



EDITORIAL

Can Articles from the Images Section Be Cited in Journals Indexed in Scopus? Launch of a New Images Section Focused on Digitalization

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ABSTRACT

In this editorial, we analyze articles of the “Images” type in other peer-reviewed journals as well as the 6-year experience of publishing such articles in the *Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology (JDTOMP)*. We also describe the experience of citing articles from the *JDTOMP* and *The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)* in the Scopus database. This is important for every peer-reviewed publication because one of the notes and conditions for indexing a journal in Scopus is citations of its articles in good journals indexed in Scopus. Taking into account the experience of journal in publishing 19 articles of the Images type, it was decided to expand the direction of publishing short manuscripts, but with a slightly different focus. A new section called “Images: Digital” has been launched, which aims to publish the same ultra-short articles, but not dedicated to pathology, but specifically dedicated to digital solutions in oral and maxillofacial surgery.

KEY WORDS

Article type, Images, Scopus, database, digital, section, editor, digitalization

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Ultra-short articles in sections “Images” or “Pictures” are a popular type of articles in various medical peer-reviewed journals [1-5]. This is usually a one-page article without a reference list [5], but sometimes the article can be 2 or 3 pages long [1, 6] and have references [4]. However, in our humble opinion, the gold standard for publishing articles of this type has been achieved by *The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)* [5, 7]. In their journal, this type of article is called “Images in Clinical Medicine.” The purpose of this type of article is to simplify the preparation and reduce the time frame for writing the manuscript, while highlighting a rare pathology and presenting a treatment option. Another goal is to provide readers with a quick introduction to the clinical case. Inspired by the example of the *NEJM*, in 2019 a similar section titled “Pictures in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery” was also launched in the *Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology (JDTOMP)* [8]. And during the period from July 1, 2019, to September 1, 2025, that is, for more than 6 years, 19 Images articles were published in the *JDTOMP* [6, 9-26]. Out of 19 articles, 2 articles have videos [16, 22]. Most of the manuscripts in this section were published by authors from Ukraine. One article from Qatar and another joint article by authors from Ukraine and Georgia [6, 21].

We know that the success of this section would not have been possible without the confident leadership of the editor of this section, Dr. Camilo Mosquera from the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston [8].

Publishing a concise and meaningful article is of great importance to clinicians. However, the editorial board of each peer-reviewed journal must understand whether a given article can bring dividends to the journal in the form of citations. Moreover, one of the notes and conditions for indexing a journal in Scopus is citations of its articles in good journals indexed in Scopus (email response according to title evaluation process from Scopus Title Evaluation Team, July 2022).

The experience of the *NEJM* proves that articles of the “Images” type are successfully cited in journals indexed by Scopus [7, 27]. In particular, an article entitled “Lemierre's Syndrome” (Walkty and Embil, 2019) has received 23 citations (Fig 1) in other journals indexed by Scopus since its publication (i.e., 6 years ago). Articles of type “Images” of the

JDTOMP also demonstrate the presence of citations in journals indexed by Scopus (Figs 2 and 3) [16, 28]. Although of course the frequency of citations is also affected by the availability of journal articles for search by authors in PubMed/PubMed Central according to the journal sample. Although, of course, the frequency of citations is also affected by the availability of journal articles for search by authors in PubMed/PubMed Central, as is the case with the *NEJM* [29].

Summarizing the above, it would be correct to say that articles of the “Images” type can and do definitely get cited [7, 16, 27, 28]. This fact is the basis for our *Journal* to introduce a new section with a similar type of articles, but which focus on digital solutions. Digitalization at all stages of diagnosis, planning and treatment in dentistry, oral and maxillofacial surgery is becoming increasingly widespread [29-31]. The range of applications of digital solutions is extremely wide, including digital workflow and tooth replacement methods [31]. And even, digital workflow and jaw in a day microvascular technique [32]. That's why, starting in September 2025, we are accepting manuscripts in this new required section titled “Images: Digital” [33]. The section editor was chosen by a specialist who regularly implements digital technologies in clinical practice and has experience in publications, namely Dr. Oleg Mastakov from Kyiv, Ukraine.

Thus, our editorial team is happy to begin a new, next stage of the *Journal's* development by adding a new, much-needed section. We invite everyone to submit unique manuscripts for peer-review. Our team will be happy to provide the highest standards of review process.

There is no alternative to digital transformation.

—Jeff Bezos

Founder of the Amazon, Inc.

