如何避開投稿陷阱專題講座-

【預防勝於被掠奪,研究心血不白流】

正修科技大學圖書科技大樓2樓 i 學堂 碩睿資訊有限公司 李芸蕙小姐 2019.11.14



科學研究論文的作用

- 註冊
 - 官方標註是誰最先提交了科研結果的時間戳
- ●認證
 - 執行同行評審以確保所提交成果的有效性和完整性
- 推廣
 - 提供共享發現與成果的介質
- 保存
 - 為後代保存科學研究記錄







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引言2-1

| Predatory Journals

Commercial Academic Publishing Preying on Taiwan



Source : Kuo-Tai Liu

A CommonWealth Magazine investigation has found that many Taiwanese academics are publishing articles in dubious "predatory journals" in relatively high numbers. What is going on and how is it affecting the country's academic community?



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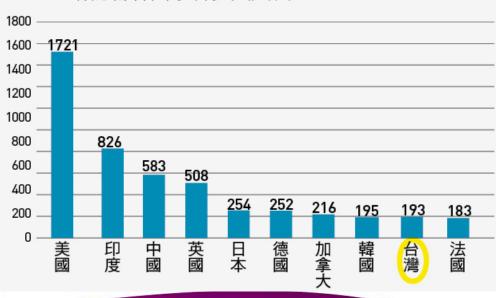
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共計469篇論文來自114所大學、15

註:高雄科技大學是由高雄應用科技大 2018年2月合併成立,篇數以3校合計

台灣學者參與人次排進主要國家前10名 OMICS研討會各國學者參與人次



大綱

- 何謂掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)?
- 掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)特性?
- 避免成為掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)的犧牲品
 - 主要工具
 - <u>Compendex</u>(Engineering Village)
 - WOS (Web of Science)
 - <u>JCR</u>(Journal Citation Reports)
 - 參考工具
 - Think Check Submit
 - DOAJ(Directory of Open Access Journals)
 - Jeffrey Beall



何謂掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)?

• 起因:

- 學術期刊訂購費用逐年高漲
 - 大型出版社
 - Open Access, OA 出版方式興起
- 作者付費制度(Author-pay 或 Author fee)
 - 傳統方式:讀者付費訂閱
 - APC(Article Processing Charge)可由作者或作者所屬單位支付
- 數位時代來臨
 - 經營期刊門檻降低
- Publish or Perish
 - 學術界不良的研究績效評估機制



何謂掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)?

- 透過矇騙的方式來偽裝學術正統性
- 打著與知名期刊幾乎同名的假期刊
- 誘騙研究者提交文章並收取費用
- 以營利為導向,且收入僅有作者稿費一途
- 惡意綁架研究者的文章
- 謊稱具有影響係數或捏造各種誤導視聽的評鑑指標
- 營運地點說明是西方國家,但實際上是開發中國家
- 官網的廣告太多,已達干擾網站瀏覽與資訊查找的程度
- 不在乎期刊文章內容品質



掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)特性?

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- 期刊學科涵蓋範圍過廣(例如: Journal of Education)
- 要求將作者文章的著作權完全轉移至期刊
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The New York Times Health

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Scientific Articles Accepted (Personal Checks, Too)



Kevin Moloney for The New York Times

Jeffrey Beall, a research librarian at the University of Colorado at Denver, has developed a blacklist of "predatory" journals.



