

PROMOTING PATIENT SAFETY THROUGH PHARMACY PRACTICE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Writing for Publication Workshop



Workshop Intro


Aim


- To consider writing for publication and reflect on own circumstances to enable them to be more effective in research dissemination


Objectives




- To describe the **general steps involved** in writing for publication
- To consider **factors in the choice of journal** for publication
- To identify the **steps in the process** for writing for publication
- To understand the **process of submission and post-submission feedback** and responses
- To understand the importance of **'social network' for research**

General Steps

- 
- Review aim / objectives of study
 - Complete analysis

- 
- Consider strategy for publication – 1 + papers
 - Review journal areas of interest, authors instructions, informal approach to editor

- 
- Choose journal(s) – aim high, be realistic
 - Write paper and submit

- 
- Get outcome and feedback
 -  Respond OR  move on !

- 
- Published - manage 'social networks' and other (eg internal) databases

Steps in selecting a journal

- Be cautious of solicitations through email
- Journal **quality and reputation** ... view Journal Website
- Examine the journal metrics, e.g. **Impact Factor**, SCIMago
- What **ethical commitments** has the journal made?
- Talk to your **colleagues**

Other Journal Characteristics ... to consider

- Subject area(s) of the journal
- General interest Or specialist research
- Significance of reported findings
- Type of published articles (original research, review, case study)

Impact Factors (IF)

The journal IF is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year

- For example, the 2003 impact factor for a journal would be (2003 IF = A/B) calculated as follows:
 - A = the number of times articles published in 2001 and 2002 were cited in indexed journals during 2003
 - B = the number of "citable items" (usually articles, reviews, proceedings or notes; not editorials and letters-to-the-Editor) published in 2001 and 2002
 - e.g. $\frac{600 \text{ citations}}{150 + 150 \text{ articles}} = 2$

This looks simple. Is it too simple?

Impact Factors (IF)

Tells us **NOTHING** concrete about any specific paper or specific author

- “Assessors” (e.g. granting agencies, promotion committees) may use the impact factor of journals in which you publish as an indicator of the quality of your work
- Does it happen? Routinely!
- Is this fair? No

- Example, 20% of articles published in Nature (IF: 41.4) are never cited

Other “Citation Count” Metrics

Immediacy Index measures the average number of times that an article, published in a specific year within a specific journal, is cited over the course of the same year

Cited Half-Life measures the number of years, going back from the current year, that account for half the total citations received by the cited journal in the current year

Citing Half-Life identifies the number of years from the current year that account for 50% of the cited references from articles published by a journal in the current year

Eigenfactor Score (ES)

The ES calculation is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the particular year

- But it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals
- ES are not influenced by journal self-citation
- ES versus IF?

Journal Citation Reports® (JCR)

A systematic, objective tool to critically evaluate the world's leading journals, with quantifiable, statistical information based on citation data, by Institute of Scientific Information (ISI)

- Discover highest-impact journals
- Identify impact factor trend
- Compare a custom selection of journals
- Analyze self-citations
- Develop and manage journal collections

Available directly at library websites, or via other sites such as ISI's Web of Science

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a prestige metric based on the idea that 'all citations are not created equal'

SJR is a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from

- Based on Scopus database
- Journal and country ranking: <http://www.scimagojr.com/>

H Factor or H Index

Index that attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a **scientist or scholar**

- A scholar with an index of h has published h papers each of which has been cited by others at least h times
- Serves as an alternative to more traditional journal impact factor metrics in the evaluation of the impact of the work of a **particular researcher**
- Source of data
 - Scopus vs. Web of Science vs. Google Scholar

Open Access (OA) Journals

OA literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions

- Two primary vehicles for delivering OA: OA journals ("gold OA") and OA repositories ("green OA").
- Advantage:
 - Free for all
 - Increased readership and citation
 - Access for researchers in low-income countries
- Disadvantage:
 - Publication fees
 - Lack of quality control

