

Annals of Esophagus (AOE) **Annual Report (2024)**

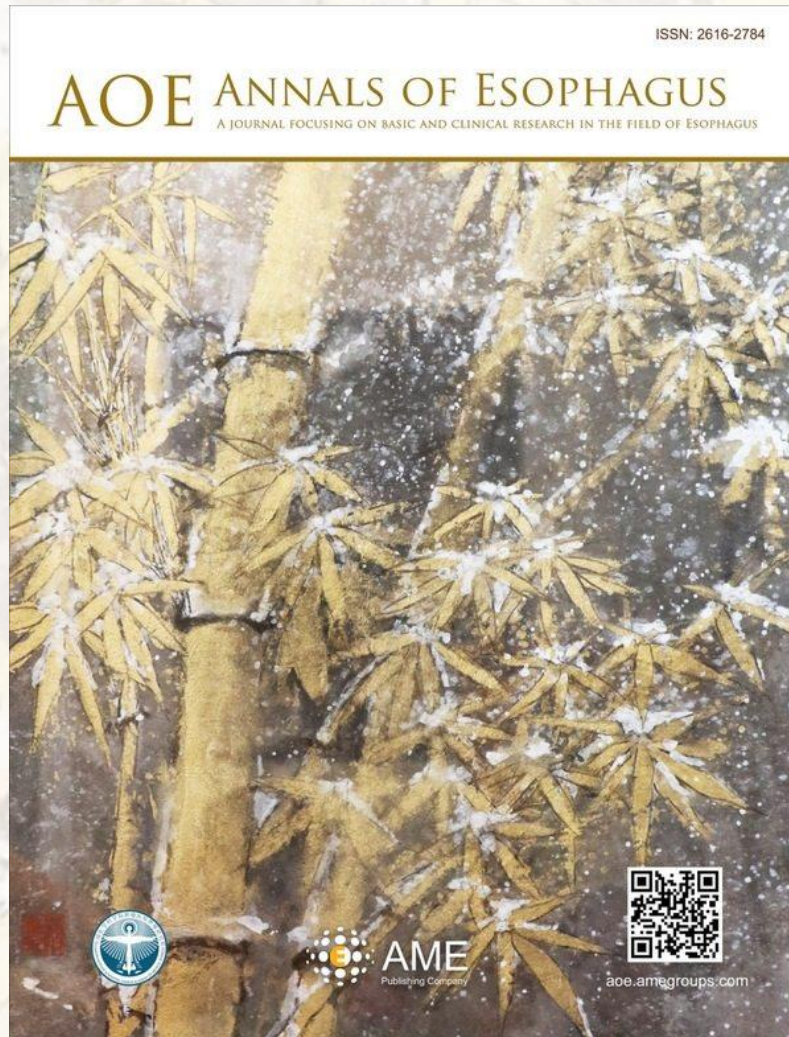
Editorial Office

Web: <http://aoe.amegroups.org/>

Email: aoe@amegroups.com

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1. Basic Information

- Launched in Jan. 2018
- ISSN 2616-2784
- Quarterly Publication
- Open-Access & Peer-reviewed
- Indexed/archived in SCOPUS; 2023 CiteScore: 0.7
- Indexed by Web of Science [Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)]
on March 20, 2024
- Member of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
- Focusing on basic and clinical research in the field of esophagus

2.1 Editorial Board



Jie He, MD, PhD
Honorary Editor-in-Chief

National Cancer Center/National Clinical Research Center
for Cancer/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical
Sciences and Peking Union Medical College,
Beijing, China



