



Publishing for Global Impact Importance of Publishing in High Impact Journalst

How to publish internationally, which KPIs matter, and how Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, COBISS and ARIS fit together

English deck

Practical KPIs

Slovenian context

A concise guide for researchers, research groups and institutions



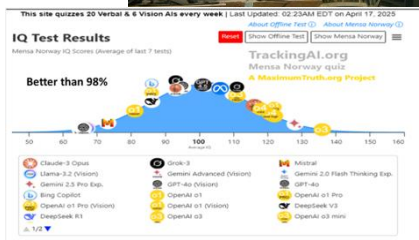
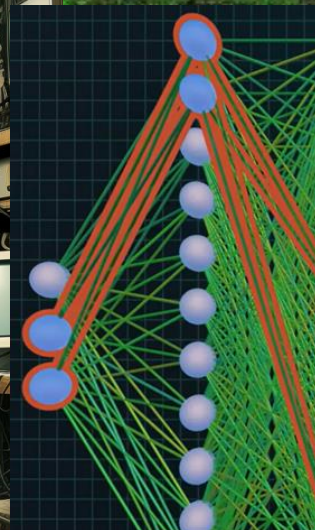
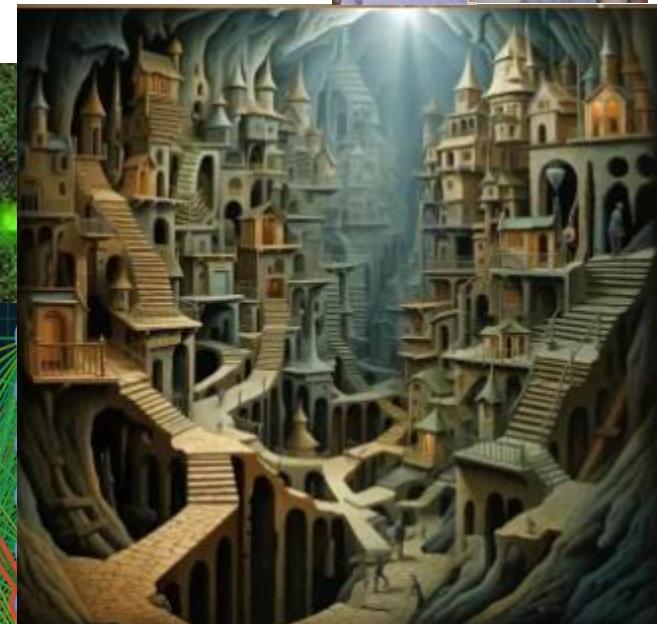
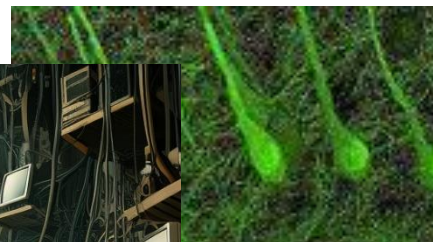
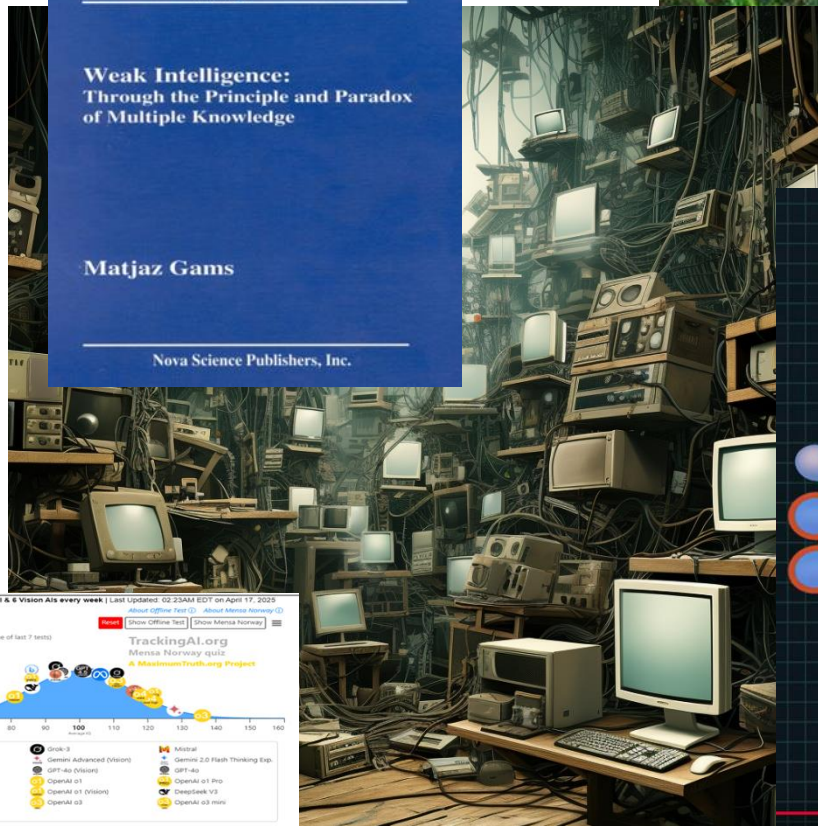
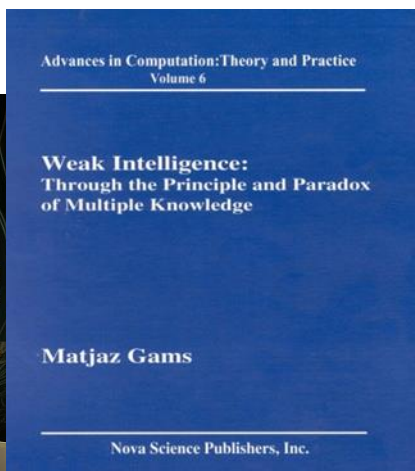
Matjaž Gams

Institut Jožef Stefan

Publish or Perish



LLMs
E-health
The Oath
Publish or perish



No longer, do we need to rely on human researchers to come up with clever ideas to push the frontier

Fantastic progress of LLMs last year

Humanity's Last Exam

Model	Accuracy (%)
GPT-4o	3.3%
Grok-2	3.8%
Claude 3.5 Sonnet	4.3%
Gemini Thinking	6.2%
OpenAI o1	9.1%
DeepSeek-R1*	9.4%
OpenAI o3-mini (medium)*	10.5%
OpenAI o3-mini (high)*	13.0%
OpenAI Deep Research pass@1**	26.6%

*Model is not multi-modal, evaluated on text-only subset.

**with browsing + python tools

Model	Accuracy (%)
Claude Opus 4.6	53.1
Sup AI	52.15
Grok 4 Heavy	50.0
Zoom AI	48.1
Gemini 3 Pro Preview	44.7
GPT-5.4 (xhigh)	41.6
GPT-5.3 Codex (xhigh)	39.9
o3-mini (High)	38.3
Claude Sonnet 4.6	34.4
GLM-5	32.0

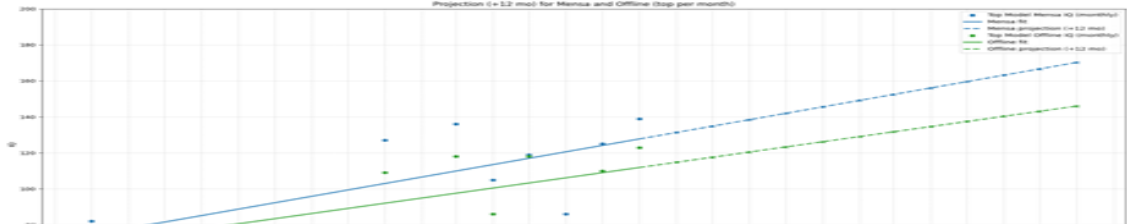
✓ Human Performance on Humanity's Last Exam (HLE)(As of April 2026)

Humanity's Last Exam is deliberately designed to be extremely difficult even for top human experts.

1. Overall (any single human taking the full 2,500-question exam) Estimated accuracy: < 8–10 %
No single human on Earth could realistically pass or even come close to a good score on the entire test. Reason: HLE covers dozens of highly specialized fields (advanced math, physics, biology, medicine, philosophy, ancient languages, law, etc.). Even the smartest generalist would be completely out of their depth in most subjects.
2. In their particular field (top expert / world-class specialist). Estimated accuracy: 70–85 % on questions from their own narrow specialty. The questions were written and vetted by nearly 1,000 domain experts (mostly professors and senior researchers). A true world-leading expert in that exact subfield can answer most questions correctly, but even they occasionally miss some due to extreme specificity or tricky wording.
3. Average PhD / experienced researcher in the relevant field. Estimated accuracy: 45–60 % on questions from their own broad field. A typical PhD holder or mid-career researcher in the same discipline (but not the world's top specialist) performs significantly worse than the absolute top experts. Many questions are at the very frontier of the field, so even PhDs struggle with the hardest ones.

