



# Is broadcasting the main purpose?

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**ULUSAL**  
**ACIL TIP**  
**KONGRESİ**



**6**<sup>TH</sup>  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**CRITICAL CARE AND**  
**EMERGENCY**  
**MEDICINE**  
**CONGRESS**

**6**<sup>TH</sup>  
**INTERCONTINENTAL**  
**EMERGENCY**  
**MEDICINE**  
**CONGRESS**

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- Publishing original research is critical to academic and professional achievement.
- When selecting the journal to which you will submit your work, it is important to consider the options very carefully.

## **Background**

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- It is estimated that around 10,000 journals within, 30,000 academic journals, employ “predatory publishing” practices and should be avoided from such journals at all costs.
- A longitudinal study of article volumes and publishing market characteristics estimated 8000 active predatory journals, with **total articles increasing from 53,000 in 2010 to 420,000 in 2014 (an estimated three-quarters of authors were from Asia and Africa).**

## **Background**

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- **If your answer to this question is YES:** So you may submit your manuscript to the one of the predatory journals!!!
- Because this is the fastest and easiest way of publishing your article

**Is broadcasting the main purpose?**

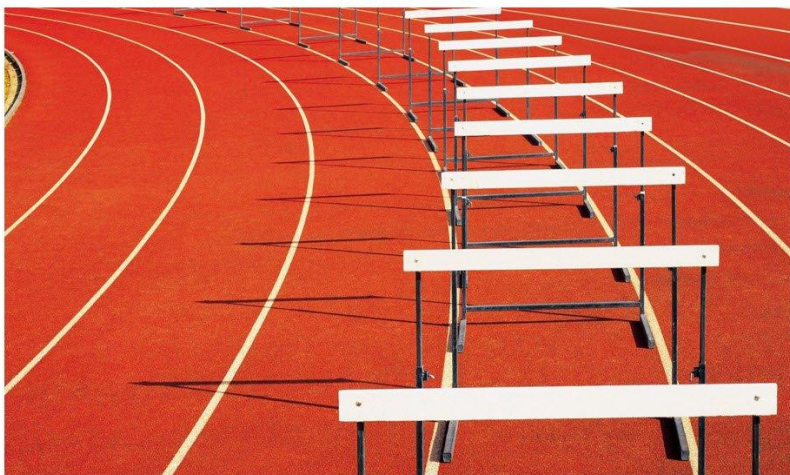
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# Predatory or Legitimate Publishing??

Credible journals



Peer review, Revisions, Rejections

Predatory journals



Greetings, We Adore Your Research!

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- Over the past decade a group of scholarly journals have proliferated that have become known as “predatory journals” produced by “predatory publishers
- Predatory” refers to the fact that these entities prey on academicians for financial profit via article processing charges for open access articles, without meeting scientific publishing standards (e.g.; peer review, clinical and copy editing, quality assurance, corrections, retractions, archiving)

# **What is a predatory journal?**

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- Predatory journals exploit the need for academics and researchers to publish their work
- They use questionable business tactics such as charging the author to publish
- They do not provide the professional services of a reputable academic journal.

## **What is a predatory journal?**

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- The purpose of predatory journals is solely to make money for the owners from author fees.
- In short, they eschew most of the processes in place that "legitimate" journals use to meet scholarly publishing standards

## **What is a predatory journal?**

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- **If your answer is NO:** So chose legitimate journals to submit your article

**Is Broadcasting the Main Purpose ?**

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- Most academicians want their work to be published in legitimate journals.
- Unfortunately, the tremendous proliferation of journals—both legitimate and predatory—makes it increasingly difficult to identify predatory journals.
- A journal that an author has never heard of might be a legitimate new journal

# **Hard to Discriminate**

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- Although predatory journals may claim to conduct peer review and mimic the structure of legitimate journals, they publish all or most submitted material without external peer review
- **They do not follow standard policies advocated by organizations such as:**
  - World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)
  - Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE),
  - International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)
  - Council of Science Editors (CSE)



# Hard to Discriminate

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- Two substantial efforts to assist researchers in distinguishing predatory from legitimate journals include:
  - Beall's List
  - Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

# **Hard to Discriminate**

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# BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

[PUBLISHERS](#)[STANDALONE JOURNALS](#)[CONTACT](#)[OTHER](#)

## Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

**Instructions:** first, find the journal's publisher - it is usually written at the bottom of journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the [Standalone Journals](#) list.

