Korean Journal of Radiology의 SCI-e 등재 경험

대한영상의학회 편집위원장
임정기

2000년 국가별 SCI 논문 수 및 증가율

순 위	국 명	2000년 논문 수	증 가 율
1	미국 (1)	262,892	-2.19%
2	영국 (2)	73,044	1.40%
3	일본 (3)	68,056	-1.01%
4	독일 (4)	63,365	0.48%
5	프랑스 (5)	44,990	-1.09%
6	캐나다 (5)	31,929	-2.12%
7	이탈리아 (7)	31,673	1.56%
8	러시아 (8)	23,041	5.25%
9	중국 (10)	22,066	13.33%
10	스페인 (9)	20,546	-1.82%
11	호주 (11)	19,067	-0.29%
12	네델란드 (12)	18,826	1.36%
13	스웨덴 (14)	14,278	-1.40%
14	스위스 (14)	13,828	1.24%
15	인도 (15)	12,127	-3.15%
16	한국 (16)	12,013	10.03%
17	브라질 (19)	9,773	7.60%
18	벨기에 (17)	9,565	-3.28%
19	이스라엘 (18)	9,292	0.55%
20	대만 (20)	8,321	4.12%

2002:

한국
14,916
(14위)

국가별 SCI-expanded 등록학술지현황 : 2000

*Source Publications for the Science Citation Index Expanded 2000

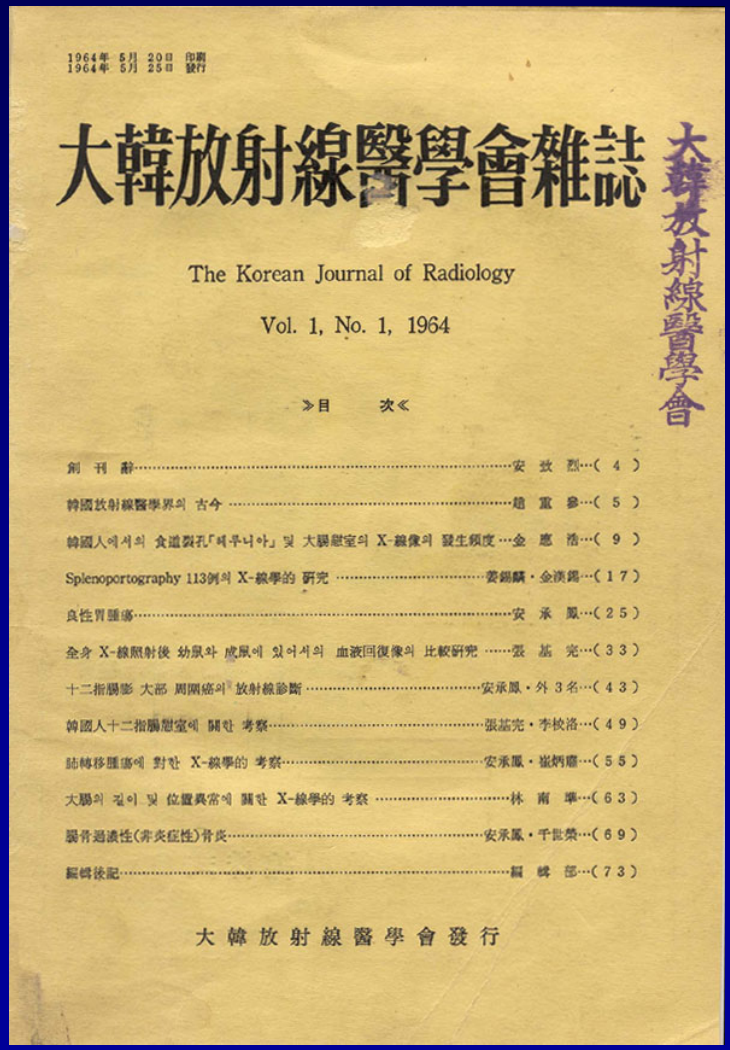
순 위	국 가 명	종 수
1	미국	2,402
2	영국	1,301
3	네델란드	601
4	독일	298
5	스위스	166
6	프랑스	145
7	일본	128
8	캐나다	83
9	덴마크	66
10	이탈리아	65
11	호주	60
12	인도	49
13	중국	49
14	아일랜드	44
15	폴란드	41
16	싱가폴	34
17	노르웨이	30
18	스페인	27
19	오스트리아	24
20	러시아	24
21	뉴질랜드	22

29, 2003

순 위	국 가 명	종 수
22	체코	20
22	한국	20
24	남아공	19
25	브라질	17
25	헝가리	17
27	대만	14
28	벨기에	12
28	슬로바키아	12
30	스웨덴	11
31	크로아티아	10
31	핀란드	10
31	이스라엘	10
34	멕시코	7
35	칠레	6
35	그리스	6
35	루마니아	6
38	아르헨티나	4
38	사우디아라비아	4
38	베네수엘라	4
41	이란	3
41	슬로베니아	3

