

# Carbon letters SCI 진입 전략

2014. 12. 5.

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(CL 편집위원장)

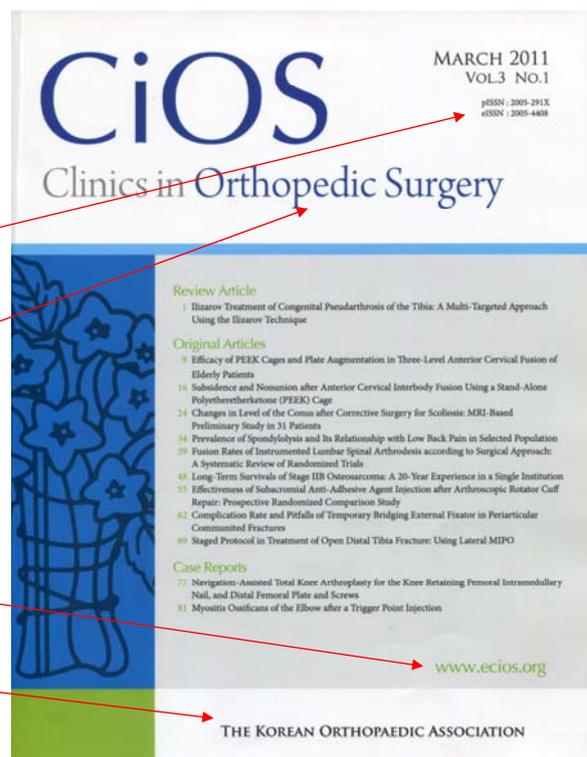
## Journal element 점검표

### ● Element of journal front matter

#### • Front Matter

##### – Front cover

- pISSN
- eISSN
- Official title
- Design
- Homepage URL address
- Publisher



# Journal element 점검표

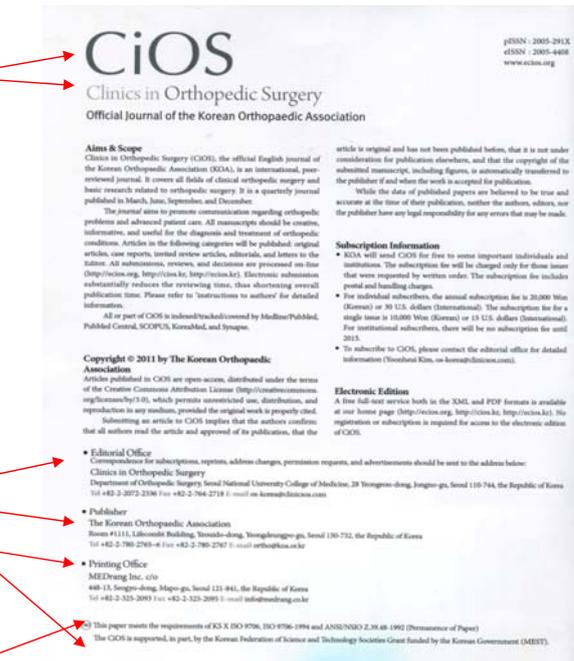
- Editorial board
  - Editor
  - Associate editor(s)
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  - Editorial board members
  - Manuscript editor
- Board members of the society



# Journal element 점검표

- Verso page
  - Journal title
  - Aims and Scope
  - Official title
  - Official abbreviated title by ISO/Pubmed
  - Year of launching of journal
  - Frequency
  - No. of circulation of paper journal
  - Availability of the full text in the web
  - Indexed/Covered/Cited by
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  - Creative Commons License statement
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  - Printing company
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    - Fax
    - E-mail
    - URL address of homepage
  - Permanence of paper/Acid free paper

주된 탈락사유 중 하나가 “이미 해당 과학 범주에 충분히 그 학술지의 내용을 다룬 다른 학술지가 많이 있다”이므로 명확히 기술되어야 함.



환경문제 및 보존의 용이성을 위해 용지의 질도 평가 항목에 포함되어 있음. (보존 용지 사용시 100년 보존 가능)

## Journal element 점검표

### ● Element of journal spine

#### • Front Matter

##### – Spine

- Journal title
- Year
- Month
- Volume
- Issue
- Page
- Publisher



<각 호마다 책등에 인쇄된 항목이 같은 위치에 있는지도 평가항목>

## Journal element 점검표

### ● Element of journal table of content (TOC)

#### • Front Matter

##### – Table of contents

- pISSN
- eISSN
- Journal title
- Paper title
- Page
- Copyright statement
- Subheading for publication type (선택사항)
  - Editorial
  - Opinion
  - Review
  - Original article
  - Brief note
  - Case report
  - Teaching material
  - Book review
  - Letter to editor
  - Errata/Revision
  - Announcement

