

Jornadas de formación Web of Science 2025-2026

Sesión B5 - Revisiones por pares:
Buenas prácticas y recomendaciones

Anne Delgado
22/01/2026



Sesión B5 – Revisiones por pares: Buenas prácticas y recomendaciones

- Parte 1 - Revisión científica por pares (José Luis Gómez Ramos)
- Parte 2 - Las revisiones por pares en Web of Science (Anne Delgado)

Revisión científica por pares

Ética y responsabilidad en el sistema académico actual

JOSÉ LUIS GÓMEZ RAMOS (UNIVERSIDAD DE EXTREMADURA)

Sesión B5 – Revisiones por pares: Buenas prácticas y recomendaciones

- Parte 1 - Revisión científica por pares (José Luis Gómez Ramos)
- Parte 2 - Las revisiones por pares en Web of Science (Anne Delgado)



Learning how to perform a peer review

Web of Science Academy

Web of Science Academy

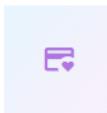
Online training supporting academics in conducting research with integrity.

You will have to create an account first (preferably with your Web of Science credentials)



Enroll & sign in

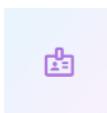
Key benefits



Free, online, and on-demand



Certificate awarded after course completion



High quality content developed together with industry experts



Learn vital research integrity skills from a trusted source

Good citation behavior

Learn how to reference, where to reference, and when to reference, and gain an understanding of what citation manipulation is and how to prevent it.

This course is for authors, peer reviewers and editors.

~30 min to complete

An introduction to peer review

Learn what's expected of you as a peer reviewer, and how to respond to peer review comments as an author.

This course is aimed at early career researchers that have just started or are about to start publishing and reviewing.

~30 min to complete

Reviewing in the Sciences

Learn how to review a typical research article, what to look for in each section of a manuscript by using peer review guidelines, and how to structure your peer review report by using a template.

This course is for early career researchers that would like to learn how to peer review.

Reviewing in the Humanities

Learn how to review manuscripts such as monographs and literature reviews, what to look for in each section of a manuscript by using peer review guidelines, and how to structure your peer review report by using a template.

This course is for early career researchers that would like to learn how to peer review.

Co-reviewing with a mentor

This course is a tool to facilitate co-reviewing with your PhD or postdoc advisor. You'll complete a review by following a peer review template, then revise it together with your mentor.

This course is for published authors who would like to start reviewing for journals.

Mentoring in peer review

Help train the next generation of peer reviewers through mentoring. This short course gives you tips on the kind of mentoring and mentor feedback that is useful in peer review, and provides you with a fillable mentor feedback form.

This course is for senior researchers and academics that want to mentor early career researchers through the peer review process.

An introduction to ethical publishing behavior

Learn about ethical behavior around conducting and publishing research such as what constitutes authorship, research misconduct, declaring conflicts of interest, and identifying unconscious biases during peer review.

This course is for authors, peer reviewers and editors.

~60 min to complete



Open peer reviews



Transparent peer review to be extended to all of *Nature*'s research papers

From today, all new submissions to *Nature* that are published will be accompanied by referees' reports and author responses – to illuminate the process of producing rigorous science.



A published research paper is the result of an extensive conversation between authors and reviewers, guided by editors. Credit: Getty

Since 2020, *Nature* has offered authors the opportunity to have their [peer-review file published alongside their paper](#). Our colleagues at *Nature Communications* [have been doing so since 2016](#). Until now, *Nature* authors could opt in to this process of transparent peer review. From 16 June, however, new submissions of manuscripts that are published as research articles in *Nature* will automatically include a link to the reviewers' reports and author responses.

It means that, over time, more *Nature* papers will include a peer-review file. The identity of the reviewers will remain anonymous, unless they choose otherwise – as happens now. But the exchanges between the referees and the authors will be accessible to all. Our aim in doing so is to open up what many see as the 'black box' of science, shedding light on how a research paper is made. This serves to increase transparency and (we hope) to build trust in the scientific process.

Open peer reviews in Web of Science Core Collection

Quick Filters

<input type="checkbox"/> 🏆 Highly Cited Papers	311
<input type="checkbox"/> 🔥 Hot Papers	7
<input type="checkbox"/> 📄 Review Article	1,212
<input type="checkbox"/> ⏱ Early Access	70
<input type="checkbox"/> 🔒 Open Access	9,655
<input type="checkbox"/> ⚖ Enriched Cited References	3,209
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 📄 Open publisher-invited reviews	41

Exclude

Refine

Open these reviews in Web of Science Core Collection, read the content of each letter and cite it with its DOI (if needed)

Transition to social-ecological sustainability using the environmental fiscal reform

By

Are you this author?

Gazzani, F (Gazzani, Flavio) [1]

[View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID](#) (provided by Clarivate)

Source

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS ▾

Volume: 48 Issue: 5 Page: 675-692

DOI: 10.1108/IJSE-09-2020-0656

Published

MAY 4 2021

Early Access

FEB 2021

Indexed

2021-03-21

Document Type

Article

Jump to

↓ Enriched Cited References

[Open Peer Reviews](#)

[View open peer reviews](#)

[Open and View All](#)

Public Peer Reviews

Publisher Invited Reviews

Publisher invited reviews are commissioned and deposited by journals who recognise their reviewer's efforts with verified recognition in the Web of Science.

