BMJ Open publishes all reviews undertaken for accepted manuscripts. Reviewers are asked to complete a checklist review form (http://bmjopen.bmj.com/site/about/resources/checklist.pdf) and are provided with free text boxes to elaborate on their assessment. These free text comments are reproduced below.

**ARTICLE DETAILS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE (PROVISIONAL)</th>
<th>A Bibliometric Analysis of the Top-cited Gastroenterology and Hepatology Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Azer, Samy; Azer, Sarah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

- In the Methods section, subsection Inclusion and exclusion criteria, the authors state that Articles, reviews, research papers and practical guidelines will be selected. However, in the Web of Science are three types of citable documents (1) (Articles, Proceedings Paper and Reviews) that do not match those listed in the selection criteria. Authors should clarify what kind of documents were selected for the study.


- In the subheading Assessing the articles it is mentioned “Following the methods of LeFaive… The following information was analysed”, “and (v) study category (review paper, article, educational guide, and research), and (vi) identification of the type of research (cross-sectional, case-control, cohort study, randomized controlled trial, experimental study and causal-comparative study).”

Lefaivre (not LeFaive) distinguishes between two types of articles: basic science and clinical research. For this author, articles subtypes are: basic science, animal research, clinical-randomized controlled trial, prospective cohort study, case series, case report and review article.

The authors do not follow the classification of studies of Lefaivre and cols. They do not justify the difference between "research" and "article". It is impossible to know what the authors mean by the category "research", and why “articles” are outside that category.

Regarding the type of research (which does not follow the classification of subtypes of Lefaivre y cols.), the authors do not explain what is meant by "experimental study" and “causal-comparative study”.

- In the classification by topics there are articles that refer to two or three of them (reference 61: colorectal cancer and inflammatory bowel disease; reference 75: liver transplantation, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma; reference 78: Helicobacter pylori and gastric cancer). What has been prioritized and why?
• Most references (95 of 111) are to the top cited articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology for obvious reasons. Of the remaining 16, 11 are similar articles in the same or other biomedical areas. There is no reference to the many variables that are associated with citations and are not related to the quality of the studies. Citations are only one way of measuring scientific impact, and do not necessarily indicate quality.

The authors assume that all highly cited articles “give highly useful awareness of breakthrough observations that reshaped our understanding of a particular area”. It is highly questionable that a review or a clinical practice guideline are studies involving a break with all previous knowledge.

Regarding the statement in the first sentence of the article “Top-cited articles ... have been the main source of information to researchers and clinicians”, I doubt that is true, but it certainly is not testable and it can not be based on a single reference to an article of dermatology.

There are other approaches to identify highly cited articles (eg. selecting the 1% or 0.1% most cited in a subject field and year) that are not mentioned as alternatives.

• In the results section the authors analyze the existence of correlation between the number of citations of articles and the number of years since it was published. According to these results there is no correlation between these two variables. Later in the Discussion (page 18, line 51 to the end of paragraph) the authors consider that the findings indicate “... the inherited value of the scientific content and the innovation rather than the impact of aging of these articles”.

First we must consider that the citations of articles published before 1976 are not comparable to the citation of the later articles. As other authors have shown “the relatively small number of contributions from papers in the 1950–1975 epochs may relate to a number of variables, including loss of immediacy and awareness, and limitations in bibliometric databases for tracking older articles.

Moreover citation of articles published from 1976 also deserves a different explanation. The authors mention that there are 9 articles published in recent years to justify that items with an important scientific value appear in the list of the most cited regardless of whether they are recent articles. The authors fail to mention that there are only 4 articles published after 2007.

Nor it has said that the number of citable items in the subject category of Gastroenterology and Hepatology in the Web of Science is increasing. So in the year 2000 some 7,200 documents were published while in 2010 there were more than 10,500. Given the aggregate cited half-life for this category (5-6 years), the articles cited after 2000 might be more likely to be cited than those published before 2000 not by the quality of them but by the effect of the number of documents and the tendency to preferentially cite the most recent studies.

• The authors have not taken into account the fact that the keywords used for the list B may be appropriate to identify most of the articles
of clinical research in Gastroenterology-Hepatology but not for basic research.

