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Publication Rates of Abstracts Presented at the 28th (2018) and 29th (2019) National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aims: This study aims to determine the publication rates of abstracts presented at the 28th (2018) and 29th (2019) National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses and to perform a bibliometric analysis of the resulting publications.

Methods: All oral abstracts and poster presentations from the scientific meetings of the 28th and 29th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses were evaluated. PubMed and Google Scholar databases were searched to determine whether the abstracts had been published.

Results: Of the 619 abstracts (357 oral presentations, 262 poster presentations) in the 28th Congress booklet, 210 (33.91%) were published in peer-reviewed journals. Of the 583 abstracts (307 oral presentations, 276 poster presentations) in the 29th Congress booklet, 170 (29.1%) were published. Among these, 126 (60%) and 107 (62.9%) were published in the *Science Citation Index Expanded* (SCIE) journals, while 30 (14.2%) and 27 (15.8%) appeared in the *Emerging Sources Citation Index* (ESCI) journals, respectively. The mean time to publication for abstracts from the 28th and 29th congresses was 17.1±17.7 months (median: 15 months; range: -59 to 63 months) and 18.2±16.5 months (median: 14.5 months; range: -29 to 53 months), respectively.

Conclusion: The majority of abstracts presented at the 28th and 29th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses were not published as full articles in peer-reviewed journals. The overall publication rate of abstracts presented at these congresses is 31.05%. This rate is similar to that of many national congresses held in Türkiye but lower than the rates observed at international orthopaedic and subspecialty congresses.

Keywords: Abstract, article, congress, orthopaedics, publication rate.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific communities are constantly evolving, especially in the fields of medicine and health sciences. These advancements are primarily disseminated through academic congresses and conferences, which play a crucial role in the progression of medical science by facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experience. At these gatherings, new ideas emerge, old theories are questioned, information is shared, and most importantly, there is a high level of social interaction among individuals passionate about science. The National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses, which reflect the dynamic landscape of orthopaedics and traumatology in Türkiye, serve as a cornerstone of this scientific exchange. These congresses are the most significant scientific events organized by the Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Association (TOTBID), bringing together experts from across Türkiye in the field of orthopaedics and traumatology to present their research, innovations, and clinical experiences.[1]

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The primary goal of presenting studies at scientific meetings is to contribute scientific advancement and to share findings with the broader academic community, ideally through publishing it in a high-impact journal. While there are various criteria for evaluating the scientific success of a meeting, the most significant is the publication of presented papers in peer-reviewed journals. Unfortunately, many abstracts presented at scientific meetings are never published in such journals.[2-4]

Bibliometric analysis is a valuable tool for understanding a field's academic profile and its evolving impact. It focuses on the quantitative evaluation of scientific communication and publication patterns. This study aims to determine the publication rates of abstracts presented at the 28th (2018) and 29th (2019) National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses in journals indexed in PubMed and Google Scholar. Additionally, it compares these rates with those from the 20th, 23rd, and 24th Congresses and performs a bibliometric analysis of the resulting publications. By examining the distribution of scientific contributions, inter-author collaboration, research trends, and the evolution of topics presented at these two key congresses, our study seeks to provide a framework for mapping the scientific landscape of orthopaedics and traumatology in Türkiye.

METHODS

Data for this study were obtained by evaluating all oral and poster presentations delivered at the 28th (October 30 - November 4, 2018, Antalya, Türkiye) and 29th (October 22 - October 27, 2019, Antalya, Türkiye) National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses. These presentations were published in the Congress Proceedings Supplements of *Acta Orthopaedica et Traumatologica Turcica* (AOTT).[5,6] In the 28th abstracts supplement, there were 358 oral and 262 poster presentations. The 4th Physiotherapy - Orthopaedics and Traumatology Joint Symposium was held concurrently, contributing an additional 31 oral and 15 poster presentations. Upon reviewing the oral presentations, it was found that two shared identical titles and content; thus, 357 unique oral presentations were included in the evaluation. In the 29th Congress supplement, there were 307 oral presentations and 276 poster presentations. Simultaneously, the 9th National and 1st International Orthopaedics and Traumatology Nursing Congress was held, contributing 24 oral and 12 poster presentations. However, due to the low number of presentations, both the 4th Physiotherapy - Orthopaedics and Traumatology Joint Symposium and the 1st International Orthopaedics and Traumatology Nursing Congress were excluded from the final evaluation.

All abstracts were analyzed individually. To determine whether an abstract had been published as a full article, searches were conducted using PubMed (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed) and Google Scholar (https://scholar.google.com/). The first three authors of each abstract were searched independently in both databases. If no results were found using the author names alone, the searches were repeated by combining keywords from the abstract titles with the author names. All journals in both Turkish and English were included in the evaluation.

