

## VII Jornada BiblioMadSalud

4 - jun - 2025

# Por qué y para qué publicamos artículos científicos?

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Sala: S30.P4.E3

# Conflictos de interés

**Sí, sí tengo:**

- **Editor-jefe de 3 revistas desde 1999 hasta 2021.**
- **Editor associado de J Hosp Pharm Health Serv**
- **Miembro del comité editorial de varias revistas**
  
- **Profesor de universidad**
- **Investigador de dos institutos de investigación**
  
- **Miembro del Comité consultivo de Scielo España**
- **Miembro del Comité consultivo de Scielo Portugal**
- **Fundador de la International Collaboration of Pharmacy Journal Editors**

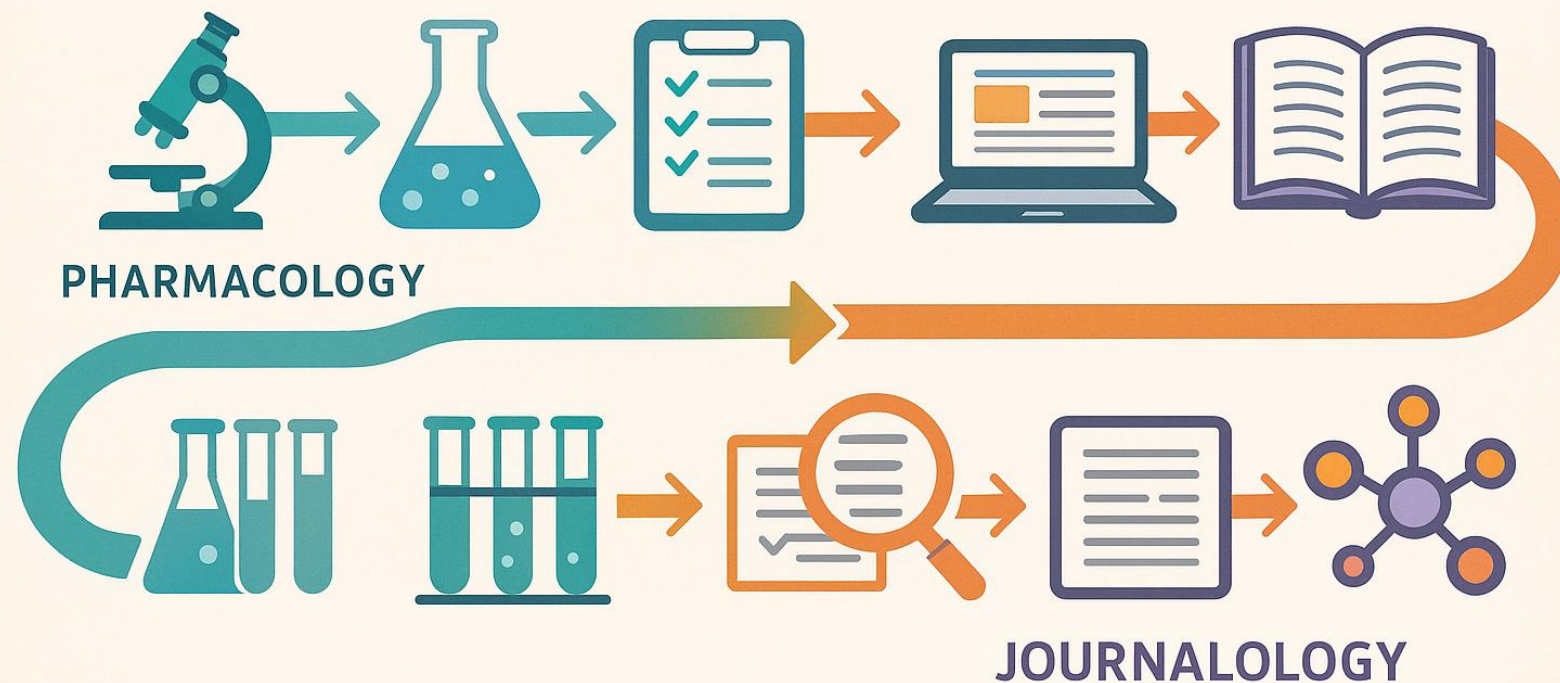


# From pharmacology to journalology

## FROM PHARMACOLOGY TO JOURNALOLOGY

### Mapping the Research Lifecycle

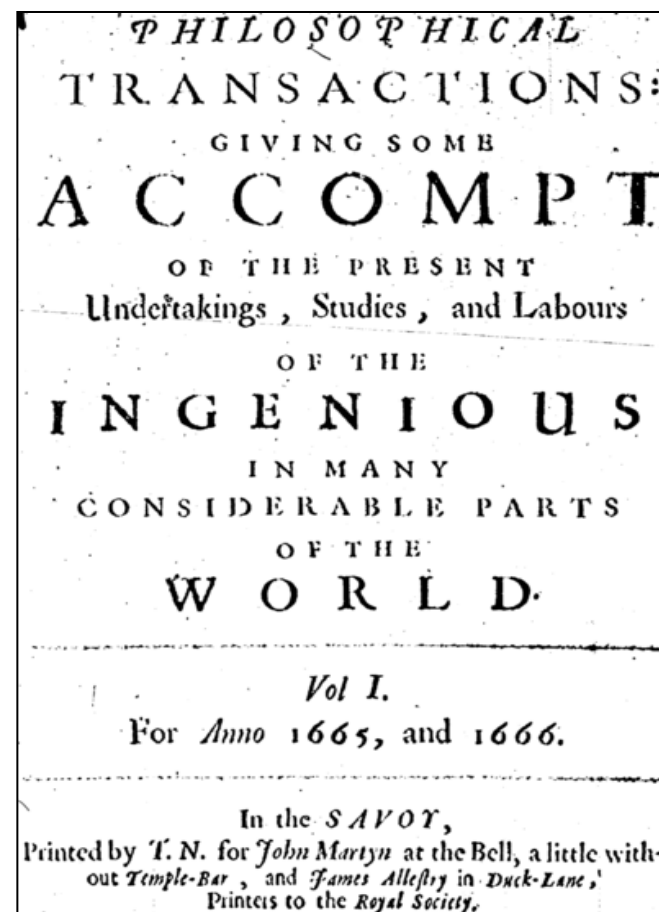
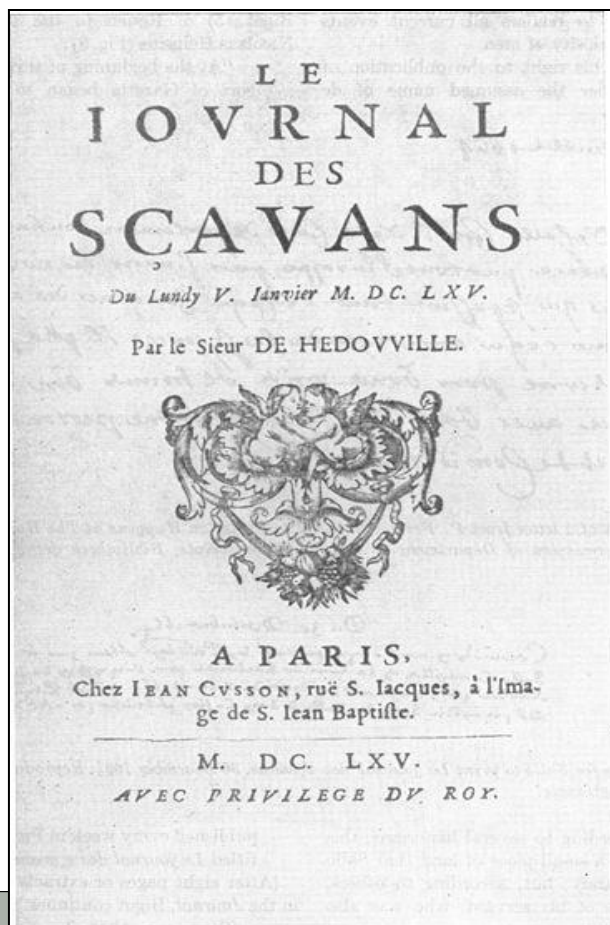
Tracing the path from scientific discovery to scholarly communication and beyond



\*imagen hecha com perplexity.ai

(porque a mi no se me ocurría ninguna)

# Revistas científicas



The Royal Society authorized Henry Oldenburg to publish at his own expense a monthly collection of scientific papers communicated to him either by members of the society or by foreign scientists.

- Journal des Sçavans (5-Ene-1665)
- Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (6-Marzo-1665)

# What is 'scientific publishing'?

- The aim of the new publication [Philosophical Transactions] was to create a public record of original contributions to knowledge and to encourage scientists to “speak” directly to one another.
- By providing intellectual credit publicly for innovative claims in natural philosophy, the journal encouraged scientists to disclose knowledge that they might otherwise have kept secret.

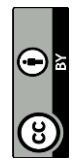
**Publicamos para diseminar hallazgos científicos y conocimiento**



# What is 'scientific publishing'?

- The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society created a sense of competition among scientists to be the first to publish a new scientific finding, an incentive that is continued in modern scientific journals.
- If the journal is a prominent one, publication endows the author with an extra measure of prestige.

**Entonces, publicamos para ganar a los otros !!!!**







# Publicamos de más!!!



Diseminar  
conocimiento

**Ganar a los  
otros**

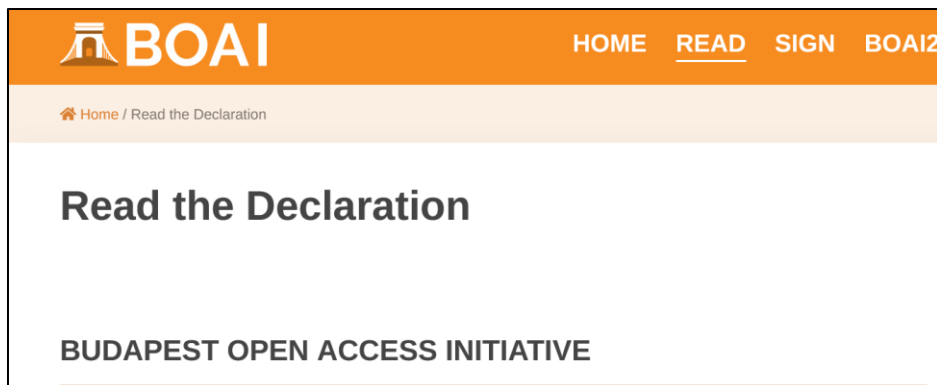


## “PUBLISH OR PERISH”

Today there is much being written in the various scientific fields by researchers who must “publish or perish.” In order to receive grants or promotions it is necessary for them to keep their names in print over articles that show their capacity for learning and writing. Although they may be engaged in full time teaching, it is mandatory that they conduct research and report it in the literature.



