



Brazilian authors don't cite Brazilian authors: Nothing has changed since 1994*

Os Autores brasileiros não citam os autores brasileiros: Nada mudou desde 1994

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Abstract

Objective To outline the profile of self-citations from Revista Brasileira de Ortopedia (Rev Bras Ortop) and citations of this journal in other medical orthopaedic journals with general or specific content in a knowledge area of the specialty.

Methods This is an observational cross-sectional study of the frequency of self-citations and citations from Rev Bras Ortop in five other medical orthopaedic journals from different countries, all published in English. The last 15 articles published in 2020 in each of the six journals were analyzed. The references used in each of them were evaluated to identify the journal in which they were originally published. The frequency of distribution of the four main journals cited, their position, and the relative percentage to the total number of citations were observed and recorded in each of the six journals. The number of times that the Rev Bras Ortop was cited in each of the selected foreign journals was assessed using its absolute and relative frequencies.

Results The total number of citations evaluated in this study was 2,527 (ranging from 386 to 486 per magazine). Rev Bras Ortop showed a low rate of self-citation (2.6%), being the sixth journal cited in the journal itself (10 out of a total of 386 references).

Keywords

- journal article
- journal impact factor
- peer review
- research
- database

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Moreover, Rev Bras Ortop was not mentioned in any of the other five medical journals included in the study (absolute frequency 0, relative frequency 0).

Conclusion Rev Bras Ortop has a low reference of itself, with a self-citation rate of 2.6% in the studied period, showing that the Brazilian orthopaedic surgeons do not mention the Brazilian orthopaedic surgeon who publishes in the journal. We suggest the elaboration and implementation of strong strategies to improve the journal's visibility in the world academic-scientific scenario. In addition, it is essential that Brazilian orthopaedic surgeons understand this reality and assist directly and effectively to change this scenario.

Resumo

Objetivo Observar o perfil de autocitações da Revista Brasileira de Ortopedia (Rev Bras Ortop) e de citações deste periódico em outras revistas médicas de ortopedia de conteúdo geral ou específico de uma determinada área de conhecimento da especialidade.

Métodos Trata-se de estudo observacional transversal da frequência de autocitações e citações da Rev Bras Ortop em outros cinco periódicos médicos de ortopedia de diferentes países, todas publicadas em língua inglesa. Foram analisados os 15 últimos artigos publicados em 2020 em cada uma das seis revistas estudadas. As referências usadas em cada um delas foi avaliada para identificação do periódico em que foram publicadas originalmente. A distribuição de frequência dos quatro principais periódicos citados, sua posição e o percentual relativo ao total de citações foram observados e registrados em cada uma das seis revistas. O número de vezes em que a Rev Bras Ortop foi citada em cada um dos periódicos estrangeiros selecionados foi avaliado por meio de suas frequências absoluta e relativa.

Resultados O total de citações avaliadas neste estudo foi de 2527 (variando de 386 a 486 por revista). A Rev Bras Ortop apresentou baixa taxa de autocitação (2,6%), sendo citada na própria revista na sexta posição (10 de um total de 386 referências). No período estudado, a Rev Bras Ortop não foi citada em nenhum dos outros cinco periódicos médicos incluídos no estudo (frequência absoluta 0, frequência relativa 0).

Conclusão Observou-se que a Rev Bras Ortop apresenta baixa referência de si própria, com taxa de autocitação de 2,6% no período estudado, mostrando que de fato o ortopedista brasileiro não cita o ortopedista brasileiro que publica na revista. Sugerimos a elaboração e a implementação de estratégias fortes de melhora da visibilidade do periódico no cenário acadêmico-científico mundial. Além disso, é fundamental que os ortopedistas brasileiros entendam esta realidade e auxiliem direta e efetivamente em sua mudança.

