


**WHAT IS AN IMPACT FACTOR FOR A PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL OR AN ARTICLE?
 WHAT IS PLUM X AND H-INDEX?
 HOW ARE THEY CALCULATED AND WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?
 WHAT CONSTITUTES PLAGIARISM – IT'S NOT SIMPLE**

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 Editors Emeriti, Journal of Vascular Surgery Publications



NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST

METRICS
 Quantify the use of scholarly publications
 (Web of Science/Clarivate, Scopus, PubMed, Medline, Google Scholar, ScholarGPS)

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Journal-level
IMPACT FACTOR
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Immediacy Index
Cited half-life
Eigenfactor-Metrics
Total Cites and Self Cites
Citable Items
Acceptance rate
Cite-score, SNIP, SJR

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Journal-level	Article-level
IMPACT FACTOR	CITATIONS
H5-index	ALTMETRICS , PLUM X METRICS (viewed, saved, shared, tweeted or cited in public source)
Immediacy Index	DOWNLOADS
Cited half-life	
Eigenfactor-Metrics	
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Journal-level	Author-level	Article-level
IMPACT FACTOR	N. OF CITATIONS	N. OF CITATIONS
H5-index	H-INDEX	ALTMETRICS , PLUM X METRICS (viewed, saved, shared, tweeted or cited in public source)
Immediacy Index	N. OF PUBLICATIONS	N. OF DOWNLOADS
Cited half-life	i10 index	
Eigenfactor-Metrics	e-index	
Total Cites and Self Cites	g-index	
Citable Items		
Acceptance rate		
Cite-score, SNIP, SJR		

2023 IMPACT FACTOR OF JVS (announced in June 2024)

$$\text{JIF} = \frac{\text{N. of citations in 2023 of articles published in 2021 + 2022}}{\text{N. of articles published in 2021-2022}} = 3.9$$

Average N. of citations per article in the previous two years

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Accept articles with high chance of citation

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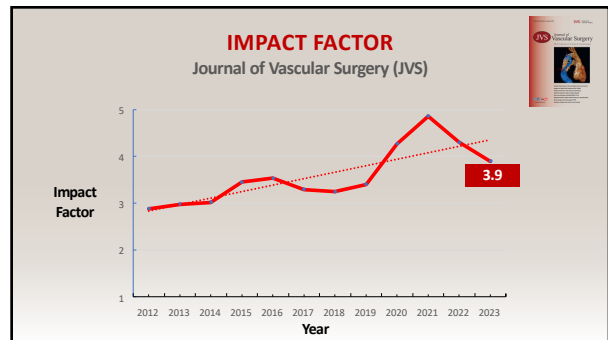
↑ INCREASE CITATIONS:

Accept articles with high chance of citation

↓ PUBLISH FEWER ARTICLES:

reject those with low chance of citation

Average N. of citations per article in the previous two years

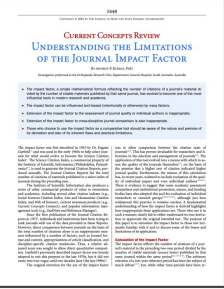


IMPACT FACTOR OF 12,061 JOURNALS


Impact Factor	Number of Journals	Ranking (Top % of Journals)
10+	213	1.7%
9+	257	2.1%
8+	317	2.6%
7+	400	3.3%
6+	553	4.6%
5+	778	6.5%
4+	1251	10.4%
3+	2303	19.1%
2+	4388	36.4%
1+	8074	67.0%
0+	12061	100%

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1+	8074	67.0%
0+	12061	100%



Cumulative IF of an author, who published 3 articles in JVS journals:
 $3.9+3.9+2.8 = 10.6$



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Extension of journal-impact-factor data to individual articles and authors is inappropriate and should be avoided.

H-INDEX (HIRSCH INDEX)

- An author level metric
- Measures *scholarly productivity* and *research impact*
- H stands for the number of articles that have each been cited H number of times.
- **H-Index of 30:** the author has published 30 articles that have each been cited 30+ times.