# La solución (o no?)



February 14, 2002



An old tradition  
good. The o  
research in scholar  
technology is the in  
the peer-reviewed j  
scholars, teachers,  
accelerate research  
rich, make this litera  
intellectual convers

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.



# Tipos de revistas



Open access

Subscription

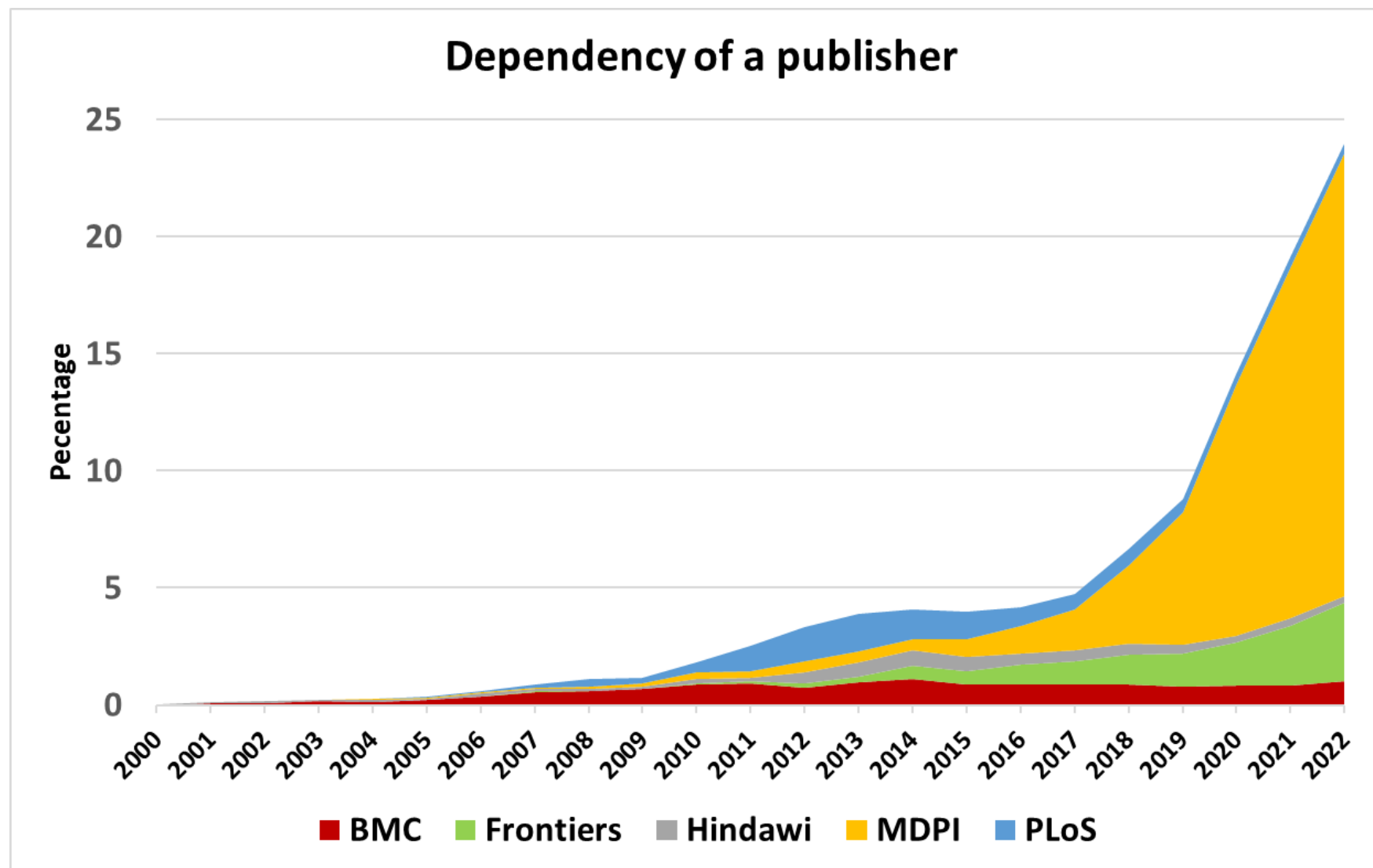
Unpaywalled

Paywalled

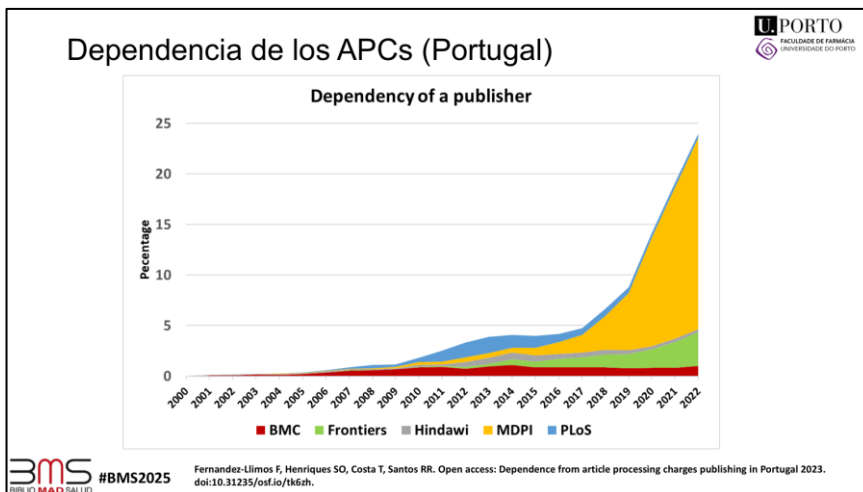
<b>Gratis journals:</b> no one pays	Scholarly journals supported by societies or institutions that work “for the sake of inquiry and knowledge” and make their contents immediately and freely available.	
<b>Paid journals:</b> someone pays	<b>Readers pay</b>	Traditional subscription journals, paid by individuals, institutions or consortia. These journals can keep restricted access either indefinitely or only for a pre-specified period.
	<b>Authors pay</b>	Journals with free access to their contents, previously granted by a fee paid by the authors or by the authors’ institutions.

Figure 1. A clearer terminology for the different publishing systems regarding to payments.

# Dependencia de los APCs (Portugal)



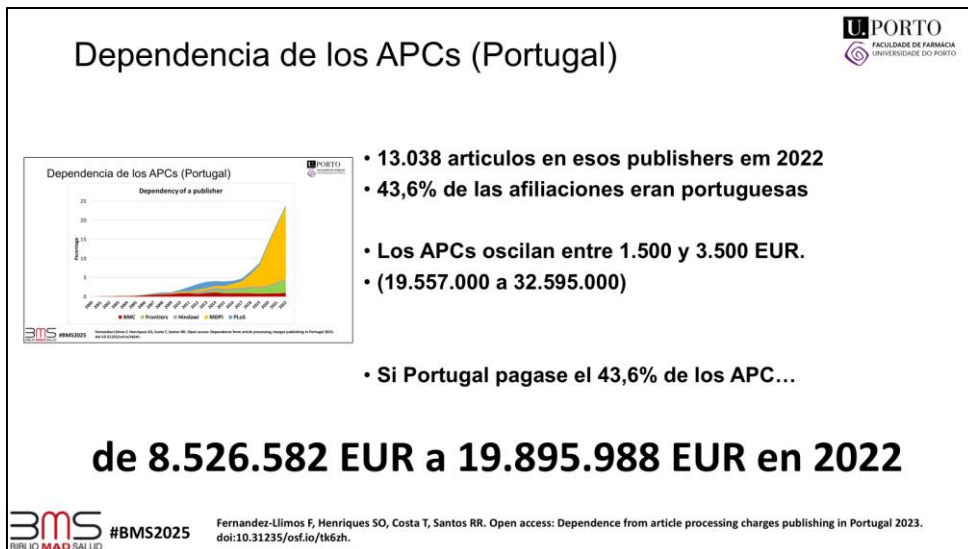
# Dependencia de los APCs (Portugal)



- 13.038 articulos en esos publishers em 2022
- 43,6% de las afiliaciones eran portuguesas
- Los APCs oscilan entre 1.500 y 3.500 EUR.
- (19.557.000 a 32.595.000)
- Si Portugal pagase el 43,6% de los APC...

**de 8.526.582 EUR a 19.895.988 EUR en 2022**

# Y, eso es mucho?



- 2446 nuevas becas doctorales de la FCT en 2022.
- Valor beca de doctorado: 1.144,64 EUR / mes
- ...
- 33.597.473,28 EUR en nuevas becas de doctorado
- “Actualmente, la FCT tiene mas de 7000 becas de doctorado en curso”
- Valor beca de doctorado: 1.144,64 EUR / mes
- ...
- 96.149.760 EUR en todas las becas de doctorado



# Conflicto de intereses?

## La solución (o no?)

BOAI HOME READ SIGN BOAI2 February 14, 2002

Read the Declaration

BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to share their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and the public good they make possible is the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it. Removing access barriers, accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich and make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.

#BMS2025 <http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>

February 14, 2002  
Budapest, Hungary

George Soros is the founder of the Open Society Foundations. He has given away more than \$32 billion of his personal fortune to fund the Open Society Foundations' work around the world.