Palavras-chave

- artigo de revista
- fator de impacto de revistas
- revisão da pesquisa por pares
- base de dados

Introduction

Researching, writing, and disseminating the findings of scientific research are important means of communication in the academic environment.¹ In general, the role of publication has both academic function of informing and communicating the results of the research, and professional function, democratically providing a structured area for the debate of the study findings.^{1,2} In this context, the main function of medical journals is to transmit information that improves health care, publishing scientific articles that focus on issues of great relevance in health practice.³ However, despite the growing number of scientific publications, allowing to reach a wider audience of readers, the authors face an

unprecedented challenge when selecting which journal is the ideal journal to publish their research.³⁻⁵

In this difficult decision-making, the impact factor (IF) of the journal has been one of the most widely used factors to evaluate its quality, importance, and penetration in the academic environment.^{6,7} The IF is calculated by dividing the number of citations of a journal in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) in one year by the total number of articles published in the same discipline in the journal evaluated in the previous two years.⁸ Some authors have suggested the choice of scientific journals owned by an association of health professionals or publications that allow free access to the reader, potentially increasing the visibility of the study.^{9,10}

In Brazil, Revista Brasileira de Ortopedia (Rev Bras Ortop) is the scientific publishing body of Sociedade Brasileira de Ortopedia e Traumatologia (SBOT).¹¹ The journal does not receive funding money from funding agencies and is fully supported by SBOT, without charging a fee for submission and publication of its articles. Since 2009 it is indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library On-Line) and LILACS (Latin American Literature in Health Sciences) databases, ensuring good visibility in the world orthopedic scenario. Nevertheless, Lech, in an editorial published in the journal itself in 1994, drew attention to the fact that national authors do not mention national authors, demonstrated by the low rate of self-citation within the journal.¹² Among the causes pointed out, we highlight the need to use international references to "confer veracity" to the study and the phenomena of "third-worldism" and "implicit competition" among the authors.

Interestingly, despite having increased its exposure in databases of excellence in medical research, since 1994 little has changed in this poor scenario of citations of the journal itself.¹³ But do Brazilian authors actually mention less the journal of their professional association than foreign authors do for their societies or medical associations? Our hypothesis is that little has changed since 1994, keeping the journal's number of self-citations low. The aim of this study is to observe the profile of self-citations of Rev Bras Ortop and citations of this journal in other medical journals of orthopedics.

Material and Methods

This is a cross-sectional observational study of the frequency of self-citations and citations of Rev Bras Ortop in other orthopedic medical journals. In addition to Rev Bras Ortop, four other magazines of general scope were chosen within the specialty (*The Journal of Bone & Joint Surg American* [J Bone Joint Surg Am], *Bone & Joint Journal* [Bone Joint J], *Acta Orthopaedica et Traumatologica Turcica* [Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc] and *Der Unfallchirurgie* [Unfallchirurg]) and a journal specific to a knowledge area (*Journal of Shoulder & Elbow Surgery* [J Shoulder Elbow Surg]).

J Bone Joint Surg Am is a peer-reviewed fortnightly medical journal published by *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, Inc.* (Massachusetts, USA). It is indexed in PubMed, Scopus, Cross-Ref, Portico and Web of Science, with 4.57 IF 2019.¹⁴ Bone Joint J, formerly known as *The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery British*, is a monthly peer-reviewed medical journal published by *The British Editorial Society of Bone & Joint Surgery* (London, United Kingdom). It is indexed in PubMed, with 4.30 IF 2019.¹⁵ Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc is the official journal of the Turkish Association of Orthopedis and Traumatology (*Türk Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Derneği* - TOTDER) and the Turkish Society of Orthopedics and Traumatology (*Türk Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Birliği Derneği* - TOTBID). It is a peer-reviewed open-access scientific journal published bimonthly in English. It is indexed in the *Science Citation Index Expanded*, PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, DOAJ, Index Copernicus and TUBITAK ULAK-BIM TR Index, with 1.21 IF 2019.¹⁶ Unfallchirurg is the official

medical journal of the German Society of Trauma Surgery (*Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie*), of monthly periodicity, offering some open access articles and others only by subscription. The articles are peer-reviewed and originally published in German, with abstract in English. It is indexed in the *Science Citation Index (SCI) Expanded*, PubMed, EMBASE and Scopus, with 0.67 IF 2019.¹⁷ J Shoulder Elbow Surg is the official publication of several medical societies, including *Sociedad Latinoamericana de Hombro y Codo*. It has monthly periodicity, and its articles are peer reviewed. It offers open access articles and other articles by subscription only. It is indexed in PubMed, EMBASE and Scopus, with 2.81 IF 2019.¹⁸ ▶ **Table 1** provides information from selected journals.

