17th International Conference on Informatics, Management and Technology in Health Care, Athens, Greece, 5-7 July, 2019

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During the period from 5th to 7th July of the 2019 17th International Conference on Informatics, Management in Technology and Healthcare (ICIMTH 2019) was held in Athens, Greece.

The title of the 17th ICIMTH Conference was: “Health Informatics Vision: From Data via Information to Knowledge” (1). At the Conference were presented: 4 keynotes, 89 papers, 18 poster presentations, 4 Invited workshop and 2 Special Panel Sessions by presenters from over 30 countries in the world. Special Session has organized as EFMI Honorary Session during which Anne Moen, former President of EFMI and and Ragnar Nordberg, former Treasurer of EFMI, received certificates as new elected Honorary Fellows of EFMI at EFMI Council meeting held in Zagreb, Croatia in 2018.

The conference represents one of the largest European gathering in the field of Medical informatics: Medical/Health/Biomedical Informatics, Biomedical Engineering, Information Science, Health Informatics, Clinical Informatics, Public Health Informatics, Healthcare IT, Decision Support and Intelligent Systems, Diagnostic Technologies for Medical Decision Support, Formalization of Knowledge, Ontologies, Clinical Guidelines and Standards of Healthcare, Telemedicine, Interoperability in Healthcare Systems, Imaging, Health Information Management, Knowledge Management, Health Technology Assessment, E-learning and Education, Robotics and Virtual Reality, Socio-Economic Issues, Standards, Social and Legal Issues.

ICIMTH 2019 Conference has opened by President of EFMI, professor Lacramioara Stoicu-Tivadar with interesting lecture: “Medical Education in a Digital Society: IT is a Support or a Challenge?”

Over three days, 4 invited lectures were presented: Reinhold Haux (“Some Thoughts on Extended Collaboration of Entities with Natural and with Artificial Intelligence in Health Care and Beyond”); Theodoros N. Arvanitis (“Quantitative Magnetic Resonance Imaging Radiomics Informatics Approaches Toward Personalized Medicine”); Catherine Chronaki (“International Patient Summary and Open Standard APs for Value-Based Care”); Patrick Weber (“Standards and Nursing”).

Panayota Sourtzi chaired panel “Applications of Information Technology in Health” (panelists were: Marianna Diomidous, Stelios Zimeras and Costas Chardalias), and Panel chaired by George Mihalas with title: “Medical Informatics: the Crossroads Between Information Technologies and Medical Specialties” (panelists were: George Mihalas, Arie Hasman, Lacramioara Stoicu-Tivadar and John Mantas).

During ICIMTH 2019 Conference were organized two interesting workshops: John Mantas moderated workshop “CrowdHEALTH EU Project” and Reinhold Haux moderated workshop: “On Writing for Publication and on Good Research in Biomedical and Health Informatics”.

All keynote lectures and paper and poster presentations were followed by interesting discussions. Participants were able to participate

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Figure 1. Participants of the ICIMTH Conference in Athens, Greece, July, 2019

THE MOST IMPORTANT GOOGLE SCHOLAR INDEX DISADVANTAGES

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ABSTRACT. Aim of article is to present Google Scholar Index disadvantages. The Google Scholar platform is subject to individual content manipulation. It has a wide range of searches that includes pages that do not have to be true, takes the focus of papers that are only in digital form, journal indexes and the author work index are questionable criteria for the evaluation of the work of the journal or author, the number of quotes of a particular journals is subject to manipulation and poor quality recognition, it does not classify the journals to those who are peer-reviewed and who are not, and the assessment through the index is not adequate, does not recognize the same titles, if there is a quotation error and lists them as a separate work and does not inform the author about adding new work, does not inform the author about the addition of a new quote and sources of references are often incorrect. The H index of the author, obtained by Google Scholar, should not be a criterion in academic decision-making. **Keywords:** Google Scholar Index, assessment, scientific output.

1. AIM

Aim of this article is to present Google Scholar Index disadvantages. Google Scholar is a free of charge accessible web search engine that indexes the full text of literature (1). It is a place where you can evaluate author, see his output or make journal assessment (1, 2, 3). The results obtained through Google Scholar have begun to be used in everyday academic community (1, 2, 4).

2. METHODS

The work has a descriptive character, and the conclusions are the result of the long-standing work of the author in this area.