# Journal element 점검표

## ● Element of journal article

### • Article

#### – Title page

- Bibliographic information
- DOI
- Title/Authors/Affiliation
- Abstract/Keywords
- Date of received and accepted
- Corresponding author's address
- Copyright statement
- pISSN
- eISSN
- Other notes: present address, presentation place and date

#### – Main text

- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Tables
- Figures

#### – Article back matters (선택사항)

- Notes
- Conflict of interest
- Acknowledgments
- References
- Appendixes

<논문들의 독립적 DB화로 인해 각 논문마다 저널의 정보 및 저작권 등의 정보를 기입하는 것을 권고>

# Journal element 점검표

## ● Element of journal back matter

### • Back Matter

#### – Information for authors

- Conflict-of-interest statement
- Statement of informed consent
- Peer review process
- Manuscript management system
- SI unit

#### – Author check list

#### – Author's agreement of originality and statement of copyright transfer

#### – Conflict of interest disclosure

#### – Back cover

### INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

CiOs  
Clinics in Orthopaedic Surgery

#### 1. AIMS AND SCOPE

Clinics in Orthopaedic Surgery (CIOS), the official English journal of the Korean Orthopaedic Association (KOA), is an international, peer-reviewed journal. It covers all fields of clinical orthopaedic surgery and basic research related to orthopaedic surgery. It is a quarterly journal published in March, June, September, and December.

The journal aims to promote communication regarding orthopaedic problems and advanced patient care. All manuscripts should be creative, informative, and useful for the diagnosis and treatment of orthopaedic conditions. Articles in the following categories will be published: original articles, case reports, invited review articles, editorials, and letters to the Editor. All submissions, reviews, and decisions are processed on-line (<http://eciios.org>, <http://cios.kr>, <http://eciios.kr>).

#### 2. LANGUAGE

All manuscripts should be written in English.

#### 3. PEER REVIEW

The papers will be peer-reviewed by two accredited experts in the orthopaedic field. The Editor-in-Chief is responsible for final decisions regarding the acceptance of a peer-reviewed paper.

#### 4. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

**A. Conflict of Interest**  
Authors of manuscripts must disclose any potential conflicts of interest at the time of submission. Statements on conflict of interest have no influence on the editorial decision to publish.

**B. Research Approval**  
All manuscripts dealing with human subjects must include a statement that subjects provided informed consent and that the study was approved by an institutional review board. All manuscripts containing animal experiments must include a statement that the study has been approved by an animal utilization committee or a similar committee.

Any research that involves a clinical trial should be registered with a primary national clinical trial registration site such as <http://nctr.cdc.go.kr>, or other sites accredited by the WHO or the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors.

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For policies on research and publication ethics not stated in the instructions, the 'Good publication Practice Guidelines for Medical Journals ([http://kamje.or.kr/publishing\\_ethics.html](http://kamje.or.kr/publishing_ethics.html))' or 'Guidelines on good publication (<http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/guidelines/>)' can be applied.

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Manuscript submission is only available through the on-line manuscript submission center at <http://eciios.org>, <http://cios.kr>, <http://eciios.kr>.

- All manuscripts should be submitted as MS-Word files, and will be converted into PDF files on site. Authors should check converted files before final submission.

##### B. Financial Disclosure and Copyright Transfer

All authors must sign and scan a copy of the journal's 'Financial Disclosure and Copyright Transfer' form, which is available on-line on the submission page. The completed form should be submitted at the time of manuscript submission.

#### 6. PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT

Authors are required to submit their manuscripts after reading the following instructions. Any manuscript that does not conform to the following requirements will be considered inappropriate and may be returned.

##### A. General Requirements

- Manuscripts must be submitted as MS-WORD files. The text should be typed in 10-point font and double-spaced.
- If a long-term follow-up is needed, given the scope of the study, it should be performed over two years.
- Pages should be numbered from, and including, the abstract.
- To facilitate blind peer review, the manuscript must not

# Reference

- Reference 표기형식의 전면적 수정이 필요 (간단 명료)
- 아래 형태의 참고문헌을 기입시 Reference sample 형식 명시 필요
  - Journal
  - Book
  - Book chapter
  - Conference paper
  - Technical report
  - Thesis
  - Web site (cited, available from)

# 기타 권고사항

- 인터넷의 발달로 인해 논문집보다는 각 논문의 pdf 파일을 통한 구독이 보편화
- 이에 따라 과총에서는 각 논문마다 저널의 정보 및 저작권 등의 정보 기입을 권고.
- Figure, Table의 경우도 논문에 포함된 형태뿐만 아니라 Figure, Table 각각 전파가 가능함에 따라, Figure, Table마다 약어 사용시 Full name 기입 및 저작권의 표시 권고.

