



Editorial

Journal of Dentistry and Multidisciplinary Sciences in 2025: Milestones, community, and strategic perspectives for 2026

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The inaugural year of the *Journal of Dentistry and Multidisciplinary Sciences* (JDMS) represents more than a routine editorial milestone; it constitutes a practical demonstration of the journal’s founding rationale, *Odontologia et Scientia*, as an operational framework for modern dental and biomedical scholarship [1]. This conceptual and etymological foundation was explicitly stated in the inaugural editorial, which positioned JDMS as a forum to unite traditional dental disciplines with emerging technologies and multidisciplinary collaborations while emphasizing ethical publishing and scientific integrity as non-negotiable pillars [2].

In parallel, the journal’s stated aims and subsections articulate this integrative logic in a structured way: JDMS explicitly welcomes research that bridges clinical dentistry, in vitro and translational models, and the digital revolution (including CAD/CAM, imaging, and AI-enabled diagnostics) while maintaining coverage across oral surgery, implantology, periodontology, prosthodontics, dental materials, regenerative surgery/biomaterials, microbiology, radiology, and socio-behavioral and educational dentistry, an intentional breadth designed to support the “360-degree” understanding of the patient and the oral-systemic interface. Within contemporary scholarly publishing, such a multidisciplinary positioning is not merely aspirational; it is strategically necessary [1].

Furthermore, the credibility of scientific communication is challenged by publication pressure, metric-driven behaviors, and heterogeneous editorial standards across the journal ecosystem. JDMS’s first year can therefore be interpreted as an initial response to two parallel imperatives: Accelerating translational integration in oral health science and safeguarding trustworthiness through editorial rigor and publication ethics. During 2025 JDMS’s first full operational year, the journal achieved several foundational outputs that collectively define its “year one” trajectory:

- Submissions received (2025): 21 manuscripts, with an acceptance rate below 30%, according

to internal editorial records [3].

- Peer-review activities: more than 50 reviewer-related editorial processes.
- Special Issues (2025): 2 Special Issues initiated/managed in the first year.
- International Editorial Board: > 40 international members (Figure 1) [4].

These numbers should be interpreted in context. For a first-year journal, the initial objective is typically to establish system readiness: reliable editorial workflows, stable peer-review turnaround times, clear ethical and reporting expectations, and an identifiable scholarly community. “Volume” is not the only indicator of success in this phase; rather, process integrity, editorial coherence, and community formation are the core deliverables.

A key infrastructural achievement in 2025 was the official assignment of the journal’s ISSN 3070-1104 [5], a necessary step in establishing a durable journal identity, cataloguing, and long-term discoverability within scholarly communication ecosystems. Furthermore, all published articles are indexed in Google Scholar, ensuring immediate discoverability, citation tracking, and integration within the global academic search ecosystem. In its first year, JDMS also secured formal collaboration agreements with scientific societies: “Accademia Italiana di Fotografia Odontoiatrica” (AIFO) and the “Implantology European Academy” (IEA). Additional agreements are yet to come [6]. From an editorial-strategy standpoint, society collaborations serve at least three non-overlapping functions:

- 1) Community anchoring and legitimacy: Position the journal within organized professional/scientific networks, reducing the “new journal” visibility barrier.
- 2) Pipeline diversification: Opens structured pathways for thematic submissions (e.g., consensus papers, position statements, themed collections, and educational content) to accelerate readership relevance.
- 3) Quality reinforcement: Societies can support reviewer recruitment, topic curation, and agenda-setting around standards and best practices [7,8].

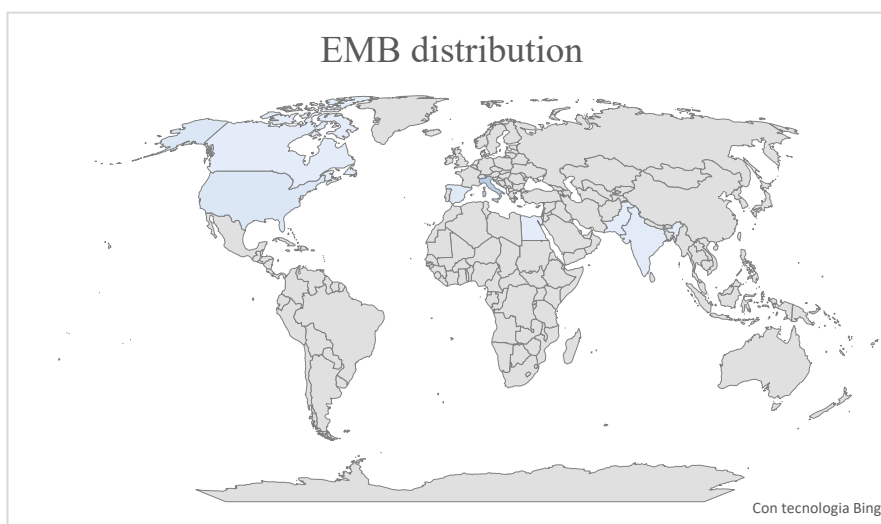


Figure 1. JDMS Editorial Board members’ distribution (up to 12/2025) [4].

