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**Comparison of evaluation indexes for Gastroenterology and Hepatology journals in different databases**

Li JY *et al*. Gastroenterology and Hepatology journals’ evaluation indexes

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**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

Accurate assessment of the quality of academic journals is of great significance. While Journal Impact Factor (JIF), calculated by Clarivate and based upon the Web of Science literature database, and CiteScore (CS), developed by Elseiver and based upon the Scopus database, have enjoyed high uptake worldwide, efforts continue towards creation of other scientometric indexes that will provide ever-greater qualitative insights into journal impact. Such efforts have yielded the newly-launched *Journal Article Influence Index* (*JAII*), which is based on the *Reference Citation Analysis* (*RCA*) database, an open multidisciplinary citation analysis database based on artificial intelligence technology.

AIM

To evaluate and summarize the similarities and differences between *JAII* and JIF/CS as journal evaluation indicators, and provide an intuitive method for visual representation of the related data.

METHODS

We searched the Journal Citation Reports to obtain the 2021 JIF list, downloaded the CS list updated in July on the Scopus website, and collected the comprehensive list of 2022 *JAII*s from the *RCA* database (www.referencecitationanalysis.com).

RESULTS

Our research results revealed that by breaking through the time limit of mainstream journal evaluation methods, the *JAII* is able to perform well in data reliability, establishing its benefit as a complementary scientometric index to JIF and CS.

CONCLUSION

*JAII* provides comprehensive assessment of the quality and performance of journals.

**Key Words:** *Journal Article Influence Index*; Journal Impact Factor; CiteScore; Gastroenterology and Hepatology; Scientometric index

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**Core Tip:** Compared with Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and CiteScore (CS), the newly-launched *Journal Article Influence Index* (*JAII*) breaks through the time limit feature of the former indexes. A key benefit of the *JAII* is that it does not require the temporal path (wait-time) of JIF and CS to accurately evaluate a journal’s impact. As such, *JAII* is immediately useful for assessing the performance of journals and the drawbacks of time randomness are overcome. Here, we describe the features of *JAII* as a comprehensive assessment of the quality and performance of journals, in its functionality based upon the *Reference Citation Analysis* (*RCA*) database that covers some more specific journals than other literature databases.

**INTRODUCTION**

The quality assessment of peer-reviewed published research is important for the reputation, substance and growth of various professional associations, individual scientists, and academic institutions, as well as the funding organizations that evaluate and support them[1]. The quality of scientific contributions is primarily assessed on a temporal basis, with quantitative evaluation of the long-term impact in a field or discipline. The impact of an individual scientific article can be inferred from the citations that it receives. A similar principle is applied to evaluation of the journals that publish these scientific articles[2]. These long-standing efforts have led to researchers proposing various methods that improve the assessment of the quality of scientific journals[3,4]. What most of these methods have in common, though, is the use of complex mathematical algorithms to analyze networks of scientific papers to estimate citation quality.

First proposed by Eugene Garfield in 1955, the Scientific Citation Index, Journal Citation Reports [(JCR); published by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)] aims to rank, evaluate, classify, and compare journals[5]. The involved metrics are calculated based on the number of articles published by a journal and the number of times that a journal is cited. Moreover, they have been widely adopted as tools to evaluate researchers and research work in a wide range of scientific settings. One of the most prominent among such indicators is the Journal Impact Factor (JIF).

In addition to the JIF, other metrics provided by the ISI include total citation frequency, immediacy index, number of source entries published in the current year, frequency of citations in the previous 2 years, cited half-life, and the ratio of different citations for each article. The ISI introduced a simplified system in 1974, along with a list of topic categories and an accompanying catalog of the total 176 JCR journals. In recent decades, the different journal categories have been subjected to many holistic analyses. The resultant definitions of the common characteristics that underpin particular types of journals and relate to the JIF have served as a useful tool for researchers, both in the scientometric field and in general as contributing authors, to better evaluate journal impact[6,7]. To this day, journals are ranked by JIF within their assigned category. The journals listed in the JCR are further subgrouped by the frequency distribution of JIF-related indicators (*i.e*. JIF variation coefficient, *etc*); this greater detailed categorization has allowed scholars to perlustrate the impact factor values more intuitively from a holistic and comprehensive perspective.