Open Access (OA) Journals

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The browser address bar displays <https://doaj.org/oainfo>. The DOAJ logo is prominently displayed at the top left, with the text "DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS" to its right. A "SUPPORT DOAJ" button is located in the top right corner. Below the logo, a navigation bar contains links for Home, Search, Browse Subjects, Apply, News, About, For Publishers, and API, along with a Login link on the far right. The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a "What is Open Access?" section with a list of links to various resources. Below this is a "Resources for identifying Quality Open Access journals" section, followed by "Open Access publishing for journal owners" and "Publishing systems" sections. On the right side, there are four summary boxes: the first shows statistics (11,555 Journals, 7,220 searchable at Article level, 136 Countries, 2,264,516 Articles); the second lists FAQs and other resources; the third lists membership and volunteer information; and the fourth contains social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Google+, along with a RSS feed icon. At the bottom, there is a link to a similar list on the Open Access Directory and an "Open Access publishing for authors" section with a link to SHERPA/LoMEO.

← → C <https://doaj.org/oainfo> ☆ 🗑️ ☰

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS SUPPORT DOAJ

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Login

All links open in a new page.

What is Open Access?

- [Open Access Overview by Peter Suber](#)
- [The Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)
- [Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing](#)
- [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#)
- [The Open Access Bibliography](#)
- [The Open Access Directory - a compendium of OA lists](#)
- [How Open Is It? A guide by OASPA](#)

For other Open Access resources, please visit the [Open Access Directory](#).

Resources for identifying Quality Open Access journals

- [Evaluating Open Access Journals](#)

Open Access publishing for journal owners

- [Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association](#)
- [Flipping a journal to open access, by Peter Suber](#)
- [Open-access Journal Publishing Resource Index](#)
- [Disrupting the subscription journals' business model for the necessary large-scale transformation to open access](#)

For copyright matters and CC licenses, we recommend that you visit [Creative Commons](#)

Publishing systems

- [E-Journal by Drupal](#)
- [HyperJournal](#)
- [Open Journal Systems \(OJS\)](#)
- [Ambra Project from the Public Library of Science](#)
- [SOPS from SCIX](#)
- [Ubiquity Press](#)

Check out a similar list on the Open Access Directory: http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Free_and_open-source_journal_management_software

Open Access publishing for authors

- [SHERPA/LoMEO - Publisher copyright policies and self archiving](#)

11,555 Journals
7,220 searchable at Article level
136 Countries
2,264,516 Articles

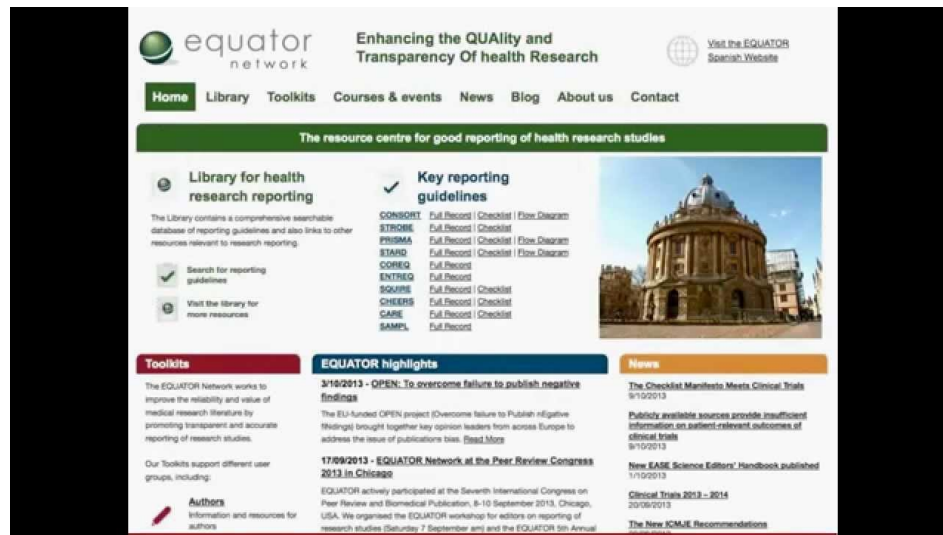
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f t in g+

Reporting Guidelines: equator network

- Enhancing the **QUALITY** and **Transparency Of** health **Research**



- ‘.. an international initiative improve the reliability and value of published health research promoting transparent and accurate reporting and ... use of robust reporting guidelines.’

