Editorial

Dear readers,

Our journal has been accepted to the PubMed index in 2014, satisfying the long-awaited improvement by the general surgery community. Our journal can be viewed with the abbreviation of “Ulus Cerrahi Derg” as of May 2015. We would like to thank our authors, referees, all members of our association, and the association board for their contribution. Our next goal is inclusion of Turkish Journal of Surgery in Science Citation Index and Science Citation Index Expanded. In order to achieve this goal as soon as possible, it is of great importance that you cite articles that have been published in our journal as references in manuscripts that are to be published in journals within SCI / SCI-E directories. We believe that our journal will successfully complete this process with your support.

Clinical and experimental researches are always more important for scientific journals and readers. The studies in this category are leading the way in changing our clinical practice. The study evaluating the impact of preoperative neutrophil lymphocyte ratio on prognosis in addition to established prognostic factors in gastrointestinal stromal tumors shows that we can estimate prognosis with parameters that can be easily applied in clinical practice. Similarly, we encounter patients who had breast surgery for aesthetic reasons very often. The clinical study emphasizing that the sensitivity of mammography may vary depending on the operation type and age, may guide our readers in their daily practice. In clinical studies on Meckel’s diverticulum and periampullary malignant tumors, the clinics are reporting their own experiences.

There has been a marked increase in the number of studies published in international indexes from our country over the last decade. The number of citations they receive determines the scientific value of these studies. The study on general surgery manuscripts from our country with the highest number of citations provides information on this subject. Another study focuses on recent publications in endocrine surgery.

The study regarding the attitude of official institutions on gossypiboma should guide our colleagues in this particular period where malpractice is being more recognized. The study on the thoughts of surgeons on common surgical complications is important in showing the perspective of their colleagues to our readers.

I sincerely wish to meet with more good news in the next issue.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Can Atalay
Associate Editor