• The authors have not assessed the effect of the type of study (Original article vs Review vs Clinical Practice Guidelines) on the number of citations received.

• What role does the number of authors and international collaboration?

• Considering reference 111, the article may be redundant.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Page 6, line 36: you should delete all information from "The Journal articles from each search sorted were ..." to "... the number of citations attracted by each article." It's obvious information.

Page 8, first paragraph: delete that information for the same reason.

Page 11, line 30: No need to add the title of the two articles if they are already referenced.

Page 11, lines 52-54: Belgium, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland and China, Hong Kong (n=1, 1.8%) in each country.

Page 12 line 7: There are two ways to cite references (superscripts and brackets) in the same line. Homogenize according to editorial standards.

Page 13, line 25: articles (n = 3, 6%). Correct the misprint.

Page 14, lines 32-34: Germany, Italy, Finland, Greece, Canada, Belgium, Taiwan (n = 1, 2%) in each country.

Page 15, lines 47-49: add interquartile range to the medians from lists A and B.

Page 21, line 21: indicating. Correct the misprint.

Tables 1 and 2: separate list A and list B to facilitate understanding of the tables.

Table 4: Avoid superscript 43

REVIEWER
Yuh-Shan Ho
Asia University, Taiwan

REVIEW RETURNED
01-Oct-2015

GENERAL COMMENTS
Top-cited articles, also known as “classic papers” or most influential articles have been the main source of information to researchers and clinicians [1].”

Reference is not appropriate. The reference is about “Top cited authors in dermatology: A citation study from 24 journals: 1982-1996”. Authors do not mention “classic papers” or most influential articles in the reference.

“Highly cited articles without doubt provide insight into key
landmarks discoveries made in the field and give useful awareness of “breakthrough” observations that reshaped our understanding of a particular area [3].

Reference is not appropriate. The reference is about “The 25 most cited articles in arthroscopic orthopaedic surgery”. Authors do not mention “breakthrough” in the reference.

“The identification of top-cited articles in gastroenterology and hepatology is useful for a number of reasons. First, the search identifies the milestone articles that have contributed to the different topics related to gastroenterology and hepatology.”

Reference is needed. The original paper would be recommended for more details.

“Fourth, the lists present useful information to authors and researchers regarding the characteristics of classic papers, and finally, these articles can be used in the teaching and learning of undergraduate and postgraduate students.”

Reference is needed. The original paper would be recommended for more details.

“Top-cited papers have been recently studied in several fields including cardiovascular medicine [6], cardiac surgery [7], radiology [2], orthopedic surgery [3,8], respiratory system [4], dermatology [1], and medical education [5].”

Radiology [2] is about radiology journals but not a field.

“However, there has not been a study to analyze the most cited papers in gastroenterology and hepatology.”

This is not correct. This should not be the reason for publishing this study.

Hung, W.T., Lee, T.C. and Ying, C.C. (2009), Top 100 cited article in Gastroenterology and Hepatology: Bird-view of research theme and trend over time by bibliometric study. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 24, A35.

“Although Scopus and Google scholar also provide citation tracking, it was decided to limit the search to the Web of Science™ for these reasons: First, the Web of Science™ covers Science Citation Index Expanded including Current Contents Connect®, Derwent Innovations Index, KCI- Korean Journal Database, and MEDLINE®.”

This is not correct. The Web of Science™ Platform?

Web of Science supports 16 databases. You can subscribe to all 16 product databases, plus perform research within an All Databases function that searches across all product databases in your subscription. You must subscribe to at least two product databases to perform an All Databases search.

All product databases run on the same search engine and delivers exceptional performance and retrieves more accurate and complete search results.

Citation Indexes
- Web of Science™ Core Collection
- BIOSIS Citation IndexSM
- KCI- Korean Journal Database
- Chinese Science Citation DatabaseSM
- Data Citation IndexSM
- SciELO Citation Index

Product Databases
- Biological Abstracts®
You can view records in the Derwent Innovations Index from within the new platform and user interface but this particular product runs on its own search engine.

Authors noticed that “The web of Science was used for citation tracking and the identification of most-cited articles in gastroenterology and hepatology.”