H-INDEX

H-index of John Doe

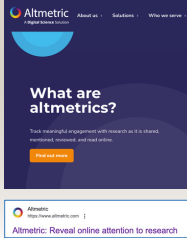
Clarivate Web of Science	83
ELSEVIER Scopus	94
ScholarGPS	111
Google Scholar	114

ALTMETRICS

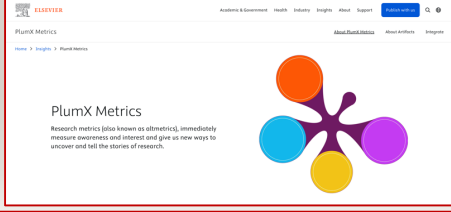
Altmetrics (alternative metrics), measure the impact of an article online. Supplement traditional article-metrics as citation counts and journal prestige

They can include:

- Mentions on social media (X, Facebook, LinkedIn)
- Downloads, views, shares of articles
- Discussions on research blogs
- Mainstream media coverage
- Citations on Wikipedia and in public policy documents
- Comments in online forums



PLUMX METRICS



PlumX Metrics

Research metrics (also known as altmetrics), immediately measure awareness and interest and give us new ways to uncover and tell the stories of research.

Citation Metrics Usage Metrics Capture Metrics Mention Metrics Social Media Metrics

The image shows a screenshot of a journal article page from the Journal of Vascular Surgery (JVS). The article title is "The Society for Vascular Surgery practice guidelines on the care of patients with an abdominal aortic aneurysm". A red box highlights the PlumX metrics section, which includes:

- 1,783 Citations
- 1,594 Captures
- 9 Mentions
- 26 Social Media

Below the PlumX metrics is a table of Metrics Details:

CITATIONS	1,783
Citation Indexes	1,770
Scopus	1,770
PubMed Central	537
CrossRef	468
Policy Citations	13
Policy Citation	13
CAPTURES	1,594
Readers	1,594
Mendeley	1,593
Mendeley	1
MENTIONS	9
News Mentions	9
News	9
SOCIAL MEDIA	26
Shares, Likes & Comments	26
Facebook	26

PLAGIARISM

- Representation of another author's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work.
- A violation of academic integrity and a breach of journalistic ethics.

COMMON TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

- ✓ **Complete plagiarism:** Submit another authors work in your name
- ✓ **Paraphrasing plagiarism:** Make minor changes and use others' writing
- ✓ **Source-based plagiarism:** Reference an incorrect or non-existent source
- ✓ **Mosaic plagiarism:** Interlay someone else's phrases or text within your work.
- ✓ **Direct plagiarism:** Copy text from another document word-to-word
- ✓ **Accidental plagiarism:** Unintentional paraphrasing or copying due to neglect
- ✓ **Self or auto plagiarism:** Reuse a major part of your own work without attribution
- ✓ **Inaccurate authorship:** Authorship instead of acknowledgment to contributors and vice versa

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- Compares the article against
 - 97% of the top 10,000 cited journals
 - 81,000 journal articles
 - 47 billion current and archived web pages

iTHENTICATE?

The image shows a screenshot of the iThenticate article analysis interface. A red circle highlights the "38%" match overview percentage. The interface displays a list of matches with the following details:

Match	Source	Similarity
1	CrossCheck 113 words Liang Wang, "Polymer-supported AgCl, A highly active and recyclable heterogeneous catalyst for the model work."	3%
2	CrossCheck 111 words Ding J., "An approach to the Page layout problem using a genetic algorithm."	3%
3	CrossCheck 113 words Borjesson, C.T., "Synthesis and application of polymeric..."	2%
4	CrossCheck 87 words Liang Wang, "Polymer-supported zinc chloride, a highly active and recyclable heterogeneous catalyst for model work."	2%
5	CrossCheck 78 words Al-Tamimi, "An efficient, high yielding, and eco-friendly synthesis of 1,4-diol and 1,4-diol derivative."	2%
6	CrossCheck 73 words Ren, "Polymer-supported ZnO and CuO: Synthesis, Characterization, and Catalytic Activity."	2%
7	CrossCheck 54 words Liang Wang, "Polymer-supported ZnO and CuO: Synthesis, Characterization, and Catalytic Activity."	1%

WHAT DID WE DO WHEN iTHENTICATE SHOWED SIGNIFICANT OVERLAP WITH OTHER PAPERS?

- Determine where the overlap has occurred
 - Previously published Abstract or frequently used Methods are less important than Results/Discussion
- Determine the extent of the overlap
 - 7% from one source is the max. upper limit
 - >20% for the paper is the max. total limit
- Determine if the overlap has been referenced

HOW TO DEAL WITH A PLAGIARIZED PAPER?

- Intent should drive the approach
 - Return the paper and request revisions to <7%
 - Ask authors to reference text taken from other sources
 - Reject the paper
 - Refer a plagiarized paper to their academic institution
- Withdraw the paper if already published

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Avoid Plagiarism at All Costs!

Ignorance is No Excuse!

