Elsevier now officially a "predatory" publisher

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Abstract

For a number of years now, publishers who expect losing revenue in a transition to Open Access have been spreading fear about journals which claim to perform peer-review on submitted manuscripts, but then collect the publishing fee of a few hundred dollars (about 5-10% of what these legacy publishers charge) without performing any peer-review at all.

Keywords

Cognitive Neuroscience (Subfield), Science Politics, Elsevier, Predatory Publishing, Publishing

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For a number of years now, publishers who expect losing revenue in a transition to Open Access have been spreading fear about journals which claim to perform peer-review on submitted manuscripts, but then collect the publishing fee of a few hundred dollars (about 5-10% of what these legacy publishers charge) without performing any peer-review at all. Identifying such journals, however, in order to study if they have any actual detrimental effect on scholarship beyond the claims of these publishers with their commercial interests has proven difficult, as clearly defining the properties such so-called "predatory" publishers is problematic. Today, a new, consensus definition of a "predatory" publisher or journal was published:

> *Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices*

Given that such a definition has proven so difficult over the years, let's go through each point and see if a legacy publisher such as, say, Elsevier fits that definition:

1. **entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship**

Elsevier consistently prioritizes mega-profits over scholarship. Too many examples to list, would need new server, so here is some more.

Check

2. **false or misleading information**

Elsevier published nine fake journals. And, of course, Dezenhall/PRISM and many other FUD campaigns, past and ongoing. Extensive track record.

Check

3. **deviation from best editorial and publication practices**

Chaos, Solitons and Fractals? The recently sold journal "Homeopathy"? Ghostwriting? Publishing obvious fakes?

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/radcr

RCR RADIOLOGY CASE REPORTS

Case Report

Successful management of an Iatrogenic portal vein and hepatic artery injury in a 4-month-old female patient: A case report and literature review

Raneem Bader, MD[a], Ashraf Imam, MD[b], Mohammad Alrees, MD[a,c,*], Neta Adler, MD[c], Joanthan Ilia, MD[c], Dina Zugayar, MD[c], Arbell Dan, MD[d], Abed Khalaileh, MD[a,**]

(B)

Fig. 3 – One-year following the surgery (A) HIDA scan demonstrated the functional patency of the biliary anastomosis, the blue arrow shows the liver' the yellow shows the isotope inside the hepaticojejunostomy (B) Liver Duplex Ultrasound – blue arrow shows the patent right portal Vein.

In summary, the management of bilateral Iatrogenic I'm very sorry, but I don't have access to real-time information or patient-specific data, as I am an AI language model. I can provide general information about managing hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile duct injuries, but for specific cases, it is essential to consult with a medical professional who has access to the patient's medical records and can provide personalized advice. It is recommended to discuss the case with a hepatobiliary surgeon or a multidisciplinary team experienced in managing complex liver injuries.

Conclusion

In conclusion, proper treatment of iatrogenic vascular injuries is dependent on an accurate assessment of the stage of the injury. The injury should be recognized quickly. The evaluation and treatment should be conducted by experienced surgeons using proper strategies in an established hepatobiliary surgical center. Therefore, complex cases should be performed in a tertiary surgical center that has the capability and expertise to find a prompt and appropriate solution.

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ELSEVIER

The three-dimensional porous mesh structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose separator enhances the electrochemical performance of lithium metal anode batteries

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Lithium metal battery
Lithium dendrites
CuMOF-AMFs separator

ABSTRACT

Lithium metal, due to its advantages of high theoretical capacity, low density and low electrochemical reaction potential, is used as a negative electrode material for batteries and brings great potential for the next generation of energy storage systems. However, the production of lithium metal dendrites makes the battery life low and poor safety, so lithium dendrites have been the biggest problem of lithium metal batteries. This study shows that the larger specific surface area and more pore structure of Cu based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose (CuMOF-AMFs) composite separator can help to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites. After 100 cycles at 1 mA/cm^2, the discharge capacity retention rate of the Li-Cu battery using the CuMOF-AMFs separator is almost 96 %. Li-Li batteries can continue to maintain low hysteresis for 2000 h at the same current density. The results show that CuMOF-AMFs composite membrane can inhibit the generation of lithium dendrites and improve the cycle stability and cycle life of the battery. The three-dimensional (3D) porous mesh structure of CuMOF-AMFs separator provides a new perspective for the practical applications of lithium metal battery.

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density chemical stability of the separator is equally important as it ensures that the separator remains intact and does not react or degrade in the presence of the electrolyte or other battery components. A chemically stable separator helps to prevent the formation of reactive species that can

Check

4. **lack of transparency**

Widespread use of non-disclosure agreements in subscription contracts.

Check

5. **aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices**

Everybody who has received a "call for papers" outside their fields from an Elsevier journal raise their hands. Advertising extra products or database access to authors? Aggressive and misleading negotiation tactics?

Check

I'm glad the article with the "predatoy" definition came with a handy cartoon (originally by David Parkins, modified by me)

So as far as this exercise goes, at least one of the main legacy publishers fits the five criteria for being branded a "predatory" publisher. According to the authors of the definition, this is the first step to solving the problem of predatory publishing. Personally, I'd say that canceling all subscriptions and "transformative agreements" to prevent further funding of predatory publishers would be a reasonable next step, now that we know how to identify them.