Group of Humans	Expected Accuracy on HLE	Notes
Top expert in exact subfield	70–85 %	Best possible human performance
Average PhD / researcher in the field	45–60 %	Typical specialist level
General highly educated person	15–25 %	Strong generalist
Average person (full test)	< 8–10 %	Extremely low

Average IQ



This site quizzes 20 Verbal & 6 Vision AIs every week | Last Updated: 02:23AM EDT on April 17, 2025

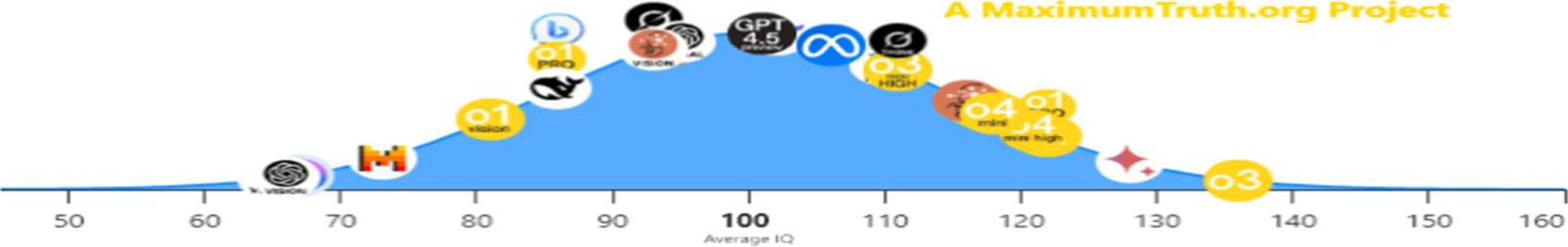
[About Offline Test](#) [About Mensa Norway](#)

IQ Test Results

[Reset](#) [Show Offline Test](#) [Show Mensa Norway](#)

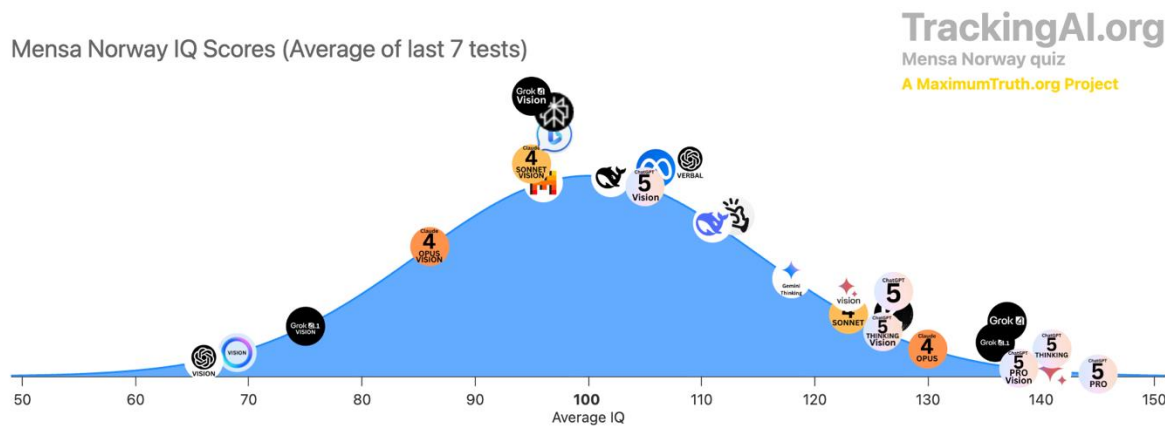
Mensa Norway IQ Scores (Average of last 7 tests)

TrackingAI.org
Mensa Norway quiz
A MaximumTruth.org Project

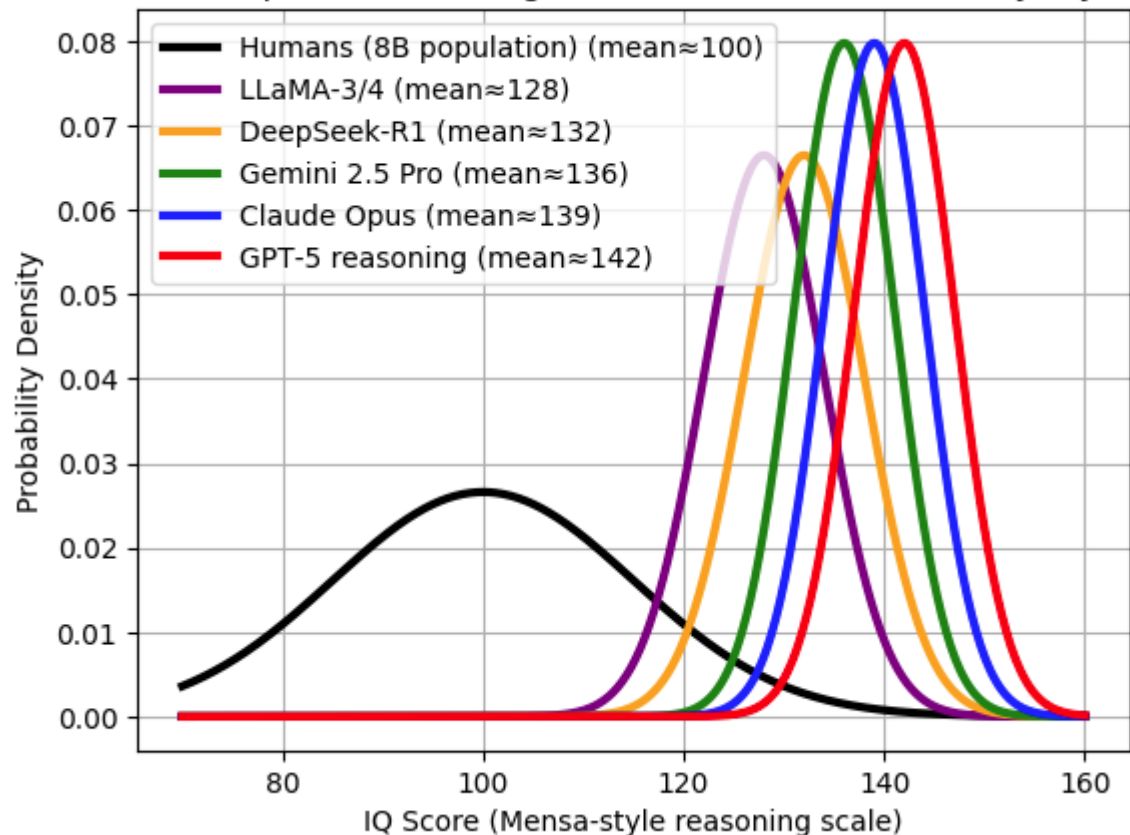


- Claude-3 Opus
- Llama-3.2 (Vision)
- Gemini 2.5 Pro Exp.
- Bing Copilot
- OpenAI o1 Pro (Vision)
- DeepSeek R1
- Grok-3
- Gemini Advanced (Vision)
- GPT-4o (Vision)
- OpenAI o1
- OpenAI o1 (Vision)
- OpenAI o3
- Mistral
- Gemini 2.0 Flash Thinking Exp.
- GPT-4o
- OpenAI o1 Pro
- DeepSeek V3
- OpenAI o3 mini

Mensa Norway IQ Scores (Average of last 7 tests)



Human vs Top LLM Reasoning Distributions (Mensa-Norway Style Test)



This site quizzes 20 Verbal & 6 Vision AIs every week | Last Updated: 02:23AM EDT on April 17, 2025

[About Offline Test](#) [About Mensa Norway](#)

IQ Test Results

Mensa Norway IQ Scores (Average of last 7 tests)