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中國網絡電視臺 > 新聞臺 > 法治圖文 >

中學文化夫妻非法辦學術期刊詐騙版面費上千萬

發佈時間:2012年11月08日 08:36 | 進入復興論壇 | 來源: 法制日報 | 手機看視頻

符某夫婦利用非法創辦的20多種學術期刊,誘騙兩萬多名投稿者交納版面费逾1000萬元——曾經蟲 動全國的海南特大非法學術期刊詐騙案近日有果。

經海口市瓊山區人民檢察院提起公訴,近日,海口市瓊山區人民法院作出判決,以非法經營罪判處 符某有期徒刑5年, 並處罰金600萬元, 分別判處郭某、符某債有期徒刑3年, 緩刑4年, 並處罰金20萬

2003年8月,符某夫婦成立公司專門從事非法期刊經營活動,通過假冒、偽造國內各省市刊號,7年 來利用只有中學文化程度的員工組成"審稿編輯部",編印了《中華醫學護理雜誌》、《中國教育教學雜 |誌》等20多種非法學術期刊。還設立數十個網站發佈徵稿信息,誘騙全國20多個省區市需要晉陞職稱的 人向其投稿。

2011年2月,海南省"掃黃打非"辦公室根據舉報,聯合海口警方歷時4個多月,一舉將該起特大非法 學術期刊詐騙案偵破,查獲非法期刊24種兩萬餘冊、假公章93枚,抓獲9名犯罪嫌疑人。據統計,受害 人達兩萬多人,涉案金額1060余萬元。該案被列為2011年全國"掃黃打非"十大案之一。

《法制日報》記者採訪多個部門,了解到這起非法出版期刊案以及符某夫婦發家和詐騙的詳情。

非法期刊誘騙作者投稿

出生在海南西部山區昌江黎族自治縣農村的符某和丈夫郭某,大學畢業後回到海口找工作並結婚。 夫妻二人為了有房有車,奮鬥一段時間後效果不佳。一個偶然的機會,改變了他們拮據的生活。







最新

【全文】騙投稿 假期刊盛行 學 術論文詐騙術曝 光



鄭經偉說‧大學教師暴增‧升等壓力大‧給 詐欺期刊帶來廣大市場。

文 | 林慶祥 攝影 | 林煒凱 王漢順

2018.09.30 07:58

日前本刊接獲多位學者投訴,指近年來「詐欺學術期刊」鄉架論文大行其道,他們 偽裝成知名學術期刊,四處騙知名學者投稿,若有學者不察,投稿後才發現被騙, 希望撤回稿件,改投真正的學術期刊,對方就會利用一稿不二投的規定勒索錢財。 除此之外,台灣竟然出現號稱「免論文、可掛名」的顧問公司,看準年輕學者有發 表論文的壓力,到處發廣告函可代寫論文,然後丟到假期刊發表。

政治 山市立委補選 藍議 員陳炳甫今登記盼雙 喜臨門



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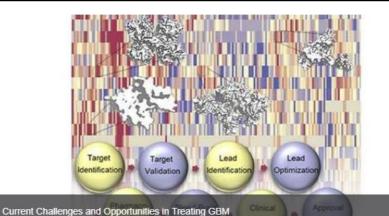
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PS Eriksson, E Perfilieva, T Björk-Eriksson... - Nature medicine, 1998 - nature.com The genesis of new cells, including neurons, in the adult human brain has not yet been demonstrated. This study was undertaken to investigate whether neurogenesis occurs in the adult human brain, in regions previously identified as neurogenic in adult rodents and ...

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排版樣式(測試4-1)

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Nursing Research and Practice

Original Research Paper

THE ROLE OF KEGEL EXERCISES IN WOMEN'S AWARENESS.

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ABSTRACT

Background: The first description of pelvic floor muscle exercises was presented in 1948 by Arnold H. Kegel. He determined that the use of contracting and relaxing exercises of pelvic floor muscles in women with incontinence problems restores deep feeling in the levator ani muscle, prevents lowering of the reproductive organs and stress urinary incontinence. Aim: Assessment and comparison of the knowledge of younger women without incontinence problems versus older women with incontinence problems about the familiarity, correctness and frequency of Kegel exercises, and an assessment of the effectiveness of these exercises. Methods: The research included a group of 400 women, 200 respondents were young women who do not suffer from incontinence and an equally large group of 200 women with incontinence problems. Data on the desirability of the exercises and their effects were obtained through a questionnaire as part of an original survey filled out voluntarily by the respondents. Statistica 10.0 package by StatSoft was used for the statistical analysis. Only nonparametric tests were used to analyse the variables. Analysis of variables was carried out using Pearson's chi-square test. Critical significance level of 0.95 was assumed for p<0.05. Results: It has been determined that the knowledge about the method of performing Kegel exercises among the