JIF has been the most widely used indicator of quality of scientific journals over the past decades[8]. However, in accordance with the 1999 announcement by the ISI/JCR that the accuracy of JIF is not fully guaranteed[9], it is important to note that the methodological considerations in the JIF calculation still include a lack of assessment of the quality of citations, the inclusion of self-citations, poor comparability between different scientific fields, and an analysis of publications mainly in English[10]. This is in addition to the fact that JIFs of journals representing different disciplines are not comparable to each other.

On December 8, 2016, Scopus launched the CiteScore (CS) quality metric, in direct competition of JIF but which was developed specifically for journals indexed by Scopus. Over the past few years, the number of journals assigned a CS has increased dramatically, especially for journals that are not included in the JIF annual assignments. Scientometric studies evaluating the relationship between CS and JIF have revealed that although there is a strong correlation between the two metrics, there are also obvious complex differences[11,12]. While CS may be more balanced and most certainly is more transparent[13], it also shares some key limitations with the JIF[14,15].

*Reference Citation Analysis* (*RCA*) is a very recently launched open multidisciplinary citation analysis database based on artificial intelligence technology. This database covers a wide array of seemingly disparate disciplines such as business, economics and management, chemistry and materials science, engineering and computer science, health and medical sciences, humanities, literature and arts, life sciences and earth sciences, physics and mathematics, and social sciences. Users can search the collective literature based on fields such as author, category, DOI, ISSN, keyword, ORCID number, publication name, PubMed ID, and title to track original innovative research results and cutting-edge progress; they can also sort results by an article impact index metric. Importantly, the results analysis functionality culminates in a comprehensive and customizable report of the retrieved results.

Based on the *RCA* database, the *Journal Article Influence Index* (*JAII*) metric is officially available as a new indicator of journal quality that is calculated *via* the normal approach of quantifiable citations. Systematically comparing this new metric to traditional journal evaluation metrics will help ensure the accuracy of *JAII*. With acknowledgement of the continuous deepening of research in the field of Gastroenterology and Hepatology of recent years[16], we performed such a comparative analysis to determine the similarities and differences between *JAII* and JIF/CS as journal evaluation indicators, with the ultimate aim of providing an intuitive method for visual representation of the related data.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

***Data sources***

The raw data for this study was obtained in July 2022 from the official websites of the institutions that released each metric under consideration. We searched the JCR to obtain the 2021 JIF list, downloaded the CS list updated in July from the Scopus website, and collected the 2022 *JAII* list from the *RCA* database (www.referencecitationanalysis.com). In addition, we also searched for information related to the characteristics of these scientific journal quality indexes for reference.

Besides, based on the results of *RCA* search by the Gastroenterology and Hepatology category, we compared *JAII* to JIF and CS respectively. The resultant data from the *RCA* database were used as the matching benchmark, and the matching method was based on ISSN, EISSN, and journal name.

**RESULTS**

***Statistical analysis and visualization***

The Gastroenterology and Hepatology-categorized journals identified in each database are presented in Table 1 (grouped by the evaluation indicator and in descending order according to the respective quality metric value). In total, 102 journals carried a *JAII*, 81 carried a JIF, and 76 carried a CS (all assigned in 2021).

Next, in order to make an intuitive comparison between the three evaluation indicators, we drew a scatter distribution plot for JIF-*JAII* (Figure 1A) and CS-*JAII* (Figure 1B), and plotted a single-timepoint uniform curve using the least squares method[17]. In this case, we took an intersection, considering that some journals with *JAII* have no JIF or CS. It can be seen from the figure that in the evaluation of lower-quality journals, the linearity of *JAII* and JIF/CS has greater overlap, but in the evaluation of higher-quality journals, the randomness of the data is greater. Journals with a large deviation between JIF and *JAII* include *Nature Reviews Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, *Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, *Seminars in Liver Disease*, and so on. Journals with a large deviation between CS and *JAII* include *Gut*, *Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology*, and so on.

The results of the combined analysis of the three journal evaluation indicators are visualized in Figure 2A-C[18]. Figure 2A gives a comparison of the values between the three evaluation indicators of the same journal (73 in total, taking the intersection). Figure 2B gives the JIF-*JAII* ratio and CS-*JAII* ratio for each journal. Figure 2C gives the values of JIF and CS in descending *JAII* order.

