Message from the Editor-in-Chief

CDC’s Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID), an open-access, peer-reviewed journal available to readers online and in print, has published thousands of scientific articles that discuss disease emergence, prevention, and elimination since 1995. The journal provides unrestricted access to its current and archived content and has developed various search tools to make it easier to find and use this trove of information. This 2018 Emerging Infectious Diseases Journal Report highlights key achievements and metrics that show EID is successfully reaching its core public health audiences.

Three key metrics reveal how valuable the journal’s content is for readers. First, EID’s online page views exceeded 7.2 million in 2017. Second, EID’s most recent journal impact factor* score of 8.22 ranked first among open-access journals and third among the 80-plus infectious disease journals tracked. Third, EID’s content available from PubMed Central, the U.S. National Library of Medicine’s digital repository, was accessed 3,006,586 times—up 251,666 from 2016 and an eightfold increase since 2009, the first year those data were available.

Much of this success is due to EID’s hardworking Associate Editors and Editorial Board who volunteer their time and expertise to ensure that EID’s independent peer review is rigorous and thorough and that its content is relevant for public health professionals in infectious diseases and related sciences. Thank you for your continued support of EID. If you have ideas or feedback about this document or about the journal, please let us know.

Sincerely,

D. Peter Drotman
Editor-in-Chief, Emerging Infectious Diseases

*Clarivate Analytics now tracks journal impact factors, which were reported by the Institute for Scientific Information, or ISI, before 2017.

2017 Reviewers

Emerging Infectious Diseases thanks its 1,476 reviewers for their support through thoughtful, thorough, and timely reviews in 2017.

See the lists of reviewers 2012–2017 at
https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/page/reviewers

Cover image of Candida auris from Emerging Infectious Diseases, Vol. 23, No. 2, February 2017.
| Metrics |
|------------------|-------------------|
| **2017 Impact Factor** | *Google Scholar h-Index 2017* | *Epidemiology:* 2nd among open-access journals 2nd among top 20 publications | *Communicable Diseases:* 1st among open-access journals 5th among top 20 publications |
| **(Journal Citation Reports, 2016)** | Google Scholar | PubMed citations for 2017: 78,022 PubMed Central article views for 2017: 3,006,586 | EID, through arrangements with the National Library of Medicine, now publishes abstracts for all of its ahead-of-print content in PubMed. |
| **PubMed/ PubMed Central** | PubMed | CME credits earned (for 2016, last available data): 42,909 | CME articles published per year: 24 |
| **Medscape** | CME Accredited | EID received 2,169 manuscripts in 2017 EID published 537 peer-reviewed articles | EID receives more than 2,000 manuscripts annually, and accepts about 25% for publication |
| **Submissions and Acceptance** | Circulation | 2017 Total online recipients: 163,906 EID Table of Contents: 101,340 Total print subscriptions: 4,670 | 2016 Total online recipients: 156,178 EID Table of Contents: 92,412 Total print subscriptions: 4,625 |
| **EID website:** 7,216,240 | Full text content is available in PubMed Central, CrossRef, and LinkOut | EID Table of Contents: 101,340 Total print subscriptions: 4,670 |
| **New Online Features** | **International Scope** | **2017** Accepted manuscript from authors in 114 countries | **2016** Accepted manuscripts from authors in 110 countries |
| **Search results for 2017 from Article Map and Advanced Search option:** 3,950 | **CME Accredited** | EID website: 7,216,240 | Full text content is available in PubMed Central, CrossRef, and LinkOut |
| **International Scope** | **CME accredited** | EID Table of Contents: 101,340 Total print subscriptions: 4,670 | EID Table of Contents: 92,412 Total print subscriptions: 4,625 |
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Spotlights and World Health Days

EID’s collections of articles and podcasts consolidated by Spotlight Topics and World Health Days provide readers fast access to some of the journal’s most in-demand content.

New Search Features

EID added two new search features. The Advanced Article Search allows searches by keywords, author names, and date ranges plus multiple sorting options. The Articles by Country Search allows readers to find articles from specific countries by using a map or table and to refine results by article type and volume and issue.

Podcasts

EID added 27 new podcasts to its collection, which now includes more than 200 titles. EID podcasts continue to be very popular, and the collection has amassed millions of views.

Global Health Security Supplement

In 2017, EID published a Global Health Security supplement to its December issue in collaboration with CDC’s Center for Global Health. This supplement includes 32 articles on topics ranging from preventing and controlling disease outbreaks and emergencies to building and maintaining global preparedness for pandemic threats.

Activities

Scope and Focus

EID’s emphasis on national and international public perspective stimulates national and global interest in surveillance, response, and preparedness to outbreaks; factors known to influence emergence; laboratory and epidemiologic findings; and other key areas.

Each issue features a number of articles related to a theme, thereby increasing focus on specific public health topics as well as including a mix of articles from around the world on emerging and reemerging infectious diseases, often from the areas experiencing outbreaks. Last year, EID’s themes included modeling, fungal infections, tuberculosis, emerging viruses, antimicrobial resistance, central nervous system infections, bacterial infections, pneumonia, and zoonotic infections.

To ensure that its vital public health content can reach the largest possible audience, EID has always been an open-access journal in the public domain with all content available without charge, both online and in print. Full-text content of Emerging Infectious Diseases is digitally archived each month and is available via PubMed Central and CrossRef.

EID is intended for professionals, fellows, and students in infectious diseases and related sciences, and it welcomes and publishes articles from infectious disease specialists in academia, industry, clinical practice, and public health.

Connecting with Audiences

Citations of EID’s articles in other peer-reviewed journals are a key measure of how well EID connects with its target audiences and the impact of those articles. Below are EID’s most frequently cited articles within the scientific community, as measured by Scopus, which is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed scientific literature:

- Food-related Illness and Death in the United States
- Foodborne Illness Acquired in the United States—Major Pathogens
- Biofilms: Microbial Life on Surfaces
- Global Illness and Deaths Caused by Rotavirus Disease in Children
- Community-Acquired Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Carrying Panton-Valentine Leukocidin Genes: Worldwide emergence

EID’s most cited and most popular articles rarely overlap, but a notable exception is 1918 Influenza: the Mother of All Pandemics, which is in the the tenth most-cited and sixth most popular article.

The social impact of EID’s articles can be measured through Altmetrics—qualitative data that are complementary to traditional, citation-based metrics—which tracks mentions of research articles in the mainstream media, public policy documents, social and academic networks, and postpublication peer-review forums. It calculates a score based on how much attention an article receives. These EID articles have the highest cumulative Altmetric scores:

- Cat-Scratch Disease in the United States, 2005–2013
- Outbreak-Related Disease Burden Associated with Consumption of Unpasteurized Cow’s Milk and Cheese, United States, 2009–2014
- Potential Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus
- Diphyllobothrium nihonkaiense Tapeworm Larvae in Salmon from North America
- Probable Non–Vector-borne Transmission of Zika Virus, Colorado, USA

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Subscription and Contact Information

*Emerging Infectious Diseases* is an open-access, international, peer-reviewed journal. Visit the [EID website](#) to subscribe to the journal’s monthly table of contents.

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