



Comparison of Article Processing Fees on Open Access Journals with a 4.5-Year History of Publishing

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SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

Open access article (*synonym*: open access publication) is a type of peer-reviewed article which gives a possibility to the readers to read and download it free of charge owing to paying an open access publication fee (OAPF) directly by its authors, their institutions, or funders.¹ According to Solomon and Björk's study, who analyzed about 1,370 journals, article processing charges range from 8 to 3,900 US Dollars.^{1, 2} Moreover, the official Elsevier's page dedicated to the list of all company's open access journals indicated that an article processing charge can reach 6,000 US Dollars excluding tax.³ First publishing houses that supported and develop open access journals have been two new academic publishers – BioMed Central (BMC) and Public Library of Science (PLOS).¹ In 2000,

they began establishing journals that rely on open access publication fee.¹ Most motivation criteria for the authors from the fields of oral and maxillofacial surgery, periodontics in choosing to what peer-reviewed journal submit their paper may be classified under three chief groups: 1) indexing and abstracting in different recognized data bases (PubMed/Medline,⁴ Scopus, Web of Science, etc.), 2) an impact metric,⁵ and 3) an amount of the article processing charge. First two motivation criteria are precisely described in recent publications but the last one – open access publication fee and its amount – should be investigated more scrupulously.^{4, 5} There is a great need to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of OAPF both for authors and editorial staff/publishers. This is the aim of this study in order to understand the advantages and disadvantages the payment

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methods. For the purpose of comparative analysis we selected two peer-reviewed journals according to the following inclusion criteria:

1. Fully open access publication (hybrid or delayed open access journals were excluded during selection).
2. Similar term of publication history – about 5 years (similar starting point allows comparing the peer-reviewed journals more precisely).
3. Journals focused on oral surgery.
4. Different ways of receiving article processing charges after the submission of manuscripts.
5. English, as language of publications.

Analysis was performed on the publishing statistics, abstracting and indexation of the journals as important characteristics of the ways of growth of both peer-reviewed publications.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Two journals were selected, the *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* and *International Journal of Implant Dentistry*. For analysis, we have compared: 1) presentation forms of the journals: print and electronic, 2) media platforms of the publishers, 3) editorial boards, 4) portfolio of the articles, 5) publication frequency, systematization on issues and volumes, 6) comparison of abstracting and indexing of the journals, and 7) article processing charges. We performed analysis using open data from websites of the journals and the publishers.

JOURNALS' PRESENTATION

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases is an English-language online-only open access journal focused on publishing case reports and case series in the field of oral and maxillofacial surgery.⁶ The journal's first issue was published by Elsevier company in March 2015 and included 4 case report articles showing an international approach the publications' origin. The first issue had authors from Canada, USA, Ghana, and Sweden.⁷⁻¹⁰ During 4.5 years of journal's growth the total amount of published articles reached 97 peer-reviewed publications (Table 1). The strongest

was 2018 when totally 31 articles were published in the journal under guidance of 17 members of editorial board (Table 2). The OAPF for the authors of *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* is 500 US dollars. That is \$160 less than the average per-article charge for open-access publishers in 2011 when it was \$660.² The journal is covered from 2015 by Elsevier's Scopus database (Fig 1).¹¹ According to the SCImago Journal Rank of 2018 (Table 3), the journal *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* is thirty-fifth place among 47 journals in the category 'oral surgery', and seventy-eight place among 109 journals in the category 'otorhinolaryngology'. The journal's CiteScore in 2018 was 0.41, Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) 0.719, and SCImago Journal Rank – 0.208.^{11, 12} All issues of this quarterly journal are included in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).¹³ For *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* Elsevier has a tool for the authors and readers. At ScienceDirect webpage, the term 'articles in press' (Table 4) means the accepted, peer-reviewed papers that are not yet assigned to issues/volumes, but are citable using digital object identifier (DOI).¹⁴ Generally, there are 3 types of articles in press: accepted manuscripts, uncorrected proofs, and corrected proofs.¹⁴ Articles in press's tool is similar to Online First Publication tool in some Springer's journals.