3. RESULTS

The Google Scholar platform is subject to individual content manipulation, has a wide range of searches that includes pages that do not have to be true, takes the focus of papers that are only in digital form, indexes of journals (h5 index, h5 median), and the author's work (h-index, i10-index). These are questionable criteria for the evaluation of the work of the journal or author, the number of quotes of a particular journals is subject to manipulation and poor quality recognition, it does not classify the journals to those who are peer-reviewed and who are not, and the assessment through the index is not adequate, does not recognize the same titles, if there is a quotation error and lists them as a separate work and does not inform the author about adding new work, does not inform the author about the addition of a new quote, sources of references are often incorrect. And finally, criteria for including or not of some of published articles from different kind of scientific or professional publications are not enough defined, because authors personally making decisions which publication or some other scientific or professional content will be deposited in databases like ResearchGate or Academia.edu and will be cited on Google Scholar and accounted as author's reference.

4. DISCUSSION

Empiric analyses of information scientists' profiles on Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, ResearchGate, specialist databases, and social networking websites revealed that less than 50% of the authors' publication activity is covered (5). Uncovered literature, with the minorization of authors who are not from digital age, and their inadequate assessment with all the disadvantages, and great individual impact, cannot establish Google Scholar as a platform through which important decisions can be made in the academic community, even though it became practice lately. Different Scopus, Web of Science, ResearchGate and Google Scholar results on the work of an author require a further search for an ideal platform and an ideal way to assessment the work of an author. This current type of assessment is not good enough and certainly is not a real indicator of the actual work of an author, and especially impact of one author (6).

5. CONCLUSION

Although the scientific community is crying for assessment of one author work, the fact is that the indexes provided by Google Scholar are not perfect and that they do not need to be something that is used for assessment of the work

of an author. The question remains whether it is necessary to estimate anybody work, whether the work of one author should be opened and left to a broad audience, which through the application of new information from the scientific work best validate the quality of work and thus the position in the academic hierarchy of the scientist himself. The H index of the author, obtained by Google Scholar, should not be a criterion in academic decision-making.

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Figure 5. Article of Izet Masic on Google Scholar page of another author

Figure 6. Collaborations and guidelines have influence on number of citations - but is it real picture of influence of one author?

Figure 7. The role of first author is not important according to Google Scholar

Figure 8. Google Scholar profile for Izet Masic

Figure 9. List of citations on Google Scholar profile for Izet Masic

Figure 10. Scopus presentation of Izet Masic

Figure 11. Research Gate page of Izet Masic

Figure 12. Manipulation of articles is possibility

Figure 2. Poster presentation of Professor Izet Masic at ICIMTH 2019 Conference about Google Scholar Index disadvantages

Figure 3. Promotion of the book “Biografico Lexico” in Greak language during ICITHM 2019 Conference in Athens, Greece, July 2019

with presentations of full papers and posters and all gathered had the opportunity to learn about the latest developments of health informatics achievements in all segments of biomedicine and to see many presentations about the use of information technologies (IT) in different fields of healthcare systems in the world.

During Closing Ceremony John Mantas, Chair of the Organizing Committee promoted a new book “Biografico Leksiko”, written by Professor Izet Masic, translated from English language to Greek language by Professor Marianna Diomidous (original title of the book is “Biographical Lexicon of Public Health”) - Masic I. Biografico Lexico. Broken Hill Publisher LTD, Nicosia, Cyprus. 2019: 623. pp. ISBN: 978-9925-563-26-5).

As usual, like in previous years, great job of reviewed and selected papers which were presented at ICIMTH 2019

have done by Professor Arie Hasman (2-4). The Organizing Committee, led by Professor John Mantas and his team, chaired by Paris Galos, have done also a really great job.

We hope that “ICIMTH 2020” Conference which is now traditional scientific event in the field of Biomedical Informatics in Europe and larger, next year will attract larger number of participants, because event like this certainly deserves it.

All papers are published in the Proceedings of ICIMTH 2019, by IOS Press publisher, Amsterdam, and papers are indexed in MEDLINE. Presented papers show that Information technologies certainly have growing use in all segments of medicine and its use certainly represents the future of all disciplines and subdisciplines of medicine and healthcare protection.

Author of this report at ICIMTH 2019 Conference presented very two interesting presentations: first one, about most frequent mistakes of statistical analysis of PhD students thesis, and second one about disadvantages of Google Scholar Index, as one of most frequent index used currently in the praxis, but with a lot of mistakes (5, 6).

It was discussed during ICITHM 2019 Conference with many participants as very important topic, who agreed with my opinion. But, very few academics and scientists openly written about it. We shall see feed-back of the critics for my comments, conclusions and recommendations what to do in the future and who, how, and what need to do for improving Google Scholar Index.

Webometrics use this index as very important platform for assessment of academic institutions and universities and professional academic staffs, but very few people make evaluation of that. Somebody need to do it, definitely.

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