

# World Journal of *Obstetrics and Gynecology*

*World J Obstet Gynecol* 2012 June 10; 1(1): 1-2



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# World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

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The aim of *WJOG* is to report rapidly new theories, methods and techniques for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and nursing in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. *WJOG* covers pregnancy complications, obstetric surgical procedures, diagnostic imaging, endoscopy, reproductive endocrinology, tumors, pelvic diseases, traditional medicine, integrated Chinese and Western medicine, evidence-based medicine, epidemiology and nursing. The journal also publishes original articles and reviews that report the results of applied and basic research in fields related to obstetrics and gynecology, such as immunology, physiopathology, cell biology, pharmacology, medical genetics, and pharmacology of Chinese herbs.

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## What is the purpose of launching the *World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*?

Bo Jacobsson

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**Figure 1** Editor-in-Chief of the *World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. Bo Jacobsson, MD, PhD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital/East, SE-416 85 Gothenburg, Sweden and Department of Genes and Environment, Institute of Epidemiology, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway.

### Abstract

*World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology (WJOG)* is a new member of the World Series journals and is launched in June 10, 2012. *WJOG* is an open access peer-reviewed bimonthly journal that will cover obstetrics and gynecology including reproductive medicine. The intention of *WJOG* is to publish papers that describe and influence the situation all around the world. The journal will publish both basic research and well as clinical findings. The focus shall be on translational work. Please send your important findings and comments to *WJOG*.

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**Key words:** Obstetrics; Gynecology; Peer-review; Open access; Journal; Translational research

Jacobsson B. What is the purpose of launching the *World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*? *World J Obstet Gynecol* 2012; 1(1): 1-2 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/2218-6220/full/v1/i1/1.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5317/wjog.v1.i1.1>

### INTRODUCTION

I am Bo Jacobsson, MD, PhD, Associate Professor from the Department Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Sweden (Figure 1) and the Editor-in-Chief of *World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology (World J Obstet Gynecol, WJOG)*, online ISSN 2218-6220, DOI: 10.5317). I am very pleased to announce that the first issue of *WJOG*, for which preparation was initiated on November 30, 2010, is officially published on June 10, 2012. The *WJOG* Editorial Board has now been established and consists of 100 distinguished experts from 33 countries. Congratulations to the publisher, members of editorial board of the journal, all the authors and readers for this memorable event!

Scientific journals first emerged in the seventeenth century and have been the platform of scientific findings and discussions ever since. Man's understanding of biology and society has developed through these journals. However, to get access to these publications it often used to require quite a substantial subscription fee. This has hindered the dissemination of scientific data and debate. The Open access (OA) concept has changed this. It is built on a different business model where the scientist pays a publication fee, retains copyright ownership and gets the data spread through the internet. This has opened

up the availability to society and has strengthened democracy. Demands have been raised from most public funding agencies and other important organizations to make research accessible to the general public. Since most research today is financed by public means this has had a huge impact on the development of the concept of "OA". The concept gives the reader worldwide the possibility to reach detailed scientific information providing they have access to Internet. This means that both a reader at a prestigious university, and a doctor in a low resource setting can gain access to same papers and information. It also implies that patients and the general public can more easily access scientific This has stimulated and strengthened the patient's participation in important medical decisions concerning themselves and has strengthened the patient's rights.

*WJOG* will be one of the first OA journals in the obstetrics and gynecology area. As the name *World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* implies, the journal has an international perspective. There are several established regional obstetric and gynecologic journals, often organs for their obstetric and gynecologic societies. The intention of *WJOG* is to publish papers that give a view of what is going on around the world in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. It is hoped that this will have an impact on the clinical routines for women's health around the globe.

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## AIMS AND SCOPE

*WJOG* will focus on obstetrics and gynecology based on basic and clinical research. Only limited success has been achieved in understanding the basic mechanisms of the most common diseases in obstetrics and gynecology. The predominant problems in the obstetrical and gynecological area are related to clinical conditions that are classified as common and uncommon complex diseases. The greatest disease burden comes from pregnancy complications such as preeclampsia, intrauterine growth restriction, preterm delivery, and intrauterine fetal death. In the gynecological area the main diseases are the cancers of the reproductive tract, endometriosis, pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility and incontinence. All these conditions have a complex genetic and environmental origin. In obstetrics, analyses to find solutions for complex diseases are even more problematical since both the maternal and fetal compartments can influence the trait concerned. The contribution from the different genomes varies with individual pregnancy conditions. These are some of the challenges for the next century. I also envision a need for clinicians and basic scientists to jointly develop the classification of diseases, e.g., their phenotype. On the other hand, in 2010 a Nobel Prize was awarded in Reproductive Medicine for advances in assisted reproduction.