To minimize error, computer-based searches were conducted twice, with a three-month interval between them. The abstract codes from the congress booklet were entered sequentially into an Excel file for scanning. Once all searches were completed, articles from the dataset were selected at random and compared against entries in PubMed and Google Scholar. No statistically significant differences were found in these comparisons. The scans were conducted in April-July 2024.

To evaluate the articles, the criteria previously described by Bhandari et al.[3] and later used by Yalçınkaya et al.[7] were applied. Abstracts that had been converted into full articles were assessed separately. The following variables were recorded: time to publication (in months), name of the publishing journal, title changes, changes in authorship (number, order, and identity of authors), changes in the first author, study objective, number of cases, statistical analysis, findings, and conclusions. For articles published prior to the congress date, the publication time was recorded as a negative value. Journals were classified based on their indexing status as being listed in either the *Science Citation Index Expanded* (SCIE) or the *Emerging Sources Citation Index* (ESCI).[8]

Discrepancies between abstracts and the final publications were evaluated according to previously established criteria.[3] Minor discrepancies included changes in article titles, the number of authors, the first author, and the names of other authors. Major discrepancies involved differences in the study's purpose, number of cases, statistical analysis, findings, and conclusions. Both minor and major discrepancies were recorded separately for each article. This study did not investigate the reasons for non-publication of the abstracts.

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Association (Date: 09.07.2024, No: 10). The study was conducted in accordance with ethical principles, and all necessary permissions were obtained from the relevant authorities.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analyses in this study were performed using the Python programming language. Chi-square tests were used, and a significance level of $p<0.05$ was considered statistically significant. All analyses were conducted using software developed by the Python Software Foundation (PSF), based in Wilmington, Delaware, USA. To ensure the reliability and accuracy of the results, analyses were repeated twice at a three-month interval. The findings were structured to support the study's primary statistical evaluations.

RESULTS

Of the 619 papers (357 oral presentations and 262 poster presentations) included in the 28th Congress booklet published in AOTT, 210 (33.91%) were published as articles in refereed journals indexed in PubMed and Google Scholar. When analyzing oral and poster presentations separately, 164 (45.94%) of the 357 oral presentations and 46 (17.56%) of the 262 poster presentations were published as articles. Among the published articles, 201 (95.7%) were original research articles, and nine (4.3%) were case reports. In the 29th Congress booklet, which included 583 papers (307 oral presentations and 276 poster presentations) published in AOTT, 170 (29.1%) were published as articles in refereed journals indexed in PubMed and Google Scholar. When oral and poster presentations were analyzed separately, 124 (40.3%) of the 307 oral presentations and 46 (16.67%) of the 276 poster presentations were published as articles. Among the papers published as articles, 161 (94.7%) were feature articles, and nine (5.3%) were case reports. When comparing the abstract publication rates of the 28th and 29th Congresses, no statistically significant difference was found ($p>0.005$, $p=0.15$, Chi-square value: 5.19).

In the 28th Congress booklet, the mean publication time for oral presentations was 18.09±17.24 months (median: 15.5 months, range: -9 to 62 months). For poster presentations, the mean publication time was 13.67±18.85 months (median: 13 months, range: -59 to 63 months). The overall mean publication time for all papers was 17.1±17.7 months (median: 15 months, range: -59 to 63 months). In the 29th Congress booklet, the mean publication time for oral presentations was 18.2±16.5 months (median: 14 months, range: -29 to 53 months). For poster presentations, the mean publication time was 18.4±16.7 months (median: 15 months, range: -21 to 53 months). The overall mean publication time for all papers was 18.2±16.5 months (median: 14.5 months, range: -29 to 53 months).

Sixty-six articles (31.43%) based on papers from the 28th Congress booklet were published within the first year, 55 articles (26.19%) in the second year, 27 articles (12.8%) in the third year, 22 articles (10.48%) in the fourth year, 11 articles (5.2%) in the fifth year, and two articles (0.95%) in the sixth year. Additionally, 27 articles (12.8%) were published before the congress date. In the 29th Congress booklet, 56 articles (32.94%) were published within the first year, 43 articles (25.29%) in the second year, 21 articles (12.35%) in the third year, 23 articles (13.53%) in the fourth year, nine articles (5.29%) in the fifth year, and 18 articles (10.59%) before the congress date.