Toni Lerut, MD
Honorary Editor-in-Chief

Leuven University,
Leuven, Belgium

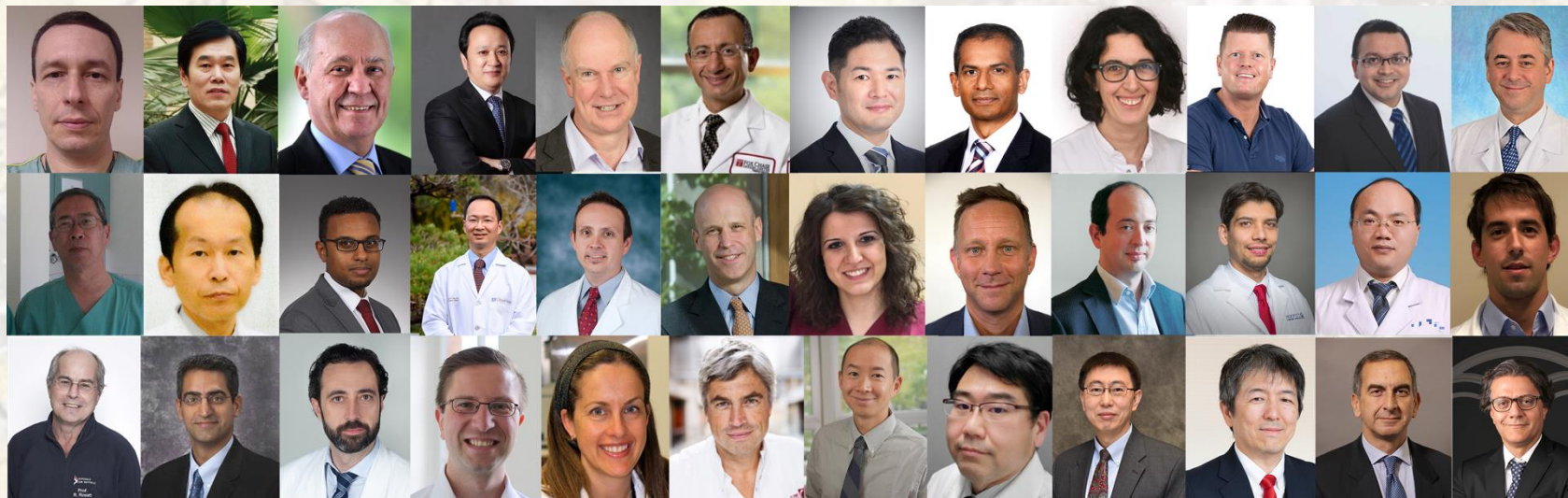
2.2 Editorial Board



Yin Li, MD, PhD, FRCS
Editor-in-Chief

Cancer Institute & Hospital,
Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking
Union Medical College;
National Cancer Center,
Beijing, China

2.3 Editorial Board

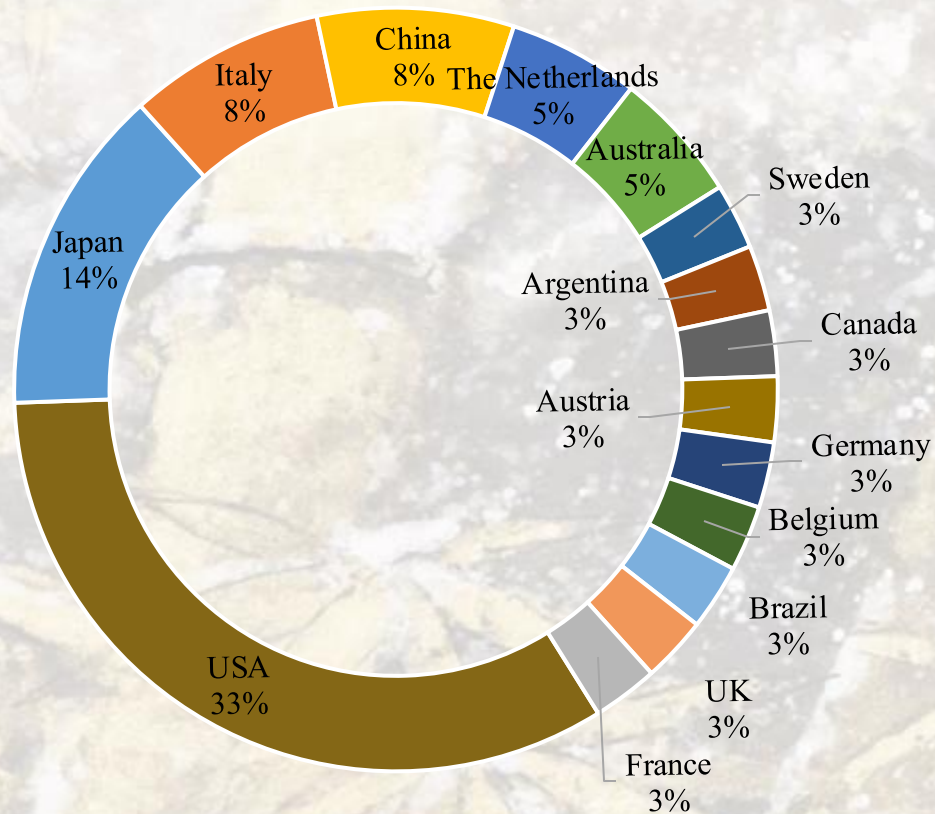


AOE has built an excellent editorial board with **39** international members from all over the world.

