



به نام خداوند جان و خرد
کزین برتر اندیشه برنگار

INVALID (ILLEGITIMATE) JOURNALS:

Predatory Journals

مجلات جعلی : مجلات چپا و لنگر

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outline

- Journals at WOS, PubMed, Scopus, Journal finder
- Open access journals
- Blacklists/Whitelists
- Retracted papers
- Hijacked journals
- Predatory journals

WOS/JCR (Journal Citation Report)

Web of Science InCites Journal Citation Reports Essential Science Indicators EndNote Publons Kopernio Master Journal List Sign In Help English

Web of Science InCites Journal Citation Reports

Clarivate Analytics

Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

We're building the new Web of Science. [Click here to access the preview](#)

Select a database Web of Science Core Collection

Basic Search Author Search^{BETA} Cited Reference Search Advanced Search Structure Search

Example: oil spill* mediterranean × Topic Search Search tips

+ Add row | Reset

JCR (Journal Citation Report)

Welcome to Journal Citation Reports

Search a journal title or select an option to get started

Enter a journal name

Lancet



No results found



**Browse by
Journal**



**Browse by
Category**



**Custom
Reports**

JCR (Journal Citation Report)

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Go to Journal Profile <input type="text" value="Master Search"/> | Journals By Rank | Categories By Rank | | | |
| | Journal Titles Ranked by Impact Factor | | | | |
| Compare Journals | Compare Selected Journals | Add Journals to New or Existing List | | Customize Indicators | |
| View Title Changes | | Full Journal Title | Total Cites | Journal Impact Factor | Eigenfactor Score |
| Select Journals | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS | 39,917 | 292.278 | 0.09346 |
| Select Categories | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE | 347,451 | 74.699 | 0.66080 |
| Select JCR Year <input type="text" value="2019"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Nature Reviews Materials | 12,657 | 71.189 | 0.05280 |
| Select Edition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SSCI | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 NATURE REVIEWS DRUG DISCOVERY | 33,154 | 64.797 | 0.04917 |
| Open Access <input type="checkbox"/> Open Access | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 LANCET | 256,199 | 60.392 | 0.43730 |
| Category Schema <input type="text" value="Web of Science"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 WHO Technical Report Series | 3,560 | 59.000 | 0.00120 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 NATURE REVIEWS MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY | 46,307 | 55.470 | 0.08232 |



InCites Journal Citation Reports



Home > Journal Profile

LANCET

ISSN: 0140-6736
eISSN: 1474-547X
ELSEVIER SCIENCE INC
STE 800, 230 PARK AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10169
ENGLAND

TITLES
ISO: Lancet
JCR Abbrev: LANCET

LANGUAGES
English

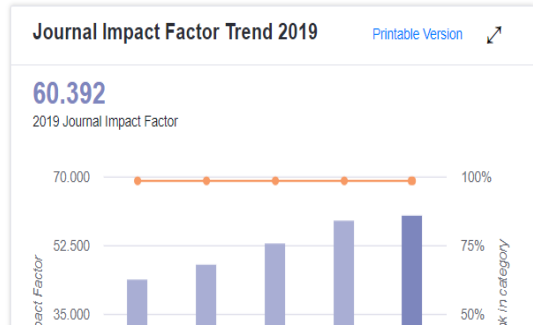
CATEGORIES
MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL -- SCIE

PUBLICATION FREQUENCY
52 issues/year

[Go to Journal Table of Contents](#) [Go to Ulrich's](#) [Printable Version](#)

[Current Year](#) [2018](#) [2017](#) [All Years](#)

The data in the two graphs below and in the Journal Impact Factor calculation panels represent citation activity in 2019 to items published in the journal in the prior two years. They detail the components of the Journal Impact Factor. Use the "All Years" tab to access key metrics and additional data for the current year and all prior years for this journal.



Journal Impact Factor Calculation

$$\text{2019 Journal Impact Factor} = \frac{15,783}{54} = 292.278$$

How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

$$\text{JIF} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2019 to items published in 2017 (6,808) + 2018 (8,975)}{15,783}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2017 (29) + 2018 (25)}{54}}$$

Journal Impact Factor contributing items

[Show all](#)

[Citable items in 2018 and 2017 \(54\)](#) Citations in 2019 (15,783)

| TITLE | CITATIONS COUNTED TOWARDS JIF |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries | 4724 |
| By: Bray, Freddie; Ferlay, Jacques; Soerjomataram, Isabelle; Siegel, Rebecca L.; Torre, Lindsey A. et al. Volume: 68 Page: 394-424 Accession number: WOS:000450033500003 Document Type: Article | |
| Cancer Statistics, 2017 | 4366 |
| By: Siegel, Rebecca L.; Miller, Kimberly D.; Jemal, Ahmedin Volume: 67 Page: 7-30 Accession number: WOS:000393807800003 Document Type: Article | |
| Cancer Statistics, 2018 | 3200 |

JCR

Source data [Box plot](#) [Rank](#) [Cited Journal Data](#) [Citing Journal Data](#) [Journal Relationships](#)

Rank

JCR Impact Factor

| JCR Year ↕ | ONCOLOGY | | |
|------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | Rank | Quartile | JIF Percentile |
| 2019 | 1/244 | Q1 | 99.795 |
| 2018 | 1/230 | Q1 | 99.783 |
| 2017 | 1/223 | Q1 | 99.776 |
| 2016 | 1/217 | Q1 | 99.770 |
| 2015 | 1/213 | Q1 | 99.765 |
| 2014 | 1/211 | Q1 | 99.760 |

Scopus



Scopus

Search Sources Lists SciVal ↗



Create account

Sources

Subject area ▼ Enter subject area



Improved Citescore

We have updated the CiteScore methodology to ensure a more robust, stable and comprehensive metric which provides an indication of research impact, earlier. The updated methodology will be applied to the calculation of CiteScore, as well as retroactively for all previous CiteScore years (ie. 2018, 2017, 2016...). The previous CiteScore values have been removed and are no longer available.