Finally, we combined the three journal evaluation indicators together, and through a histogram (Figure 2D), we can more clearly see the impact of the joint evaluation of the three on the ranking of journals without weight. This can also be used as a reference evaluation method.

**DISCUSSION**

***Comparison of databases and calculation principles***

**JIF:** JIFs are obtained through the Web of Knowledge database using the Science Edition of JCR which collects citation data from more than 7300 science and technology journals worldwide. The IF of a T-year journal is defined as the number of times that the journal has been cited in years T-1 and T-2 divided by the number of documents that can be cited in the journal in years T-1 and T-2[19].

**CS:** CSs are calculated using data from the Scopus database. CS has a publication window of 3 years before the 1-year reference window and counts the references from one document type to another[20]. In other words, CS calculates the average number of citations of papers published in a journal for 3 consecutive years in the 4th year. In a given year, CS is calculated as the amount of times that documents published in the previous 3 years were cited in that year divided by the number of documents published in those 3 years that were included in the Scopus database.

***JAII*:** *JAII*s, calculated as total citations divided by total articles, are based on journals and their citations included in the *RCA* database.

***Advantages and disadvantages of JAII***

It is undeniable that the *JAII* metric has its merits as a journal evaluation indicator. (1) Compared with JIF and CS, *JAII* is able to break through the time limit disadvantage of the first two. Journals do not need to meet the waiting-time thresholds of JIF and CS to be accurately evaluated. As such, *JAII* is able to evaluate more journals accurately in a near-real time manner, which explains why there are more journals with a *JAII* than those with a JIF/CS. (2) Compared with JIF and CS, *JAII* is useful for assessing the performance of journals immediately upon its creation. Moreover, since a small number of articles in journals will result in a high JIF and CS at a given time, *JAII* relieves the chance of biased evaluation of journals. *JAII* is also more conducive to a comprehensive assessment of the quality and performance of journals. And (3), compared with JIF and CS, *JAII* is more conducive to high-quality journal evaluation. In addition to these advantages, *JAII* has a high degree of compliance with JIF and CS in the evaluation of journals with a lower impact.

Another important feature related to the *JAII* is that the *RCA* database, upon which it is based, can enable queries to journals by category, such as focused query of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, representing a ready convenience to researchers.

There exist disadvantages in the *JAII*. These include the lack of statistical timeliness, a feature by which *JAII* is slightly inferior to JIF and CS, and the lack of consideration to different developments of the same journal in different periods. *JAII* also shares some of the drawbacks of both JIF and CS, such as the lack of evaluation of citation quality and the inclusion of self-citations.

***Non-linearity interpretation***

As we have shown in Figure 1 and described textually in the “Results” section above, the linearity of *JAII*-JIF-CS was clear for lower-quality journals but failed to match each other perfectly for higher-quality journals.

Our explanation is that JIF and CS are subject to changes in citation frequency and number of published articles in different years, and their correlation with time exacerbates the influence of human manipulability[21]. *JAII* reduces this time randomness. In addition, the JIF and CS of high-quality journals may be more susceptible to this effect, and their fluctuations can be effectively explained.

***Threats to validity***

In addition to the lack of evaluation of citation quality and self-citation, other factors may threaten the effectiveness of the evaluation parameters in use. Research on JIF, CS and other statistical standards for journal quality has shown that there are still many statistical violations at play, including those related to and arising from reliability, incomplete reporting of validity, insignificant results, insignificant effect sizes, and hypothesis checking, as well as uncorrected inferences and multiple comparisons from descriptive statistics[22]. *JAII* is also inevitably affected by the same, to at least some extent, and this limitation cannot be ignored.

**CONCLUSION**

The main differences between *JAII* and JIF/CS come from the differences in the scientific databases used as the cited sources, as well as the differences in the evaluation methods underpinning each of these indicators. Due to the JIF/CS time factor limitation, the *JAII* method based on the *RCA* database is able to evaluate more journals. Besides, *JAII* provides more focused quantitative insight by considering categories of journal papers. In terms of practicality, the novelty introduced by the *JAII* indicator is its open-accessibility to users (as opposed to a subscription service to select users). To summarize, *JAII* is a reliable index to evaluate the quality of journals in near-real time.