대한방사선의학회지: 창간

- 1964년 5월
- 大韓放射線醫學會雜誌
- 발행인 안치열
- 연 1회 발행



1964年 5月 20日 印刷
1964年 5月 25日 發行

大韓放射線醫學會雜誌

大韓放射線醫學會

The Korean Journal of Radiology

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1964

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韓國人에서의 食道裂孔「헤루니아」및 大腸檢室의 X-線像의 發生頻度…金惠浩…(9)
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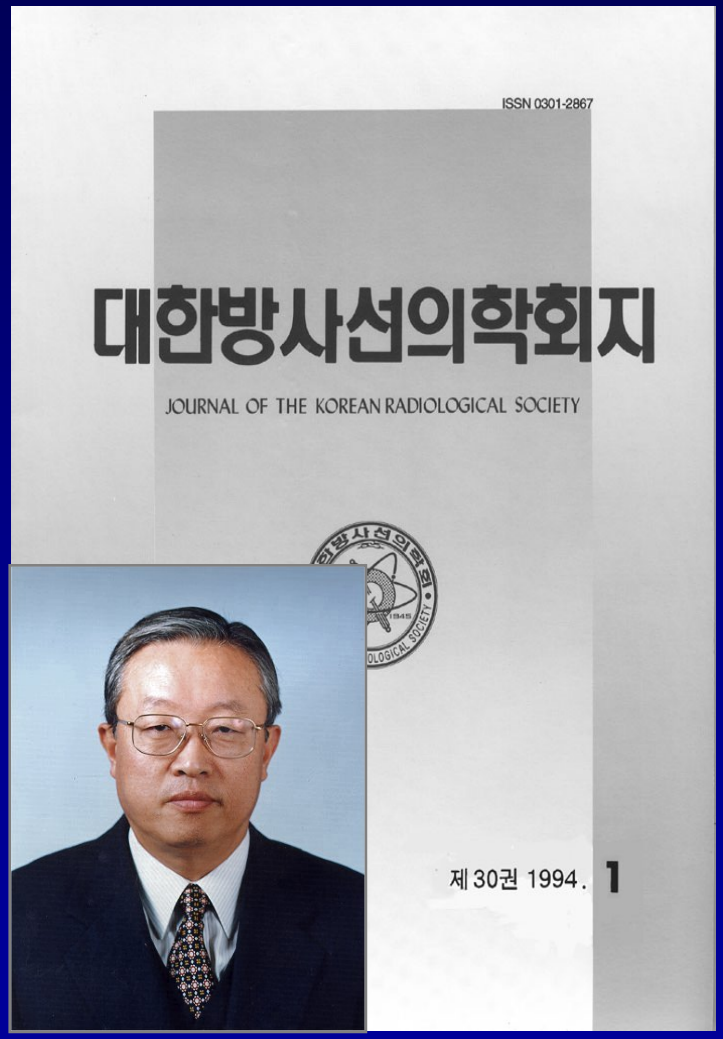
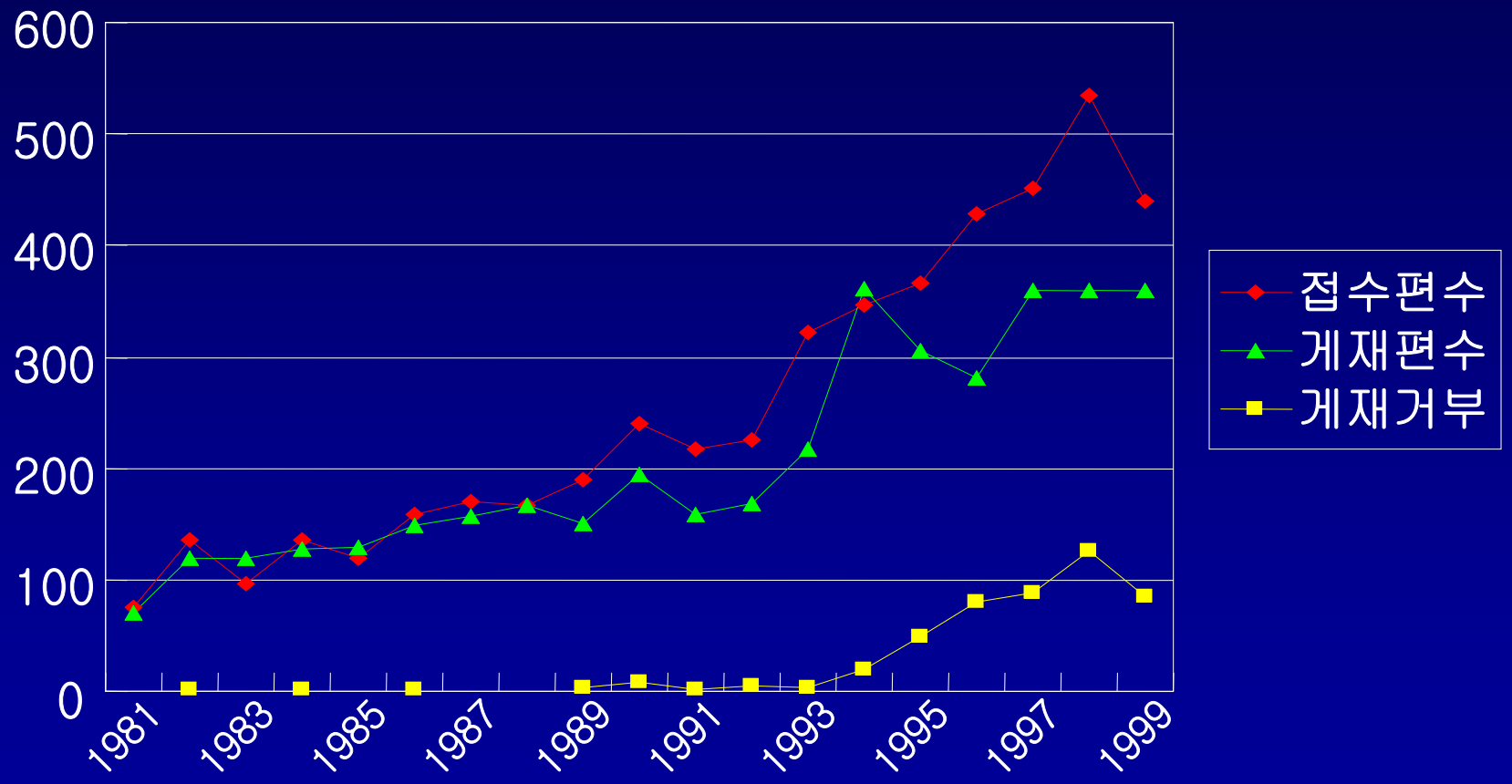
大韓放射線醫學會發行

월간지 시대

- 1994년 제 30권
  - 표지 전면 개편
  - 내용구성, 인쇄수준 등 국제 수준
  - 편집위원장 함창곡
- 1997년
  - 의학학술지편집인협의회 1차 평가
- 2000년
  - 학술진흥재단 학술지평가 등재 후보학술지 선정



대방 원고 투고 및 게재 편수



MEDLINE 등재 신청

- 1992.8.20
  - NLM에 대한방사선의학회지 등재 심사의뢰
  - 거부됨
- 1996.10.25
  - 재심의 요청
- 1998.11.10
  - LSTRC review결과 거부 통보

국제학술지 게재 논문 수
(1988~1999 누계)

Medical specialty	Total	Korean Journal	Foreign Journal
Radiology	749	35	714
Internal medicine	1181	476	705
Surgery	467	91	376
Dermatology	420	45	375
Pathology	494	261	233
Pharmacology	230	18	212

Han MC, J Korean Med Sci 2000; 15: 3-12

KJR 창간 배경

- 대한방사선의학회의 활발한 학술활동
  - 국제적 수준의 연구를 흡수할 제 2 학술지 필요
- 지역적 특성화된 학술지의 필요성
  - SCI-expand : Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Imaging category내에 Asian journal 전무

국제색인기관 등재 전략

- 엄선된 소수의 논문
  - 대방의지와 분리
  - 연 4회 발행, 호당 10편 내외
- 편집위원의 국제화
  - 각 분야별로 세계 각국의 선도적인 **Radiologist**들을 편집위원으로 위촉

영문학술지 창간 준비 과정

- 1999. 04 : 영문학술지 창간 추진 모임
- 1999. 10 : 대한방사선의학회 총회 인준
- 학술지 명 선정: “Korean” 포함 여부
- 투고규정 등 제반 서식 제정
- 편집위원 선정 및 peer reviewer pool 구축
- Peer review 시스템 구축
- Copy edit 시스템 구축 (교정인, 표기 통일)
- 표지 및 내부 디자인
- 2000. 03 : 창간호 발간