**Leslie Chan:** *Bioline International*

**Darius Cuplinskas:** *Director, Information Program, Open Society Institute*

**Michael Eisen:** *Public Library of Science*

**Fred Friend:** *Director Scholarly Communication, University College London*

**Yana Genova:** *Next Page Foundation*

**Jean-Claude Guédon:** *University of Montreal*

**Melissa Hagemann:** *Program Officer, Information Program, Open Society Institute*

**Stevan Harnad:** *Professor of Cognitive Science, University of Southampton, Université du Québec à Montreal*

**Rick Johnson:** *Director, Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)*

**Rima Kupryte:** *Open Society Institute*

**Manfredi La Manna:** *Electronic Society for Social Scientists*

**István Rév:** *Open Society Institute, Open Society Archives*

**Monika Segbert:** *eIFL Project consultant*

**Sidnei de Souza:** *Informatics Director at CRIA, Bioline International*

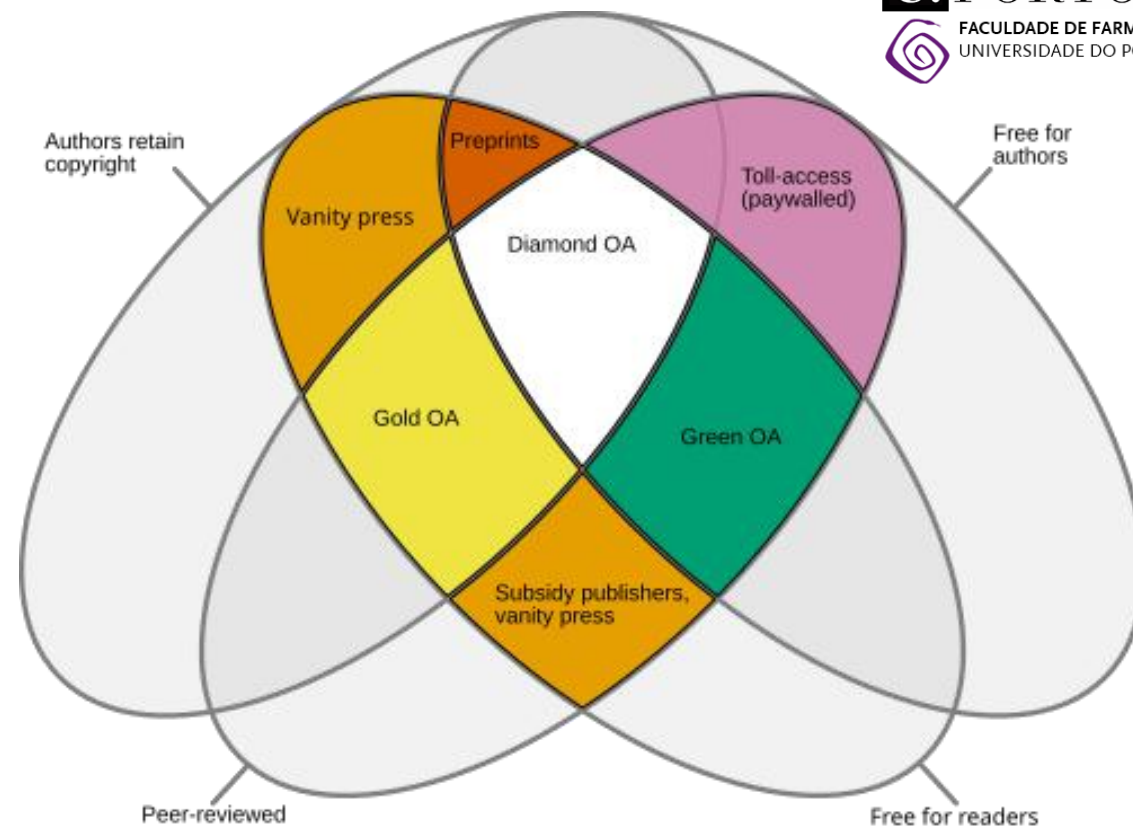
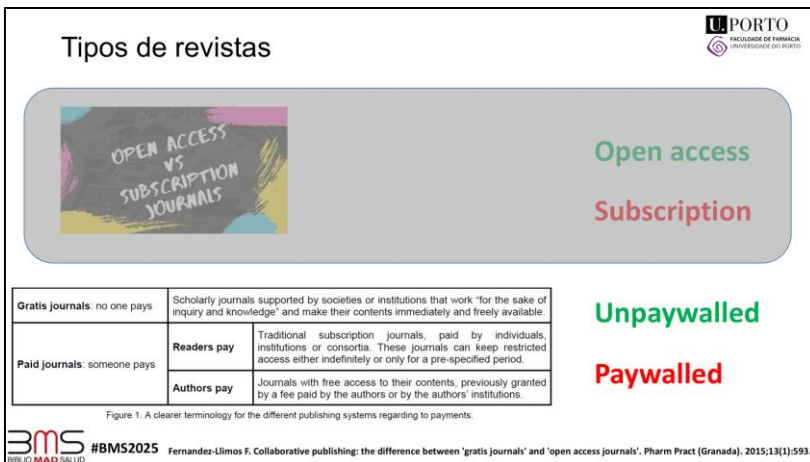
**Peter Suber:** *Professor of Philosophy, Earlham College & The Free Online Scholarship Newsletter*

**Jan Velterop:** *Publisher, BioMed Central*





# Tipos de revistas (de verdad)



Revistas {  
 De pago { Paga el que quiere publicar  
 Paga el que quiere leer  
 Gratuitas



# Revistas de subscripción

## Highlights from The Lancet ▶ Play all

The latest interviews and features on Commissions, Series, and research in The Lancet journals.



**Women and Health:  
Uncovering Health-Care...**

The Lancet  
2



**Primary health-care services  
in low-income and middle-...**

The Lancet



**Advancing Cancer Care and  
Research Together**

The Lancet

## From health sources



**Tumour immunology and immunotherapy**

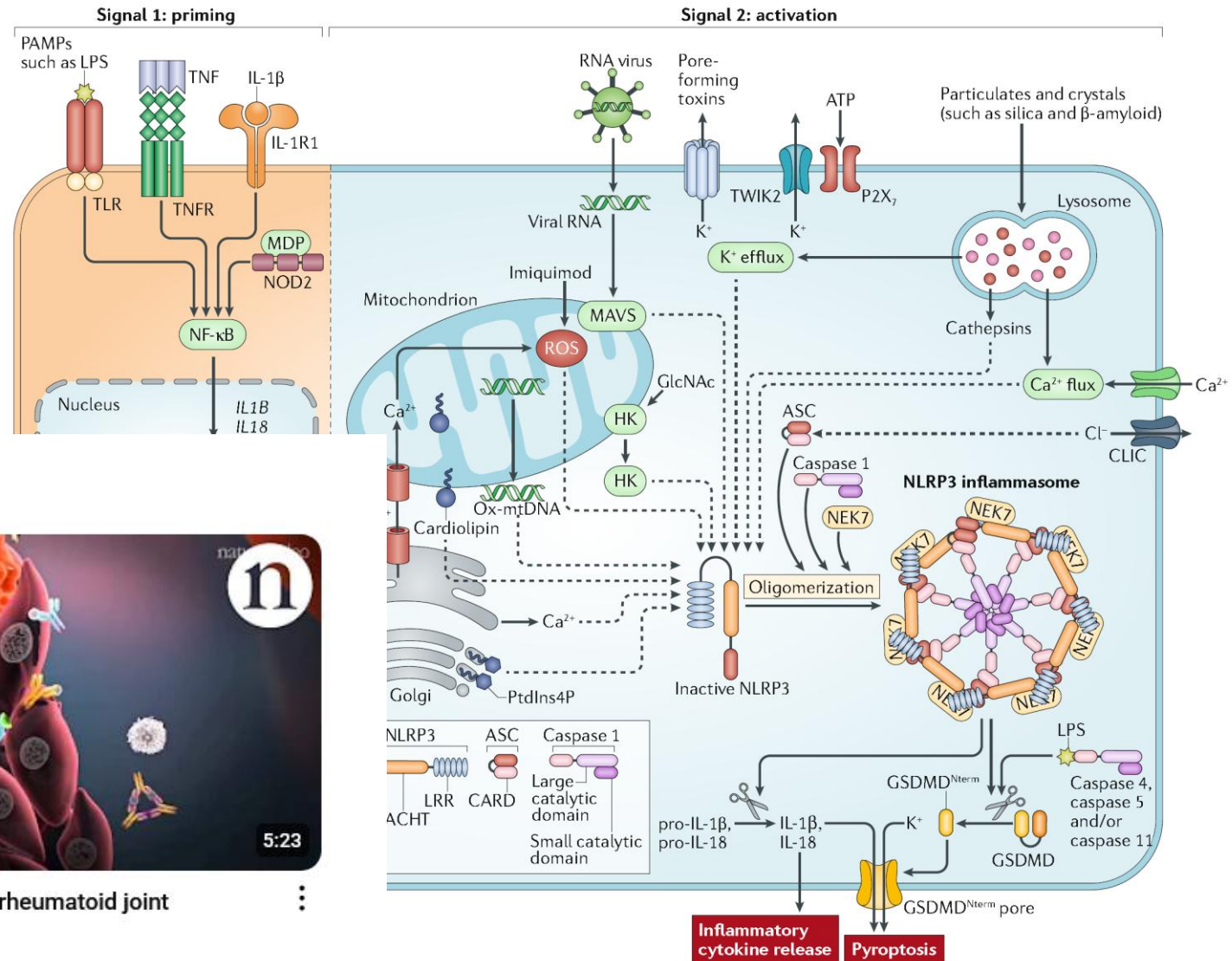
nature video ✓  
1.9M views • 9 years ago

CC



**Immunology of the rheumatoid joint**

nature video ✓  
244K views • 9 years ago



# Quien financia las revistas gratuitas?

## TWO-PERSON COOPERATIVE GAMES<sup>1</sup>

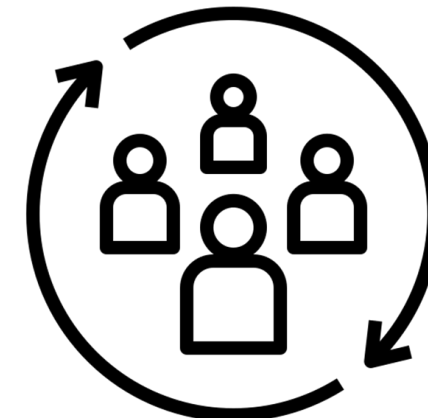
BY JOHN NASH

In this paper, the author extends his previous treatment of "The Bargaining Problem" to a wider class of situations in which threats can play a role. A new approach is introduced involving the elaboration of the threat concept.

Nash J. Two-person cooperative games. *Econometrica*, 1953;21(1):128-140.