The last 15 articles published in 2020 were selected in each of the six journals. All references were evaluated to identify the journal in which they were originally published. The distribution of punctual frequency of the four main journals mentioned, their position and the percentage relative to the total number of citations were observed in each of the journals. The number of times Rev Bras Ortop was mentioned in each of the selected journals was evaluated using its absolute and relative frequencies.

Results

The total number of citations in this study was 2527, ranging from 386 (Rev Bras Ortop) to 486 (J Shoulder Elbow Surg) per journal. Three journals presented high frequency and three journals presented low self-citation frequency. It was observed that The J Shoulder Elbow Surg, Bone Joint J and J Bone Joint Surg Am present firstly citations of themselves, with 22.2%, 13.7% and 11.9% of the citations, respectively, in relation to the total researched in the journal. Rev Bras Ortop, Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc and Unfallchirurg presented low self-references, with 2.6%, 1.0% and 2.2% of citations, respectively, in relation to the total surveyed in the journal. Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc cited itself four times in a total of 391 references and Unfallchirurg 10 times out of a total of 456 referrals. Rev Bras Ortop is self-mentioned in the sixth position (10 out of a total of 386 references used during the study period), however it was not mentioned in any of the other five medical journals included in the study (absolute frequency 0, relative frequency 0).

▶ **Table 2** shows the six orthopedic journals analyzed in the study, with its four main citations, in addition to the number of times Rev Bras Ortop was mentioned in each of the journals.

Discussion

It was observed that, in general, there is a low frequency of rev bras ortop citations both in the journal itself and in the other journals researched in this study. In the evaluation of the last 15 articles published in Rev Bras Ortop in 2020, only 10 were from the journal itself, while in the other five journals included in the study the journal was not mentioned at all. The magnitude of the problem is enormous, since it is the main vehicle for disseminating scientific evidence of

Table 1 Information from orthopedic medical journals used in the study

Main Journal	Who publishes	Periodicity	Indexing	IF 2019
Rev Bras Ortop	SBOT	Monthly	PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, SciELO and LILACS	0.69
J Bone Joint Surg Am	The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, Inc.	Biweekly	PubMed, Scopus, CrossRef, Portico and Web of Science	4.57
Bone Joint J	The British Editorial Society of Bone & Joint Surgery	Monthly	Pubmed	4.30
Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc	TOTDER / TOTBID	Bimonthly	Science Citation Index Expanded, PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, DOAJ, Index Copernicus and TUBITAK ULAKBIM TR Index	1.21
Unfallchirurg	Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie	Monthly	Science Citation Index Expanded, PubMed, EMBASE and Scopus	0.67
J Shoulder Elbow Surg	Various medical specialty societies [#]	Monthly	PubMed, EMBASE and Scopus	2.81

Abbreviations: IF, impact factor.

Source: SOT Prof. Nova Monteiro–Hospital Municipal Miguel Couto / IOT Passo Fundo, 2021.

Labels:

Rev Bras Ortop – Revista Brasileira de Ortopedia

J Bone Joint Surg Am – The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery American

Bone Joint J – The Bone & Joint Journal

Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc – Acta Orthopaedica et Traumatologica Turcica

Unfallchirurg – Der Unfallchirurgie

J Shoulder Elbow Surg – The Journal of Shoulder & Elbow Surgery

SBOT – Sociedade Brasileira de Ortopedia e Traumatologia

TOTDER – Türk Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Derneği

TOTBID – Türk Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Birliği Derneği

[#] – American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons, European Society for Surgery of Shoulder and Elbow, Japan Shoulder Society, Shoulder and Elbow Society of Australia, Sociedad Latinoamericana de Hombro y Codo, South African Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons, Asian Shoulder Association, Korean Shoulder and Elbow Society, International Congress of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery e American Society of Shoulder and Elbow Therapists.

Brazilian orthopedists. Although it was not our objective to evaluate the reasons that lead the Brazilian orthopedist to cite their own journal so little, our findings suggest the need to elaborate and implement strategies to encourage the citation of their scientific journal.

