

# Predatory Journals in Cardiothoracic Surgery: Unveiling the Hidden Threat

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## Background



The rise of predatory journals, driven by profit and lacking rigorous peer review, threatens research integrity [1]. How do predatory journals affect cardiothoracic surgery research?

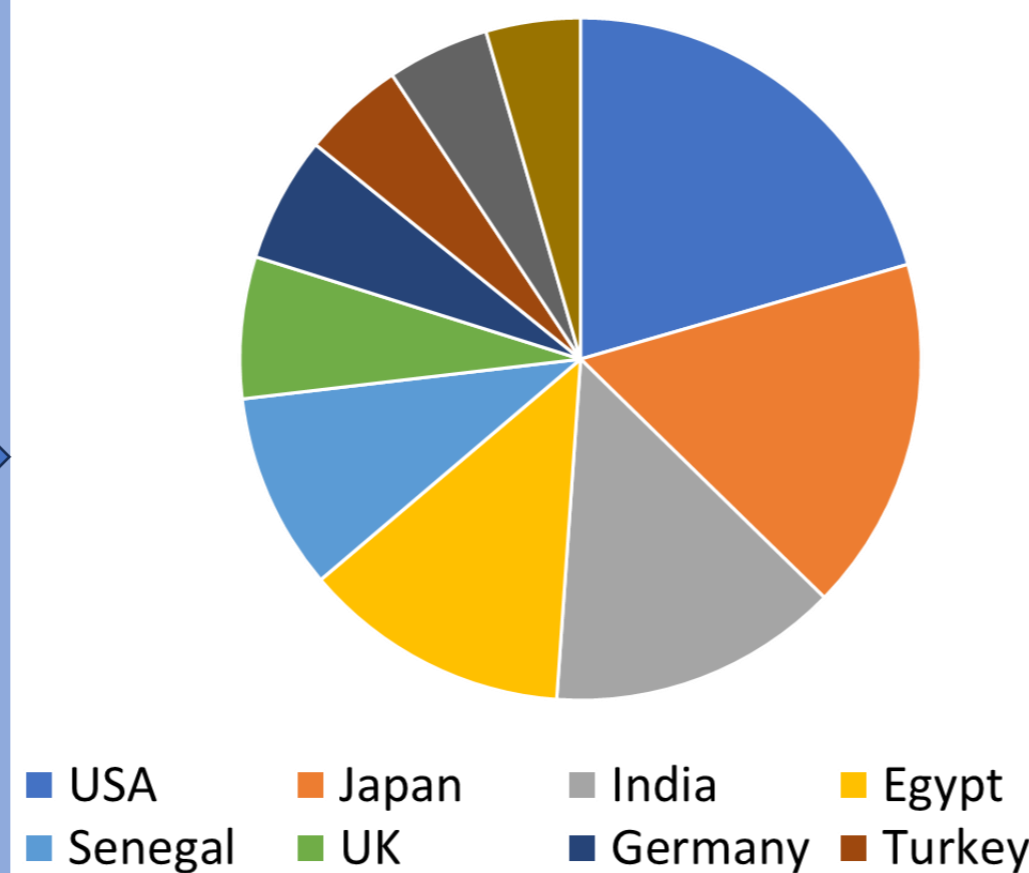
- How prevalent are they in the field?
- Who are the authors publishing in them?

## Methods



- The study identified predatory journals in cardiothoracic research using the Kscien list [2].
- Data included journal titles, publication frequency, geographic distribution of authors, and editorial board members, indexing status, and open access availability.

## Results



Eight predatory thoracic journals, publishing 490 papers. Corresponding authors came from 72 countries, with the USA (11.22%), Japan (9.18%), and India (7.55%) as the leading contributors. Editorial boards had 102 members from 20 countries, with the USA representing 31.37%. All journals were open-access, publishing 3 to 53 issues (mean 20.9). All journals had valid ISSN numbers.

## Conclusion



The high number of predatory publications in cardiothoracic field requires urgent action. The open-access model with mandatory fees raises concerns about editorial standards and ethical publishing. Researchers in this field must learn to identify and avoid them.

## References

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2. MuhaldeenAS, AhmedJO, BabaHO, AbdullahiY, HassanHA, NajarKA, et al., Kscien's List; A New Strategy to Discourage Predatory Journals and Publishers (Second Version). BarwMedicalJournal.2023;1(1):24-26.