



(REVIEW ARTICLE)



The importance of publishing in journals that are not yet indexed in Scopus, PubMed or WOS

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Abstract

Journals indexed in SCOPUS, PUBMED or WOS have had supremacy since long ago. Publishing in them has a sudden importance and with brush strokes of immortality. Not doing it in them sounds like mediocrity. However, no one is born knowing and today there are many other journals indexed to other search engines or not inconsiderable Internet media and that over time will amaze us like a third world war that has already begun. The impact indices will be attributed to "new" journals, which have had high visibility over the years, through -for example- the internet.

Keywords: Research; Journals; Works; Index; Doi; Rankings

1. Introduction

A Biochemist in a Faculty of Veterinary Sciences will always be a contribution to the university community. However, for all it is an exemplary condition to publish under the designs of God, understanding as such the Academic Evaluation Commissions of University, if the mortal intends to climb in his Academic Career. It is not the same, paraphrasing Alejandro Sanz. It is not the same where valid experiences are published or not. Publishing work in top journals (SCOPUS, PUBMED or WOS) is not the same as doing it in this same journal, which allows high visibility for students, professors, or researchers from the first, second or third world.

The important thing at this point in life is that the world knows the reality in terms of research of Veterinary Medicine students, in this case and incidentally that they appear as the first author, something that is highly valued today.

2. Material and methods

Most of the published work is related to the veterinary sciences, almost always including veterinary medicine students as first authors, both in published works and in conference presentations (which we could talk about another day). The place has been since 1997 the Department of Animal Preventive Medicine of the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences (FAVET) of the University of Chile and thanks to the high sponsorship of research projects such as Fondecyt, others financed by FAVET or recently thanks to the support of the Fundación Wolf, Illinois, USA.

The subject of research has been the detection and/or characterization of pathogens that affect animal species and lately those considered small animals. These topics have been at the permanent service of students who finish their studies with us, that is, they finally achieve the title in Veterinary Medicine.

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3. Results and discussion

All of the above is recorded in an *academic handbook*, where only *noble* works are included, understanding as those only those published in *noble* journals (<https://mu3-portafolio.uchile.cl/index#investigacion-publicaciones>) indicating at least 10 works (sorry, it must be entered with an institutional username and password) [15, 19, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54].

However, the rest of the works published in journals of lesser origin do not appear in the academic manual, as if they did not exist, despite having an associated doi. It does not contribute to the university ranking [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22,23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,30,31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43]. As a consolation I can offer enter to <https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=X7SIH4YAAAAA> and to detect if the above is true or not.

On the other hand, when reviewing the published works, there is a 35/52 (67%) in which the student appears as the first author, including the total number of published works, in which there are not necessarily students involved. If only the works that led to a degree report (33/34) are considered, this value reaches 97%.

Finally, it is enough to review the works published and visible on the Internet to verify whether or not there is an innate capacity to carry out this and other types of work and be an Associate Professor according to FAVET. *There is no evil that lasts 100 years.*

4. Conclusion

The existence of other sources of information such as Google Scholar, ICMJE, Crossref member, Researchgate, IFSIJS, QUALIS, SJIF, Index Copernicus, DRJI, CiteFactor, Research Bible and others, allows for international visibility and if the terminology persists over time (impact factor), I have no doubt that many of the journals indexed in these alternative sources will manage to reach Olympus.

Compliance with ethical standards

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