There are two ways to deal with this sad reality. One of them is, in a simplistic way, to seek a "culprit," whether this is the "third-worldist" phenomenon, the search for a "good" foreign periodical or the Brazilian orthopedists themselves cious of "their" discovery. However, it should be in mind that there is no reliable list of good and bad journals, and that the sharing of evidence through scientific publications contributes greatly to minimizing the importance of borders and contributing to the use of evidence in the global health field.^{1,5} In addition, there is no "local" or "very specific" knowledge that is not of interest to any medical journal that seeks quality and transparency.¹⁹

The other way to deal with the problem of Rev Bras Ortop's low self-citation is to improve its reputation, which includes indexing in more bibliographic databases, the perception of "prestige" of the journal and the increase of its IF, widely used in the selection of which journal to send the scientific study.^{2,3,20,21} It is interesting to note that of the three journals with the highest number of self-citations, the lowest IF 2019 is 2.81,¹⁸ while the highest IF 2019 of the journals with the lowest number of self-citations is 1.21.¹⁶ Currently Rev Bras Ortop's FI 2019 is 0.69.¹¹ Interestingly, of the three journals of lesser self-

citation, all are of official organs of their medical specialty societies. Despite the potential increase in the visibility of the study among a greater number of professionals in the field when it is published in the journal of their own professional medical association,^{9,10} Morley and Urquhart² observed that this link was pointed out as of low importance among professionals of a university hospital of the United Kingdom's National Health System.

Although IF is an important criterion for choosing which journal to submit a scientific study, several authors have pointed out limitations in its use, especially for incorrect manipulation and application of self-citations.^{7,8,22} Moreover, its usefulness does not extend to individual articles, suggesting that there is objectively no correlation between the frequency of citation of an individual article and the IF of a given publication.^{19,22,23} Finally, it is important to note that the IF does not reflect the quality and transparency in the peer review process to which a journal submits its articles.^{3,5,24} In the study by Morley and Urquhart,² peer review was considered a very important factor in the choice of journal for publication. Reputable journals should fully disclose their peer review process in printed content or on their official Website, and their reviewers should understand the importance of their work in legitimizing publication.^{5,24–26} The lack of peer review leads to unethical practices such as plutogism, publication of unscientific falsified data, and unsafe clinical practices.²⁵ In 2018, more than 42,000 academic journals

Table 2 Main citations in the six orthopedic journals included in the study

Main Journals	Main citations	Position	Absolute frequency	Frequency relative to total citations (%)
Rev Bras Ortop				
Total citations searched: 386	Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc Am J Sports Med J Bone Joint Surg Am Spine Rev Bras Ortop – <i>self-cit</i> PARTIAL TOTAL	First Second Third 4th 6th	90 29 28 20 10 177	23.3 7.5 7.3 5.2 2.6 45.9
J Bone Joint Surg Am				
Total citations searched: 420	J Bone Joint Surg Am – <i>self-cit</i> Clin Orthop Rel Res Am J Sports Med J Arthroplasty Rev Bras Ortop PARTIAL TOTAL	First Second Third 4th N/C	50 28 22 17 0 117	11.9 6.7 5.2 4.0 0 27.9
Bone Joint J				
Total citations searched: 388	Bone Joint J – <i>self-cit</i> J Bone Joint Surg Am Spine Clin Orthop Rel Res Rev Bras Ortop PARTIAL TOTAL	First Second Third 4th N/C	53 44 34 16 0 147	13.7 11.3 8.8 4.1 0 37.9
Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc				
Total citations searched: 391	J Bone Joint Surg Am Clin Orthop Rel Res J Hand Surg Am J Shoulder Elbow Surg Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc – <i>self-cit</i> Rev Bras Ortop PARTIAL TOTAL	First Second Third 4th 19th N/C	24 23 17 15 4 0 83	6.1 5.9 4.3 3.8 1.0 0 21.2
Unfallchirurg				
Total citations searched: 456	Am J Sports Med J Bone Joint Surg Am J Shoulder Elbow Surg Bone Joint J Unfallchirurg – <i>self-cit</i> Rev Bras Ortop PARTIAL TOTAL	First Second Second 4th 6th N/C	33 27 27 15 10 0 112	7.2 5.9 5.9 3.3 2.2 0 24.6
J Shoulder Elbow Surg				
Total citations searched: 486	J Shoulder Elbow Surg – <i>self-cit</i> J Bone Joint Surg Am Arthroscopy Am J Sports Med Rev Bras Ortop PARTIAL TOTAL	First Second Second 4th N/C	108 49 19 18 0 194	22.2 10.1 3.9 3.70 0 39.9

Abbreviation: N/C, not cited.