International Journal of Implant Dentistry was launched in December 2015 by the collaborative efforts of German Association of Dental Implantology (in German, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Implantologie – DGI) and the Japanese Society of Oral Implantology (JSOI) on the SpringerOpen platform of the Springer Nature company.¹⁵ It's an online-only (Table 5) peer-reviewed journal focused on implantology. Despite the fact that national languages of those societies are German and Japanese, the journal uses English.^{15- 18} Editors in chief, Hendrik Terheyden and Yoshinobu Maeda, stated that totally more than 20,000 persons are the members of both societies.¹⁹ That fact can impact the journal's growth and popularization. The preconditions that guided the editors before the launch of the new peer-reviewed journal were: 1) implant dentistry as a growing field, 2) quick publishing (no waiting of printing deadlines), 3) open access structure of all articles, 4) rapid spread

TABLE 1. Published Articles per Year.

Years	<i>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases</i>	<i>International Journal of Implant Dentistry</i>
2015	14	26
2016	9	27
2017	21	50
2018	31	41
6 months of 2019 (from Januar 01 to July 01)	22	24
Total	97	168

TABLE 2. Comparison of Number of Editorial Boards` Persons and Countries of Their Origin.

	<i>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases</i>	<i>International Journal of Implant Dentistry</i>
Editorial Board		
Editors in Chief	1 person	2 persons
Editorial Board members	16 persons	39 persons
Total	17 persons	41 persons
Origin of Editorial Board Members		
Number of Countries	1	18
List of Countries	USA	Japan Germany Canada Brazil Spain Hong Kong, SAR USA Italy Australia South Korea Austria Netherlands South Africa United Kingdom Switzerland Sweden Singapore China

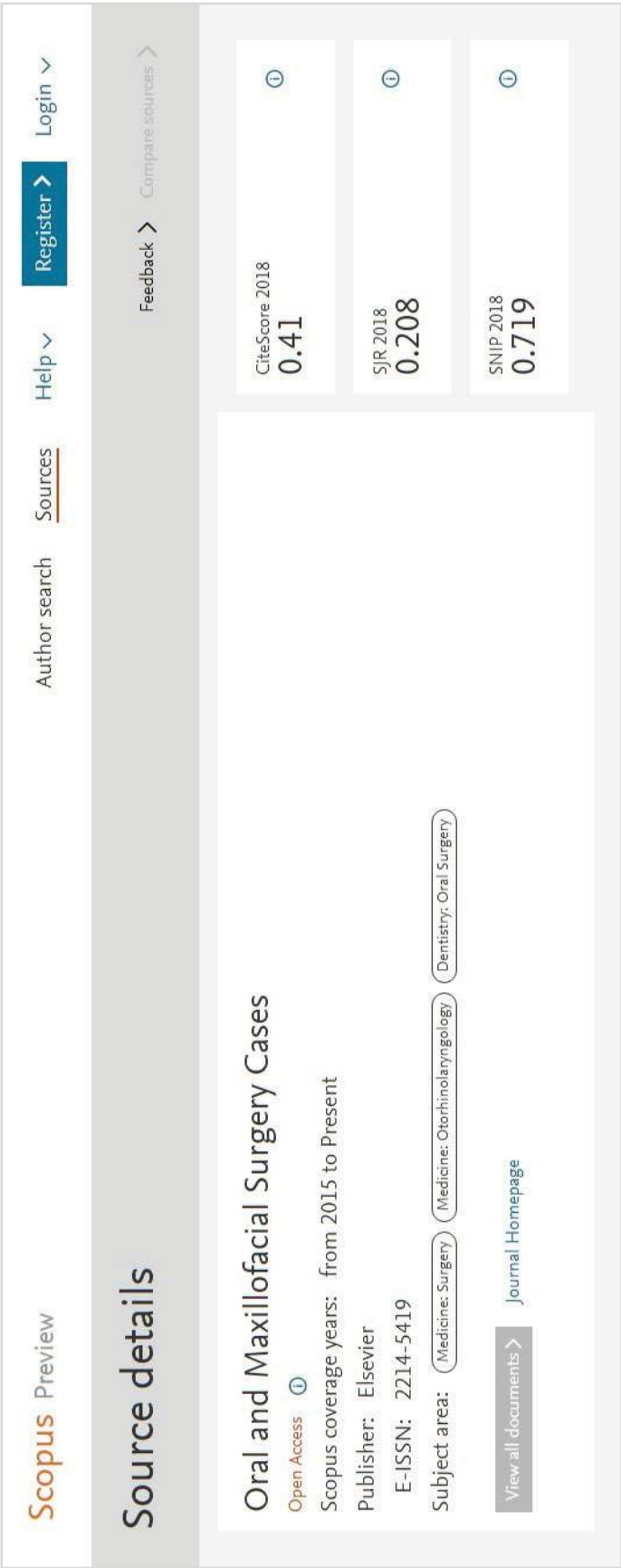


FIGURE 1. Cropped screenshot information about *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* at official open access Scopus Preview page.¹¹

TABLE 3. Comparison of Covering by the Abstract and Citation Databases, Web-Based Search Systems, and Indexing of the Journals.