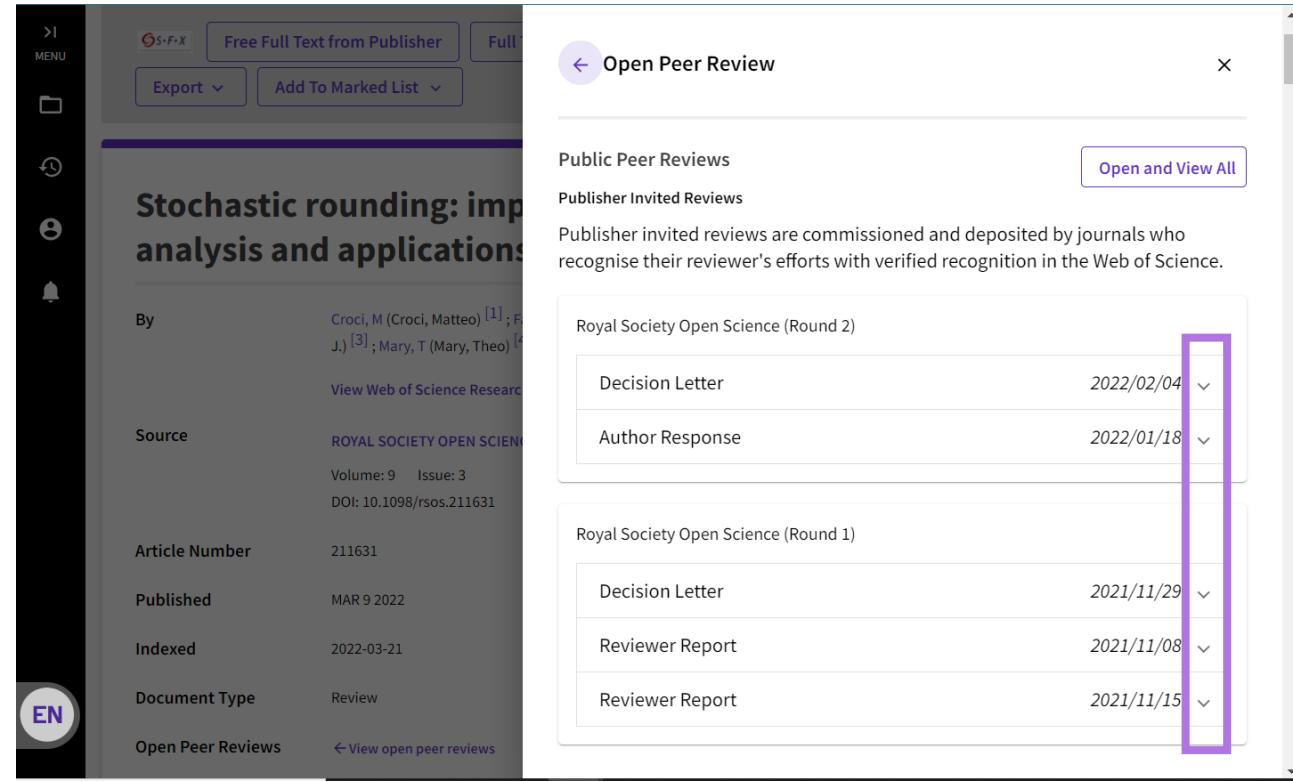
International Journal of Social Economics (Round 2)

Decision Letter	2021/02/02 ▾
Reviewer Report	2021/01/14 ▾
Reviewer Report	2021/02/02 ▾
Author Response	2021/01/12 ▾

International Journal of Social Economics (Round 1)

Decision Letter	2020/11/26 ▾
Reviewer Report	2020/11/26 ▾
Reviewer Report	2020/10/29 ▾

Open Peer Reviews in Web of Science Core Collection



The screenshot shows the Web of Science Core Collection interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a dark background and white icons for menu, export, and add to marked list. The main content area has a light gray background. At the top, there are buttons for 'SFX', 'Free Full Text from Publisher', 'Full Text', 'Export', and 'Add To Marked List'. Below this, the title of the article is displayed: 'Stochastic rounding: implications for numerical analysis and applications'. The article is 'By' Croci, M (Croci, Matteo) [1]; F (Ferrari, Luca) [2]; Mary, T (Mary, Theo) [3]. It's from 'ROYAL SOCIETY OPEN SCIENCE' (Volume: 9, Issue: 3, DOI: 10.1098/rsos.211631). The 'Article Number' is 211631, 'Published' on MAR 9 2022, 'Indexed' on 2022-03-21, 'Document Type' is Review, and there's a link to 'Open Peer Reviews'. A purple box highlights the 'Open Peer Review' button. A modal window titled 'Open Peer Review' is open, showing 'Public Peer Reviews' and 'Publisher Invited Reviews'. The 'Public Peer Reviews' section has a button 'Open and View All'. The 'Publisher Invited Reviews' section contains text: 'Publisher invited reviews are commissioned and deposited by journals who recognise their reviewer's efforts with verified recognition in the Web of Science.' Below this, there are two sections: 'Royal Society Open Science (Round 2)' and 'Royal Society Open Science (Round 1)'. Each section lists 'Decision Letter' and 'Author Response' (or 'Reviewer Report') with their respective dates: 2022/02/04, 2022/01/18 for Round 2; and 2021/11/29, 2021/11/08, 2021/11/15 for Round 1. A purple vertical bar highlights the dates in the Round 2 section.



This screenshot shows a detailed view of a peer review. At the top, it says 'Reviewed by' and lists 'Tânia Marcia Costa'. Below that, there's a 'CITE THIS REVIEW' button and a 'DOI' link (10.1111/ELE.70165/V1/REVIEW1). To the right of the DOI is a 'COPY' button. At the bottom, a note states: 'All peer review content displayed here is covered by a Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license.'

- ✓ Directly linked
- ✓ Discoverable
- ✓ Open
- ✓ Citable
- ✓ Integrated part of the scholarly record



Peer reviews in Web of Science researcher profiles

Web of Science researcher profiles

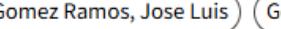
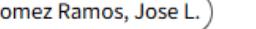
See the person, not just a
list of publications



JOSÉ LUIS GÓMEZ RAMOS

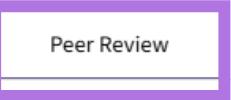
(Gomez-Ramos, Jose Luis) | Universidad de Extremadura

Identifiers  Web of Science ResearcherID: A-2944-2019

Published names     [Show more](#) 

Organizations  Universidad de Extremadura
Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Subject Categories Social Sciences - Other Topics; Education & Educational Research; Psychology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Linguistics

