Radiation Research Editor's Report

September 9, 2010
Sara Rockwell, Editor-in-Chief

Submission Statistics

In 2009, 400 new manuscripts were received. These papers came from 42 countries; 131 papers (33%) came from the U.S.

Argentina	3	Estonia	1	Iraq	1	Portugal	2	Switzerland	2
Australia	8	Finland	6	Ireland	5	Russia	3	Taiwan	1
Austria	1	France	7	Italy	17	Saudi Arabia	1	Tunisia	1
Belgium	6	Germany	16	Japan	49	Serbia-Montenegro	1	Turkey	7
Brazil	4	Greece	2	Mexico	4	Slovenia	1	Ukraine	3
Bulgaria	1	Hungary	2	Netherlands	5	South Africa	2	United Kingdom	8
Canada	11	Iceland	1	Nigeria	2	South Korea	1	United States	131
China	37	India	16	Norway	4	Spain	1		

Comparisons with past years

	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Papers received	303	300	303	298	351	345	383	375	374	400
Percent from U.S.	40	33	35	31	37	28	31	33	34	33
Papers published	188	205	170	179	162	165	169	151	155	176
Commentaries	2	1	4	5	6	2	1	–	2	–
Technical Advances	–	–	–	3	3	7	3	1	3	4
Issues and Updates	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Letters to the Editor	6	10	5	11	8	6	5	5	10	1
Book Reviews	4	3	7	2	1	–	1	–	1	3
Editorials	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	–	–	–
Memorial notes	4	5	3	3	2	3	5	3	2	3
Abstracts/meeting reports	4	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	5	2
Special issues	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Number of pages	1612	1694	1575	1592	1476	1544	1690	1511	1543	1552

The number of papers received by the journal increased by about 32% during the 6-year period 2003-2009. For 2010, 295 new papers had been received as of August 31. If this rate of submission continues, the journal will receive about 440 papers this year, continuing this upward trend. The number of pages published has remained relatively constant in recent years when the special issues are excluded from the totals. The ultimate acceptance rate for submitted manuscripts continues to be about 40%. Most manuscripts that are eventually accepted for publication undergo one or more rounds of revision before acceptance.

Globalization of the Journal

From 2000-2009, the number of papers submitted to the journal increased by about a third. The average number of US submissions increased by about 10%, while the number of papers received from authors outside the USA increased by 48%. Many papers submitted to the journal include authors from several countries; the "country of origin" statistics reflect the addresses given by the corresponding authors.

This change toward a more international submission pattern reflects in part the electronic publication of the journal through BioOne, which first began in 2000, and which has resulted in greatly increased international availability and visibility of the journal. It also reflects the participation of *Radiation Research*, through BioOne, in outreach programs such as the WHO HINARI program, which makes the electronic version of the journal available at little or no cost to non-profit institutions (including schools and medical centers) in the world's poorest countries.

The increased international submissions also reflect the journal's move into electronic submission and review. This began in 2001, when we started accepting submissions and performing reviews by e-mail. Web-based submissions became the norm in 2004 when we began using the AllenTrack system for almost all manuscript submissions and reviews, which greatly facilitates submission of papers by authors outside North America.

The quality of the papers received from different sources is quite variable. Countries with long histories of research in the radiation sciences (e.g. USA, Canada, UK, the EU and Japan) have higher acceptance rates than papers from countries where the radiation sciences are still emerging. The variation in the quality of the submissions goes beyond problems of language. It also reflects differing expectations concerning the amount of work needed for publication of a scientific paper in an international journal and different expectations concerning the importance of developing and testing hypotheses, documenting materials and methods, including appropriate controls, replicating experiments, using appropriate statistical analyses, and performing appropriate literature reviews. This variation in manuscript quality has added to the workload of the associate editors and reviewers, who work hard to provide constructive didactic feedback to colleagues who are seeking to enter the global research community, while at the same time making recommendations about publication that maintain the standards of the journal.