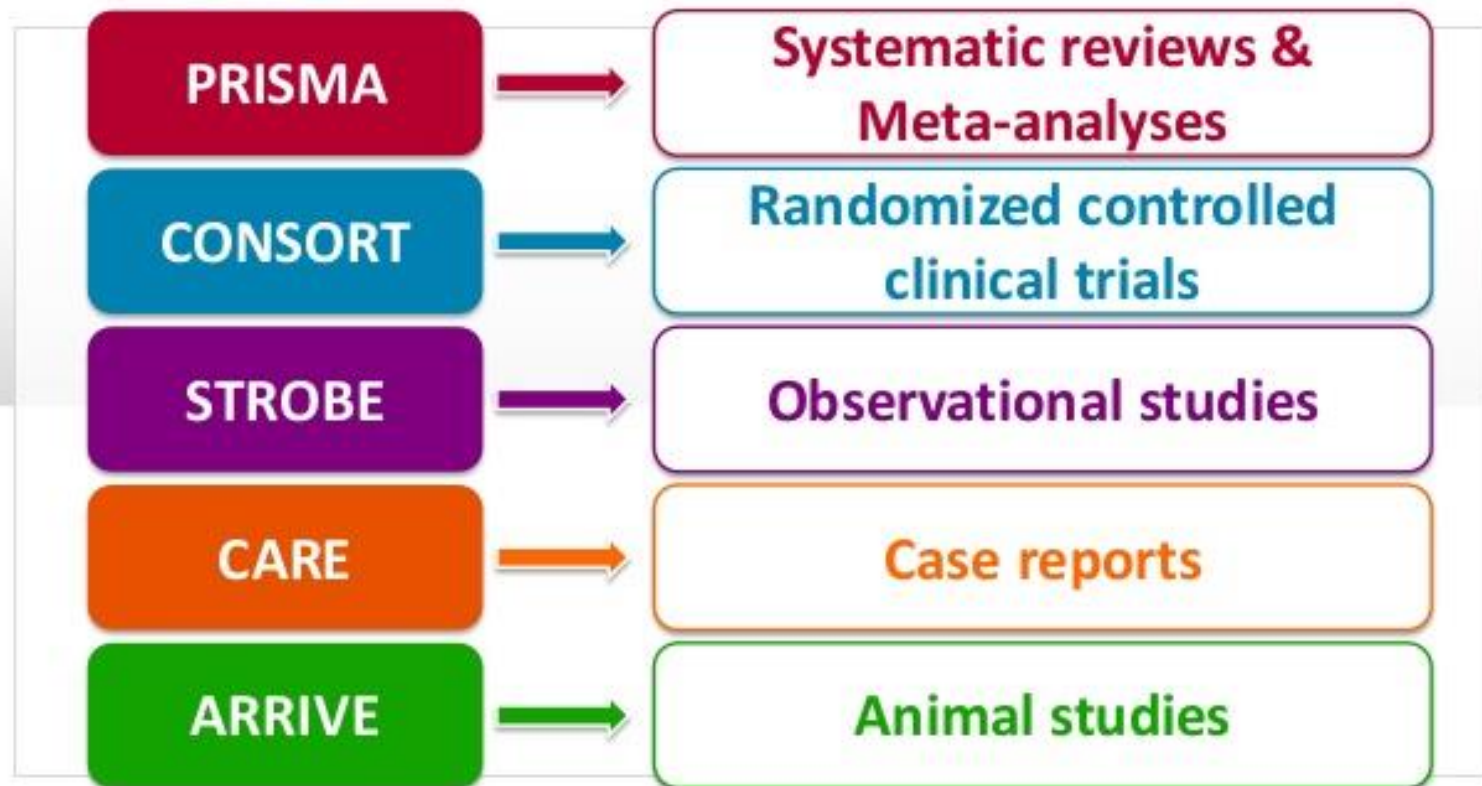
- <http://www.equator-network.org/>

Equator Network Objectives

- Maintain and further develop ... **online resources** related to health research reporting
- Promote the use of reporting guidelines through an **education and training** ...
- Assist in the **development, dissemination and implementation** of robust reporting guidelines
- **Support** journals, universities and other organisations
- Undertake **research projects**
- Set up a global network of local **EQUATOR centres**