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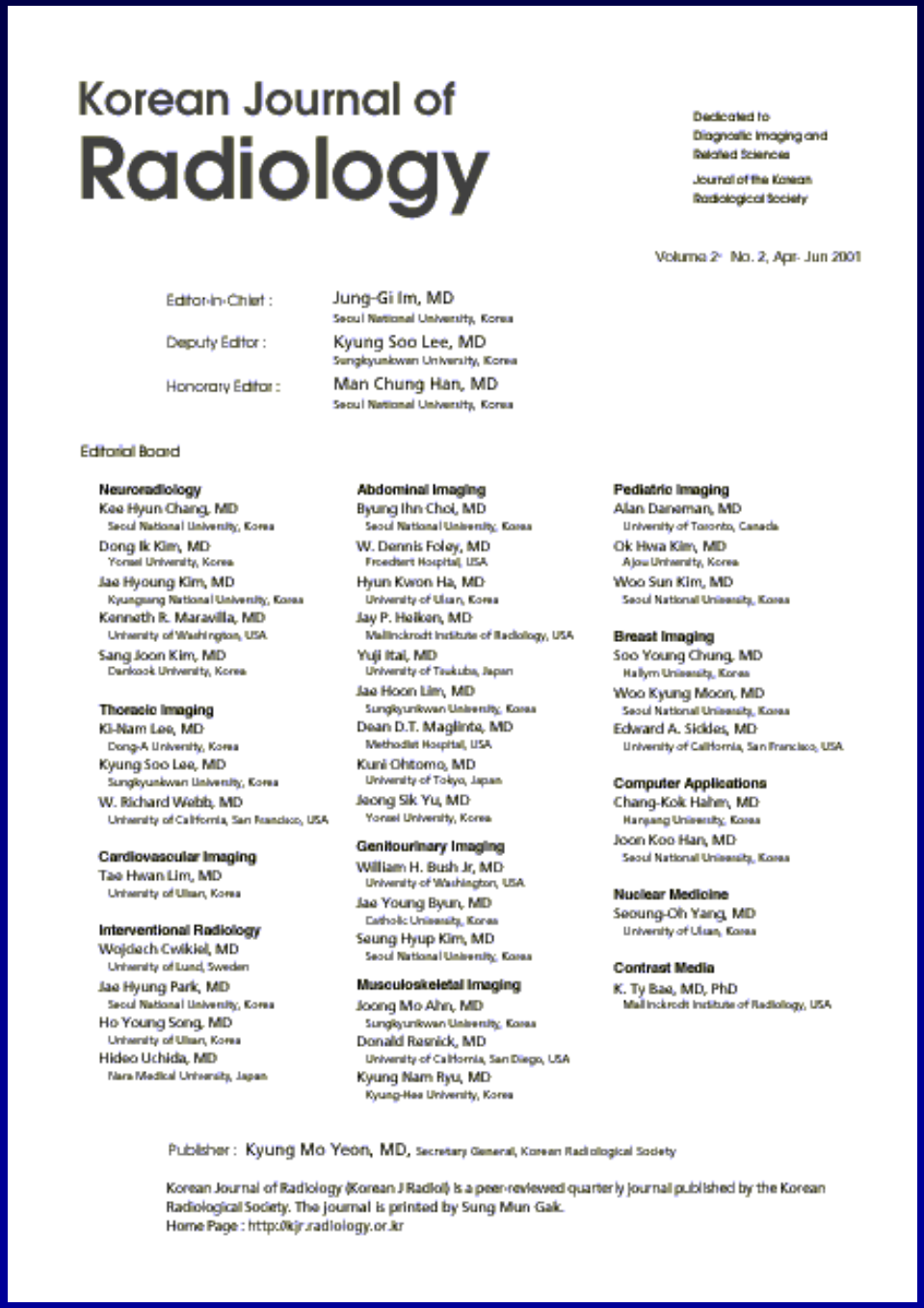
위촉



Korean Journal of Radiology

Dedicated to Diagnostic Imaging and Related Sciences

Journal of the Korean Radiological Society

Volume 2 · No. 2, Apr- Jun 2001

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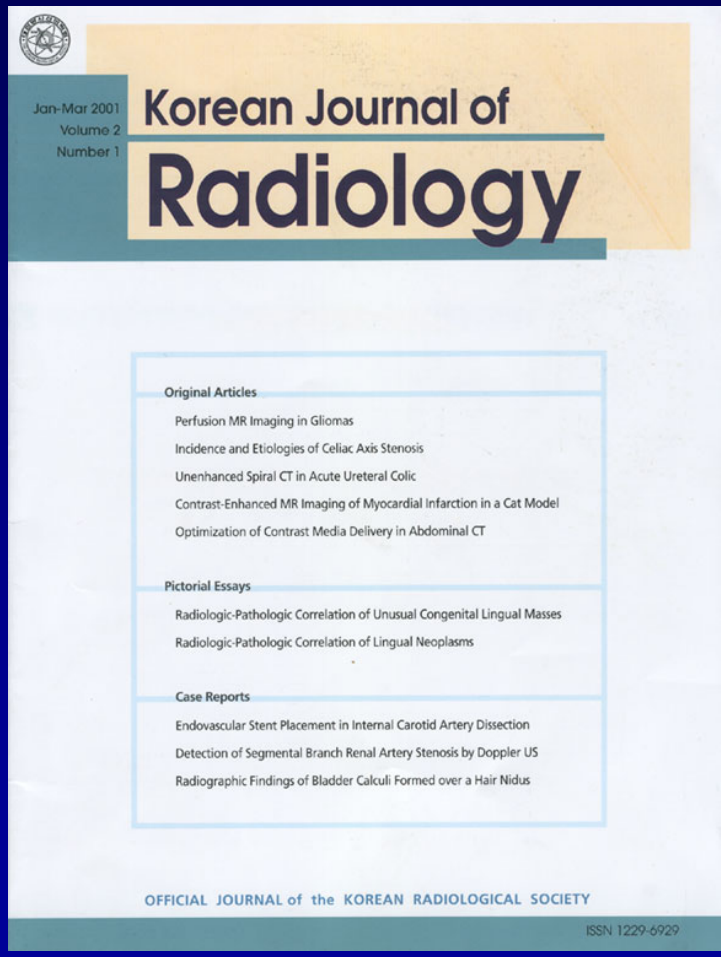
창간 당시 원고 확보 전략

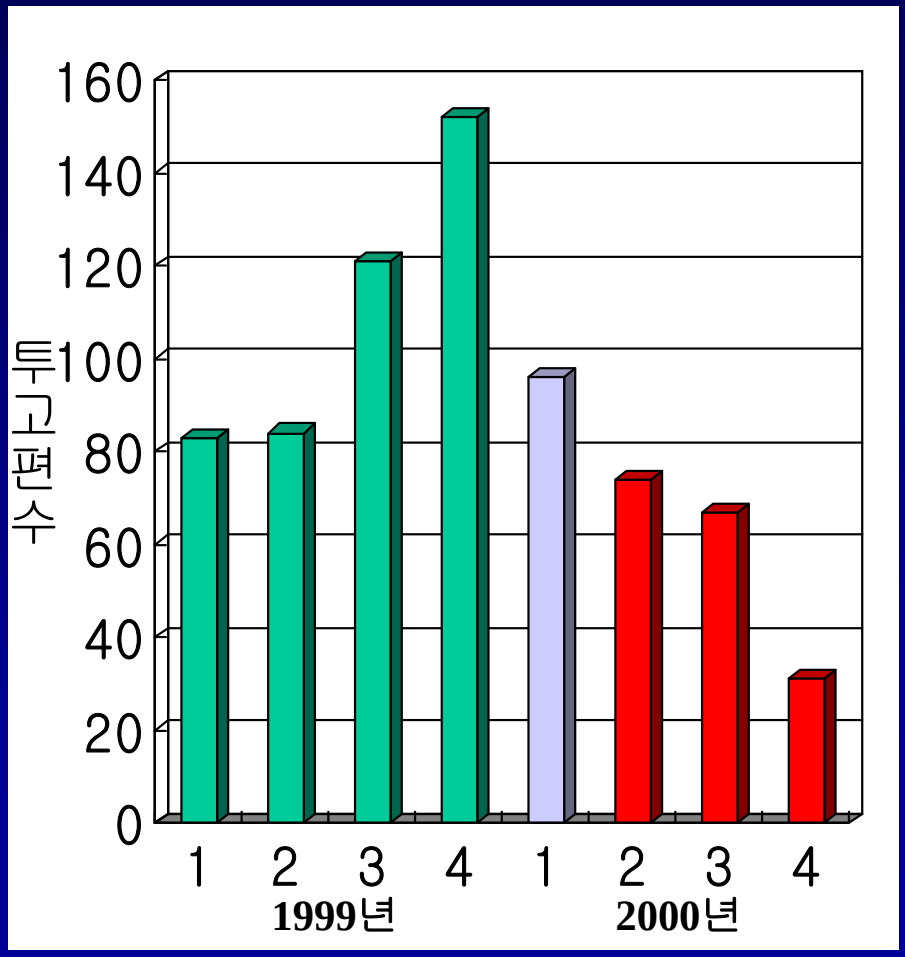
- 홍보: 창간 6개월 전부터
- 구연 우수 연제: 투고 권유
- 우수 원고: 영문 개작 권유
- 해외 학술지 투고 예정 원고
  KJR 투고 권유