[View CiteScore methodology.](#) >

Filter refine list

[Clear filters](#)

Display options

Display only Open Access journals

Counts for 4-year timeframe

No minimum selected

Minimum citations

Minimum documents

Citescore highest quartile

41,317 results

[Download Scopus Source List](#) [Learn more about Scopus Source List](#)

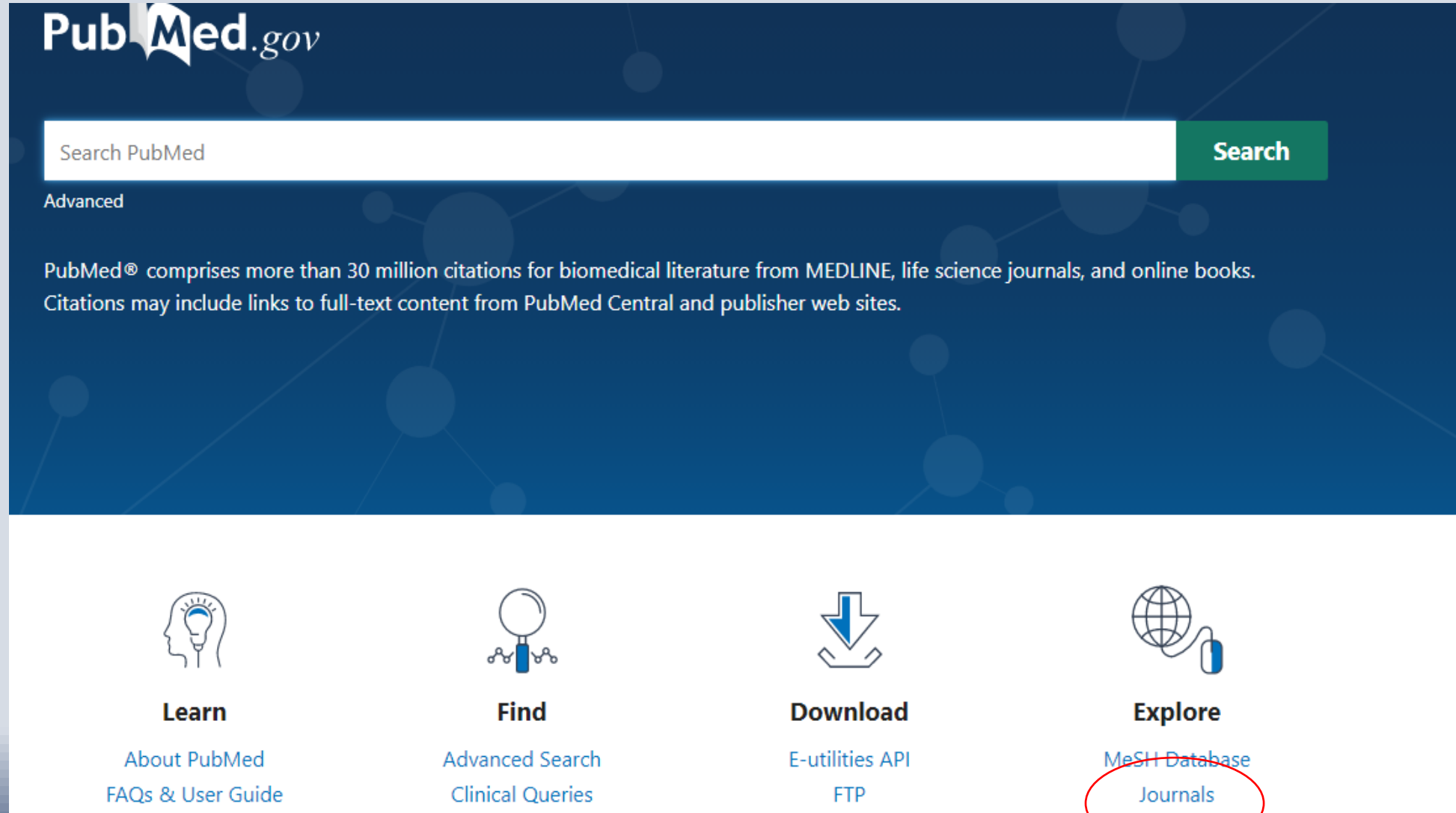
All ▼ [Export to Excel](#) [Save to source list](#)

View metrics for year: 2019 ▼

| | Source title ▼ | CiteScore ▼ | Highest percentile ▼ | Citations 2016-19 ▼ | Documents 2016-19 ▼ | % Cited ▼ | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians | 435.4 | 99% 1/331 Oncology | 47,455 | 109 | 94 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 MMWR Recommendations and Reports <i>Open Access</i> | 152.5 | 99% 1/275 Health (social science) | 2,288 | 15 | 87 | |

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows

PubMed/Journals







The image shows the PubMed.gov homepage. At the top left is the logo "PubMed.gov". Below it is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search PubMed" and a green "Search" button. Under the search bar, the word "Advanced" is written. A paragraph of text states: "PubMed® comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites." Below this text are four columns of navigation options, each with an icon and a title. The "Explore" column has a red circle around the "Journals" link.

PubMed.gov

Search PubMed **Search**

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

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PubMed/Journals

NLM Catalog

More Resources ▾

Help

NLM Catalog: Journals referenced in the NCBI Databases

Limit your NLM Catalog search to the subset of journals that are referenced in NCBI database records

Enter topic, journal title or abbreviation, or ISSN:

[Advanced Search](#)

Nursing times



Search

Journals currently [indexed in MEDLINE](#)

Journals currently [deposited in PMC](#)

PubMed/Journals

[Nursing times](#)

5. College of Nursing London; Royal College of Nursing (Great Britain); Royal College of Nursing and National Council of Nurses of the United Kingdom.

NLM Title Abbreviation: Nurs Times

ISSN: 0954-7762 (Print) ; 0954-7762 (Linking)

London : Macmillian Journals

Not currently indexed for MEDLINE

NLM ID: 0423236 [Serial]

PubMed/Journals

Journal of nursing and healthcare of chronic illness

NLM Title Abbreviation: J Nurs Healthc Chronic Illn

ISO Abbreviation: J Nurs Healthc Chronic Illn

Title(s): Journal of nursing and healthcare of chronic illness.

Related Title: Journal of clinical nursing

Publication Start Year: 2007

Publication End Year: 2011

Frequency: Quarterly, <2009->

Country of Publication: England

Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Pub.

Language: English

ISSN: 1752-9816 (Print)

1752-9824 (Electronic)

1752-9816 (Linking)

LCCN: 2009243482

Electronic Links: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1752-9824](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1752-9824)

In: PubMed: Selected citations only

Current Indexing Status: Not currently indexed for MEDLINE. Citations are for articles where the manuscript was deposited in PubMed Central (PMC) in compliance with public access policies. For further information, see [Author Manuscripts in PMC.](#)

Journal finder: <https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>



JournalFinder

Paper title

Inflammation/bioenergetics-associated neurodegenerative pathologies and concomitant diseases: a role of mitochondria targeted catalase and xanthophylls.

Paper abstract

Don't have an abstract? 