In the future, scientometric researchers can focus on the differences of the different journal evaluation indexes to aid in their studies on the origin of nonlinear characteristics in order to put forward a more perfect journal evaluation standard. Meanwhile, researchers in general can exploit the distinct advantages of each as they currently stand to better understand journal quality and promote the impact of their own scientific communications.

**ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS**

***Research background***

The evaluation of journal quality is very important for researchers. Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and CiteScore (CS) are two of the most popular and authoritative journal evaluation indicators. With the ongoing scientometric research into their advantages and disadvantages, there is a consequent emergence of new journal evaluation indicators. The logical next-step is comparative judgement of the reliability and innovative novelty of such new journal evaluation indexes.

***Research motivation***

The recently-launched *Reference Citation Analysis* database of Baishideng Publishing Group is an open multidisciplinary citation analysis database founded in artificial intelligence technology. Based on this database, *Journal Article Influence Index* (*JAII*) has been proposed as a new journal evaluation indicator.

***Research objectives***

To compare the advantages and disadvantages of *JAII* with those of JIF and CS.

***Research methods***

For comparisons between *JAII* and 2021 JIF/2021 CS, we conducted statistical analyses and provided an intuitive method for visual representation of the related data.

***Research results***

For lower-quality journals, *JAII*, 2021 JIF, and 2021 CS had a good linear correlation. However, their results of assessments of higher-quality journals varied widely. These three evaluation indexes have their own advantages and disadvantages, including the avoidance of time randomness and ability for near-real time evaluation of the *JAII*.

***Research conclusions***

*JAII* is a comprehensive assessment tool to assess the quality and performance of journals.

***Research perspectives***

In the future, we hope to better explain the current existent nonlinear relationship among the three evaluation indexes, and combine a variety of journal evaluation indicators to allow for more comprehensive evaluation of journal quality by scientometric-focused and general researchers.

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**Footnotes**

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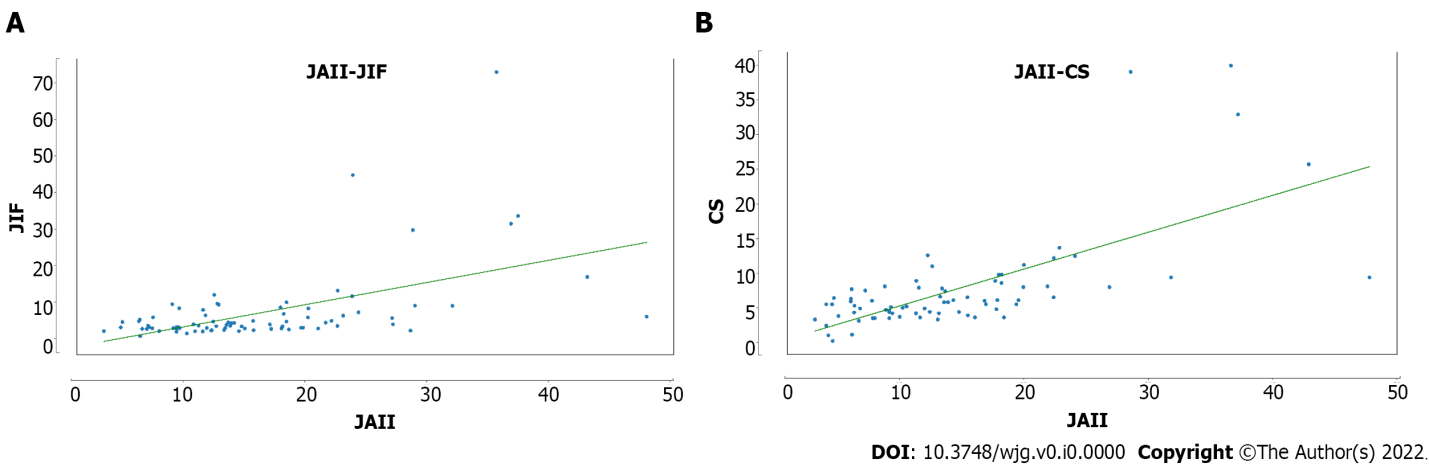
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Grade D (Fair): 0

