

Introducing the New Full-Featured Online *Korean Journal of Radiology*

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In this Internet era, the importance of online literature cannot be overstated. Online literature is characterized by its easier accessibility and more versatile functionality compared with hard-copy literature. For these reasons, almost all eminent medical journals have online versions of their journals. The *Korean Journal of Radiology* (*KJR*) has been publishing the full-text online version of the printed journal since 2002. In the best interest of our readership, we have recently upgraded the online *KJR* to a full-featured electronic journal and would like to introduce its new features to our readers.

The new online *KJR* which is now available at both <http://www.kjronline.org> and <http://kjronline.org>, is a free access journal as the *KJR* has always been since its first issue. Full-text articles are provided at no charge at these web sites both in the interactive XML (HTML) format and in PDF. The *KJR* further advocates the 'free access to journals' policy that is currently promoted by several organizations such as PubMed Central (PMC) (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc>) and Synapse (<http://synapse.koreamed.org>), by participating in these two public digital archives of biomedical and life sciences journal literature. As of August 2009, we had completed the deposition of full-text XML (HTML) and PDF of all previously published *KJR* articles to PMC and Synapse. Since then we have been depositing new *KJR* articles to both archives as early as they are published. Therefore, all full-text *KJR* articles are essentially simultaneously available online in the same format at the journal website, PMC, and Synapse.

The most important improvement in the new online *KJR* compared with the previous platform is undoubtedly that the new platform is equipped with a complete reference

linking with other related journals. Each *KJR* article is given a unique Digital Object Identifier (DOI) string via CrossRef[®] which is the official DOI link registration agency for scholarly and professional publications. The CrossRef DOI allows a direct link from an article that has cited a *KJR* article to the *KJR* article. For example, go to the Radiology web site (<http://radiology.rsna.org>) and look at the reference list of an article by Park et al. (1) published in the September 2008 issue. Notice that at the end of reference 7 (which is a *KJR* article [2]), you see a hyperlinked text 'CrossRef.' Click on the 'CrossRef' and you go directly to the full-text *KJR* article (2). The full-text article is provided at Synapse as Synapse is currently serving as the landing site for *KJR* for this direct reference linking via the CrossRef DOI. Reference linking from articles citing *KJR* articles to the cited *KJR* articles is also possible via Medline, i.e. PubMed. In the previous example, note that next to the 'CrossRef' is another hypertext 'Medline.' A click on the 'Medline' will direct you to the PubMed page that contains the abstract of the *KJR* article and two hyperlinked buttons in the right upper corner that read '*Korean J Radiol* FULL TEXT ARTICLE' and 'FREE full text article in PubMed Central', respectively. Click on each button and you go immediately to the full-text *KJR* article (2) in the online *KJR* and in PMC, respectively. Likewise, direct reference linking from a *KJR* article to articles cited by the *KJR* article is also readily available with a single mouse click via CrossRef DOI. For example, go to online *KJR* and look at the reference list of an article by Kim et al. (3) published in the January-February 2009 issue. Notice that at the end of virtually every reference in the reference list, there are two hyperlinked buttons that read 'PubMed' and 'CrossRef', respectively. The 'CrossRef' button provides a direct link from the *KJR* article to the reference article. The 'PubMed' button also gives a link to the reference article. The latter button directs you to the PubMed page that has the abstract of the reference article and the link to the original source of the reference article, e.g. the online journal homepage which published the article.

Readers can also access *KJR* articles using typical litera-

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ture searching methods such as PubMed search or Google search. *KJR* is included in most major medical publication databases, in particular, PubMed, KoreaMed, Web of Science, and Scopus which have full-text link-outs to *KJR* articles. Readers can also go directly to the online *KJR* and search articles using its own search system. The article search system of the new online *KJR* provides a more advanced search compared with the previous platform. Full-text search, which was not possible in the previous platform, is provided in the new platform.

Another advantage of using CrossRef DOI is that it allows the tracking of articles citing *KJR* articles. For example, go to online *KJR* and look at the article by Lee et al. (4) published in the March-April 2008 issue. The full-text XML (HTML) version of this article has a bar just below the author list, which reads 'This article has been cited by other articles in Synapse and CrossRef.' Click on this button and a pop-up window appears with a list of articles that have cited the *KJR* article. Tracking of citing articles is limited to those journals included in the CrossRef DOI system. However, this function is a very useful tool for readers for finding related articles and for authors who wish to check how their own article is viewed or has been cited by other authors.

Other features added to the new online *KJR* include a download/export citation function and a listing of most cited articles. Citation information of *KJR* articles can be downloaded/exported into EndNote, ProCite, Reference Manager, RefWorks, RIS, and Plain text format. Starting in 2009, the list of ten most often cited *KJR* articles is posted annually on the journal webpage. The most often cited articles of any particular year represent the 10 *KJR* articles that were cited most frequently during the previous year in articles published in SCI-indexed journals. Posting the list of the most often cited articles is one of the ways to express our appreciation to those authors who contributed to the *KJR* with their high-quality research, and these authors can be proud that their papers are included in the list.

Finally, with the launching of the new online journal platform, *KJR* has joined a global outreach program, GO RAD (<http://www.isradiology.org/gorad>), which was developed by the International Society of Radiology. The purpose of GO RAD is to reach out to and advance the radiology education of developing nations and underserved populations by combining current and practical radiology literature and providing it without charge. As of November 2009, eleven radiology journals including the

KJR are already participating in the GO RAD program. You may find several *KJR* articles (5, 6) since the July-August 2009 issue tagged with a blue icon that reads 'GO RAD.' The icon indicates that the article has been included in the GO RAD program.

One important quality or advantage of online journals compared with hard-copy journals is the rapid dissemination of important research findings through rapid online publications. Therefore, many journals currently publish accepted articles online in advance of their being printed, typically several weeks to months prior to the printed publication, although sometimes even a year ahead of their hard-copy publication. *KJR* currently does not publish accepted articles ahead of print. However, as we do understand the importance of rapid publication of important research results, we continually attempt to decrease the time from the acceptance of a manuscript to its publication.

We hope that readers of the *KJR* will take full advantage of the new features of the online *KJR*. Make www.kjronline.org (or kjronline.org) your new research, education, and clinical practice information address. Be sure to list it among your favorite web sites. We also ask our readers for their continued comments and support for the *KJR* as they help to strengthen the mission and vision of the editors and staff who continually try to make the *KJR* a 'must-read' journal.

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