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Letter to Editor, Comments on "Scientificity and H-Index."

Editöre Mektup: Bilimsellik ve H-Endeksi hakkında yorum

Ali Yavuz Karahan[1*]

1.Usak University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of PMR, Usak/Turkey

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*Coresponding Authors: Ali Yavuz Karahan. Usak University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Usak, Turkey, Phone:+905386921934, mail: ayk222@hotmail.com

ORCİD: 0000-0001-8142-913X

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Dear Editor

We have read with great interest the editorial paper written by Karahan O. and Aslan A., published in your journal in Volume 4, Number 1, 2020 titled "Scientificity and H-Index" [1]. Firstly, we are thanking the authors, and we entirely agree with their sentiments on the importance of h-index. This index freely available through Google Scholar and Scopus and helps the individual researchers to evaluate and benchmark their outputs as well as that of peers. Various analytical sources are used to measure the output of scientific journals, authors and institutions, etc. [2]. As h-index was discussed in detailed at the handled paper, we aimed to mention several different metrics which are used to measure and evaluate the quality of scientific publications:

The Impact Factor: This factor is a quantitative tool for categorizing, ranking, evaluating, and comparing the journals. This scientometric index reflects the frequency which an "average article" in a journal has been cited in a certain period. The use of impact factor as an individual -or article-level metric is controversial because, within a single journal, there is a wide variation of citations from article to article [3-5].

The Immediacy Index: This index is calculated for a journal by dividing the number of all citations to articles published in a specific year by the number of articles published in a given year. Also, this index can provide a useful perspective on comparing journals specialized in cutting-edge research [3-5].

Journal Cited Half-life: After all citations during one year counted, the median article publication date calculated for a journal. Half of the cited article was published before this time, and the other half were published subsequently. For example, for the year 2020, a cited half-life of 4 years means that half of all cited articles were published before 2016, and half were published afterward. This measure used to evaluate the current interest in

a journal [3-5].

Eigenfactor Score: Although the calculation is complicated, the Eigenfactor scores freely viewed from http://www.eigenfactor.org/, where they calculated. This tool can measure the importance of the journal into the scientific community. Because of the Eigenfactor measures the total number of citations, it is no surprise that the chronicles which are publishing pretty much articles have a higher Eigenfactor [3-5].

The Article influence score: This score also available from http://www.eigenfactor.org/, and it shows the average influences per article. For the journal, it is calculated by dividing the Eigenfactor score by the number of papers published [3-5].

I-10 index: This is a straightforward measure as an index to rank the author impact. It is created by Google Scholar and refers to the number of publications with ten or more citations [3-5].

Citation impact: It is one of the most basic citation metrics for an individual author. It is obtained by dividing all citations by the number of all publications of the researcher [4-6].

Journal Citation Reports: This annual journal report provides information about the journal’s value. This report includes various article-level data to provide information about the reciprocal relationship between the article and the journal. The editor understood how their journal is performing and easily benchmarks their journal against the others [3-6].

Essential Science Indicators: Data collected from surveys that are obtaining information from more than ten thousand journals, and this data using for rank the authors, institutions, and countries based on publication and citation performances. This tool sourced by the Science Citation Index and includes bi-monthly updates to rankings and citation counts [4-6].

Percent articles in Citable Items: This tool highlights the rates of “original article” publishing. The sum of the various types of academic papers gives the number of citable items. The percentage of the original articles should be high in this sum. [6].

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