The review process has also become increasingly international over the last decade. At present, 18 of the Associate Editors are at institutions in the USA, 3 are in the UK, and the others are located in Canada, Japan, Poland, and Australia. In 2009, 734 scientists reviewed at least 1 manuscript for *Radiation Research.* These reviewers are located around the world. Use of the web-based AllenTrack system has greatly increased the ease with which the journal can call on the expertise of researchers around the world and has eliminated the expense and delay encountered only a few years ago, when it was necessary to use mail or courier services to send manuscripts for review.

The increased international visibility of the journal, the increase in international submissions and the globalization of the review process all offer challenges and opportunities for the journal and the society.

Journal Scope

Although *Radiation Research* is the official journal of the Radiation Research Society, its content reflects the papers submitted to the journal. In 2009, 54% of the papers published in the journal included at least one author who is a Radiation Research Society Member.

The journal receives many papers in areas that are not highly visible at Radiation Research Society meetings, including epidemiology studies, studies of the effects of non-ionizing radiations, space radiobiology, and certain areas of radiation chemistry and radiation physics.

There would seem to be opportunities for potential growth for the society by encouraging non-member authors to join the society and by encouraging non-member authors to attend the meetings of the society.

Journal news and updates

Changes in the appearance of the journal

Those who read the paper version of the journal will notice some changes in the appearance of the journal. These include a new cover, a change in the cover stock that allows full color printing on the covers and reorganization of the journal contents so that the table of contents is now located near the front of the issue. These changes have allowed color ads for the Savannah, Maui, and ICRR meetings, as well color ads on

inside front cover and on the back. They also allowed printing of color illustrations from papers on the front cover of the journal.

Advertising

The first year of the advertising contract with Allen M&M ended in April, 2009. The contract has been extended, and we have already had some success in attracting new advertisers to the journal through the efforts of our new representative, Judy Riling.

We have developed a series of "ads" for journal services and the SIT podcasts that can be dropped into blank spaces that were being held for paid ads but not sold. If there are Society notices that you would like to see in the journal (membership benefits? BR-RIDGE groups?), please let us know.

Changes in the Board of Editors

New Associate Editors who started January 1, 2010 are Susan Bailey, Sandra Demaria, Alexandros Georgakilas, Ann Kennedy, Amy Kronenberg, Howard Liber.

Associate Editors retiring from the board in 2010 are Robert Bristow, David Close, Sydney Evans, David Hirst, Dale Preston, Alice Sigurdson, Robert Stewart, Irena Szumiel, and Catharine West. Marc Mendonca will bring to Council his nominations for new Associate Editors to fill positions on the Board of Editors.

Marc Mendonca will also step down as Associate Editor in order to assume his new role of Editor-in-Chief, which will formally begin on January 1, 2011. Marc has already begun intensive preparation for this transition. He has become increasingly involved in the handling of journal problems, and he and I have discussed many of these issues in detail. Marc has also visited the Oak Ridge/Knoxville office and had extensive discussions with Martha Edington and Judy Fye as he has assessed the journal procedures, policies, websites, and finances. Marc has great plans for the journal. The Society is fortunate to have recruited him for this role.

The Editors' Award

Dr. Maaike Berbée is the winner of this year's Editors' Award, which was given for publication of an outstanding paper in *Radiation Research* in 2009. The Award was given to Dr. Berbée for her paper, Maaike Berbée, Qiang Fu, Marjan Boerma, Junru Wang, K. Sree Kumar, and Martin Hauer-Jensen, *γ-Tocotrienol Ameliorates Intestinal Radiation Injury and Reduces Vascular Oxidative Stress after Total-Body Irradiation by an HMG-CoA Reductase-Dependent Mechanism,* Radiation Research 171: 596-605, 2009.

Dr. Berbée will receive a $1000 travel award to attend the 2010 meeting of the Radiation Research Society in Maui, free registration for that meeting, and a plaque.