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Obesity Research and Treatment Original Research Paper

Status in Lipid Parameters in Leptin and Resistin in a Group of Obese Men Developing a Metabolic Syndrome

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Our work is a comparative study that aims to evaluate serum levels of leptin, resistin, insulin and detects possible correlations that may exist between these parameters in a population of obese diabetic males with metabolic syndrome. Material and methods: This was a case-control study in which we recruited 44 obese diabetic men with metabolic syndrome from the National Institute of Nutrition of Tunisia and 35 control men. Studied parameters were measured for both groups and the data were analyzed by statistical methods. Results: Our results revealed significant differences in leptin and resistin levels between the two groups. In obese diabetic subjects, leptinemia was 17.90 ng/ml

排版樣式(測試4-2)

INTRODUCTION

The first description of pelvic floor muscle exercises was created and published in 1948 by Arnold H. Kegel. He observed that the use of pelvic floor contracting and relaxing exercises in women with stress urinary incontinence (SUI) restored deep feeling in the levator ani muscle [1]. The exercises proposed by Kegel and named after him strengthen the pubcoccygeal muscles and teach their conscious control [2]. Over the years, it has been noticed that pelvic floor muscles made more flexible and strengthened due to exercise facilitate childbirth, prevent lowering of the reproductive organs and prevent stress urinary incontinence. In addition, they increase women's sexual satisfaction due to a better perception ory stimuli from the vagina during sexual intercourse [1].

Kegel recommended starting the exercises with 5 to 25 repetitions a day, as the pelvic floor muscles strengthened. The muscle contraction time should be about 8-10 seconds. Over the years, many different sets of exercises to strengthen the pelvic floor muscles have been proposed. However, so far, there is no optimal pattern for performing these exercises as regards the correct number of repetitions, strength and duration of muscle contraction [2].

The pelvic floor muscles together with the pelvic fascia play an important role in maintaining the statics of the abdominal cavity, pelvis and lower urinary tract [1]. These muscles consist of three layers. The outer or superficial layer includes the superficial transverse perineal muscle, the bulbospongiosus muscle and the ischiocavernosus muscle. The middle layer includes the deep transverse perineal muscle, the external sphincter muscle and the upper and lower fascia of the deep perineal pouch. The inner layer consists mainly of the levator ani muscle playing the most important role in urine retention and genital organs as well as the coccygeus muscles together with the upper and lower fascia of the deep perineal pouch [3].

Levator ani msucle and the external sphincter muscle consist in 70% of slow twitch fibres, mainly responsible for the maintenance of resting contraction and in 30% of fast twitch fibres, which are activated due to the increase difficult to determine due to the lack of unambiguous data hidden by patients. It is estimated that between 4 and 8 percent of the society suffers from this affliction. For several years, this percentage has been gradually increasing. In 2018, the problem of SUI around the world is estimated at around 420 million people - 300 million women and 120 million men (data adopted during the 6th International Consultation on Incontinence). In Poland, approximately 2.5 million patients suffer from SUI. Among women, SUI is more common than other chronic diseases, such as hypertension, depression or diabetes. According to the WHO, this condition can affect up to every third woman.

The European Association of Urology (EAU) indicates that 5-69% of women (the most frequently reported data range between 25-45%) and 1-39% of men have at least one urinary incontinence incident over a period of 12 months. On average every 3rd-4th woman around the world struggles with incontinence, about 30% before menopause and up to 60% after this period. The incidence of stress incontinence increases with age and is characteristic of the post-menopausal period. However, as the researchers point out, next to age, equally important factors that increase the risk of SUI incidents are the body mass index (BMI), as well as the number of pregnancies and type of delivery [4,5].