Abstracting and Indexing	<i>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases</i>	<i>International Journal of Implant Dentistry</i>
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)	Included ¹³	Included ¹³
PubMed/MEDLINE	–	Included to PubMed ²⁶ (Fig 2)
Google Scholar	–	–
Scopus	Covered from 2015 to Present ¹¹ (Fig 1)	–
CiteScore	0.41	–
Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)	0.719	–
SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)	0.208	–
Quartile according to SJR	Third quartile (Q3)	–
Web of Science	–	–
Impact Factor	–	–

TABLE 4. Articles in Press (Elsevier)/Online First Publication (Springer Nature) Options.

Options of the Publishers	<i>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases</i> (Elsevier)	<i>International Journal of Implant Dentistry</i> (Springer Nature)
Articles in Press (Elsevier)/ Online First Publication (Springer Nature)	Yes	Yes

TABLE 5. Comparison of Types of Publishing: Print and Electronic.

Versions of the Publication	<i>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases</i>	<i>International Journal of Implant Dentistry</i>
Print version	No	No
Online (electronic) version	Yes	Yes

of information, and 5) publishing fees are granted by the association and society (Table 6).¹⁵ The journal and publisher (Springer company) using SpringerOpen platform¹⁵ had published 7 articles during the first quarter of 2015. First issue had authors from Germany, Japan, USA, Sweden, India, and Netherlands.²⁰⁻²⁵ The articles are published every month, and they are published as they are prepared (Table 7). The most robust year in development was

2017 when 50 articles have been published (Table 1). After inclusion in DOAJ,¹³ covered by PubMed²⁶ (Fig 2), the journal increased its attractiveness for authors (Table 3).⁴ Three main editorial board's differences comparing *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* with *International Journal of Implant Dentistry* are 1) two editors in chief (Tables 2), 2) two-times more members, and 3) members are from eighteen countries.

TABLE 6. Comparison of Publication Payment Methods in Two Open Access Journals.^{6,15}

Criteria for Comparison	<i>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases</i>	<i>International Journal of Implant Dentistry</i>
Publisher's Name	Elsevier	Springer Nature
Type of Access to Articles	Open Access	Open Access
Publication Fee	US\$500 (excluding tax)	Absent. Fee is covered by two affiliated societies: • German Society of Oral Implantology: In German, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Implantologie (DGI). • Japanese Society of Oral Implantology (JSOI): In Japanese, Nihon Kōkū Inpuranto Gakkai.

TABLE 7. Publication Frequency, Systematization on Issues and Volumes.

Criteria for Comparison	<i>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases</i>	<i>International Journal of Implant Dentistry</i>
Publication Frequency	Quarterly: articles are published every 3 months.	Monthly: articles are published every month; they are published as they are prepared.
Systematization on Issues and Volumes	Each article received a number and is assigned an affiliation to a particular issue (number) in the volume. Example: Khanifama P, Pullisaarb H, Risheimc H. Local facial atrophy and permanent anesthesia of right upper lip following subcutaneous extrusion of chlorhexidine digluconate. Oral Maxillofac Surg Cases 2019;5(1):100087. Whereas, '5' is a volume, '1' is an issue, and '100087' is an article's number.	Each article received a number and is assigned an affiliation only to the particular volume. Example: Gnigou M, Goutzanis L, Sarivalasis S, Petsinis V. Retrieval of displaced implants inside the maxillary sinus: two case reports and a short review. Int J Implant Dent 2019;5:24. Whereas, '5' is a volume and '24' is an article's number.

NCBI Resources How To

NLM Catalog NLM Catalog "Int J Implant Dent"[Title Abbreviation]
Create alert Advanced

Full

International journal of implant dentistry

Author(s): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Implantologie
Nihon Kōkū Inpuranto Gakkai

NLM Title Abbreviation: Int J Implant Dent

ISO Abbreviation: Int J Implant Dent

Title(s): International journal of implant dentistry.