The abstracts from the 28th Congress were published as articles in 113 different journals. *Acta Orthopaedica et Traumatological Turcica* ranked first with 21 articles (10%), followed by *Joint Diseases and Related Surgery* with 13 articles (6.1%). *Annals of Medical Research (formerly Journal of Turgut Ozal Medical Centre)* ranked third with six articles (2.8%), and *Acta Chirurgiae Orthopaedicae et Traumatologiae Cechoslovaca* ranked fourth with five articles (2.3%). Of the articles, 126 (60%) were published in SCI-E journals, and 30 (14.2%) were published in other indexed journals. The full list of journals in which the 28th Congress abstracts were published is presented in Figure 1A-C.

The 29th Congress abstracts were published as articles in 98 different journals. *Joint Diseases and Related Surgery* ranked first with 17 articles (10%), followed by the *Journal of The American Podiatric Medical Association* with eight articles (4.7%). *Acta Orthopaedica Et Traumatologica Turcica* and the *Turkish Journal of Trauma and Emergency Surgery* shared third place, each with seven articles (4.1%). Of these articles, 107 (62.9%) were published in journals indexed in the SCIE, and 27 (15.8%) in journals indexed in the ESCI. The list of all journals in which the 29th Congress abstracts were published is shown in Figure 2A-C.

When the oral and poster presentations published in the Congress booklet were evaluated separately by article type, the breakdown for the 28th Congress booklet was as follows: 424 (68.5%) retrospective studies, 28 (4.5%) prospective studies, 145 (23.42%) case reports, 17 (2.75%) biomechanical studies, three (0.48%) animal experiments, one (0.16%) cadaver study, and one (0.16%) survey study. For the 29th Congress booklet, the distribution was as follows: 373 (63.98%) retrospective studies, 23 (3.95%) prospective studies, 140 (24.02%) case reports, 16 (2.74%) biomechanical studies, 22 (3.77%) animal experiments, four (0.69%) questionnaire studies, three (0.51%) meta-analysis studies, one (0.17) drug trial, and one (0.17) fictional study not classified in any category.