**CORPORATE  
RESPONSIBILITY**



**SOCIAL  
RESPONSIBILITY**

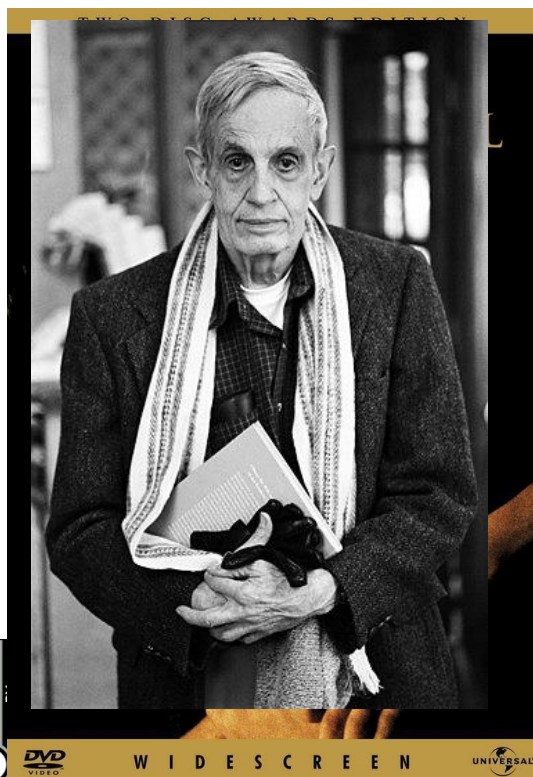
## The Prisoner's Dilemma

	Stay Silent	Betray
Stay Silent	1 Year 1 Year	20 Years 0 Year
Betray	0 Year 20 Years	10 Years 10 Years

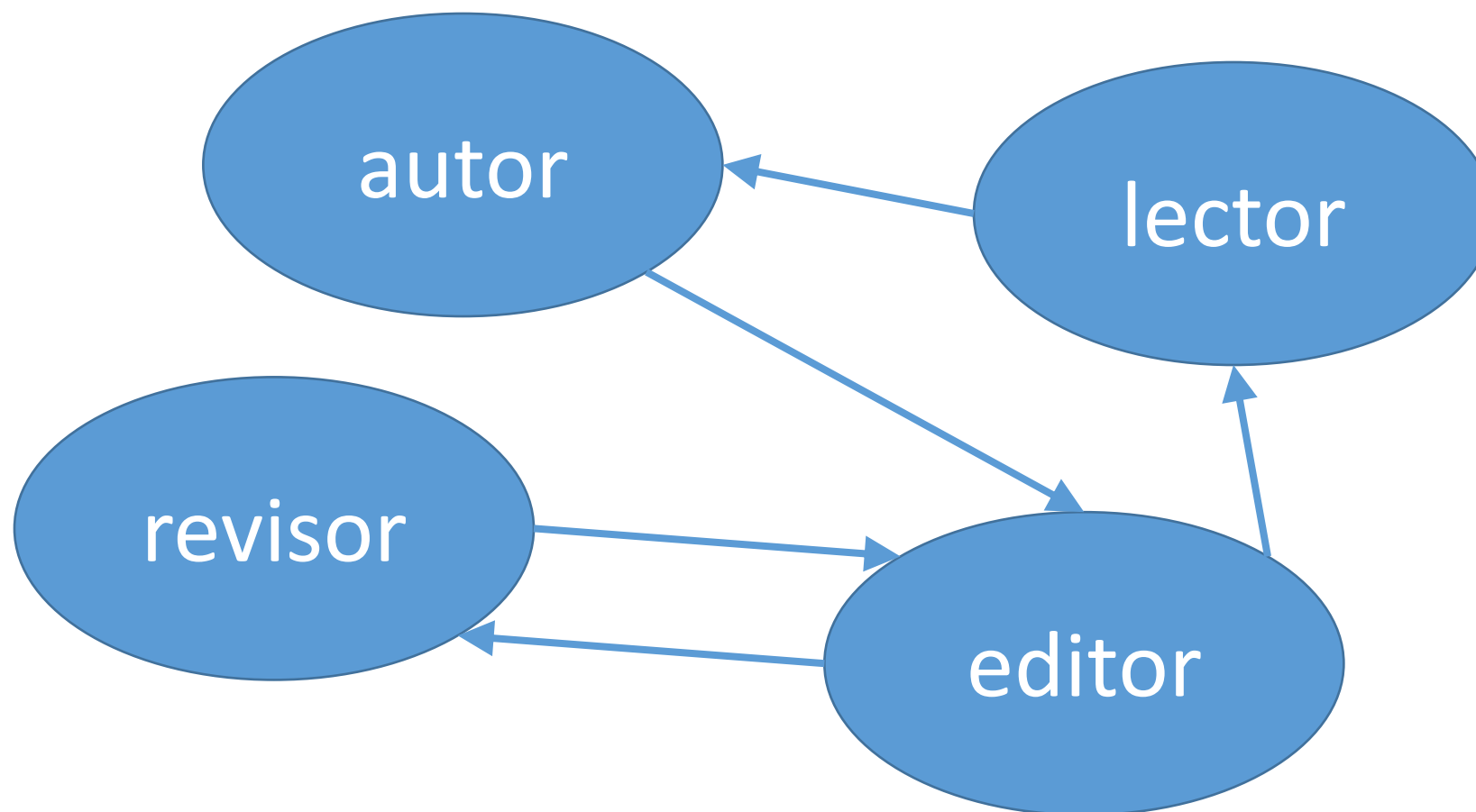
## The Evolution of Cooperation

Robert Axelrod and William D. Hamilton

Axelrod R, Hamilton WD. The evolution of cooperation. *Science*. 1981;211(4489):1390-1396.

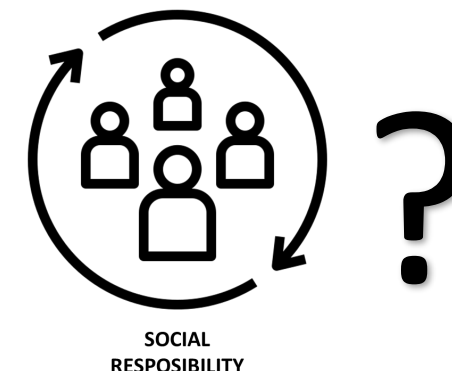


# Universo de la publicación científica





# Quien financia las revistas gratuitas?



(\$30,000–40,000) per paper. Many publishers say they cannot estimate what their per-paper costs are because article publishing is entangled with other activities. (*Science*, for example, says that it cannot break down its per-paper costs; and that subscriptions also pay for activities of the journal's society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington DC.)



# Porque pagamos por publicar?

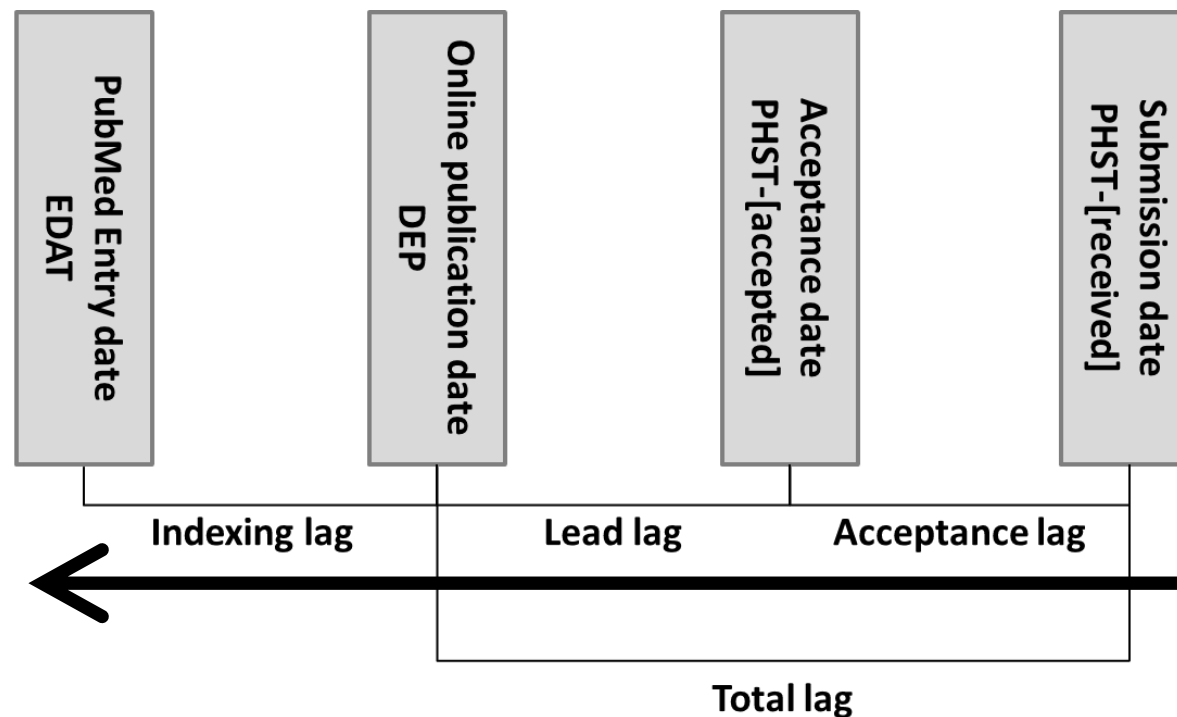


*“It takes forever to get the work out, regardless of the journal.”*



Powell K. Does it take too long to publish research?. Nature. 2016;530(7589):148-151.