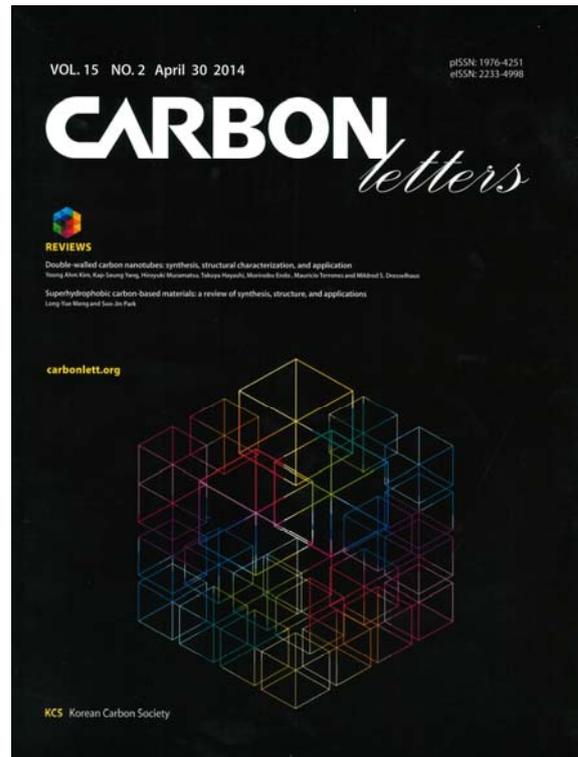
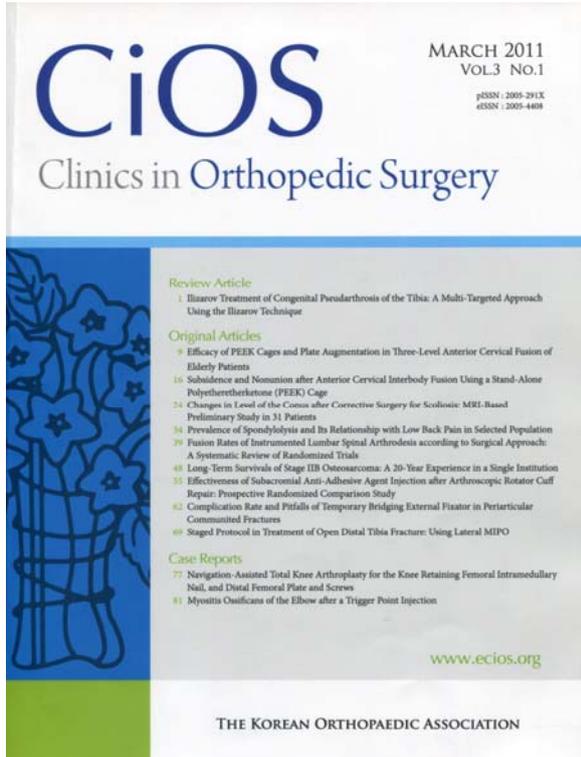
**Table 2. Definitions of Fusion**

	PLF	Interbody fusion	Circumferential fusion
Schofferman et al. <sup>8</sup>	Mature bridging trabeculae with remodeling, no radiolucent lines, no motion on flexion/extension radiographs	No radiolucent lines, no motion, remodeling of FRA with trabeculation and density equal to the adjacent vertebra	Separately (ALIF or PLF)
Fritzell et al. <sup>9</sup>	Trabeculae on both sides with evidence of increasing density with cortication	Trabeculae on both sides	Interbody fusion was assumed to be sufficient
Christensen et al. <sup>4</sup>	Continuous intertransverse bony bridge on at least 1 side	Continuous trabecular bony structure	Separately (ALIF or PLF)
Kim et al. <sup>7</sup>	Lenke classification: results above B level were considered fusion	Bony bridge, < 5 degrees movement on flexion/extension views, absence of radiolucency around the cage and cage migration	Either the criteria of group 1 or 2
Inamdar et al. <sup>10</sup>	Grade 0: no visible gap Grade 1: amorphous noncontiguous bone Grade 2: amorphous contiguous bone Grade 3: trabecular bone	Same as PLF grade 0 and 1: pseudoarthrosis Grade 2 and 3: good union	
Hallett et al. <sup>6</sup>	Continuous bony bridge on at least 1 side	Solid bar of bone within or anterior to cages	Separately (TLIF or PLF)

PLF: posterior lumbar fusion, FRA: femoral ring allograft, ALIF: anterior lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF: transforaminal interbody fusion.