Documents  Peer Review

Verified peer reviews

16 SAGE Publishing  6 MDPI 

Editorial Board Memberships 

Current memberships

Heliyon  SAGE Open 

Peer reviews in a researcher profile

Documents Peer Review

Verified peer reviews

40	Electronic Commerce Research ▾	27	Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management ▾
22	European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS)	21	Americas Conference on Information Systems
19	International Journal of Production Research ▾	18	Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences
18	Information Technology for Development ▾	11	Academy of Management Annual Meeting
10	Sensors ▾	9	Journal of Engineering and Technology Management - JET-M ▾
8	Advanced Engineering Informatics ▾	8	Electronic Commerce Research and Applications ▾
8	IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics ▾	8	International Conference on Information Systems
8	International Journal of Enterprise Information Systems (IJEIS) ▾	8	Journal of Enterprise Information Management ▾
8	Journal of Industrial Information Integration ▾	7	CENTERIS - Conference on Enterprise Information Systems
7	IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics	7	Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Systems Development

Show more ▾

Open peer reviews in a researcher profile

Open publisher-invited reviews 

Exploring digital banking adoption in developing Asian economies: Systematic literature review and bibliometric analysis
Reviewed Aug 2023 | International Social Science Journal |  Verified

Exploring digital banking adoption in developing Asian economies: Systematic literature review and bibliometric analysis
Reviewed Jul 2023 | International Social Science Journal |  Verified

Banning markets for moral reasons: is the abolition of slavery a role model for the future of animal production?
Reviewed Nov 2021 | International Journal of Social Economics ▾ |  Verified

Transition to social-ecological sustainability using the environmental fiscal reform
Reviewed Jan 2021 | International Journal of Social Economics ▾ |  Verified

Transition to social-ecological sustainability using the environmental fiscal reform
Reviewed Nov 2020 | International Journal of Social Economics ▾ |  Verified

1 of 2

Anyone in the world can view your profile

Promote your profile widely

Different views of the Web of Science researcher profile

Free visitor

Share your profile with anyone, even if they have never accessed Web of Science before. Free, unregistered users will see:

- ✓ Researcher information
- ✓ Web of Science ResearcherID
- ✓ Peer reviews, grant reviews, and journal editorships
- ✓ 10 most recent publications
- ✓ Selection of author metrics

Registered user

Create a free Web of Science account, regardless of institutional subscription, to create a profile, search and view claimed profiles, including:

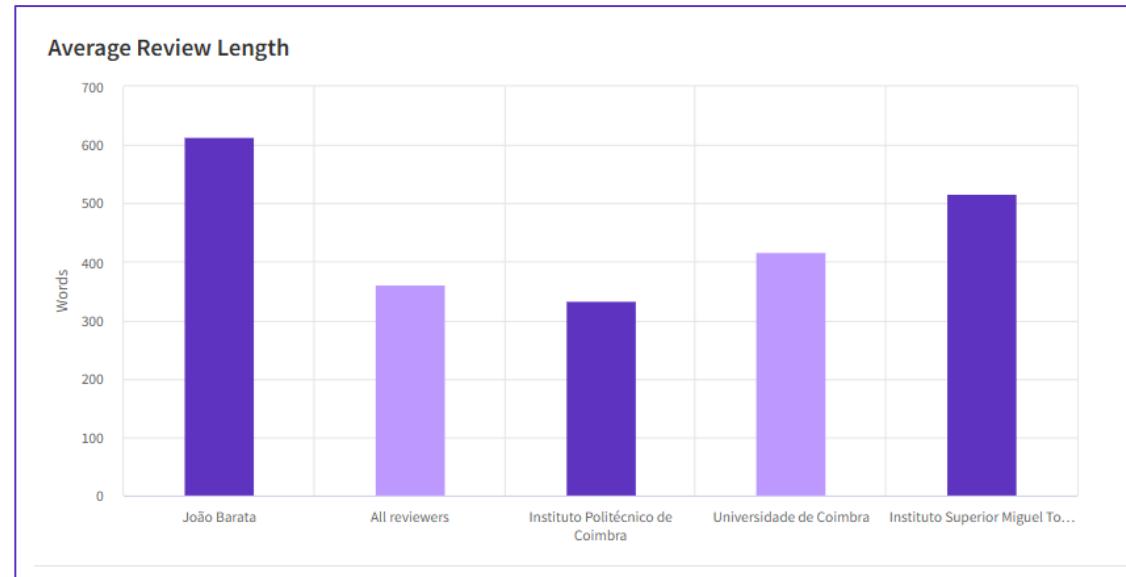
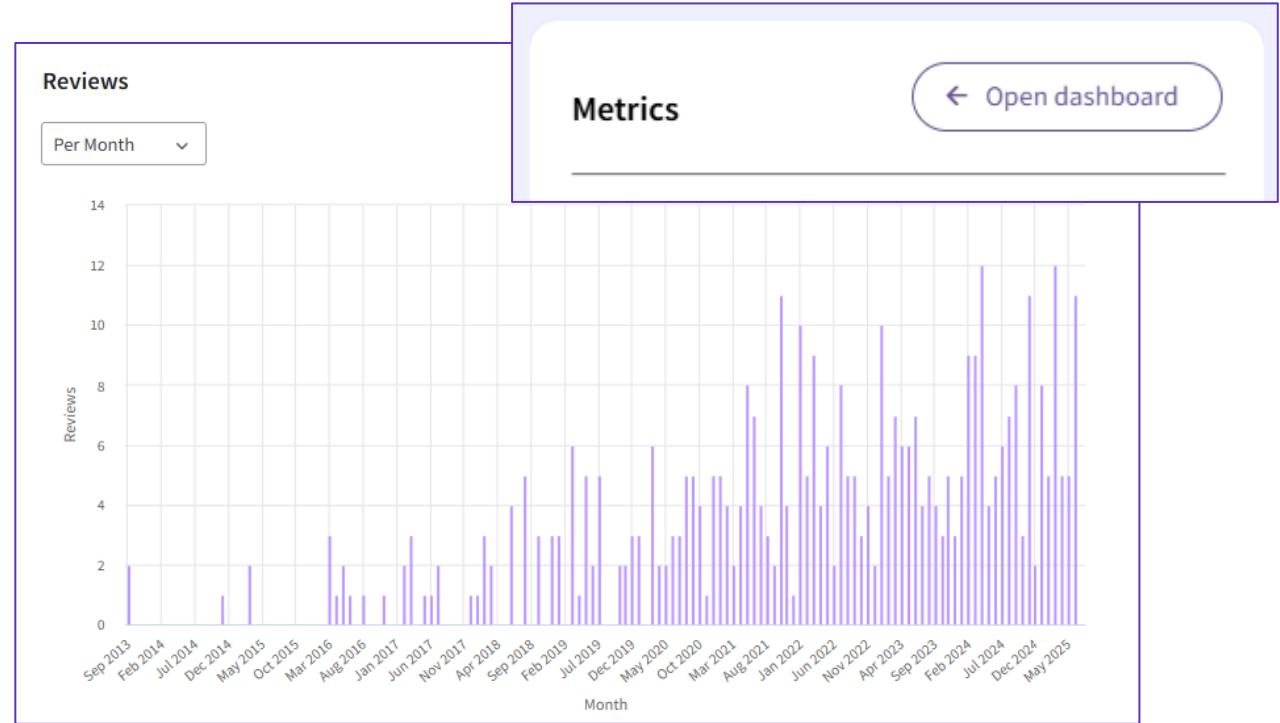
- ✓ Researcher information
- ✓ Web of Science ResearcherID
- ✓ Peer reviews, grant reviews, and journal editorships
- ✓ All publications
- ✓ Selection of author metrics
- ⊕ search profiles

