

Citing JCDR articles: An insight

Sir,

We know that the *Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research* (JCDR) has been indexed in SCOPUS, PubMed, and other important databases in a short span of time. It indicates our strong commitment toward publishing quality articles related to cardiovascular disease research. We are proud to inform about the inclusion of our journal in SCImago Journal Ranking [SJRI] recently. SJRI is one of the two major journal rating systems that exist in the world: The Journal of Citation reports by ISI-Thomson and the SCImago indexes issued by Elsevier. The SCImago Journal and Country Rank portal are developed by the SCImago Research Group working at three Spanish universities [Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), University of Granada, Extremadura, Carlos III (Madrid) and Alcalá de Henares]. It is named after the SCImago Journal Rank Indicator (SJRI) developed by the group. The citation data used are derived from Scopus database and journal rankings are available for journals contained in the Scopus database. The SJRI indicator is calculated based on three year's citation data and attributes different weight to citations depending on

the prestige of the citing journal. The prestige of a journal is estimated using the PageRank algorithm in the network of journals. The prestige of a journal is transferred through the references that a journal receives from other journals.

SJRI began publishing Cites/Document (C/D) for its own collection of journals. The following calculations are used to determine impact factors [IFs] and Cites/Document [C/D]. Briefly, the IF or the C/D for any journal "J" in any year "N" is given by the following equation:

$$IF_{(J,N)} = C/D_{(J,N)} = C_{(N)} / (A_{(N-2)} + A_{(N-1)}),$$

where $C(N)$ is the total number of cites appearing in journals from each respective collection to articles published by journal "J" in years "N-2" and "N-1", and $A(N-i)$ is the number of articles published by "J" in years "N-1" and "N-2". It will help us to analyse the journal metrics of *Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research*, based on our citation performance. By the end of this year, we are very much expecting a good citation metrics for our journal. I am writing a simple explanation on easier steps in citing the published important articles *via* the JCDR website and other bibliographic tools.^[1-3]

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Figure 1: Screenshot from the JCDR website for exporting citations of selected articles