Dr. Berbée received her medical degree from Maastricht University, Maastricht, the Netherlands, in 2005. In 2007, she joined the lab of Dr. Martin Hauer-Jensen at the Univeristy of Arkansas for Medical Sciences. Under his guidance, Maaike conducted research on novel strategies to prevent and mitigate normal tissue radiation injury after total body radiation exposure. In 2009, Dr. Berbée returned to the Netherlands to start a residency in Radiation Oncology at the MAASTRO clinic, Maastricht, under the direction of Dr. Ph. Lambin. Maaike is currently working as a resident and will defend her PhD thesis on novel pharmacological agents to ameliorate radiation injury in 2011.

Focus Issues and Special Issues

The first of the BR-RIDGE group focus issues appeared in April 2010. This issue was a joint effort by the Normal Tissue and the Radiation and Immunity BR-RIDGEs.

We are now finalizing papers for a special issue of the journal containing selected papers from the conference on *Late Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation: Bridging the Experimental and Epidemiologic Divide*, which will appear later this year. The costs of this issue will be underwritten by the NIH.

A BR-RIDGE issue entitled *Applications of Imaging Technology in Radiation Research* is now being organized; we hope to begin receive papers for this issue this fall.

We will need to monitor the processes used to develop these focus issues and the impact of the issues. BR-RIDGE issues will increase the costs of publishing the journal if they result in additional submissions and/or additional pages published. Unlike other sponsored issues, BR-RIDGE issues will not have external funding to cover the costs of publication; the costs of these issues therefore will be borne by the journal and the society.

Journal Operations

The journal offices recently moved from ONRL to the University of Tennessee campus in Knoxville. The new address, phone numbers, and e-mails are posted on the journal and society websites, but those who entered this information into personal address books are sometimes having problems reaching the office. Martha and Judy report that the new offices offer many improvements over the previous venue, and the move from the national laboratory will have some logistical advantages.

The three websites used by the journal (the RRS website, the AllenTrack website, and the "Silo site" that houses electronic journals for subscribers and members) continue to evolve, but at a slower rate than I would like. The websites remain an area of concern.

New *Information for Authors* have recently been posted, which outline some changes in journal procedures and format. The most important of these is the change in the format for references on newly-submitted papers to the style outlined in *Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals,* often called the *Vancouver style.* Use of this format will simplify the preparation of manuscripts for those using Endnote and certain other referencing software.

The incoming and outgoing Editors-in-Chief are making every effort to ensure that the change in journal leadership is smooth and seamless as possible. We are in frequent communication about issues and problems related to the journal. Marc has also been working with Martha and Judy to review procedures within the office and interactions with Allen Press, to determine where efficiencies can be gained by altering processes or by using new technology. Some changes have already been made and others will occur in the near future. The goal will be to maintain the high quality of our peer review process, our proofreading and preparation of manuscripts, and our journal, while streamlining the process so that we can meet the timelines expected by authors in this day of electronic publication.

Recent years have brought a steadily increasing workload into the office. This results from several sources. One driver is the increasing number of submissions (and therefore an increasing number of reviews and decisions.) In addition, there are a number of new tasks that have been assumed by the office as we move increasingly to electronic publication. The journal is available on paper and through three separate websites, and also has links to the Radiation Research Society site, which results in increasingly complex communications and operations. In addition, the office has undertaken new tasks, including submission of manuscripts to the NIH repository and posting of uncorrected author proofs on the "Online Ahead of Print" section of the Journal website until publication of the papers. Growth in the size and complexity of the journal operation will probably result in a need to increase the size of the office in the foreseeable future.

Radiation Research, like all journals owned by small professional societies, will face financial and logistical challenges in the next few years, as the face of scholarly publishing changes from paper to electronic publication. The journal operations will also change as the past model of scholarly publication, which relies primarily on subscription income to support the costs of journal operations, is supplemented or replaced by the "open access" model in which the author/sponsor pays the full costs of publication and the papers are freely available to all interested readers. Because the health of the journal is critical to the health of the society, problems with these transitions will be problems for the society as well.