Web of Science subscriber

Enjoy full access to Web of Science data based on your organization's subscription. Create your own profile and view other profiles, including:

- ✓ Researcher information
- ✓ Web of Science ResearcherID
- ✓ Peer reviews, grant reviews, and journal editorships
- ✓ All publications
- ✓ All author metrics, including beamplots
- ⊕ search profiles and documents

Peer review statistics

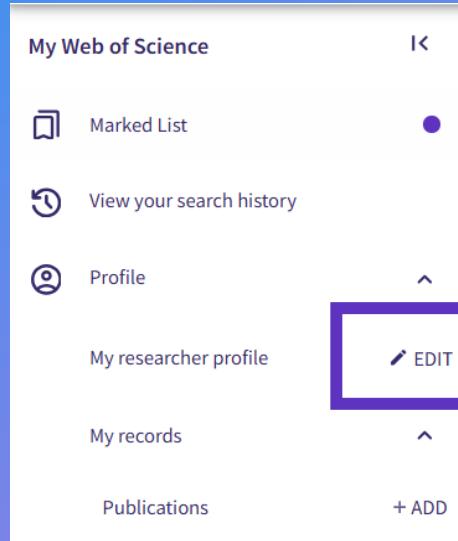




What type of peer-reviews can I add to my profile?

- Publisher-invited reviews are those commissioned by a journal or conference during a manuscript's path to publication (or not).
- Currently, we can only process reviews of full-length manuscripts submitted to: **Journals, conferences and book series** (The review must be performed for a book series. Reviews for a book/chapter that's not part of a series/periodical will not be accepted.)
- Each round of peer review of a single manuscript is considered separately. If you review a manuscript for a second or third time, we will assign you a separate review record for each.
- You can add reviews for rejected or unpublished manuscripts. You get the same credit

Peer review added automatically for partnered journals



Note - Usually, partnered journals send your reviews to Web of Science once you have completed and submitted your review to the journal. But some journals send the reviews after the manuscript has been published. This means it can take a while for your review to be added to your profile. If the manuscript is not published, you should still see the review added to your profile within 30 days after the editorial decision has been made.

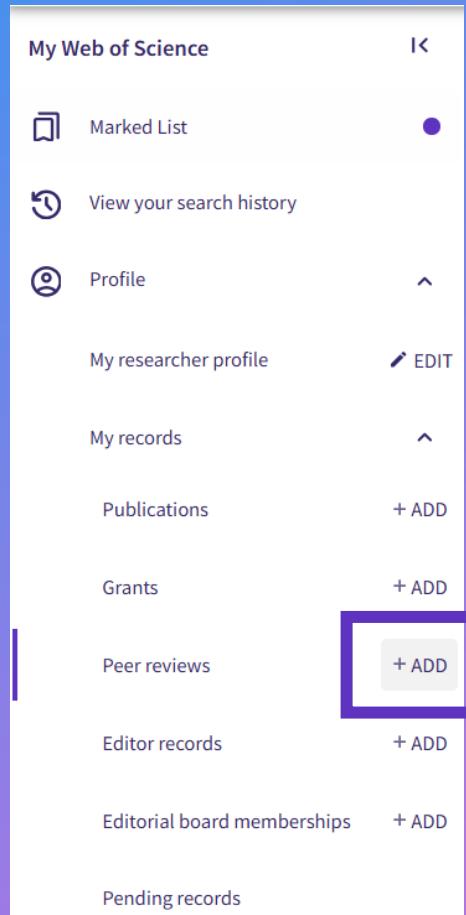
A screenshot of the 'Profile Settings' page. The 'Peer review preferences' tab is selected and highlighted with a purple box. The page includes sections for 'Edit profile', 'Publication preferences', 'Peer review preferences' (which is selected), and 'ORCID syncing'. A sub-section titled 'Publisher-invited peer review display preferences' shows a dropdown menu for 'Your reviewer preference' with the option 'Show journal/conference' selected.

A screenshot of the 'Peer reviews from partners' section. It features a callout box with the text 'Enable "Auto-add in your profile" to add new and historical reviews performed for +10,300 partnered journals'. Below this, there is a toggle switch labeled 'Automatically add reviews completed for partnered journals and funders'.