Various inflammatory stimuli are able to modify or even “re-program” the mitochondrial metabolism that results in generation of reactive oxygen species. In noncommunicable chronic diseases such as atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular pathologies, type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome, these modifications become systemic and are characterized by chronic inflammation and, in particular, “neuroinflammation” in the central nervous system. The processes associated with chronic inflammation are frequently grouped into “vicious circles” which are able to stimulate each other constantly amplifying the pathological events. These circles are evidently observed in Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis, type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome and, possibly, other associated pathologies. Furthermore, chronic inflammation in peripheral tissues is frequently concomitant to Alzheimer's disease. This is supposedly associated with some common genetic polymorphisms, for example, Apolipoprotein-E $\epsilon 4$ allele carriers with Alzheimer's disease can also develop atherosclerosis. Notably, in the transgenic mice expressing the recombinant mitochondria targeted catalase, that removes hydrogen peroxide from mitochondria, demonstrates the significant pathology amelioration and health improvements. In addition, the beneficial effects of some natural products from the xanthophyll family, astaxanthin and fucoxanthin, which are able to target the reactive oxygen species at cellular or mitochondrial membranes, have been demonstrated in both animal and human studies. We propose that the normalization of mitochondrial functions could play a key role in the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders and other noncommunicable diseases associated with chronic inflammation in ageing. Furthermore, some prospective drugs based on mitochondria targeted catalase or xanthophylls could be used as an effective treatment of these pathologies, especially at early stages of their development.

Journal Finder

Medical Hypotheses

OA S ISSN: 0306-9877



Text match score



CiteScore

2.2



Impact Factor

1.375



Acceptance rate

32%



Time to 1st decision

5 weeks

Time to publication

2 weeks



Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism

OA S ISSN: 1043-2760



Text match score



CiteScore

17.2



Impact Factor

11.641



Acceptance rate

90%



Time to 1st decision

5 weeks

Time to publication

9 weeks



Archives of Medical Research

Open Access

- the 1990s, a trend toward open access publication has emerged across various disciplines, particularly the sciences.
- “Article Processing Charges” (APCs) that are paid by the authors of the individual articles, their institutions, or funders
- DOAJ
- **15626** Journals (**11,352** Journals without APCs)
- **123** Countries
- **5,466,290** Articles

Models of Open Access

Gold open access⁵⁶

The so-called 'gold open access' was the initial form of OA, whereby the author(s) or authors institution pay an APC to the OA journal at the time of manuscript acceptance. Therefore, these fees are (ostensibly) used to cover the peer review and publication costs, while no revenues are generated by subscriptions. The publishing practices are similar to those used by subscription-based publishers, although the peer review and publishing processes can be shorter (with no decline in quality)

Green open access^{6,56}

In the 'green open access' model, authors who publish in a subscription journal are allowed to make a manuscript version of their article freely available on their website or an institutional repository site. Most journals already offer this model, as some research funders like the National Institutes of Health often insist on this option

Hybrid model²⁴

In this model, traditional, subscription-based journals offer authors the possibility to make their articles openly accessible in the journal's electronic archive upon payment of an APC. Therefore, a subscription-based journal may offer members without subscriptions free access to articles. This model was supposed to represent an intermediate solution between subscription-based and open access journals

<https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/authorandreviewertutorials/open-access/what-is-open-access/10286522>

<https://scientific-publishing.webshop.elsevier.com/publication-process/difference-between-green-gold-open-access/>

Gold/ green model



In the gold OA model, you pay an article publishing charge (APC), making your article immediately,

permanently, and freely available for anyone to access, read and build on. In many cases, your institution or research funder will pay the APC on your behalf.



All our journals offer a green open access option, meaning you can post a version of your article in a repository after an embargo, so people can access it freely. See our [sharing policy](#) for more information.

ACTA MEDICA

- Acta Medica Iranica
- **Acta Medica International**
- Acta Medica Mediterrenean
- Acta Medica Martiniana
- Acta Medica Bugaria
- Acta Medica Academica
- [....](#)

Journals Blacklists

- Blacklists

- ✓ Cabells Scholarly Analytics'

- ✓ Beal's

- ☐ Whitelists

- ✓ Directory of Open Access Journals'

- ✓ Cabells Scholarly Analytics': Access to our 11,000+ journal database includes journal details, contact information, citation metrics, submission and review guidelines, and more.

Hijacked Journals (clone)

- are duplicate or fake websites of legitimate ones utilizing the title, ISSN and other information of the reputable journal. They are often created by a malicious third party for the purpose of fraudulently offering academicians the opportunity to rapidly publish their research online for a fee.
- In 2012 & 2013, > 20 academic journals were hijacked.

Retracted articles

- In academic publishing, a **retraction** is a statement published in an academic journal stating that a peer-reviewed **article** previously published in the journal should be considered invalid as a source of knowledge.
 1. The most common reason to retract was compromised peer review.
 2. Retractions due to plagiarism account for the second largest category and *may be reduced by screening manuscripts before publication*
 3. Retractions due to problems with the data *may be reduced by appropriate data sharing and deposition before publication.*
- Adopting a checklist (linked to COPE guidelines) and templates for various classes of retraction notices
- the retraction of 107 papers by Chinese authors in 2016

Retracted articles/WOS

- 6451 papers

RETRACTED: [Relationship between Clinic and Ambulatory Blood-Pressure Measurements and Mortality \(Retracted article. See vol. 382, pg. 786, 2020\)](#), By: [Banegas, J. R.](#); [Ruilope, L. M.](#); [de la Sierra, A.](#); et al. NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE , 378(16): 1509-1520, 2018 --- 219 citations

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2020 (7) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2009 (353) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1998 (38) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1988 (4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 (59) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2008 (319) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1997 (37) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1987 (4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 (169) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2007 (371) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1996 (21) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1986 (3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2017 (257) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2006 (293) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1995 (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2016 (370) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2005 (205) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1994 (21) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1983 (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2015 (409) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2004 (173) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1993 (9) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1981 (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2014 (453) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2003 (135) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1992 (12) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2013 (383) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2002 (112) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1991 (14) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1978 (2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2012 (432) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2001 (112) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1990 (7) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2011 (1,101) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2000 (90) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1974 (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2010 (394) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1999 (51) | | |

subjects

- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (864)
- ENERGY FUELS (858)
- BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY (619)
- ONCOLOGY (556)
- CELL BIOLOGY (353)
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES (284)
- MEDICINE RESEARCH EXPERIMENTAL (242)
- MATERIALS SCIENCE MULTIDISCIPLINARY (232)
- PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY (220)
- NEUROSCIENCES (206)
- IMMUNOLOGY (172)
- CHEMISTRY MULTIDISCIPLINARY (171)
- SURGERY (170)
- MEDICINE GENERAL INTERNAL (156)
- PHYSICS APPLIED (143)
- ANESTHESIOLOGY (137)
- CHEMISTRY PHYSICAL (135)
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (132)
- ENDOCRINOLOGY METABOLISM (127)
- CARDIAC CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS (119)

