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Review Article

A roadmap for scientific publications-part II

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ABSTRACT

Scientific publications are the foundation for all research activities in their respective fields. They help in sharing original research work with others and to review the research work done. They become the most important factor for the evolution of modern day science where one researcher builds his work based on others research thereby creating scope for further improvement. There are many scientific publications carried out constantly in different journals and print media. But only few articles give the details necessary to be looked into before publication and they are also specific for any particular topic or subtopic. Hardly any article is there which gives the complete detail which a researcher needs to know before publishing his/her article. This article gives the details to be looked into before, during and after for publication of the study. It helps in making the researchers life easy by compiling all the details in a nut shell there by paving a road map for easy and hassle free publication of the articles.

For convenience sake these are published in two parts. In this second part indexing, impact factor, DCI points for publication and plagiarism are described.

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1. Introduction

Publishing articles provide recognition by citation and peer-reviewed credit. It also helps discoverability, reusability and accessibility to find and reuse data to be utilised in future research. Indexing and peer-review evaluate the technical quality and completeness of each paper professionally. The importance of publishing articles lies in one's capability to project innovations/ techniques and spread knowledge. Choosing a journal for scientific publishing becomes highly important as the demand for publication rises due to a "publish or perish" culture among research and academic institutions. The significance of appropriateness and important selection criteria before publication is essential in determining the quality of a journal. This article offers insight into the many aspects

of journal selection and explores the concerns in greater depth.¹

This article describes the intricate details and contents to look for while publishing an article under the following headings.

Part II: Describes the following

1. Indexing
2. Impact factor
3. DCI / RGUHS points for publication
4. Journals at a glance
5. Plagiarism

Part I: Discussed the following

1. Types of articles/Scientific Research
2. Types of studies
3. Sample calculation and sampling methods

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4. Graphic representations of results – types and indications
5. Statistical analysis – tests and indications

2. Indexing

Indexing is a means of creating indexes for article collections. Indexes are the means which help to find articles in recorded literature (journals, magazines, and newspapers). An index helps to find a particular topic in all the journals that have published articles on it, swiftly find all articles of any particular individual; without which researchers need to look through hundreds or thousands of articles to locate the same. Researchers getting articles published in journals with relevant indexes would drastically improve the reach as well as reputation with greater impact potential for journals and the researchers publishing in them.²

2.1. ISSN -International standard serial number³

ISSN consists an 8-digit code to identify all printed matter in the public domain like newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals of all kinds and print and electronic media. Its task is to identify any material printed.

The ISSN is mainly associated with title of publication. If notably corrected or modified a new ISSN to be assigned for the publication.

CIEPS: It is the International Centre for the registration of serial publications

The CIEPS an intergovernmental organization widely known as the ISSN International Centre, helps to manage at the international level, the identification, the description of serial publications, ongoing resources, print and online in any subject.

To assign ISSNs to serials published in India, The Indian ISSN Centre located at the National Science Library, NISCAIR, New Delhi is responsible for.

2.2. Indexing of journals⁴

1. Indexing will help the journal achieve its primary purpose of being accessible to a broad audience.
2. Being accessible will improve journal's reputation as a reliable source of high-quality information in the field.
3. Database research is the first activity researchers undertake as part of their study, and they naturally look to established, well-known databases. Thus, being indexed in a known database in the field will help increase the journal's readership.

Many abstracting and indexing aids are available currently. Some are institution affiliated like PubMed and some are provided by publishers like Scopus by Elsevier. Journals formally apply for inclusion in the data base of choice regardless of the institution of which the data base

is affiliated. Once a database indexes a journal, it is immediately made available to all database users. Some databases index titles, some fully index articles, while some others index only the abstract and/or references.

Some of the most reputed journal indexing agencies where the journals apply for their indexing are mentioned below:^{3,5}

1. PubMed: United States National Library of Medicine maintained PubMed covers literature in biomedical science journals and online books. It also accesses the MEDLINE bibliographic database of references and abstracts.
2. Scopus: Elsevier publishing company managed Scopus indexes journals in the fields of medicine, science and technology, social sciences, arts and humanities. It provides research analysis and tracking tools as well.
3. Google Scholar: It is a database with a particular focus on academic articles and patents. It is entirely free and can easily access scientific information registered in the Google Scholar search engine. It's like doing a Google search.
4. EMBASE (Excerpta Medica database): Elsevier maintained EMBASE is a biomedical database accessed by researchers, information managers, regulatory specialists, clinicians, medical librarians, educators and physicians. (Elsevier also maintains databases such as EMcare and Engineering Village).
5. DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals): DOAJ is an online directory that indexes open access, peer-reviewed journals covering history, religion, geography, language and literature, etc and provides access.
6. Ovid: Ovid covers a wide range of topics including clinical medicine, pharmacology. It is a branch of Wolters Kluwer.
7. EBSCO Information Services: The EBSCO database includes titles compiled by the company and journals from other databases/publishers such as Medline and EconLit. EBSCO also maintains Academic Search Complete, which has the full text of journals.
8. Indian citation index (ICI): An online web platform for Indian research database .ICI covers 800 plus journals which are published from India on science, technical, medical, and social sciences.⁶

3. Impact Factor

The impact factor (IF)³ helps in assessing the journals. The importance of any particular journal is determined by calculating the number of times the article is cited in the previous few years. Higher impact factor denotes more highly ranked journal. It is a tool used to compare journals in a particular subject category. The Journal Citation Reports

(JCR) of Clarivate Analytics database⁷ tracks the impact factor and assign impact factor ranging from 0 to 10+.