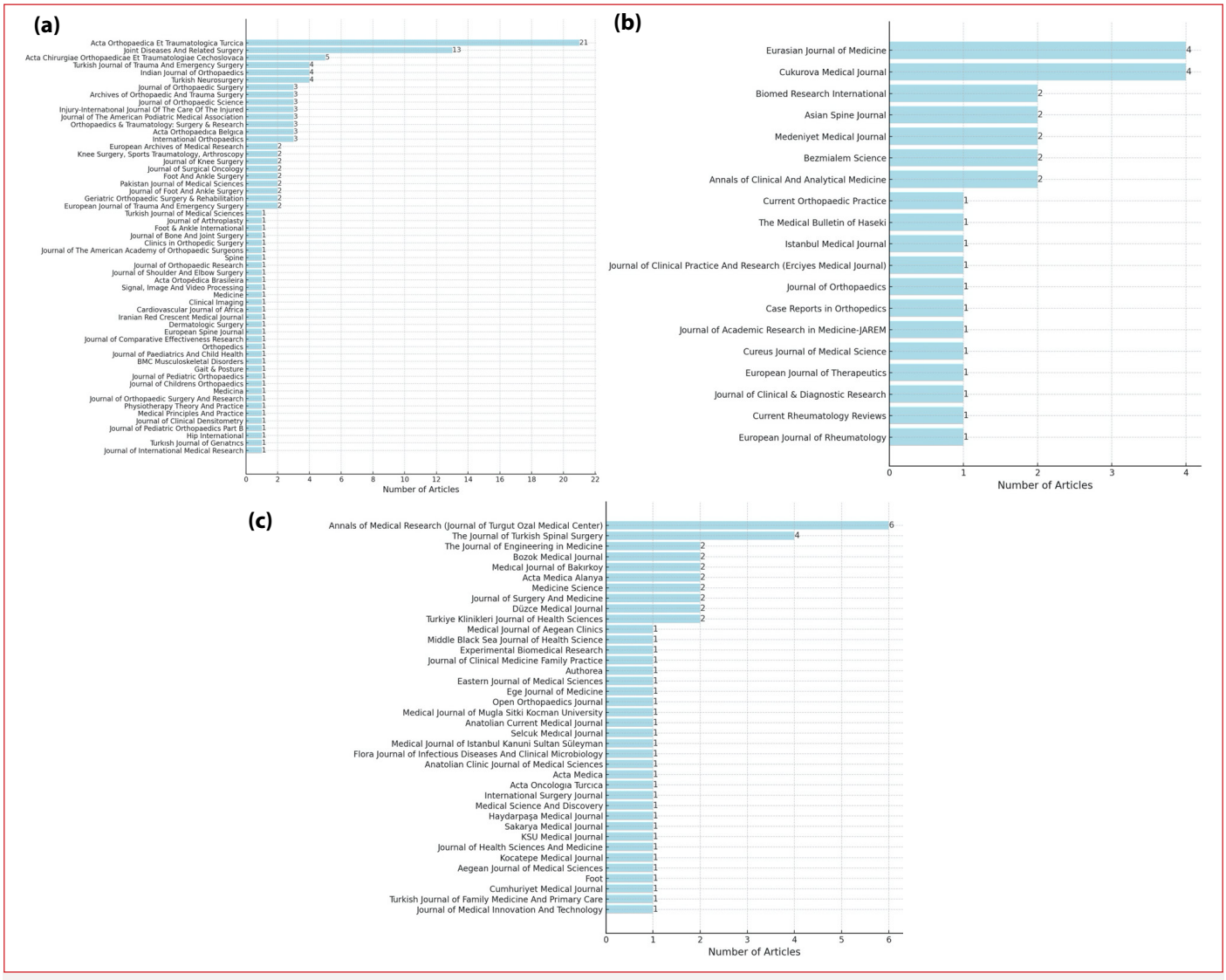

Figure 1. List of journals in which the abstracts presented at the 28th National Turkish Orthopedics and Traumatology Congress were published

(a) Journals covered by Science Citation. Index Expanded (SCIE)

(b) Journals covered by Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

(c) Other journals

When minor inconsistencies were analyzed, 101 articles (101/210, 48.09%) published from the proceedings of the 28th Congress booklet had a change in the article title. This number was 73 articles (73/170, 42.94%) for those published from the 29th Congress booklet. When the published articles were compared with the original congress proceedings, it was found that the name of the first author had changed in 45 articles (21.42%) from the 28th Congress and in 44 articles (25.88%) from the 29th Congress. In 109 articles (51.9%) from the proceedings of the 28th Congress booklet, there was a change in the total number of authors. In seven articles (3.33%), the total number of authors remained the same, but there was a change in the author content, and in 116 articles (55.23%), there was a change in the author content. In 81 articles (47.64%) published in the 29th Congress booklet, there was a change in the total number of authors. In seven articles (4.11%), the total number of authors remained the same, but there was a change in the author content, and in 87 articles (51.17%), there was a change in the author content. The author content was automatically considered to have