Institutes

- ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY (124)
- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM (110)
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY (98)
- UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM (98)
- CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (96)
- JINGGANGSHAN UNIVERSITY (91)
- NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH NIH USA (84)

- SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY (78)
- UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA (71)
- SHANDONG UNIVERSITY (68)
- CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE CNRS (67)

source

- 2011 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE ICEES 2011 (760)
- ENERGY PROCEDIA (760)
- TUMOR BIOLOGY (154)
- JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY (150)
- ACTA CRYSTALLOGRAPHICA SECTION E STRUCTURE REPORTS ONLINE (79)
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (67)
- PLOS ONE (64)
- CANCER RESEARCH (60)
- NATURE (60)
- SCIENCE (51)

Authors

- FUJII Y (85)
- SATO Y (56)
- TANAKA H (54)
- TOYOOKA H (53)
- IWAMOTO J (46)
- ZHONG H (42)
- BOLDT J (41)
- LI J (41)
- STAPEL DA (40)
- SARKAR FH (37)

Countries

- PEOPLES R CHINA (2,172)
- USA (1,566)
- JAPAN (495)
- INDIA (373)
- GERMANY (283)
- IRAN (267)
- ENGLAND (233)
- SOUTH KOREA (225)
- ITALY (201)
- FRANCE (141)

Retractionwatch.com

Retraction Watch
Tracking retractions as a window
into the scientific process

PAGES

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Legal researcher up to 23 retractions for false affiliations, plagiarism

Covid-19 in retractionwatch

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Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

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[Retraction Watch Database User Guide](#)

[Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix A: Fields](#)

Search Results for: covid-19

Public health journal “seeking further expert advice” on January paper about COVID-19 PCR testing by high-profile virologist

After a petition from nearly two dozen people in Europe, the United States and Asia, a public health journal says it is investigating an article it published last January about a way to detect the virus that causes COVID-19. The paper, “Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by real-time RT-PCR,” appeared in Eurosurveillance. It was ... [Continue reading](#) □

An example

- Bohannon's paper addresses the research in which author himself applied to different open-access publishers by submitting a fake scientific article to a large number of fee-charging open-access journals, revealing that less than 40% were living up to their promise of rigorously peer-reviewing what is published (Bohannon, 2013).

Predatory journals synonyms

- pseudo journals
- illegitimate journals
- deceptive journals
- dark journals
- journals operating in bad faith



Predatory Journals Definition:

- “Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”
- Their key motive is a financial benefit via article processing charges (APCs) and other additional fees.

What is a predatory journal?

- Predatory journals refer to journals that recruit articles through aggressive marketing and spam emails, promising a quick, but not robust, review and fast open-access (OA) publication, thus compromising scholarly publishing.
- Predatory journals have rapidly increased their publication volumes



Predatory Journals/ History

- The term was coined in 2010 by **Jeffrey Beall** the librarian at University of Colorado



Predatory Journals/ Shen C, Bjork BC. 'Predatory' open access: a longitudinal study of article volumes and market characteristics.

- the number of articles published by predatory journals increased from 53,000 in 2010 to around 420,000 in 2014, appearing in 8000 journals.
- Three quarters of corresponding authors and publishers were from Asia and Africa, while the percentage of European and North American publishers reached 8.8% and 17.5%, respectively
- increased by 600%

Why do academics publish in such journals?

- In research environments, there is usually more value for quantity over quality.
- Hiring and promotion of academics is based largely on their number of publications. Predatory journals has helped many pseudo-researchers to prosper.

What is the harm caused by predatory journals?

- Predatory and low-quality journals corrupt the literature.
- Medical science has been particularly hit hard, with journals now devoted to unscientific medicine.
- “Peer review is at the heart of academic evaluation. Publishing without peer review [while pretending that peer review was done] gives poor and mediocre academics a chance for jobs and promotions which should go to better qualified researchers,”

Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- Use boastful language claiming to be a 'leading publisher' although the publisher may be a start-up or a novice organization.
- Provide minimal or no copyediting or proofreading of submissions.
- Publish papers that are not academic at all, e.g. essays by lay people, polemical editorials, or pseudo-science.
- Have a 'contact us' page that only includes a web form or an email address, and the publisher does not reveal its location.
- The publisher publishes journals that are excessively broad (e.g. Journal of Education) or combine two or more fields not normally treated together (e.g. International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology) in order to attract more articles and gain more revenue from author fees.

Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- Accepting articles quickly with little or no peer review or quality control, including hoax and nonsensical papers.
- Notifying academics of article fees only after papers are accepted.
- Aggressively campaigning for academics to submit articles or serve on editorial boards.
- Listing academics as members of editorial boards without their permission, and not allowing academics to resign from editorial boards.

Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- Mimicking the name or web site style of more established journals. Often impersonating existing journals or using a similar-sounding title and a similar webpage
- Making misleading claims about the publishing operation, such as a false location.
- Using ISSNs improperly.
- Claim to be indexed
- Citing fake or non-existent impact factors.

Characteristics of Predatory Journals

- pretend to have peer-review procedures, promise quick OA publication, while the articles are published even without the author's permission
- no quality control, they fail to provide scientific transparency
- do not follow standard policies regarding archiving of journal content, misprinting errors, or management of conflicts of interest recommended by organizations, such as the WAME (World Association of Medical Editors), the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and the Council of Science Editors (CSE)

