

A bibliometric analysis of core clinical dental journals indexed in KoreaMed



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INTRODUCTION

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KoreaMed, a service of the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors (KAMJE), provides access to articles published in Korean medical, dental, nursing, nutrition and veterinary journals. KoreaMed records include links to full-text content in Synapse and publisher web sites.

Bibliometrics involves the application of quantitative methods to retrieve and analyze measurable information from published scientific literature. KoreaMed, a service provided by the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, offers access to articles published in Korean medical, dental, nursing, nutrition, and veterinary journals (<https://koreamed.org>). KoreaMed records include links to full-text content available in Synapse and on publisher websites. This study presents a bibliometric analysis of three core clinical dental journals indexed in KoreaMed.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The official webpages of the three selected journals are as follows: The Journal of Periodontal & Implant Science (JPIS): <https://jpis.org>; The Korean Journal of Orthodontics (KJO): <https://e-kjo.org>; The Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics (JAP): <https://jap.or.kr>.

JPIS Journal of Periodontal & Implant Science

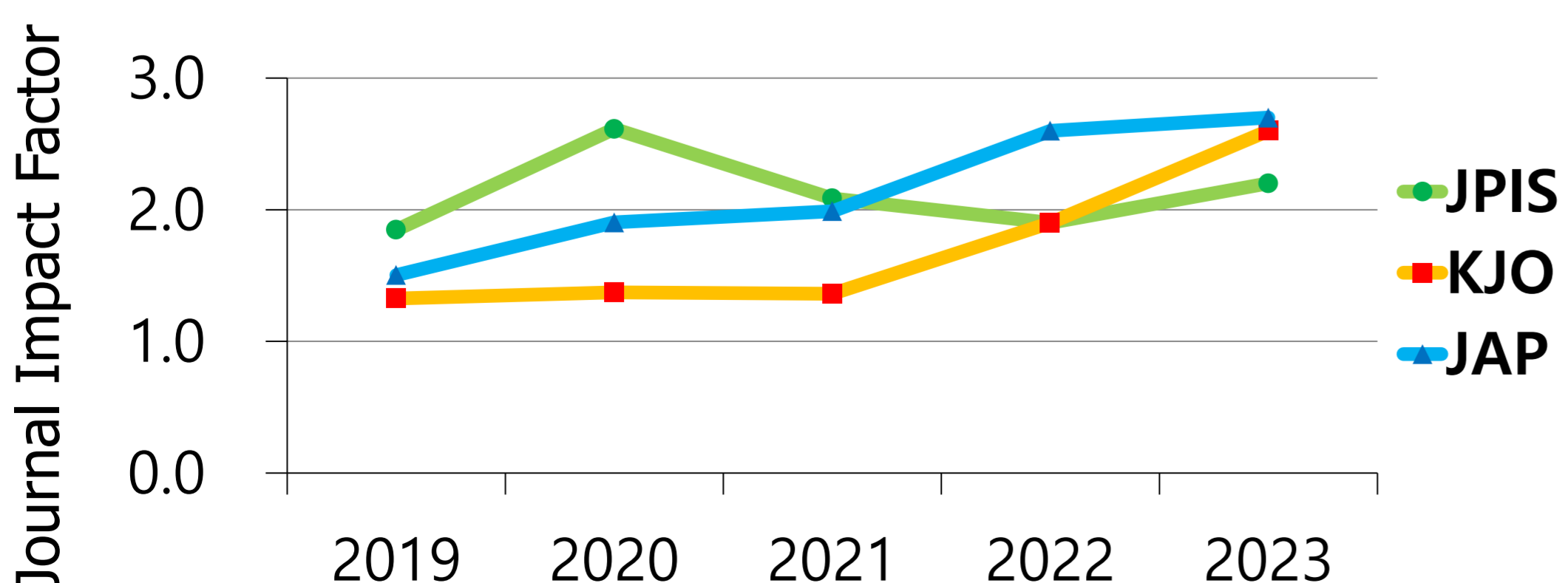
KJO THE KOREAN JOURNAL OF ORTHODONTICS

JAP The Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics

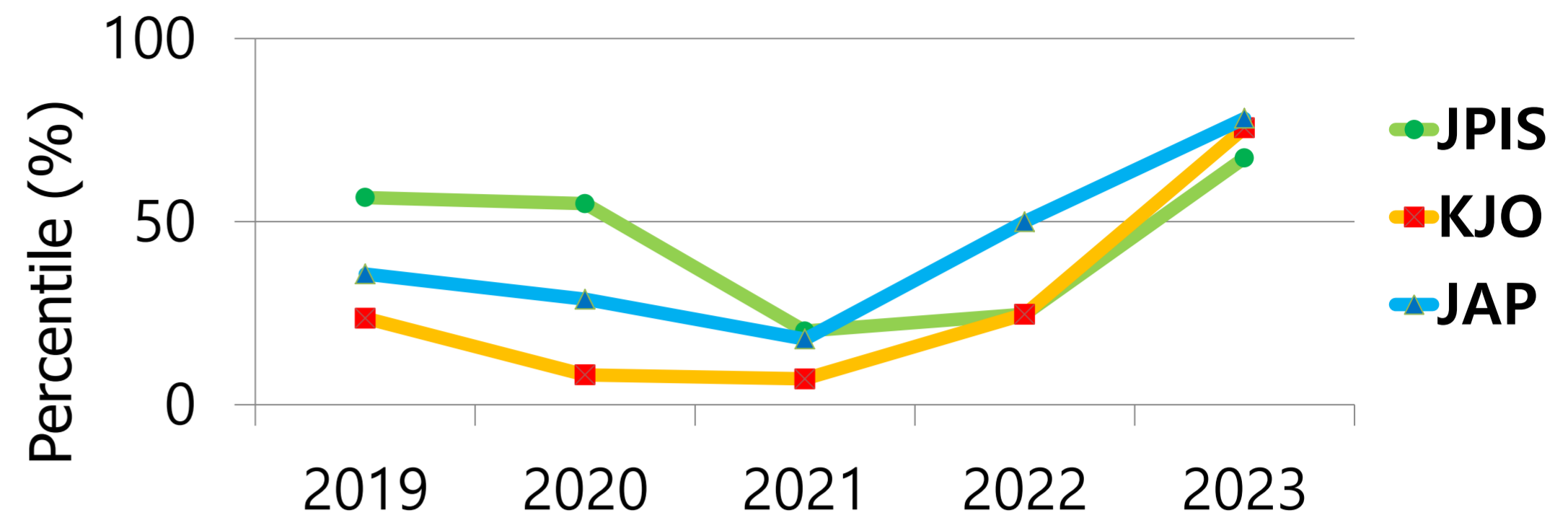
The three most widely recognized dental journals indexed in KoreaMed were selected for analysis. The official webpages of these journals were carefully examined, focusing on submission guidelines, identification information, and linking details. Additionally, data from the Journal Citation Reports were utilized to assess the following: journal impact factor trend, percentile, and contributions by country and contributions by organization.

