During the period from 5th to 7th July of the 2019 17th International Conference on Informatics, Management in Technology and Healthcare (ICIMTH 2019) was held in Athens, Greece.

The title of the 17th ICIMTH Conference was: “Health Informatics Vision: From Data via Information to Knowledge” (1). At the Conference were presented: 4 keynotes, 89 papers, 18 poster presentations, 4 Invited workshop and 2 Special Panel Sessions by presenters from over 30 countries in the world. Special Session has organized as EFMI Honorary Session during which Anne Moen, former President of EFMI and Ragnar Nordberg, former Treasurer of EFMI, received certificates as new elected Honorary Fellows of EFMI at EFMI Council meeting held in Zagreb, Croatia in 2018.

The conference represents one of the largest European gathering in the field of Medical informatics: Medical/Health/Biomedical Informatics, Biomedical Engineering, Information Science, Health Informatics, Clinical Informatics, Public Health Informatics, Healthcare IT, Decision Support and Intelligent Systems, Diagnostic Technologies for Medical Decision Support, Formalization of Knowledge, Ontologies, Clinical Guidelines and Standards of Healthcare, Telemedicine, Interoperability in Healthcare Systems, Imaging, Health Information Management, Knowledge Management, Health Technology Assessment, E-learning and Education, Robotics and Virtual Reality, Socio-Economic Issues, Standards, Social and Legal Issues.

ICIMTH 2019 Conference has opened by President of EFMI, professor Lacramioara Stoicu-Tivadar with interesting lecture: “Medical Education in a Digital Society: IT is a Support or a Challenge?”

Over three days, 4 invited lectures were presented: Reinhold Haux (“Some Thoughts on Extended Collaboration of Entities with Natural and with Artificial Intelligence in Health Care and Beyond”); Theodoros N. Arvanitis ("Quantitative Magnetic Resonance Imaging Radiomics Informatics Approaches Toward Personalized Medicine”); Catherine Chronaki (“International Patient Summary and Open Standard APIs for Value-Based Care”); Patrick Weber (“Standards and Nursing”).

Panayota Sourtzi chaired panel “Applications of Information Technology in Health” (panelists were: Marianna Diomidous, Stelios Zimmeras and Costas Chardalias), and Panel chaired by George Mihalas with title: “Medical Informatics: the Crossroads Between Information Technologies and Medical Specialties” (panelists were: George Mihalas, Arie Hasman, Lacramioara Stoicu-Tivadar and John Mantas).

During ICIMTH 2019 Conference were organized two interesting workshops: John Mantas moderated workshop “CrowdHEALTH EU Project” and Reinhold Haux moderated workshop: “On Writing for Publication and on Good Research in Biomedical and Health Informatics”.

All keynote lectures and paper and poster presentations were followed by interesting discussions. Participants were able to participate...
THE MOST IMPORTANT GOOGLE SCHOLAR INDEX DISADVANTAGES

1. AIM
Any of this article is to present Google Scholar Index disadvantages. Google Scholar is a free online search engine that indexes the full text of literature (1). It is a place where you can search for any subject. However, the quality of research results is variable. Results can be poor and even harmful to the tests. The disadvantages of Google Scholar Index being used to search for literature are not enough defined.

2. METHODS
The work has a descriptive character, and the conclusions are the result of the long-standing conclusions of the authors. Aim of this article is to present Google Scholar as a platform through which important decisions can be made in the academic community, even though it became a real indicator of the actual work of an author. The question remains whether it is necessary to administer anybody work, whether the quality of work and thus the po- position of the academic community of the scientist himself. The values of the author, obtained by Google Scholar, should not be a criterion in academic decision-making.

3. RESULTS
The Google Scholar Index disadvantages. The disadvantages are due to the properties of the system that includes pages that do not have to be true, take the form of pages that are not in digital form, include pages that are not peer-reviewed and who are not, and the assessment of the author’s work demands subject manipulation. These are shortcomings for the research of the work of the journal or author, the number of quantities of a particular journal is subject to manipulation and poor quality recognition, it does not distinguish between different pages, even searched and who are not and the assessment of the author’s work is not adequate. Does not recognize the quality of the work, there is a possibly more or less than there is a repor- ted work, unclear about adding new work, clear indications about a previous version of the same work, and the quality of the research is not inadequate. What is more, it lists the same title or even the same abstract of a new work, which makes it possible that the same work is not available. And finally, citation is not available, and there is not enough defined, because authors personally creating de- termined that the quality of their work is not available, and the assessment of the index is not enough defined.

4. DISCUSSION
Google Scholar Index disadvantages. Google Scholar is a platform for searching a broad audience, which through the application of new information from the scientific world, best validate the quality of work and thus the position in the academic community of the scientist himself. The values of the author, obtained by Google Scholar, should not be a criterion in academic decision-making.

REFERENCES
4. Masic I. Biomedical and Scientific Databases: The role of first author is not important according to Google Scholar.
9. Masic I. Biomedical and Scientific Databases: The role of first author is not important according to Google Scholar.
with presentations of full papers and posters and all gathered had the opportunity to learn about the latest developments of health informatics achievements in all segments of biomedicine and to see many presentations about the use of information technologies (IT) in different fields of healthcare systems in the world.


As usual, like in previous years, great job of reviewed and selected papers which were presented at ICIMTH 2019 have done by Professor Arie Hasman (2-4). The Organizing Committee, led by Professor John Mantas and his team, chaired by Paris Galos, have done also a really great job.

We hope that “ICIMTH 2020” Conference which is now traditional scientific event in the field of Biomedical Informatics in Europe and larger, next year will attract larger number of participants, because event like this certainly deserves it.

All papers are published in the Proceedings of ICIMTH 2019, by IOS Press publisher, Amsterdam, and papers are indexed in MEDLINE. Presented papers show that Information technologies certainly have growing use in all segments of medicine and its use certainly represents the future of all disciplines and subdisciplines of medicine and healthcare protection.

Author of this report at ICIMTH 2019 Conference presented very two interesting presentations: first one, about most frequent mistakes of statistical analysis of PhD students thesis, and second one about disadvantages of Google Scholar Index, as one of most frequent index used currently in the praxis, but with a lot of mistakes (5, 6).

It was discussed during ICITHM 2019 Conference with many participants as very important topic, who agreed with my opinion. But, very few academics and scientists openly written about it. We shall see feed-back of the critics for my comments, conclusions and recommendations what to do in the future and who, how, and what need to do for improving Google Scholar Index.

Webometrics use this index as very important platform for assessment of academic institutions and universities and professional academic staffs, but very few people make evaluation of that. Somebody need to do it, definitely.

REFERENCES