RECENT CHANGES IN PEER-REVIEWED
DERMATOLOGY JOURNALS
OSTATNIO WPROWADZONE ZMIANY W CZASOPISMACH
DERMATOLOGICZNYCH TYPU PEER-REVIEWED

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Peer-reviewed periodicals are important vehicles for conveying new information [1]. Dermatology journals have existed since the mid-eighteenth century. Giornale Italiano di Dermatologia e Venereologia (in Italian), which began in 1866, is the oldest dermatology journal that is still published [2]. Since then, many dermatology journals have appeared worldwide (Tabl. I) [3-10]. These journals are published primarily as the official publication of emerging dermatology societies and organizations.

Over 100 dermatology-related journals exist, differing with regard to many aspects (Box I). Dermatology journals have undergone many changes. Many titles have been added, and many titles have ceased publication (Tabl. II and III, respectively). Some journals have gained access to Index Medicus, and others have lost this privilege. Few journals have changed their titles and sponsor organizations.

The internet has dramatically changed medical journalism, including dermatology. Simplifying the submission of manuscripts becomes and allowing authors to track their submissions online. The time from submission to publication has declined significantly. Many medical journals are now created in response to NIH-USA, Welcome Trust-UK and other open access supporting organizations.

In addition, new features have emerged in medical publication. Like video abstracts and post-publication peer-review. Readers may wish to read about post-publication peer-review by visiting one of the scientific website publishing such reviews. http://f1000.com/

Many dermatology journals launched their pages in the social media websites like facebook, making the readers aware of their articles and allowing the online peer dialogue of their contents.

Some journals have become solely online publications due to economic issues [8,9]. Medical journals continue to evolve with the advent of digital paperless publishing, but it seems unlikely that hard copy journals will become extinct soon [8].

The size of journals has fallen in recent years, due to rising print and postage costs, declining advertising revenue, and the easy availability of content on the internet [9].

In addition, many new concepts in medical publication have appeared, such as open access publishing. Open access publishing is a relatively new model for scholarly journal publishing that provides immediate, worldwide, barrier-free access to the full text of all published articles.

Streszczenie
Czasopisma dermatologiczne typu peer-reviewed są niezbędnym medium dla dermatologów i przechodzą wiele zmian w celu zaspokojenia czytelników i auttorów. Liczba czasopism dermatologicznych i nowych czasopism, które są poświęcone dermatologii i które publikują artykuły wzrasta. Sprawozdanie to zwraca uwagę na ostatnie zmiany w czasopismach dermatologicznych typu peer-reviewed.

Słowa klucze: dermatologia; czasopisma; publikacje
In this model, the publication costs of an article are paid in the form of article processing charges. These fees replace subscription charges and allow publishers to make the full text of every published article freely available to all interested readers. Dermatology publications have the potential to improve by changing the curricula of training programs. Research methodologies; ethics of publication; and skills of scientific writing, editing, and reviewing should be important components of every dermatology training program. Nevertheless, the key issue remains the quality of the content of these journals. Dermatologists might be driven to read a certain journal more than others, influenced by such factors as the type of society with which he is affiliated and the accessibility of a given journal on the internet. It is likely that the dynamic changes in dermatology journals will influence the titles of the journals favored and read by each dermatologist. However, dermatologists with limited free time should devote more time to journals with high-quality content.

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**Box I. Different features of a medical journal**

- The sponsoring society or organization.
- The submission and the processing system of the manuscripts.
- The frequency of publications.
- Accessibility of the full text online.
- The language of publication.
- The impact factor.
- The publication medium (online versus print or both).
- Indexing in MEDLINE or other databases.

**Table I. The year of the first publication of selected peer-reviewed dermatology journals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The year</th>
<th>The Name of the Journal and previous titles if any</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Giornale Italiano di Dermatologia e Venereologìa is oldest journal still published. In its previous title &quot;Giornale Italiano delle malattie veneree e malattie della pelle&quot;, venereal diseases range before skin diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>British Journal of Dermatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Dermatology. This current title started in 1993. It was published as &quot;Dermatologische Zeitschrift&quot;, from 1893-1938, and as &quot;Dermatologica&quot;, from 1939-1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Acta Dermato-Venereologica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Indian Journal of Dermatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Annales de Dermatologie et de Venereologie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Cutis</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Journal of Cutaneous Pathology</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Journal Of Dermatologic Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>American Journal of Dermatopathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Journal of American Academy of Dermatology [6,7]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Listed according to the year of the first issue*
Acknowledgments
The authors express their sincere thanks to the editorial offices for submitting information on their journals.

REFERENCES