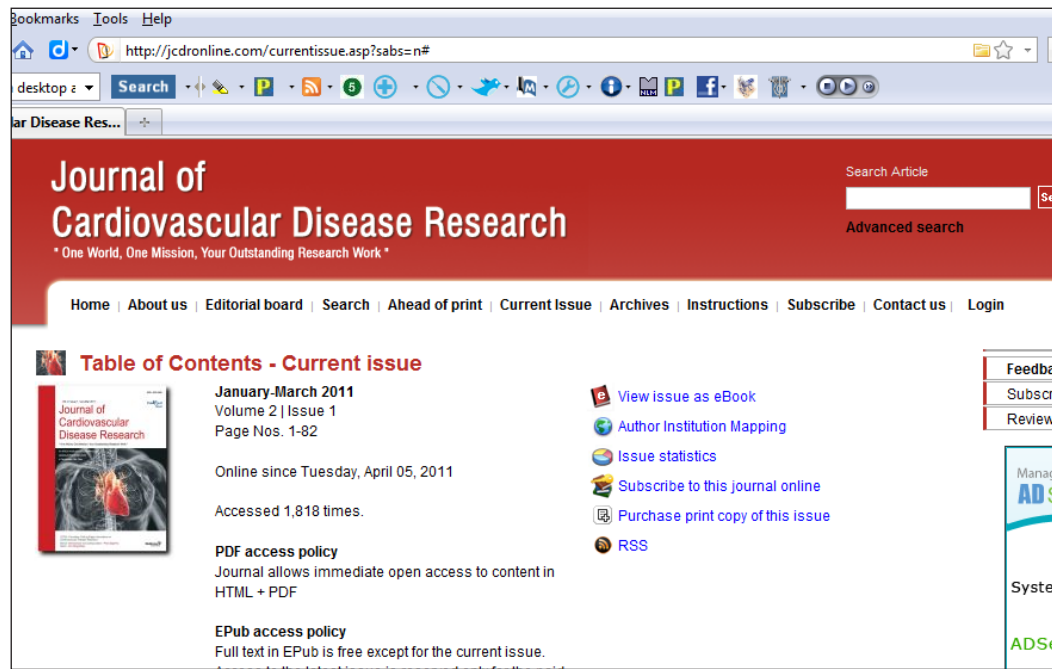


Figure 2: Synchronizing with Zotero: A firefox plugin

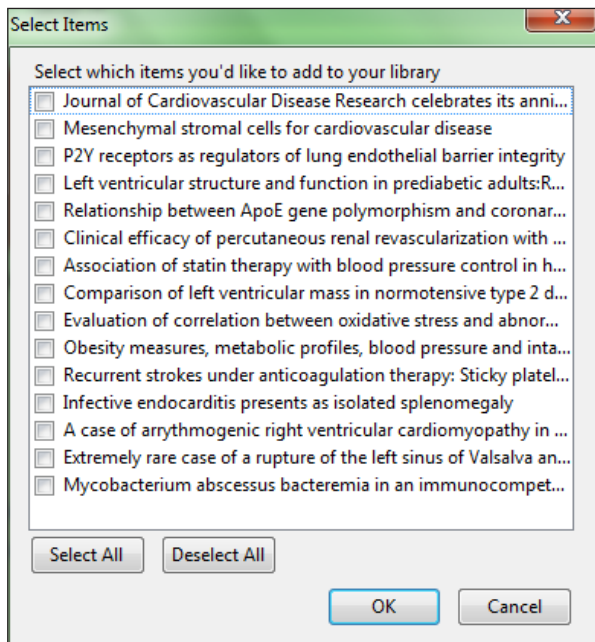


Figure 3: Importing citations

MULTIPLE CITATION FORMAT ENABLED WEBSITE: WWW.JCDRONLINE.COM

The current issue and archives of *JCDR* are easily available in different citation formats to enable the other researchers to use the most important article published. Multiple citation formats such as Endnote, Reference Manager, Procite, Medlars, Refworks, and Bibtex are easily exported from the *JCDR* website [www.jcdronline.com]^[4] by selecting the required format as shown in Figure 1.

CITING JCDR ARTICLES VIA CROSSREF LINKING

Articles published in *JCDR* are assigned with DOI (Digital Object Identifier) with CrossRef to provide reference linking across multiple publishers. CrossRef uses a DOI system to link citations across publishers. Each DOI is associated with a set of basic metadata and a URL pointer to the full text, so that it uniquely identifies the content item and provides a persistent link to its location on the Internet. DOIs are alphanumeric strings assigned to digital objects. Each DOI is unique and, once assigned to an item remains a constant locator, not changing even as an object moves from URL to URL. To find a DOI number of a published article, please use the CrossRef's free DOI link look up: <http://www.crossref.org/guestquery>.^[5] Many journals seek DOI in cross references, in order to trace back the original article cited in the manuscript. DOI is included and displayed in each article published, and it could be easily obtained from our website. Citing linked with DOI enables a reliable source of cited source very easily.

CITING JCDR ARTICLES AND SYNCHRONISING WITH ZOTERO

Zotero—a free citation management tool that works within the Firefox Web browser. Similar to RefWorks and EndNote, Zotero allows one to automatically import citations into one's personal account, organize sources into folders, and generate bibliographies in a variety of

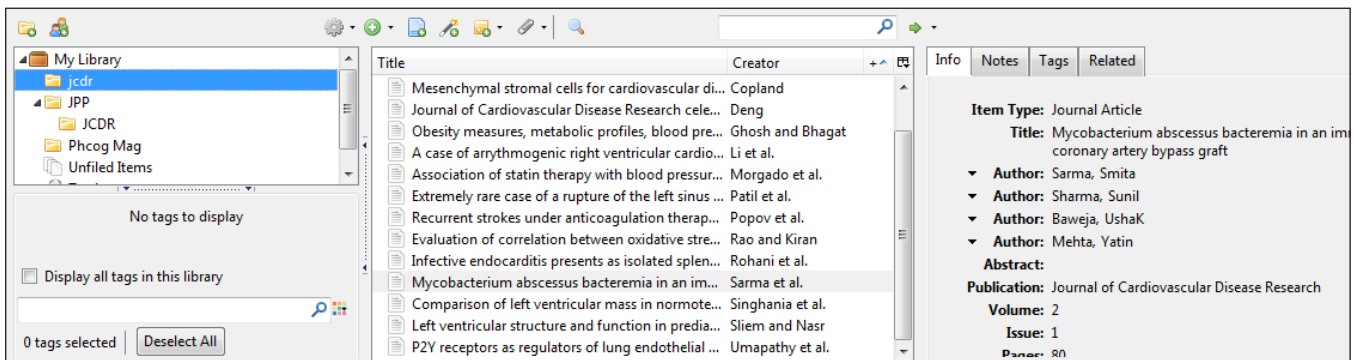


Figure 4: Organising citations and exporting in different formats using the Zotero Panel