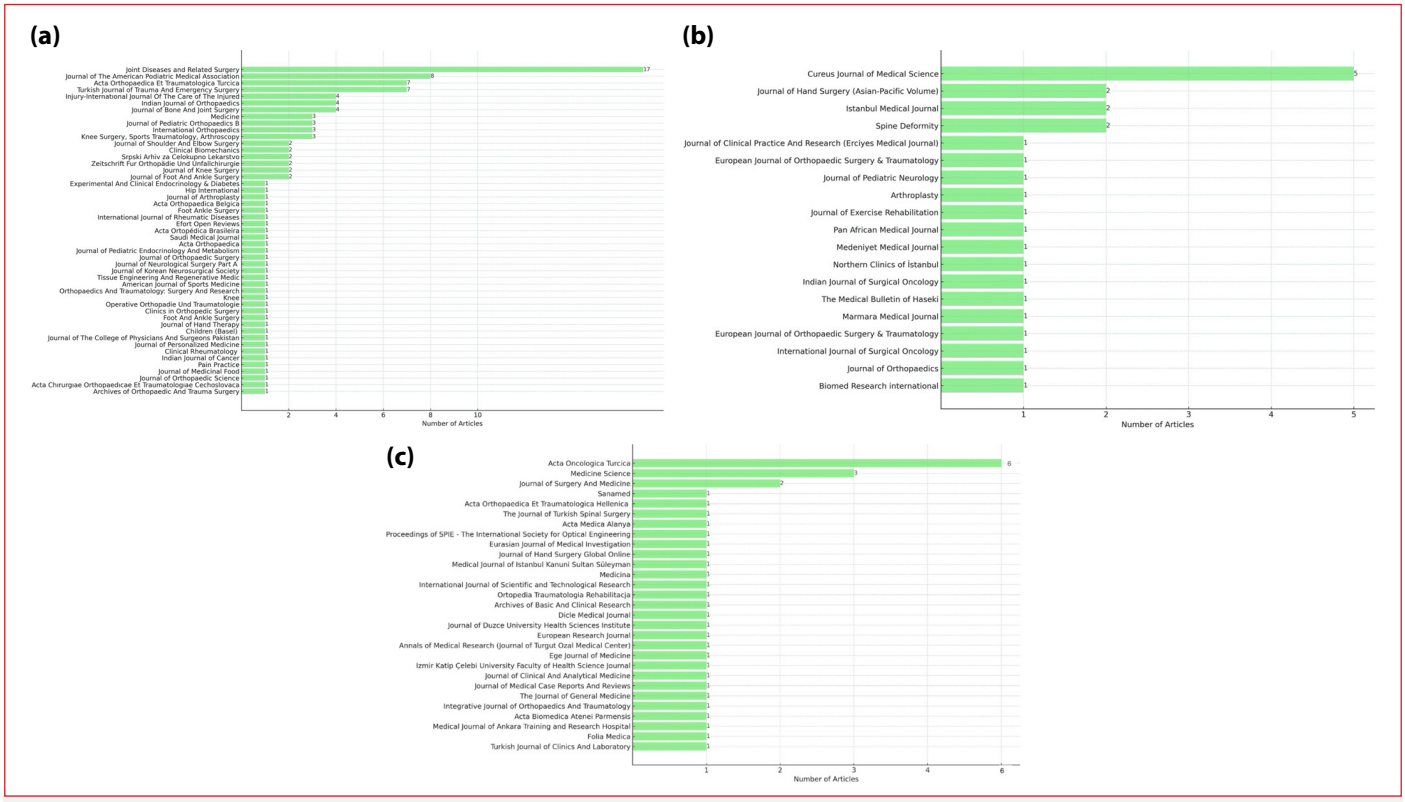

Figure 2. List of journals in which the abstracts presented at the 29th National Turkish Orthopedics and Traumatology Congress were published

(a) Journals covered by Science Citation. Index Expanded (SCIE)

(b) Journals covered by Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

(c) Other journals

changed in articles with an increasing number of authors. In some articles, the number of authors was compared with that in the proceedings, and it was found that the number of authors in the article had decreased. However, it was observed that the author content remained the same. Additionally, it was found that the author content changed in some articles while the total number of authors remained the same. Since there were different combinations of author changes, this situation was analyzed in the simplest manner.

When major discrepancies were analyzed, it was found that the purpose of the study had changed in 12 articles (12/210, 5.71%) published from the 28th Congress booklet and in seven articles (7/170, 4.11%) from the 29th Congress booklet. The primary reason for these changes was that some publications included only the case group from case-control studies, or that retrospective/prospective studies were compared with a different study group. In 72 articles (34.28%) published from the 28th Congress booklet and 48 articles (28.23%) from the 29th Congress booklet, there were changes in the number of cases reported. It was observed that changes in the number of cases were generally in the direction of an increase. This also affected the statistical analyses and findings in some articles. Although statistical analyses and findings were included in the list of major discrepancies, reliable data could not be obtained for these two items. In several abstracts, statistical analyses and findings were not clearly stated, making it impossible to compare them with the corresponding published articles. When the study results were compared, the findings of 187 articles (187/210, 87.04%) published in the 28th Congress booklet and 148 articles (148/170, 87.05%) published in the 29th Congress booklet were the same as those in the proceedings.

DISCUSSION

It is well recognized in the scientific community that the factors affecting the publication rates of congress papers are multi-layered. Numerous variables, such as the difficulties researchers face in converting their studies into publications, limited resources, the abundance of existing studies on similar

topics, and difficulties in the writing and publication processes, contribute to this issue. In the post-congress period, providing supportive mechanisms to help researchers transform their work into publishable articles is vital for improving publication rates. The fact that the majority of published articles are original research highlights that clinical and scientific research studies have a higher likelihood of being accepted for publication. Conversely, the lower publication rate of case reports highlights the risk of undervaluing the contribution of rare or instructive cases to the scientific literature. This situation suggests that journals should place greater importance on case reports. However, due to the high volume of submissions, many journals have developed a significant backlog of case reports and have either temporarily or permanently stopped accepting them. Additionally, article processing fees in journals that do accept case reports can further reduce publication rates.