SUI treatment consists of conservative or surgical treatment [1]. The choice of the appropriate method of treatment depends on the type of urinary incontinence and the degree of advance of the disorder, but also on the fight against constipation as well as excessive BMI [1,5,6].

In the three-stage SUI scale, in the 1st* and sometimes in the 2nd* stage, it is recommended to start treatment with conservative methods due to lower risk of complications, lower costs and high effectiveness [7,8]. Conservative treatment includes kinesitherapy, Kegel exercises and physiotherapeutic procedures [1]. An important advantage of physical therapy using Kegel exercises is the fact that their result and effectiveness does not depend on the woman's age [9]. Polish and international gynaecological associations and the

INTRODUCTION

The metabolic syndrome (MS), previously called syndrome X, syndrome of REAVEN, insulin resistance syndrome (IR), the deadly quartet. It is not a disease in itself, rather, it refers to a cluster of physiological signs which increases the risk of type 2 diabetes, heart disease and cerebral vascular disease (stroke) (1). These warning signs of serious or chronic health problems are not always visible or felt by the affected person. However, tests prescribed by the physician during medical examination reveal them.

MS has become a growing global public health problem, responsible for a global epidemic. Its prevalence changes according to the geographical area, ethnicity, culture, gender, the level of development country or social class and age. It is associated with many comorbidities, such as hypertension, dyslipidemia, sleep apnea... Therefore, finding strategies to prevent and combat this scourge is becoming increasingly urgent in order to preserve good health and good lifestyle and thus reduce the incidence of these complications.

Genetic factors may be the source of this syndrome, but also lifestyle plays a major role in its occurrences, such as the lack of physical activity, food pace, overconsumption of sugars, lipids and alcohol are important elements in the weight gain and visceral obesity (2). The MS was discovered the first time in 1923 by Kylin who was a Swedish doctor, and it was updated in 1956 by John Warner week the MS with visceral obesity and with atherosclerc is (3).

In recent years, several ave been proposed for diagnosing MS, from where came the different definitions of different organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel (NCEP-ATP III), International Diabetes Federation (IDF).

In the present work, we presented the practical study we have conducted with our patients by analyzing the results of the anthropometric, biochemical and hormonal parameters, then we compared them with similar studies. We gave a particular importance to resistin considering the place it occupies in the onset of metabolic syndrome complications; such as cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a case-control study in which we compared the results of lipid profile, blood sugar levels, resistinemia, insulinaemia and leptinemia found in a group of obese men developing a metabolic syndrome compared to a control group. Then we proposed to look for possible correlations between these different parameters.

Study population

Our case-control study involved 44 diabetic obese men with metabolic syndrome and 35 control men. Diabetic obese men were recruited from the "C" unit of nutritional and therapeutic diet of the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology of Tunisia. A man was considered obese when his body mass index (BMI), which is equal to the weight divided by the height squared, is greater than 30 kg/m². The men selected for the survey were previously informed of the objectives of the work and showed no pathology or metabolic complications other than obesity and diabetes.

As for the men in the control group, they were recruited from the patient's companion of in the "C" department who accepted to participate in the survey by receiving as a reward the results of the classical biological assessment (blood glucose levels, HDL-Cholesterol, total cholesterol, Triglycerides). The men of both groups gave their prior informed consent to participate in our investigation. We considered in our survey the definition of metabolic syndrome as recommended by the IDF.

Methods and tools for collecting data

For the collection of data, we used:

A questionnaire

This instrument of measurement allowed us to collect information on general characteristics of the survey such as age, education, occupation... (Appendix I).



排版樣式(測試4-3)

Obesity Research and Treatment

1 12

cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL cholesterol and insulin as explanatory variables reveals a direct link with leptin, glucose, BML and insulin.