Updates on Electronic Publication

Electronic Access to Radiation Research through BioOne and JSTOR

BioOne continues to work to expand their customer base through national and international marketing programs, regional and national site licenses, and participation in consortia that make free and low-cost subscriptions available in low-income countries. A multi-year plan has been implemented to give participating journals and societies a larger share of the net BioOne revenue. The editor-in-chief served on the Board of Directors of BioOne for the past two years, in part to participate in these efforts. The benefits of BioOne's efforts have been evident in the increased visibility of the journal and the increased income received by the Society from electronic publication. The new BioOne website is live, working well, and looking good. BioOne continues to be a bright spot in our publication process.

Electronic Access to Radiation Research through JSTOR

The full collection of the back issues of *Radiation Research,* beginning with Volume 1 from 1954, became available to all JSTOR subscribers in November 2006. Because of the wide availability of the JSTOR collection, full electronic access to the back issues of the journal should be available through many institutions and public libraries. In addition, the JSTOR collection of past *Radiation Research* volumes is now available to all members of the Radiation Research Society through the society website.

Pay-per-view access

Pay-per-view access to electronic copies of individual articles in the BioOne database is available to non-subscribers through *Infotrieve* on a fee-for-service basis; this service is widely used by commercial firms that want limited access to articles. BioOne also manages our Copyright Clearance Center program. Similar services are also available through JSTOR, making individual access to any article published in *Radiation Research* available at modest cost. These services provide modest revenue for the journal.

Open access publication option

In response to requests from authors, *Radiation Research* has implemented an option by which authors can have full, immediate, open access publication of their papers. An open access fee that covers the cost of publication is charged for this service: authors are required to pay page charges plus the $2000 open access fee. Five manuscripts have been published as open access manuscripts; others are in the publication process.

NIH Manuscript Repository

The NIH is now requiring that all papers reporting work supported by the NIH and published after April 7, 2008 be deposited in the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central Database. *Radiation Research* has registered with the NIH to automatically deposit a PDF of the final published version of each paper citing NIH funding in this database when the page charges have been paid. PubMed Central notifies the authors when the manuscript has been submitted, and authors must review and approve the submitted manuscript as processed by the repository for posting on PMC to ensure its accuracy. The journal's embargo period for these manuscripts is one year from the time of publication. These submissions fully meet the requirements of the NIH for intramural researchers at NIH and for researchers supported by NIH funding.

Electronic Access through the Radiation Research website for subscribers and Radiation Research Society Members

In January 2006, print subscribers to the journal, both institutional subscribers and Radiation Research Society member subscribers, received electronic access through the journal's freestanding site, designed and maintained by Allen Press. The site includes all issues from 2000 to the present. Beginning in 2008, all Radiation Research Society members received access to the electronic issues of the journal through this site as a member benefit, with access to the site from the password protected "Members Only" section of the society website. This site now also provides members with access to older *Radiation Research* articles through JSTOR, making the full content of all papers ever published in *Radiation Research* available to all members of the society.

Electronic publication of accepted papers

The journal website available to subscribers and society members now features electronic publication of the uncorrected proofs of manuscripts accepted for publication. These preprints appear at the same time the uncorrected proofs are sent to the authors, and they remain on the site until the final papers are published in an issue of the journal. We hope that this electronic publication ahead of print will be of value to our members and authors.

Use of Electronic Access

I made attempts to find out how much and how the electronic versions of the journal were being used. This is more difficult than it might seem, because the journal can be accessed through multiple websites. Reporting metrics for the different venues are changing, are quite different and are in different formats. However, some interesting points are evident.