창간 당시 환경: 의약분업

- 의료계의 총체적 혼란
- 연구 환경의 악화

➢1999년 ~ 2000년 대한방사선의학회지 분기별 투고 원고 편수의 변화



Scientific Citation Index

- 인용 색인 데이터 베이스
- **SCI journal:** **3,763 (3,764)**종
- **SCI expanded:** **6,040 (5,895)**종

03.07 / 01.09

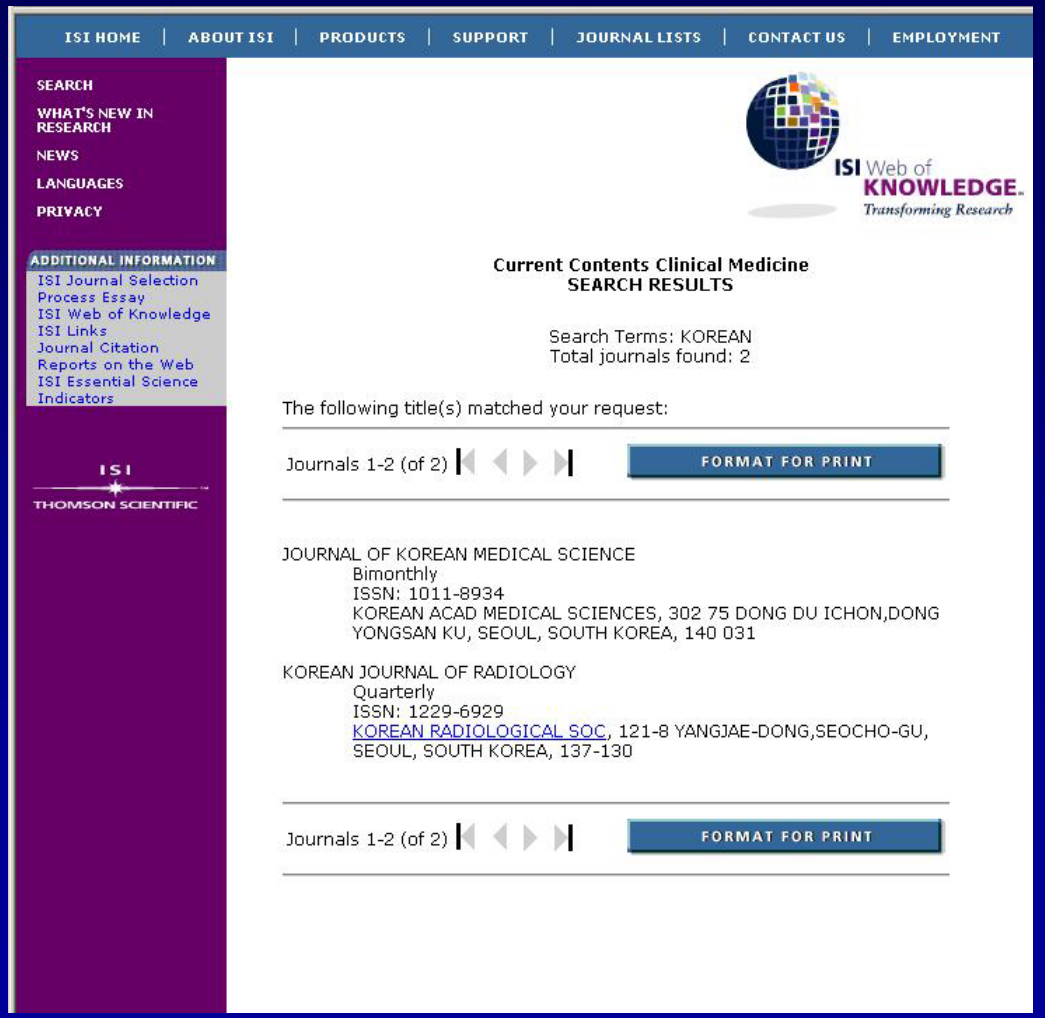
– 매년 **2000**종의 새로운 학술지를 평가
– 신규 등재율은 **10~12%**에 불과
– 기 등재된 학술지도 지속적으로 평가하여 탈락시킴.

Selection Criterion of SCI

- **Basic Journal Standards**
  - **Timeliness of publication**
  - **International editorial conversion**
  - **English language article title, abstracts, and keywords**
- **Editorial Content**
  - **Emerging topics, “hot fields”**
- **Internationality**
- **Citation Analysis**

SCI-expanded 등재 Journal

- **KJR 등재: 2001. 1 호**
- **총 5895종**
  (01.8.28현재)
- **Korean Journals**
  - 총 22종
    생명과학분야 8종
    의학분야 4종



SCI-expanded 등재 Journal

- Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging
  - 총 83종

    Asia-Oceania 에서 유일한 journal

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Science Citation Index Expanded - RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING
JOURNAL LIST
Total journals: 83

Journals 41-50 (of 83) FORMAT FOR PRINT

JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR CARDIOLOGY
Bimonthly
ISSN: 1071-3581
MOSBY, INC, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63146-3318

JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE
Monthly
ISSN: 0161-5505
SOC NUCLEAR MEDICINE INC, 1850 SAMUEL MORSE DR, RESTON, VA, 20190-5316

JOURNAL OF RADIATION RESEARCH
Quarterly
ISSN: 0449-3060
JAPAN RADIATION RESEARCH SOC, C/O NAT INST RADIOLOGICAL SCI, 9-1 ANAGAWA-4-CHOMEINAGE-KU, CHIBA, JAPAN, 263

JOURNAL OF THORACIC IMAGING
Quarterly
ISSN: 0883-5993
LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 530 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA,

KOREAN JOURNAL OF RADIOLOGY
Quarterly
ISSN: 1229-6929
KOREAN RADIOLOGICAL SOC, 121-8 YANGJAE-DONG,SEOCHO-GU, SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA, 137-130

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SO=(korean journal of radiology)

DocType=All document types; Language=All languages; Database(s)=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI; Timespan=1994-2004

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[1 | 2. . .