Thus, any increase in resistin during obesity with metabolic syndrome results in a variation of these parameters, thus aggravating cardiovascular disorders and accelerating the onset of type 2 diabetes. The logistic regression analysis showed a collinearity between the variables introduced. This means that these variables are very interrelated and provide redundant and therefore repetitive information.

Logistic regression does not reveal two independent variables related to the metabolic syndrome in obese versus non-obese. The positive correlation between resistin, leptin and BMI clearly illustrates the role of adipose tissue in the development of this syndrome and the role of each substance in our body. Each hormone plays a very specific role, but once its rate increases, it becomes harmful and affects the balance of the body.

Given the place of insulin resistance in the metabolic syndrome, it would be interesting to study the relationship between this criterion and other parameters such as leptin and BMI. Our results agree well with data from the literature aside from age because our sample was a group of males matched by age and social level given the size of our sample.

CONCLUSION

The medical community is becoming increasingly aware of the risk of MS. It is a cluster of several metabolic abnormalities namely: abdominal obesity, glucose intolerance, insulin resistance, hypertriglyceridaemia, low HDL- cholesterol and hypertension. As a result, MS is the driving the twin global epidemics of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

The purpose of the study was to dose the plasma total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL-cholesterol, blood glucose levels, resistin, leptin, and insulin. We also compared some physical parameters like BMI, waist circumference, PAS, and PAD. We then attempted to establish correlations between the different parameters by emphasizing the relationships that mainly connect resistin to the rest of the elements through multivariate analysis and linear regression. We found significantly higher rates in the obese group with SM for all parameters except HDL-C.

These variations are in agreement with the complex pathophysiology of MS, which is characterized by an increase in the size of the BMI and fat mass resulting in lipid perturbations and insulin-resistance. We studied the correlations between resistin and lipid parameters (TG and TC), the obtained results showed that there are significantly positive correlations.

However, the existing correlations between resistin and HDL-C are significantly negative, and its rate decreases with the genetic aspect of obesity by focusing on the genes of leptin and resistin receptors.

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improved the level of pleasure and excitement during sexual intercourse [18].

In our own studies, the frequency of Kegel exercises was low. Only 28% of the surveyed women from among 400 subjects exercised pelvic floor muscles daily, and 19.9% of the respondents exercised the least often - only once a week. According to literature descriptions, it is recommended to perform pelvic floor muscle exercises 3-4 times a week in three series of 8-12 repetitions, whereas contraction and relaxing of the muscles should last the same amount of time - about 6-8 seconds [5.15].

Methods such as yoga or Pilates seem to be a good alternative to Kegel exercises. Huang et al. studied the effect of yoga on the problem of incontinence among 92 Brazilian women suffering from this disorder. Researchers showed a reduction in symptoms in 66% of respondents after using this method. It has been shown that yoga can be an effective alternative for women who do not have access to a physician dealing with SUI and a physiotherapist familiar with urogynecological problems [23].

Torelli et al. conducted a study of 57 randomly selected healthy pregnant women who did not lead a physically active lifestyle and in whom the effects of contracting pelvic floor muscles using the Pilates method was studied. They showed an increase in endurance and strength of the pelvic floor muscles and restoration of normal muscle function after using this method [24].

The study, together with national and foreign reports on this subject, showed that the majority of women surveyed, regardless of incontinence problems, have knowledge about Kegel exercises. They also consider these exercises as an effective method of preventing incontinence. However, young women who have not experienced problems with incontinence have more knowledge about their effectiveness. Alarming is the fact that the pelvic floor muscle exercises are not performed by the majority of respondents, regardless of the fact of suffering from incontinence.

This study, conducted on a significant group of women, showed a great need for women's education in the field of physiotherapeutic methods used in prophylaxis and treatment of SUI. Moreover, the need has been indicated to motivate women to perform Kegel exercises by organising SUI prevention and educational programmes, in which midwives should participate alongside physiotherapists as

ineffective attempts to conquer it alone [25].