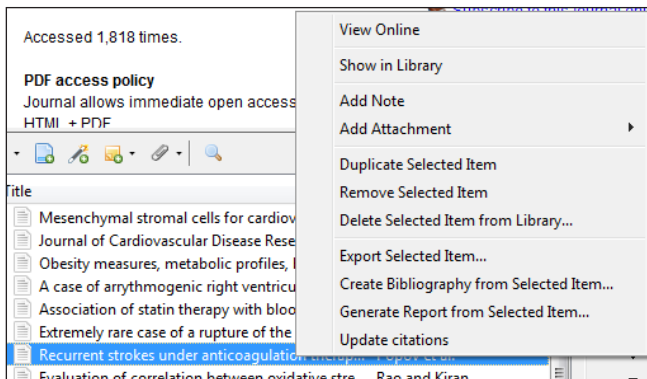


Figure 5: Exporting references from Zotero Panel

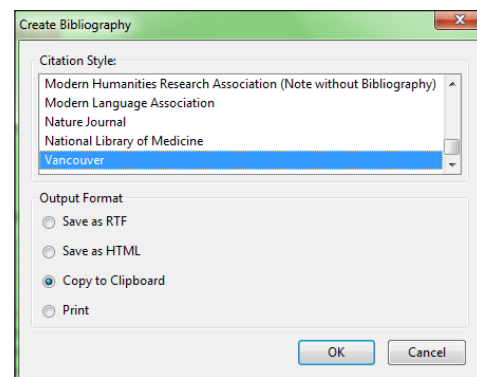


Figure 6: Saving references from Zotero

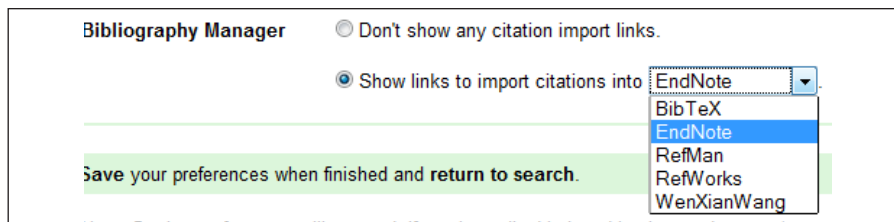


Figure 7: Choosing bibliography manager in Scholar preferences

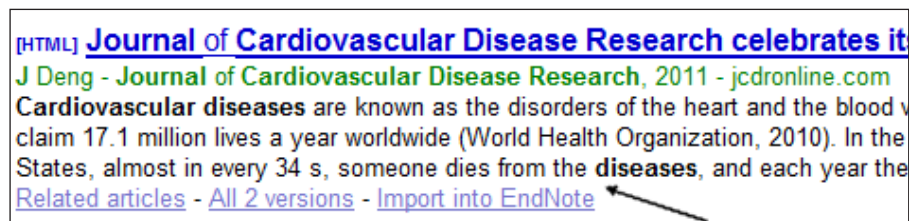


Figure 8: Importing citations in different format using Google Scholar

citation styles. It also includes a word processor plugin for formatting footnotes and parenthetical citations. It easily supports synchronizing articles directly from the *JCDR* website. Zotero utilizes DOI in retrieving citations, and one can easily organize required citations in different formats and export them based on their need. Figures 2–6 show various steps involved in automatic synchronizing of *JCDR* articles with just clicking an icon present in the address bar. Adding *JCDR* articles is now

made easy with Zotero, please visit www.zotero.org^[6] for more details.