Source: SOT Prof. Nova Monteiro–Hospital Municipal Miguel Couto / IOT Passo Fundo, 2021.

Subtitles:

Rev Bras Ortop – Revista Brasileira de Ortopedia

J Bone Joint Surg Am – The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery American

Bone Joint J – The Bone & Joint Journal

Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc – Acta Orthopaedica et Traumatologica Turcica

Unfallchirurg – Der Unfallchirurgie

J Shoulder Elbow Surg – The Journal of Shoulder & Elbow Surgery

Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc – Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy

Am J Sports Med – The American Journal of Sports Medicine

Clin Orthop Rel Res – Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research

J Arthroplasty – The Journal of Arthroplasty

J Hand Surg Am – The Journal of Hand Surgery American volume

reviewed by active peers were published, with an accelerated growth of more than 5% in recent years.²⁷

The influence of Latin American studies in the orthopedic literature has been limited, with a small number of publications conducted in the region.^{28,29} In 2014, Latin American countries produced only 1% of all published orthopedic articles.²⁹ Of the 50 most cited articles, 20 were by Brazilian authors, but no national journal was used as a reference. In this context, what is necessary for Brazilian orthopedists to recognize the importance of *Rev Bras Ortop* and choose it to publish their studies? Moreover, how to motivate the citation to the national authors who publish in the journal? Understanding the characteristics that make the articles cited by other scientists can help researchers, institutions and governments promote quality research that could become more influential to the international orthopedic scientific community.²⁹

This challenge does not seem to be exclusive to *Rev Bras Ortop*. In our study, we observed that of the four journals published by their professional specialty associations, only *Bone Joint J* self-cited first. Certainly, this finding reflects the diversity of subjects covered by *Bone Joint J*, but also its reputation and credibility built over years. Chomsky-Higgins et al.²⁸ highlighted the need for strong policies to encourage scientific production, such as support for multicenter projects and clinical studies that benefit the local population, encouraging residents and young orthopedists to produce quality research and improvement of hospital infrastructure. Thus, as the largest professional and educational entity of Brazilian orthopedics, SBOT needs to foster training and obtain the necessary funding to develop national data that can be published in its own journal, increasing the visibility of Brazilian research and researchers on the world stage. In parallel, there is a need for this and other professional medical associations to act with government institutions, such as CAPES, in order to reduce bureaucratic pressure, characterized by arbitrary elevation of cutting levels for financing purposes, which leads national authors to try to publish their manuscripts in journals with higher IF in their field of research, instead of seeking a Brazilian journal, such as *Rev Bras Ortop*.³⁰

Among the limitations of the study, we highlight mainly the short period of data collection (last 15 articles published in 2020) and the lack of investigation of the reasons that lead the Brazilian orthopedist to cite so little of their own journal. Because this is a cross-sectional observational study, we examined the self-citation rate at a given time, evaluating the strength of the relationship between the exposure factor and bibliometric variables taken into account in scientific journals, such as IF, peer review and main editorial source. Cross-sectional studies are known to have an inherent temporal dimension, as they verify the prevalence of the exposure factor at present time.³¹ Thus, we observed that *Rev Bras Ortop* showed a low self-citation rate, suggesting the need to implement specific strategies to reverse the current scenario. Understanding the reasons for the low self-citation rate is fundamental, but the fact that this was not the focus of the present study does not make it impossi-

ble to take actions that improve the visibility of the main scientific publication of SBOT.

Conclusion

It was observed that *Revista Brasileira de Ortopedia* has a low self-citation rate, showing that Brazilian orthopedists do not mention Brazilian orthopedists who publish in the journal. We suggest the development and implementation of strong strategies to improve the visibility of the journal in the world academic-scientific scenario. It is essential that Brazilian orthopedists understand this reality and help directly and effectively in their change.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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