Why Social Science Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, Book Citation Index-Science, Book Citation Index-Social Science & Humanities, Current Chemical Reactions, and Index Chemicus in Web of Science Core Collection and Current Contents Connect®, Derwent Innovations Index, KCI- Korean Journal Database, and MEDLINE® are needed?

“It is regularly updated and its Journal Citation Reports include 76 journals in the field of gastroenterology and hepatology.”

This is not correct for example there are 75 journals in 2013, 74 journals in 2012, 74 journals in 2011, 72 journals in 2010, 66 journals in 2009, 55 journals in 2008, 50 journals in 2007, 48 journals in 2006, 46 journals in 2005, and 46 journals in 2004.

“Second, in contrast to the Web of Science™, Google Scholar is difficult to search and its citations include textbooks, monographs, conference proceedings, as well as non peer-reviewed work.”

Reference is needed. The original paper would be recommended for more details.

“The Scopus database was not searched because it is not extensive in its coverage and its records only go back to 1966.”

Reference is needed. The original paper would be recommended for more details.

“To maximize the outcomes of this study, two search strategies were used. The first aimed at searching journals listed in the Web of Science™ under the category “Gastroenterology and Hepatology”.”

Why Social Science Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, Book Citation Index-Science, Book Citation Index-Social Science & Humanities, Current Chemical Reactions, and Index Chemicus in Web of Science Core Collection and Current Contents Connect®, Derwent Innovations Index, KCI- Korean Journal Database, and MEDLINE® are needed?

“The second search aimed at identifying most frequently cited articles in gastroenterology and hepatology that were published in journals not dedicated to the field such as general medicine, internal medicine, and general surgery journals as well as biology and related disciplines.”
On 27 May 2015, the author and two research assistants searched (the author is a professor and gastroenterology consultant, and the two assistants are medical registrars) the Web of Science™ to retrieve top-cited articles published in gastroenterology and hepatology journals under the category “Gastroenterology and Hepatology.”

Why is "Web of Science™”? Why Social Science Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science, Book Citation Index-Social Science & Humanities, Current Chemical Reactions, and Index Chemicus in Web of Science Core Collection and Current Contents Connect®, Derwent Innovations Index, KCI Korean Journal Database, and MEDLINE® are needed? There is nothing about the category “Gastroenterology and Hepatology”. Why is not Science Citation Index Expanded? There are 650,789 documents in Web of Science subject category of gastroenterology hepatology (Data last updated: 2015-09-24). How to check all these documents by only three people. What is “top-cited articles”?

The category comprised 76 journals.”
This is not correct for example there are 75 journals in 2013, 74 journals in 2012, 74 journals in 2011, 72 journals in 2010, 66 journals in 2009, 55 journals in 2008, 50 journals in 2007, 48 journals in 2006, 46 journals in 2005, and 46 journals in 2004.

“Seven journals were not searched because they are in languages other than English. Therefore, only 69 journals were searched.”
Why non-English journals cannot include in “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”?

“The articles from each journal search were sorted using the “sort by” function- “Times cited-highest to lowest”. The results showed the articles published organized in descending order with the top cited at the top of the list. A copy of the results was printed out for further analysis. The findings were placed on one Excel spreadsheet and were arranged in descending order based on the number of citations attracted by each article. A list identifying the 50 top-cited articles was reviewed again and checked regarding authorship, title of the article, number of citations, and the institution of the first author (List A, Appendix 1). Articles that shared the same number of citations were given the same rank number.”
What is “number of citations”, Citations from Web of Science™ Core Collection or all databases?


Why this is needed? Authors noticed that “The first aimed at searching journals listed in the Web of Science™ under the category “Gastroenterology and Hepatology”.” The title of the manuscript is “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”. Why papers with any of these keywords published not in category “Gastroenterology and Hepatology” cannot be included in “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”?

“These key words were identified using the terminology used by major journals in gastroenterology and hepatology, and the major conference’ proceedings in the field such as the American Gastroenterological Association Annual Scientific Meeting, the American College of Gastroenterology Annual Scientific Meeting, the United European Gastroenterology Week, the Canadian Digestive Diseases Week, World Gastroenterology Congress, and the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Annual Meeting.”