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☐ Kim EE
Targeted molecular imaging
KOREAN J RADIOL 4 (4): 201-210 OCT-DEC 2003

☐ Goo JM, Lee JW, Lee HJ, et al.
Automated lung nodule detection at low-dose CT: Preliminary experience
KOREAN J RADIOL 4 (4): 211-216 OCT-DEC 2003

☐ Han BK, Choe YH, Ko YH, et al.
Stereotactic core-needle biopsy of non-mass calcifications: Outcome and accuracy at long-term follow-up
KOREAN J RADIOL 4 (4): 217-223 OCT-DEC 2003

☐ Kim EA, Yoon KH, Lee YH, et al.
Focal hepatic lesions: Contrast-enhancement patterns at pulse-inversion harmonic US using a microblubble contrast agent
KOREAN J RADIOL 4 (4): 224-233 OCT-DEC 2003

☐ Kalra MK, Maher MM, Prasad SR, et al.
Correlation of patient weight and cross-sectional dimensions with subjective image quality at standard dose abdominal CT
KOREAN J RADIOL 4 (4): 234-238 OCT-DEC 2003

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Targeted molecular imaging

Kim EE

KOREAN JOURNAL OF RADIOLOGY

4 (4): 201-210 OCT-DEC 2003

Document type: Review **Language:** English Cited References: 38 **Times Cited:** 0 FIND RELATED RECORDS Explanation

Abstract:

Molecular imaging aims to visualize the cellular and molecular processes occurring in living tissues, and for the imaging of specific molecules in vivo, the development of reporter probes and dedicated imaging equipment is most important. Reporter genes can be used to monitor the delivery and magnitude of therapeutic gene transfer, and the time variation involved. Imaging technologies such as micro-PET, SPECT, MRI and CT, as well as optical imaging systems, are able to non-invasively detect, measure, and report the simultaneous expression of multiple meaningful genes. It is believed that recent advances in reporter probes, imaging technologies and gene transfer strategies will enhance the effectiveness of gene therapy trials.

Author Keywords:

mulecular analysis, radiolgy and radiologists, research, review

Korean J Radiol in PubMed

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National Library of Medicine NLM

Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC Taxonomy OMIM Books

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1: Korean J Radiol. 2000 Jan-Mar;1(1):56-9. Related Articles, L

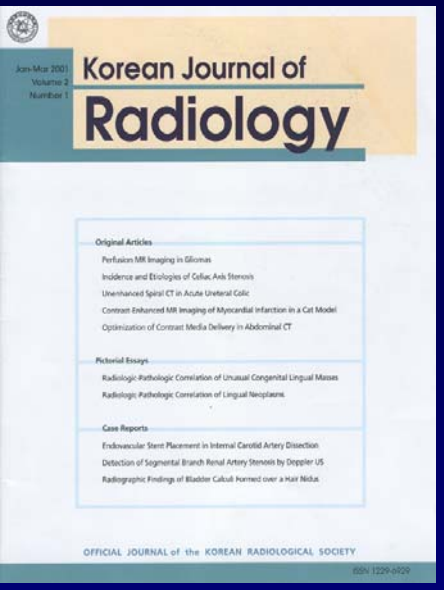
Korean J Radiol FULL TEXT ARTICLE

Pulmonary metastases of alveolar soft-part sarcoma: CT findings in three patients

Choi JI, Goo JM, Seo JB, Kim HY, Park CK, Im JG.

Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

Alveolar soft-part sarcoma is a rare soft tissue sarcoma of young adults with unknown histogenesis, a the organ most frequently involved in metastasis is the lung. We report the CT findings of three patient of pulmonary metastases of alveolar soft-part sarcoma, which manifested as clearly enhanced pulmon nodules or masses. On enhanced scans, some of the masses were seen to contain dilated and tortuo intratumoral vessels.



Korean Journal of Radiology
Journal of the Korean Radiological Society
Dedicated to Radiology and Related Sciences

Journal Contents

Pulmonary Metastases of Alveolar Soft-Part Sarcoma: CT Findings in Three Patients

Joon-Il Choi, MD,Jin Mo Goo, MD. ,Joon Beom Seo, MD. ,Hyae Young Kim, MD. ,Choong Ki Park, MD. ,Jung-Gi Im, MD

Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine

Korean Journal of Radiology; 2000 March; 1(1):56-59 View PDF

Objective : The underlying diseases associated with lobar atelectasis were bron-chogenic carcinoma (n = 4), bronchial tuberculosis (n = 1), and tracheobronchial amyloidosis (n = 1).

Materials and Methods :

Result :

Conclusion : Alveolar soft-part sarcoma is a rare soft tissue sarcoma of young adults with unknown histogenesis, and the organ most frequently involved in metastasis is the lung. We report the CT findings of three patients of pulmonary metastases of alveolar soft-part sarcoma, which manifested as clearly enhanced pulmonary nodules or masses. On enhanced scans, some of the masses were seen to contain dilated and tortuous intratumoral vessels.

Keywords : Lung neoplasms, CT,Lung neoplasms, metastases,Lung neoplasm, diagnosis

---

Alveolar soft-part sarcoma is a highly vascular malignant tumor that occurs most often in the soft tissue of lower limbs. It is a slow-growing but nevertheless malignant soft tissue tumor arising in muscle, usually in young adults. It is rare and accounts for less than one percent of soft tissue sarcoma (1, 2). The cell from which it originates is as yet unknown and the matter is open to debate.

At the time of excision of the primary tumor, vascular invasion and metastasis are frequent, and the lung is one of the most common sites of metastasis (2-4). Radiologic findings of primary tumor have been described in detail (1, 2, 5), but only a few reports have described the CT findings of pulmonary metastatic lesions. We describe the CT findings of pulmonary