The aim of *WJOG* is to report rapidly new theories, methods and techniques for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and nursing in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. *WJOG* covers pregnancy complications, obstetric surgical procedures, diagnostic imaging, endoscopy, reproductive endocrinology, tumors, pelvic diseases, traditional medicine, integrated Chinese and Western

medicine, evidence-based medicine, epidemiology and nursing. The journal also publishes original articles and reviews that report the results of applied and basic research in fields related to obstetrics and gynecology, such as immunology, physiopathology, cell biology, pharmacology, medical genetics, and pharmacology of Chinese herbs.

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## CONTENTS OF PEER REVIEW

In order to guarantee the quality of articles published in the journal, *WJOG* usually invites three experts to comment on the submitted papers. The contents of peer review include: (1) whether the contents of the manuscript are of great importance and novelty; (2) whether the experiments are complete and described clearly; (3) whether the discussion and conclusion are justified; (4) whether the citations of references are necessary and reasonable; and (5) whether the presentation and use of tables and figures are correct and complete.

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## COLUMNS

Columns in the issues of *WJOG* will include: (1) Editorial: To introduce and comment on substantial advances and their importance in fast-developing areas; (2) Frontier: To review the most representative achievements, comment on the current research status in important fields, and propose directions for the future research; (3) Topic Highlight: Three possible formats, comprising (A) 10 invited review articles on a hot topic, (B) a commentary on common issues around this hot topic, and (C) a commentary on the 10 individual articles; (4) Observation: To update developments concerning old and new questions, highlight unsolved problems, and provide strategies on how to solve the questions; (5) Guidelines for Clinical Practice: To provide guidelines for clinical diagnosis and treatment; (6) Review: To systemically review the most representative progress and unsolved problems in the major scientific disciplines, comment on the current research status, and make suggestions for future work; (7) Original Articles: To make original reports of innovative and valuable findings in obstetrics and gynecology; (8) Brief Articles: To briefly report novel and innovative findings in obstetrics and gynecology; (9) Case Report: To report a rare or representative case; (10) Letters to the Editor: To discuss and make reply to contributions published in *WJOG*, or to introduce and comment on a controversial issue of general interest; (11) Book Reviews: To introduce and comment on quality monographs in obstetrics and gynecology; and (12) Guidelines: To introduce consensus and guidelines reached by international and national academic authorities worldwide concerning research in obstetrics and gynecology.

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## CONCLUSION

As the first Editor-in-Chief for *WJOG*, I invite you to publish your results and comments here. I am looking forward to your contributions to this field of science.

S- Editor Wang JL L- Editor Hughes D E- Editor Zheng XM

## Acknowledgments to reviewers of *World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*

Many reviewers have contributed their expertise and time to the peer review, a critical process to ensure the quality of *World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. The editors and authors of the articles submitted to the journal are grateful to the following reviewers for evaluating the articles (including those published in this issue and those rejected for this issue) during the last editing time period.

**Byron Asimakopoulos, PhD, Assistant Professor**, Laboratory of Physiology, School of Medicine, Democritus University of Thrace, Dragana, 68100 Alexandroupolis, Greece