RESULTS

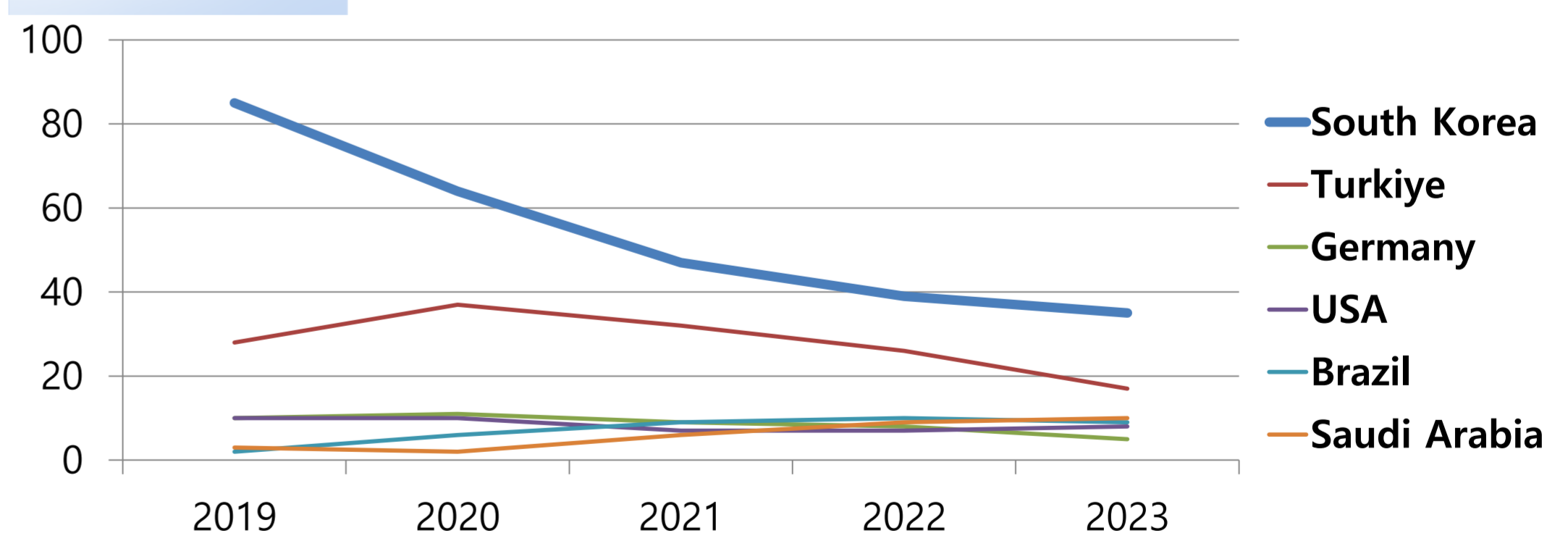
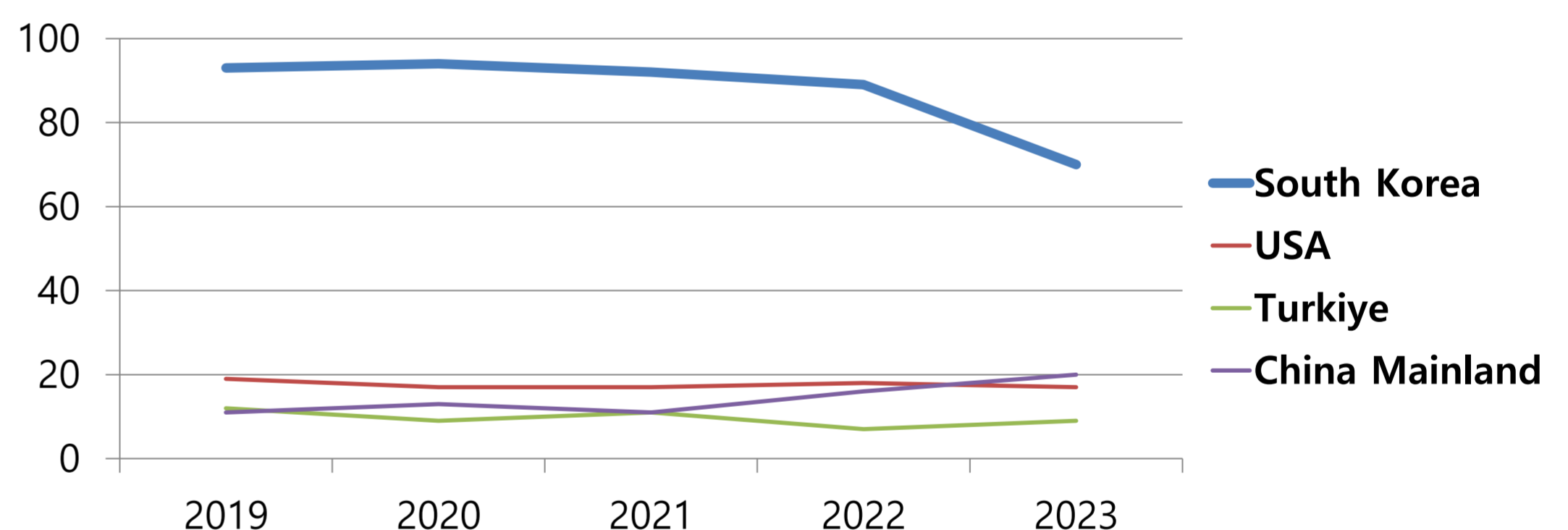
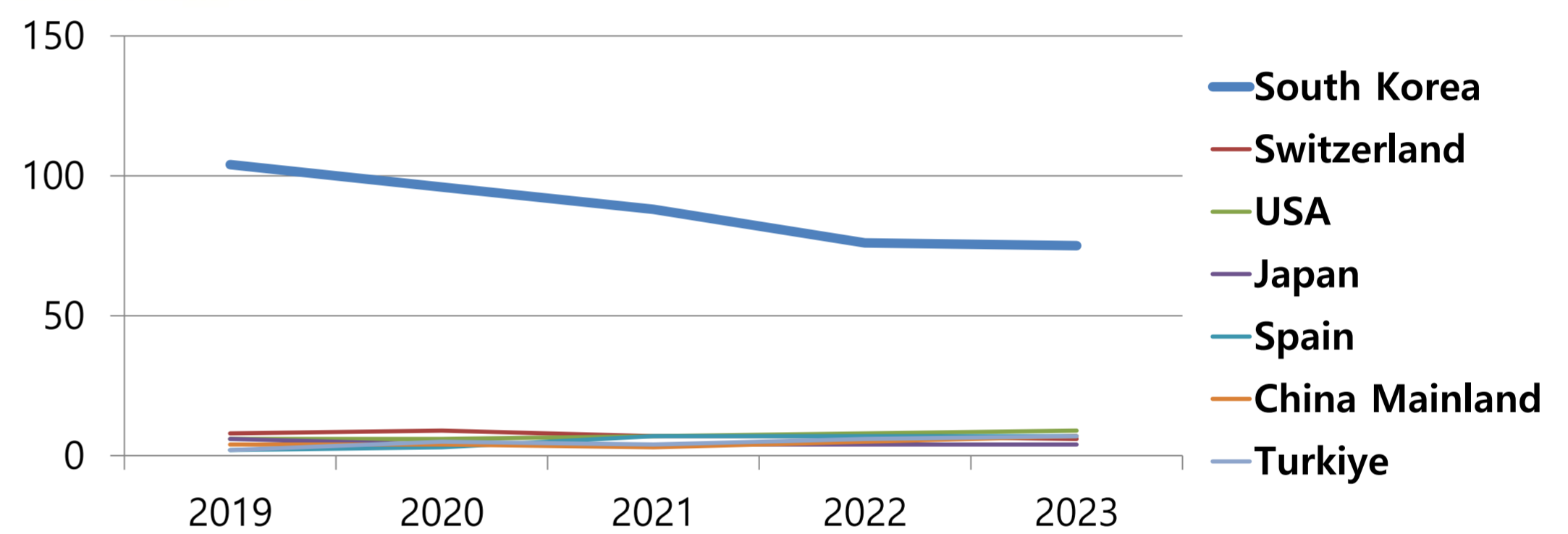
The submission guidelines were clearly outlined, and all three journals maintained a consistent publication schedule. Additionally, ORCID identifiers were used for author identification.