2 Honorary Editors-in-Chief
1 Editor-in-Chief
36 Editorial Board

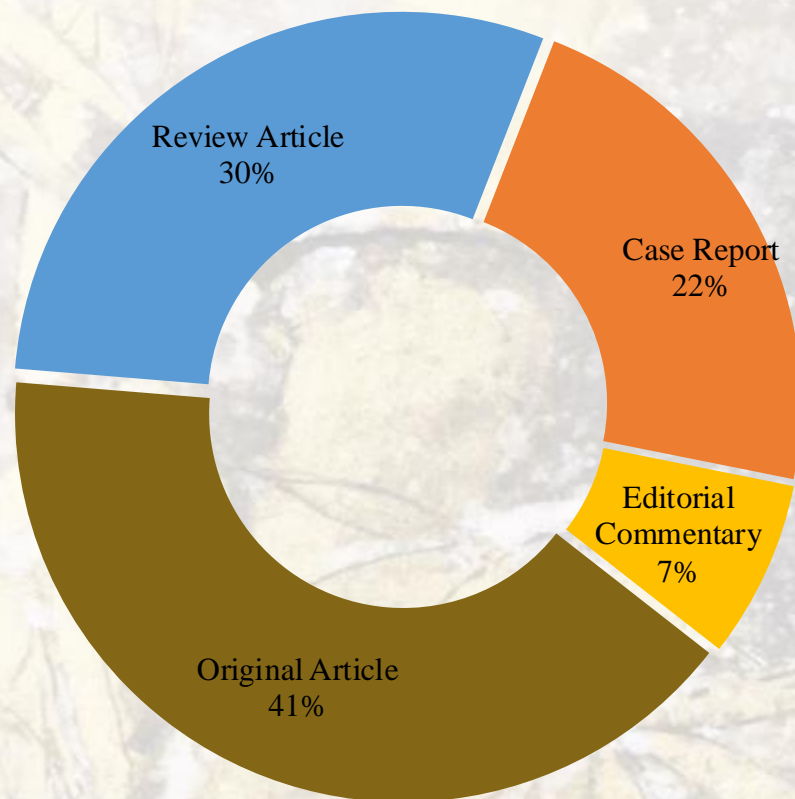
Updated on Dec. 31, 2024.

3. Geographic Distribution of Editorial Board Members



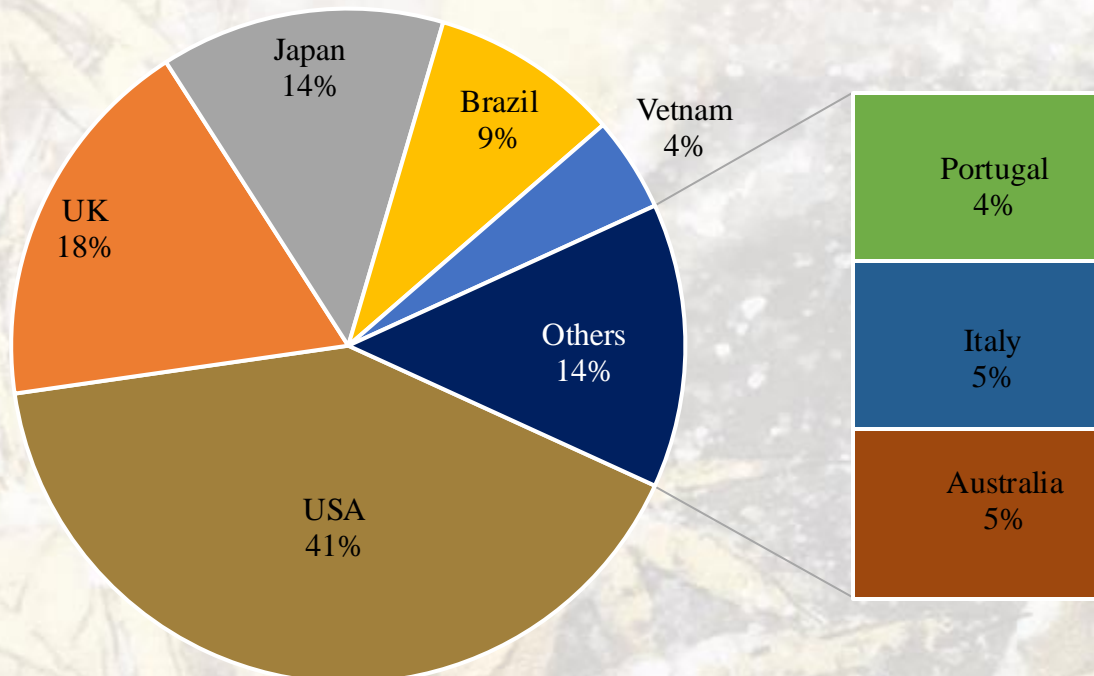
AOE Editorial Board Members locate in **15** different countries, with a majority from USA and Japan.

