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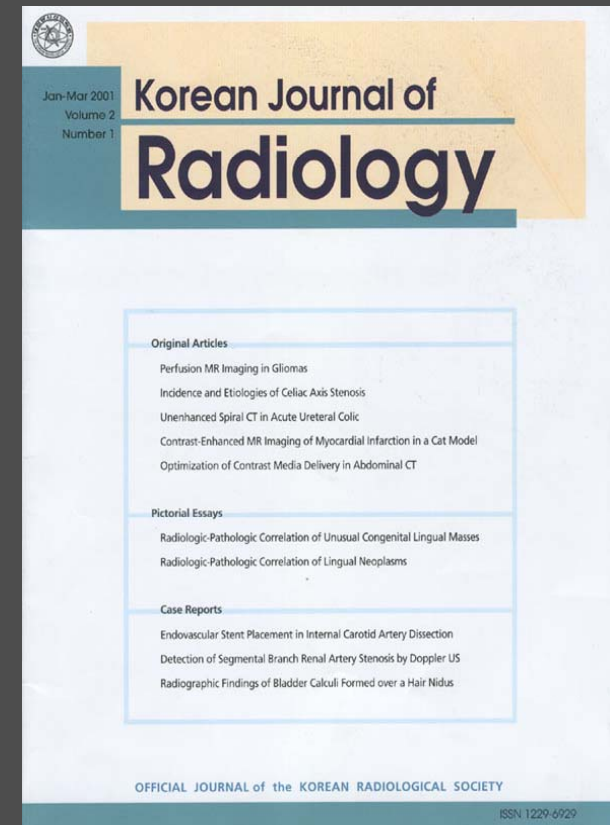
천정은

서울대학교병원 영상의학과

前 KJR 편집간사

KJR 발간 개요

- 발간 목적
 - Regional (Asian) representative radiology journal
 - Official journal of the Korean Society of Radiology
 - Quaternary (2000.3-2006.12)



