



RECENT CHANGES IN PEER-REVIEWED DERMATOLOGY JOURNALS

OSTATNIO WPROWADZONE ZMIANY W CZASOPISMACH DERMATOLOGICZNYCH TYPU PEER-REVIEWED

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Our Dermatol Online. 2012; 3(2): 128-130

Date of submission: 06.12.2011 / acceptance: 20.01.2012

Conflicts of interest: None

Abstract

Peer-reviewed dermatology journals are essential media for dermatologists and are undergoing many changes to satisfy readers and authors. The number of dermatology journals and new journals that are devoted to dermatology subspecialties that are being published is increasing. This report highlights recent changes in peer-reviewed dermatology journals.

Streszczenie

Czasopisma dermatologiczne typu peer-reviewed są niezbędnym medium dla dermatologów i przechodzą wiele zmian w celu zaspokojenia czytelników i autorów. 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.

Key words: dermatology; journals; publication

Słowa kluczowe: dermatologia; czasopism; publikacje

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.

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.

- 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 impact factor
- The publication medium (online versus print or both).
- Indexing in MEDLINE or other databases.

Box I. Different features of a medical journal

The year	The Name of the Journal and previous titles if any
1866	Giornale Italiano di Dermatologia e VenereologiaIt is oldest journal still published.In its previous title "Giornale Italiano delle malattie veneree e malattie della pelle", venereal diseases range before skin diseases.
1882	Archive of Dermatology [3].This current title started in 1937. It was published as " Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal diseases", from 1882-1891, and as "Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases", from 1891-1909, and as "The Journal of Cutaneous Diseases including Syphilis", from 1903-1919, and as "Archives of Dermatology and Syphiology", from 1920-1936.
1888	British Journal of Dermatology
1893	Dermatology.This current title started in 1993. It was published as "Dermatologische Zeitschrift", from1893-1938, and as "Dermatologica", from 1939-1993.
1912	Clinical and Experimental DermatologyThis current title started in 1976. It was published as "Transactions of the London Dermatological Society", from 1912–1926, and as "Transactions of the St John’s Hospital Dermatological Society", from 1927-1975 (Not published between 1939 and 1952, except a brief issue spanning 1947–1949.The issues between 1927 and 1962 included the Annual Report [4].
1920	Acta Dermato-Venereologica
1938	Journal of Investigative Dermatology
1951	Australasian journal of Dermatology.This current title started in 1967. It was published as "Australian Journal of Dermatology [3]", from1951-1966.
1955	Indian Journal of Dermatology
1962	Annales de Dermatologie et de Venereologie
1962	International Journal of Dermatology [5]
1965	Cutis
1974	Journal of Cutaneous Pathology
1975	Journal Of Dermatologic Surgery
1979	American Journal of Dermatopathology
1979	Journal of American Academy of Dermatology [6,7]

*Listed according to the year of the first issue

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

Journal title	The end year	Remarks
Dermatology Nursing	Dec 2010	It was published by the Dermatology Nursing Institute
Dermatology + Psychosomatics	Dec 2004	It was the official journal of the European Society for Dermatology and Psychiatry
The International Journal of Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases	Dec 2005	It was published by International Leprosy Association

Table II. Selected few dermatology periodicals that recently ceased publication

Journal title	The start year	Current Editor and his or her (country)	Remarks and the electronic link of the journal
Case Reports in Dermatology	2009	Gregor B.E. Jemec (Denmark)	It is an open-access, peer-reviewed online-only journal. Available online at; www.karger.com/CDE
Clinical Medicine Insights: Dermatology	2010	Robert Pearl (United Kingdom)	It is an open-access, peer-reviewed journal, published by, Libertas Academica Ltd. Available online at; http://www.la-press.com/clinical-medicine-insights-dermatology-journal-j69 Prior to 1/1/2010 this journal was titled Clinical Medicine: Dermatology
Clinical, Cosmetic and Investigational Dermatology	2008	Jeffrey M. Weinberg (USA)	It is an international, peer-reviewed, Open Access journal. Published by Dove Medical Press Ltd. Available online at; http://www.dovepress.com/clinical-cosmetic-and-investigational-dermatology-journal
Dermatology Reports	2010	Robert Gniadecki (Denmark)	It is a new open access, peer-reviewed journal published by PAGEPress, Pavia, Italy. Available online at; http://www.pagepress.org/journals/index.php/dr
Journal of Cosmetics, Dermatological Sciences and Applications	2011	Bouزيد Menaa (USA)	Published by Scientific Research Publishing Inc. Available online at; http://www.scirp.org/journal/jcdsa/
Journal of Dermatological Case Reports	2007	Lidia Rudnicka (Poland)	Published by Specjalisci Dermatologii. Available online at; http://www.jcdr.eu/index.php?journal=jcdr
Our Dermatology Online	2010	Piotr Brzezinski (Poland)	Published quarterly. The journal is among the few not related to dermatological associations or belonging to respective a society which guarantees complete independence. Available online at; http://www.odermatol.com/
The International Journal of Trichology	2009	Patrick Yesudian (India)	It is the official peer-reviewed journal of the Hair Research Society of India. Available online at; http://www.ijtrichology.com/

Table III. Selected few, newly added dermatology journals

Acknowledgments

The authors express their sincere thanks to the editorial offices for submitting information on their journals.

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