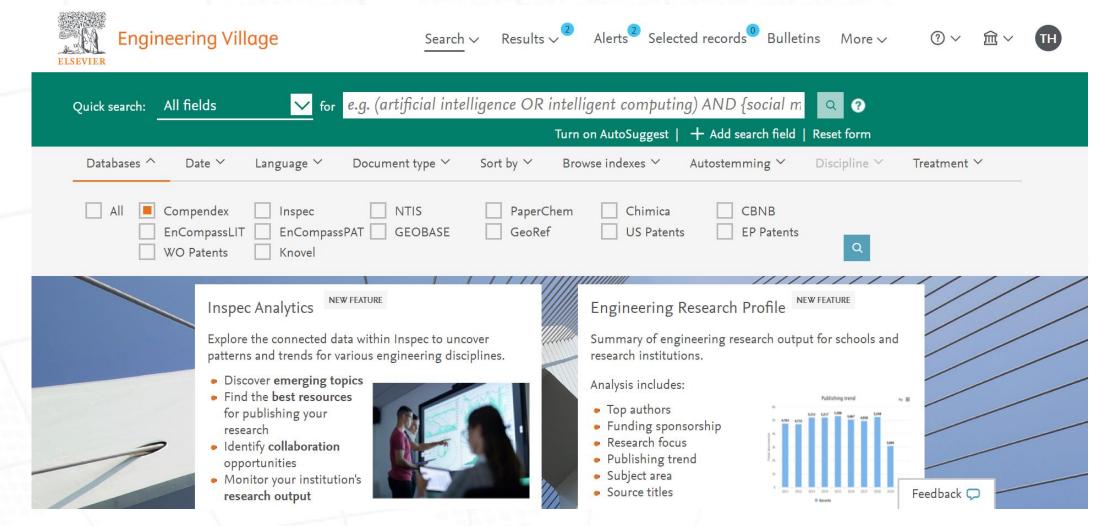
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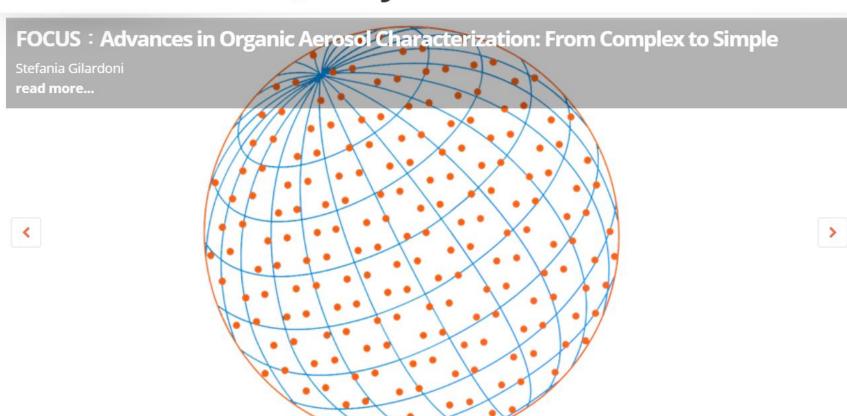


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Journal Metrics

Impact Factor: 2.735

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Current Issue



Volume 19 Issue 11

October 31, 2019

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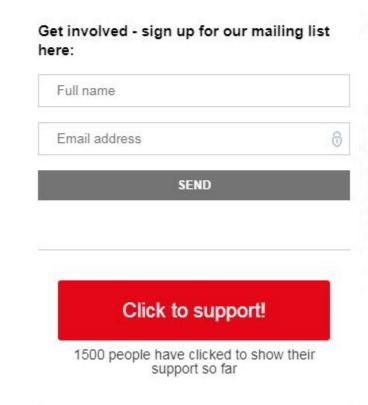


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Think Check Attend is an initiative that guides researchers and scholars when deciding whether to attend a conference or submit an abstract and present their research. The 3-step approach encourages academics to 'Think' about the problem posed by predatory or substandard conferences, 'Check' the conference against a set of criteria designed to highlight attributes of good and bad quality conferences, and 'Attend' only if the conference adheres to the criteria consistent with a legitimate conference.

