any version to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) immediately upon publication	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, provided in community machine-readable standard formats through a community standard API or protocol
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses)	Author holds copyright, with some restrictions on author reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 6 months	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, may be crawled or accessed through a community standard API or protocol
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months	Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author and reader reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to certain repositories or websites	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed without special permission or registration
	Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models)	_____	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author reuse of published version	Author may post submitted version/draft of final work ("preprint") to certain repositories or websites	_____	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed with permission
	Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles	No reuse rights beyond fair use/ limitations & exceptions to copyright (all rights reserved copyright) to read	Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse of published version beyond fair use	Author may not deposit any versions to repositories or websites	No automatic posting in third-party repositories	Article full text & metadata not available in machine-readable format

Access levels for *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* circled above.

Hybrid Option Access

Access:
Open on
publication

Reuse rights:
No commercial

Copyright:
With author

Author
posting:
Not specified

Auto-
Posting:
Not specified

Machine
Readability:
Not
specified

Access	Reader Rights	Reuse Rights	Copyrights	Author Posting Rights	Automatic Posting	Machine Readability
OPEN ACCESS	Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication	Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)	Author holds copyright with no restrictions	Author may post any version to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) immediately upon publication	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, provided in community machine-readable standard formats through a community standard API or protocol
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses)	Author holds copyright, with some restrictions on author reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 6 months	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, may be crawled or accessed through a community standard API or protocol
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months	Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author and reader reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to certain repositories or websites	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed without special permission or registration
	Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models)	_____	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author reuse of published version	Author may post submitted version/draft of final work ("preprint") to certain repositories or websites	_____	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed with permission
CLOSED ACCESS	Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles	No reuse rights beyond fair use/ limitations & exceptions to copyright (all rights reserved copyright) to read	Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse of published version beyond fair use	Author may not deposit any versions to repositories or websites	No automatic posting in third-party repositories	Article full text & metadata not available in machine-readable format