### Original list

[GO TO UPDATE](#)

This is an archived version of the Beall's list - a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian [Jeffrey Beall](#). We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- [1088 Email Press](#)
- [2425 Publishers](#)
- [The 5th Publisher](#)

## Useful pages

[List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ](#)

[DOAJ: Journals added and removed](#)

[Nonrecommended medical periodicals](#)

[Retraction Watch](#)

[Flaky Academic Journals Blog](#)

[List of scholarly publishing stings](#)

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- [A M Publishers](#)
- [Abhinav](#)
- [Academe Research Journals](#)
- [Academia Publishing](#)
- [Academia Research](#)
- [Academia Scholarly Journals \(ASJ\)](#)
- [Academic and Business Research Institute](#)
- [Academic and Scientific Publishing](#)
- [Academic Direct Publishing House](#)
- [Academic Journals](#)
- [Academic Journals and Research ACJAR](#)
- [Academic Journals Online \(AJO\)](#)

[removed](#)[Nonrecommended medical periodicals](#)[Retraction Watch](#)[Flaky Academic Journals Blog](#)[List of scholarly publishing stings](#)

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## Conferences

[Questionable conferences](#)[How to avoid predatory conferences](#)[Flaky Academic Conferences Blog](#)

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## Evaluating journals

[Journal Evaluation Tool](#)[JCR Master Journal List](#)

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**Beall's lists were alarmingly lengthy, with 1155 predatory publishers and 1294 predatory journals being listed as of January 3, 2017.**

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- While the purpose of Beall's list was to identify “predatory” journals, the DOAJ has the converse purpose of identifying legitimate open access journals
- The Directory aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access academic journals that use an appropriate quality control system.

## **Hard to Discriminate**

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- As of January 5, 2017, DOAJ included 9456 journals from 128 countries.
- However, the DOAJ is not a comprehensive list of all legitimate open access journals and a journal **that is not listed should not be assumed to be illegitimate or predatory.**

# **Hard to Discriminate**

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## SIGNS THAT A JOURNAL MAY BE PREDATORY

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- Many are open access and require fees
- Quality is of substantial concern: poor or no editing and poor or no peer review
- Unethical business practices such as offering services not as advertised
- Making false claims about impact factors or indexing
- Failure to adhere to accepted standards of scholarly publishing
- Aggressive solicitation of manuscripts



# A list of signs that a journal may be predatory

**There are a number of possible consequences to publishing in a predatory journal. These include:**

- Published work is not protected
- Work will receive poor or no peer review
- Work could disappear, or you could lose access if the journal is dissolved
- It may be difficult for others to find your work, and when/if it is found, academics may be reluctant to cite it

**Why should you avoid publishing in a predatory journal?**

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- Be very leery of emails from unknown sources that invite manuscript submission and promise rapid publication for a fee.
- Check out **Beall's list** of suspect open-access publishers and journals, 2010-2017: 1155 predatory publishers and 1294 predatory journals.
- Browse the **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)** for journals believed to be authentic: 9456 journals from 128 countries.

# How an Author Can Protect Against Predatory Publishers

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- Use the "**Think. Check. Submit**" checklist.
- Look for a street mailing address for the publisher, and even a telephone number.
- Contact the editor-in-chief for a one-on-one exchange for sensible validation.
- Contact some listed member of the editorial board to assess legitimacy.



Choose the right journal for your research

# How can you avoid predatory journals?

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- Do not permit your name to be listed as a member of an editorial board unless you have verified the legitimacy of the publication.
- **Study your field:**
- It has been reported that 45% of 55 open-access journals in emergency medicine their field were likely predatory.

# **How an Author Can Protect Against Predatory Publishers**

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- If you have any doubts about a journal's reputability, consult with a librarian.
- Librarians are trained to know the publishing process, and those employed by universities work with a wide variety of academic journals daily.
- Also consult with your colleagues, faculty member or mentor.
- Their experiences can help guide your way.

# **How an Author Can Protect Against Predatory Publishers**

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- Some Open Access journals charge authors a fee, called an Article Processing Charge (APC) (pay-to-publish)
- Open Access journals still adhere to the rigors of scholarly publishing by offering peer review by professionals in the field.

## **Open Access Does Not Mean Predatory**

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- About the Journal
- Discover peer-reviewed journals using library search tools
- Examine the aims and scope: are they appropriate for your research?
- Review past issues: does the content look topical and credible? Are the authors known to you?

## **GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS**

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- Does the website provide complete contact information: email, street address, working phone number?
- Does it have a valid online ISSN?
- A journal website should say where it is indexed.
- Journals are disseminated via research databases (academic abstracting and indexing services) such as JSTOR, PubMed, EBSCOhost, ProQuest (even Google Scholar).

# **GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS**

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Questions or Contributions...

**Thank you for your  
listening and patience**

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