5. Diverse Types of Articles Published in 2024



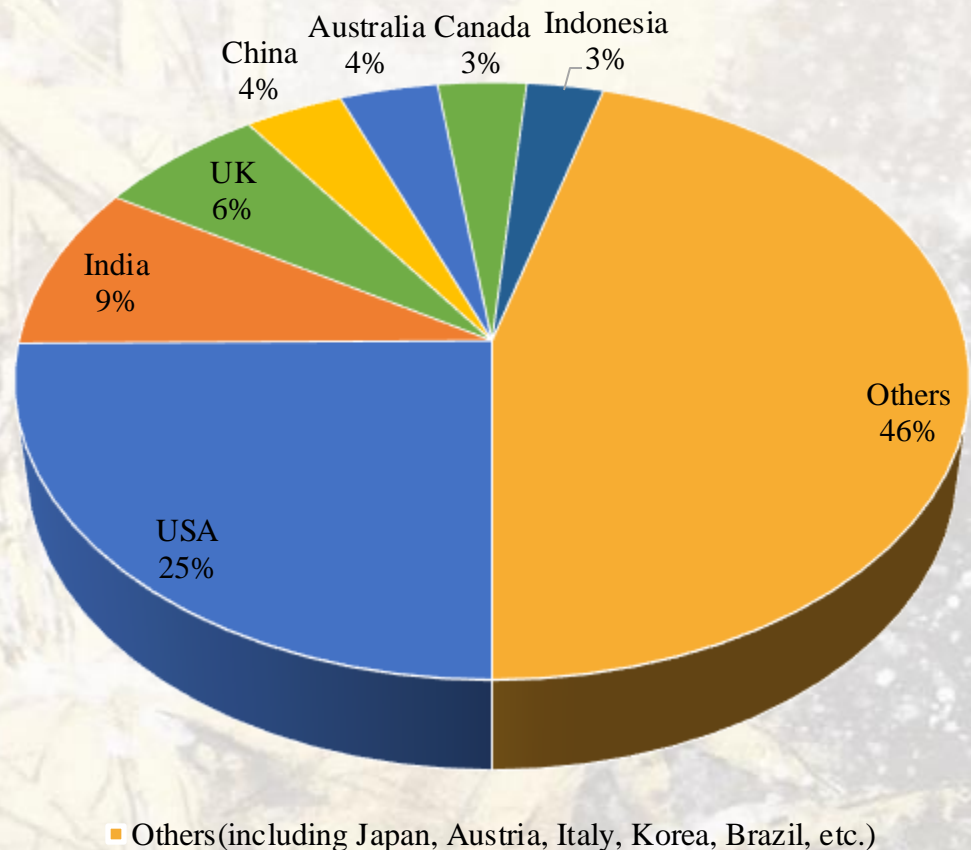
In 2024, AOE has published **27** articles, with 11 Original Articles, 8 Review Articles, 6 Case Reports, and 2 Editorial Commentary.

6. International Diversity of Corresponding Authors in 2024



Corresponding authors of 27 articles in 2024 came from 8 countries.