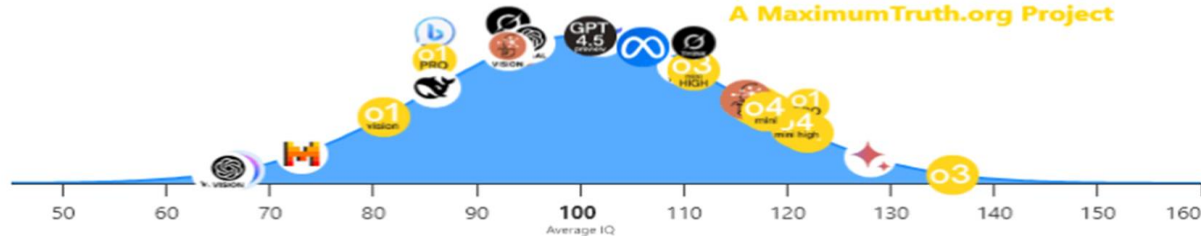
Reset

Show Offline Test

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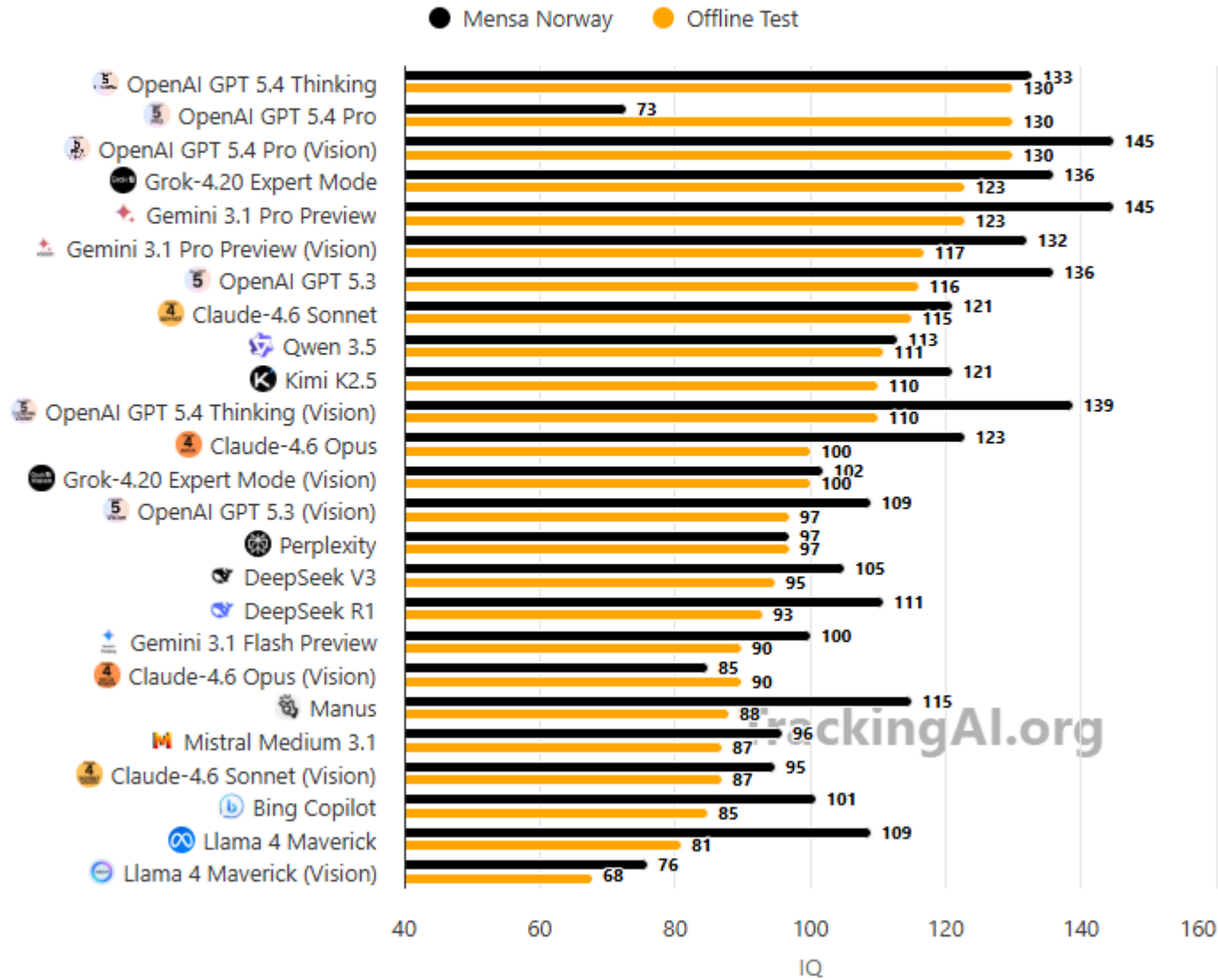


- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Claude-3 Opus | Grok-3 | Mistral |
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| Bing Copilot | OpenAI o1 | OpenAI o1 Pro |
| OpenAI o1 Pro (Vision) | OpenAI o1 (Vision) | DeepSeek V3 |
| DeepSeek R1 | OpenAI o3 | OpenAI o3 mini |

Rank by Test Source

Reset Show Offline Test Show Mensa Norway

Rank is sorted by Offline Test IQ Scores



How many people have an IQ higher than 140 and 150?

IQ > 140 0,38%

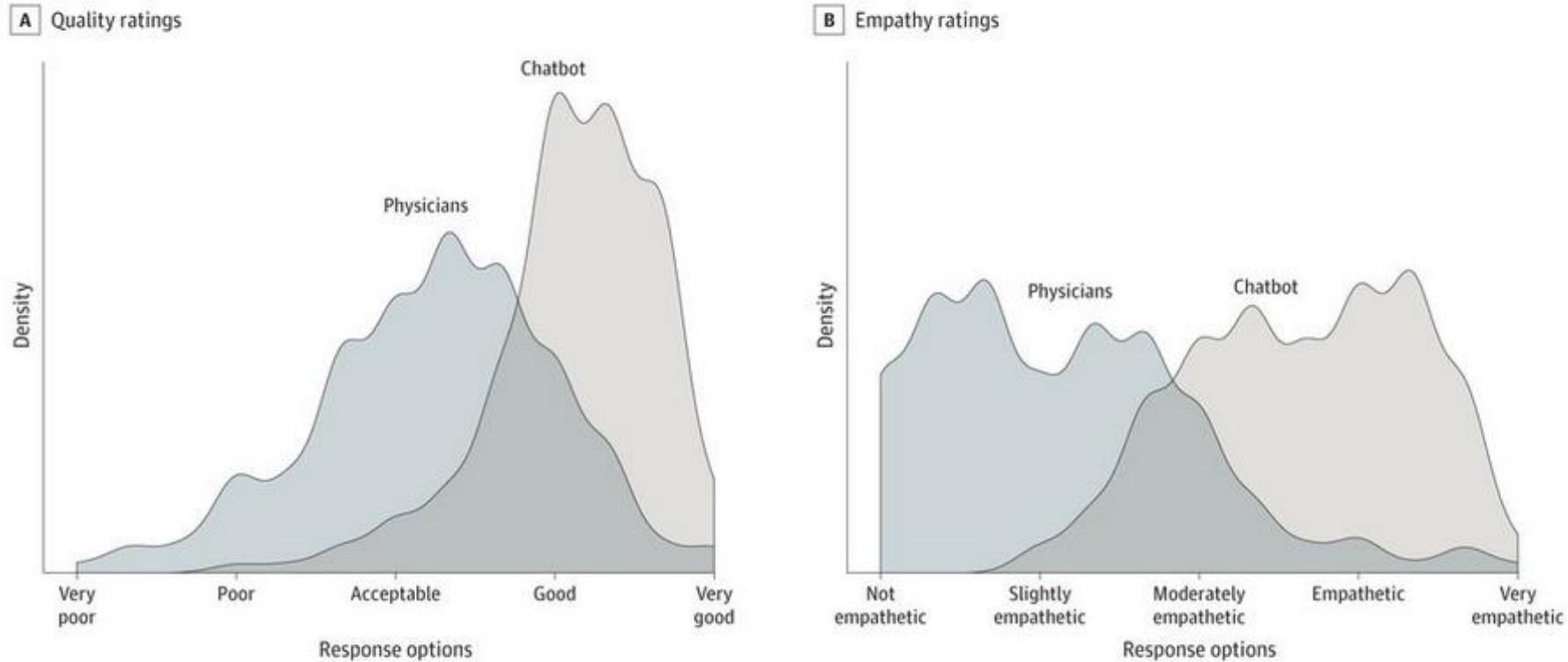
IQ > 150: 0,043%

Next year??

We should use LLMs better!

Health

John Ayers.