Why this is needed? Authors noticed that “The first aimed at searching journals listed in the Web of Science™ under the category “Gastroenterology and Hepatology”.” The title of the manuscript is “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”.

“Using the “Sort by” - “Time-cited- highest to lowest” function provided by the Web of Science™ database, the results for each search keyword were arranged with the most frequently cited articles on the stop of the list.”

Why are these specific keywords? The title of the manuscript is “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”.

“The findings from each search word were then arranged on an Excel spreadsheet in a descending order based on the number of citations attracted by each article.”

Why these special keywords are needed in “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”? “Duplicate articles and articles not in the English language were excluded.”

Why are there “Duplicate articles”? Why non-English articles are not included in “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”? “The author and two research assistants independently applied the inclusion and exclusion criteria to assess each article in the list (see below).”

Why this is needed in “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”. Why two research assistants are not authors.

“(ii) articles, reviews, research papers, and practical guidelines focusing on gastroenterology or hepatology that can be of interest to clinicians or biomedical scientists and published in the Web of Science™.”

Articles and reviews have different contribution. What are research papers and practical guidelines? What are their definitions?
The exclusion criteria were: (i) articles in languages other than English, (ii) articles focused on broad areas without giving the whole emphasis to gastroenterology or hepatology knowledge.

Why non-English journals cannot include in “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”?

“Following the methods of LeFaive et al each article of the top 50 most cited articles were reviewed [9].” Method is not accepted. Results cannot be repeated. Citation data is not scientific data.

“A full text of the articles included in List A and List B was obtained and a copy was given to each evaluator. The following information were analysed: (i) the authors’ names and affiliations, (ii) the city and country of publication, (iii) the number of citations, (iv) the year of publication and the calculation of the number of years since published, and (v) study category (review paper, article, educational guide, and research), and (vi) identification of the type of research (cross-sectional, case-control, cohort study, randomized controlled trial, experimental study and causal-comparative study).” Method is not accepted. Results cannot be repeated even by authors themselves. What are definitions of educational guide, research, cross-sectional, case-control, cohort study, randomized controlled trial, experimental study and causal-comparative study?

“The journals in which the top 50 articles were published were evaluated in regard to (i) the Impact Factor of each journal, and (ii) the ranking of the article in comparison to other articles published in that journal on the basis of the number of citations obtained.” Method is not accepted. Results might not be repeated even by authors themselves. Why are top 50 articles in “Top-cited Articles in Gastroenterology and Hepatology”? Why are 50 articles? Authors noticed that “study category (review paper, article, educational guide, and research)”?

“For example, an article ranked number one in the journal it was published in means that the article received the highest number of citations in comparison to all other articles published in that journal.” Method is not accepted. Results might not be repeated even by authors themselves.

REVIEWER
Jinbao Li
Department of Anesthesiology, Shanghai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China

REVIEW RETURNED 08-Oct-2015

GENERAL COMMENTS
The manuscript summarizes the current status of the top-cited articles in the area of gastroenterology and hepatology. The authors tried two methods to search high-cited articles in the area and listed the top 50 high-cited articles and analyzed their characteristics. The manuscript is well written and the data presented is acceptable for their conclusions. The manuscript is valued in its efforts to reveal the development of the area and will enlighten further research hot points in future.
VERSION 1 – AUTHOR RESPONSE

Reviewer 1
Reviewer Name: Jesús Ingigo
Consejeria de Sanidad, Comunidad, de Madrid, Spain.

We would like to thank the reviewer for his valuable comments on the paper.

In the Methods section subsection inclusion and exclusion criteria: We acknowledge the point raised by the reviewer. The Web of Science classification was not used as it does not differentiate between “research papers” and “practical guidelines”. A glossary of all terms used such as “Article”, “Review”, “Practical guidelines” and “Research paper” has been created and added.

The article suggested by McVeigh and Mann, JAMA 2009 has been cited and added to the references (Reference #6).

The typo in “Lefaivre” has been corrected. The paragraph has been rewritten to remove any impression that types of papers used in this study were according to the study by Lefaivre et al.

As stated earlier, a definition of each term used has been given in a glossary.