Journals characteristics/ scoping review

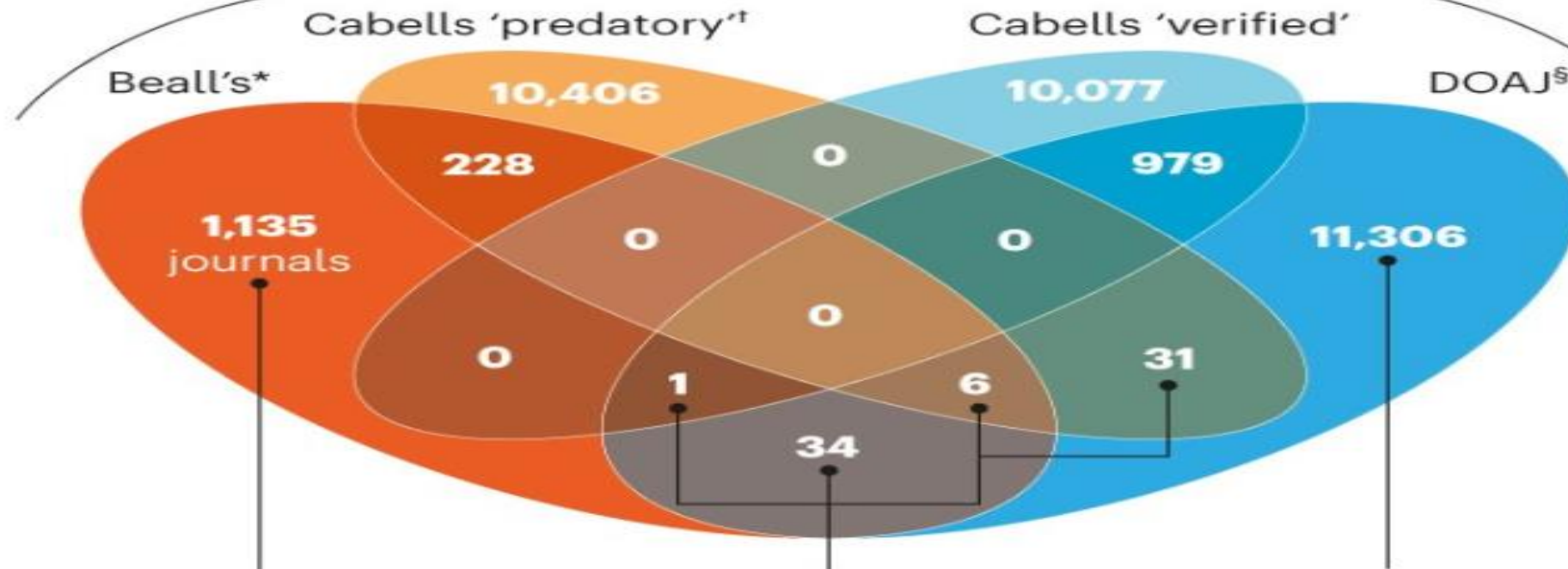
- being deceptive or lacking transparency (19 statements),
- demonstrating poor quality standards (17 statements),
- demonstrating unethical research or publication practices (14 statements),
- using persuasive language (two statements).
- “Contact details of publisher absent or not easily verified” (N=11 articles);
- “Journals are published by/in predominantly by authors from specific countries” (N=10 articles).

Example of predatory Journals' Email

- “*Greetings! We came across your scientific contribution and we with an immense interest, invites you for a valuable contribution for our next issue.*” Using bad English, they ask researchers to publish their work within the next few days, promising acceptance of the submitted research paper after a fast peer-review process
- these invitation emails contain a high praise for an already published article in a proper journal

Suspected predatory journals

Legitimate journals



Beall's list highlighted the issue of predatory journals, but faced criticism over transparency and legal threats from listed titles. It ceased operation in 2017.

Some journals deemed legitimate by the DOAJ were deemed predatory by Beall's and/or Cabells lists.

The DOAJ relies mainly on information from publishers. It regularly purges titles that do not meet quality criteria.

Shamseer L, Moher D, Maduekwe O, Turner L, Barbour V, Burch R, Clark J, Galipeau J, Roberts J, Shea BJ. Potential predatory and legitimate biomedical journals: can you tell the difference? A cross-sectional comparison. BMC medicine. 2017 Dec;15(1):28.

- a cross-sectional comparison between potential predatory and legitimate (based on MEDLINE) OA and subscription-based journals proposed 13 characteristics of predatory journals
- predatory journals offer **18-fold lower article-processing fees** than legitimate ones
- the **majority of them were not indexed in appropriate databases, as MEDLINE, Web of Science, and Scopus but only in Google Scholar**
- 66% of predatory journals contained spelling mistakes compared to 6% of legitimate ones
- 73% of them had editorial board with members that could not be identified versus 2% in OA and 1% in subscription-based journals
- article-processing fees less than US \$150, grammar and spelling mistakes in the invitation letter or their website, lack of focus on their scope, promise of extra rapid publication, and absolute lack of information on manuscript handling

Predatory Journals

self-interest, usually financial, at the expense of scholarship

- **False or misleading information**
- **Deviation from best editorial and publication practices**

Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

- **Lack of transparency**
- **Peer-reviewed**

Under-resourced

Transparency

1. Website
2. Name of journal
3. Peer review process
4. Ownership and management
5. Governing body
6. Editorial team/contact information
7. Copyright and Licensing
8. Process for identification of and dealing with allegations of research misconduct
9. Author fees
10. Publication Ethics
11. Publishing schedule
12. Access
13. Archiving
14. Revenue sources
15. Advertising
16. Direct marketing

What to do?

- Check out lists and online resources
 - ✓ [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
 - ✓ [Committee on Publication Ethics](#)
 - ✓ [advice on identifying predatory journals](#)
 - ✓ [“Should I Publish in an Open Access Journal?” \(University of California\)](#)
 - ✓ [Think, Check, Submit](#)
- [Encouraging to publish in reputable journals](#)
- [revise academic publication incentives and develop a training course](#)
- create a reference list of respectable journals

Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/ Editor & Staff

The publisher's owner is identified as the editor of each and every journal published by the organization.

No single individual is identified as any specific journal's editor.

The journal does not identify a formal editorial / review board.

No academic information is provided regarding the editor, editorial staff, and/or review board members.

Evidence exists showing that the editor and/or review board members do not possess academic expertise to reasonably qualify them to be publication gatekeepers in the journal's field.

Two or more journals have duplicate editorial boards (*i.e.*, same editorial board for more than one journal).

The journals have an insufficient number of board members (*e.g.*, 2 or 3 members), have concocted editorial boards (made up names), name scholars on their editorial board without their knowledge or permission or have board members who are prominent researchers but exempt them from any contributions to the journal except the use of their names and/or photographs.

There is little or no geographical diversity among the editorial board members, especially for journals that claim to be international in scope or coverage.

Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/ Business management, the publisher

Demonstrates a lack of transparency in publishing operations.

Has no policies or practices for digital preservation.

Begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a common template to quickly create each journal's home page.

Provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending an unanticipated "surprise" invoice.

Does not allow search engines to crawl the published content, preventing the content from being indexed in academic indexes.

Copy-proofs (locks) their PDFs, thus making it harder to check for plagiarism.

Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/integrity

The name of a journal is incongruent with the journal's mission.

The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin (*e.g.*, a journal with the word “Canadian” or “Swiss” in its name when neither the publisher, editor, nor any purported institutional affiliate relates whatsoever to Canada or Switzerland).

In its spam email or on its website, the publisher falsely claims one or more of its journals have actual (Thomson-Reuters) impact factors, or advertises impact factors assigned by fake “impact factor” services, or it uses some made up measure (*e.g.*, view factor), feigning/claiming an exaggerated international standing.

The publisher sends spam requests for peer reviews to scholars unqualified to review submitted manuscripts, in the sense that the specialties of the invited reviewers do not match the papers sent to them.