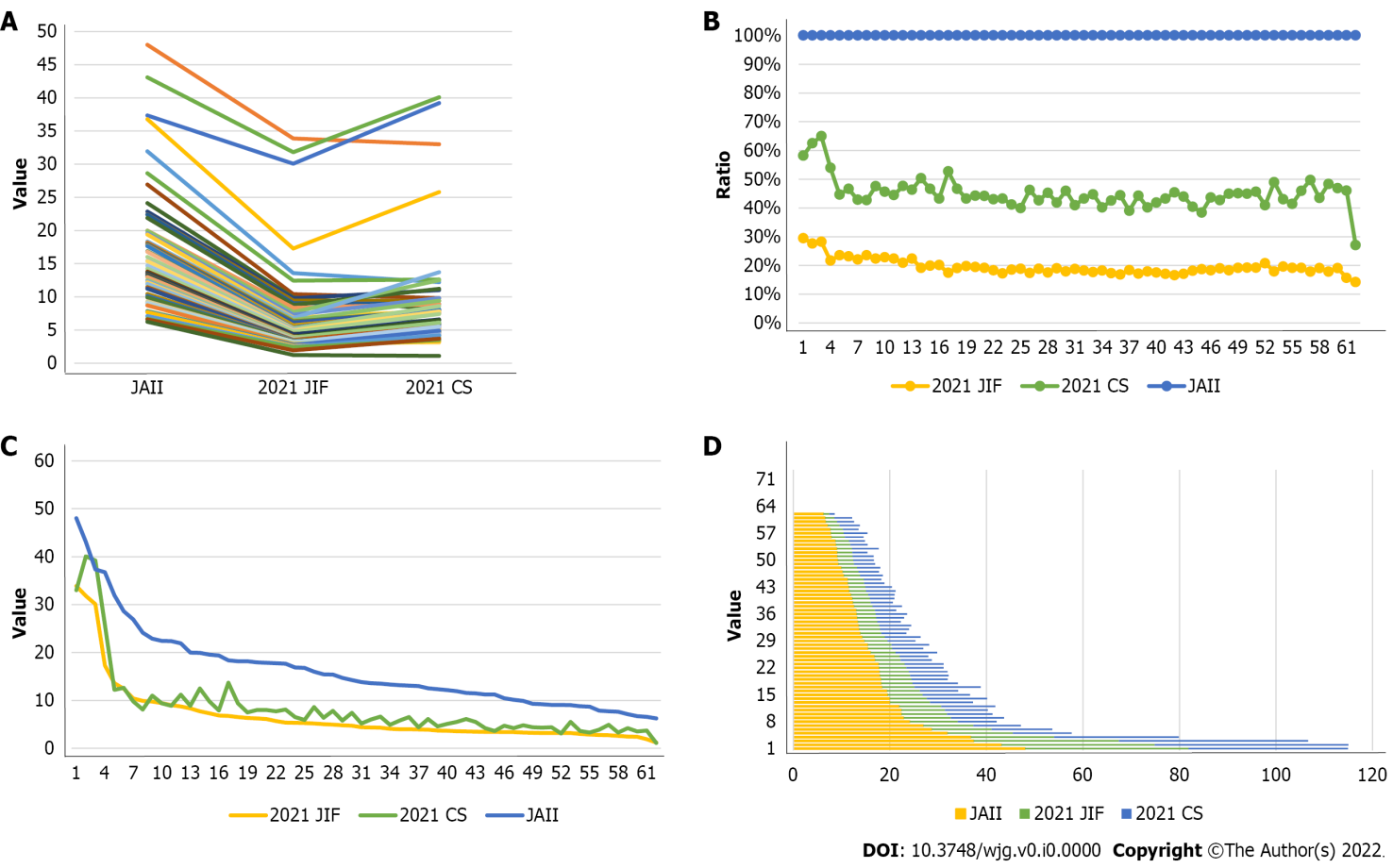
Grade E (Poor): 0

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**Figure Legends**

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**Figure 1** **Scatter distribution plots for Journal Impact Factor-*Journal Article Influence Index* and CiteScore-*Journal Article Influence Index*.** A: Journal Impact Factor (JIF)-*Journal article influence index* (*JAII*); B: CiteScore (CS)-*JAII*.

