Acta Ophthalmologica



Editorial

# The state of your journal. A bibliometric analysis

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By all accounts, Acta has been doing very well over the last several years. One way of assessing the situation is bibliometrics. A few agencies list scientific publications, citations and other bibliometric features. One is Web of Science® produced by Thompson Reuters®. In Fig. 1, we see the number of items published in Acta each year since 1995. While the number fluctuates somewhat, the trend indicates an increase from about 150 papers per year in 1995 to about 250 published items in 2013. Now almost every other published paper is published only in the electronic format.

The increasing number of citations shown in Fig. 2 fluctuates less than the number of papers published. Total citations increase relentlessly from about 1000 per year in 1995 to almost 5000 in 2013.

Web of Science® lists the publications according to number of citations, with the highest first. The most cited papers in Acta Ophthalmologica (Scandinavica) during the years 2000-2013 are listed in Table 1. As expected, most of the listed papers were published in the early part of this period and some papers published more recently will accumulate more citation with time and may surpass those in the current list.

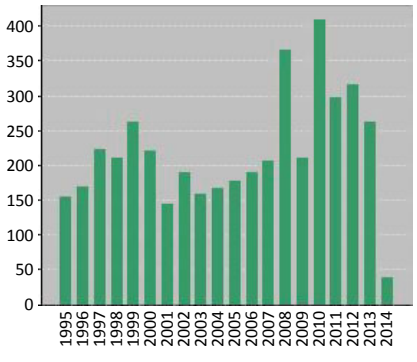


**Fig. 1.** Published items in Acta Ophthalmologica or Acta Ophthalmologica Scandinavica per year 1995–2013. The 2014 column is meaningless and shows publications that have been listed until 15 April 2014.

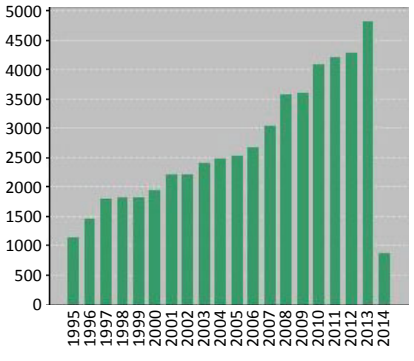


**Fig. 2.** Number of citations for published papers in Acta Ophthalmologica or Acta Ophthalmologica Scandinavica per year 1995–2013. The 2014 column is meaningless and shows publications that have been listed until 15 April 2014.

*Einar Stefansson*

**Table 1.** Since the year 2000, these 10 articles in Acta Ophthalmologica (Scandinavica) have collected the most citations according to Web of Science. The title of the publication, authors and publication year are listed

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|---|
| **1. Identification of androgen, estrogen and progesterone receptor mRNAs in the eye** |
| Wickham, LA; Gao, JP; Toda, I; Rocha, EM; Ono, M; Sullivan, DA, 2000 |
| **2. Age-related maculopathy and the impact of blue light hazard** |
| Algvere, PV; Marshall, J; Seregard, S, 2006 |
| **3. The therapeutic effects of retinal laser treatment and vitrectomy. A theory based on oxygen and vascular physiology** |
| Stefansson, E, 2001 |
| **4. Visual screening of Swedish children: An ophthalmological evaluation** |
| Kvarnstrom, G; Jakobsson, P; Lennerstrand, G, 2001 |
| **5. Radius and asphericity of the posterior corneal surface determined by corrected Scheimpflug photography** |
| Dubbelman, M; Weeber, HA; van der Heijde, RG; Völker-Dieben, HJ, 2002 |
| **6. Measuring visual field progression in the early manifest glaucoma trial** |
| Heijl, A; Leske, MC; Bengtsson, B; Bengtsson, B; Hussein, M, 2003 |
| **7. The Swedish National Cataract Register: A 9-year review** |
| Lundstrom, M; Stenevi, U; Thorburn, W, 2002 |
| **8. Complications in patients after intravitreal injection of bevacizumab** |
| Shima, C; Sakaguchi, H; Gomi, F; Kamei, M; Ikuno, Y; Oshima, Y; Sawa, M; Tsujikawa, M; Kusaka, S; Tano, Y, 2008 |
| **9. Screening and prevention of diabetic blindness** |
| Stefánsson, E; Bek, T; Porta, M; Larsen, N; Kristinsson, JK; Agardh, E, 2000 |
| **10. Central serous chorioretinopathy** |
| Wang, M; Munch, IC; Hasler, PW; Prünte, C; Larsen, M, 2008 |