# CiOS, CL 비교

## ● Cover page



# CiOS, CL 비교

## ● Verso page



© This paper meets the requirements of KS X ISO 9706, ISO 9706:1994 and ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992 (Permanence of Paper)  
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KOFST  
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## ● Article

Original Article [Choi et al Orthopaedic Surgery 2014;8\(4\):303-312](https://doi.org/10.4055/cios.2014.8.4.303) <http://dx.doi.org/10.4055/cios.2014.8.4.303>

### Complications of Medial Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty

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\*Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Sun General Hospital, Daegu, Korea

**Background:** We report intra- and postoperative complications of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA).  
**Methods:** This study was conducted on 246 cases of UKA which were performed for degenerative osteoarthritis confined to the medial compartment, from May 2002 to May 2010, for which follow-up periods longer than one year were available. Complications were divided into intra- and postoperative complications. Pre- and postoperative clinical scores, the range of motion, and radiologic findings were analyzed.

**Results:** Complications developed in a total of 24 cases (9.8%, 24/246). Among them, 6 cases had intraoperative complications while 18 had postoperative complications. Among the 6 intraoperative complications, one fracture of the medial tibial condyle, two fractures of the intercondylar eminence, one rupture of the medial collateral ligament, one widening of the pig hole leading to femoral component malposition and late failure, and one total knee arthroplasty (TKA) conversion of a large bony defect of tibial avascular necrosis were observed. Among the 18 postoperative complications, four cases of aseptic loosening of the femoral component, one soft tissue impingement due to malalignment, nine cases of polyethylene bearing dislocation, one case of supra-patellar bursitis, one periprosthetic fracture, one TKA conversion due to medial component overhanging, and one TKA conversion due to pain of unexplained causes were observed.

**Conclusions:** The mid-term clinical outcomes of UKA were excellent in our study. However, the incidence of complications was very high (9.8%). To prevent intra- and postoperative complications, proper selection of the patients and accurate surgical techniques are required.

**Keywords:** Unicompartmental knee arthroplasty, Intraoperative complications, Postoperative complications

Recently, good clinical outcomes for unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA) were reported.<sup>1-3</sup> Clinical results comparable to total knee arthroplasty (TKA) have been reported, even when including long-term follow-up. Many studies have reported satisfactory results regarding the clinical outcomes after UKA, such as reduction of pain

after surgery, restoration of the range of motion, correction of angle deformity, and improvement of clinical knee scores as well as functional scores.<sup>4-6</sup> In addition, UKA, which is limited to a single compartment, can remove the small bony lesion of the joint line only in patients with osteoarthritis; thus, it has the advantages of minimizing bone resection, reducing the use of polyethylene and bone cement, and preserving more normal knee functions in comparison with TKA, thereby resulting in a shorter operation time and fast recovery. Hence, the morbidity period after surgery is short, and good joint motion can be obtained.<sup>7</sup>

However, UKA also has some shortcomings, such as difficulties in the surgical techniques, substitution of the

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Choi et al Orthopaedic Surgery • pISSN 2095-291X • eISSN 2095-4498

CARBON *Letters*

Review Articles  
Carbon Letters Vol. 15, No. 2, 77-88 (2014)

### Double-walled carbon nanotubes: synthesis, structural characterization, and application

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**Abstract**  
Double-walled carbon nanotubes (DWCNTs) are considered an ideal model for studying the coupling interactions between different concentric shells in multi-walled CNTs. Due to their intrinsic coaxial structures they are mechanically, thermally, and structurally more stable than single-walled CNTs. Geometrically, owing to the buffer-like function of the outer tubes in DWCNTs, the inner tubes exhibit exciting transport and optical properties that lead them to be promising in the fabrication of field-effect transistors, stable field emitters, and lithium ion batteries. In addition, by utilizing the outer tube chemistry, DWCNTs can be useful for anchoring semiconducting quantum dots and also as effective multifunctional fillers in producing tough, conductive transparent polymer films. The inner tubes meanwhile preserve their excitonic transitions. This article reviews the synthesis of DWCNTs, their electronic structure, transport, and mechanical properties, and their potential uses.