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**Figure 2 Visualization of the three journal evaluation indicators.** A: Comparison of the values obtained upon application of the three evaluation indicators; B: Journal Impact Factor (JIF)-*Journal Article Influence Index* (*JAII*) and CiteScore (CS)-*JAII* ratios for each journal; C: Values of JIF and CS in descending *JAII* order; D: Histogram combining the three journal evaluation indicators together.

**Table 1 Comparison of *Journal Article Influence Index*, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore in decreasing order of *Journal Article Influence Index* values**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Journal name** | **2022 *JAII*** | **2021 JIF** | **2021 CS** |
| *Seminars in Liver Disease* | 48.011 | 6.512 | 9.4 |
| *Hepatology* | 43.087 | 17.298 | 25.8 |
| *Gastroenterology* | 37.347 | 33.883 | 33 |
| *Gut* | 36.77 | 31.793 | 40.1 |
| *Nature Reviews Gastroenterology & Hepatology* | 35.564 | 73.082 | - |
| *Gut Microbes* | 31.922 | 9.434 | 9.4 |
| *Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics* | 28.815 | 9.524 | - |
| *Journal of Hepatology* | 28.63 | 30.083 | 39.2 |
| *Best Practice & Research Clinical Gastroenterology* | 28.443 | 2.695 | - |
| *Diseases of the Colon & Rectum* | 26.986 | 4.412 | - |
| *Liver Transplantation* | 26.916 | 6.112 | 8 |
| *Gastric Cancer* | 24.132 | 7.701 | 12.5 |
| *Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology* | 23.661 | 45.042 | - |
| *The American Journal of Gastroenterology* | 23.599 | 12.045 | - |
| *Journal of Gastroenterology* | 22.863 | 6.772 | 13.7 |
| *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology* | 22.413 | 13.576 | 12.2 |
| *Neurogastroenterology and Motility* | 22.381 | 3.96 | 6.5 |
| *World Journal of Gastroenterology* | 21.897 | 5.374 | 8.1 |
| *American Journal of Physiology-Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology* | 21.407 | 4.871 | - |
| *Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery: Official Journal of the Society for Surgery of the Alimentary Tract* | 20.787 | 3.267 | - |
| *Liver International* | 19.971 | 8.754 | 11.2 |
| *Clinics in Liver Disease* | 19.939 | 6.265 | 8 |
| *Journal of Viral Hepatitis* | 19.545 | 3.517 | 6.1 |
| *Digestive Diseases and Sciences* | 19.37 | 3.487 | 5.5 |
| *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Pathophysiology* | 18.735 | - | - |
| *Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology* | 18.364 | 3.027 | 3.6 |
| *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy* | 18.175 | 10.396 | 9.8 |
| *Helicobacter* | 18.162 | 5.182 | 8.6 |
| *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases* | 17.936 | 7.29 | 9.8 |
| *Gastroenterology Clinics of North America* | 17.833 | 3.867 | 6.1 |
| *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* | 17.742 | 3.288 | 4.8 |
| *Hepatology International* | 17.664 | 9.029 | 8.9 |
| *Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology* | 16.888 | 3.174 | 5.5 |
| *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* | 16.793 | 4.369 | 6 |
| *World Journal of Hepatology* | 16.007 | - | 3.6 |
| *International Journal of Colorectal Disease* | 15.433 | 2.796 | 3.9 |
| *Gut Pathogens* | 15.39 | 5.324 | 6.5 |
| *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Pharmacology and Therapeutics* | 14.797 | - | - |
| *Pancreas* | 14.71 | 3.243 | 4.4 |
| *HPB: The Official Journal of the International Hepato Pancreato Biliary Association* | 14.453 | 3.842 | - |
| *International Journal of Hepatology* | 14.249 | - | 6.1 |
| *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology* | 14.227 | 2.586 | - |
| *Therapeutic Advances in Gastroenterology* | 13.823 | 4.802 | 5.8 |
| *Journal of Neurogastroenterology and Motility* | 13.594 | 4.725 | 7.4 |
