LAUNCHING A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

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“The beginning is the most important part of the work” reads a quote from Plato. Setting a scientific direction or a scholarly project is often complicated and troublesome. Launching a scholarly journal is especially difficult as it may require enormous efforts from numerous contributors and supporters. From the very beginning, successful start-up journals need an editorial team with vast experience of scholarly writing, reviewing, and editing. Having devoted professionals involved at all stages of publishing enables the editors presenting the “journal of our dreams” to the global scholarly community.

One of the requirements for successful editorial team is active involvement of its members in research within the journal’s scope of interests. Nowadays, editors are required to be familiar with research reporting guidelines, principles of statistics, and ethics standards, let alone post-publication ethical promotion and scholarly networking norms. Peer-reviewing experience is also becoming increasingly important for meeting high standards of professional editorial teams. Learning from peers’ good practices and mistakes rewards the editors in their arduous journal publishing endeavor [1].

A good evidence-based journal currently relies on guidance of several globally recognized organizations, such as the Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research (EQUATOR) Network and the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) [2, 3]. Ideally, enforcing the reporting standards at the journal launching will pave the way for indexing it by prestigious bibliographic databases later on.

In reality, however, there is still poor awareness of the importance of the reporting standards. A recent study evaluated the endorsement of the STrengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement and its extensions by journals publishing observational
The results pointed to unacceptably low enforcement rates: 13% of the journals actively endorsed the STROBE whereas 54% did not refer to it in their instructions. Only 39% of the journals had any mention of the ICMJE recommendations [4].

Adhering to the globally acceptable standards of publication ethics is strongly advisable for modern science journalism. The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) is a global organization with vast experience of guiding journal editors and discussing numerous cases of research misconduct. Joining the COPE and enforcing their recommendations may reward the editor efforts [5].

The start-up journal editors may achieve great results with limited resources by properly formulating their aims and targeting specific groups of readers. Although most journals currently tend to be international and global, focusing on local interests and publishing articles read and used by local readership might be a more pragmatic strategy on some occasions.

To sum up, the editors should pass a long way toward establishing a truly useful source of knowledge. With that in mind, it is hoped that the appended cartoon will be perceived by our readers with a sense of humour and optimism. Having scientific dreams and distinguishing reality from mirage will pay off.

REFERENCES

Запуск научного журнала

Ключевые слова: медицинская журналистика, периодика как тема, издательское дело, научные публикации.