

Citing the Citation

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“Citation” means a document that quotes someone publicly for something the person has performed. In research, citation is the approach to inform readers that certain material or work has come from another source which is documented serially. It gives necessary detail information of that source or reference and provides an important roadmap of the research process. Citing is important because it gives credit to the intellectual work of an individual and prevents plagiarism by sincerely reporting the sources. Authors should provide citation by using the exact quote and restate or paraphrase the statement of the other’s work. Citations are expressed in the form of parentheses and citing sources are; in-text citation, parenthetical citation, footnotes or endnotes. Author should strictly follow the journal’s reference style and format for in-text citations and listing the references i.e. authors’ names, journal title, article title, publication year, volume issue (number), and page number. Thus, the precise citation improves the quality of manuscript and helps to deliver a good research.

Citation should be accurate and accessible to the readers, reviewers and editors. It is necessary to read full text or manuscript before citing the manuscript. Recently, citation index has been developed; which is bibliographic database based on the number of citations received from others’ publications. Citations are used to measure the importance of information source and enable to gather data on impact of the study. Bibliometrics are the applications used to measure an impact of the scientific paper. Citation analysis is most commonly used bibliometric methods. In citation analysis; data from citation indices will be evaluated to determine the impact of specific articles, authors and research publications. Common citation analyses are: **1. Citation Count** - number of times an article is cited by other articles and also shows the quality and influence of the article. **2. Hirsch index (H-index)** - developed by Hirsch, which measures productivity and impact of the published work. H-index is calculated as the product of a researcher with n-number of papers and n-number of citations. For example; if a researcher with an h-index of 8 means that among all publications, 8 publications have at least 8 citations each. **3. i10 index** - developed by Google Scholar and defined as the number of publications with minimum of 10 citations or more. It allows researchers to keep track of their own citations. **4. Download counts** - number of times article is cited by other articles. Access to articles is faster due to online publishing and recent analysis showed that download counts are easy interpreter of citations. **5. KeyWords Plus** – citation based method introduced by Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). Title words, key-words and phrases are used to retrieve scientific articles.

The advanced digital technology with multiple sources has made easier to present the evidence; however citing the manuscript or article without reading completely can lead to false interpretation. Duplicating the references from other paper without reading full manuscript can affect the credibility and there are many types of metrics to measure the impact of the research. The metrics can be at article-level, author-level and journal-level therefore citation database and citation analysis are potential indicators to measure the impact of scientific article. Citation is a key element of the research which is used to judge the quality of work done by the researcher hence the use of updated citation method is recommended.



SOURCES

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