Good planning

International clinical reporting guidelines



<http://www.equator-network.org/>

Example – STROBE checklist

	Item No	Recommendation
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found
Introduction		
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses
Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection
Participants	6	(a) <i>Cohort study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up <i>Case-control study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants (b) <i>Cohort study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed <i>Case-control study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case

The Structure of the Paper

- **Indexing and searching the topics:**
 - Title
 - Authors (and affiliations)
 - Abstract
 - Keywords
- **Main text:** **IMRaD format**
 - Introduction
 - **M**ethods
 - **R**esults
 - **D**iscussion
 - Conclusions
- **Acknowledgements, References, and Supplementary Materials.**



Main Text

Introduction/ Background

(What did you/others do? Why did you do it?)

- **State why the problem you address is important**
- **State what is lacking in the current knowledge**
- **State the objectives of your study or the research question**

- Literature Review
- Problem statement
- Primary objectives
- Secondary Objectives

Main Text

Methods

(How did you do it?)

- Describe the context and setting of the study
- Specify the study design
- Describe the 'population' (patients, doctors, hospitals, etc.)
- Describe the sampling strategy
- Describe the intervention (if applicable)
- Identify the main study variables
- Describe data collection instruments and procedures
- Outline analysis method



- Study Design
- Population and sampling:
- Data collection
- Ethics
- Analysis

Main Text

Results

(What did you find?)

- Report on data collection and recruitment (response rates, etc.)
- Describe participants (demographic, clinical condition, etc.)
- Present key findings with respect to the central research question
- Present secondary findings (secondary outcomes, subgroup analyses, etc.)

- Table
- Figure

Main Text

Discussion

(What does it all mean?)

- **State the main findings of the study**
- **Discuss the main results with reference to previous research**
- **Discuss policy and practice implications of the results**
- **Analyze the strengths and limitations of the study**
- **Offer perspectives for future work**

- Strengths
- Limitations
- Implication to practice

Main Text

Conclusion

(What is the answer to your research question? What is the importance of the work (applications, recommendations, and implications?)

- **Introduce the work and then briefly state the major results.**
- **State the major points of the discussion.**
- **End with a statement of how this work contributes to the overall field of study.**



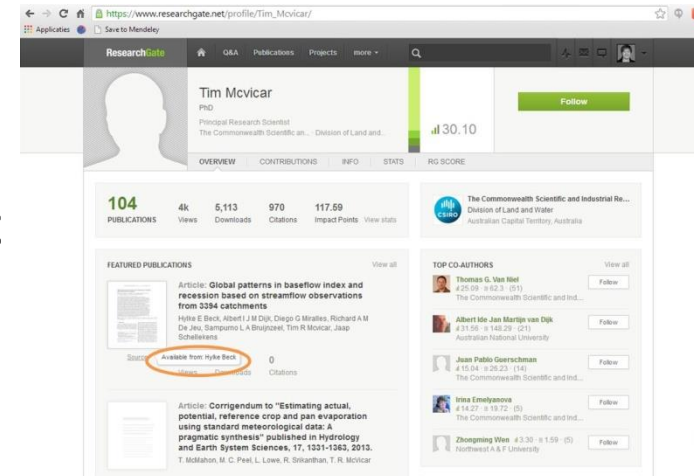
Submission process

Online-submission: Create account (corresponding author)

- Author Centre - onscreen instructions
 - Original word processing file to copy/paste information
 - Main document (manuscript text) does not mostly contain title/authorship page
 - Figures and tables are mostly uploaded separately
 - Order of submitted documents is confirmed
- Complete manuscript proof is automatically generated for approval and submission by author
- Confirmation email indicates successful submission
- A manuscript number is used in all future correspondence

Research Social Networks

- Orcid <http://orcid.org/about>
 - registry of unique researcher identifiers and a transparent method of linking research activities and outputs to these identifiers
- Research Gate <https://www.researchgate.net/>
 - mission ... to connect researchers and make it easy ... to share and access scientific and expertise