For Journal Impact Factor, JPIS saw fluctuations, rising from 1.847 in 2019 to 2.614 in 2020, then declining to 1.9 in 2022 before rebounding to 2.2 in 2023. KJO remained stable until 2021, then saw a sharp rise from 1.9 in 2022 to 2.6 in 2023. JAP showed steady growth, increasing from 1.504 in 2019 to 2.7 in 2023.



JPIS remained in Q2 from 2019 to 2020, dropped to Q4 in 2021 and 2022, and then rebounded to Q2 in 2023, with its percentile improving from 24.7 to 67.4. KJO stayed in Q4 from 2019 to 2022 with a very low percentile (as low as 7.07 in 2021), but made a sharp jump to Q1 in 2023 with a 75.6 percentile. JAP was consistently in Q3 from 2019 to 2020, dropped to Q4 in 2021, returned to Q3 in 2022, and significantly improved to Q1 in 2023, reaching a 78.2 percentile. Overall, all three journals showed substantial improvement in 2023, with JAP and KJO achieving Q1 status for the first time in the five-year period.



In the recent years, JPIS saw a steady decline in contributions from South Korea, while USA submissions gradually increased. Contributions from Switzerland and Spain remained consistent. KJO maintained strong contributions from South Korea, peaking in 2020 before sharply declining in 2023. China Mainland gradually increased its presence, surpassing the USA by 2023. For JAP, South Korea remained the top contributor but saw a significant drop. Türkiye initially increased its contributions from 2019 to 2020 but declined afterward. Contributions from Brazil and Saudi Arabia became more notable in recent years.

CONCLUSION

The selected journals indexed in KoreaMed were found to be well-managed. Although they are primarily affiliated with regional academic associations, they demonstrate international diversity in their contributions. Moving forward, it is anticipated that these journals will continue to grow by attracting submissions from a broader range of countries and expanding their coverage to include a more diverse array of topics within their respective scopes.