A screenshot of the 'Peer Review Information' section. It includes a table with the following data:

Type of Peer Review	Double blind peer review
Claimed Reviews on Web of Science	49,877
Signed Reports on Web of Science	Yes
Web of Science Reviewer Recognition	Yes
Public Reports on Web of Science	Yes
Transparent Peer Review on ScholarOne	No

Adding manually a peer review



My Web of Science

- Marked List
- View your search history
- Profile
- My researcher profile
- My records
- Publications + ADD
- Grants + ADD
- Peer reviews + ADD
- Editor records + ADD
- Editorial board memberships + ADD
- Pending records

Add a review

Publisher-invited review
Load the details of a review you've previously written for a journal or conference.

Journal or Conference

Journal or conference you reviewed for *

Article

1 Search — 2 Article details

If the article you reviewed has been published please enter its DOI to ensure your review record is correctly associated. As it would be unfair to the author(s) we do not show the title of the article or publish the content of your review until the manuscript has been published.

DOI DOI

Add Review Content

Review Content

Manage display preferences

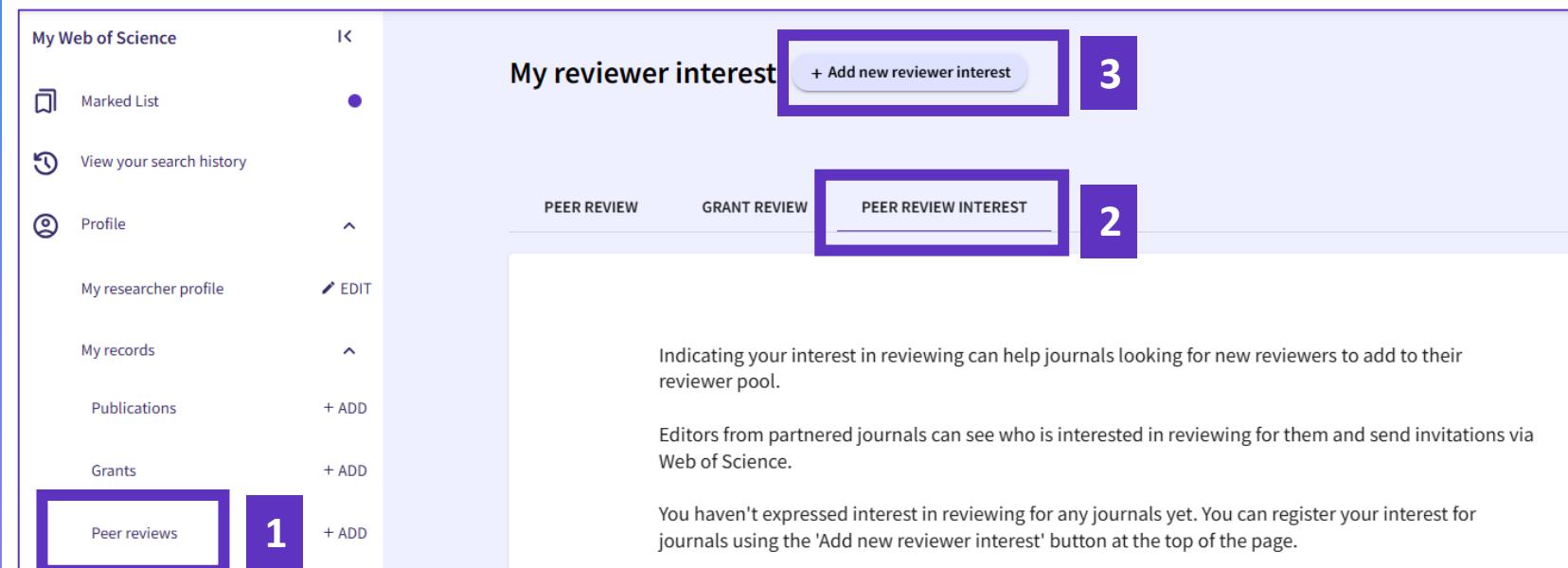
We also consider the preferences of journal, publisher and any authors before displaying a review but will never display more information than your preferences allow. Please do not publish a review if the journal's prohibits it.

Privacy * Content *

Managing Peer Reviews (Helpfile)

Note - If you want to add manually a review for a journal that is not in the template, please contact us with the journal title, URL and ISSN and any other relevant information and we will add it for you.