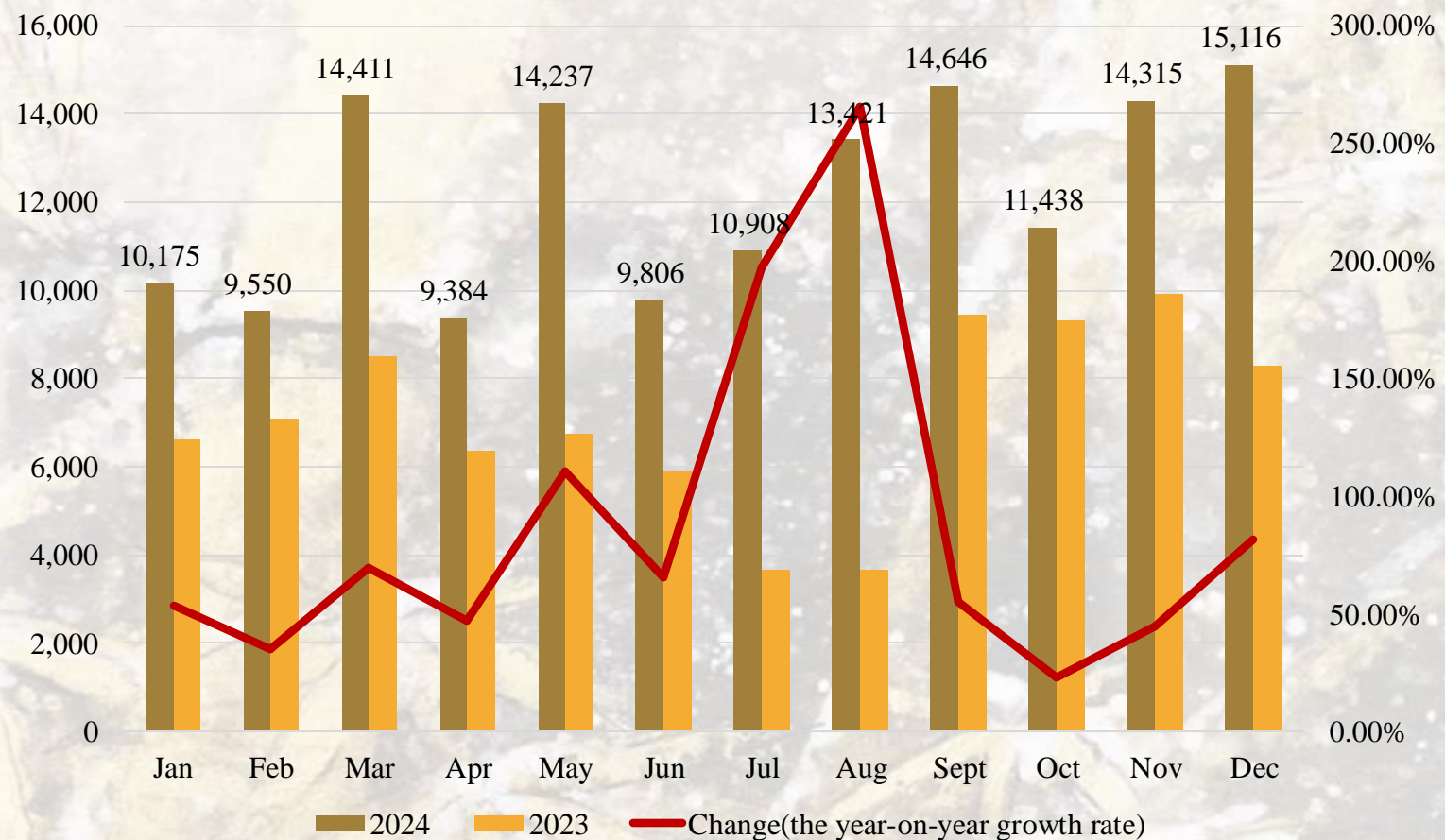
7. Website Visits in 2024



Country	Website visits
USA	16,701
India	5,986
UK	4,390
China	2,561
Australia	2,547
Canada	1,986
Indonesia	3,956

All together **67,180** visitors in 2024. Readers who visited AOE website in this period were from 177 regions and countries, with the majority from the USA, followed by India, China, UK, etc.

8. Pageviews in 2024



The pageviews of AOE from Google Analytics in 2024 reached 147,407 in total. In particular, it comes up to 15,116 in December 2024.

Data collected from Google Analytics on Dec. 31, 2024.