# Duración del proceso



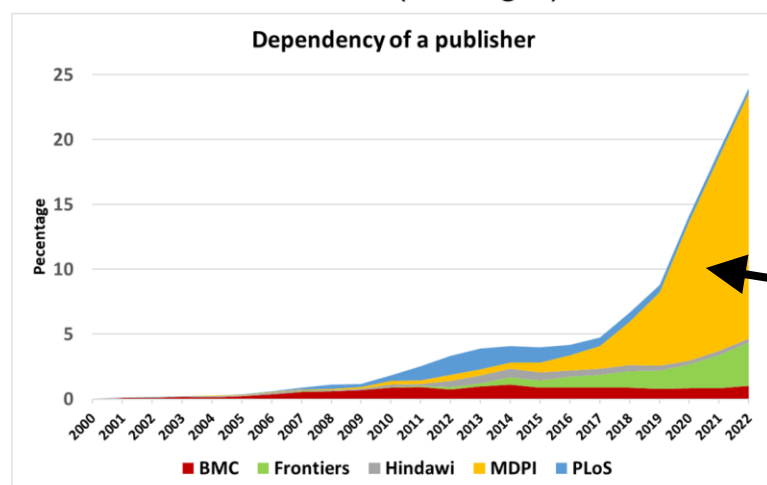
Lag times (días)	Pharmacy practice			Comparison			p-value (MW)	Cohen's d
	n	Median	IQR	n	Median	IQR		
Acceptance lag	8,884	105	57 - 173	11,166	97	56 - 155	<0.001	0.081
Lead lag	7,100	13	6 - 35	10,574	23	9 - 45	<0.001	0.334
Total lag	7,086	138	79 - 217	9,914	131	82 - 197	0.002	0.047
Indexing lag	9,189	5	2 - 46	14,297	4	2 - 12	<0.001	0.406



# Duración del proceso



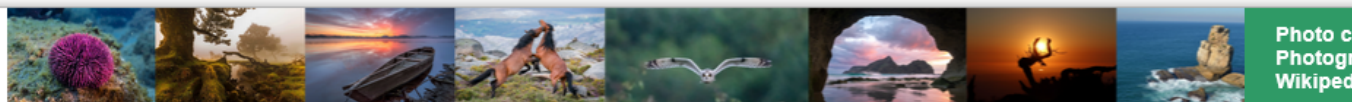
Dependencia de los APCs (Portugal)



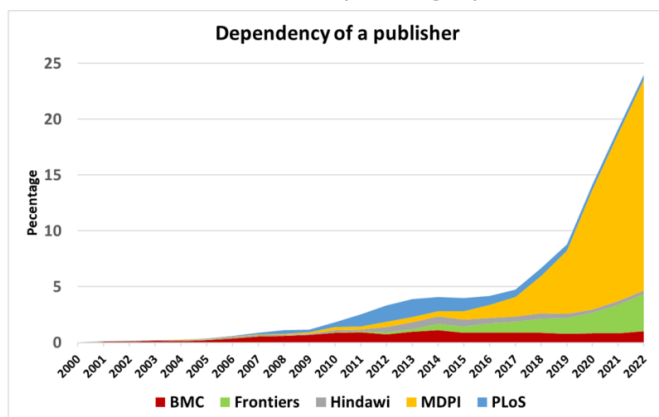
Fernandez-Llimos F, Henriques SO, Costa T, Santos RR. Open access: Dependence from article processing charges publishing in Portugal 2023. doi:10.31235/osf.io/tk6zh.

Journal	Acceptance lag		Trend	
	n	Median (IQR)	Spearman's rho	p-value
Am J Pharm Educ	900	75 (59 – 105)	-0.003	0.935
Ann Pharm Fr	460	76 (51 – 126)	0.041	0.384
Curr Pharm Teach Learn	407	290 (230 – 349)	-0.085	0.087
Int J Clin Pharm	1,161	171 (128 – 234)	0.097	0.001
Int J Pharm Pract	365	238 (182 – 304)	-0.116	0.027
J Am Pharm Assoc (2003)	355	147 (103 – 206)	0.069	0.193
<b>J Basic Clin Pharm</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>46 (27 – 80)</b>	<b>-0.032</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>J Pharm Bioallied Sci</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>56 (9 – 91)</b>	<b>-0.221</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
J Pharm Policy Pract	165	111 (69 – 160)	-0.105	0.178
J Pharmacol Pharmacother	83	127 (87 – 174)	0.265	0.015
Pharm Pract (Granada)	378	135 (103 – 171)	0.026	0.621
<b>Pharmacy (Basel)</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>48 (32 – 71)</b>	<b>-0.436</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Regul Toxicol Pharmacol	1,984	98 (59 – 147)	0.061	0.006
Res Social Adm Pharm	973	95 (1 – 135)	-0.086	0.007
Saudi Pharm J	710	65 (40 – 104)	0.196	<0.001





## Dependencia de los APCs (Portugal)



Fernandez-Llimos F, Henriques SO, Costa T, Santos RR. Open access: Dependence from article processing charges publishing in Port  
doi:10.31235/osf.io/tk6zh.

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## MDPI

14 languages

### Article

Talk

Read View source View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**MDPI (Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute)** is a [publisher](#) of open-access [scientific journals](#). It publishes over 390 peer-reviewed, open-access journals.<sup>[2][3]</sup> MDPI is among the largest publishers in the world in terms of journal article output,<sup>[4][5]</sup> and is the largest publisher of open access articles.<sup>[6]</sup>

It was founded by Shu-Kun Lin as a chemical sample archive.<sup>[7]</sup> Between 2016 and 2020, the number of peer-reviewed papers published by MDPI grew significantly, with year-over-year growth of over 50% in 2017, 2018 and 2019,<sup>[6]</sup> attracting attention to their very fast article processing times.<sup>[4][8][9]</sup> In a review of 26 open-access "mega-journals" that published over 3,500 papers in 2022, 11 (42%) of the journals were from MDPI.<sup>[10]</sup> Besides launching its own journals, MDPI has acquired journals from other publishers, such as *Tomography* from Grapho Publications in 2021,<sup>[11]</sup> and *Nursing Reports*<sup>[12]</sup> and *Audiology Research*<sup>[13]</sup> from PagePress Publications in 2020.

As of January 2024, MDPI publishes 433 academic journals, including 92 journals indexed within the [Science Citation Index Expanded](#), 7 journals indexed within the [Social Sciences Citation Index](#),<sup>[14]</sup> 138 journals listed in [SciFinder](#),<sup>[15]</sup> and 270 in [Scopus](#).<sup>[16]</sup> Its journals are included in the [DOAJ](#).<sup>[17]</sup> MDPI also publishes [open access books](#) indexed in [DOAB](#), [OAPEN](#) and BCI.<sup>[18]</sup> It is a member of the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association](#) (OASPA),<sup>[19]</sup> the [Committee on Publication Ethics](#) (COPE),<sup>[20]</sup> the [International Association of Scientific, Technical, and Medical Publishers](#) (STM),<sup>[21]</sup> and a participating publisher and supporter of the [Initiative for Open Citations](#) (I4OC).<sup>[22]</sup>

MDPI's business model is based on establishing entirely open access broad-discipline journals, with fast processing times from submission to publication and [article processing charges](#) paid by the author, their institutions or funders.<sup>[6]</sup> MDPI's business practices have attracted controversy,<sup>[23][24]</sup> with critics suggesting it sacrifices editorial and academic rigor in favor of operational speed and business interests.<sup>[4][8][25]</sup> MDPI was included on [Jeffrey Beall's list](#) of [predatory open access publishing](#) companies in 2014;<sup>[26][27]</sup> it was removed in 2015 following a successful appeal,<sup>[24][26]</sup> while applying pressure on Beall's employer.<sup>[28]</sup> Some journals published by MDPI have also been noted by the [Chinese Academy of Sciences](#) (CAS) and [Norwegian Scientific Index](#) for lack of rigor and possible predatory practices,<sup>[29][30][31]</sup> as of 2025, CAS no longer lists any MDPI journals on its Early Warning List.<sup>[32]</sup> In 2024, Finland's [Public Forum](#), which classifies publication channels for academic research, downgraded 193 MDPI journals to its lowest, level 0 rating.<sup>[33][34]</sup>

### MDPI



<b>Status</b>	Active
<b>Founded</b>	1996
<b>Founder</b>	Shu-Kun Lin
<b>Country of origin</b>	Switzerland
<b>Headquarters location</b>	<a href="#">Basel</a> , Switzerland
<b>Distribution</b>	Worldwide
<b>Publication types</b>	<a href="#">Open access scientific journals</a>
<b>No. of employees</b>	6,750 (in 2022) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Official website</b>	<a href="#">mdpi.com</a> ↗

# Special issue !!!

## Proliferation of special issues

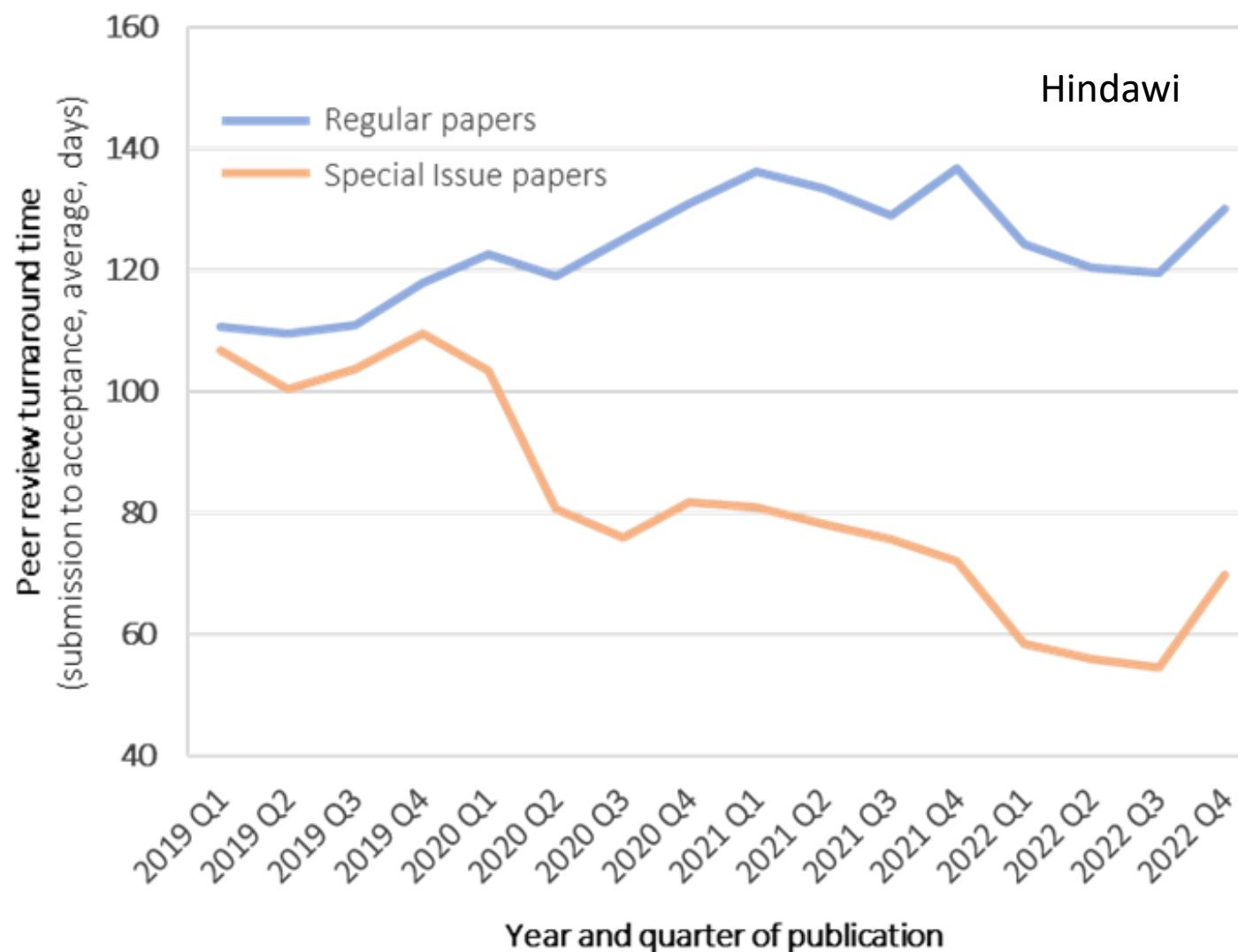
Paolo Crosetto, research director at [INRAE-GAEL](#), first noted the proliferation of MDPI special issues in his blog in April 2021, giving them, alongside a fast turnaround time, credit for MDPI's success.<sup>[8]</sup> He reported that in 2013, MDPI published 388 special issues, or about 5 per journal, while in 2021, the number grew to nearly 40,000, or about 500 per journal.<sup>[8]</sup>