BioOne (provides access for BioOne subscribers to the issues of the journal published since 2000). In 2009 there were over

430,000 hits accessing the content on the *Radiation Research* website
85,000 downloads of full articles from *Radiation Research*

The *Radiation Research* "Silo site" (which provides electronic access to the issues since 2000 for *Radiation Research* subscribers and Radiation Research Society members). In 2009 there were

166,300 hits on this *Radiation Research* site
19,320 downloads of full articles from *Radiation Research*

JSTOR (provides electronic access to the complete archives of the issues of *Radiation Research* over 5 years old for all JSTOR subscribers). JSTOR changed its reporting process in 2010 and access metrics for 2009 are not available. During the period January-August, 2010

158,600 articles from *Radiation Research* were downloaded, printed or viewed on JSTOR.

The papers most frequently viewed or printed on JSTOR during this period were:

Access	Article Title	Author	Publication	Issue	Page
846	Cell Phones and Cancer: What Is the Evidence for a Connection?	J. E. Moulder, L. S. Erdreich, R. S. Malyapa, J. Merritt, W. F. Pickard, Vijayalaxmi	Radiation Research	Vol. 151, No. 5, May, 1999	513
359	Energy Transfer Mechanisms and the Molecular Exciton Model for Molecular Aggregates	Michael Kasha	Radiation Research	Vol. 20, No. 1, Sep., 1963	55
322	Fenton Chemistry: An Introduction	Peter Wardman, Luis P. Candeias	Radiation Research	Vol. 145, No. 5, May, 1996	523
262	A Direct Measurement of the Radiation Sensitivity of Normal Mouse Bone Marrow Cells	J. E. Till, E. A. McCulloch	Radiation Research	Vol. 14, No. 2, Feb., 1961	213
248	Absorption Spectrum of DNA for Wavelengths Greater than 300 nm	John Clark Sutherland, Kathleen Pietruszka Griffin	Radiation Research	Vol. 86, No. 3, Jun., 1981	399
203	Radium, Marie Curie and Modern Science	H. Langevin-Joliot	Radiation Research	Vol. 150, No. 5, Nov., 1998	S3

Access	Article Title	Author	Publication	Issue	Page
203	Nuclear Radiation at Hiroshima and Nagasaki	Robert R. Wilson	Radiation Research	Vol. 4, No. 5, May, 1956	349
182	Effects of Low Doses and Low Dose Rates of External Ionizing Radiation: Cancer Mortality among Nuclear Industry Workers in Three Countries	E. Cardis, E. S. Gilbert, L. Carpenter, G. Howe, I. Kato, B. K. Armstrong, V. Beral, G. Cowper, A. Douglas, J. Fix, S. A. Fry, J. Kaldor, C. Lavé, L. Salmon, P. G. Smith, G. L. Voelz, L. D. Wiggs	Radiation Research	Vol. 142, No. 2, May, 1995	117
172	Heterogeneity in Radiation-Induced DNA Damage and Repair in Tumor and Normal Cells Measured Using the "Comet" Assay	Peggy L. Olive, Judit P. Banáth, Ralph E. Durand	Radiation Research	Vol. 122, No. 1, Apr., 1990	86
147	Catalytic Metals, Ascorbate and Free Radicals: Combinations to Avoid	Garry R. Buettner, Beth Anne Jurkiewicz	Radiation Research	Vol. 145, No. 5, May, 1996	532

***Several conclusions can be drawn from these data*:**
1. The electronic versions of the journal are very highly used. The move to electronic publication has greatly increased the visibility of the journal in the global scientific community.

2. Despite the short time the JSTOR archives have been available, they have already proven to be highly used. The high number of downloads of many classic articles published several decades ago shows the value of making these archives widely available.

3. There is no one subject area or one article type that stands out as being the most highly viewed. This agrees with the citation data mentioned below.

Citation Data for 2009

The ISI “Web of Knowledge” journal citation data for 2009 are now available.

In 2009, there were 7996 citations in the papers in the ISI database of papers that were published in *Radiation Research* (up insignificantly from 7987 in 2008).