| *Pancreatology* | 13.497 | 3.977 | 5.8 |
| *Hepatology Research* | 13.332 | 4.942 | 7.8 |
| *Gut and Liver* | 13.193 | 4.321 | 6.6 |
| *Digestive Diseases* | 13.081 | 3.421 | 4.2 |
| *BMC Gastroenterology* | 12.991 | 2.847 | 3.3 |
| *Endoscopy* | 12.541 | 9.776 | 11 |
| *Journal of Crohn’s & Colitis* | 12.432 | 10.02 |  |
| *Colorectal Disease* | 12.341 | 3.917 | 4.4 |
| *Liver Cancer* | 12.174 | 12.43 | 12.6 |
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| *Diseases of the Esophagus: Official Journal of the International Society for Diseases of the Esophagus* | 11.969 | 2.822 | - |
| *Current Opinion in Gastroenterology* | 11.929 | 2.741 | 4.9 |
| *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology* | 11.552 | 3.404 | 3.6 |
| *United European Gastroenterology Journal* | 11.453 | 6.866 | 7.9 |
| *Clinical and Molecular Hepatology* | 11.251 | 8.337 | 8.9 |
| *Digestive Surgery* | 11.226 | 2.459 | 4.2 |
| *Expert Review of Gastroenterology & Hepatology* | 10.885 | 4.095 | - |
| *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy* | 10.598 | - | - |
| *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery* | 10.579 | 2.505 | - |
| *Clinical and Translational Gastroenterology* | 10.45 | 4.396 | 5.2 |
| *Clinical and Experimental Gastroenterology* | 10.149 | - | 5 |
| *Gastroenterology Research and Practice* | 9.902 | 1.919 | 3.7 |
| *Journal of Digestive Diseases* | 9.302 | 3.366 | 4.2 |
| *Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology* | 9.277 | 8.797 | - |
| *Digestion* | 9.189 | 3.672 | 5.1 |
| *Clinics in Colon and Rectal Surgery* | 9.059 | 2.403 | 3.5 |
| *Techniques in Coloproctology* | 9.056 | 3.699 | 4.6 |
| *Journal of Gastric Cancer* | 9.031 | 3.197 | 4.4 |
| *Hepatic Medicine: Evidence and Research* | 8.847 | - | - |
| *Annals of Hepatology* | 8.782 | 3.388 | 4.7 |
| *JHEP Reports* | 8.693 | 9.917 | 8.1 |
| *BMJ Open Gastroenterology* | 7.884 | - | 3.5 |
| *Clinical Endoscopy* | 7.72 | - | 3.5 |
| *Intestinal Research* | 7.651 | - | 6 |
| *Canadian Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology* | 7.615 | 2.605 | - |
| *Digestive Endoscopy* | 7.111 | 6.337 | 7.5 |
| *Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International* | 7.052 | 3.355 | - |
| *Esophagus: Official Journal of the Japan Esophageal Society* | 6.775 | 3.671 | - |
| *Endoscopy International Open* | 6.725 | - | - |
| *Gastroenterology Report* | 6.685 | 4.063 | 4.9 |
| *Clinics and Research in Hepatology and Gastroenterology* | 6.59 | 3.189 | 3.1 |
| *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hepatology* | 6.236 | - | 5.3 |
| *Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology* | 6.205 | 3.214 | 4.3 |
| *Hepatitis Monthly* | 6.037 | 1.214 | 1.1 |
| *Hepatology Communications* | 6.006 | 5.701 | 7.7 |
| *Liver Research* | 5.941 | - | 6.3 |
| *Endoscopic Ultrasound* | 5.932 | 5.275 | 5.9 |
| *Gastrointestinal Tumors* | 5.556 | - | - |
| *Indian Journal of Gastroenterology: Official Journal of the Indian Society of Gastroenterology* | 5.311 | - | - |
| *Frontline Gastroenterology* | 4.933 | - | 3.8 |
| *Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology* | 4.562 | 5.065 | 6.4 |
| *Inflammatory Intestinal Diseases* | 4.474 | - | 0.2 |
| *Annals of Gastroenterological Surgery* | 4.427 | 3.583 | 5.5 |
| *Case Reports in Gastroenterology* | 4.117 | - | 1 |
| *Annals of Coloproctology* | 3.946 | - | 2.4 |
| *Translational Gastroenterology and Hepatology* | 3.945 | - | 5.5 |
| *Clinical Liver Disease* | 3.934 | - | 2.4 |
| *Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology* | 3.029 | 2.587 | 3.3 |

CS: CiteScore; *JAII*: *Journal Article Influence Index*; JIF: Journal Impact Factor. “-“ denotes lack of score assigned by the corresponding institution/database.