Special issues usually are proposed by scientists to journals, who then makes a decision about whether or not the special issue is suitable for the journal. Crosetto noted that in contrast, "at MDPI, it is the *publisher* who sends out invitations for Special Issue, <sic> and it is unclear which role, if any, the editorial board of the normal issues has in the process."<sup>[8]</sup>

In July 2021, Oviedo-García analysed the number of special issues published by MDPI journals in 2019 and 2020. In 2019, the numbers varied greatly, from 14 in the journal [Vaccines](#), to 500 in the journal [International Journal of Molecular Sciences](#), with the average number of special issues in each journal being 113.<sup>[72]</sup> The number of special issues was more than double the number of regular issues in over 90% of MDPI journals.<sup>[72]</sup> In 2020, the numbers were even higher, reaching "as surprisingly high as 788 special issues in [Sustainability](#), 830 in [Applied Sciences](#), and 846 in [Materials](#)."<sup>[72]</sup> Nearly 95% of all MDPI journals published more than one special issue per week.<sup>[72]</sup>

According to Jack Grove in [Inside Higher Ed](#), [International Journal of Molecular Sciences](#) will host 3,514 "special issues with a closing date in 2023", and [Sustainability](#) 3,512, averaging over more than nine special issues per day.<sup>[113]</sup> This number of special issues leads to "concerns about how peer review can be conducted effectively at this scale" as well as questions about the thematic relevance to the journal.<sup>[113]</sup>

# Velocidad en los *Special Issue*



# Cuidado con decir esas cosas...

## JOURNAL ARTICLE

### Journal citation reports and the definition of a predatory journal: The case of the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)

M Ángeles Oviedo-García 

*Research Evaluation*, Volume 30, Issue 3, July 2021, Pages 405–419a, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvab020>

**Published:** 11 August 2021

An expression of concern has been published: *Research Evaluation*, Volume 30, Issue 3, July 2021, Page 420, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvab030>

A correction has been published: *Research Evaluation*, Volume 32, Issue 2, April 2023, Page 543, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvad014>

## Article that assessed MDPI journals as “predatory” retracted and replaced

A 2021 article that found journals from the open-access publisher MDPI had characteristics of predatory journals has been retracted and replaced with a version that softens its conclusions about the company. MDPI is still not satisfied, however.



<https://retractionwatch.com/2023/05/08/article-that-assessed-mdpi-journals-as-predatory-retracted-and-replaced/>



# Cuidado con decir esas cosas...

2017; Demir 2018), which permits the rapid publication of academic papers without due guarantees, with an associated risk to the quality of ~~publishing pseudo-the published~~ science. At the same time, if there is a lack of awareness of predatory journals among scientists, then they

Against that backdrop, the objective of this study is to analyse the behaviour of 53 MDPI-journals that were JCR indexed in 2019, in order to ~~shed light on their qualification and to~~ elucidate whether these journals ~~are in fact~~ could be considered predatory. Their characteristics

case of PubMed, 'the items achieve global exposure and are interpreted by readers, including patients, as trustworthy' (Manca et al. 2019), ~~without~~ with those articles ~~having likely not to have~~ undergone an acceptable editorial and peer-review process. Cortegiani et al. (2020b) observed

In any case, the first step towards identifying predatory journals is to have a clear definition for their definitive identification. The potential criteria for the identification of a predatory journal and a list of suspicious items are lengthy: journal names may be very similar to prestigious

between legitimate and predatory journals, the content of the web page ~~appears dubious~~ can appear suspect, and titles may inevitably be mimicked when the journal specialism is very narrow (Kratochvíl et al. 2020).

Diferencias entre las dos versiones del artículo:

Oviedo-García MA, Journal citation reports and the definition of a predatory journal: The case of the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI), Res Eval. 2021;30(3):405–419.



# Revistas depredadoras, cuáles?

Setting the agenda in research

## Comment



## Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

Agnieszka Grudniewicz, David Moher, Kelly D. Cobey and 32 co-authors

Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

**W**hen Jane turned to alternative medicine, she had already exhausted radiotherapy, chemotherapy and other standard treatments for her breast cancer. Her alternative medicine practitioner shared an article about the rapy involving vitamin infusions. To her and her practitioner, it seemed to be authentic grounds for hope. But when Jane showed the article to her son-in-law (one of the authors of this Comment), he realized it came from a predatory journal – meaning its

promise was doubtful and its validity unlikely to have been vetted.

Predatory journals are a global threat. They accept articles for publication – along with authors' fees – without performing promised quality checks for issues such as plagiarism or ethical approval. Naïve readers are not the only victims. Many researchers have been duped into submitting to predatory journals, in which the work can be overlooked. One study that focused on 46,000 researchers based in Italy found that about 2% of the publishers had such outlets. A separate analysis suggests predatory publishers collect millions of dollars in publication fees that are ultimately paid out by funders such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH).

One barrier to combating predatory publishing is, in our view, the lack of an agreed definition. By analogy, consider the historical criteria for deciding whether an abnormal bulge in the aorta, the largest artery in the body, could be deemed an aneurysm – a dangerous

## The definition

The consensus definition reached was: “Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”

# Revistas depredadoras, cuales?

Setting the agenda in research  
**Comment**



**Predatory journals: no definition, no defence**

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Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

When Jane\* turned to alternative medicine, she had already exhausted radiotherapy, chemotherapy and other standard treatments for breast cancer. Her alternative medicine practitioner shared an article about the rapidly evolving vitamin infusion. To her and her practitioner, it seemed to be a breakthrough for hope. But when Jane showed the article to her son-in-law (one of the authors of this comment), he realized it came from a predatory journal – meaning its promise was doubtful and its validity unlikely to have been vetted.

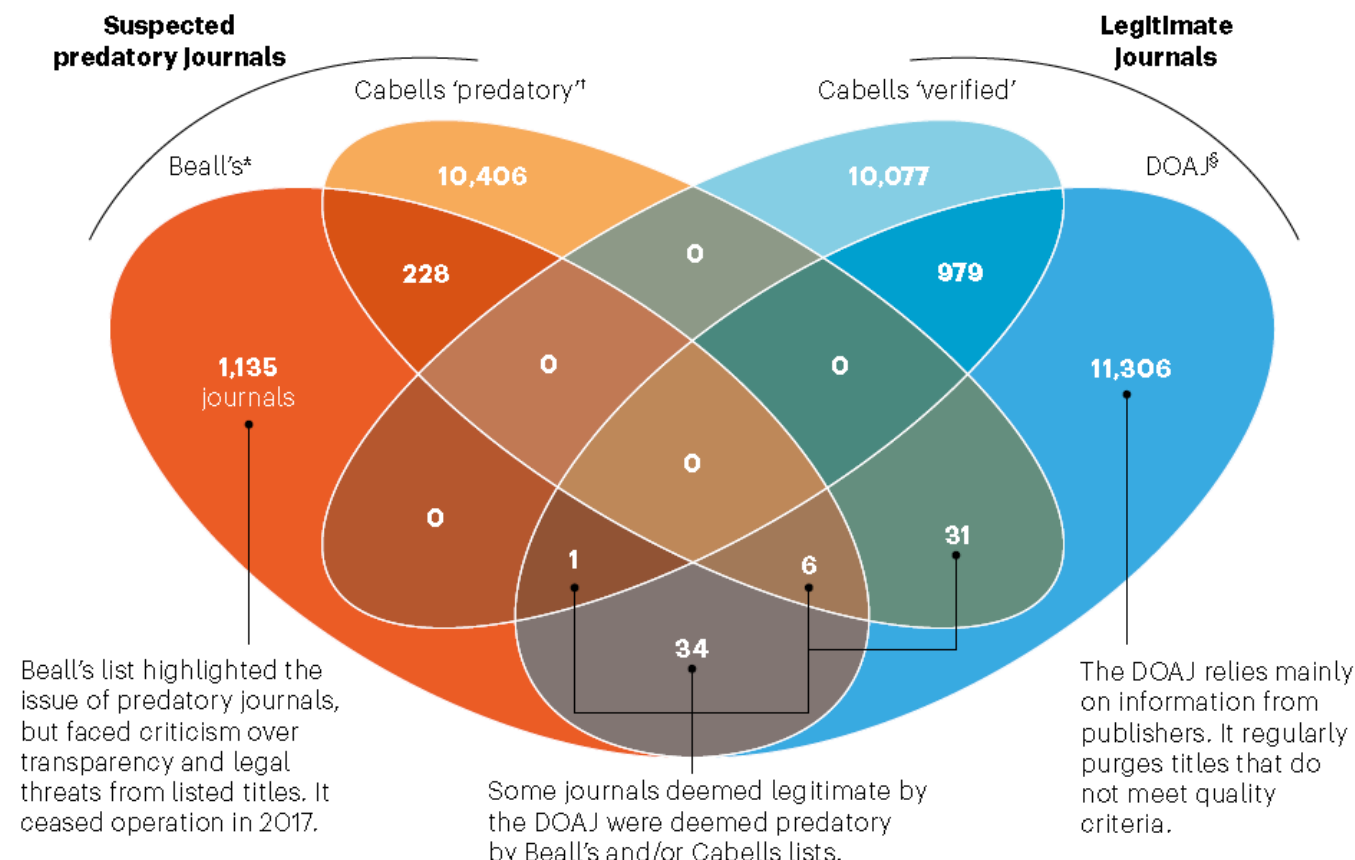
Predatory journals are a global threat. They accept articles for publication – along with authors' fees – without performing promised quality checks for issues such as plagiarism or ethical approval. Many readers are not the only victims. Many researchers have been duped into submitting to predatory journals, in which the work can be overlooked. One study that focused on 45,000 research papers in Italy found that about 3% of them were published in such outlets. A separate analysis suggests predatory publishers collect millions of dollars in publication fees that are ultimately paid out by funders such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH).