To translate the stated principles into stable editorial practice, it is standard (and increasingly expected) that journals align their policies and decision-making with recognized publication-ethics guidelines produced by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). COPE’s Core Practices specify

expectations across authorship, conflicts of interest, data and reproducibility, peer review processes, complaints and appeals, and editorial independence, domains that map directly onto the “integrity” component of JDMS’s founding identity [9,10]. In parallel, methodological transparency is strengthened when journals require or strongly encourage adherence to reporting guidelines. In dentistry and oral health science, where research spans randomized trials, observational epidemiology, systematic reviews, and animal or laboratory translational models, many are recognized to report guidelines catalogued by the EQUATOR (Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency Of health Research) Network [11]:

- **PRISMA 2020** for systematic reviews and meta-analyses [12].
- **CONSORT 2010** for randomized controlled trials [13].
- **STROBE** for observational studies [14].
- **ARRIVE 2.0** for in vivo animal research reporting [15].
- **CARE (Case REport) Guidelines** –for clinical case reports [16].

The adoption of such frameworks is not a bureaucratic exercise; it is a concrete mechanism to increase reproducibility, facilitate critical appraisal, and reduce avoidable bias, thereby protecting the journal’s credibility while improving the downstream utility of published research. A particularly insidious emerging manifestation of this crisis is the generation and circulation of fabricated references associated with large language models (LLMs). Fabricated citations are not trivial formatting errors: They represent a direct rupture in the evidentiary chain that scientific writing is ethically obligated to preserve. Reports have documented high rates of fabricated or inaccurate references produced by conversational AI systems in biomedical contexts, underscoring the need for explicit AI-disclosure policies and mandatory human verification of every citation before acceptance [17]. However, these tools also introduce new risks, such as selective reporting, algorithmic opacity, data leakage, and inappropriate automation of writing or analysis. The contemporary publication ecosystem has also normalized a spectrum of ethical distortions that, because they are fast, scalable, and often weakly sanctioned, grow more efficiently than ethical scholarship. Predatory publishing models, paper-mill outputs, gift/guest and ghost authorship, coercive or strategic citation practices, and bibliometric manipulation collectively erode the epistemic reliability of biomedical and dental literature and, in the long term, compromise clinical translation. In this context, it must be stated unambiguously that building an ethical journal is structurally more arduous than exploiting malpractice, because integrity requires time-intensive peer review, transparent governance, and the willingness to reject “apparently publishable” material when methodological or ethical standards are not met. This imbalance, in which unethical shortcuts can appear competitively advantageous, should be condemned as a systemic threat to evidence-based dentistry and patient safety [18]. The inaugural JDMS editorial recognized the need to confront these pressures and sustain integrity amid modern digital transformation.

The year 2026 represents the journal’s transition from foundational establishment to structured growth. For a new open-access journal, visibility strategies should be built on credibility-first principles: consistent publication schedule, discoverable Special Issues, strong editorial messaging, and community-based dissemination (society partnerships, conference presence, and topic editor networks). Special Issues are among the most effective instruments for early-stage journal identity formation, as they combine a focused topic, invited networks, and curated peer review. This direction also naturally supports new partnerships with scientific societies and academic consortia. In this sense, the goal is not only to publish more, but to publish work that is clinically relevant, methodologically defensible, and cross-disciplinarily meaningful: The essence of *Odontologia et Scientia* [19].

In summary, 2025 can be framed as JDMS's proof-of-concept year, during which the journal established an identifiable editorial identity, built an international Editorial Board, initiated Special Issues, engaged a growing reviewer community, and achieved core infrastructure milestones. By pursuing these objectives, JDMS can strengthen its position as a credible international platform for dental and multidisciplinary science, honoring dentistry's traditions while enabling the transformative potential of modern science, technology, and interdisciplinary collaboration.

“*L’avenir, tu n’as pas à le prévoir mais à le permettre.*”
 “*As for the future, your task is not to foresee it, but to enable it.*”
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry [20].



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