Impact Factor is helpful, but it should not be the only consideration to judge quality. All the journals may not be tracked in the JCR database and so may not have impact factor. New journals have to wait until they have a record of citations before being considered. The scientific merit of an article does not depend on the impact factor of the journal.

CiteScore is an another way of measuring the impact of journals. It differs from impact factor (IF). It is Scopus produced.⁶

4. DCI/RGUHS Points for Publication⁷

Shows the revised Dental Council of India point system for publications by Postgraduate dental faculty.

Table 1: Dental Council of India point system

Publication	Points
Category I Journals Indexed to Pubmed/Medline Journals published by Indian/International Dental Speciality Associations approved by Dental Council of India	15
Category II Medical/Dental Journals published by Government Health Universities awarding dental degree or Government Universities awarding dental degree Original research/study approved by Indian Council for medical research/ Similar Government Bodies Author of text/reference book concerned to respective specialty PhD or any other similar additional qualification after MDS	10
Category III Journals published by Deemed Universities/ Dental Institutions/ Indian Dental Association Contribution of Chapters in the Text Book	05

In the revised point system, DCI has split the components of category I into two i.e., Category 1 with 15 points and Category II with 10 points and the components of Category II is shifted to Category III with 5 points. The following amendments were made. For any publication, except original research, first author will be given 100% points and the remaining 5 co-authors will be given 50% points. All authors will be given equal points for original research, and up to a maximum of 6 authors shall be considered. A maximum of 3 publications will be considered for allotting points in Category III. Publication in tabloids, souvenirs, magazines/abstracts of conference

proceedings and letter of acceptance will not be considered for the allotment of points.

5. Dental Journals at A Glance

For the convenience of the new researchers, a list of journals⁸ is given in Table 2.

Table 2: List of journals

	Speciality journal	General journal
1	Journal of prosthodontics	International dental journal
2	Journal of prosthodontic research	Journal of dental research
3	Journal of prosthetic dentistry	American journal of dentistry
4	Journal of Indian prosthodontic society	Journal of dental science
5	Journal of advanced prosthodontics	Journal of dentistry and oral biology
6	International journal of prosthodontics	Indian journal of dentistry
7	European journal of prosthodontics and restorative dentistry	International journal of dental research and technology
8	European journal of prosthodontics	International journal of oral health
9	Chinese journal of prosthodontics	International journal of oral science
10	Journal of implant and advanced clinical dentistry	International journal of clinical medical science of research
11	Journal of dental implants	
12	International journal of implant dentistry	
13	International journal of oral and maxillofacial implants	
14	International journal of dental materials	
15	Journal of dental materials and techniques	
16	Dental materials journal	
17	International journal of aesthetic dentistry	
18	Journal of aesthetic and restorative dentistry	
19	Journal of aesthetic dentistry	
20	Journal of dentistry	

6. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is using someone else's work or ideas without giving proper credit.⁹ Plagiarism is considered a violation of academic integrity. The software recommends plagerism when matching happens beyond six consecutive words are present.¹⁰ The five most effective and commonly used free tools for checking are provided below.

6.1. Grammarly

Grammarly's online plagiarism checker helps to ensure that the content is cent percent original and is correctly recognized and cited. It is an excellent tool for authors in any area who want to produce fresh, authentic and plagiarism-free work. The online plagiarism detector compares the work to ProQuest's collection of over 16 billion web pages and academic papers. It gives a plagiarism notice if a portion of the writing matches content previously written or in a database.

<https://www.grammarly.com/>: my Grammarly.

6.2. Smallseotools

This application is designed to identify plagiarism in any digital text-based work fast and efficiently. Millions of people use it worldwide and it is the most advanced, feature-rich, and user-friendly content checker that is available.

<https://smallseotools.link/en/plagiarism-checker>: check for plagiarism.

6.3. Quetext

Based on its exclusive deep search technology, Quetext offers a solution to detecting copied content. Deep search allows it to look for indications of contextual plagiarism in writing rather than basic word or phrase matches.

<https://www.quetext.com/>: plagiarism checker and citation assistant.

6.4. Duplichecker

A maximum of 1000 words of text can be copy pasted into the search box for each search. Once checked the tool shows results in percentage of Uniqueness (%) and Plagiarized (%) and also the original source. If no plagiarism seen then, a message gets displayed "No Plagiarism Detected!"

<https://www.duplichecker.com/>: plagiarism checker.

6.5. Plagiarism detector

A plagiarism scanner is an intelligent software program. The content you enter is evaluated based on its lexical frequencies, word-choice, matching phrases and many other essential factors. The given text is mapped into the internal network and then it is compared against different databases and the entire internet. After the completion of plagiarism test, the results get depicted with the match percentage. Plagiarism detector after detecting plagiarized sentences also shows the original source of it.

<https://www.plagerismchecker.net/plagerism-detector/>: plagiarism checker.net.

7. Conclusion

Choice of a journal can make a substantial variance to the impact the article may create. Considering the

above considerations, choosing the right journal for the research is both important and challenging. This article provides an insight into contents for publication and helps systematically and schematically in which research or study has to be prepared for publication.

8. Source of Funding

None.

9. Conflict of Interest

None.

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