Hyperacute stage

In all six patients with hyperacute ICH, the signals at the center of the hematoma were hyperintense at DWI, isointense on T1-weighted images, and heterogeneously hyperintense on T2-weig
patients at
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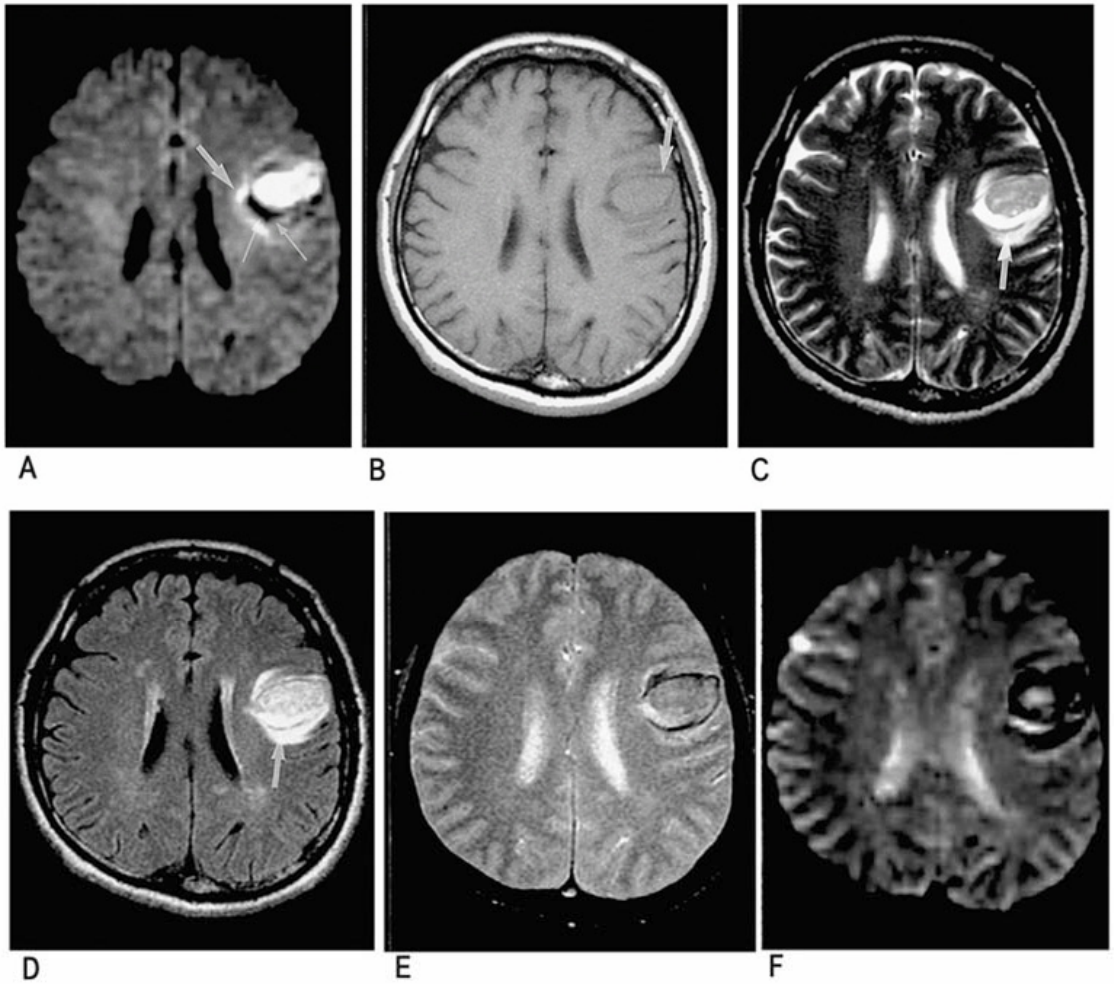

Fig. 2. A 53-year-old man with hyperacute intracerebral hematoma seen on MR images obtained 2 hours after the onset of symptoms.
A. Diffusion-weighted image shows the hematoma as hyperintense, and a peripheral focal area of marked hypointensity is observed (thin arrows). In addition, a hyperintense rim (arrow) is demonstrated around the hematoma.
B. T1-weighted image shows an isointense hematoma with a hypointense rim (arrow) in the left frontal lobe.
C, D. On T2-weighted (C) and FLAIR (D) images, the hematoma is hyperintense, and a thin hypointense rim (arrows) is seen inside the region of perilesional edema.
E, F. Conventional (E) and echo-planar (F) T2* gradient-echo images show greater signal loss around this isointense hematoma. The focal hypointense area seen on this diffusion-weighted image does not accurately correspond to the hypointense rim seen on T2-weighted and conventional T2* gradient-echo images. The hypointense area (thin arrow) apparent at DWI corresponds to the hyperintense area seen inside the hypointense rim on the T2-weighted image, which appears to be a liquid separated from a clot.

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corresponded to the areas of hyperintensity seen on T2-weighted images to surround hematomas. Echo-planar gradient-echo images were obtained in five of the 14 patients with

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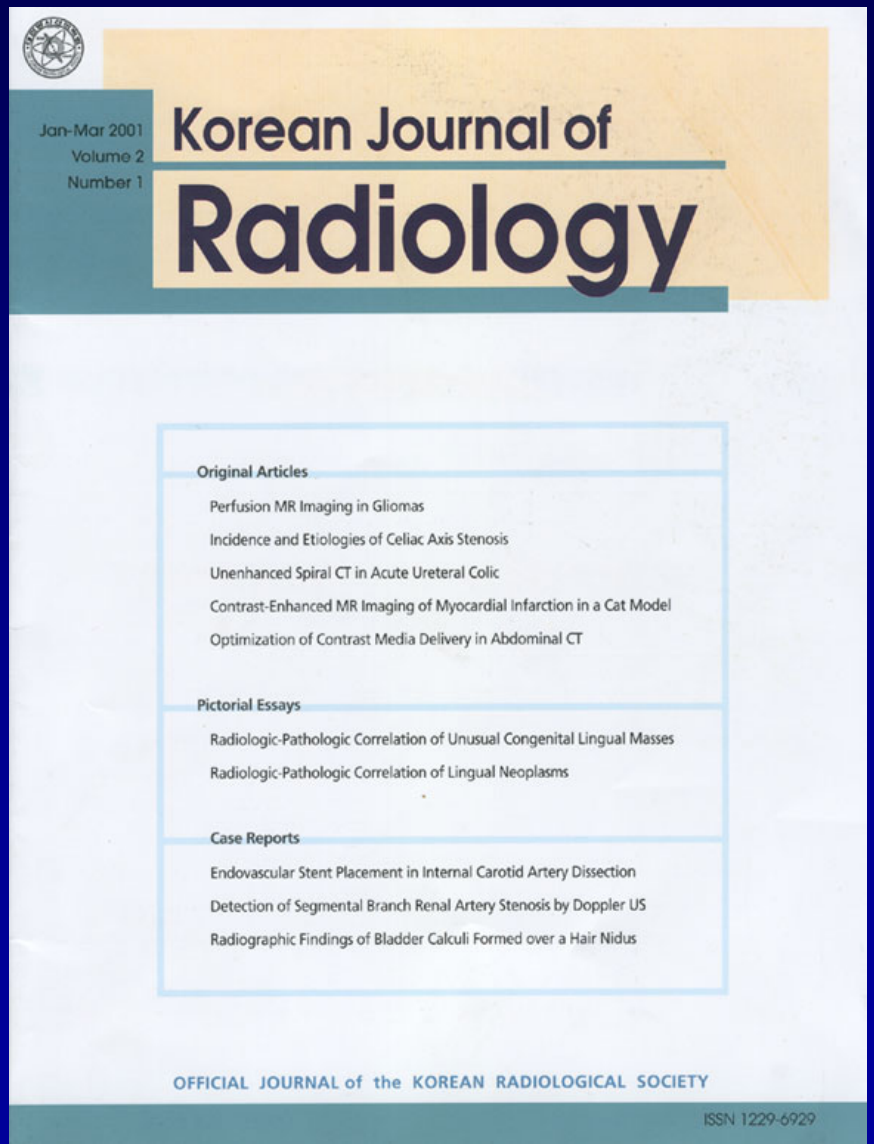

