

WEB OF SCIENCE

## wos

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## تعداث مجله

-تعداد مجحلات: حدود • ا هزار مجله

## WOS

-تعداد مجحلات حدود • • هزار مـجله

## Scopus

## پوشش زمانى

-190 •
WOS
-از حدود سال 1990

Scopus

تعداد كل مدار ى
-حدود •0 ميليون
WOS
-حدود •0 ميليون
Scopus

## يروفايل يثوهششكران

- Researchr ID


## WOS

- Scopus research ID

Scopus

## شاخص ها

- IF \& other key indicators


## WOS

- SJR, SNIP, CiteScore

Scopus



## CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS

ISSN: 0007-9235
WLEY-BLACKWELL
111 RNER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ,
USA

Go to Journal Table of Contents Go to Ulirich's

## Titles

150: CA-Cancer J. Clin
JCR Abbrev: CA-CANCER J CLIN

Categories
ONCOLOGY - SCIE

Languages
ENGUSH

6 issues/Vear.

## Key Indicators

| Year ${ }^{*}$ | Total cites <br> Gash | Journal lmpact Factor Grach | Impact <br> Factor Without Journal self cites | 5 Year tmpact Factor <br> Geach | tmmediacy Index Qach | Citable Items <br> Gach | cited Half-Life Gach | citing Malf-Life Gach | Eigentacte Score Gach | Article Influence Scere <br> Grach | Articles in citable Items <br> Grach | Normalizer Eigenfacto Gach | Average JIF Percentile groch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015 | 20,488 | 137.578 | 137.111 | 145.020 | 46.423 | 26 | 4.1 | 53 | 0.06231 | 40.795 | 46.15 | 7.10217 | $99.76{ }^{\wedge}$ |
| 2014 | 18.594 | 144.800 | 144.350 | 131.810 | 35.923 | 26 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 0.06273 | 39.508 | 76.92 | 7.02626 | 99.763 |
| 2013 | 16,130 | 162.500 | 162.181 | 107.740 | 27.760 | 25 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 0.06030 | 34.798 | 52.00 | 6.64603 | 99.754 |
| 2012 | 13,722 | 153.469 | 153.081 | 88.550 | 27.040 | 25 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 0.05136 | 29.408 | 56.00 | Not A. | 99.746 |

## Impact Factor: IF

## Journal Impact Factor

```
Cites in 2013 to items published in: 2012=101 Number of items published in: 2012 =28
2011=99 2011=19
Sum: 200
Sum: 47
Calculation \(=\frac{\text { Cites to recent items }}{\text { Number of recent items }} \quad \frac{200}{47}=\mathbf{4 . 2 5 5}\)
```


## Key indicators

$\checkmark$ Total Cites
$\checkmark$ Journal Impact Factor
$\checkmark$ Impact Factor without Journal self cites
$\checkmark 5$ years IF
$\checkmark$ Immediacy Index
$\checkmark$ Citacle half-Life
$\checkmark$ Citing Half-Life

## Eigenfactor ${ }^{\circledR}$ Score

The Eigenfactor Score calculation is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals. References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that Eigenfactor Scores are not influenced by journal self-citation.

## Normalized Eigenfactor ${ }^{\circledR}$ Score

The Normalized Eigenfactor Score is the Eigenfactor score normalized, by rescaling the total number of journals in the JCR each year, so that the average journal has a score of 1 . Journals can then be compared and influence measured by their score relative to 1 . For example, if a journal has a Normalized Eigenfactor Score of 5, that journal is considered to be 5 times as influential as the average journal in the JCR.

## Article Influence Score

The Article Influence Score determines the average The Article Influence Score determines the average influence of a journal's articles over the first five years after publication
0.01 * EigenFactor Score
$X$ $\mathrm{X}=5$-year Journal Article Count divided by the 5 -year Article Count from All Journals.
The mean Article Influence Score for each article is 1.00 . A score greater than 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has above-average influence. A score less than 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has below-average influence.

## Journal Impact Factor Percentile

The Journal Impact Factor Percentile transforms the rank in category by Journal Impact Factor into a percentile value, allowing more meaningful cross-category comparison. It is calculated by using the following formula:

$$
\text { Journal Impact Factor Percentile }=\frac{(N-R+0.5)}{N}
$$

N is the number of journals in the category
R is the Descending Rank

## Average Journal Impact Factor Percentile

The Average Journal Impact Factor Percentile takes the sum of the JIF Percentile for each category under consideration, and then calculates the average from those values.

Where $\mathrm{N}=$ number of categories

$$
\text { Average JIF Percentile }=\frac{J I F \text { Percentile }_{1}+\cdots J I F \text { Percentile }_{n}}{N}
$$

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$$




## Highly Cited Paper

A paper that belongs to the top $1 \%$ of papers in a research field published in a specified year. The $1 \%$ is determined by the highly cited threshold calculated for the research field in the specified year.

## Hot Paper

A paper published in the past two years that received a number of citations in the top $\mathbf{0 . 1 \%}$ of papers in the same field.

## Research Fronts

A research front is a cluster of highly cited papers over a five-year period --referred to as "core papers"-- in a specialized topic defined by a cluster analysis.
Research fronts offer an alternative classification scheme for highly cited papers since the assignment of papers to a research fields used in Essential Science Indicators.
Research fronts are assigned to the 22 broad fields based on the field of the most frequently occurring journal in the front.