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## Events Calendar 2012

January 26-30, 2012 55th All India Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology -2012 Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India	Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia	Endoscopy) Paris, France	Society Vancouver, Canada
March 27-31, 2012 2012 American College of Medical Genetics Annual Clinical Genetics Meeting Charlotte, NC, United States	June 7-9, 2012 11th European Meeting Days of the French Society of Gynecology Paris, France	September 19-21, 2012 3rd Congress of Neonatology and 1st Congress of Reproductive Medicine Ciudad de Panama, Panama	October 17-20, 2012 Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 2012 Annual Meeting Chicago, IL, United States
May 3-5, 2012 Breast 2012 - IMPAKT Brussels, Belgium	June 13-16, 2012 XXIII European Congress of Perinatal Medicine Paris, France	September 20-22, 2012 11th Congress of the European Federation of Sexology Madrid, Spain	October 17-20, 2012 International Convention Of Pan-American Medical Women's Alliance. Guadalajara, Mexico
May 9-11, 2012 III Regional Conference of the Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology Merida, Venezuela	June 20-23, 2012 12th ESC Congress- Myths and misconceptions versus evidence on contraception Athens, Greece	September 24, 2012 Recent Updates in the Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility International Symposium & Workshop Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	November 7-9, 2012 Controversies in Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Sterility International Congress Valencia, Spain
May 9-12, 2012 EBCOG 2012 - 22nd European Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Tallinn, Estonia	July 1-4, 2012 28th Annual Meeting of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embriology Istanbul, Turkey	October 3-6, 2012 23rd Annual Meeting the North American Menopase Society (NAMS) Orlando, FL, United States	November 8-11, 2012 17th World Congress on Controversies in Obstetrics, Gynecology and Infertility Lisboa, Portugal
May 9-12, 2012 19th European Congress on Obesity ECO2012 Lyon, France	July 5-6, 2012 British Gynaecological Cancer Society Annual Meeting Londres, Cuba	October 5-7, 2012 2012 International Conference on Stillbirth, SIDS/SUID and Infant Survival Baltimore, Maryland	November 15-18, 2012 The 3rd World Congress on Building Consensus in Gynecology, Infertility and Perinatology (BCGIP): Controversies in Obstetrics, Gynecology and Infertility (COGI) Delhi NCR, India
May 10-12, 2012 ESSIC Annual Meeting Porto, Portugal	July 7-14, 2012 33rd World Medical and Health Games - Antalya 2012 Antalya, Turkey	October 7-12, 2012 XX FIGO World Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics Rome, Italy	November 28-30, 2012 13th Annual Congress of the Asia Pacific Association for Gynecological Endoscopy and Minimally Invasive Therapy Pattaya, Thailand
May 17-19, 2012 Advances in Health Care for Women Over 40 Las Vegas, NV, United States	July 19-22, 2012 16th World Congress on Controversies in Obstetrics, Gynecology & Infertility (COGI) Singapore, Singapore	October 10- 13, 2012 National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Women's Health 15th Annual Conference Orlando, FL, United States	December 12-14, 2012 5th International Symposium on Assisted Reproduction Madrid, Spain
May 17-20, 2012 CPP 2012 - The 2nd International Meeting on Cardiac Problems in Pregnancy Berlin, Germany	August 5-8, 2012 Office Gynecology Snowmass, CO, United States	October 11-14, 2012 The 15th congress on Controversies in Obstetrics, Gynecology and Infertility (COGI) congress on Building Consensus in Gynecology, Infertility and Per Barcelona, Spain	December 14-15, 2012 18th Annual Conference on Challenges in Gynecology New York, NY, United States
May 24-26, 2012 7th Brazilian Congress on Menopause and Climacteric Sao Paulo, Brazil	August 6-10, 2012 XXXIX Ob Gyn national congress Guatemala, Guatemala	October 12-13, 2012 1st International Medical Congress Woman and Man. Healthy Aging Warsaw, Poland	November 14-16, 2012 19th International Council on Women's Health Issue Congress Bangkok, Thailand
June 5-8, 2012 10th RCOG International Scientific Congress (Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists)	September 5-8, 2012 21st Society of Laparoscopic Surgeon Annual Meeting and Endo Expo 2012 Boston, MA, United States	October 13-16, 2012 IGCS 2012 - 14th Biennial Meeting of the International Gynecologic Cancer	

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

*World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* (*World J Obstet Gynecol*, *WJOG*, online ISSN 2218-6220, DOI: 10.5317) is a bimonthly peer-reviewed, online, open-access (OA), journal supported by an editorial board consisting of 100 experts in obstetrics and gynecology from 33 countries.

The biggest advantage of the OA model is that it provides free, full-text articles in PDF and other formats for experts and the public without registration, which eliminates the obstacle that traditional journals possess and usually delays the speed of the propagation and communication of scientific research results. The open access model has been proven to be a true approach that may achieve the ultimate goal of the journals, i.e. the maximization of the value to the readers, authors and society.