The abstract-to-publication ratio is an important metric widely used to assess the quality of a scientific meeting. Balhatchet et al.[9] conducted a study to determine the publication rate and reasons for non-publication of abstracts presented at the Australian Orthopaedic Association Annual Scientific Meeting (AOA ASM) between 2012 and 2015. The study used MEDLINE, PubMed, and Google Scholar indexes for tracking publications. In cases where a publication could not be found, the presenter was contacted to verify the reason for non-publication. As a result of the study, it was determined that 1,130 papers were submitted (951 oral presentations and 179 poster presentations), and 573 were subsequently published in full-text format in refereed journals. The authors reported that the likelihood of publication for oral presentations was the same as that for posters, and the publication rate remained consistent over the four years of meetings. Common reasons for non-publication included lack of time (32%), low priority for publication (27%), and journal rejection (22%). The authors reported that the publication rate of 51% was higher than that of many similar Australian meetings and comparable to other international orthopaedic and subspecialty meetings.[9] Le et al.[10] conducted a study using the PubMed and Google Scholar databases to determine the publication rate of abstracts presented at the 2014-2017 American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS) Annual Meeting. They also assessed the likelihood of publication based on presentation format and the time to publication. A total of 5,902 abstracts were analyzed, and they reported an overall publication rate of 69.9% for podium and poster presentations, with individual publication rates of 73.0% and 65.1%, respectively.[10] Kinsella et al.[11] used PubMed and Google Scholar to investigate the publication rates of abstracts presented at the American Orthopaedic Society of Sports Medicine (AOSSM) meetings. From 2006 to 2010, a total of 1,665 abstracts were submitted to the AOSSM annual meetings, and 444 abstracts were accepted (277 podium presentations and 167 poster presentations), yielding an overall acceptance rate of 26.7%. The overall publication rates for podium and poster presentations were 73.3% and 56.9%, respectively. For the combined years 2006-2010, it was reported that podium presentations were 2.08 times more likely to be published than poster presentations. The authors also noted that the overall publication rate of abstracts presented at AOSSM annual meetings (67.1%) was significantly higher than the rates reported for other orthopaedic meetings (34%-52%), highlighting the strong educational value and high quality of information presented at AOSSM meetings.[11]

The number of studies evaluating the publication rates of papers presented at the National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congress in Türkiye needs to be increased. This study represents the third such investigation in the literature. Yalçınkaya et al.[7] assessed the publication rates of papers presented at the 20th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congress and reported that only 227 (29.5%) of the 770 abstracts (264 oral and 506 poster presentations) were subsequently published as articles in refereed journals indexed in PubMed. When oral and poster presentations were analyzed separately, 116 (44%) of 264 oral presentations and 111 (22%) of 506 poster presentations were published as articles. Bagatur et al.[1] evaluated the publication rates of papers presented at the 23rd and 24th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses. They reported that 278 (28%) of 993 abstracts (302 oral, 691 poster) and 234 (24.9%) of 940 abstracts (310 oral, 630 poster) were published as articles in refereed journals indexed in PubMed, respectively. When oral and poster presentations were evaluated separately, the publication rates for oral presentations were 39.4% (119/302) and 23% (159/691), respectively. The publication rates for poster presentations were 23% (117/310) and 18.6% (117/630), respectively. In this study, we found that the publication rates of papers presented at the 28th and 29th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses in peer-reviewed journals in PubMed and Google Scholar indexes were 33.91% and 29.1%, respectively. When oral and poster presentations were evaluated separately, we found that the publication rates were 45.91% (164/357) and 40.3% (124/307), respectively. The publication rates for poster presentations were 17.56% (46/262) and 16.67% (46/276), respectively. Compared to other studies, the Google Scholar index was also included. Therefore, the publication rates of the papers in our study were higher than those in previous studies. From this perspective, it was observed that only some papers presented at the 28th and 29th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses

were published in scientific journals, similar to those presented at the 20th, 23rd, and 24th Congresses. The low publication rates of presented studies limit the scientific impact of these congresses and hinder the effective transfer of knowledge. This situation represents one of the biggest challenges faced by the Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology community: the disconnect between scientific production and the publication processes.