Korean Journal of Radiology

- Indexed at SCI and Medline in 2001
- Bimonthly (2007.1 ~)
 - publish > 60 original article per year
- IF in 2007: 1.317
- URL: <http://kjronline.org>
 - Online submission (2005.9 ~)
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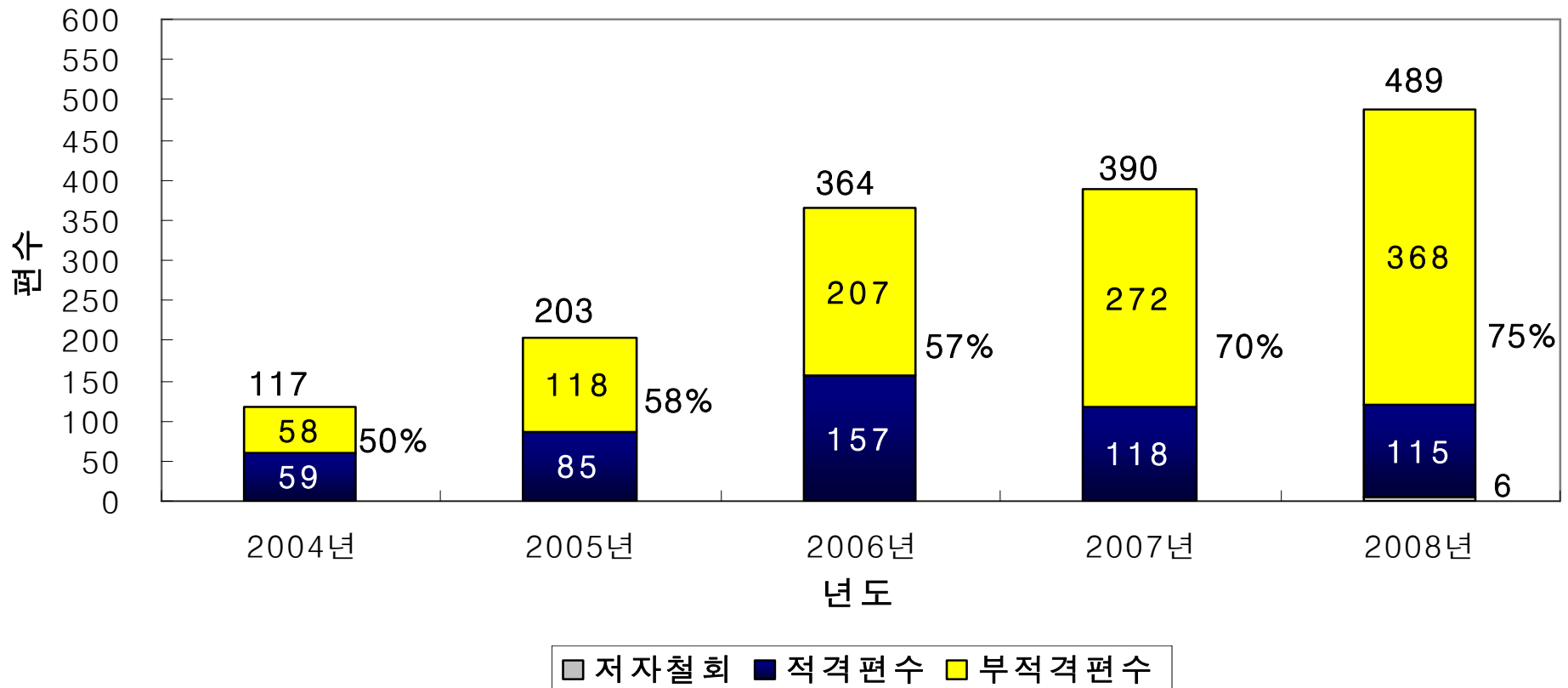
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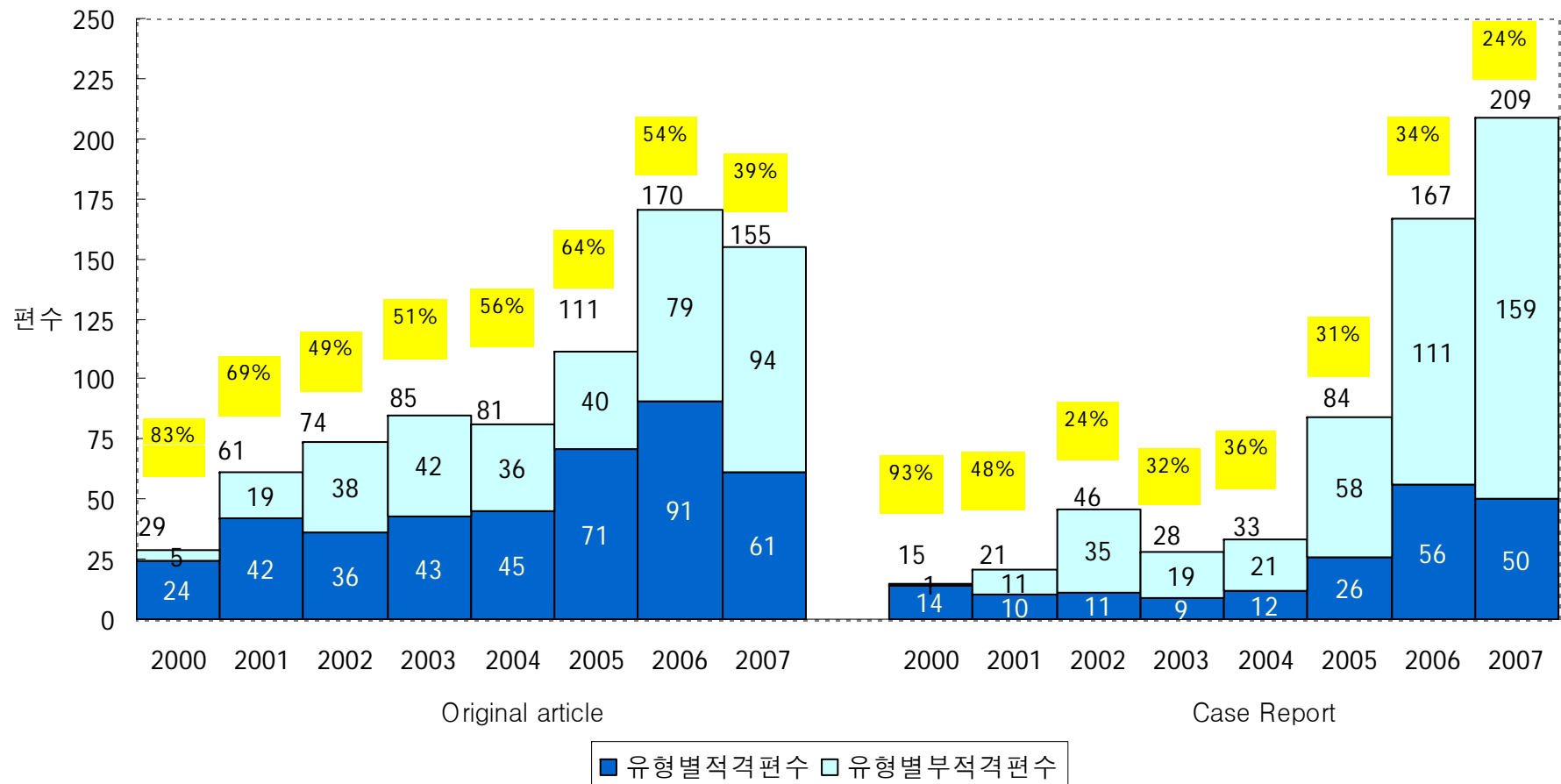
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원고 유형별 적격, 부적격 편수 및 채택율