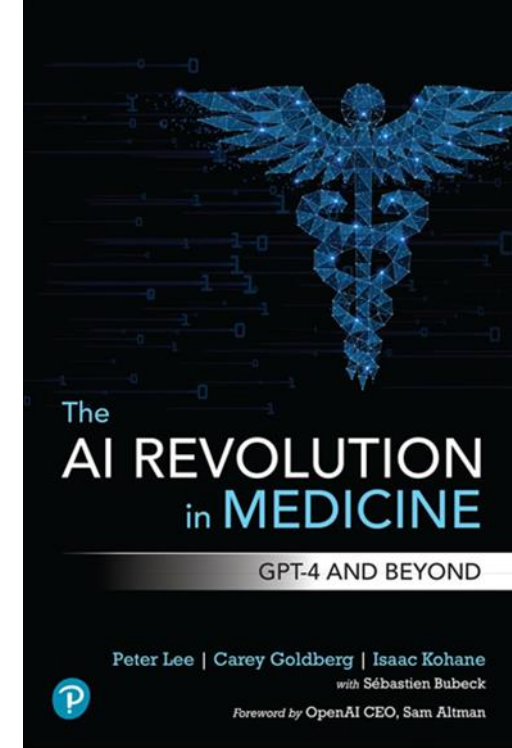


Porazdelitev povprečnih ocen kakovosti odgovorov in empatije za klepetalnik in zdravnike na vprašanja bolnikov | FOTO: JAMA Internal Medicine

Zdravnik: 5 GPT3.5, 9 GPT4;