We acknowledge the point raised by the author. A note has been added indicating that some papers have addressed more than one topic. These papers have been identified and allocated to a particular topic on the basis of the main aim of the study and/or the main outcome. A sentence has been added under the tables and to the text under method.

We take the point raised by the reviewer and new references have been added to indicate quality of research as well [References #1 to 10] The text has been amended accordingly.

The sentence “give highly useful awareness of breakthrough…..”, has been rewritten to address the point raised by the reviewer.

The sentence, “Top-cited articles …..have been main source of information to researchers and clinicians” has been rewritten.

We acknowledge the suggestion made but this is different from the two methods explored in this study.

Page 18, line 51 to the end of paragraph: The sentence, “the inherit value of the scientific content and the innovation rather than the impact of aging of these articles” has been rewritten and other possibilities for the interpretation of findings have been added. Further work has been undertaken with the aim to assess the mean (SD) of citations received for papers published before the year 2000 and after. Two new figures have been added (Figure 1b and 1c). The sentence modified to, “While there was no correlation between the number of citations of articles and the number of years since publication, the finding may be related to the tendency of researchers to cite particular papers. This may become a standard practice to make it clearer to other scientists the type of methods they followed in their research.” A reference has been added.

We take the point raised by the reviewer and a sentence stating “There are only four articles published after 2007” has been added.

We take the point raised and a sentence and a sentence stating, “the number of citable items in the subject category of Gastroenterology and Hepatology in the SCI-Expanded database is increasing”
In the discussion, as suggested the following statement has been added, “The articles published after the year 2000 might be more likely cited than those published before 2000, not necessarily because of their quality but due to the effect of the number of documents and the tendency to preferentially cite the most recent studies”. As stated earlier further work was done and two new figures have been added (Figure 1b and 1c).

We take the point raised by the reviewer but it will be impossible to include all the key words related to basic sciences in the field. I have identified over 3000 keywords related to basic sciences in the field. Such inclusion may cause imbalance in the paper. The key words included represent the key areas in Gastroenterology and Hepatology. The source for these words has been provided in the methods.

The effect of type of the study (Original article vs Reviews vs Clinical Practice Guidelines) has been studied and added to methods, results and the discussion. A new figure has been created and added (Figure #2) and the results have been added to text and under discussion.

The role of the number of authors and international collaboration, and number of countries involved have been studied and added to methods, results and discussion. New figures have been added (Figures# 1d, 1e, and 1f). A new table (Table 3) has been created and added. This part has been further discussed under discussion. New references have been added to the discussion (References # 125,126,127, and 128).

The paper has used two different research methods and has come with several new findings.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Page 6, line 36: The sentence has been amended as suggested.

- Page 8: first paragraph: has been omitted as suggested.

- Page 11, line 30: The title of the two articles has been omitted from the text as suggested.

- Page 11, lines 52-54: The changes were made as suggested, “Belgium, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, and China Hong Kong (n=1, 1.8%) in each country”

- Page 12, line 7: The citation way has been homogenized, and the three citations have been placed between two brackets.

- Page 13, line 25: The misprint has been corrected.

- Page 14, lines 32-34: Changes made to the sentence as suggested.

- Page 15, lines 47-49: Interquartile range has been calculated and added to the medians from lists A and B.

- Page 21, line 21: misprint corrected, “indicating”

- Tables 1 and 2: List A and list B have been separated to facilitate understanding of the tables, as
suggested.

- Table 4: Subscript 43 has been corrected.

Reviewer 2
Reviewer Name: Yuh-Shan Ho
Asia University, Taiwan

We would like to thank the reviewer for his valuable comments on our paper. All his suggestions have been considered in the response letter.

Page 4, first sentence under introduction: “Top-cited articles….”. The sentence has been amended as stated earlier. The words ‘classic papers” have been omitted.

Page 4, last sentence in the first paragraph: “highly cited articles…..”, a new reference has been added.

The word ‘breakthrough” as stated earlier has been omitted and the sentence amended.

Page 4: last paragraph: “the identification of top-cited articles…..”, a reference has been given.

Page 5: “Fourth, the lists present…..”, a reference has been added.