The 2009 "impact factor" for the journal was 2.948. (The 2009 impact factor is the average number of times an article published in 2007 or 2008 was cited by papers published in 2009. It is therefore a retrospective metric which “looks back” at the citation of articles published 2-3 years ago by papers published 1 year ago.) Impact factors in the period 2000-2009 have been in the range of 2.5-3.2. Variations in impact factor within this period appear to be related to variations in the number of review articles (which generally draw more citations than research articles) and with the number of supplements (which generally contain papers that receive fewer citations than regular research papers). In comparing citations and citation analyses for different journals, it should also be remembered that ISI considers only certain categories of items in their analysis. Editorials, meeting reports, and workshop reports (which are often highly cited) are not included, while abstracts from meetings published in a journal (which generally have low citation frequencies) may be included.

Last year ISI began published a new metric, the 5-year impact factor, which takes a longer “look back” to assess the citations by papers published in 2009 of papers published over the 5-year period from 2004 through 2008. The 5-year impact factor for *Radiation Research* was 2.985.

The 2009 "immediacy index," which measures citations to papers published in 2009 by papers published in 2009, was 0.35.

The 2009 "citation half life" was essentially constant at 9.0 years; papers published in the journal hold their value well over time.

In 2009 the journals most frequently citing articles published in *Radiation Research* were (in descending order) *Radiation Research, Int J Radiat Biol, Cancer Research, PNAS, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, J Biol Chem, Nature, Oncogene, Bioelectromagnetics, Radiation Protection Dosimetry, Science, Mol Cell Biol, Mutation Research – Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms in Mutation, Phys Med Biol, Radiat Environ Biophysics, J Radiat Res, Health Physics, Nucleic Acids Research,* and *Brit J Cancer.* These 10 journals, as well as the next 10 citing journals on the ISI list, include several high impact multidisciplinary journals and show the wide disciplinary impact of the work published in *Radiation Research.* The spectrum of journals most frequently citing papers in *Radiation Research* remains similar from year to year.

It is difficult to assess the meaning of the ISI metrics, because referencing and citation patterns vary dramatically between disciplines. Comparisons across fields are therefore problematic. For example clinical papers and molecular biology papers tend to have high impact factors and high immediacy indices, but short half lives, while papers in many areas of chemistry and physics have very low immediacy indices and low impact factors, but half lives of over 10 years. *Radiation Research* contains a transdisciplinary mix of papers from fields with very different citation patterns. The journal's citation pattern reflects this mix.

ISI's "relatedness analysis" of the contents of *Radiation Research* shows the content of the journal as being most closely related to (in descending order of relatedness) that in: *J of Radiation Research, J Radiological Protection, Radiation and Environmental Biophysics, Int. J. Radiat Biol., Health Physics, Bioelectromagnetics, Int J Hyperthermia, Mutation Research – Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms in Mutation, Seminars Radiat Oncol, and Appl Radiation Isotopes*. These 10 journals have impact factors ranging from 0.917-4.318, 5-year impact factors ranging from 0.847-4.953 (with *Mutation Research* and *Seminars Radiat Oncol* exceeding *Radiation Research* in these metrics) and total citation counts ranging from 475 to 7990 (all below that of *Radiation Research*.) The immediacy indices range from 0.119-1.094 (*Radiation Research* is in the middle of the group in this metric). The citation half lives range from 5.6 years to >10 years, with 2 journals (*Int. J. Radiat Biol.* and *Health Physics*) having longer citation half lives than *Radiation Research*. *Radiation Research* is very strong among this group in most ISI metrics.

ISI categorizes Radiation Research into 3 of its "groups" of journals (*Biology; Biophysics; and Radiology, Nuclear Medicine and Medical Imaging*). In the *Biology* group, *Radiation Research* is 11th of 73 in total citations and 16th in impact factor, 15th in 5-year impact factor, 32nd in immediacy factor, and 22nd in cited half life. In the *Biophysics* group *Radiation Research* is 14th of 74 in total citations, 30th in impact factor, 28th in 5-year impact factor, 46th in immediacy factor, and 17th in cited half life. In the *Radiology, Nuclear Medicine and Medical Imaging* group, which includes several clinical journals, *Radiation Research* is 16th of 104 in total citations, 22nd in impact factor, 23rd in 5-year impact factor, 39th in immediacy index and 11th in cited half-life.