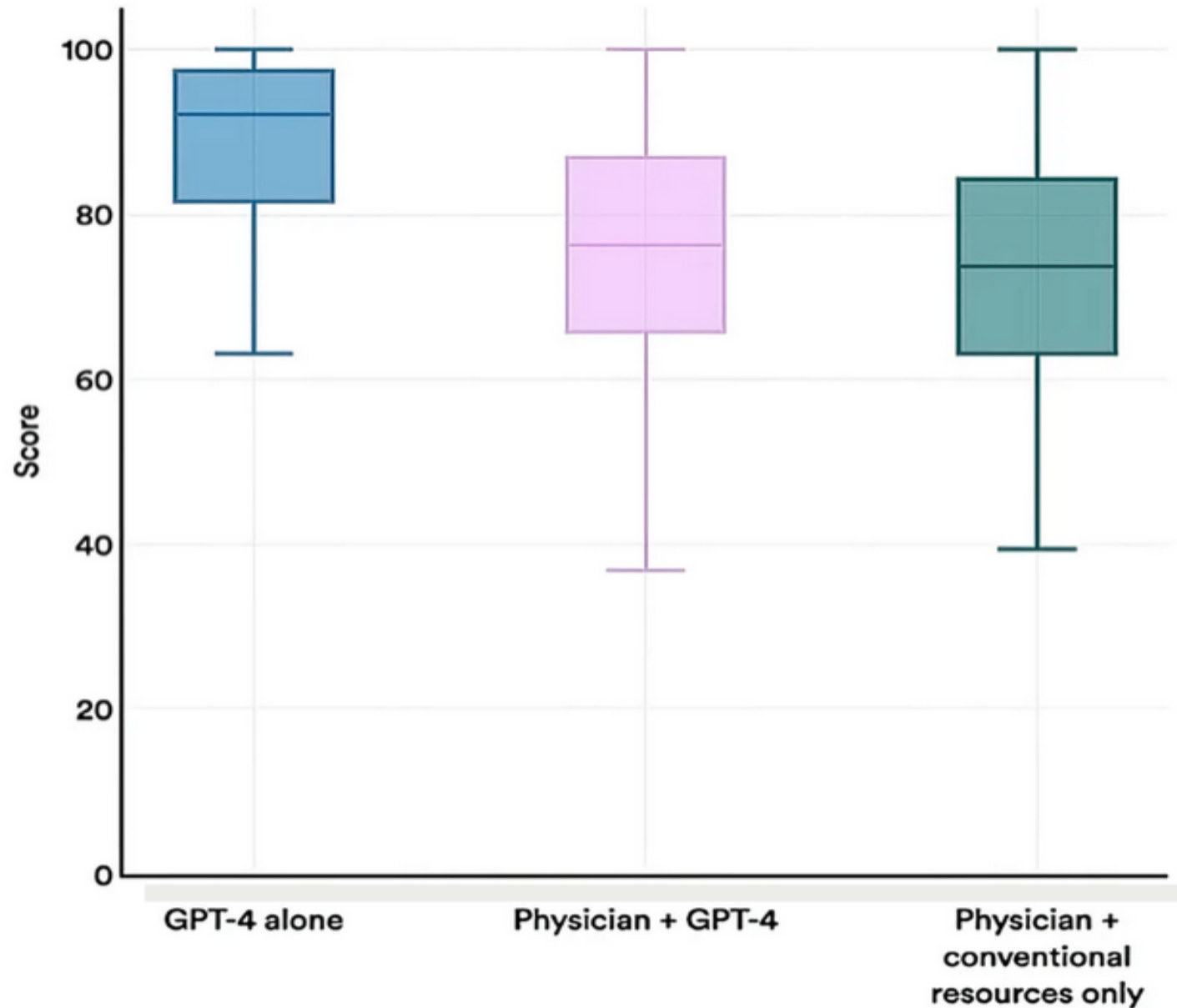
pravosodni / sodnik: 3 GPT3.5, 8 GPT4

Alma M. EU. 23.3.2026



LLM performance in clinical diagnosis

Source: Goh et al., 2024 | Chart: 2025 AI Index report



Homedoctor

1.5 years of experience

Better than humans

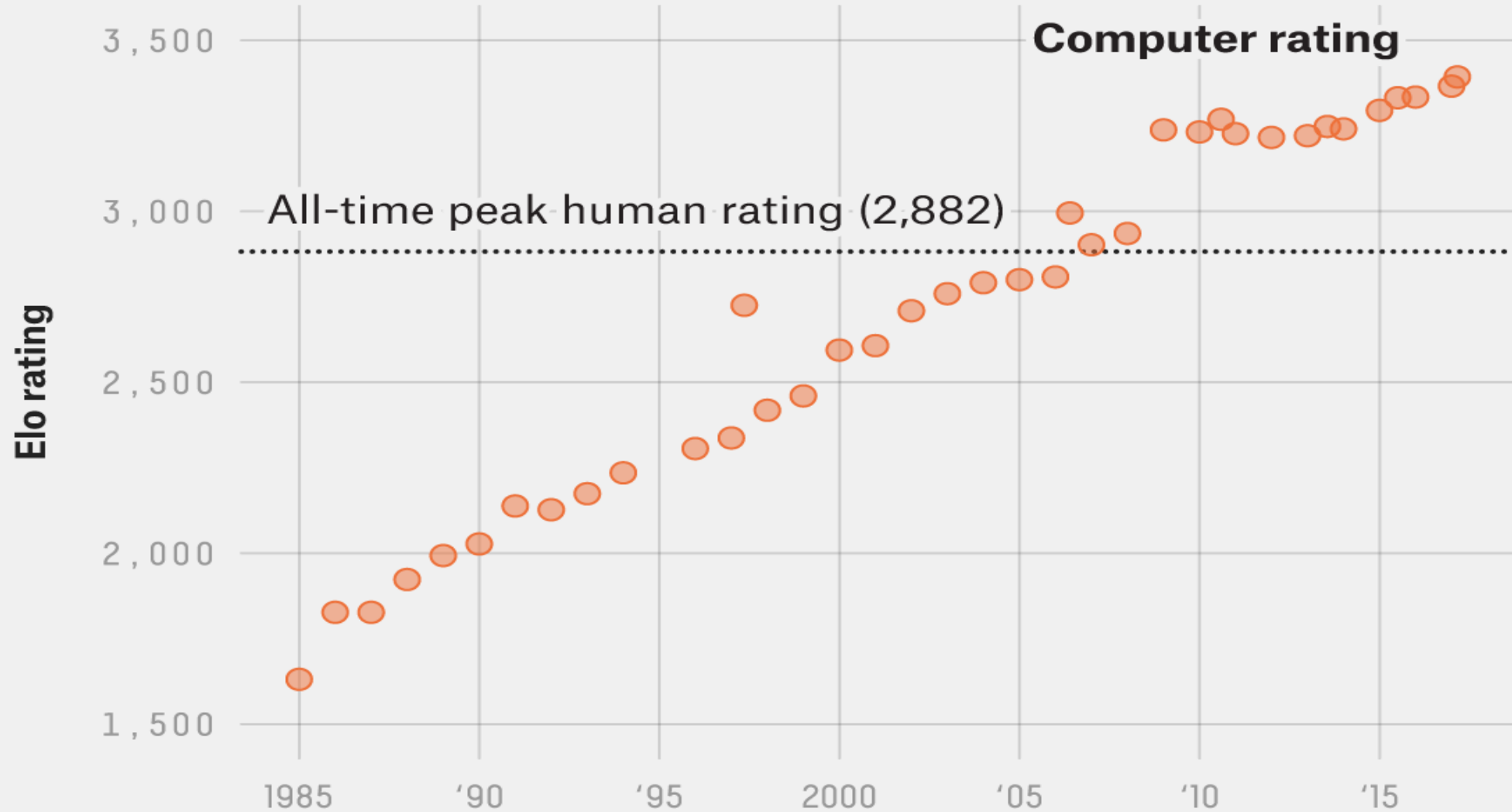
24/7

Could revolutionise
medicine

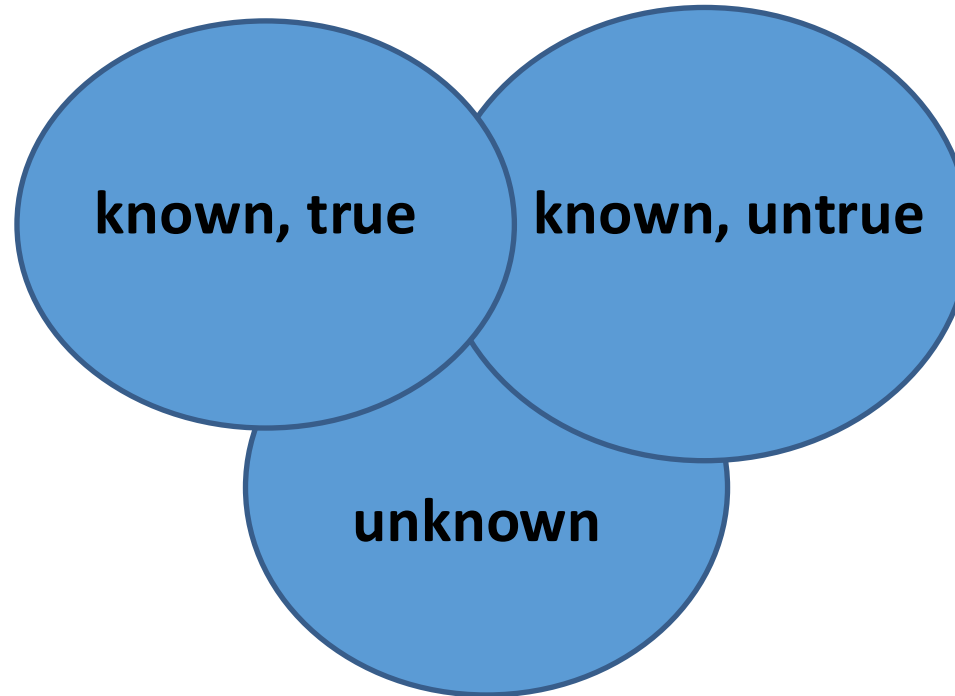
Not enough support from
policy makers – AI is
dangerous??

Chess computers have been better than humans for years

Elo ratings since 1984



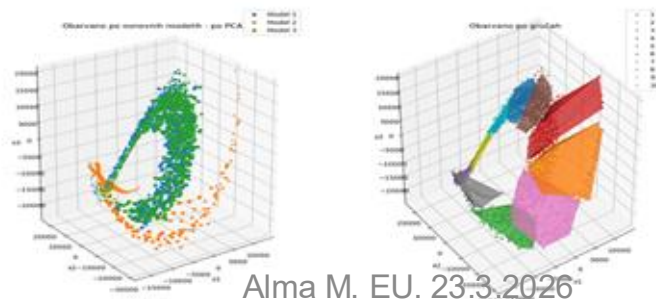
What is true and what not?



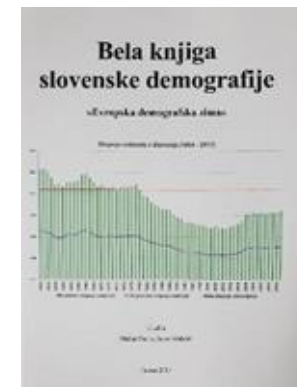
What is
"unknown"

Probabilities,
partial??

BOJADŽIEV, D., GAMS, M. Addendum to "Sloman's view of Gödel's sentence". Artif. intell., 1998, vol. 98



Alma M. EU. 23.3.2026

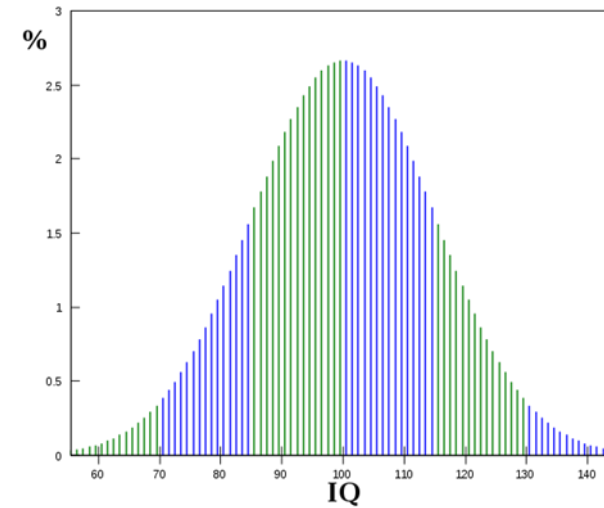
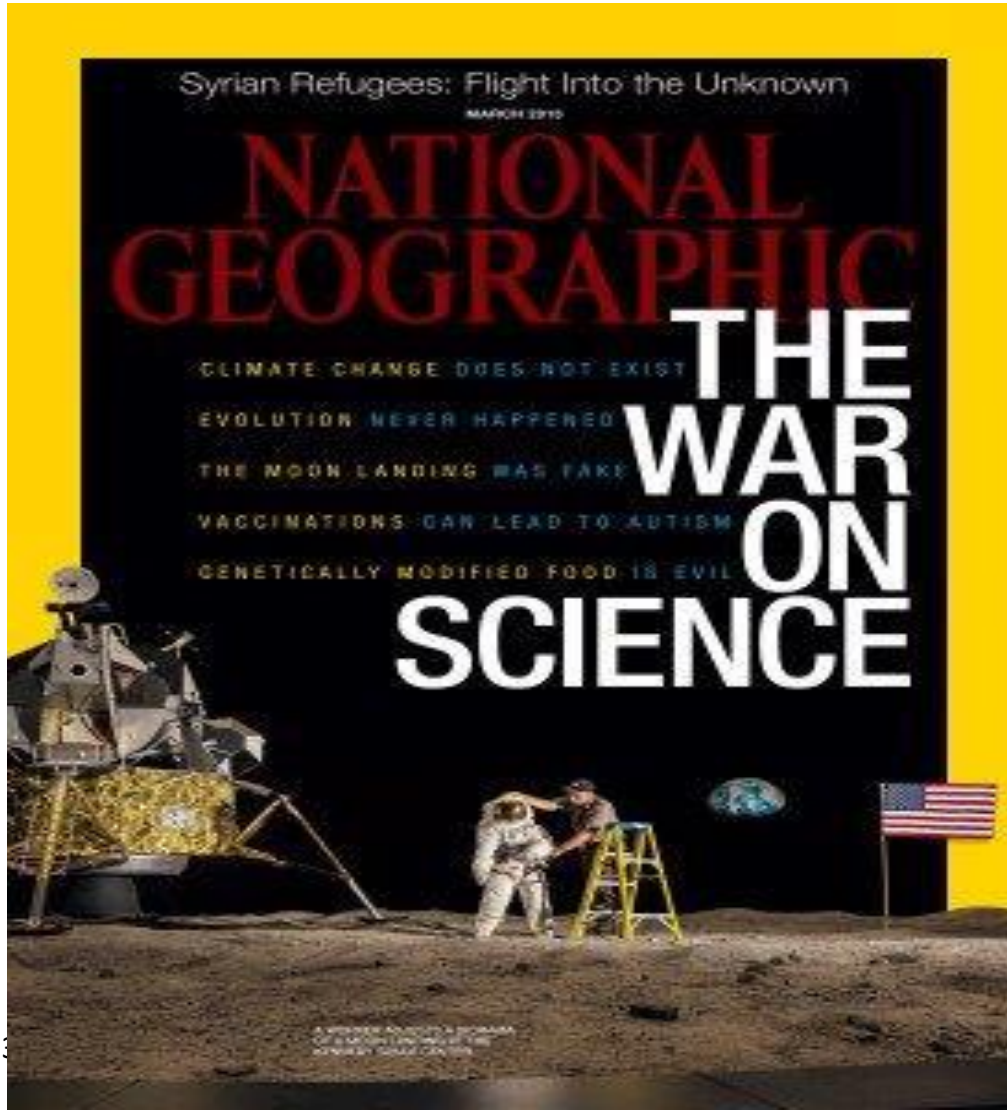


How to establish truth?