Hybrid Option for RCUK

Access:
Open on
publication




Reuse rights:
Generous

Copyright:
With author

Author
posting:
Not specified

Auto-Posting:
Not specified

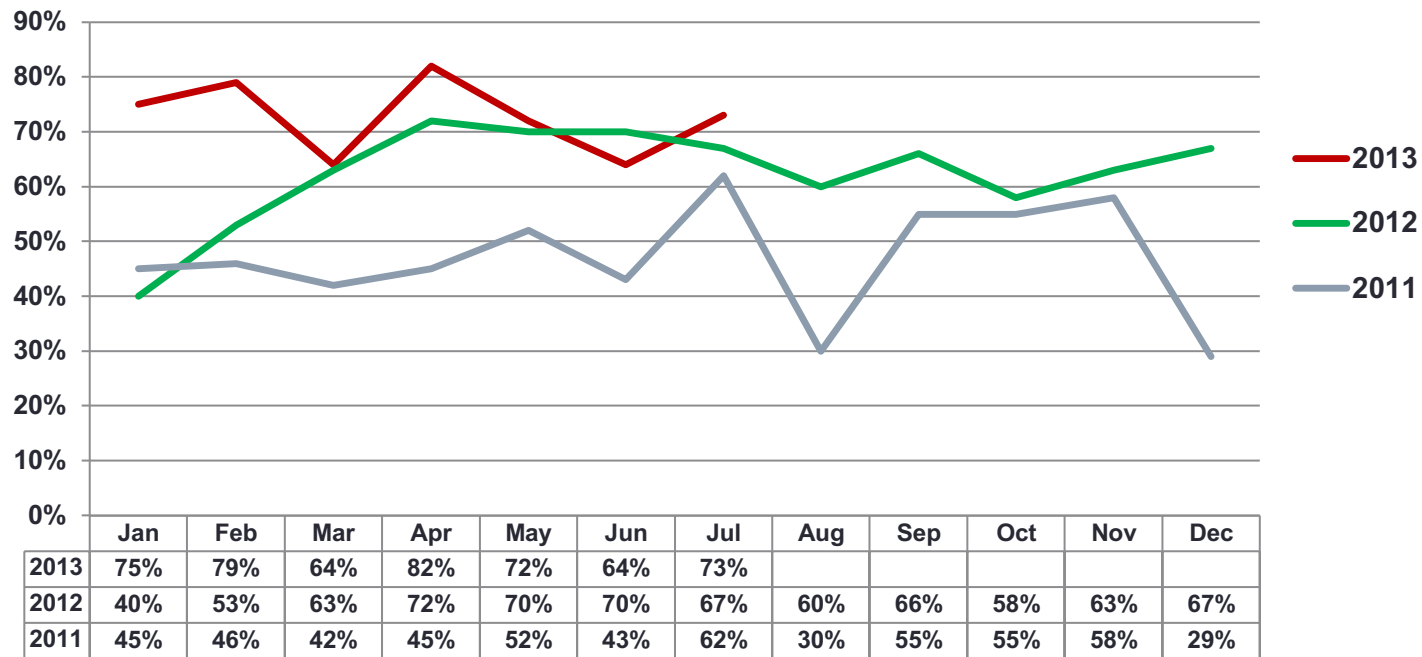
Machine
Readability:
Not
specified

Access	Reader Rights	Reuse Rights	Copyrights	Author Posting Rights	Automatic Posting	Machine Readability
 OPEN ACCESS   CLOSED ACCESS	Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication	Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)	Author holds copyright with no restrictions	Author may post any version to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) immediately upon publication	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, provided in community machine-readable standard formats through a community standard API or protocol
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses)	Author holds copyright, with some restrictions on author reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 6 months	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, may be crawled or accessed through a community standard API or protocol
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months	Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author and reader reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to certain repositories or websites	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed without special permission or registration
	Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models)	_____	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author reuse of published version	Author may post submitted version/draft of final work ("preprint") to certain repositories or websites	_____	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed with permission
	Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles	No reuse rights beyond fair use/ limitations & exceptions to copyright (all rights reserved copyright) to read	Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse of published version beyond fair use	Author may not deposit any versions to repositories or websites	No automatic posting in third-party repositories	Article full text & metadata not available in machine-readable format

Gold OA Publishing

J Trauma Rejections Rising

Monthly Rejection Rates
Independent Submissions, 2011-2013



JTACS is the third-largest surgical journal in the world. Rejected papers nearly always find homes elsewhere...

Editors-in-Chief

Hans Morten Lossius, Norwegian Air Ambulance Foundation
 Kjetil Søreide, Stavanger University Hospital

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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

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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.

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Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation


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



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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 diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic aspects of trauma.

The journal's main focus is placed on interventions with proven efficacy or inefficacy in improving clinically relevant outcomes such as mortality, morbidity, quality of life, function and costs.

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

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

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#)

- Published by Medknow/Wolters Kluwer
- Launched January 2008
- APC = \$200

Model of OA: Parallel Publication

PRS Global Open
Journal of the American Society of Plastic Surgeons

Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

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Welcome to *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery – Global Open (PRS GO)*!

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery – Global Open (PRS GO), a companion journal to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons' flagship publication, *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, is an open access, rigorously peer-reviewed, international journal focusing on global plastic and reconstructive surgery. Learn more about [open access](#). PRS GO educates and supports plastic surgeons globally to provide the highest quality patient care and maintain professional and ethical standards through education, research, and advocacy.

This Month in PRS Global Open

The latest research papers are published online ahead of their compilation in a monthly compendium. These online versions are the final, definitive publication and may be cited using the digital object identifier (DOI). The latest articles are available only in PDF format. They will be available in PDF and HTML format when they are compiled into the monthly compendium. At times, you may find that there no articles listed here, which means that they are being compiled into their monthly compendium. You will be able to find them on the "current compendium" page as soon as

Current Issue: June 2013 - Volume 1 - Issue 3

Editor-in-Chief:
Rod J Rohrich, MD
Online ISSN: 2169-7574

[Current Issue Table of Contents](#)
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Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

- Published by LWW
- Launched May 2013
- APC = \$1995 for full article, \$500 case reports

Model of OA: Distinct Content

The screenshot shows the homepage of the *Kidney International Supplements* journal. At the top left is the journal logo, which includes the text "kidney INTERNATIONAL supplements" and the International Society of Nephrology (ISN) logo. To the right of the logo is the text "Official Journal of the International Society of Nephrology". In the top right corner, there are links for "Login" and "Cart". Below the logo is a search bar with a "go" button and a link to "Advanced search".