The publisher falsely claims to have its content indexed in legitimate abstracting and indexing services or claims that its content is indexed in resources that are not abstracting and indexing services.

The publisher dedicates insufficient resources to preventing and eliminating author misconduct, to the extent that the journal or journals suffer from repeated cases of plagiarism, self-plagiarism, image manipulation, and the like.

The publisher asks the corresponding author for suggested reviewers and the publisher subsequently uses the suggested reviewers without sufficiently vetting their qualifications or authenticity.

Beall's criteria for identification of predatory journals and publishers/others

Re-publish papers already published in other venues/outlets without providing appropriate credits.

Use boastful language claiming to be a “leading publisher” even though the publisher may only be a startup or a novice organization.

Operate in a Western country chiefly for the purpose of functioning as a vanity press for scholars in a developing country (*e.g.*, utilizing a mail drop address or PO box address in the United States, while actually operating from a developing country).

Provide minimal or no copyediting or proofreading of submissions.

Publish papers that are not academic at all, *e.g.* essays by lay people, polemical editorials, or obvious pseudo-science.

Have a “contact us” page that only includes a web form or an email address, and the publisher hides or does not reveal its location.

Think, Check, Submit

- **Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?**
Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?
Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?
- **Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?**
- **Are articles indexed in services that you use?**
- **Is it clear what fees will be charged?**
Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?
- **Do you recognize the editorial board?**
Have you heard of the editorial board members?
Do the editorial board members mention the journal on their own websites?