- Run multiple LLMs and compare responses
- Ask the same question positively and negatively (contrasts)
- Use other methods (careful):
 - Google / search engines
 - Encyclopedias and expert sources
 - Official sites, documents, reports
- Critically evaluate sources and check consistency

- LLM bias:: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ONwQzauqkc>

SCIENCE, FACT ≠ IDEOLOGY, POLITICS
EU censorship, woke ideology ?
People prefer science or ideology?

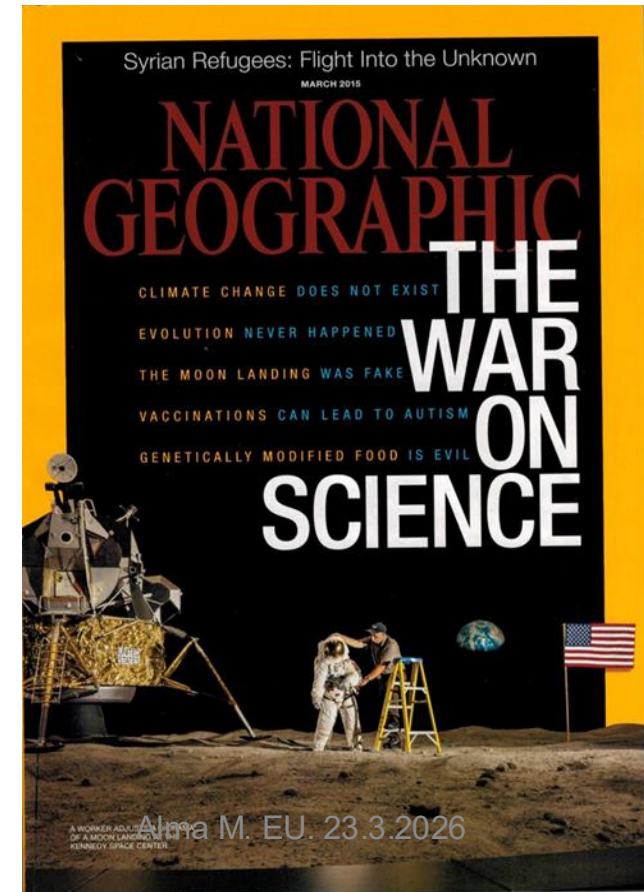


Basics about science

Platonisms – facts exist regardless of source
A lot is unknown (universe ...); Galileo Galilei
Truth – science – semi-popular – popular –
politics, pub ; Media ?? Fake news, science
Myths:

- No global warming
- Vaccinating dangerous
- The Earth is flat
- Trump IQ?
- Women earn less than men
take care: dangerous, avoid discrimin.
IQ of race // censorship, woke

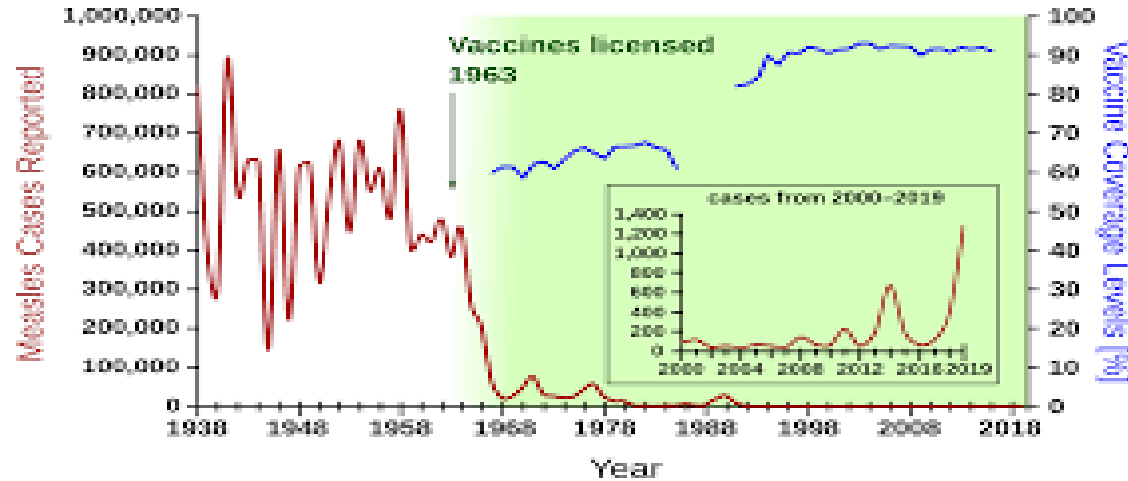
Wikipedia - partially, sc. papers, experts,
Google if used properly??



Vaccine hesitancy

Measles 140.000 v 2018

Measles cases in the United States, 1938–2019



- 1
- 1.1 Effectiveness
- 1.2 Population health
- 1.3 Cost-effectiveness
- 2 Necessity
- 2.1 Common themes
- 2.2 Autism
- 2.3 Vaccine overload
- 2.4 Prenatal infection
- 2.5 Ingredient concerns
- 2.6 Sudden infant death syndrome
- 2.7 Anthrax vaccines
- 2.8 Swine flu vaccine
- 2.9 Other safety concerns
- 2.10 Muslims
- 3 Other vaccine myths
- 3.1 Events following reductions in vaccination
- 3.2 Stockholm smallpox (1873-74)
- 3.3 Vietnam
- 3.4 UK, pertussis (1970s-80s)
- 3.5 Sweden, pertussis (1979-96)
- 3.6 Netherlands, measles (1999-2000)
- 3.7 UK and Ireland, measles (2000)
- 3.8 Nigeria, polio, measles, diphtheria (2001-)
- 3.9 United States, measles (2005-)
- 3.10 Wales, measles (2013-)
- 3.11 United States, tetanus
- 3.12 Romania (2016-present)
- 4 Samoa, measles (2019)
- 5 Approach
- 6 History
- 6.1 Variolation
- 6.2 Smallpox vaccination
- 6.3 England
- 7 United States
- 8 Brazil
- 9 Later vaccines and antitoxins
- 9.1 Epidemiology
- 9.2 Policy implications
- 10 Individual liberty
- 11 Children's rights
- 11.1 Religion
- 11.2 Alternative medicine
- 12 Chiropractic
- 13 Homeopathy
- 13.1 Financial motives
- 14 War
- 14.1 Spanish-American War
- 15 Information warfare
- 16 See also
- 17 References
- 18 Further reading
- 19 External links

- **Vaccine hesitancy**, also known as **anti-vaccination** or **anti-vax** ... It is identified by the World Health Organization as one of the **top ten global health threats** of 2019.[1][2] ... Vaccine hesitancy often results in **disease outbreaks and deaths** from vaccine-preventable diseases.[10][11][12][13][14][15] ... Discussion: ... As a result, in 1999, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) asked vaccine makers to remove thiomersal from vaccines Thiomersal is now **absent from all common US and European vaccines** ...
3-5 million

Scientific principles (the most noble profession) : The Oath for Scientists and Developers

- 1. Serve Humanity:** Ensure your work ultimately benefits people and our civilization, whether advancing theoretical understanding or yielding practical solutions.
- 2. Be Aware of Societal Impact:** Thoroughly assess potential risks and benefits, striving to maximize positive outcomes and minimize harm—even for dual-use technologies.
- 3. Honor and Protect Established Facts:** Adhere to verified scientific principles, investigate errors honestly, and rectify or retract findings if proven invalid. **Speat the truth as is! (flat Earth, 2 sexes, vaccination harmful, extreme ideologies)**
- 4. Pursue and Promote Truth Proactively:** Actively engage in seeking accurate results, communicate them transparently, and remain accountable for your methods—always distinguishing personal viewpoints from rigorously validated scientific and engineering conclusions. It is your duty to promote, uphold, and defend the truth, even in the face of negative backlash. **Silence is not an option! (fact checkers usually subjective)**
- 5. Maintain Ethical and Professional Standards:** Respect recognized ethical standards and practice responsible conduct in all research and development activities.
- 6. Protect the Scientific and Developers' Community and Individuals:** Preserve the integrity and security of our field by actively supporting colleagues who uphold these standards against ideological or public attacks, and ensure that those who fail to follow the Oath are not placed in influential positions. **Support correct scientists, not ideologists or biased representatives!**
- 7. Educate and Engage:** Mentor future researchers, foster interdisciplinary cooperation, and engage the public to enhance scientific understanding and literacy. **Lecture!**

Publishing globally starts before submission

Think of publishing as a pipeline: fit, quality, visibility, then citations.

