

Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease enters Clinical Pharmacology officially

R.W. Dal Negro¹, B. Balbi², A. Spanevello³

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¹ Divisione di Pneumologia, Ospedale Orlandi, Bussolengo (Verona),

² Divisione di Pneumologia Riabilitativa, Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri, I.R.C.C.S., Veruno (Novara),

³ Divisione di Pneumologia Riabilitativa, Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri, I.R.C.C.S., and Dipartimento di Medicina Clinica, Malattie dell'Apparato Respiratorio, Università degli Studi dell'Insubria, Tradate (Varese), Italy.

Correspondence: Dr. Roberto Dal Negro, Divisione di Pneumologia, Ospedale Orlandi, V. Ospedale 2, 37012 Bussolengo (Verona), Italy; e-mail: rdalnegro@ulss22.ven.it

The history of a scientific journal is a matter of great interest indeed, particularly when it provides enough detail on the most relevant changes have occurred during its lifetime. Just as in the case of *Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease*, first published on 1 January, 1946 under the title of “*Archivio di Tisiologia*” (Archive for Physiologists) by Vincenzo Monaldi, recognised worldwide as one of the most distinguished phthysiologists, , thus clearly reflecting the original aim of the journal.

During the subsequent decades, the journal progressively broadened its scientific horizon and opened itself to contributions on non-tuberculous pathologies. Just to pinpoint this philosophy, the name of the journal was changed into “*Archivio di Tisiologia e Malattie dell'Apparato Respiratorio*”. (Archive for Phthysiology and Diseases of the Respiratory System).

The journal's evolution was accelerated further by its two succeeding editors; Antonio Blasi who opened the doors to international contributors and updated the journal's name to “*Archivio Monaldi per la Tisiologia e le Malattie Respiratorie*” (Monaldi Archive for Phthysiology and Respiratory Disease), and by Ernesto Catena who further facilitated contributions from different pneumological fields and changed the journal's name to its present name: “*Archivio Monaldi per le Malattie del Torace*” (Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease).

A clear international vision for the journal was planned and achieved with the support of the Clinica del Lavoro Foundation, Institute of Care and Research, Pavia, Italy, and the English language became the official language for all scientists and researchers who contribute to the journal. At the beginning of the nineties, Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease entered the number of pneumological journals of international reputation.

During this period (1993), the Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri took over the journal and revamped its editorial mission according to the tendency of the Scientific Institute which is mainly oriented to the rehabilitation of respiratory, cardiovascular and neurological disabling diseases [1].

Therefore the evolutionary journey of the jour-

nal started again, and new fields of scientific interest were added.

The reputation and the quality of the journal has further improved in recent years as well as its diffusion, and Cardiology and Pulmonary series were issued separately since 2002.

More recently (2004), the Editorial Board of the Pulmonary series was renewed. The new co-Editors (Antonio Spanevello and Bruno Balbi), together with the Deputy Editors (Mirco Lusuardi and Maurizio Luisetti), and the Executive Editors (Giuseppe Brunetti and Luca Bianchi) represent an efficient “*under-fifties*” staff of distinguished specialists who all operate with the aim of further updating the journal's perspectives [2].

The evolutionary journey of Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease is however still not complete.

Clinical Pharmacology now represents the very new and challenging field which the Board decided to enter and operate actively. It represents a quite different topic from all previous ones in the journal's tradition (such as, respiratory medicine; pulmonary rehabilitation; health status evaluation; educational activities, case reports, etc.).

This new editorial trend was decided with the aim of covering a relevant proportion of pulmonary science (both applicative and speculative) which is of ever increasing interest and still not officially faced by the journal so far. The first Author of the present Editorial (Roberto W. Dal Negro) was appointed the Associate Editor for Clinical Pharmacology, and beginning with the present issue is already actively working towards achieving the journal's further growth.

The intrinsic vitality of *Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease* is clearly mirrored by the capability of continuously adjusting its own philosophy and being able to promptly meet the scientific needs of all its readers.

Once again the future stems from our past.

References

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