KJR Foreign submission 1 (49 countries)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Turkey	2	9	15	17	18	57	73	61	252
China	1		4	3	10	31	51	47	147
India		3	2	1	5	22	32	27	92
Taiwan					9	17	10	33	69
Iran						4	11	15	30
Italy				3	5	6	5	9	28
United States	1		4			7	1	10	23
Germany					2	4	3	12	21
Japan				2	4	1	2	3	12
Poland			1		2	1	3	5	12
United Kingdom						3	5	2	10
Brazil					1		2	5	8
Egypt		1			1		1	5	8
Spain					1	1	3	3	8
Greece						4	1	2	7
Nigeria						2	4	1	7
Croatia (Hrvatska)				1	2	1	1	1	6
Australia					2		1	2	5
Pakistan					2			3	5

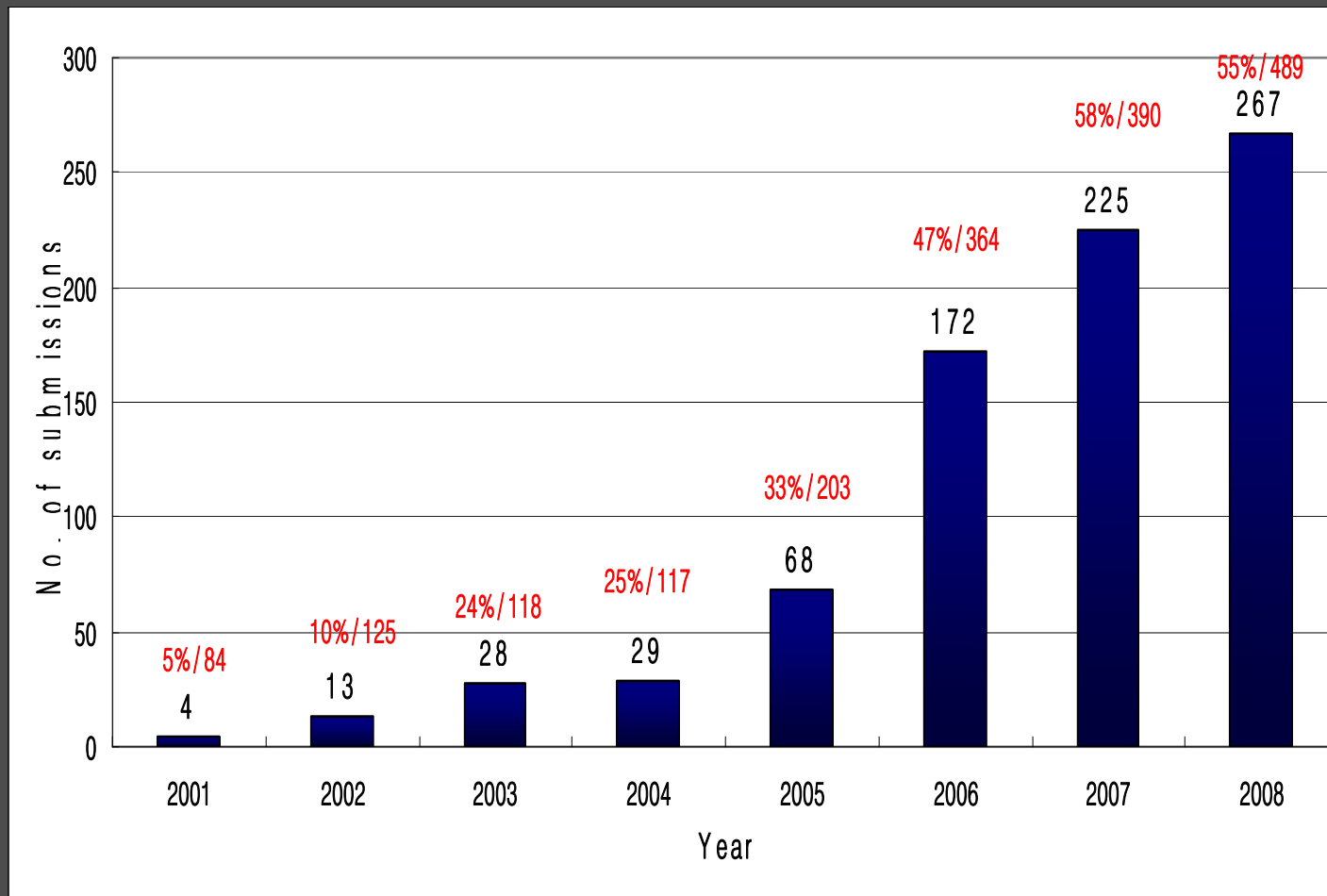
KJR Foreign submission 2 (49 countries)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Yugoslavia					1	1	1	2	5
Austria						2	1	1	4
France							2	2	4
Hong Kong								4	4
Jordan							2	2	4
Nepal						1		3	4
Czech Republic						1		1	2
Hungary						1		1	2
Lithuania						2			2
Malaysia							2		2
Morocco							1	1	2
Slovak Republic							2		2
Tunisia				1			1		2
Bahrain								1	1
Bangladesh			1						1
Belgium							1		1
Bosnia and Herzegovina								1	1
Canada						1			1
Ireland							1		1

KJR Foreign submission 3 (49 countries)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Israel					1				1
Libya					1				1
Mexico								1	1
Oman					1				1
Portugal						1			1
Qatar							1		1
Singapore								1	1
Slovenia				1					1
South Africa							1		1
Thailand			1						1
United Arab Emirates						1			1
Total	4	13	28	29	68	172	225	267	806

KJR Foreign submission



게재율 :

7 % (58/806)

Country	No. of publications
Turkey	22
China	10
USA	8
Taiwan	6
India	3
Iran	2
Japan	2
Australia	1
Austria	1
Bahrain	1
Poland	1
Spain	1
계	58

KJR Web Site Visitors

- 2008.9.1-9.30
- Total hits: 870,583/month
- Daily hits: 29,019
- Total visitors: 52,131/month
- Daily visitors: 1,737/day
- International: 11.2%
- E-submission
 - Total hits: 328,747/month
 - Total visitors: 2,902/month



Imaging features of adult choledochal cysts: a pictorial review.