9. Most Read Article Published in 2024

Title	Corresponding Author	Country	Pageviews
Hot potato causing full-thickness esophageal burn and perforation: a case report	Alberto Aiolfi	Italy	2,531
The role of anti-reflux surgery in refractory peptic strictures—case series	James A. Gossage	UK	1,979
Detecting esophageal cancer using surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy: a narrative review	Mehdi Razavi	USA	1,636
The sequel of age and frailty on the pathophysiology and treatment of surgical esophageal diseases	Fernando A. M. Herbella	Brazil	1,517
Impact of intra-pyloric botulinum toxin injection on delayed gastric emptying following esophagectomy: systematic review and meta-analysis	James A. Gossage	UK	1,490

10. Readers' Choice: Author Interviews

Welcome to Readers' Choice: Author Interviews, our exclusive interview series where we connect with the authors behind the most-read papers published in our journal. In each feature, we dive into the inspiration, challenges, and discoveries that have captured the attention of our readers. Through these interviews, we aim to provide our readers with deeper insights into the work that is shaping the future of medicine and healthcare.



Figure 1 Dr. C. Prakash Gyawali

Interview

AOE: What inspired you to pursue a career in gastroenterology, and how did you develop an interest in gastrointestinal motility disorders?

Dr. Gyawali: I have always been interested in the evaluation of symptoms and using new tools and tests to try and explain clinical symptoms in order to provide the most appropriate and personalized patient management. Gastroenterology offers a unique patient evaluation paradigm, where both clinical presentation and new tests are needed to provide a clinical opinion and to develop a management plan, and this is what drew me to gastroenterology. When I first arrived at Washington University in St. Louis, my mentor, Ray Clouse, was in the process of developing and testing high-resolution manometry (HRM). My work with Ray Clouse and his mentorship piqued my interest in gastrointestinal motility disorders, particularly esophageal disorders, and this is what initiated my career interest in benign esophageal disease.

AOE: Your article on the pathophysiology of achalasia garnered significant attention. What motivated you to write about this topic?

Dr. Gyawali: Achalasia has always been an intriguing clinical condition, and diagnosis as well as management are closely linked to pathophysiology. Besides, with the advent of HRM, diagnosis and subtyping of the condition have drastically changed. I was offered the opportunity to develop a review article describing the pathophysiology by one of the associate editors of AOE, and I was delighted to accept the invitation and write the article.

AOE: Achalasia can be difficult to diagnose due to its varied presentation and overlap with other esophageal disorders. Could you provide a brief overview of how the diagnostic approach to achalasia evolved over the years?

Dr. Gyawali: HRM has made an important contribution to the precision diagnosis of achalasia and the recognition of high-resolution manometry-based subtypes. More recently, the development of the functional lumen imaging probe (FLIP) has improved the sensitivity and specificity of the identification of obstructive motor disorders. With these two advances and the increasing use of the timed barium esophagogram (TBE) and barium pill swallow for evaluation of esophageal emptying in the upright position, the sensitivity and specificity of achalasia diagnosis have improved. In recent years, the fact that there may be under- and over-diagnosis of obstruction using HRM alone is better recognized, and the value of complementary evaluation using FLIP and/or TBE when the clinical picture suggests achalasia but HRM is inconclusive has improved our ability to diagnose achalasia.

11. Interviews with Editorial Board Members

AOE features a distinguished editorial board, the members of which continue to instill the power of their expertise for the journal's development. By launching this column, we are glad to introduce to you some of them in the form of interviews, in which they will share their unique career experiences and perspectives. We believe their insights will shed light on the knowledge of related fields.



Figure 1 Dr. Toshiro Iizuka

Interview

AOE: What drove you into the field of gastroenterology?

Dr. Iizuka: Gastroenterology, especially endoscopy, is a challenging field. I was attracted to it because of the endoscope.

AOE: Could you provide an overview of the progress in the field of esophageal cancer?

Dr. Iizuka: The standard treatment for esophageal cancer is surgery, but the mortality rate is high, and it was not very beneficial to the patients.

This led to the development of minimally invasive early-stage cancers, but EMR had issues with a low resection rate. Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) technique to master, it is highly reliable, allows en bloc resection of the lesion, and pathological diagnosis. ESD techniques themselves



Figure 1 Dr. Ken Kato

Interview

AOE: What motivated you to pursue esophageal cancer research?