This initiative is provided by Knowledge E and has been endorsed by Think Check Submit as a sister initiative to Think Check Submit.

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! THINK

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Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
- Have you read any articles in the journal before?



If you can answer 'yes' to most or all of the questions on the list.

Complete the check list and submit your article only if you are happy you can answer 'yes' to most or all of the questions.

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C/index.html

避免成為掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)的犧牲品 <u>Jeffrey Beall</u>

- University of Colorado-Denver 副教授級圖書館館員Jeffrey Beall
- 2009年開始蒐集散發的垃圾信件,公告於個人Blog
- 2011年公布第二版清單,即目前的Beall's Lists
- 2012年是掠奪性期刊快速成長的一年
- 非主觀認定,而是透過出版社、編輯委員或管理等判斷原則評估
- 2017年1月後不再更新,但仍有部份專業人員暱名維護



BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY **JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS**

PUBLISHERS

STANDALONE JOURNALS

CONTACT

OTHER

THINK CHECK SUBMIT



Q Search for publishers (name or URL)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher - it is usually written at the bottom of journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list.

Original list

This is an archived version of the Beall's list - a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list. A list of new predatory publishers is available below the original one.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers
- The 5th Publisher
- ABC Journals
- A M Publishers

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Other important lists

List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ

DOAJ: Journals added and removed

JCR Master Journal List

Ouestionable conferences

How to avoid predatory conferences

Journal Evaluation Tool



避免成為掠奪性期刊(Predatory Journal)的犧牲品 DOAJ(Directory of Open Access Journals)

- 《公開取用期刊指南》
- 2003年起源於瑞典Lund University設立,屬非營利單位
- 收錄至今有來自126個國家, 13,930本Open Access期刊(STM)
- 收錄對象皆為經同儕評閱且有嚴格質量控管的學術期刊
- 可自行download DOAJ收錄OA期刊Metadata

How can I get journal metadata from DOAJ?

The DOAJ service supports the OAI protocol for metadata harvesting (OAI-PMH). Thus, any OAI compatible service can obtain records from DOAJ. The OAI data is always up to date. OAI is well-established and easy to use. The base URL is: http://www.doaj.org/oai. You can add most OAI verbs and other commands directly on to that. Read a full description of this service here. Our current OAI offering is standardised around Dublin Core. We expanded the granularity of the metadata in mid-2015.

A search API is available

You can also **Download a list of journals in CSV (comma-separated) format** which can then be imported into Excel or any equivalent analysis tool. The CSV file is updated every 30 minutes. To retrieve the data:

- 1. Download the file to your computer
- .. Open or import the file and a occurrent processing program like Excel or OpenOffice. Be careful to check the configuration options when you import the file as sometimes the fields can shift upon import.



http://www.sris.com.tw/Events/OTC/index.html

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Logi

Double blind peer review

Date added to DOAJ: 17 Oct 2017 Record Last Updated: 17 Oct 2017

Subject: Medicine



Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 40% of which comes from sponsors and 60% from members and publisher members. All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed in DOAJ. All data is freely available.

DOAJ operates an education and outreach program across the globe, focussing on improving the quality of applications submitted.