Indicating your interest and availability for reviewing

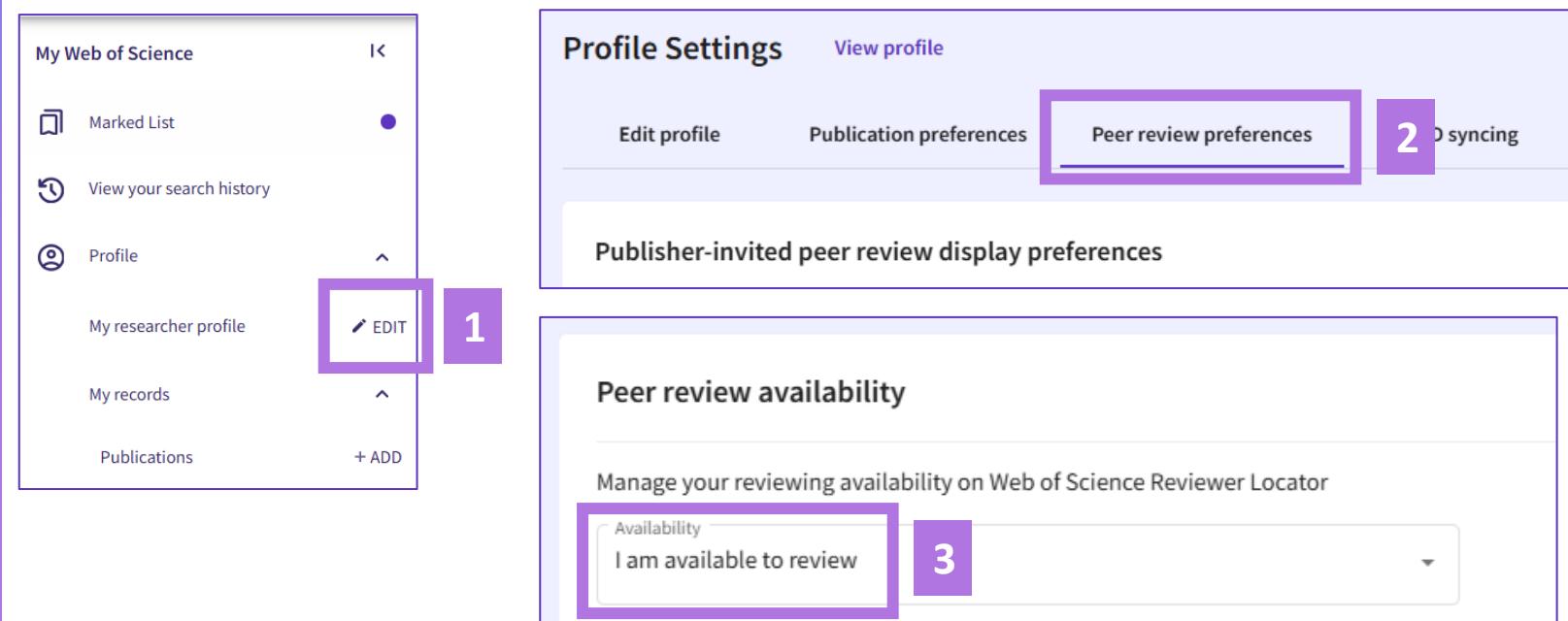


The screenshot shows the 'My Web of Science' sidebar on the left with options like 'Marked List', 'View your search history', 'Profile', 'My researcher profile', 'My records', 'Publications', 'Grants', and 'Peer reviews' (which is highlighted with a purple box and a '1' icon). The main content area is titled 'My reviewer interest' with a sub-section 'PEER REVIEW INTEREST' (also highlighted with a purple box and a '2' icon). It includes a button '+ Add new reviewer interest' (highlighted with a purple box and a '3' icon), a note about indicating interest for journals, a note about editors sending invitations via Web of Science, and a note about not having expressed interest yet.

Indicating your interest in reviewing can help journals looking for new reviewers to add to their reviewer pool.

Editors from partnered journals can see who is interested in reviewing for them and send invitations via Web of Science.

You haven't expressed interest in reviewing for any journals yet. You can register your interest for journals using the 'Add new reviewer interest' button at the top of the page.



The screenshot shows the 'Profile Settings' page with tabs for 'Edit profile', 'Publication preferences', and 'Peer review preferences' (which is highlighted with a purple box and a '2' icon). It includes a note about publisher-invited peer review display preferences. The main content area is titled 'Peer review availability' with a sub-section 'Availability' (highlighted with a purple box and a '3' icon) showing the option 'I am available to review'.

Profile Settings

View profile

Edit profile

Publication preferences

Peer review preferences

Syncing

Publisher-invited peer review display preferences

Peer review availability

Manage your reviewing availability on Web of Science Reviewer Locator

Availability

I am available to review



Community reviews

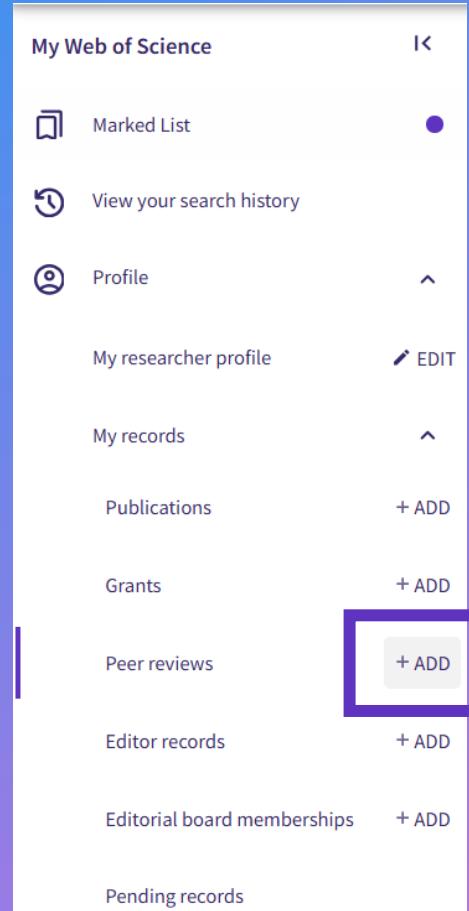
What are community reviews?

You can write a community review for a published paper or a preprint:

- Practice manuscript analysis
- Help authors improve their manuscript

- Community Reviews are those written about articles that you have read and wish to share your thoughts on. These are often known as post-publication reviews. These are self-motivated reviews rather than those commissioned by journals.
- Community reviews are not moderated and do not require verification. Web of Science recommends following reviews principles to ensure reviews are constructive, positive and reliable.
- Writing Community reviews is a good way to demonstrate your expertise to editors, other reviewers, and authors. It is also a great way to log the literature you have read, to join and further the conversation about new research and is a great way for early career researchers to practice manuscript analysis.

Writing a community review



Add a review

How do I add Community Reviews? (Helpfile)

Community review
Write a new review of a published manuscript or conference proceedings article.

Article

1 Search — 2 Article details

DOI DOI *

Add Review Content

Review Content *

Manage display preferences

Privacy *
Show I reviewed this article

Community reviews in Web of Science

Note - You are free to add community reviews you have written on other platforms if you own the copyright.

← Open Peer Review x

The review appears in the document record

Community Review

Community reviews represent the feelings of their author only, not Clarivate, Web of Science, nor any publishing entity

Reviewer Report 2020/04/28 ^

Content ## Comments on abstract, title, references

Is the aim clear?
YES. "The present review aims to shed some light on the contribution of marine collagens for the scientific and technological development of this sector, stressing the opportunities and challenges that they are and most probably will be facing to assume a role as an alternative source for industrial exploitation."

Is it clear what the study found and how they did it?
YES. "The most common sources are from bovine and porcine origin, but other ways are making their route, such as recombinant production, but also extraction from marine organisms like fish. Different organisms have been proposed and explored for collagen extraction, allowing the sustainable production of different types of collagens, with properties depending on the kind of organism (and their natural environment) and extraction methodology."