When the existing literature is analyzed, it is evident that most abstracts in orthopaedics and traumatology are published within the first four years following the congress.[1,3,7,9-11] Balhatchet et al.[9] reported that 73% of articles published in refereed journals appeared within two years of presentation, Le et al.[10] similarly noted that the majority of publications occurred within the first two years, while Kinsella et al.[11] reported that 67.1% of published articles were released in refereed journals within the first three years.[9-11] Another study found that 73.9% of abstracts from the 20th Congress, 70.2% from the 23rd Congress, and 82.2% from the 24th Congress were published within the first two years.[1,7] When the publication timelines of abstracts from the 28th and 29th Congresses were compared with those from the 20th, 23rd, and 24th Congresses, no statistically significant difference was found ($p>0.05$, $p=0.302$). The analyses of the abstracts from the 20th, 23rd, and 24th Congresses, along with those from the 28th and 29th Congresses included in our study, are summarized in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Studies on the publication rates of abstracts presented at scientific congresses have also been conducted by various departments in Türkiye.[12-17] Sarı et al.[12] examined the abstracts presented at National Medical Education Congresses and Symposiums between 2010 and 2014. They evaluated whether the abstracts were subsequently published as full-text articles in international and national refereed journals. The overall publication rate of abstracts was reported as 11.3%, with publication rates of 26.6% for oral presentations and 8.1% for poster presentations. They also found that the publication rate for oral presentations was statistically higher than that for poster presentations. Cekmecelioglu et al.[13] analyzed 319 orally presented abstracts using PubMed and Google Scholar databases to evaluate their contribution to the literature, focusing on national congresses of the Turkish Society of Anaesthesiology and Reanimation (TARD) between 2011 and 2014. As a result of the study, they reported that 42.3% of the abstracts (from international studies) were published as articles in scientific journals. Of these, 65.9% were published in SCIE-indexed journals, 8.1% in non-SCIE indexed international journals, and 25.9% in national journals. Aksüt et al.[14] investigated the contribution of oral presentations from the major national congresses of the Turkish Society of Cardiovascular Surgery to the scientific literature. They analyzed a total of 675 abstracts presented at the 12th, 13th, and 14th congresses using the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. It was reported that 279 abstracts (41.3%) were published in scientific journals. Oktay et al.[15] conducted a study to evaluate the scientific publication performance of abstracts presented at the Turkish National Cardiology Congress (TNCC), held annually between 2011 and 2015. A total of 2,897 abstracts (966 oral presentations and 1,931 poster presentations) were analyzed using the PubMed and Google

Table 1. Congress details[1,7]

Congress details	20th Turkish National Orthopedics and Traumatology Congress	23rd Turkish National Orthopedics and Traumatology Congress	24th Turkish National Orthopedics and Traumatology Congress	28th Turkish National Orthopedics and Traumatology Congress	29th Turkish National Orthopedics and Traumatology Congress
Years analyzed	2002-2012	2013-2017	2014-2013	2018-2024	2019-2024
Number of abstract	770	993	940	619	583
Publication rate of oral presentations	%44 (116/264)	%39.4 (119/302)	%23 (159/691)	%45,94 (164/357)	%40.3 (124/307)
Publication rate of poster presentation	%22 (111/516)	%23 (117/310)	%18.6 (117/630)	17.56 (46/262)	%16.67 (46/276)
Publication rate	%29.5 (227/770)	%28 (278/993)	%24.9 (234/940)	%33.9 (210/619)	%29.1 (170/583)
Mean time to publication	14.9 months (median: 13, range: –33 to 55)	12.8 months (median: 13, range: –140 to 47)	11.1 months (median: 11, range: –73 to 39)	17.1±17.7 months (median: 15, range: -59 to 63)	18.2±16.5 months (median: 14.5, range: -29 to 53)