[Lee HK](#), [Park SJ](#), [Yi BH](#), [Lee AL](#), [Moon JH](#), [Chang YW](#).

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Choledochal cysts are rare congenital anomalies which are principally diagnosed by disproportional dilatation of the extrahepatic bile ducts. In addition, choledochal cysts are believed to arise from the anomalous union of the common bile duct and pancreatic duct outside the duodenal wall which is also proximal to the sphincter of the Oddi mechanism. The various types of choledochal cysts have been classified on the basis of these anomalous unions (Komi classification) and their anatomical locations (Todani classification). The multidetector computed tomography with reformatted imaging, magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, and an endoscopic retrograde cholangiography represent the important techniques providing the anatomical resolution and detail required to properly diagnose and classify choledochal cysts and their associated abnormal features of the biliary tree, as well as their pancreaticobiliary duct union. This study describes the various imaging features of a choledochal cyst in adults according to the various types of anomalous unions of the pancreaticobiliary duct according to Komi's classification and anatomic location according to Todani's classification. Lastly, we also review and discuss the associated abnormal findings developed in biliary systems.

PMID: 19182506 [PubMed - in process]

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Imaging Features of Adult Choledochal Cysts: a Pictorial Review

Hae Kyung Lee, MD, Seong Jin Park, MD, Bum Ha Yi, MD, A Leum Lee, MD, Jong Ho Moon, MD, Yun Woo Chang, MD

Department of Radiology and Gastroenterology, College of Medicine, Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital, Gyunggi-do 420-021, Korea.

Korean Journal of Radiology; 2009 February; 10(1):71-80

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DOI: 10.3348/kjr.2009.10.1.71

Choledochal cysts are rare congenital anomalies which are principally diagnosed by disproportional dilatation of the extrahepatic bile ducts. In addition, choledochal cysts are believed to arise from the anomalous union of the common bile duct and pancreatic duct outside the duodenal wall which is also proximal to the sphincter of the Oddi mechanism. The various types of choledochal cysts have been classified on the basis of these anomalous unions (Komi classification) and their anatomical locations (Todani classification). The multidetector computed tomography with reformatted imaging, magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, and an endoscopic retrograde cholangiography represent the important techniques providing the anatomical resolution and detail required to properly diagnose and classify choledochal cysts and their associated abnormal features of the biliary tree, as well as their pancreaticobiliary duct union. This study describes the various imaging features of a choledochal cyst in adults according to the various types of anomalous unions of the pancreaticobiliary duct according to Komi's classification and anatomic location according to Todani's classification. Lastly, we also review and discuss the associated abnormal findings developed in biliary systems.

Imaging Features of Adult Choledochal Cysts: a Pictorial Review

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Bum Ha Yi, MD¹
A Leum Lee, MD¹
Jong Ho Moon, MD²
Yun Woo Chang, MD³

Index terms :

Bile duct
Choledochal cyst
Magnetic resonance (MR)
Computed tomography (CT)
Cholangiography

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Korean J Radiol 2009; 10: 71-80