Open community reviews ⓘ

Ionic Liquid-Mediated Processing of SAIB-Chitin Scaffolds
Reviewed Apr 2020 | ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering ▾

Community reviews appear in the reviewer profile

Marine Origin Collagens and Its Potential Applications
Reviewed Apr 2020 | Marine Drugs ▾

Para cualquier pregunta relacionada con la formación o el acceso a las herramientas, por favor contacte con recursoscientificos@fecyt.es

Para cualquier pregunta relacionada con el funcionamiento de las herramientas, por favor contacte con los servicios de su biblioteca o bien con WoSG.support@clarivate.com



Revisión científica por pares

Ética y responsabilidad en el sistema académico actual

ÍNDICE

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Conclusión [15]

Referencias [16]

**La revisión por pares constituye uno de los pilares fundamentales de la ciencia, además de una competencia escasamente enseñada
(Horta & Jung, 2024; Smith, 2006)**

Evolución histórica

Breve reseña histórico-diacrónica

Inicio

[i] La revisión por pares surge en la Europa del siglo XVII, en el seno de sociedades científicas como la *Royal Society of London*, donde la evaluación de manuscritos precedía a su publicación (Gisbert & Chaparro, 2023; Helliwell, 2023).

Evolución

[i] La verdadera institucionalización de la revisión por pares se consolida en la segunda mitad del siglo XX, coincidiendo con el aumento del número de revistas científicas y de los fondos de investigación (Kronick, 1990). [ii] Tras la Segunda Guerra Mundial, la expansión de los sistemas universitarios y el desarrollo de políticas en materia de ciencia y tecnología dio lugar a un incremento significativo del volumen de publicaciones y revistas (Tenopir & King, 2014). [iii] Asimismo, aumenta la complejidad científica y la especialización disciplinar, lo que hace imprescindible delegar las decisiones editoriales en expertos (Church et al., 2024), consolidándose tal revisión como un criterio de garantía de calidad para agencias públicas y privadas (Kelly et al., 2014).

Actualidad

[i] La revisión por pares determina qué se publica y dónde, condicionando el acceso a revistas y editoriales científicas. [ii] Influye directamente en la financiación de la investigación (proyectos competitivos, evaluación de grupos, impacto de publicaciones). [iii] Afecta a la promoción académica, las acreditaciones externas y los procesos de evaluación de la calidad científica. [iv] En determinados contextos, la publicación de artículos en revistas científicas constituye un requisito para la obtención del doctorado o la defensa de tesis por compendio de publicaciones.

Reflexión: ¿Qué problemas continuarían vigentes? ¿Habría cambiado más la forma o el fondo de las revisiones?

Contexto y regulación

La revisión por pares en el contexto académico

Sistema de regulación basado en la experiencia, el conocimiento, y la confianza (Drozdz & Ladomery, 2024)

- Alto, medio, o bajo impacto (indexación)
- Normas implícitas (ética) y explícitas (revista)

Además, la revisión por pares implica lo siguiente:

- honestidad del autor;
- competencia del revisor;
- no verificación absoluta de datos.

Es decir, certifica la evaluación crítica de la publicación revisada (e.g., el artículo aceptado es metodológicamente defendible para la discusión científica).

Reflexión: ¿Qué garantiza este sistema? ¿Dónde termina la responsabilidad del revisor y comienza la del autor?

Fundamento científico

Bases y fundamentos para revisar literatura científica

Bases desde la filosofía de la ciencia

- La ciencia es esencialmente hipotético-deductiva (*formulación de hipótesis y refutación o corroboración provisional de la misma).
- Requiere observaciones objetivas, reproducibles y transparentes (métodos claros, datos accesibles cuando proceda, y análisis trazables).
- Opera dentro de marcos éticos y legales (comités de ética, consentimiento informado, bienestar animal, y protección de datos muestrales).

*Evaluar la adecuación de su formulación y su contraste empírico, no su verdad o falsedad.

Reflexión: ¿Resultados negativos implican mala ciencia? ¿Exigir más del método científico?

Comunicación científica

Marco fundamental de la comunicación científica

[i] **Documentación** (redacción del manuscrito). [ii] **Validación** (revisión por pares independiente). [iii] **Publicación** (edición, maquetación, difusión en revistas o plataformas). [iv] **Archivo** (DOI, indexación y acceso permanente).

Estructura lógica (IMRD):

1. **Introducción** → formulación de problema e hipótesis.
2. **Método** → detalle suficiente para replicabilidad y cumplimiento legal/ético.
3. **Resultados** → presentación directa y honesta de los datos, sin retórica.
4. **Discusión** → interpretación, límites, implicaciones, sin sobredimensión.

La revisión por pares es la validación crítica e independiente del conocimiento realizada por colegas sin conflicto directo (Weaver et al., 2022).

Reflexión: ¿El estudio es replicable con el método descrito? ¿Separo la redacción del rigor metodológico?

Funciones y alcance

Beneficios y razón de ser de la revisión por pares

Funciones principales: [i] Detectar errores graves y trabajos deficientes. [ii] Mejorar los artículos mediante sugerencias metodológicas y de presentación. [iii] Ayudar a la editorial en la toma de decisiones informadas.

Limitaciones: [i] Subjetividad y variabilidad entre revisores. [ii] Posible sesgo (estilo, L2, etcétera). [iii] Detección limitada de malas prácticas sofisticadas como la fabricación de datos, el uso inadecuado de inteligencia artificial (IA), o el plagio.

Beneficios para la revista: [i] Garantizar estándares de calidad, manteniendo credibilidad y confianza en su sello editorial.

Beneficios para el autor: [i] Mejorar la calidad del manuscrito y detectar errores propios.

Beneficios para el revisor: [i] Pensamiento crítico y mejora la propia escritura científica. [ii] Observa tendencias editoriales, lo que ayuda a publicar mejor. [iii] Beneficios editoriales.

Reflexión: ¿Qué sucedería si desapareciese la revisión por pares? ¿Qué se aprende revisando?