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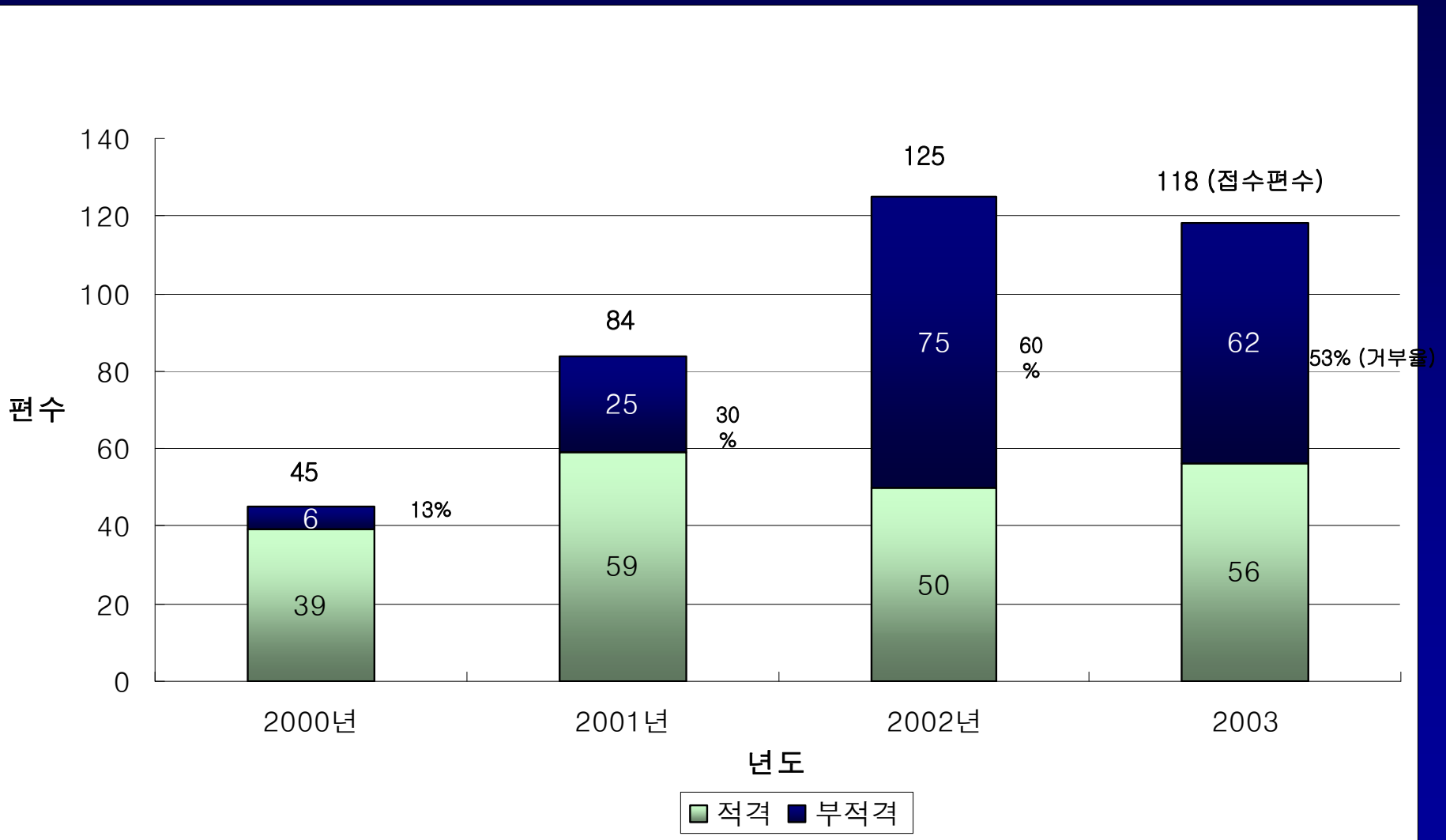

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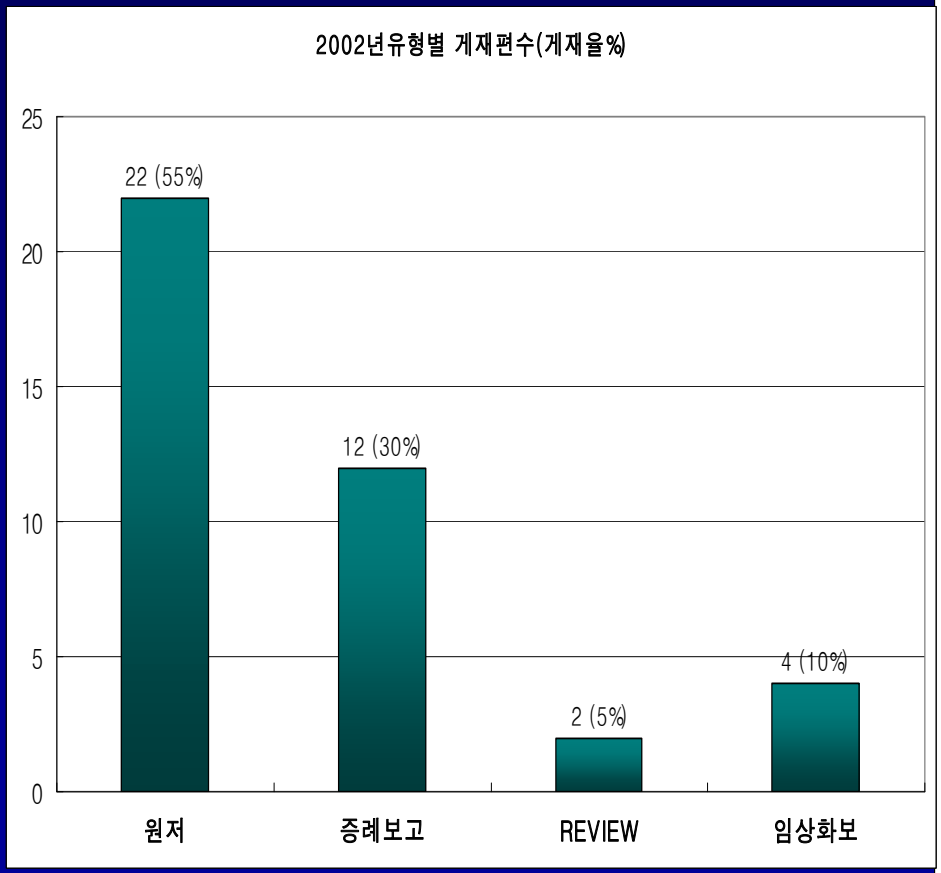