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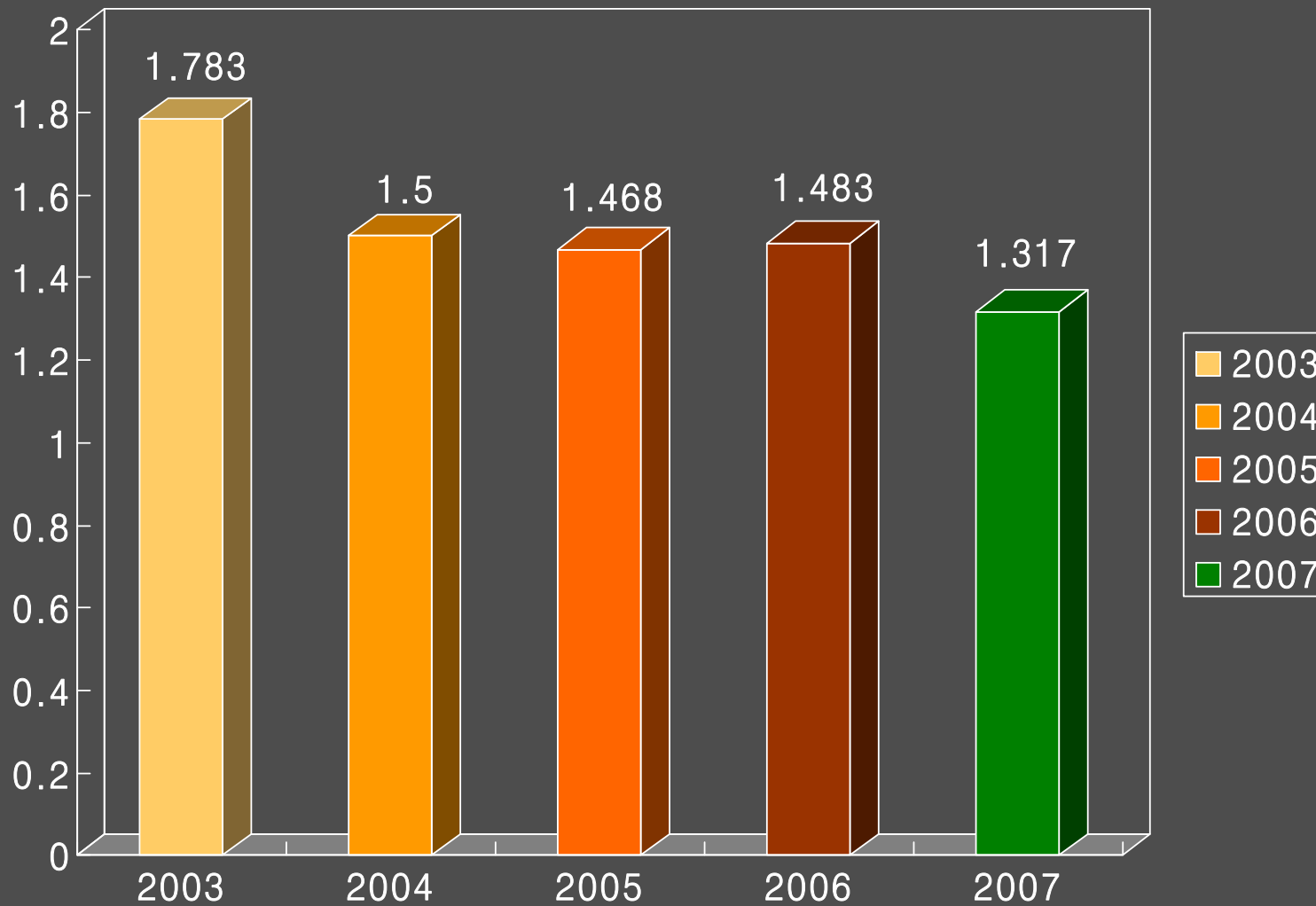
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Choledochal cysts are congenital cystic dilatations of any portion of the bile ducts, but most often occur in the main portion of the common bile duct (CBD). The diagnosis of a choledochal cyst is made on the basis of disproportional dilatation of the extrahepatic bile ducts (EHDs) after excluding the possibility of a tumor, stone, or inflammation as the cause of the dilatation.

The estimated incidence of choledochal cysts in Western countries varies between 1 in 100,000 and 1 in 150,000 individuals. The rate of incidence is higher in Asia and occurs more frequently in women (1 male: 4 female) (1). Though the diagnosis of a choledochal cyst is most often made during childhood, 25% of patients are initially seen as adults (2).