**Maximization of personal benefits**

The role of academic journals is to exhibit the scientific levels of a country, a university, a center, a department, and even a scientist, and build an important bridge for communication between scientists and the public. As we all know, the significance of the publication of scientific articles lies not only in disseminating and communicating innovative scientific achievements and academic views, as well as promoting the application of scientific achievements, but also in formally recognizing the "priority" and "copyright" of innovative achievements published, as well as evaluating research performance and academic levels. So, to realize these desired attributes of *WJOG* and create a well-recognized journal, the following four types of personal benefits should be maximized. The maximization of personal benefits refers to the pursuit of the maximum personal benefits in a well-considered optimal manner without violation of the laws, ethical rules and the benefits of others. (1) Maximization of the benefits of editorial board members: The primary task of editorial board members is to give a peer review of an unpublished scientific article via online office system to evaluate its innovativeness, scientific and practical values and determine whether it should be published or not. During peer review, editorial board members can also obtain cutting-edge information in that field at first hand. As leaders in their field, they have priority to be invited to write articles and publish commentary articles. We will put peer reviewers' names and affiliations along with the article they reviewed in the journal to acknowledge their contribution; (2) Maximization of the benefits of authors: Since *WJOG* is an OA journal, readers around the world can immediately download and read, free of charge, high-quality, peer-reviewed articles from *WJOG* official website, thereby realizing the goals and significance of the communication between authors and peers as well as public reading; (3) Maximization of the benefits of readers: Readers can read or use, free of charge, high-quality peer-reviewed articles without any limits, and cite the arguments, viewpoints, concepts, theories, methods, results, conclusion or facts and data of pertinent literature so as to validate the innovativeness, scientific and practical values of their own research achievements, thus ensuring that their articles have novel arguments or viewpoints, solid evidence and correct conclusion; and (4) Maximization of the benefits of employees: It is an iron law that a first-class journal is unable to exist without first-class editors, and only first-class editors can create a first-class academic journal. We insist on strengthening our team cultivation and construction so that ev-

ery employee, in an open, fair and transparent environment, could contribute their wisdom to edit and publish high-quality articles, thereby realizing the maximization of the personal benefits of editorial board members, authors and readers, and yielding the greatest social and economic benefits.

**Aims and scope**

The aim of *WJOG* is to report rapidly new theories, methods and techniques for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and nursing in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. *WJOG* covers pregnancy complications, obstetric surgical procedures, diagnostic imaging, endoscopy, reproductive endocrinology, tumors, pelvic diseases, traditional medicine, integrated Chinese and Western medicine, evidence-based medicine, epidemiology and nursing. The journal also publishes original articles and reviews that report the results of applied and basic research in fields related to obstetrics and gynecology, such as immunology, physiopathology, cell biology, pharmacology, medical genetics, and pharmacology of Chinese herbs.

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*In press*

- 3 **Tian D**, Araki H, Stahl E, Bergelson J, Kreitman M. Signature of balancing selection in Arabidopsis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2006; In press

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- 4 **Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group**. Hypertension, insulin, and proinsulin in participants with impaired glucose tolerance. *Hypertension* 2002; **40**: 679-686 [PMID: 12411462

PMCID:2516377 DOI:10.1161/01.HYP.0000035706.28494.09]

*Both personal authors and an organization as author*

- 5 **Vallancien G**, Emberton M, Harving N, van Moorselaar RJ; Alf-One Study Group. Sexual dysfunction in 1, 274 European men suffering from lower urinary tract symptoms. *J Urol* 2003; **169**: 2257-2261 [PMID: 12771764 DOI:10.1097/01.ju.0000067940.76090.73]

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- 6 21st century heart solution may have a sting in the tail. *BMJ* 2002; **325**: 184 [PMID: 12142303 DOI:10.1136/bmj.325.7357.184]

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- 8 **Banit DM**, Kaufer H, Hartford JM. Intraoperative frozen section analysis in revision total joint arthroplasty. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 2002; (**401**): 230-238 [PMID: 12151900 DOI:10.1097/00003086-200208000-00026]

*No volume or issue*

- 9 Outreach: Bringing HIV-positive individuals into care. *HRS-A Careaction* 2002; 1-6 [PMID: 12154804]

### Books

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- 10 **Sherlock S**, Dooley J. Diseases of the liver and biliary system. 9th ed. Oxford: Blackwell Sci Pub, 1993: 258-296

*Chapter in a book (list all authors)*

- 11 **Lam SK**. Academic investigator's perspectives of medical treatment for peptic ulcer. In: Swabb EA, Azabo S. Ulcer disease: investigation and basis for therapy. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1991: 431-450

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- 14 **Christensen S**, Oppacher F. An analysis of Koza's computational effort statistic for genetic programming. In: Foster JA, Lutton E, Miller J, Ryan C, Tettamanzi AG, editors. Genetic programming. EuroGP 2002: Proceedings of the 5th European Conference on Genetic Programming; 2002 Apr 3-5; Kinsdale, Ireland. Berlin: Springer, 2002: 182-191

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- 15 Morse SS. Factors in the emergence of infectious diseases. *Emerg Infect Dis* serial online, 1995-01-03, cited 1996-06-05; 1(1): 24 screens. Available from: URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm>

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- 16 **Pagedas AC**, inventor; Ancel Surgical R&D Inc., assignee. Flexible endoscopic grasping and cutting device and positioning tool assembly. United States patent US 20020103498. 2002 Aug 1

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