Variantes de revisión

Tipos de revisión por pares

Formas de validación del conocimiento científico

- **Simple ciego** (single-blind): revisor conoce a autores; autores no conocen revisores.
- **Doble ciego** (double-blind): ni autores ni revisores conocen identidades.
- **Abierta** (open peer review): identidades visibles y a veces informes publicados.
- **Preprints**: discusión y revisión de la publicación en plataformas o foros especializados.
- **Editorial**: evaluación rápida por la dirección o el equipo editorial sin enviar a revisores externos.
- **Colaborativa** (shepherding): revisor y autores trabajan en varias rondas más cercanas a mentoría.
- **Transferible**: informes realizados se trasladan de una revista a otra para evitar repetir todo el proceso.

Reflexión: ¿Qué cambiaría si el nombre del revisor fuese público y vinculado a sus informes de revisión?

Gestión editorial

El proceso de revisión en las revistas científicas

Aunque determinados artículos se rechazan sin revisión externa (Lowry et al., 2020) por desajuste con el alcance de la revista, falta de prioridad o originalidad para ese título concreto, o presentación deficiente, el revisor asesora y el editor decide en base a los siguientes principios generales:

1. Envío del manuscrito por los autores.
2. *Desk review* editorial (comprobación de afinidad en la revista, calidad, etcétera).
3. Selección de 2–3 revisores externos (registrados o no) con experiencia en el tema.
4. Revisión externa (lectura, análisis, informe detallado, y recomendación).
5. Decisión editorial (aceptar, revisar, rechazar) basada en informes y criterio del editor.
6. Rondas adicionales de revisión hasta llegar a decisión final.

Reflexión: ¿La revisión se dirige al editor, a los autores, o a ambos? ¿Cómo han de ser los comentarios?

Actores del sistema

Roles y responsabilidades del revisor

Aunque es responsabilidad del autor presentar trabajos honestos y sin plagio, redactar con claridad y transparencia metodológica, y asumir autoría responsable (Sairally, 2025), corresponde a revisores y editores lo siguiente:

Revisores

1. Realizar evaluación crítica y honesta dentro de su competencia real.
2. Mantener confidencialidad total del manuscrito.
3. Declarar conflictos de interés y rechazar cuando no puedan ser imparciales.

Editores

1. Escoger revisores adecuados.
2. Tomar decisiones equilibradas y razonadas.
3. Proteger la integridad del proceso frente a *presiones.

*En ocasiones, el revisor pide al autor ser citado y este último lo comunica al editor.

Evaluación de calidad

Revisor, artículo, e informe de mejora

Respecto del revisor

- [i] Pensar como revisor y no como autor. [ii] Evaluar si el trabajo está adecuadamente justificado, si el diseño es coherente con las variables y los datos, y si cumple con los estándares metodológicos del área. [iii] La innovación, por sí sola, no constituye una razón para el rechazo.

Respecto del artículo

- [i] La hipótesis es explícita y deriva de la literatura de manera coherente. [ii] El diseño experimental está alineado con la pregunta de investigación e integra adecuadamente las variables de estudio. [iii] El manuscrito detalla información suficiente para permitir replicarlo y existe acceso a los datos (o se justifica su ausencia). [iv] Los resultados, la discusión y las conclusiones son congruentes con el estudio y con los datos. [v] Asimismo, se reconocen las limitaciones y se proponen alternativas.

Respecto del informe

- [i] En la retroalimentación, el uso del lenguaje por parte del revisor es fundamental. [ii] Mantener la cortesía académica — incluso en las críticas más severas — y emplear mitigadores del discurso como “sería recomendable...” o “se sugiere...”, sin perder claridad, contribuye a evitar respuestas aversivas y favorece un intercambio académico constructivo.

Responsabilidad científica

Elección de la revista y conflictos de interés

Criterios prácticos

- Algunas revistas suelen tener expectativas muy altas en cuanto a originalidad, velocidad editorial y exigencia de los procesos; mientras que otras ofrecen experiencias más formativas, con editores que brindan retroalimentación más detallada al revisor.
- Se recomienda revisar en revistas en las que se ha publicado o podría publicarse de manera autónoma, es decir, revistas acordes con el nivel real de experiencia o competencia académica.
- Asimismo, han evitarse los conflictos de interés de carácter personal, académico o financiero. Ante la detección de indicios razonables de mala praxis, se recomienda informar al editor mediante los canales establecidos.

Tecnología y ética

Revisión por pares e IA (uso y límites éticos)

Autores

- Ciertas revistas permiten el uso de inteligencia artificial para mejorar la redacción o el idioma, especialmente en el caso de autores no nativos. No obstante, la IA no debe sustituir el pensamiento científico; por ello, las revistas no aceptan su autoría ni le atribuyen responsabilidad sobre el contenido del trabajo, aunque sí permiten su mención como herramienta utilizada (véase *How to Cite ChatGPT* [McAdoo, 2025]).

Revisores

- La inteligencia artificial puede emplearse como apoyo para organizar ideas o mejorar la redacción del informe de revisión. Sin embargo, no resulta ético delegar en la IA la evaluación de un artículo (Kocak, 2024), ya que su uso para este fin —incluida la introducción del manuscrito en plataformas externas— vulnera la confidencialidad y la confianza del sistema de revisión por pares.

Editores

- Algunas editoriales utilizan herramientas de inteligencia artificial para la detección de similitudes textuales o posibles malas prácticas. No obstante, la IA no determina qué manuscritos se publican o rechazan, dado que la responsabilidad editorial continúa siendo exclusivamente humana.

Recomendación

- La inteligencia artificial debe entenderse como un **apoyo técnico**, no como un sustituto del juicio del revisor, ya que cualquier error derivado de su uso recae en la responsabilidad del evaluador. Por deferencia hacia los autores —y de forma recíproca—, la revisión por pares debe seguir siendo una tarea fundamentalmente humana.

Conclusión

Mensaje final sobre la revisión por pares

El buen revisor no es el más o el menos exigente, es quien entiende la ciencia, conoce el sistema, y actúa con ética y profesionalidad.

La revisión ha de ser percibida como una . . .

- contribución a la comunidad;
- oportunidad de aprendizaje continuo;
- inversión en la propia credibilidad científica.

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