Page 5: Second paragraph: “Top-cited papers have been…..”. The radiology [2]” have been omitted and the sentence rewritten.

Page 5: last paragraph in introduction: “However, there has not been…..”, the sentence has been amended and the reference, the abstract by Hung WT, Lee TC and Ying CC (2009) has been added.

The information about the Web of ScienceTM plateform has been amended and the suggestions by the reviewer has been added. A reference has been added.

We checked again, All of the Thomson Reuter’s Web of Science and its online SCI includes databases covering the social sciences, arts and humanities, conference proceedings and some books. The sentence has been amended.

We take the point raised by the reviewer. The sentence has been amended to “The 2014 Journal Citation Reports included 76 journals in the field of Gastroenterology and Hepatology at the time of conducting the search”. The statement, “at the time of conducting the search” and “the year” have been added.

A new reference has been added to the statement about Google Scholar (Reference#18).

A new reference has been added to the statement about Scopus database (Reference#19)

Page 6: “To maximize the outcomes…..”, the sentence has been changed to “listed in the Journal Citation Reports of year 2014”.

Page 6: “The second search…..”, we have not mentioned the Social Science Index. No changes needed.

Page 6: under subtitle: Searching the Gastroenterology and Hepatology journals: “On 27 May
2015…", the “Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCI-Expanded) database of the Thomson Reuters Web of Science” has been added instead.

Again the sentence has been changed to “….76 journals in the field of Gastroenterology and Hepatology at the time of conducting the search”.

The non-English journals were not included in the search because the paper is submitted to Open BMJ a journal committed to English speaker readers. Inclusion of references in non-English languages may cause difficulties to the reviewers of the paper and the readers who are interested to check or re-examine our findings. Also there are articles on the topic in non-English languages, for example the paper by the first reviewer. Also none of the authors are competent in Spanish, Italian, Chinese or German languages to read these articles and decide on whether to include them or not and classify them.

Having said that, we checked these journals and we found non of these journals have articles with a total number of citations higher than those attracted by the last paper in the list. A brief statement has been added re this point.

The meaning of “number of citations” has been added.

As requested by the first reviewer, the paragraph has been omitted.

The reason for not including articles in languages other than those in the English language has been explained earlier (see above).

We take the point raised by the reviewer, one of the research assistants has been added as a co-author.

As mentioned in the response to the first reviewer a glossary has been created and added with a definition of all terms used in the paper.

The issue for not including articles in languages other than those in the English language has been explained earlier.

The paper by Lefaivre et al (2010), Reference number 9, is not on gastroenterology or hepatology. We referred to their work in regard to method used. The sentence has been amended as per my response on the point raised by the first reviewer.

Under the point raised, “A full text of the articles included in List A and List B…”. In a glossary, a definition has been given to all terms used in the paper.

The same point repeated again, as stated earlier a definition of all terms used in the paper has been included in a glossary. The whole manuscript has been reviewed, and edited. The citations have been amended and the list of references has been accordingly amended.

Reviewer 3
Reviewer Name: Jinbao Li
Department of Anesthiology, Shanghai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China

We would like to thank the reviewer for his valuable comments on our paper.
No changes were requested from the reviewer.
GENERAL COMMENTS

The references #4 and #5 are the same (they are repeated).

VERSION 2 – AUTHOR RESPONSE

Reviewer 1
Reviewer Name: Jesús Iñigo
Consejeria de Sanidad, Comunidad de Madrid, Spain.

We would like to thank the reviewer for his valuable comments on the paper.

Reviewer: The references #4 and #5 are the same (they are repeated).
Response: We thank the authors for his comment. The correct reference #4 has been added instead.

Response: The typo has been corrected. The whole manuscript has been reviewed and checked.
Bibliometric analysis of the top-cited gastroenterology and hepatology articles

Samy A Azer and Sarah Azer


Updated information and services can be found at: http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/6/2/e009889

These include:

**Supplementary Material**
Supplementary material can be found at: http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/suppl/2016/02/09/bmjopen-2015-009889.DC1

**References**
This article cites 127 articles, 16 of which you can access for free at: http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/6/2/e009889#BIBL

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**Topic Collections**
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Gastroenterology and hepatology (210)
- Medical education and training (276)

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