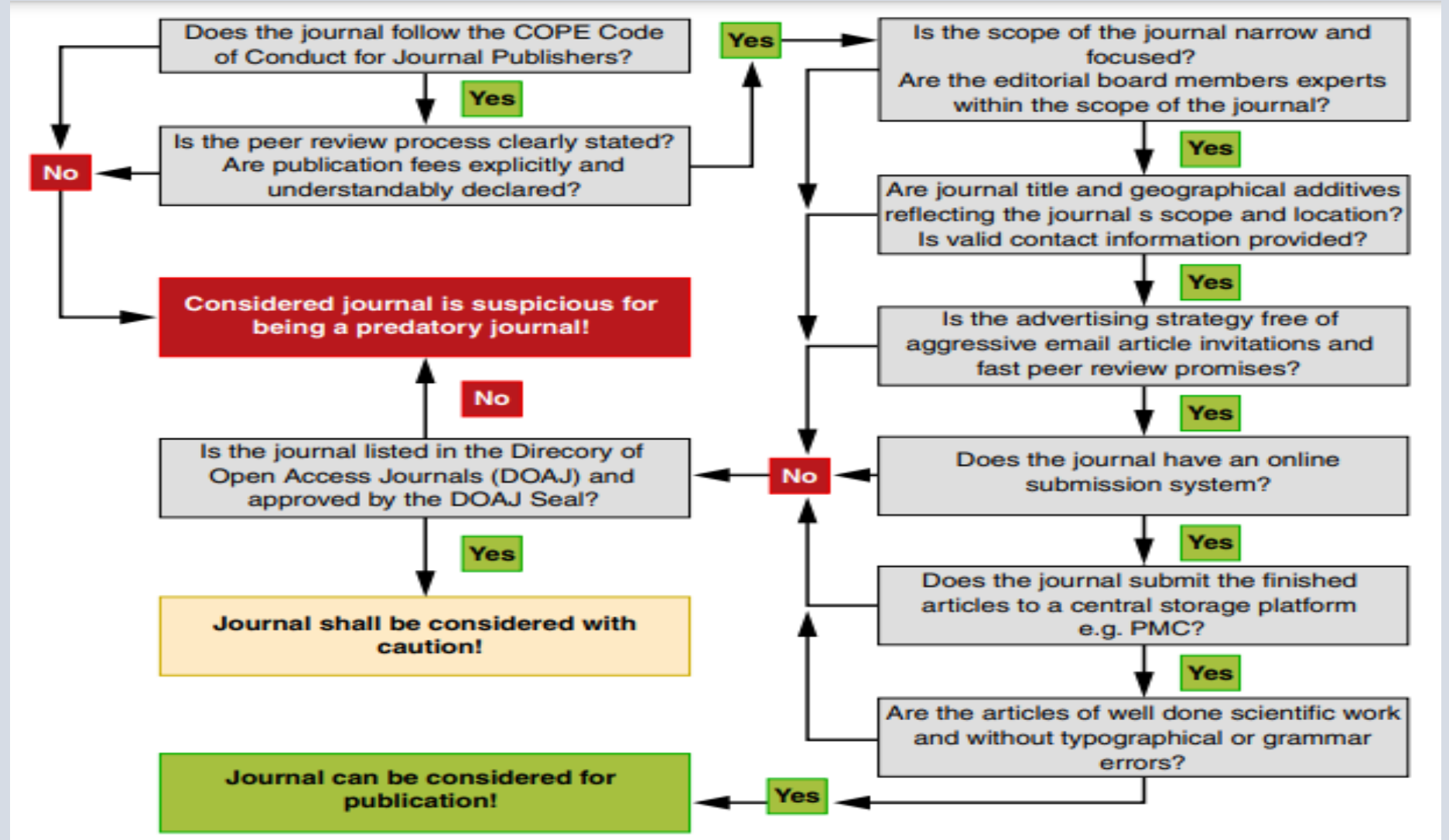
Think, Check, Submit

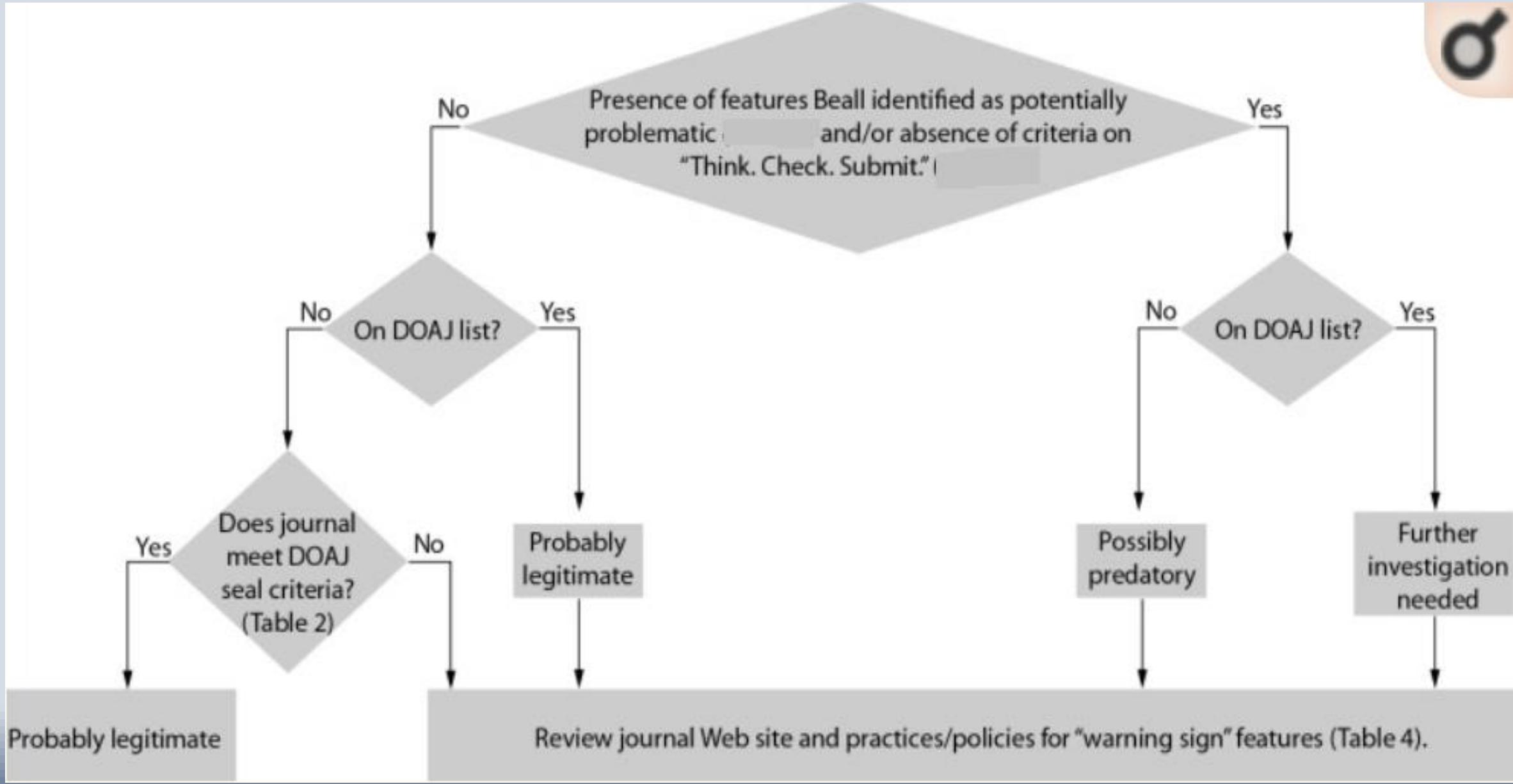
- **Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?**
Do they belong to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)?
If the journal is open access, is it listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)?
If the journal is open access, does the publisher belong to the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)?
Is the publisher a member of another trade association?

Criteria of Predatory Journals

| Criteria | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Peer review | Only superficial or no peer review process is provided by the journal to ensure scientific quality of the submitted paper |
| Emails | Aggressive or flattering email invitations sent to a large number of individuals to attract paper submissions from scientists |
| Advertising | Rapid publication/rapid peer review processes are promised, and low submission fees are advertised |
| Publication fees | Publication fees are hidden or only disclosed after the paper has been accepted |
| Title and logo | The journal's title can be misleading, mimic, or even cloning titles from well-known prestigious journals, or can sound too ambitious. Also, the journal's logo can resemble that of a reputable journal |
| Editors | Fake (non-existing) editors or the names of well-known authors without their approval may be added to the editorial boards |
| Metrics | False impact factors or 'fake metrics' are provided to attract paper submissions |
| Contact information | No valid contact information (email, telephone number, address) is provided, and there is no possibility to get in touch with the publisher. Non-professional email addresses from public providers (e.g. Yahoo, Gmail) are commonly used |
| Scope | The journal's scope is too broad, covering almost all fields of science |
| Publishing ethics and standards | Research and publishing ethics are not followed; reviewing, editing and or indexing services are not provided |
| Indexing | Predatory publishers claim to have their articles indexed, while they are, in fact, not indexed in any important databases such as MEDLINE, PubMed and Web of Science |
| Copy-editing and spelling errors | Published articles are poorly copy-edited and contain numerous typographical or grammatical errors. In addition, such errors can be found on the journal's website, which also commonly include dead links |
| Submission system | Predatory journals ask authors to send their manuscripts by email, instead through a professional manuscript submission system |