Although many members of the Society consider their area of research to be oncology, *Radiation Research* is not included among the journals in the ISI *Oncology* group. Most journals in that ISI group have extensive clinical content. Clinical papers tend to have high impact factors and short half lives. In the ISI O*ncology* list Radiation Research would be 4th among the 165 journals in citation half-life and 30th in total citations, but only 67th, 63th and 90th in impact factor, 5-year impact factor and immediacy factor, respectively.

Assessed against the total ISI database of 7347 journals, *Radiation Research* ranked relatively well in all indices: in the top 12% in total citations, 18% in impact factor, 19% in 5-year impact factor, 33% in immediacy index, and 22% in cited half life.

Most highly-cited papers published in Radiation Research 2000-2010 (year to date)

Using ISI data from September 1, 2010, the most highly cited papers published in *Radiation Research* in each of the past 10 years are listed below. In looking at this list, it should be remembered that citation counts for recent papers change very rapidly with time. In addition, for the current and recent past years there is a very

strong citation bias favoring papers published early in the year, because those papers have been available for a significantly longer time than papers published at the end of the year. The highly cited papers in *Radiation Research* cover a wide range of subjects, showing the broad strength of the journal and the society across a broad variety of disciplines.

2010 (year to date) Yumoto K, Globus RK, Mojarrab R, et al., Short-Term Effects of Whole-Body Exposure to Fe-56 Ions in Combination with Musculoskeletal Disuse on Bone Cells *Radiation Research* 173: 494-504 APR 2010

2009 Blakely WE, Carr Z, Chu MCM, et al., WHO 1st Consultation on the Development of a Global Biodosimetry Laboratories Network for Radiation Emergencies (BioDoseNet) *Radiation Research* 171: 127-139 JAN 2009

2008 Little MP, Tawn EJ, Tzoulaki I, et al., A systematic review of epidemiological associations between low and moderate doses of ionizing radiation and late cardiovascular effects, and their possible mechanisms *Radiation Research* 169: 99-109 JAN 2008

2007 Preston DL, Ron E, Tokuoka S, et al., Solid cancer incidence in atomic bomb survivors: 1958-1998 *Radiation Research* 168: 1-64 JUL 2007

2006 Lyng FM, Maguire P, McClean B, et al., The involvement of calcium and MAP kinase signaling pathways in the production of radiation-induced bystander effects *Radiation Research* 165: 400-409 APR 2006

2005 Ding LH, Shingyoji M, Chen FQ, et al., Gene expression profiles of normal human fibroblasts after exposure to ionizing radiation: A comparative study of low and high doses *Radiation Research* 164: 17-26 JUL 2005

2004 Raber J, Rola R, LeFevour A, et al., Radiation-induced cognitive impairments are associated with changes in indicators of hippocampal neurogenesis *Radiation Research* 162: 39-47 JUL 2004

2003 Preston DL, Shimizu Y, Pierce DA, et al., Studies of mortality of atomic bomb survivors. Report 13: Solid cancer and noncancer disease mortality: 1950-1997 *Radiation Research* 160: 381-407 OCT 2003

2002 Sedelnikova OA, Rogakou EP, Panyutin IG, et al., Quantitative detection of (125) IdU-induced DNA double-strand breaks with gamma-H2AX antibody *Radiation Research* 158: 486-492 OCT 2002

2001 Mothersill C, Seymour C, Radiation-induced bystander effects: Past history and future directions *Radiation Research* 155: 759-767 JUN 2001

2000 Pierce DA, Preston DL, Radiation-related cancer risks at low doses among atomic bomb survivors *Radiation Research* 154: 178-186 AUG 2000

The most highly cited papers ever published in Radiation Research are listed below

Radiation researchers will recognize many papers on this list as being among the classic papers in radiobiology and radiation epidemiology. This list of total citations favors older papers in the journal archives, because these papers have continued to accumulate citations in research papers, reviews, and books over many years.