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 - PMC에 KJR의 참여 의사를 밝힘
 - PubMed Central archive에 KJR 수록 승인 통보 받음.
- 2008년 3월
 - PMC측의 data evaluation 완료 및 계약서 발송.
- 2008년 10월
 - PMC 측에서 NLM의 Deputy Director인 Betsy L. Humphreys의 서명이 포함된 계약서 원본을 학회로 보내옴.
- 2009년 1월
 - PMC FTP 계정에 KJR 8, 9권 업로드 완료
- 2009년 2월
 - PMC로부터 quality assurance data report를 받아 오류 수정
 - KJR의 preview site에 대한 검토 후 페이지 수정 요청



KoMCI 2007

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- Citation Information
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- ZIF: Z Impact Factor
- Journal Cited-Half Life
- Cited Journal Graph
- Journal Citing Half-Life
- Citing Journal Graph

Bibliographic Data

Full Journal Title	Korean Journal of Radiology
Abbreviated Journal Title	Korean J Radiol
ISSN	1229-6929
Issues / Year	Bimonthly
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Publisher Address	Korean Radiological Society Building, 121-8 Yangjae-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea.
Subject Categories	RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING

Citation Information

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No.	Abbreviated Journal Title	ISSN	Articles Total	Self-Cites	Self-Citation	Self-Citing	Self-Cited	IF	ZIF	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
1	Korean J Radiol	1229-6929	85	59	0.91	46.67	23.73	0.163	0.098	3.818	4.750

IF: Impact Factor

IF TREND

Cites in 2007 to articles published in:	2006 = 8 2005 = 7 Sum = 15	Number of articles published in:	2006 = 47 2005 = 45 Sum = 92
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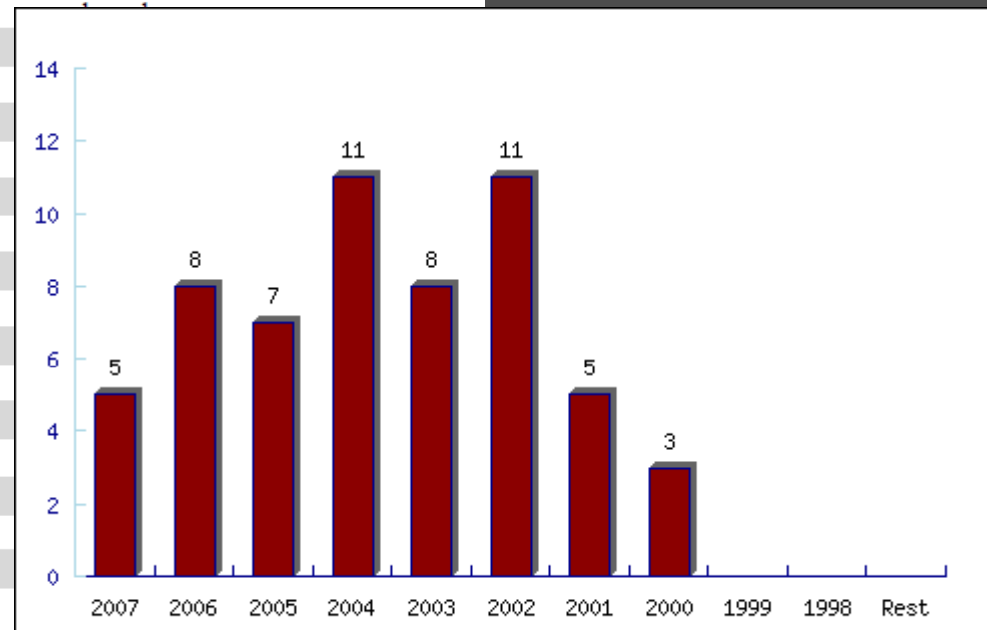
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		Total	59	5	8	7	11	8	11	6	3			
1	0.076	J Korean Radiol Soc	16	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	1			
2	0.163	Korean J Radiol	14		3	3	3	2	2	1				
3	0.140	Tuberc Respir Dis	4		3				1					
4	0.060	J Korean Med Assoc	3	1			1	1						
5	0.074	J Korean Soc Vasc Surg	2				2							
6	0.276	Korean J Gastroenterol	2	1				1						
7	0.187	Yonsei Med J	2											
8	0.068	Chonnam Med J	1	1										
9	0.038	Hanyang Med Rev	1		1									
10	0.065	J Korean Child Neurol Soc	1	1										
11	0.251	J Korean Med Sci	1											
12	0.116	J Korean Rheum Assoc	1			1								
13	0.197	J Korean Soc Transplant	1											
14	0.180	J Korean Surg Soc	1											
15	0.467	Korean Circ J	1				1							
16	0.375	Korean J Clin Microbiol	1											
17	0.383	Korean J Gastrointest Endosc	1											
18	0.274	Korean J Hepatol	1											
19	0.138	Korean J Intern Med	1											
20	0.181	Korean J Med	1											
21	0.167	Korean J Nephrol	1				1							
22	0.436	Korean J Parasitol	1				1							
23	0.137	Korean J Pediatr	1											



