

## Getting the JNPS Indexed

As we all know the Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society is as old as the society itself. I had taken over as the Editor in Chief of this journal since March 2005. Since then I and my editorial team have tried our best to make it a quality paediatric journal and have tried to get it indexed in various indexing organisations. The website [www.jnps.org.np](http://www.jnps.org.np) has also been constructed and is a free full text online journal. It contains most of the past issues that could possibly be found and have been archived along with the current issues. It is an interactive site where one can submit articles also. If anybody has print issues other than the ones archived, then I request all, to please make it available to me or the NEPAS secretariat in Kanti Children's Hospital so that we can upload it. I can assure you that the past issues and the articles therein are interesting to read both for the budding paediatricians and the experienced seniors.

Allow me to first start from the indexing part of this journal. We have been trying our best to get it indexed and included in various medical databases through out the world. Some of them have been elaborated in the paragraphs that follow. We can understand the eagerness and enthusiasm of the authors as to where and when will this journal be indexed in the PUBMED? The answer to is that they require at least three issues and a subsequent one after confirmation, meaning it would take two years from the date of application for us to get our journal considered for indexing in PUBMED. All the formalities for the same have been completed and they have confirmed that, they would inform us about it in March 2009. So we need to wait patiently till then!

Just for the statistics I think it is my duty to inform the readers about the number of articles that have been published so far since we took over. There were three editorials, three review articles, seventeen original articles, twelve case reports and nine other articles. I must say it is a very good average. But considering the number of paediatric articles from Nepal, which have been published in other national and international journals it has to be said that we paediatricians have not been able to get attached and involved in our fraternity journal as much as we should have been able to. It may be that because they are still in the "wait and watch" mode, thinking whether JNPS will be indexed in the PUBMED or not!! Let me also tell you that PUBMED is not the one and only indexing authority of the world, it is one of it. One of the neuroscientist Douglas S. DeWitt said "*It is all too easy to assume that MEDLINE encompasses the whole of the medical literature*". There are other indexing authorities internationally also and

we have established our presence in many of it. We can now be found widely in the World Wide Web.

The Index Copernicus ([www.indexcopernicus.com](http://www.indexcopernicus.com)) is a similar indexing authority of Europe and they have included us in their list of journals, they also allot the Index Copernicus Value (ICV) which is a marker of journal quality assessed each year. We have been progressing in the IC Value too i.e. from 4.12 to 4.87!! Its not great achievement in comparison to NEJM with IC value of 539 but definitely a step forward. However if one takes an even closer look at our neighbour India their highest ICV for amongst the seven paediatric journals is 9.00. So I feel with some more effort we can at least be near our neighbours and then strive even harder. The ICV looks into various aspects like; Scientific Quality, Editorial Quality, International Availability, Frequency-Regularity-Stability and Technical Quality.

Our journal is also available in HINARI ([www.who.int/hinari](http://www.who.int/hinari)). The Access to research Initiative (HINARI) program, set up by World Health Organization (WHO) together with major publishers, which enables developing countries to gain access to one of the world's largest collections of biomedical and health literature. Over 6000 journal titles are now available to health institutions in 108 countries, benefiting many thousands of health workers and researchers, and in turn, contributing to improved world health. HINARI can be accessed from most of the medical libraries and institutions of Nepal.

Apart from the above our journal has also been indexed in, Biobase, Embase Biology, Geobase ([www.info.embase.com](http://www.info.embase.com)) and Scopus ([www.info.scopus.com](http://www.info.scopus.com)) which are abstract and indexing (A&I) database specialized in the biomedical field, and excels in its coverage of pharmaceutical research, with power searching tools enabling researchers to retrieve essential information. Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of research literature and quality web sources. It's designed to find the information scientists need. Quick, easy and comprehensive, Scopus provides superior support of the literature research process and is updated daily. They are all coordinated by Elsevier ([www.elsevier.com](http://www.elsevier.com)). We are also there in POPLINE which includes us whenever the find it appropriate meaning when articles relating to mother and child health are included in any of the issues.

A journal is meant for readers appropriate to its fraternity and faculty. Definitely one would not expect

it to be read by economists or archaeologists around the world. Even more important is the fact that Nepalese journals are first meant to be read and written by Nepalese people, like wise JNPS is first meant to be contributed and read by Paediatricians of Nepal. In this context I would like to proudly inform our readers that a copy of JNPS reaches each and every paediatrician in Nepal within a period four to six weeks of its publication. The material published is intended to be read and utilised by all paediatricians during their practice, research, reference and writings. We need not elaborate on the importance that every academician's aim of writing in medical journals; they are the medals and decorations of our carrier. We are all known by the number of writings in medical journals. We paediatricians of this country still need to go a long way in establishing this fact and of the reality that we have this platform in the form of this Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society to prove our abilities. Why should one search the foreign journals to look for Nepalese data? It should obviously be found in Nepalese journals!

With the above intention we had applied and have also been included in the Nepal Journals Online (NEPJol) which can be accessed at [www.nepjol.info](http://www.nepjol.info). which is a service to provide access to published research in Nepal. It is a part of International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INSAP). It is a UK based organisation that helps by Advising, Innovating, Networking and Training of research activities.

Good articles, protocols, guidelines and policies endorsed by the national paediatric society like ours have tremendous potentials to convert the child health policy of a country. We have not realised it and have not been able to work in tandem with the government or non government organisations of our country. Speciality journals like ours could function as bridges between the above stake holders and erase the misunderstandings and confusions amongst each other. I would also like to encourage authors to write articles that would

make a difference in the betterment of child health in our country; something new or even critical analysis of the ongoing projects and programmes (of both the government and non government agencies) in child health.

Last but not the least a few words on contribution cannot be ignored. If we Nepalese paediatricians have to read American or European or even Asian Paediatric Journals that ascertain that a certain intervention or a drug or even a method is better than what had been practised in Nepal, then it is very ironic. A simple search in any of the search engines in the internet with the key words "Nepal, children, disease" would give you a vast amount of information, but majority of it in foreign journals. If one takes a closer look at the authors then one would easily notice that most of them would be renowned paediatricians of our country. I humbly request all the seniors, academicians, institutions, individuals and my colleagues to please consider helping our own journal to be one of the best. Let the others access it and get relevant information from us. It is very important to be cited by others in their articles. I shall let the readers know about how much our articles have been cited by others in the coming issues. Adding up to the end I am sure all of you with internet access and interest have been accessing our journal through its website [www.jnps.org.np](http://www.jnps.org.np) and if not please do it and send your comments.

We are indeed proud to be in the Editorial team of the Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society. The journal has been taking leaps and bounds to enhance its quality in the past few years. Cooperation and help from all is the most important driving factor. We at this end are ready to strive further but you at that end should also stretch your helping hand. All those who have contributed need to be appreciated and thanked.

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