One barrier to combating predatory publishing is, in our view, the lack of an agreed definition. By analogy, consider the historical criteria for deciding whether an abnormal bulge in the torso, the largest artery in the body, could be deemed an aneurysm – a dangerous

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## NO LIST TO RULE THEM ALL

Assessments of which journals are likely to be predatory or legitimate do not tally, and titles can appear in both categories. There is no way to know which journals were considered for a list but left off, or which were not considered.



\*Informally assessed by University of Colorado Denver librarian Jeffrey Beall in ~2008-17; †Pay-to-access lists from Cabells, a scholarly analytics company; ‡The Directory of Open Access Journals, a community-curated list requiring journal best practices such as peer review and statements on author fees and licensing.





# Error de concepto

**Depredadoras**

**No depredadoras**



**Muchas prácticas depredadoras**

**Pocas practicas depredadoras**



# Otras prácticas depredadoras

## Review Mill at MDPI

January 12, 2024 | Fake Review, MDPI, Review Mill



What I eventually found was a **Review Mill**, a set of 85 very similar review reports in 23 journals published by MDPI (Agronomy, Antibiotics, Applied Sciences, Atoms, Biomimetics, Biomolecules, Cancers, Catalysts, Chemistry, Coatings, Electronics, International Journal of Molecular Sciences, Journal of Clinical Medicine, Journal of Personalized Medicine, Materials, Metals, Molecules, Nutrients, Pathogens, Polymers, Prothesis, Sensors and Water) from August 2022 to October 2023, most of the time with coercive citation, that is, asking authors to “cite recently published articles” which were always co-authored by one or more reviewers of the Review Mill.



# Otras prácticas depredadoras

The manuscript "Analysis of Alkylphenol Ethoxylates in Tea by SPE Coupled to UPLC-MS/MS" is a very interesting work. This work describes the Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) is a kind of widely used non-ionic surfactant, as an adjuvant in pesticide formulation, which is considered to cause endocrine disrupting effect. In the current study, detection method for APEOs residue in tea was established, on the basis of SPE (sol-id-phase extraction) for simultaneous analysis of nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs) and oc-tylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs) by UPLC-MS/MS. In the spiked concentrations from 0.024 µg/kg to 125.38 µg/kg for 36 monomers of APEOs (nEO = 3-20), the recoveries of APEOs ranged from 70.3-110.7% with RSD ≤16.9%, except OPEO20 (61.8%) and NPEO20 (62.9%). The results are consistent with the data and figures presented in the manuscript. While I believe this topic is of great interest to our readers, I think it needs major revision before it is ready for publication. So, I recommend this manuscript for publication with major revisions.

1. In this manuscript, the authors did not explain the importance of the Alkylphenol Ethoxylates in the introduction part. The authors should explain the importance of Alkylphenol Ethoxylates.

2) Title: The title of the manuscript is not impressive. It should be modified or rewritten it.

3) Correct the following statement "The detection rate and the range of monomers of NPEOs was generally higher than that of OPEOs. The current study would provide a theoretical basis to guide the rational use of APEOs as adjuvant in commercial pesticide production".

4) Keywords: There are so many keywords and reduce them up to 5. So, modify the keywords.

5) Introduction part is not impressive. The references cited are very old. So, Improve it with some latest literature like 10.3390/biom12010083, 10.3390/ph15101164

6) The authors should explain the following statement with recent references "The total concentration of OPEOs was between 0.057 µg/kg and 12.9 µg/kg. The monomers with the highest detection concentration were OPEO9, OPEO10, and OPEO11".

7) Add space between magnitude and unit. For example, in synthesis "21.96g" should be 21.96 g. Make the corrections throughout the manuscript regarding values and units.

8) The author should provide reason about this statement "50 tea samples in total were randomly collected from the market, including 24 white tea, 12 black tea, 5 dark tea, 4 green tea, 3 scented tea, and 3 oolong tea".

9) Comparison of the present results with other similar findings in the literature should be discussed in more detail. This is necessary in order to place this work together with other work in the field and to give more credibility to the present results.

10) Conclusion part is very long. Make it brief and improve by adding the results of your studies.

11) There are many grammatical mistakes. Improve the English grammar of the manuscript.

The manuscript "Green dynamic kinetic resolution-stereoselective acylation of secondary alcohols by enzyme-assisted ruthenium complexes" is very interesting work. In this study, The resulting catalytic system of the ruthenium racemization catalysts and enzymatic acylation led to chiral esters obtained by dynamic kinetic resolution. The immobilized catalytic system in the ionic liquid expresses the same activity and selectivity as the homogeneous system while allowing for convenient separation of the desired products. Additionally, the efficient reuse of the catalytic system has been demonstrated fulfilling the paradigm of green processes. I believe this topic is of great interest to our reader, I think it needs minor revision before it is ready for publishing. So, I strongly recommend this manuscript for publication in the Journal of Catalysts with major revisions.

1. In this manuscript, the authors did not explain the importance of ruthenium complexes in the introduction part. The authors should explain the importance of ruthenium complexes.

2. The author should provide reason about this statement with recent references "The immobilized catalytic system in the ionic liquid expresses the same activity and selectivity as the homogeneous system while allowing for convenient separation of the desired products".

3. Introduction part is not impressive and systematic. Cite the following articles in the introduction part. (i) 10.3390/molecules27196580 (ii) 10.3389/fchem.2022.995820

4. The authors should justify the following statement "The possibility of creating an efficient heterogeneous catalyst in which the ruthenium complex is non-covalently attached to support was also sought due to the simplicity of the system and the least influence of the catalytic properties".

5. The authors should explain regarding the recent literature why "The studies showed that neither the MWCNT support nor the IL affects the activity of the ruthenium catalyst".

6. The authors should explain the statement with reference to the literature. "This is because the catalyst is confined in a small volume of the IL as opposed to being dispersed throughout the entire volume in the absence of the addition of an IL".

7. Comparison of the present results with other similar findings in the literature should be discussed in more detail. This is necessary in order to place this work together with other work in the field and to give more credibility to the present results.

8. The conclusion part is very weak. Improve by adding the results of your studies.

9. The authors should pay more attention to the English grammar, and the abbreviation of journal names in Ref.

Globally, there are 61 articles that "should" be cited in the introduction according with the Reviewers' Reports analyzed:



# Otras prácticas depredadoras (III)



Mar 13, 2020

Mar 11, 2020

## Are patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus at increased risk for COVID-19 infection?

The most distinctive comorbidities of 32 non-survivors from a group of 52 intensive care unit patients with novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the study by Xiaobo Yang and colleagues<sup>1</sup> were cerebrovascular diseases (22%) and diabetes (22%). Another study<sup>2</sup> included 1099 patients with confirmed COVID-19, of whom 173 had severe disease with comorbidities of hypertension (23.7%), diabetes mellitus (16.2%), coronary heart diseases (5.8%), and cerebrovascular disease (2.3%). In a third study,<sup>3</sup> of 140 patients who were admitted to hospital with COVID-19, 30% had hypertension and 12% had diabetes. Notably, the most frequent comorbidities reported in these three

inhibitors and ARBs, which results in an upregulation of ACE2.<sup>5</sup> ACE2 can also be increased by thiazolidinediones and ibuprofen. These data suggest that ACE2 expression is increased in diabetes and treatment with ACE inhibitors and ARBs increases ACE2 expression. Consequently, the increased expression of ACE2 would facilitate infection with COVID-19. We therefore hypothesise that diabetes and hypertension treatment with ACE2-stimulating drugs increases the risk of developing severe and fatal COVID-19.

If this hypothesis were to be confirmed, it could lead to a conflict regarding treatment because ACE2 reduces inflammation and has been suggested as a potential new therapy for inflammatory lung diseases, cancer, diabetes, and hypertension. A further aspect that should be investigated is the genetic predisposition for an increased risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection, which might be due to ACE2 polymorphisms that have been linked to diabetes mellitus, cerebral

suitable alternative treatment in these patients.

We declare no competing interests.

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\*Michael Roth  
michael.roth@usb.ch

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- 1 Yang X, Yu Y, Xu J, et al. Clinical course and outcomes of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study. *Lancet Respir Med* 2020; published online Feb 24. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600\(20\)30079-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30079-5).
- 2 Guan W, Ni Z, Hu Y, et al. Clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease 2019 in China. *N Engl J Med* 2020; published online Feb 28. DOI:10.1056/NEJMoa2002032.
- 3 Zhang JJ, Dong X, Cao YY, et al. Clinical characteristics of 140 patients infected by SARS-CoV-2 in Wuhan, China. *Allergy* 2020; published online Feb 19. DOI:10.1111/all.14238.
- 4 Wan Y, Shang J, Graham R, Baric RS, Li F. Receptor recognition by novel coronavirus from Wuhan: An analysis based on decade-long structural studies of SARS. *J Virology* 2020; published online Jan 29. DOI:10.1128/JVI.00127-20.