Activity



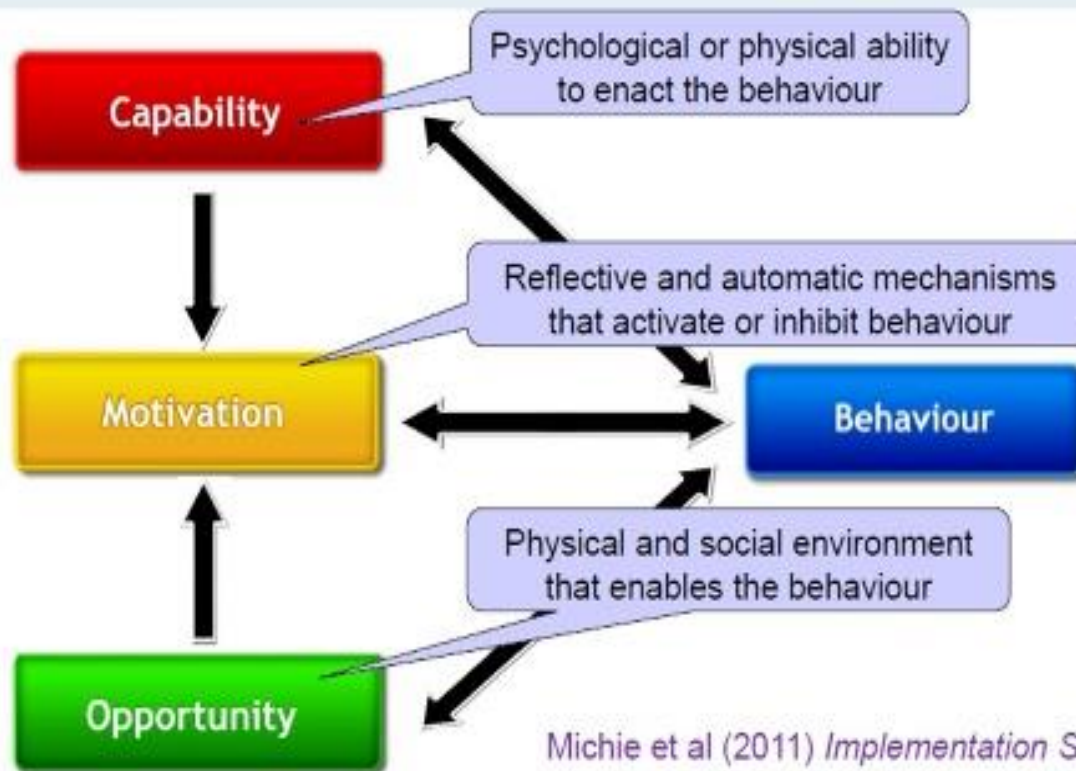
What are the BARRIERS / FACILITATORS in CHANGING BEHAVIOURS to publish more?

[Piano Stairs video](#)