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Scopus

Back

Lemierre's syndrome

New England Journal of Medicine • Note • 2019 • DOI: 10.1056/NEJMicm1808378

Walkty, Andrew ; Embil, John
 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

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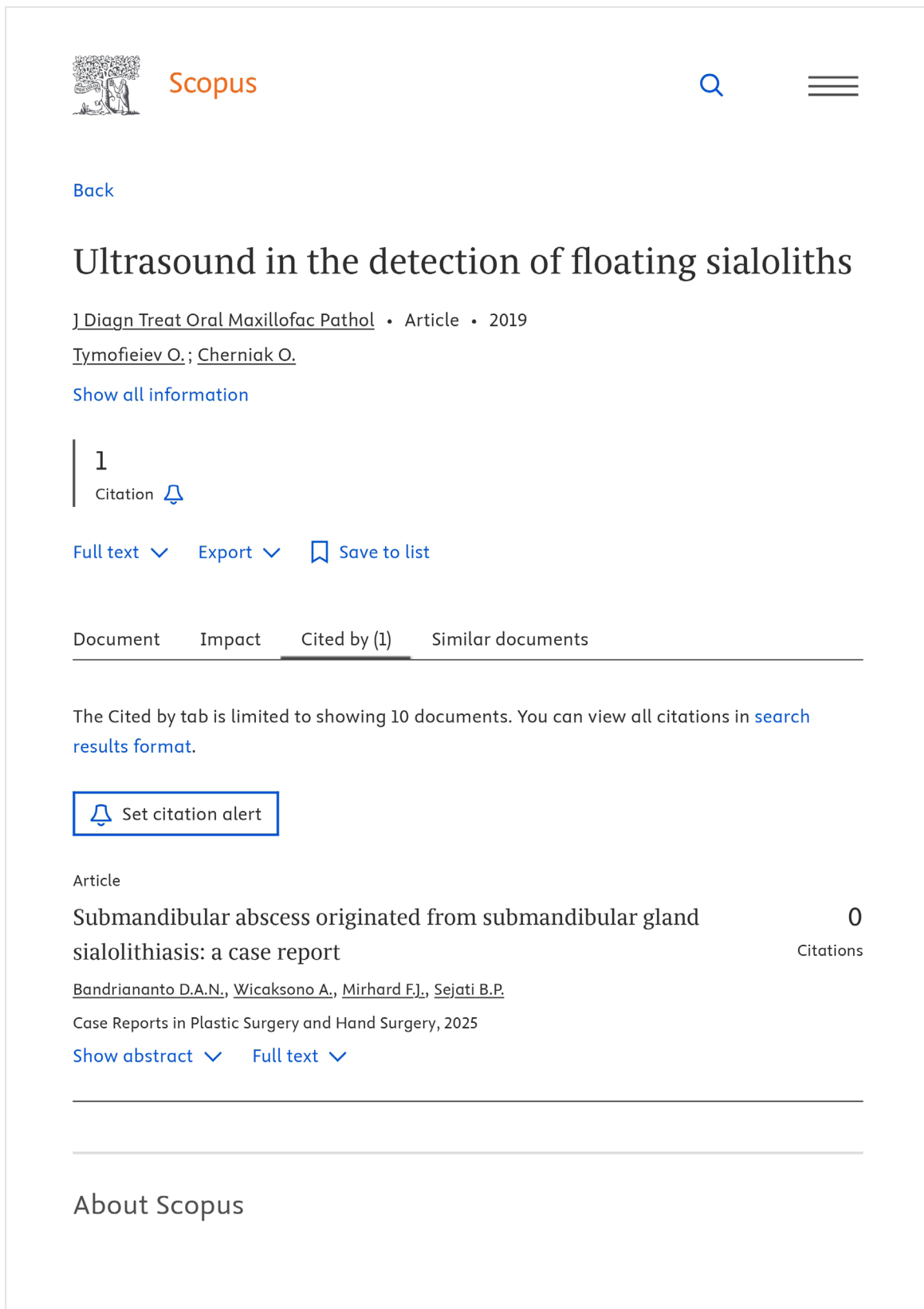
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Next-Generation Cancer Treatment: Photoimmunotherapy's Promise for Unresectable Head and Neck Cancers **1**
 Citations

Ailioaie L.M., Ailioaie C., Litscher G.
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FIGURE 1. An example of numerous citations in the Scopus database of an article from the section “Images in Clinical Medicine” of *The New England Journal of Medicine* [7, 27].



