



### [Page in Progress]

On this page, we'll be collecting the latest HIE and disability-related research information. One of the things we know for sure is that science moves fast – and it can be hard to keep up! We'll be posting links to the latest plain-language new articles and research abstracts for you to view. If you find an article you'd like to share, feel free to reach out to us, and we'll add your user-submitted link to this page.

It's important to remember that researchers can and do change their stance on new findings as new information is generated, so it's important to remember that the latest research *doesn't* mean that new findings are necessarily going to be integrated into clinical practice – that process takes years and very rigorous research to make sure it is both safe and efficacious. This page is merely an aggregator of findings in the field of hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) and neonatal brain injury, and is *not* a source of treatment information.

Want to look up a specific type of information? Each of our articles is tagged with a specific description, so you can see just the items relevant to you:

### Tags:

- HIE Medical Research
- Premies
- Brain Bleeds
- Cerebral Palsy
- Disabilities
- Accessibility
- Treatment
- Prevention



Disclaimer: While we make every attempt to ensure that the information contained on this page is accurate and up-to-date, we cannot guarantee that the information on this page is current, complete, or accurate. Medical science changes rapidly, and, as our understanding of both the brain and brain injury changes, current recommendations may change drastically as well. We make no warranty, expressed or implied, about the accuracy or reliability of the information on this page or at any other website to which this page is linked.

## *Understanding What a Reputable Journal Looks Like*

Doing your own research on hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy or parenting a child with HIE? There are many great medical journals out there, such as the *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, the *Journal of Perinatology*, *Clinics in Perinatology*, *Seminars in Perinatology*, the *American Journal of Perinatology*, *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, the *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, *Pediatrics*, the *Journal of Pediatrics*, *Pediatric Neurology*, the *Journal of Child Neurology*, and *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*. There are many other journals dealing with HIE-related topics, including disability, physical therapy, and rehabilitation.

First and foremost, it is important to remember that scientific research is a very rigorous field, and that interpretation of any given research article should be done by a professional familiar with the ins and outs of their given field. Laypeople should not take these research articles as recommendations for treatment or action. Parents and families should use these research articles *only* as a general informational resource.

It can be pretty difficult to figure out whether a particular journal is reputable within its field. However, reading articles from peer-reviewed medical journals will give you a good sense of the various views and research taking place in a given field. Peer reviewed journals subject an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field, before a paper describing this work is published.

There are other ways of assessing the relative scientific reliability of a journal, though there is always discussion about how reliable a given metric is. One of the most widely-used metrics associated with scientific journals is called an '[Impact Factor](#),' and it takes into account the average number of times published papers are cited up to two years after publication. The better the papers in a journal, the theory goes, the more cited they will be, and the higher the impact factor. This doesn't always hold true for low-cited fields, like, for example, engineering, but it's one method of figuring out a journal's relative weight in the field. Of course, impact factor is fairly controversial already because it primarily ranks the *journal* in which a particular paper was published, rather than the quality of the *article itself*, which some argue may lead to an unfair consideration of an article's contents based only on where it was published, rather than the quality of research.

Because impact factor is fairly [controversial](#), on December 9, 2016, Elsevier (a journal publisher) developed a different metrics called [CiteScore](#), which positions itself as a more reputable way of assessing a journal's impact but still does come with its own set of controversies (one of the biggest among them is that Elsevier is a *journal publisher* itself, which could potentially make its rankings suspect).

Another way is to look at the [Scimago Rankings](#) for a particular field or journal. They rank the journals related to that field by number, but also by color-coded quartiles – (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4). Journals in Q1 are generally considered more prestigious than those in Q2, etc.