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- 200만원의 상금과 상장

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MR imaging-histopathologic correlation of radiofrequency thermal ablation lesion in a rabbit liver model: Observation during acute and chronic stages

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Author(s): Lee JD, Lee JM, Kim SW, Kim CS, Mun WS

Source: KOREAN JOURNAL OF RADIOLOGY Volume: 2 Issue: 3 Pages: 151-158 Published: JUL-SEP 2001

Times Cited: 68 References: 25 Citation Map beta

Abstract: Objective: To determine the ability of MR imaging to detect the pathological changes occurring in radiofrequency (RF) thermal lesions and to assess its accuracy in revealing the extent of tissue necrosis.

Materials and Methods: Using an RF electrode, thermal lesions were created in the livers of 18 rabbits. The procedure involved three phases. In the acute phase, six animals were killed the day after performing the ablation with RF energy, and two on day 3. In the subacute and chronic phases, eight rabbits underwent percutaneous hepatic RF ablation. After performing MR imaging, two animals were sacrificed at 1, 2, 4, and 8 weeks after the procedure, and MR-pathologic correlation was performed.

Results: In the acute phase, the thermal ablation lesions appeared at gross examination as well-circumscribed necrotic areas, representing early change in the coagulative necrosis seen at microscopic examination. The lesions were hypointense on T2-weighted images, and hyperintense on T1-weighted images. Gadolinium-enhanced MR imaging showed that a thin hyperemic rim surrounded the central coagulative necrosis. In the subacute phase, the ablated lesions also showed extensive coagulative necrosis and marked inflammation at microscopic examination. Beyond two weeks, the lesions showed gradual resorption of the necrotic area, with a peripheral fibrotic rim. The size of lesions measured by MR imaging correlated well with the findings at gross pathologic examination.

Conclusion: MR imaging effectively demonstrates the histopathological tissue change occurring after thermal ablation, and accurately determines the extent of the target area.

Document Type: Article

Language: English

2001. 1. : 출간
2002. 1. : Pubmed link-out
2002. 10. : 첫 인용
2003 : 11회 인용
2004 : 16회 인용
2005 : 10회 인용
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2007 : 5회 인용
2008 : 10회 인용

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- Annual workshop
- 주요 topics
 - 심사위원과 편집위원의 역할
 - 원고심사의 기본원칙
 - 영문원고 심사 및 심사평 작성요령
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영상의학 편집윤리위원회

- Committee on Publication Ethics in Korean Radiological Society
- 학술지의 논문출간윤리 강화목적
 - 위원장: 이경수
 - 위 원: 김상준, 김옥화, 변재영, 유정식, 임정기, 서진석, 천정은, 최연현, 최요원, 함창곡
- 2006.4.26 제1 차 편집윤리위원회개최
 - 현재까지 4차 편집윤리위원회 개최함.

KJR: Expected Obstacles

- So many number of MS submitted;
need secure reviewer pool
- More publication of major papers;
how can we maintain IF?
- Overly too many case reports,
submitted or accepted
- Renowned English copy editor

KJR: Future Goals

- KJR; one of international refute with high IF (maintaining 2.0)
- Readable with its content being customized and appealing
- More Asiatic and domestic
- Established number of publication
- Entrance into SCI, not SCI(e)