11,928 Journals

8,637 searchable at Article level

128 Countries

3,234,076 Articles

FAQs

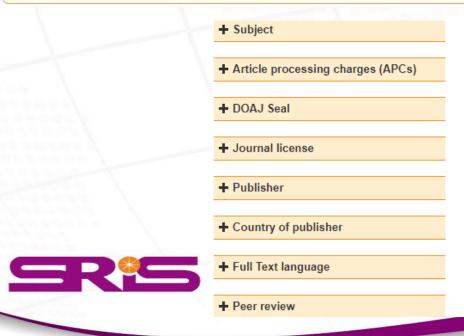
OAI-PMH, XML, Widgets

Open Access Resources

Best Practice

Download metadata

New Journals Feed





總結一下...如有以下情況...勿投!

- 官網文字語意不清或文法、拼字錯誤百出
- 出版地不詳或為偏遠到不行的國家(如:邦加羅爾、烏干達、瓦干達...)
- 每期研究型文章超過誇張篇數(如:每期超過20篇以上)
- 編輯委員會學術專長範圍超過出版期刊主題(如:教育、天文、考古)
- 文章排版內容格式標準不一(如:摘要、關鍵字及書目格式)
- 投稿說明無清楚標示或詳細列點(如:格式、字型...)
- 無連繫資訊或許久不回
- 審稿快速並提出鉅額價碼
- 選擇編委會成員之一,檢索該員姓名,在履歷中查無該刊
- Google刊名,確認是否有無重刊
- Google主編,確認是否真為該刊評審委員之一



References

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- Pamukcu Gunaydin, G., & Dogan, N. O. (2015). A Growing Threat for Academicians: Fake and Predatory Journals. *Journal of Academic Emergency Medicine*, 14(2), 94-96. doi:10.5152/jaem.2015.48569
- Pyne, D. (2017). The Rewards of Predatory Publications at a Small Business School. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, 48(3), 137-160. doi:10.3138/jsp.48.3.137



學者的逆襲!!!





揭開掠奪性期刊的嘴臉

- 杜撰了一位名叫Anna O. Szust的科學家
- 申請被發至360個期刊,它們分別來自在 三大知名資料庫內:JCR DOAJ和 「Beall's list」
- 4個期刊直接委任Szust為期刊主編;沒有 JCR期刊接受Szust;有40個掠奪性期刊和 8個DOAJ期刊委派Szust為編輯





多考網站:https://kknews.cc/zh-tw/science/9252pvj.html

番外篇!!!







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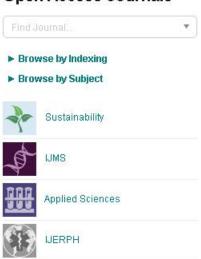
Professor Stephen D. Meriney Appointed

New Participants in the Institutional Open Access Program (IOAP)—July to

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Advanced

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會議訊息

Long-term Care 2017長期照護研習會

活動時間:2017/9/30(六)

活動地點:臺北榮民總醫院致德樓第二會議室

報名方式: 免費網路線上報名

詳情請見:活動網頁

衛生福利部食品藥物管理署106年度「用藥諮詢資料庫暨資訊平台擴充計畫」說明會暨數育訓練

活動時間/地點: 2017/9/27 (三) 北區 (場次一、二) 一 台大校友會館4樓會議室

2017/9/28 (四) 南區 (場次三、四) 一 高雄商務會議中心十全聽

2017/9/29 (五) 中區 (場次五、六) - 國立自然科學博物館第三演講廳

報名方式:免費網路線上報名

詳情請見:活動網頁

活動特區



2018 專利價值鏈結一產學合作與技轉實務研討會

活動時間: 臺北場 2018/05/08 (星期二) 13:00~16:30 -臺中場 2018/05/09 (星期三) 13:00~16:30

·高雄場 2018/05/10 (星期四) 13:00~16:30

活動內容: 本次會議將探討專利運用、產學合作與技術轉移等議題,期望藉由實務案例 與經驗分享,協助與會者了解如何進行專利建構、專利運用與產學合作,加 速創新創意發展,展現研究人員之智慧競爭力,並且進行專利檢索與分析,

詳情請見: 活動網站



量力推薦!





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