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BMJ Journals



BMJ Open

What is BMJ Open?

BMJ Open is an online, open access journal, dedicated to publishing medical research from all disciplines and therapeutic areas.

The journal publishes all research study types, from protocols through phase I trials to meta-analyses, including small, specialist studies, and negative studies. Publishing procedures are built around fully open peer review and continuous publication, publishing research online as soon as the article is ready.

All papers are included in Scopus, PubMed, MEDLINE, Embase, DOAJ, Google Scholar



Journal information

Acceptance Rate:	43%
Time to First Decision:	126 days
Impact Factor Rank:	85/172
Coverage:	2011–Present
Country:	United Kingdom



Journal information

Impact Factor: 3.006

Citescore: 3.9

SJR: Q1



Journal of Quality - SJR

SJR

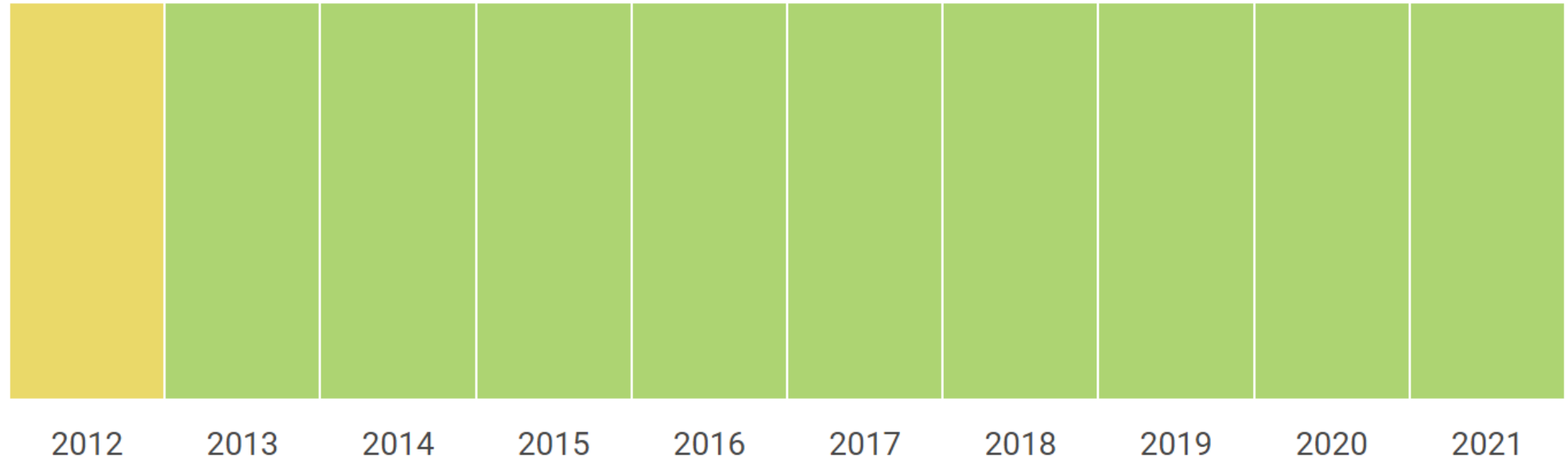
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Quartiles



Medicine (miscellaneous)




Current Issue


September 2022 - Volume 12 - 9

[Original research: Prevalence of rotator cuff tendon tears and symptoms in a Chingford general population cohort, and the resultant impact on UK health services: a cross-sectional observational study \(13 September, 2022\)](#) 

Hannah Hinsley, Charlotte Ganderton, Nigel K Arden, Andrew J Carr

[Protocol: Fluorescent Indocyanine Green versus Technetium-99m and Blue Dye for Bilateral SENTinel Lymph Node Detection in Stage I–IIA Cervical Cancer \(FluoreSENT\): protocol for a non-inferiority study \(13 September, 2022\)](#) 

Ilse G T Baeten, Jacob P Hoogendam, Arthur J A T Braat, Wouter B Veldhuis, Geertruida N Jonges, Ina M Jürgenliemk-Schulz, Ronald P Zweemer, Cornelis G Gerestein