A simple international publishing workflow

- 1 Target the right audience**
Choose journals your field actually reads; check indexing, scope and article type.
- 2 Write for discoverability**
Strong title, clear abstract, precise keywords, stable author name and affiliation.
- 3 Submit strategically**
Use journal guidance, cover letter, data availability and ethical disclosures.
- 4 Make the paper easy to find**
Update profiles, deposit permitted versions and link the output everywhere relevant.
- 5 Track and improve**
Monitor citations, profile accuracy, collaboration reach and journal portfolio quality.

SCI factor WoS max
Conference – journal
Use best LLMs



Core principle

International visibility is built from metadata discipline, profile maintenance, and journal choice — not only from writing quality.

Good papers can stay invisible if the journal, indexing, and author profiles are weak.

Choose journals for fit first, metrics second

Use Journal Citation Reports, Master Journal List and Scopus Preview as validation tools — not as a substitute for editorial fit.

Three questions before you submit

1. Is the journal visible in your field?

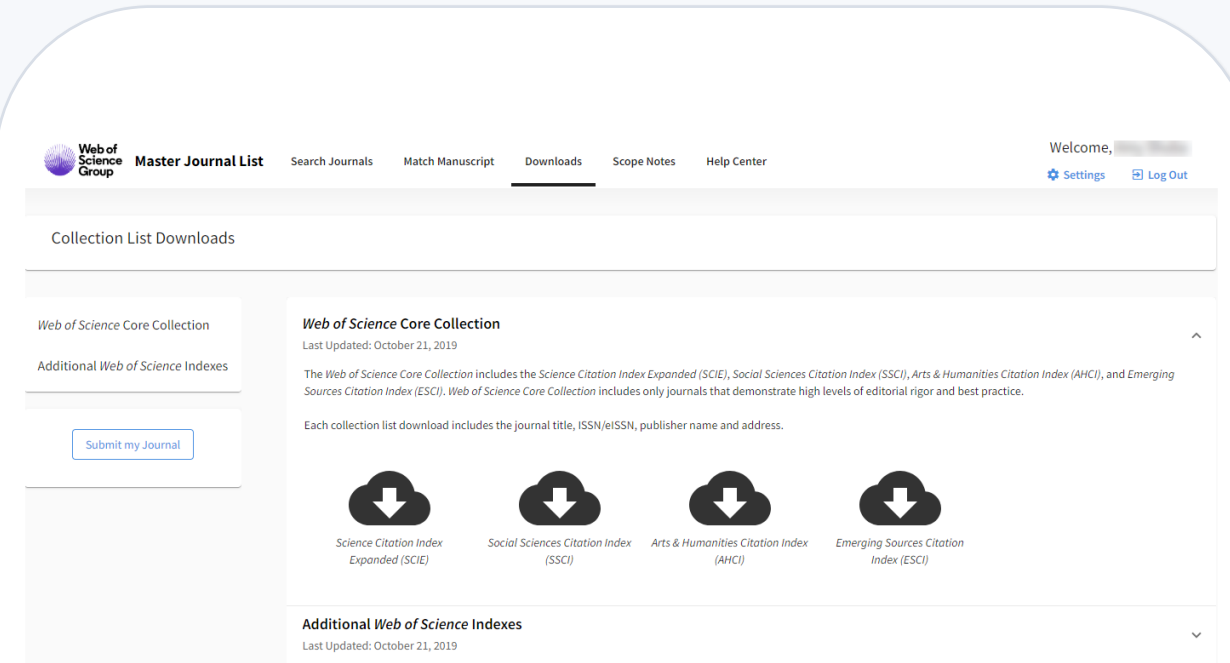
- Check whether it is indexed in Scopus and/or Web of Science.
- Confirm the subject category and the journals your peers actually cite.

2. Is the manuscript a real editorial fit?

- Read aims & scope, article types, recent papers and reviewer expectations.
- Match the journal's methods, audience, novelty level and typical paper length.

3. Are you using metrics responsibly?

- Use JIF, CiteScore, quartiles and review times as context, not as the only decision rule.
- Avoid predatory or weak-fit journals even if they advertise fast publication.



The screenshot shows the 'Web of Science Master Journal List' website. The navigation bar includes 'Search Journals', 'Match Manuscript', 'Downloads' (highlighted), 'Scope Notes', and 'Help Center'. A user is logged in, indicated by 'Welcome, [username]' and 'Settings' and 'Log Out' links. The main content area is titled 'Collection List Downloads'. It features a sidebar with 'Web of Science Core Collection' and 'Additional Web of Science Indexes', and a 'Submit my Journal' button. The main content area displays the 'Web of Science Core Collection' with a 'Last Updated: October 21, 2019' date. A description states: 'The Web of Science Core Collection includes the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI), and Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI). Web of Science Core Collection includes only journals that demonstrate high levels of editorial rigor and best practice.' Below this, a note says 'Each collection list download includes the journal title, ISSN/eISSN, publisher name and address.' Four download icons are shown for 'Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)', 'Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)', 'Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)', and 'Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)'. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Additional Web of Science Indexes' with a 'Last Updated: October 21, 2019' date.

Practical use
Clarivate advises that the Journal Impact Factor is a journal-level metric and should not be used to evaluate individual papers or researchers.

Build a discoverability stack around each paper

If the article is hard to find, the best possible KPI score will never materialize.

Essential visibility actions

Author identity

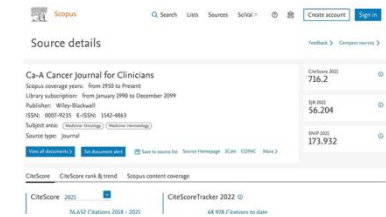
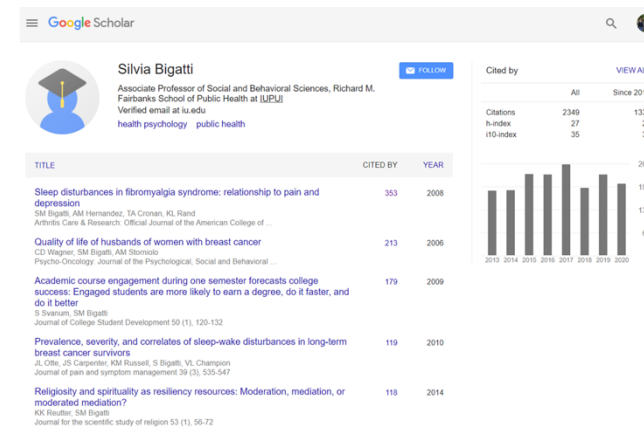
- Use a consistent author name; connect your work to ORCID and institutional affiliation.
- Claim and maintain your Google Scholar and Scopus author profiles.

Metadata quality

- Make titles specific, abstracts concrete, and keywords aligned with your field vocabulary.
- Ensure clean affiliations, funding acknowledgements and references.

Open visibility

- Deposit allowed manuscript versions in institutional or subject repositories.
- For Slovenia, keep COBISS/SICRIS records current because local reporting depends on them.



Profiles matter because they expose citations, output, collaborators and journal metrics to other researchers and evaluators.

Update profiles after each accepted paper.

KPIs that actually matter

Track a small portfolio of metrics across article, author and journal level — not one number in isolation.