*Lancet Respir Med*  
Published  
March 11  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600\(20\)30079-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30079-5)



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## Council on Hypertension

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## Position Statement of the ESC Council on Hypertension on ACE-Inhibitors and Angiotensin Receptor Blockers

13 Mar 2020

Based on initial reports from China, and subsequent evidence that arterial hypertension may be associated with increased risk of mortality in hospitalized COVID-19 infected subjects, hypotheses have been put forward to suggest a potential adverse effects of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-i) or Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs). It has been suggested, especially on social media sites, that these commonly used drugs may increase both the risk of infection and the severity of SARS-CoV2. The concern arises from the observation that, similar to the coronavirus causing SARS, the COVID-19 virus binds to a specific enzyme called ACE2 to infect cells, and ACE2 levels are increased following treatment with ACE-i and ARBs.

Because of the social media-related amplification, patients taking these drugs for their high blood pressure and their doctors have become increasingly concerned, and, in some cases, have stopped taking their ACE-i or ARB medications.

*This speculation about the safety of ACE-i or ARB treatment in relation to COVID-19 does not have a sound*

[https://www.escardio.org/Councils/Council-on-Hypertension-\(CHT\)/News/position-statement-of-the-esc-council-on-hypertension-on-ace-inhibitors-and-ang](https://www.escardio.org/Councils/Council-on-Hypertension-(CHT)/News/position-statement-of-the-esc-council-on-hypertension-on-ace-inhibitors-and-ang)

Fang L, Karakioulakis G, Roth M. Are patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus at increased risk for COVID-19 infection? *Lancet Respir Med*. 2020;8(4):e21.2020 [Epub 2020 Mar 11].

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Mar 11, 2020

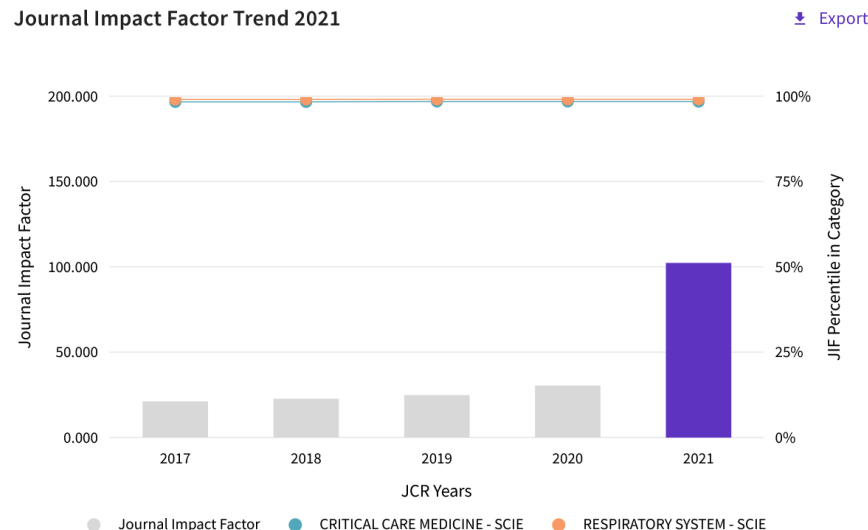
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# Otras prácticas depredadoras (III)

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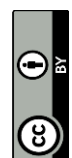
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WOS:0005	Xu, Zhe;Zh	Pathologic	LANCET RE	8	4	420-422	2020-04-0	2020	Article	1,822
WOS:0005	Fox, Sharo	Pulmonar	LANCET RE	8	7	681-686	2020-07-0	2020	Article	360
WOS:0005	Phua, Jaso	Intensive	LANCET RE	8	5	506-517	2020-05-0	2020	Review	352
WOS:0004	Benjafield	Estimator	LANCET RE	7	8	687-698	2019-08-0	2019	Article	335
WOS:0005	George, Pe	Pulmonar	LANCET RE	8	8	807-815	2020-08-0	2020	Article	252
WOS:0005	Leisman, E	Cytokine	LANCET RE	8	12	1233-124	2020-12-0	2020	Review	243
WOS:0005	Villar, Jesu	Dexameth	LANCET RE	8	3	267-276	2020-03-0	2020	Article	236
WOS:0005	Karagiann	Case char	LANCET RE	8	9	853-862	2020-09-0	2020	Article	232
WOS:0005	Grasselli, C	Pathophys	LANCET RE	8	12	1201-120	2020-12-0	2020	Article	189
WOS:0005	Fennelly, P	Particle siz	LANCET RE	8	9	914-924	2020-09-0	2020	Article	161
WOS:0005	Hui, Kenric	Tropism, r	LANCET RE	8	7	687-695	2020-07-0	2020	Article	149
WOS:0005	Ronco, Cla	Managem	LANCET RE	8	7	738-742	2020-07-0	2020	Article	148
WOS:0004	Reck, Mari	Atezolizun	LANCET RE	7	5	387-401	2019-05-0	2019	Article	140
WOS:0005	Fan, Eddy;	COVID-19	LANCET RE	8	8	816-821	2020-08-0	2020	Article	133
WOS:0005	Soriano, Jo	Prevalenc	LANCET RE	8	6	585-596	2020-06-0	2020	Article	128
WOS:0005	Coppo, An	Feasibility	LANCET RE	8	8	765-774	2020-08-0	2020	Article	126



# Otras prácticas depredadoras (IV)



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Multicenter Study > [Br J Surg](#). 2021 Sep 27;108(9):1056-1063. doi: 10.1093/bjs/znab101.

## SARS-CoV-2 vaccination modelling for safe surgery to save lives: data from an international prospective cohort study

[COVIDSurg Collaborative](#), [GlobalSurg Collaborative](#)

Collaborators — collapse

### Collaborators

**COVIDSurg Collaborative, GlobalSurg Collaborative:** Dmitri Nepogodiev, Joana F F Simoes, Elizabeth Li, James Glasbey, Maria Picciochi, Sivesh K Kamarajah, Rohan Gujjuri, Aneel Bhangu, Maryam A, Mohammed A Azab, DrAtif A Janjua, Mohammed A Zahran, Areej A Abdelaziz, Junaid Aamir, Norhafiza Ab Rahman, Islah Munjih Ab Rashid, Muna Aba Zaid, Muath Abaalkhail, Adnan Ababneh, Hazim Ababneh, Laila Ababneh, Roba Ababneh, Rafael Abad Alonso, Alfredo Abad Gurumeta, Ane Abad-Motos, Mussab Abaker, Ryan Rainiel Abary, Adam Abass, Emmanuele Abate, Sheraz Abayazeed Ahmed, Olukayode Abayomi, Alaa Abazeed, Bader Abbad, Francesco Abbadessa, Osaid Abbadi, Malaz Abbakar, Ahmed M Abbas, Alzhraa Salah Abbas, Asad Abbas, Aya M Abbas, Ferial Mohamed Ali Abbas, Jihad Abbas, Manzar Abbas, Mohammad Monir Abbas, Omer Abbas, Aykhan Abbasov, Olivier Abbo, Daniel Abbott,

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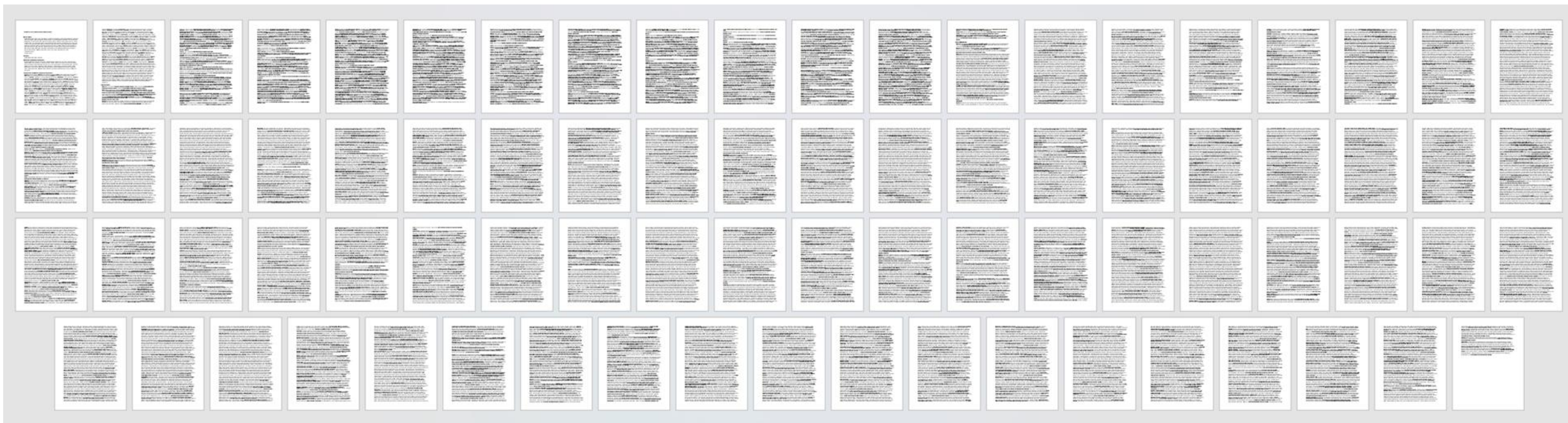
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# Otras prácticas depredadoras (IV)



**Más de 15.000 autores!!!!**



# El timo de la estampita



## Quien depreda a quien?

# Porque continuamos pagando

## Sexenios de investigación

## Baremo de aplicación en la evaluación de la actividad investigadora por los comités

Organismo Autónomo Agencia Nacional de Evaluación de la Calidad (ANECA)

Diciembre de 2024

### Baremo de aplicación en la evaluación de la actividad investigadora por parte de los Comités (convocatoria 2024 de sexenios de investigación)

Contribución al progreso del conocimiento en el área	10%
Impacto científico	60%
Impacto social	10%
Contribución a la ciencia abierta	10%
Aportación preferente	10%
Posibles circunstancias reductoras de la calificación	
Reiteración de publicaciones	Exclusión de aportaciones
Conflicto de interés editorial	Exclusión de aportaciones
Malas prácticas de publicación	Exclusión de aportaciones
Procesos de revisión no contrastables	-25% a -100%
Autoría insuficientemente justificada	-15%

#### 4. *Impacto científico del medio de difusión*

Se valora el impacto científico obtenido por el medio de difusión en el año de la aportación (editorial, revista, congreso, etc.). En el caso de aportaciones extraordinarias se tendrán en