[Protocol: Curating a knowledge base for individuals with coinfection of HIV and SARS-CoV-2: a study protocol of EHR-based data mining and clinical implementation \(13 September, 2022\)](#) 

Chen Liang, Sharon Weissman, Bankole Olatosi, Eric G Poon, Michael E Yarrington, Xiaoming Li

Archive (2011–Present)

Archive January 01, 2011 - September 01, 2022

Full text and abstracts: 2011 - present

[Browse by Volumes](#)

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2020

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[Vol 12, Issue 9](#)

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- 1) Addiction
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Research in Trending Topic

- Covid-19

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- Cannabis

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- Malaria

- Leptospirosis

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- Diabetes

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Souichi Yanamoto, Yasuyuki Michi, Mitsunobu Otsuru, Toru Inomata, Hideki Nakayama, Takeshi Nomura, Takumi Hasegawa, Yoshiko Yamamura, Shin-ichi Yamada, Jingo Kusakawa, Nobuhiro Yamakawa, On Hasegawa, Michihiro Ueda, Yoshimasa Kitagawa, Akimitsu Hiraki, Toshihiro Hasegawa, Yoichi Ohiro, Wataru Kobayashi, Seiji Asoda, Takanori Kobayashi, Mitsuyoshi Iino, Masayuki Fukuda, Naomi Ishibashi-Kanno, Koji Kawaguchi, Reona Aijima, Kazuma Noguchi, Masaya Okura, Akira Tanaka, Tsuyoshi Sugiura, Yukari Shintani, Kazuhiro Yagihara, Masashi Yamashiro, Yoshihide Ota, Akihiro Miyazaki, Akinori Takeshita, Hitoshi Kawamata, Iwabuchi Hiroshi, Kenichiro Uchida, Masahiro Umeda, Hiroshi Kurita, Tadaaki Kirita

[Protocol for a multicentre, prospective observational study of elective neck dissection for clinically node-negative oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma \(END-TC study\)](#)

BMJ Open Sep 2022, 12 (9) e059615; DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-059615

Anchamo Anato, Kaleab Baye, Barbara Stoecker

[Determinants of depressive symptoms among postpartum mothers: a cross-sectional study in Ethiopia](#)

BMJ Open Sep 2022, 12 (9) e058633; DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-058633

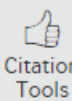
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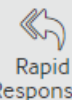
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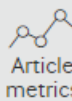
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Coffee consumption and risk of prostate cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Xiaonan Chen , Yiqiao Zhao , Zijia Tao ,  Kefeng Wang

Correspondence to Dr Kefeng Wang: wangkefenguro@sina.com

Abstract

Objectives To conduct a systematic review with meta-analysis of cohort studies to evaluate the association of coffee consumption with the risk of prostate cancer.

Data sources PubMed, Web of Science and Embase were searched for eligible studies up to September 2020.

Study selection Cohort studies were included.

Data extraction and synthesis Two researchers independently reviewed the studies and extracted the data. Data synthesis was performed via systematic review and meta-analysis of eligible cohort studies. Meta-analysis was performed with the “*metan*” and “*gls*” commands in Stata 14.0.

Main outcomes and measures Prostate cancer was the main outcome. It was classified as localised prostate cancer which included localised or non-aggressive cancers; advanced prostate cancer which included advanced or aggressive cancers; or fatal prostate cancer which included fatal/lethal cancers or prostate cancer-specific deaths.

Results Sixteen prospective cohort studies were finally included, with 57 732 cases of prostate cancer and 1 081 586 total cohort members. Higher coffee consumption was significantly associated with a lower risk of prostate cancer. Compared with the lowest category of coffee consumption, the pooled relative risk (RR) was 0.91 (95% CI 0.84 to 0.98), $I^2=53.2\%$ for the highest category of coffee consumption. There was a significant linear trend for the association ($p=0.006$ for linear trend), with a pooled RR of 0.988 (95% CI 0.981 to 0.995) for each increment of one cup of coffee per day. For localised, advanced and fatal prostate cancer, the pooled RRs were 0.93 (95% CI 0.87 to 0.99), 0.88 (95% CI 0.71 to 1.09) and 0.84 (95% CI 0.66 to 1.08), respectively. No evidence of publication bias was indicated in this meta-analysis.