Dr. Kato: My motivation to specialize in esophageal cancer was that it is one of the most challenging cancers. Esophageal cancer presents a significant challenge. Through my research, focusing on chemotherapy and immunotherapy, I am facing this formidable disease. By dedicating myself to research, I hope to bring advancements that offer new hope and improved survival for patients.

AOE: Could you provide an overview of the progress in the field of esophageal cancer?

Dr. Kato: The progress in chemotherapy and chemoradiotherapy, including the use of immunotherapy, has led to improved response rates and survival. Furthermore, the integration of chemotherapy with immunotherapy, intensive chemotherapy with triplet chemotherapy, and intensive therapy with immune checkpoint inhibitor chemotherapy followed by chemoradiotherapy.

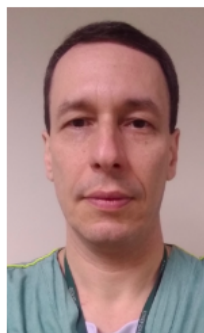


Figure 1 Dr. Fernando A. M. Herbella

Interview

AOE: What drove you into the field of gastrointestinal (GI) surgery?

Dr. Herbella: I fell in love with gastrointestinal physiology and anatomy during medical school. Then I found that most of the foregut operations are intended to restore anatomy and fix physiology. I believe these were the motivations. Obviously, I had the pleasure to have superb mentors in the field that nurtured the passion.

AOE: Could you provide an overview of the advancements in technology and techniques for gastrointestinal surgery? How have these advancements impacted your practice?

Dr. Herbella: Technology is advancing at light speed. GI surgery has been graced by technological advances in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. High-resolution manometry, different endoscopic therapies, and robotic surgery certainly are landmarks in the field. New technology is usually costly. Not all advancements are routine in some countries, especially in public hospitals as is the case with my university. Nonetheless, the technology itself may not be available but the knowledge that it may bring can be very useful.

12. Interviews with Outstanding Authors (2024)

In 2024, many authors make outstanding contributions to our journal. Their articles published with us have received very well feedback in the field and stimulate a lot of discussions and new insights among the peers.

Hereby, we would like to highlight some of our outstanding authors, with a brief interview of their thoughts and insights as authors. Allow us to express our heartfelt gratitude for their tremendous effort and valuable contributions to the scientific process.

André Gonçalves



André Ruge Gonçalves is a 5th year resident at the Department of Gastroenterology of Unidade de Saúde Local de Leiria, local particular interest.

Indika Gunadasa



Dr. Indika Gunadasa is a recent Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Australia and is currently undertaking a Master of Cancer Sciences at the University of Melbourne. Following completion of her primary medical qualification at Deakin University, she embarked on the physician training pathway with a specialisation in Medical Oncology. She has worked as part of the Clinical Trials team at Alfred Health and is building her skills as an Early Researcher where, she has published in her areas of interest of gastrointestinal cancers and melanoma. Her recent publication examined the differential impact of the post-surgical stage on overall survival in resected oesophageal cancer based on their neoadjuvant therapy.

AOE: What are the essential elements of a good academic paper?

Dr. Gunadasa: Cancer research adds new knowledge so that we can tailor our current practices to reinforce what we are doing or to adapt to the ever-changing knowledge base. A good academic paper aims to fill this 'unmet' need by having a concise research question where its outcomes and implications for current practice are clearly expressed.

Familiarisation with the current debates in a field of study will help identify areas of unmet need and help refine the research question to address gaps in knowledge. A clearly developed research question aims to outline (1) what the study is set out to do, (2) with whom, and (3) in what context. A well-crafted manuscript can articulate such aims to even those who are not as familiar with the subject's expertise and appeal to the reader's interest to know more.

In the medical disciplines. In André's opinion, one significant difficulty is to keep the research current and relevant. Additionally, translating complex concepts into a clear and concise manner is a daunting task. Moreover, ensuring compliance with

13. AME Publishing Company

AME Publishing Company

- Established in 2009
- Registered in Hong Kong
- 10 offices around the world

- **60+ peer-reviewed journals**
 - **34 indexed in Web of Science (SCIE/ESCI)**
 - **21 indexed in PubMed**

- **200+ Medical Books**
 - **80+ Medical Books in English**
 - **120+ Medical Books in Chinese**
 - **150+ Electronic Editions**