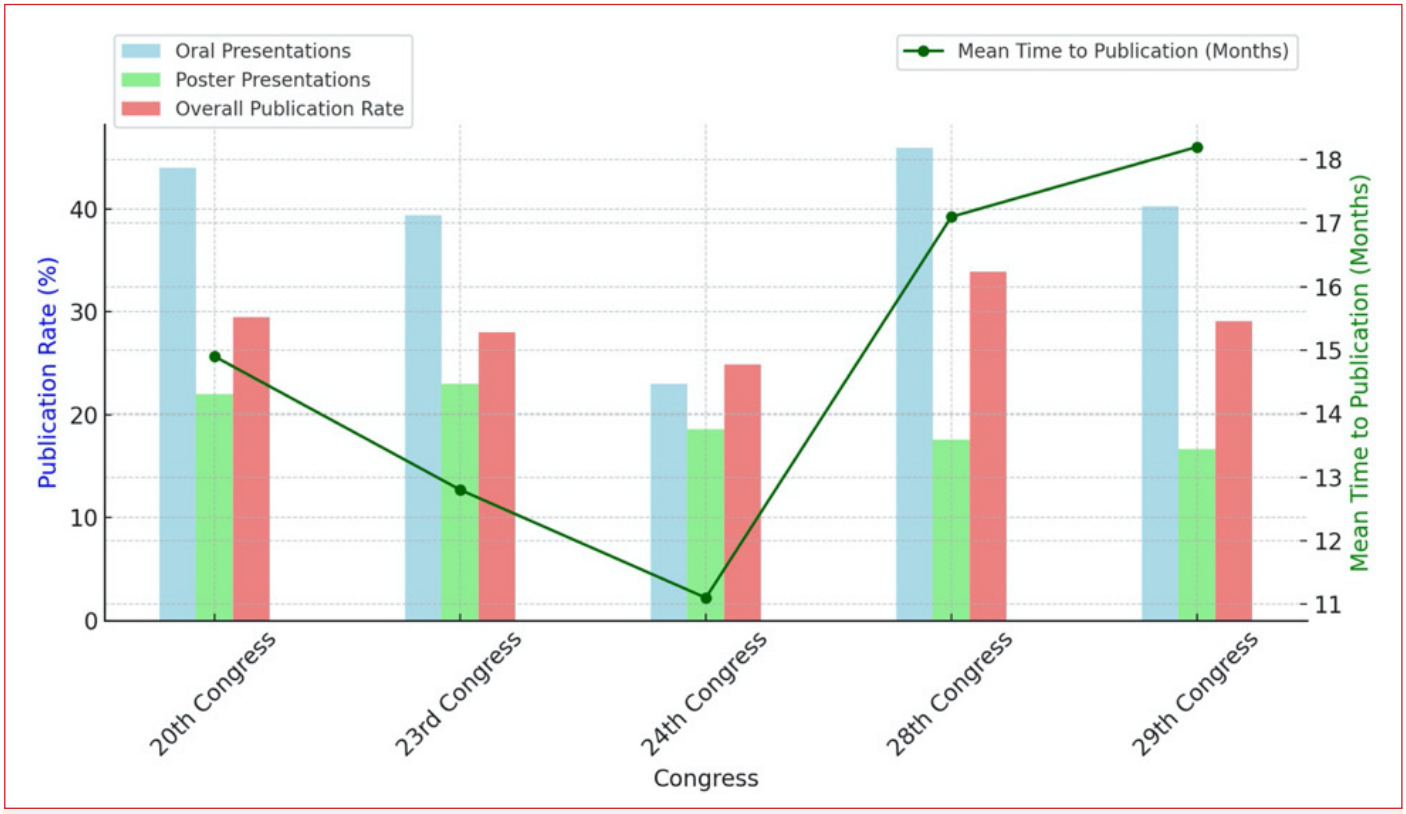

Figure 3. Publication details of abstracts presented at the 20th, 23rd, 24th, 28th, and 29th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology Congresses.

Scholar databases. Of these, 23.4% (n=680) were published in national or international refereed journals. Among the published abstracts, 32.6% (n=222) were oral presentations and 67.4% (n=458) were poster presentations.

Scholarship is a comprehensive term that describes the scientific contribution of an academic or researcher to the literature.[18] Under the strain of the current patient load, the decline in scientific activity within the field of orthopaedics and traumatology in Türkiye is a cause for concern. The low publication rate of papers presented at annual national congresses is a clear indicator of this issue. This finding highlights the challenges of balancing clinical responsibilities with research activities and underscores the importance of maintaining that balance. When addressing concerns about scientific productivity, it is important to ask whether publication rates alone are an adequate measure of scientific merit. Scientific productivity cannot be reduced to the number of publications; it must also be evaluated through the quality of research processes, methodologies, analyses, and findings. While the publication of congress papers is essential for the recognition and validation of research quality, the value of scientific work extends beyond publication metrics. Moreover, the time that health professionals in Türkiye can allocate to scientific work is severely limited by the demands of clinical practice. This situation calls for supportive policies to increase the number of publications, promote scientific excellence, and enhance the quality of healthcare services. To improve the effectiveness of scientific events and congresses, multidisciplinary approaches and scientific contributions within clinical practice should be encouraged. The research publication process can be optimized through better time management and more efficient organization of resources. These improvements contribute to the sustainable development of scientific communities and the expansion of the scientific literature. Ultimately, the future of scientific research and congresses depends not only on the dedication of individual researchers but also on the strength of national health and education policies. Therefore, encouraging scientists, providing them with sufficient time and resources for research, and emphasizing the value of scientific work to both society and healthcare systems should be a priority for all stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

The publication rates of abstracts presented at the 28th and 29th National Turkish Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Congresses were 33.9% and 29.1%, respectively. Although these rates show a slight improvement in recent congresses, they remain low compared to international standards. To enhance publication rates, abstracts should emphasize ethical, original, and innovative research topics. The organizing committee should implement clear submission guidelines, offer webinars on abstract preparation, apply a double-blind peer review process, avoid conflicts of interest, and provide feedback and revision opportunities to authors. Abstract selection should be based on the quality of work, rather than the academic title or experience of the author.

Ethics Committee Approval: Approval was obtained from Turkish Orthopedics and Traumatology Association (Approval Number: 10, Date: 09.07.2024)

Informed Consent: Written informed consent was not required.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Author Contributions: Concept – A.Y.; Design – A.Y.; Supervision – A.Y.; Resource – A.Y.; Materials – A.Y.; Data Collection and/or Processing – A.Y.; Analysis and/or Interpretation – A.Y.; Literature Review – A.Y.; Writing – A.Y.; Critical Review – A.Y.

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