TILL JE AND MCCULLOCH EA, DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF NORMAL MOUSE BONE MARROW CELLS *Radiation Research* 14: 213-222, 1961
Times Cited: 4,140

ELKIND MM, SUTTON H. RADIATION RESPONSE OF MAMMALIAN CELLS GROWN IN CULTURE.1. REPAIR OF X-RAY DAMAGE IN SURVIVING CHINESE HAMSTER CELLS *Radiation Research* 13: 556-593, 1960
Times Cited: 783

KASHA M, ENERGY TRANSFER MECHANISMS AND MOLECULAR EXCITON MODEL FOR MOLECULAR AGGREGATES *Radiation Research* 20: 55-70 1963
Times Cited: 689

OLIVE PL, BANATH JP, DURAND RE, HETEROGENEITY IN RADIATION-INDUCED DNA DAMAGE AND REPAIR IN TUMOR AND NORMAL-CELLS MEASURED USING THE COMET ASSAY *Radiation Research* 122: 86-94 1990
Times Cited: 611

BERGER NA, SYMPOSIUM - CELLULAR-RESPONSE TO DNA DAMAGE - THE ROLE OF POLY(ADP-RIBOSE) - POLY(ADP-RIBOSE) IN THE CELLULAR-RESPONSE TO DNA DAMAGE *Radiation Research* 101: 4-15, 1985
Times Cited: 512

RON E, LUBIN JH, SHORE RE, et al. THYROID-CANCER AFTER EXPOSURE TO EXTERNAL RADIATION - A POOLED ANALYSIS OF 7 STUDIES. *Radiation Research* 141: 259-277, 1995
Times Cited: 498

SINCLAIR WK, MORTON RA, X-RAY SENSITIVITY DURING CELL GENERATION CYCLE OF CULTURED CHINESE HAMSTER CELLS *Radiation Research* 29: 450-475, 1966
Times Cited: 474

PIERCE DA, SHIMIZU Y, PRESTON DL, et al. STUDIES OF THE MORTALITY OF ATOMIC BOMB SURVIVOR. REPORT 12.1. Cancer: 1950-1990 *Radiation Research* 146: 1-27, 1996
Times Cited: 459

PHILLIPS RA, TOLMACH LJ, REPAIR OF POTENTIALLY LETHAL DAMAGE IN X-IRRADIATED HELA CELLS. *Radiation Research* 29: 413- 432m 1966
Times Cited: 458,

SINCLAIR WK, CYCLIC X-RAY RESPONSES IN MAMMALIAN CELLS IN VITRO *Radiation Research* 33: 620- 643, 1968
Times Cited: 451

The citation metrics of the journal are important to the reputation of the journal and the society. I encourage the society members to help work to maintain and to increase the visibility and impact of the journal. Specific actions that can help in this are:

1. Submit high quality research papers to the journal.

2. Encourage the submission of high quality research papers by your colleagues.

3. Submit and encourage the submission of high quality review articles to the journal. Review articles are important didactic materials for our readers and are often widely read and highly cited. I welcome suggestions for review papers.

4. Encourage the Failla Lecturers and Fry lecturers to submit their award lectures to the journal.

5. Include papers published in *Radiation Research* in your reference lists.

6. If you wish to comment on a recent paper in the journal, write a letter to the editor for publication in the journal or a commentary on the issue raised by the paper.

Thank you!

I'd like to thank everyone who has helped and supported me during my tenure as Editor-in-Chief of the journal, including the members and officers of the Radiation Research Society, the members of the Board of Editors, Martha Edington, Judy Fye and Bettina Harris, the authors, the reviewers, and the readers of the journal. It takes a village to have a successful journal, and I've been fortunate to have a vibrant and active village participating in the life of the journal while I was Editor. I am confident that I am leaving the journal in good hands as Marc Mendonca assumes the role of Editor-in-Chief.