

4. Peer-reviewed publications

A comprehensive computer literature search of PubMed/MEDLINE database was carried out independently by two different collaborators of the EOC Academic education, Research and Innovation Division. The last database search was performed on 1st March 2021. The string search was built using keywords based on the different EOC sites.

The following inclusion criteria were used in the selection process: a) peer-reviewed articles listed in PubMed/MEDLINE with at least one researcher with EOC affiliation as co-author; b) final publication of the article in a scientific journal issue in 2020. Articles listed in PubMed in 2020 as “Online ahead of print” before their publication in final or print format were therefore excluded from the current analysis.

Journal Impact Factor (IF)¹ and Journal IF Quartile² of the scientific journals in which EOC researchers published their peer-reviewed articles were also evaluated using data from the 2019 Journal Citations Reports (JCR).

The scientific activity carried out by the EOC researchers, based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria mentioned above, resulted in 514 peer-reviewed articles, of which 423 (82%) were original articles or reviews. Notably, 10% of scientific publications were related to COVID-19. Results are summarized in the figures below.

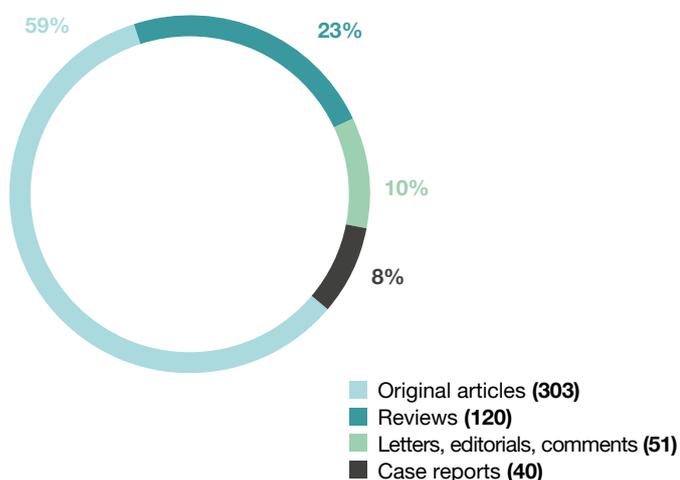


Figure 1.

Number and type of the peer-reviewed articles published in 2020 (N = 514). Meta-analyses, surveys and research letters are classified as original articles. Systematic reviews without meta-analyses, case reports with reviews of the literature and protocols are classified as reviews.

¹Journal IF is defined as all citations to the journal in the 2019 Journal Citations Reports (JCR) to items published in the previous two years, divided by the total number of scholarly items (these comprise articles, reviews, and proceedings papers) published in the journal in the previous two years. A Journal IF of 1.0 means that, on average, the articles published one or two years ago have been cited one time (Source: Clarivate Analytics).

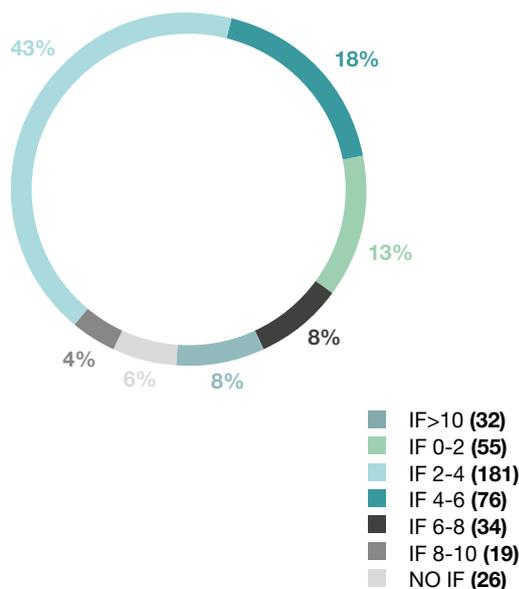


Figure 2.

Journal IF of the scientific journals in which peer-reviewed original and review articles were published in 2020 (N = 423).

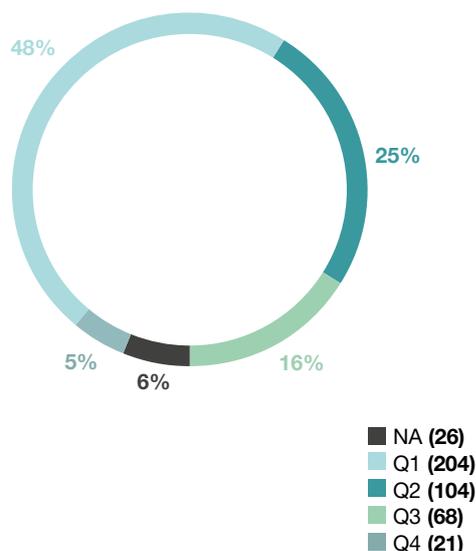


Figure 3.

Journal IF Quartile of the scientific journals in which peer-reviewed original and review articles were published in 2020 (N = 423). Journals can appear in multiple subject categories; in this case, the highest Journal IF Quartile was selected. Scientific journals without Journal IF are classified as NA.

²Scientific journals are assigned to a subject category by JCR and ranked by Journal IF. The Journal IF rank is then transformed in a percentile value. The Journal IF percentile is used to calculate the Journal IF Quartile. Q1: Journal IF percentile ≥ 75 ; Q2: $75 <$ Journal IF percentile ≤ 50 ; Q3: $50 <$ Journal IF percentile ≤ 25 ; Q4: $25 <$ Journal IF percentile (Source: Clarivate Analytics).