JCDR ON GOOGLE SCHOLAR

Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines. Through its “cited by” feature, Google Scholar provides access

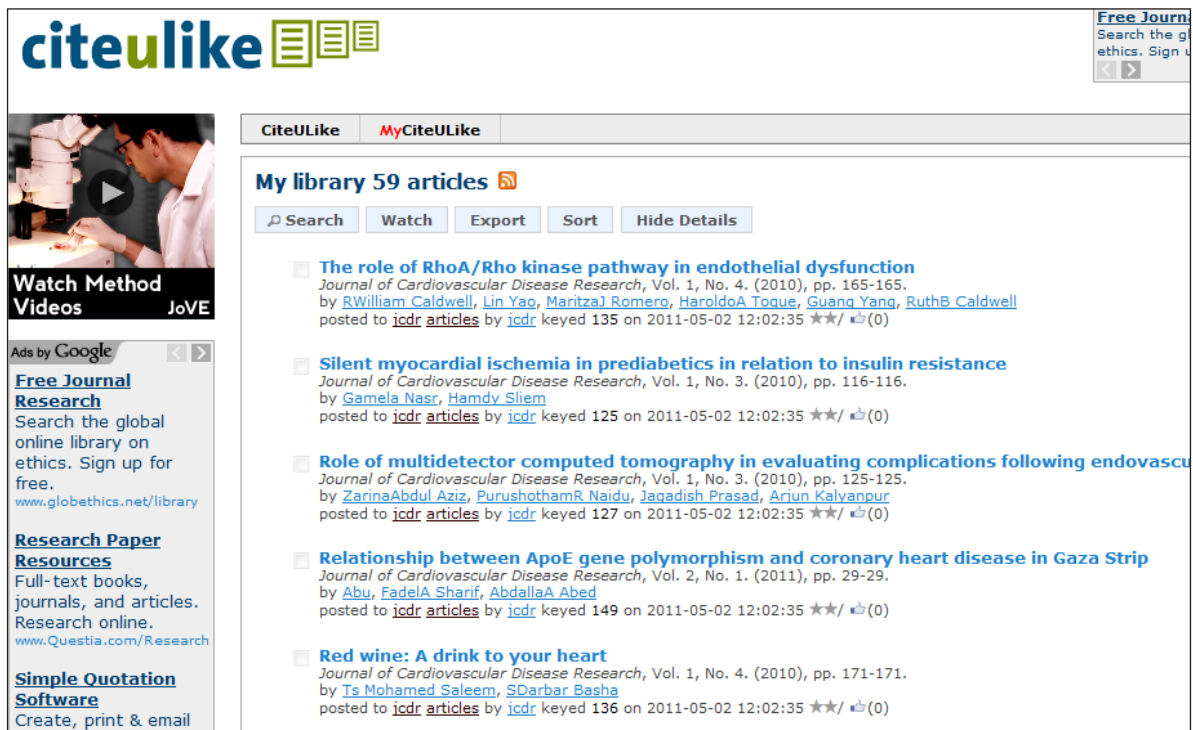


Figure 9: Screenshot of Citeulike page of JCDR



Figure 10: Screenshot of Mendeley page of JCDR

to abstracts of articles that have cited the article being viewed. It also shows “Related articles” feature, and Google Scholar presents a list of closely related articles.^[7] JCDR article citations appearing in Google Scholar can easily be downloaded as endnote, refworks, Bibtex file, etc. It can easily be done *via* changing the required citation format in the Google Scholar preferences

[Figures 7 and 8]. JCDR citations are also available in easily downloadable formats from Citeulike^[8] and Mendeley.^[9]

JCDR ON CITEULIKE.ORG

Citeulike [www.citeulike.org] is a web-based tool to help scientists, researchers and academics to store, organize,

share, and discover links to academic research papers. It has been available as a free web service since November 2004 like many successful software tools. All published articles in *JCDR* are now available in citeulike.org and can be accessed at www.citeulike.org/user/jcdr [Figure 9]. References of all the published articles can easily be downloaded or shared in multiple formats as per one's requirement.

JCDR ON MENDELEY

Mendeley is a desktop and web program for managing and sharing the research papers, discovering research data, and collaborating online. It combines Mendeley Desktop, a PDF file, and reference management application (available for Windows, Mac and Linux) with Mendeley Web, an online social network for researchers. Published *JCDR* articles are also available at Mendeley, please visit <http://www.mendeley.com/groups/1082571/jcdr-journal-of-cardiovascular-disease-research/> [Figure 10].

CONCLUSION

To summarize, it will be very important that authors understand the relevance of citing quality articles and our commitment to publishing the highest quality of articles along with easily citable formats. I request all the authors and readers to cite and utilize these important topics on cardiovascular diseases being published for advancing their research.

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