The screenshot shows the Scopus interface for an article. At the top left is the Scopus logo. To its right are search and menu icons. Below the logo is a 'Back' link. The main title of the article is 'Ultrasound in the detection of floating sialoliths'. Below the title, it indicates the journal 'J Diagn Treat Oral Maxillofac Pathol', the type 'Article', and the year '2019'. The authors listed are 'Tymofieiev O.; Cherniak O.'. There is a link to 'Show all information'. On the left side, there is a vertical bar with the number '1' and the label 'Citation' with a bell icon. Below this are options for 'Full text', 'Export', and 'Save to list'. A horizontal menu below these options has four tabs: 'Document', 'Impact', 'Cited by (1)', and 'Similar documents'. The 'Cited by (1)' tab is selected. Below the tabs, a message states: 'The Cited by tab is limited to showing 10 documents. You can view all citations in [search results format](#).' Below this message is a button labeled 'Set citation alert' with a bell icon. Underneath is the 'Article' section, which lists the title 'Submandibular abscess originated from submandibular gland sialolithiasis: a case report' and the number of citations '0 Citations'. The authors for this article are 'Bandriananto D.A.N., Wicaksono A., Mirhard F.J., Sejati B.P.'. The journal information is 'Case Reports in Plastic Surgery and Hand Surgery, 2025'. There are links for 'Show abstract' and 'Full text'. At the bottom of the page is the 'About Scopus' section.

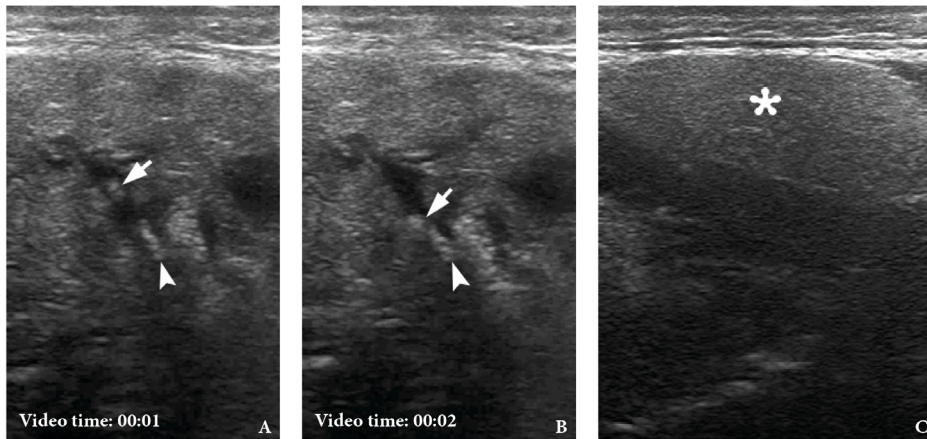
FIGURE 2. An example of citation in the Scopus database of an article from the section “Images” of the *Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology* [16, 28].



Pics in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery + Video
Camilo Mosquera, Editor

Ultrasound in the Detection of Floating Sialoliths

Oleksii O. Tymofieiev^a & Olha S. Cherniak^b



QR code leads to that video at
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FIGURE 3. An example of what a cited 2-page article (A, B) of type "Images" in the *Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology* (Tymofieiev and Cherniak, 2019) looks like [16]. (Fig 3 continued on next page.)

ULTRASOUND IN THE DETECTION OF FLOATING SIALOLITHS



A 36-year-old man with a 3-year history of recurrent salivary colic was referred to a maxillofacial surgery department. Gray scale ultrasound (US) showed enlarged right submandibular gland, significantly dilated intraglandular duct with two sialoliths (with an artifact of acoustic shadowing) inside, one – floating (Video-Panel A and B, *arrow*) and another – non-movable (*arrowhead*). Left nonsymptomatic normal in size gland (*asterisk*) is showed at Panel C. The affected gland was excised under general anesthesia due to the diagnosis of chronic submandibular obstructive sialolithiasis. Intraglandular duct contained two

yellowish stones, first was an oval form with a pellet surface (Panel D, *arrow*), second – a round shaped with a smooth surface (Panel D, *asterisk*) and it was presented at US as a floating sialolith; both are easily crumbled on palpation. As the specimen and intraglandular duct were dissected longitudinally, that's why dissected intraglandular duct (Panel D, *arrowheads*) is visible in both parts of the gland. Also, a 1 small calculus (Panel D, *curved arrow*) was found in the parenchymal ducts. Postoperative period was smooth, and 1-year follow-up after surgery, the patient has no complaints. ■ DTJournal

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B

FIGURE 3 (continued). An example of what a cited 2-page article (**A, B**) of type “Images” in the *Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology* (Tymofieiev and Cherniak, 2019) looks like [16].

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