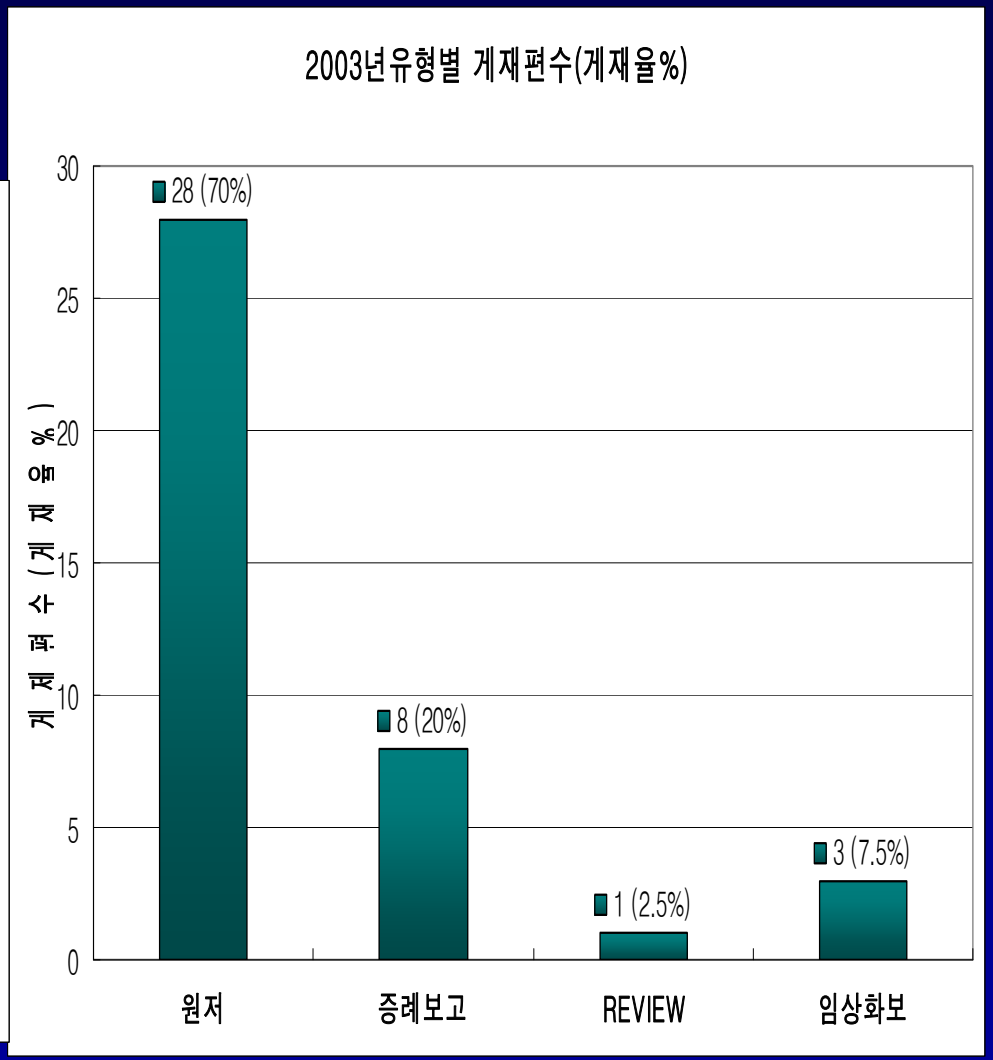

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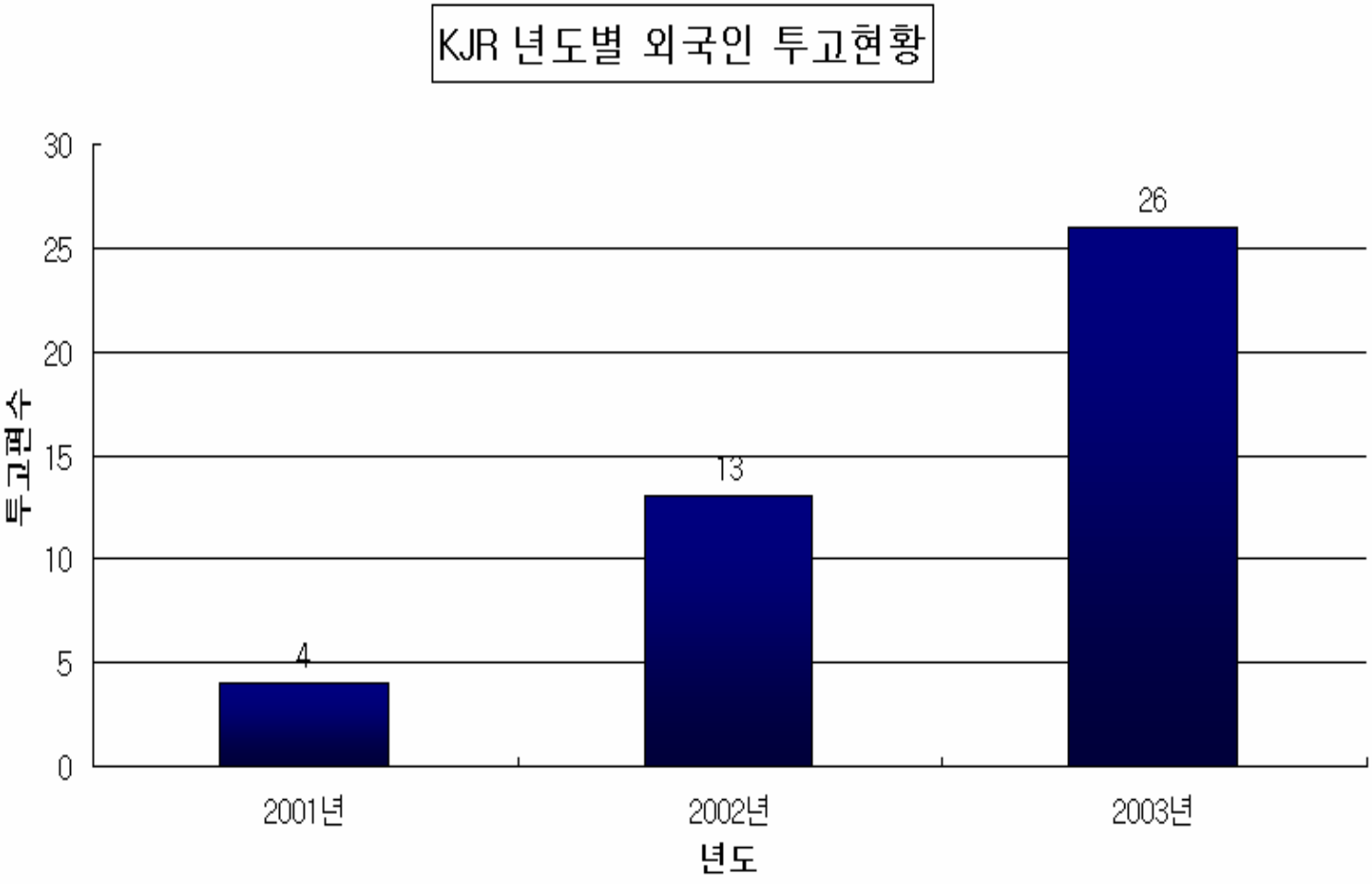

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Perfusion MR imaging in gliomas: Comparison with histologic tumor grade

Lee SJ, Kim JH, Kim YM, Lee GK, Lee EJ, Park IS, Jung JM, Kang KH, Shin T

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2 (1): 1-7 JAN-MAR 2001

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Abstract:

Objective: To determine the usefulness of perfusion MR imaging in assessing the histologic grade of cerebral gliomas.

Materials and Methods: In order to determine relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV), 22 patients with pathologically proven glioblastomas, 9 anaplastic gliomas and 4 low-grade gliomas) underwent dynamic contrast-enhanced T2*-weighted and T1- and T2-weighted imaging. rCBV maps were obtained by fitting a gamma-variate function to the contrast material con versus time curve. rCBV ratios between tumor and normal white matter (maximum rCBV of tumor / rCBV of contralateral were calculated and compared between glioblastomas, anaplastjc gliomas and low-grade gliomas.

Results: Mean rCBV ratios were 4.90 degrees +/- 1.01 for glioblastomas, 3.97 degrees +/- 0.56 for anaplastic gliomas an degrees +/- 1.51 for low-grade gliomas, and were thus significantly different: p < .05 between glioblastomas and anaplas < .05 between anaplastic gliomas and low-grade gliomas, p < .01 between glioblastomas and low-grade gliomas, The rC

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< .05 between anaplastic gliomas and low-grade gliomas, p < .01 betv
value which permitted discrimination between high-grade (glioblastoma
the sensitivity and specificity of this value were 100% and 75%, respec

Conclusion: Perfusion MR imaging is a useful and reliable technique fo

Author Keywords:

brain neoplasms, MR, brain, blood flow, cerebral blood vessels, flow d

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