Decision tree for identifying predatory journals





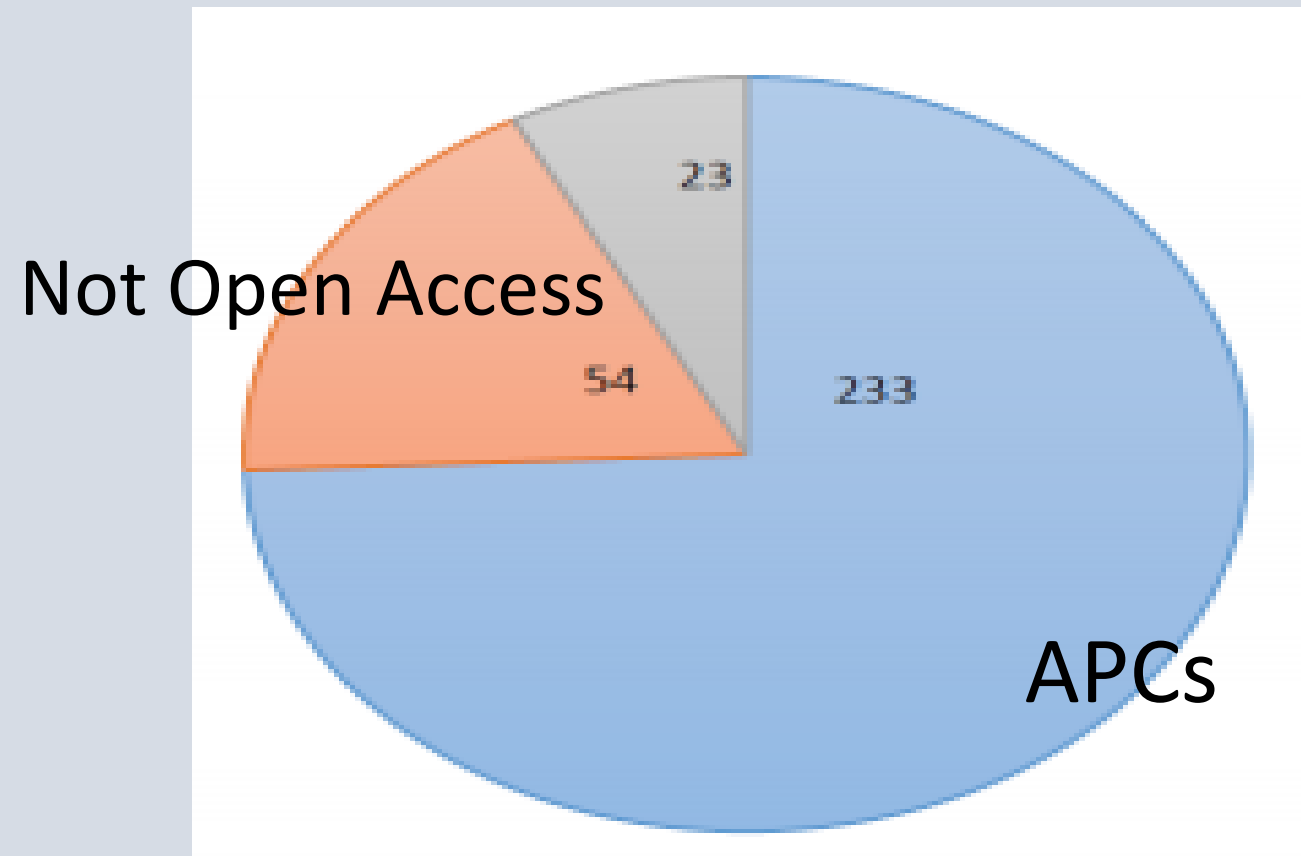
checklists

- <https://bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-020-01566-1>
- INANE *Predatory Publishing Practices for nursing*
- List of checklists
- 93 met our inclusion criteria. The majority of included checklists to identify predatory journals were in English ($n = 90$, 97%), could be completed in fewer than five minutes ($n = 68$, 73%), included a mean of 11 items (range = 3 to 64) which were not weighted ($n = 91$, 98%), did not include qualitative guidance ($n = 78$, 84%), or quantitative guidance ($n = 91$, 98%), were not evidence-based ($n = 90$, 97%) and covered a mean of four of six thematic categories. Only three met our criteria for being evidence-based.

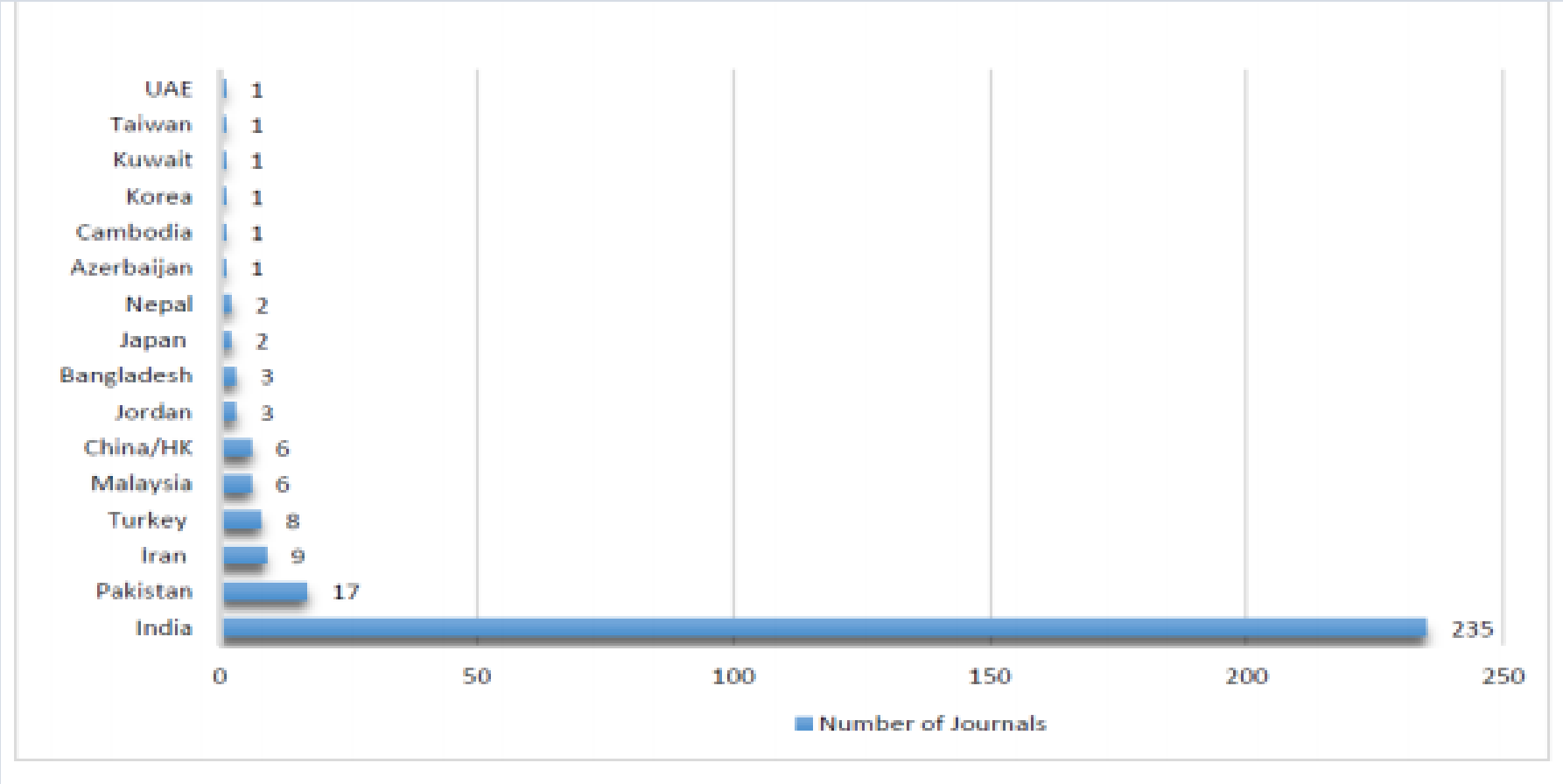
To be Brief, check these

- Always check the website thoroughly
- Check if the journal is a member of DOAJ, COPE, OASPA, STM
- Check the journal's contact information
- Research the editorial board
- Take a look at the peer review process and publication timelines
- Read through past issues of the journal

Predatory journals by open Access



Predatory journals in Asia



Peer Review Summary

| Review date | Reviewer name(s) | Version reviewed | Review status |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>2018 Sep 13</u> | Johann Mouton | <u>Version 2</u> | Approved |
| <u>2018 Aug 13</u> | Joanna Chataway | <u>Version 1</u> | Approved |
| <u>2018 Aug 13</u> | Johann Mouton | <u>Version 1</u> | Not Approved |
| <u>2018 Aug 1</u> | Monica Berger | <u>Version 1</u> | Approved |

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تشکر از توجه شما
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که هدف ارتقا وضعیت جهان باشد نه
صرفاً جنبه کمی