Conclusions This study suggests that a higher intake of coffee may be associated with a lower risk of prostate cancer.



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What are Altmetrics?



Altmetrics are metrics and qualitative data that are complementary to traditional, citation-based metrics.

They can include (but are not limited to) peer reviews on Faculty of 1000, citations on Wikipedia and in public policy documents, discussions on research blogs, mainstream media coverage, bookmarks on reference managers like Mendeley, and mentions on social networks such as Twitter.



Statistics from Altmetric

Coffee consumption and risk of prostate cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Overview of attention for article published in BMJ Open, January 2021



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In the top 5% of all research outputs scored by Altmetric

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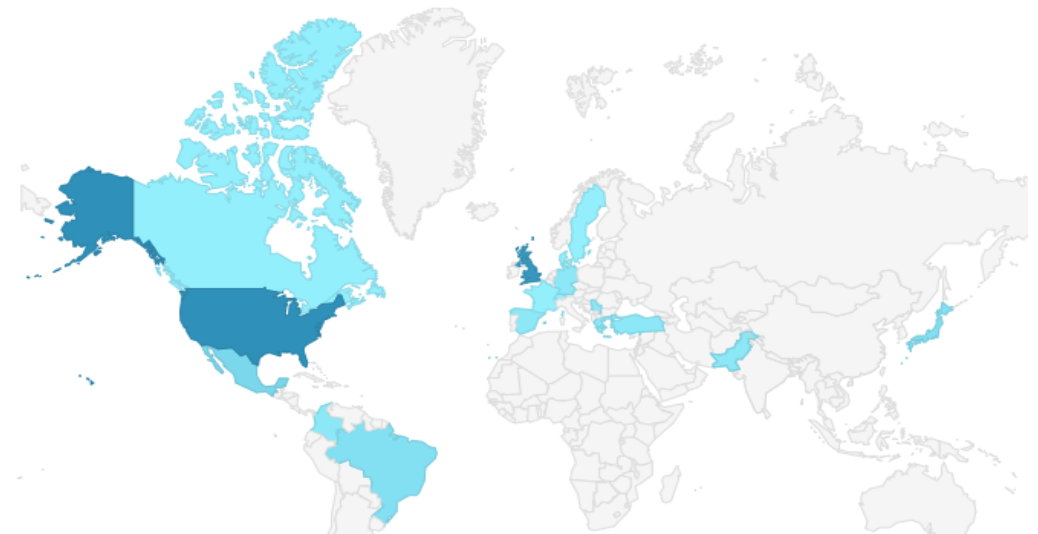
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Title Coffee consumption and risk of prostate cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis
Published in BMJ Open, January 2021
DOI 10.1136/bmjopen-2020-038902 [↗](#)
Pubmed ID 33431520 [↗](#)
Authors Xiaonan Chen, Yiqiao Zhao, Zijia Tao, Kefeng Wang

TWITTER DEMOGRAPHICS

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The data shown below were collected from the profiles of 97 tweeters who shared this research output.



1 13

Source: <https://bmj.altmetric.com/details/97497733>

Limitations of Altmetric

- **Altmetrics don't tell the whole story:** As described above, altmetrics are a complement to, not a replacement for, things like informed peer review and citation-based metrics. Think of altmetrics as just one tool of many you've got in your toolbox for understanding the full impact of research.
- **Like any metric, there's a potential for gaming of altmetrics:** Anyone with enough time on their hands can artificially inflate the altmetrics for their research. That's why altmetrics providers like Altmetric, PLOS and SSRN have measures in place to identify and correct for gaming. Don't forget to look at the underlying qualitative data to see who has been talking about the research, and what they've been saying.
- **Altmetrics are relatively new, more research into their use is needed:** Though we're learning a lot about how often research is shared online, we don't yet know a lot about why—more research is needed. Until we know more, use and interpret altmetrics carefully.