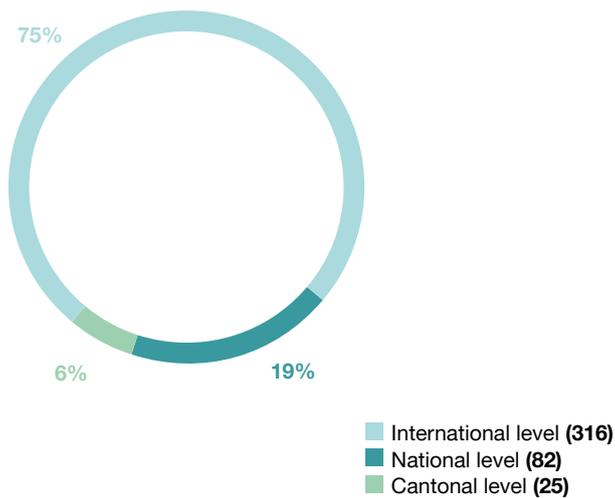


Figure 4.
Type of scientific collaboration (local, national or international) taking into account peer-reviewed original and review articles published in 2020 (N = 423).

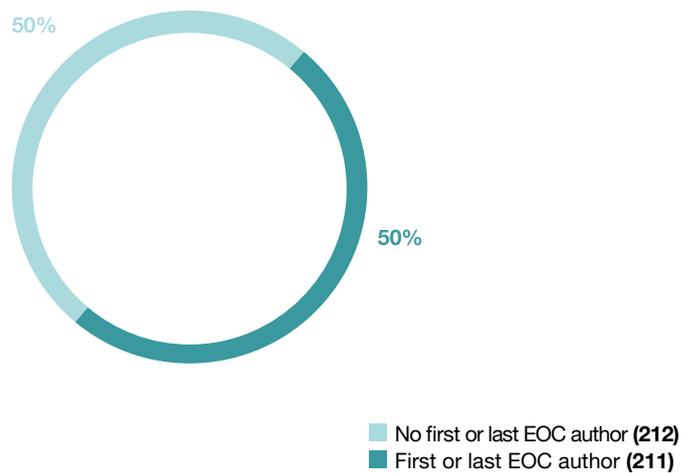


Figure 5.
Number of peer-reviewed original and review articles published by EOC researchers as first or last author in 2020 (N = 423).

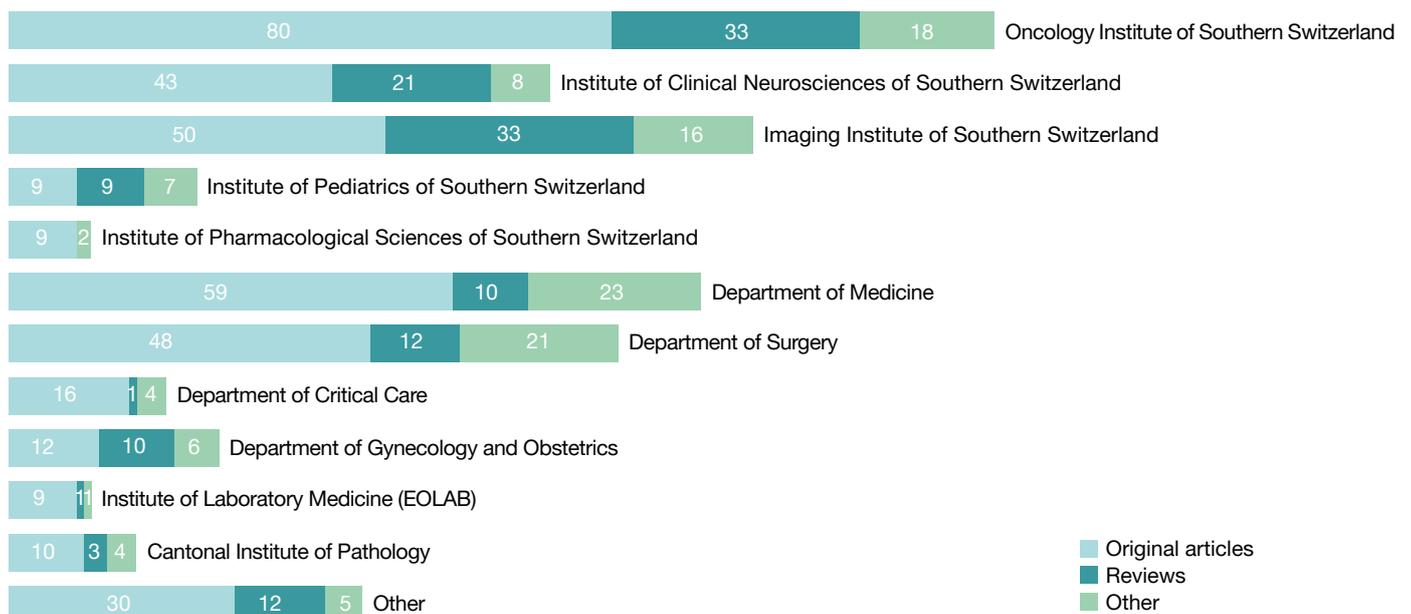


Figure 6.
Number of peer-reviewed articles published by EOC Institutes and Departments in 2020. Publications shared among different EOC Institutes/Departments were counted for each Institute/Department involved.

>> The list of publications is available on the EOC website at the [following link](#).