**Key words:** double-walled carbon nanotubes, coupling interaction, outer tube chemistry, Raman

#### 1. Introduction

Tiny one-dimensional carbon nanotubes with nanoscale dimensions have attracted a great deal of attention, not only from a fundamental scientific point of view but also from a technological standpoint [1-8]. Their unique structures afford interesting physical and chemical properties, and these excellent properties can potentially be exploited in fabricating diverse industrial products. Carbon nanotubes, considered as pure polymer chains of carbon, are seamless cylindrical forms with nanometer size, consisting of single or concentric multilayers of graphene sheets (single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) or multi-walled CNTs (MWCNTs)) (Fig. 1(a-d)). In recent years, double-walled CNTs (DWCNTs) have attracted the attention of numerous scientists because their intrinsic coaxial structures (Fig. 1(b)) give rise to intriguing electronic and mechanical properties that have not been reported hitherto. By judiciously preparing high-purity DWCNTs we were able to examine whether they behave as quantum wires and whether there is a chiral relationship between concentric tubes during growth. We also assessed the shell effect on the concentricity on the electronic conductance and the adsorption properties of a coaxial nanotube rope. When compared to SWCNTs and MWCNTs, DWCNTs are considered preferred materials for field emission display sources, nanocomposites, nanotube N-cables, electrochemical electrodes, hydrogen

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# DOI

- Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

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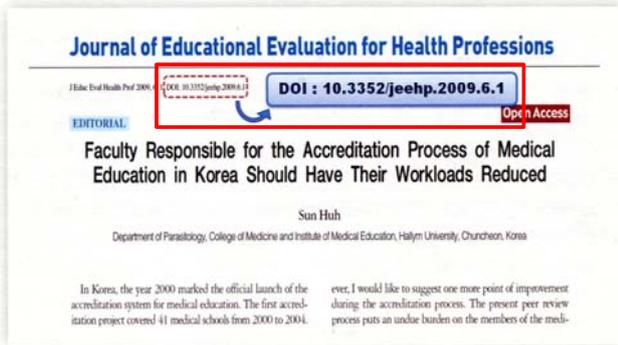
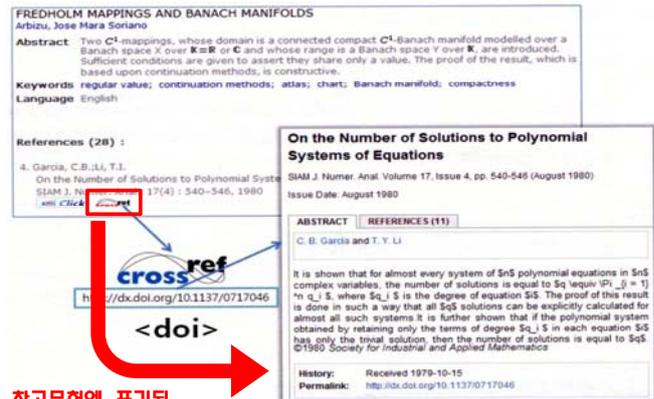


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- 전자출판을 하고 open access/free access 학술지인가
- 영문 학술지 homepage가 있는가
- 연구비 수혜 논문의 비중이 30% 이상인가

# Scopus 등재 평가시 평가항목

- 편집위원을 최소 3개 대륙에서 한명 이상으로 구성하는가
- 편집위원의 업적은 Scopus에서 인용하는가
- 학술지를 정시에 발행하는가
- Aims and scope가 새 분야, 융합 분야 또는 틈새 분야를 다루고 있어 특이성이 있는가
- 논문 심사 제도를 갖추고 있는가
- 초록은 목적, 방법, 결과, 결론이 포함되어 있는가
- 본문이 영어인가
- 학술지 논문을 Scopus에서 인용하는가
- Web of science, Medline, Biological Abstract, Chemical Abstract 등 여러 색인 데이터베이스에 등재되어 있는가
- 영문 homepage에서 목차 및 전문을 확인할 수 있는가
- Creative Commons License에 따르는 Open Access Journal 인가
- DOI (Digital Object Identifier)를 논문마다 새기는가

# CL impact factor

## Journal Impact Factor ⓘ

Cites in 2009 to items published in: 2008 =914	Number of items published in: 2008 =270
2007 =1973	2007 =371
Sum: 2887	Sum: 641
Calculation: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{2887}{641} = 4.504$	

- 08-09년 CL 발행 논문 수: 81
- 08-09년 CL 논문이 10년 SCI에 인용된 횟수: 12 (web of knowledge 검색)

● 2010년 CL impact factor\*:  $\frac{12}{81} = 0.148$

평가항목미달 (SCIE impact factor가 1.0 이상인가)

- Total citation\*: 37 (2010년 CL 발행 논문수: 41)

평가항목미달 (Total citation이 그해 발행 학술 논문 수보다 5배 이상인가)

\*web of knowledge에서 검색이 되지 않는 SCI 저널의 존재로 각 수치는 좀 더 높을것으로 예상