The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Journal home**: A navigation menu with links for "Current issue" and "Archive".
- About the journal**: A list of links including "About the journal", "About the society", "For librarians", "Subscribe", "Online Advertising", "Reprints and permissions", "Contact NPG", and "Customer services".
- ISN resources**: A list of links including "ISN home page", "Contact us", and "Society news".
- NPG Resources**: A list of links including "Kidney International", "KI Japanese home page", "Nature Reviews Nephrology", and "Nephrology".
- Welcome message**: A central text block that reads: "*** Welcome to *KI Supplements* *** *Kidney International Supplements* is a new, peer-reviewed companion journal to *Kidney International*. *KI Supplements*' focus is sponsored, topical content of interest to the nephrology community. The journal is complimentary to subscribers of *Kidney International*. If you would like access to *KI Supplements* please subscribe to Kidney International. *****"
- Latest Supplements from the *Kidney International Supplements***: A section with a blue header and a list of articles:
 - [Proceedings of the 8th Conference on Kidney Disease in Disadvantaged Populations](#)
 - [KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease](#)
 - [KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Blood Pressure in Chronic Kidney Disease](#)
 - [KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for Anemia in Chronic Kidney Disease](#)
 - [Training Nephrologists From Developing Countries: Does It Have A Positive Impact?](#)
 - [KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for Glomerulonephritis](#)
 - [KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for Acute Kidney Injury](#)
- Journal services**: A section with links for "Sign up for KI + KISUP e-alerts", "Recommend to your library", and "Web feed".
- naturejobs**: A section with links for "More science jobs" and "Post a job for free".
- Advertisements**: Two advertisement boxes are visible. The first is for "naturejobs" and the second is for "MACMILLAN SCIENCE COMMUNICATION" with the text "Custom-made science communication tools".

- Published by Nature Publishing Group
- Launched 2011
- No APC - sponsored supplements only, free to subscribers

Model of OA: 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 a 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: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = 153.459$

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: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = 88.550$

Model of OA: 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 [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 = 42871	Number of items published in:	2011 = 13781
	2010 = 33604		2010 = 6722
	Sum: 76475		Sum: 20503

Calculation: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{76475}{20503} = 3.730$

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: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{122445}{28853} = 4.244$

What does OA cost?

- Costs of production are minimal (website hosting, submission software, ecommerce, copyediting, typesetting, and editorial)
- Costs of “publishing” are variable. These will only be determined (or negotiated) when you have a projection from a publishing partner. Added costs may include advertising, marketing, management, and promotion.
- Time costs are significant. In publishing, the only act more labor-intensive than transitioning a journal is launching one.
- Earlier this year, LWW recommended an APC rate of \$1900 for a new AAST open journal.

What is needed?

- Decision from AAST to move forward
- Definition of aims and scope (content guidelines)
- Editorial structure and relationship to current journal
- Copyright and pricing levels determined
- Publishing preferences articulated (level of service, specifics)
- Tentative launch date (backdate call for submissions)
- Business plan and publishing agreement

Strategy Session

Sample SWOT

*From JM Velterop, Budapest Initiative
Guide for Societies, 2006*

	Toll Access	Hybrid Access	Gold Open Access
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long history • Prevailing model • Readers/authors used to it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers controlled change • May be stable • Choice to authors • Submissions flow certain • Scales well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum dissemination & visibility • Transparent • Costs proportional to activity • Scales well
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability uncertain; “sudden death” possible • Not transparent • No price/quality relationship • Curtails dissemination • Strong reliance on copyright compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some potential for confusion (what is open and what is not) • Some reliance on copyright compliance (for traditional articles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposes OA • Suboptimal for unfunded research • Submission flow uncertain
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profits available now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively ‘painless’ transition to OA • Offers impact gains • Offers growth potential • Differential pricing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers impact gains • Offers growth potential • ‘Tipping point’ in favor of OA • Differential pricing
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing, accelerating, subscription attrition • No differential pricing • Increased downward price pressure • ‘Tipping point’ in favor of OA 	<p>Level of article charges may face downward pressure</p>	<p>Level of article charges may face downward pressure</p>

SMART Goals

Specific	What would the AAST accomplish by launching a new journal? Why? Specific purpose or benefits of accomplishing the goal. Who would be involved? Where would the work take place? Which requirements will be needed? Any constraints?
Measurable	How will success be measured (performance metrics)?
Attainable	How can it be achieved? Are there sufficient resources available to make it happen?
Relevant	How sensible is this plan in the context of the AAST's overall strategy? Does it fit into the association's mission?
Timebound	What's the deadline? Is the deadline feasible? Is it appropriate to work on it now?