Publication Start Year: 2015

Country of Publication: Germany

Publisher: Heidelberg : Springer, [2015]-

Description: 1 online resource

Language: English

ISSN: 2198-4034 (Electronic)
2198-4034 (Linking)

LCCN: 2016247765

Electronic Links: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/3049/>
<https://link.springer.com/journal/40729>

In: PubMed: v1, 2015-
PMC

Current Indexing Status: Not currently indexed for MEDLINE.

MeSH: Dental Implantation*
Dental Implants
Dentistry*

FIGURE 2. Cropped screenshot information from catalog page of *International Journal of Implant Dentistry* at National Library of Medicine (NLM) website.²⁵

DISCUSSION

Better understanding of every step of the journals' growth's is possible by analyzing journals' results in including to the different citation and abstract databases. Those databases are playing a crucial role in the struggle of editorial staff to attract more authors, to reduce acceptance rate and to achieve an increase of the impact metric as a result.²⁷⁻²⁹

This paper presents a comparative study of *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* and *International Journal of Implant Dentistry*.^{6, 15} Analyzing the example of *International Journal of Implant Dentistry* we can assume that when the journal offers no publication fee it attracts more authors, and that potentially can result in increased number of articles submission. Second hypothesis: abstracting in PubMed/MEDLINE plays a crucial role for authors in choosing the "right" journal for submission.^{4, 30} That step potentially will bring the authors' paper to the advantageous position in the global market of published articles. A larger number of published articles in *International Journal of Implant Dentistry* comparing to *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases* can be an argument of our assumption. This theory can be considered valid by the June's editorial of *Ophthalmology Retina* editor Andrew Schachat.⁴ He considers the question "Is the journal included to PubMed?" will be among the first and the most persistent question.⁴ We can say the same, taking into account the 2.5-year editorial office experience in *Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology* for a question about covering by PubMed being the top question among authors from Australia, Brazil, and India prior to submission. Similarly, editors of *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery-Global Open* insist that being indexed in PubMed is a huge milestone for their relatively new sister journal.³⁰ From the moment of being covered by PubMed their journal became more discoverable and visible.³⁰ We understand that efforts of the editorial board members and editors should be also measured, but many of the efforts belong to the subjective criteria and we can measure only superficial layer of official open data (Tables 1-7 and Figs 1, 2). Another group of authors can be attracted by the fact that journal is covered by Scopus database^{11, 12} with calculation of CiteScore,³¹ Source Normalized

Impact per Paper (SNIP)³² and assigning to the journal a specific position in SCImago Journal Rank^{33, 12} and a certain quartile. In that case, existence of as high OAPF as US\$500 cannot stop authors from submission a manuscript to *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Cases*.⁶

As impact factor is still the common requirement in most European medical institutions it also plays a significant role in the decision of authors to what journal to submit the paper.⁵ Nevertheless, in our study we did not find any information whether both journals have an impact factor.^{6, 15}

In conclusion: both journals are online only, English-language open access publications, related with an 'oral surgery' field, and with an internationally diverse portfolio of papers. Both are included to the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). Their four main differences are: 1) presence of an association/society that is holding the publication as the official journal of the community, 2) journal's inclusion to the different abstracting databases, 3) article processing charge models, and 4) editorial board list. Within the limits of this study, we try to hypothesize the ways of achieving attractiveness by the journals with nearly equal periods of publication. Understanding the diversity of authors' requirements in the search for journals for open access publications, and difficulties in a precise comparison of both journals one cannot unambiguously determine the main driving force of author's choice. All obtained comparative data, on one hand, allow only approximation of the differences in journals' attractiveness, and, on the other hand, allow the precise measurement of steps in the evolution of publications. Taking into account the tendencies in the rapidly changing market of open access journals, further investigations in the field of open access publications and its' attractiveness for authors are strongly recommended.

ROLE OF THE AUTHORS

Daniel Robles Cantero (editing)

Todd R. Schoenbaum (reviewing and editing)

Zinaida Y. Zhehulovych (editing)

Ivan V. Nagorniak (concept and design of the paper and material collection)

Ievgen I. Fesenko (concept and design of the paper and writing)

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