

# JOURNALS ANALYSIS IN UROLOGY AND PLASTIC SURGERY

Análise dos periódicos da urologia e cirurgia plástica

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Find out the main journals used in Urology and Plastic Surgery. **Methods:** Was consulted the WebQualis database and selected the "consult" after the "rating" and finally by "journal title." Also was crossed the following keywords: urology, urologic, urological, prostate, prostatic, plastic, reconstructive, aesthetic. The journals classified in the field of Capes Medicine III were selected, and registered their respective strata. To confirm the 2014 impact factor, was consulted the <http://www.impactfactorsearch.com/> database; simply typing the journal title its impact factor appears automatically. **Results:** Was found 23 journals in Urology and 12 in Plastic Surgery. The average impact factor of urological journals was 2,256 and in Plastic Surgery 1,060. Among the urological journals, seven (30.4%) were in the A WebQualis rating and among Plastic Surgery only one (8.3%) was found in this stratum. **Conclusion:** There are quantitative and qualitative differences between journals in Urology and Plastic Surgery. These data can help to develop appropriate assessment methods for each specialty, considering the different features of the presented papers.

**Key Words** - Postgraduate education. Educational evaluation. Higher education. Health research evaluation. Program evaluation and research instruments. Staff development

## INTRODUCTION

The Qualis system is defined by the Higher Education Personnel Improvement Coordination (Capes) as a list of vehicles used for the dissemination of the intellectual production of *stricto sensu* postgraduate programs<sup>1</sup>. Currently represents the main measure of quality of postgraduate product.

However, when different areas of knowledge are compared, the different journals profiles found difficulties in establishing uniform evaluation criteria. Thus, it is extremely important knowledge of both culture and publishing habits of each area, as well as the quality of the journals in each specialty.

The aim of this analysis was to underline the main journals used in Urology and Plastic Surgery.

## METHODS

To identify the most used journals by urologists and plastic surgeons was consulted the WebQualis database<sup>2</sup>. Was select the option "consult" after the "rating" and finally by "journal title." From this point were used some keywords to identify the journals: urology, urologic, urological, prostate, prostatic, plastic, reconstructive, aesthetic. The journals classified in the Medicine III Capes area were selected, and their respective strata were recorded.

For confirmation of the 2014 impact factor (IF), was consulted the database <http://www.impactfactorsearch.com/><sup>3</sup> typing the journal name and automatically revealing its IF.

## RESULTS

Were found 23 journals in Urology and 12 in Plastic Surgery. The average impact factor of urological journals was 2,256 and in Plastic Surgery 1,060. Among the urological journals, seven (30.4%) were in the A WebQualis rating and among Plastic Surgery only one (8.3%) was found in this stratum. (Figures 1 e 2).

Table 1 describes the Urology journals with their respective strata and IF, and Table 2 the journals in Plastic Surgery.

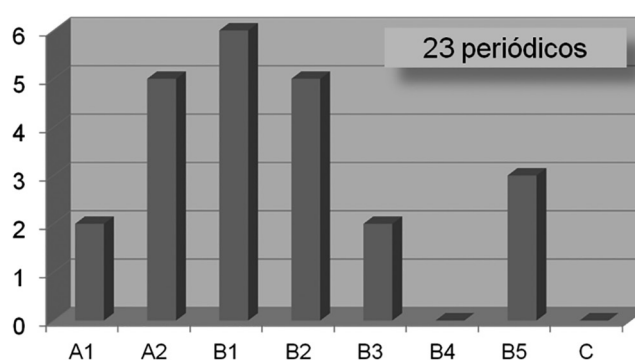
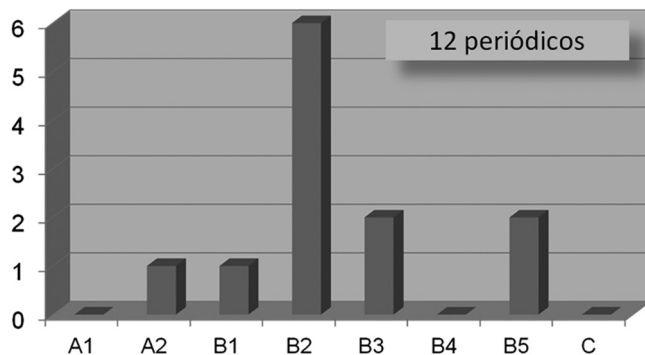


FIGURE 1 - Qualis Urology journals distribution according to the strata of the Qualis system

TABLE 1 - Main journals in Urology with their respective strata and IF (ISI 2014)