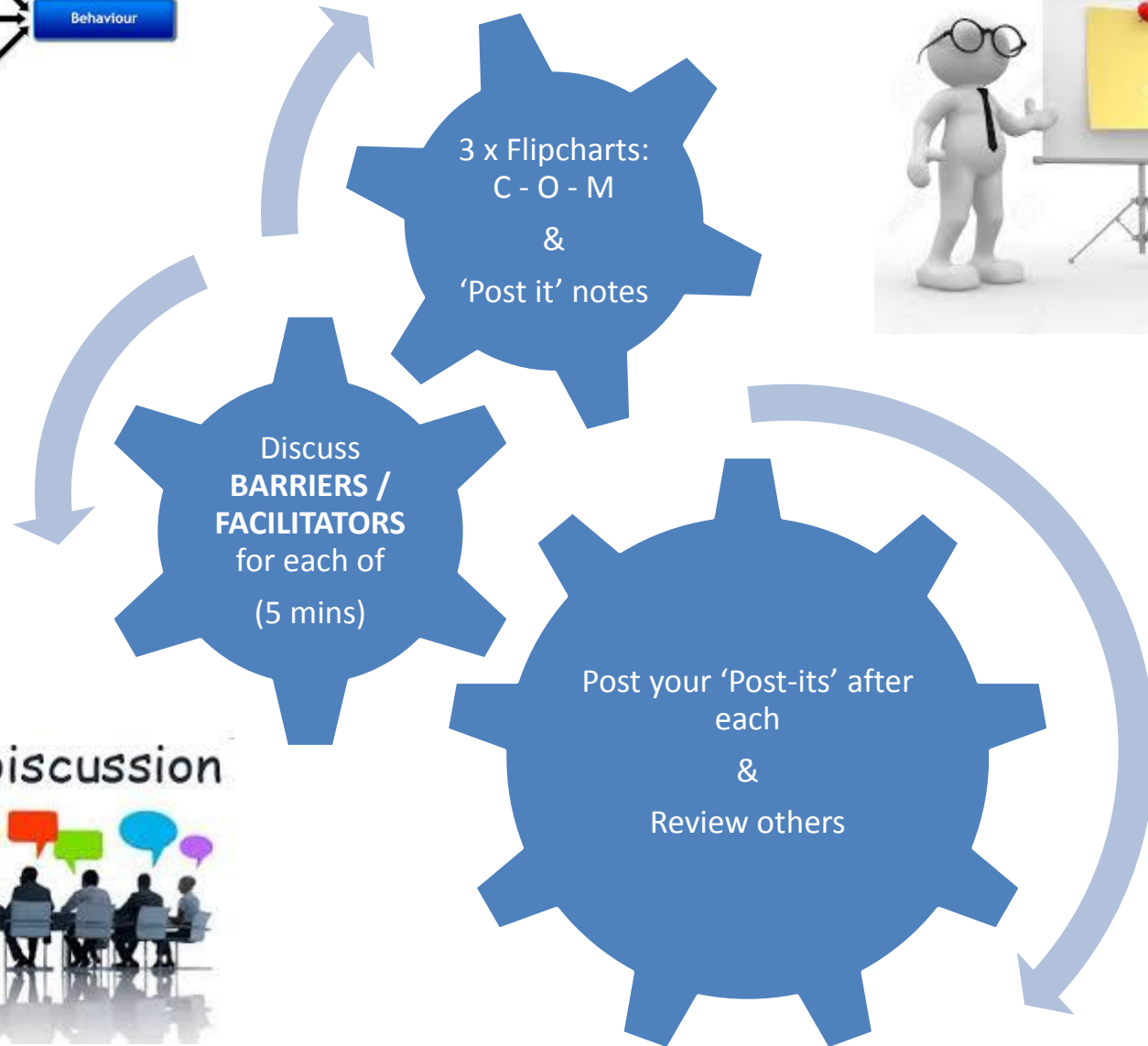
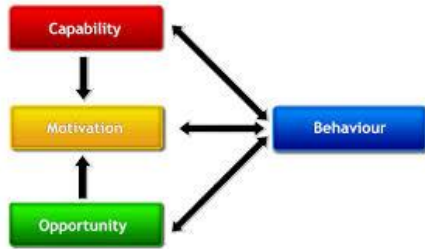


The COM-B Model

The COM-B system: Behaviour occurs as an interaction between three necessary conditions



Activity



Group Discussion



Summary

Basics of Manuscript Preparation & General Writing Tips

1. The importance of this work and relevance of the problem addressed
2. The quality of the writing style (language, well-written, clear, and logical)
3. The study design and methodology (i.e. appropriate and comprehensive)
4. Literature review (focused, and up-to-date)
5. Sample size (sufficiently large)

Summary

Things to consider when writing a manuscript

1

- Think about why you want to publish your work and whether it's publishable.

2

- Choose the target journal.

3

- Pay attention to journal requirements in the Guide for Authors.

4

- Pay attention to the structure of the paper.

5

- Understand publication ethics to avoid violations.

Other Web Resources

- **Glanville J, Light K, Stirk L.** How to write a good research paper. *J Health Serv Res Policy.* 2008;13(2):127-128
- **Guyatt GH, Brian Haynes R.** Preparing reports for publication and responding to reviewers' comments. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology.* 2006;59(9):900-906
- **Wager E.** Getting research published: an A to Z of publication strategy. Radcliffe Publishing Ltd, Third Edition, 2015