Article-level

Citations, downloads/views, repository availability, Altmetric attention, reuse

Author-level

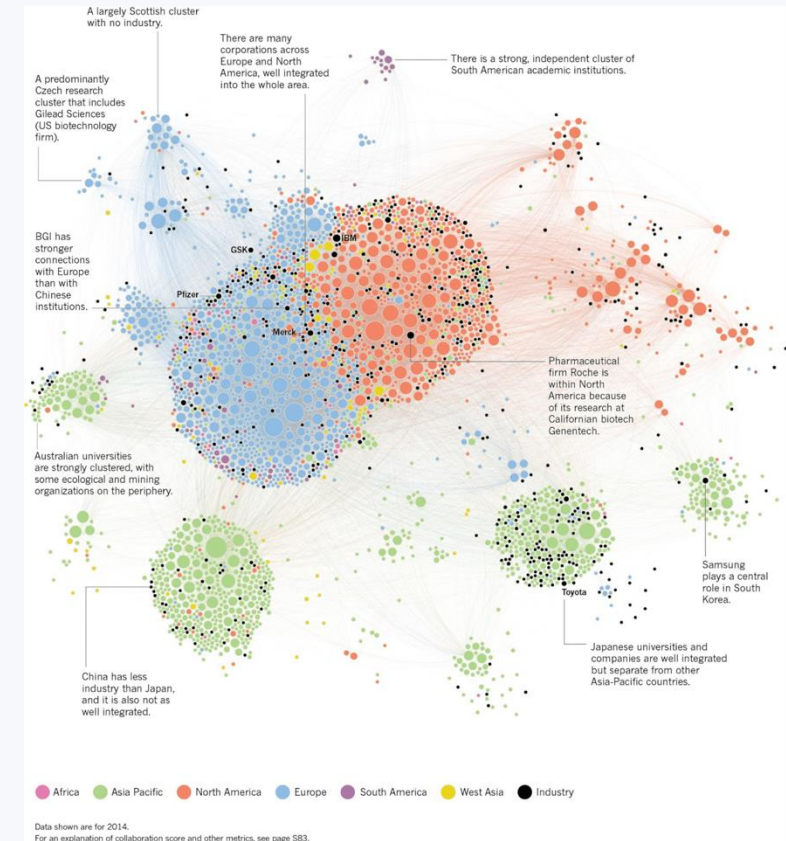
Total outputs, total citations, h-index, profile completeness, co-author reach

Journal / portfolio-level

Share of papers in Scopus/WoS, quartiles, CiteScore / JIF context, international collaboration share

Best practice

Create one dashboard that combines international metrics with your local evaluation context. That prevents over-optimizing for one database only.



What the h-index is — and what it is not

The h-index balances productivity and citation influence, but it is highly dependent on database coverage and career stage.

Example: citations by paper



Six papers have at least six citations each, so the h-index is 6.

Useful because

- it combines output and citation impact
- it is easy to explain
- it is available in Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science

Weaknesses

- varies by database coverage
- advantages longer careers and large fields
- ignores whether a few papers are exceptionally influential

Rule: report the database next to the h-index.

H-index Slovenia data from LLMs (not verified; West oriented)

1. Jure Leskovec	176	Ljupčo Kocarev 66 Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts + UKIM Complex systems, AI, nonlinear dynamics, networks
2. Sašo Džeroski	76	Zoran Budimac 32–35 University of Novi Sad (but Macedonian origin / strong ties) Software engineering, computer science education
3. Nada Lavrač	62	
....		Other prominent CS researchers 28-33 (e.g. from FINKI – Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering, UKIM)
10. Matjaž Gams	44	

Recommended dashboard and next 90 days

A useful publication strategy combines global visibility, credible metrics and local completeness.

Dashboard: track monthly

- 1. New outputs: submitted, accepted, published
- 2. Share indexed in Scopus and/or Web of Science
- 3. Profile completeness: ORCID, Google Scholar, Scopus, COBISS/SICRIS
- 4. Citations, h-index and top-cited papers by named database
- 5. Journal mix: quartiles / CiteScore / JIF context
- 6. Collaboration: international co-authors, institutions, countries

Do not optimize only for one KPI. Optimize for visibility, credibility, citations and data quality together.

Next 90 days

1. Audit all active profiles and identifiers.
2. Standardize author name and affiliation usage.
3. List target journals by field, scope and index status.
4. Create a simple KPI sheet for papers, citations and journal mix.
5. Verify that accepted papers are represented in COBISS/SICRIS.
6. Review the dashboard every month, not once per year.

What each system is good for

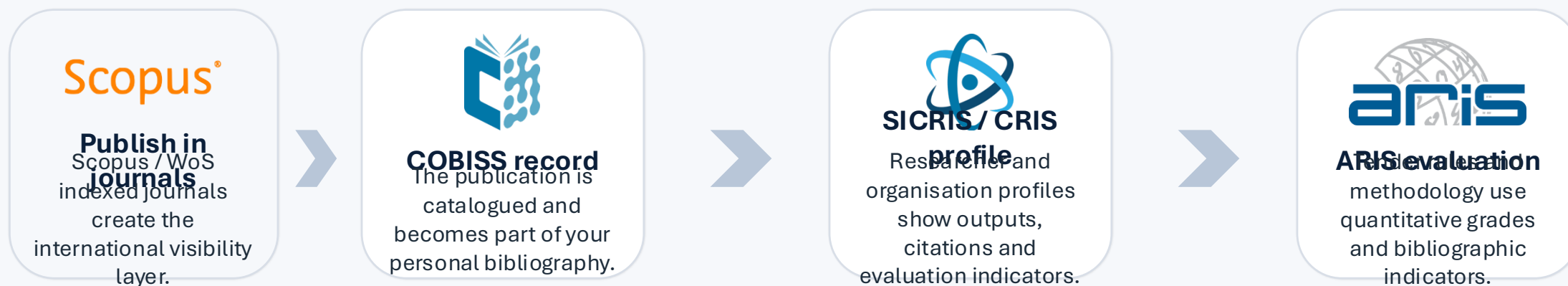
Use the databases together; each serves a different purpose.

	Google Scholar	Scopus	Web of Science / JCR	COBISS / SICRIS
Best for	Free discoverability and quick author visibility	Curated author/source analytics and journal metrics	Selective journal benchmarking and JIF / JCI context	Slovenian bibliography, reporting and evaluation context
Strength	Very broad coverage; easy public profile	Structured profiles, citations, CiteScore, SJR, SNIP	Strong editorial selectivity and trusted journal intelligence	Official local link between publications, researchers and tenders
Limits	Less curated; numbers can be inflated by broader coverage	Subscription access; some profile corrections needed	Selective coverage; JIF is often overused	Not a global substitute for Scopus/WoS visibility
Use in practice	Public profile + repository links + citation tracking	Validate author profile and follow journal/source metrics	Check journal credibility and quartile context before submission	Keep metadata complete; monitor ARIS indicators and citations

Recommendation: never report a raw h-index without naming the source database.

How COBISS, SICRIS/CRIS and ARIS fit together

For Slovenia, international publishing and national evaluation are connected through bibliographic records and research information systems.



Important implication

For global reputation, you optimize journal choice, visibility and citations. For Slovenian evaluation, you also need accurate COBISS metadata and a correctly linked SICRIS/CRIS profile.

Reading Slovenian evaluation indicators

The exact formulas are defined by ARIS methodology and current calls, but the indicators below are the ones researchers most often encounter.

Indicator	Plain-English meaning
Points	Bibliographic points accumulated from publication output in COBISS/SICRIS.
A1	Combined quantitative grade built from points plus excellence-related components.
A' / A'' / A1/2	Subscores tied to research quality / excellence in the ARIS methodology.
CI10	Pure citations in the 10-year citation window shown on CRIS/SICRIS pages.
CImax	Citations of the most-cited linked item.
h10	h-index within the 10-year citation window used on CRIS/SICRIS pages.
A3	Performance in attracting non-ARIS research funding.

Example of what a CRIS/SICRIS profile may show

Points	214.73
A''	0
A'	0
A1/2	76.34
CI10	318
CImax	65
h10	10
A1	0.62
A3	0.4

Treat these as evaluation context. They are not a substitute for international journal and citation visibility.

SUBMIT PAPERS

TO THIS SPECIAL

Special Issue

Machine Learning and Computational Methods for Smart Healthcare Applications

Message from the Guest Editors

Large language models (LLMs) are rapidly transforming medicine and healthcare by enabling advanced understanding, reasoning, and generation of medical knowledge from heterogeneous data sources. After decades of incremental progress in medical AI, recent breakthroughs in LLMs have made the long-promised revolution in medical services technically feasible, supporting scalable, adaptive, and knowledge-intensive healthcare solutions. This Special Issue will focus on LLM-centered approaches to smart healthcare, emphasizing methods, systems, and infrastructures that translate or promise to translate recent advances into practical medical applications. At the same time, contributions based on other AI and ML approaches are also welcome. We invite submissions addressing novel architectures, training and adaptation strategies, multimodal integration, clinical decision support, patient-facing systems, and human-in-the-loop designs. In addition to foundational research, papers presenting novel applications, system deployments, and practical experience from real-world uses of novel AI approaches are encouraged.

Guest Editors

Prof. Dr. Matjaz Gams

Department of Intelligent Systems, Jozef Stefan Institute, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Prof. Dr. Franz Wotawa

Department of Computer Science, Graz University of Technology, 8010 Graz, Austria

Deadline for manuscript submissions

20 November 2026



Future Internet

an Open Access Journal
by MDPI

Impact Factor 3.6
CiteScore 8.3



mdpi.com/si/270755

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