ISSN	Title	Strata	IF
0302-2838	European Urology	A1	12.480
1759-4812	Nature Reviews Urology	A1	4.522
1471-2490	BMC Urology (Online)	A2	1.937
0963-0643	Current Opinion in Urology	A2	2.115
0733-2467	Neurourology and Urodynamics	A2	2.458
0022-5347	The Journal of Urology	A2	3.753
0270-4137	The Prostate	A2	3.566
1569-9056	European Urology Supplement	B1	3.370
1442-2042	International Journal of Urology	B1	1.798
0892-7790	Journal of Endourology	B1	2.095
0090-4295	Urology	B1	2.132
0724-4983	World Journal of Urology	B1	3.423
0365-7852	Prostate cancer & prostatic diseases	B1	2.830
1687-6369	Advances in Urology (Print)	B2	-
1677-5538	International Brazilian Journal of Urology	B2	0.956
0301-1623	International Urology and Nephrology	B2	1.293
1477-5131	Journal of Pediatric Urology	B2	1.413
0036-5599	Scandinavian Journal of Urology and Nephrology	B2	1.062
0970-1591	Indian Journal of Urology	B3	-
1735-1308	Urology Journal	B3	0.707
2168-9857	Medical & Surgical Urology	B5	-
1542-8745	The American Journal of Urology Review	B5	-
1352-9544	Urology International	B5	-



**FIGURE 2** – Plastic Surgery journals distribution according to the strata of the Qualis system

**TABLE 2** – Main journals in Plastic Surgery with their respective strata and IF (ISI 2014)

ISSN	Title	Strata	IF
0032-1052	Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery	A2	3.328
1521-2491	Archives of Facial Plastic Surgery	B1	1.623
0364-216X	Aesthetic Plastic Surgery	B2	1.189
0148-7043	Annals of Plastic Surgery	B2	1.458
0094-1298	Clinics in Plastic Surgery	B2	1.350
1748-6815	Journal of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery	B2	1.474
0284-4311	Scand Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surg and Hand Surg	B2	-
1090-820X	Aesthetic Surgery Journal	B2	2.034
1195-2199	Canadian Journal of Plastic Surgery	B3	0.274
0930-343X	European Journal of Plastic Surgery	B3	-
2090-1461	Plastic Surgery International	B5	-
2164-7593	Plastic Surgery Pulse News	B5	-

## DISCUSSION

Knowledge of journals in each specialty is of fundamental importance for the development of reliable and accurate evaluation methods. This survey revealed that Urology has superiority to Plastic Surgery with regard to the quantity and quality of the periodic reviews. This fact becomes clear when we note that while only one journal in Plastic Surgery was classified in stratum Qualis A, seven in Urology are in this stratum. This fact complicates the assessment of researchers working in the field of Urology and Plastic Surgery by the same criteria.

The limitations of this analysis is that we highlight the fact that there are a lot of interface among medical specialties, enabling urologists to publish in journals of Nephrology (eg articles on kidney transplant), geriatrics, oncology, and even Plastic Surgery, and they are not counted in this survey. Likewise, plastic surgeons can publish in Head and Neck Surgery journals, Neurosurgery, or in surgical and reconstructions specialties involving mutilating operations.

We cannot forget the journals of general medicine, which can be the focus of any specialty that addresses issues of great medical interest. In general these journals have IF much higher because they have greater penetration in the general medical community and are read and cited by more doctors and researchers. New England Journal of Medicine, JAMA, Nature, Science, etc. are highlighted

## CONCLUSION

There are quantitative and qualitative differences between urologic and Plastic Surgery journals. This data can help to develop evaluation methods suitable for each specialty, considering the different characteristics of the presented journals.

## RESUMO

**Objetivo:** Procurar destacar os principais periódicos utilizados na urologia e na cirurgia plástica. **Métodos:** Foi consultada a base de dados WebQualis. Selecionou-se a opção “consultar”, depois a opção “classificação” e por fim por “título do periódico”. Cruzaram-se também os seguintes descritores: urology, urologic, urological, prostate, prostatic, plastic, reconstructive, aesthetic. Os periódicos classificados na área da Medicina III da Capes foram selecionados, e seus respectivos estratos registrados. Para confirmação do fator de impacto de 2014, consultou-se a base de dados <http://www.impactfactorsearch.com/>, onde a digitação do nome do periódico revela automaticamente seu impacto. **Resultados:** Foram encontrados 23 periódicos urológicos e 12 na cirurgia plástica. O fator de impacto médio dos urológicos foi de 2.256 e o da cirurgia plástica de 1.060. Entre os periódicos urológicos, sete (30,4%) encontravam-se no estrato A do Qualis e entre os da cirurgia plástica apenas um (8,3%) encontrava-se neste estrato. **Conclusão:** Existem diferenças quantitativas e qualitativas entre os periódicos urológicos e os da cirurgia plástica. Estes dados podem auxiliar na elaboração de métodos de avaliação adequados para cada especialidade, considerando-se as diferentes características dos periódicos apresentados.

**Descritores** – Educação de pós-graduação. Avaliação educacional. Educação superior. Avaliação da pesquisa em saúde. Avaliação de programas e instrumentos de pesquisa. Desenvolvimento de pessoal

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3. <http://www.impactfactorsearch.com/> Acesso em dezembro de 2014.

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