OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATION IN PATHOLOGY – ADVANTAGES, CONSTRAINTS AND NEW TOOLS

R. Carvalho¹, S. Borkenfeld², K. Kayser³
¹Central Lisbon Hospital Center, Department of Pathology, Lisbon, Portugal, ²International Academy of Telepathology, Heidelberg, Germany, ³Charité, Berlin, Germany

Introduction / Background
Open access journals are financed by authors (i.e. re- search grants), rather than by readers or subscribers. This business model allows a world – wide uncontrolled distribution of medical information and scientific knowledge. The financial of shifting the finance and the opportunities for misuse raise significant concerns regarding non – scientific impact and article content integrity.

Aims
Herein we report and discuss ideas and experiences of open access publication focusing on diagnostic pathology.

Methods
Our experiences are drawn from the open access online journal diagnosticpathology.eu. The journal offers the opportunity to publish case reports “beside the microscope” and to submit data for “interactive publication”. Both tools are unique, and cannot be found elsewhere. For publication of suitable articles, we demand the submission of glass slides, which will become completely digitized (virtual slides, VS).

Results
The journal is online since ten months, and the only completely independent open access journal in medicine. We have published several case reports under the headline “How do I diagnose…?” The presented form offers a guide through the article and permits a complete publication “besides the microscope”, commonly in less than one hour. Automated links to reference search items are included as well as virtual slides. The strict publication format permits fast submission of unique or interesting cases, and, in addition, the implementation of the publication into a case – related open and flexible image date bank.

Conclusions
The mandatory inclusion of virtual slides is a unique quality control. The journal diagnosticpathology.eu is embedded in a cloud that will consist of an archive of published cases with virtual slides, an express review forum with a corresponding duty plan, an automated measurement system of histological slides, and open access atlases such as hazards of natural and artificial fibers (fine granulate) and a collection of all known pulmonary diseases.

References
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