Publications Workshop

2010
Why Publishing?

• To communicate
• To keep a clear and parsimonious record of the results
• To be reviewed by peers
• To be promoted
Data

• Primary data
• Secondary data
• Meta-analyses
• Systematic reviews
Priorities

• High Priority:
  - Peer-reviewed journals with high impact factor

• Medium Priority:
  - Other peer-reviewed journals

• Low Priority:
  - Book chapters
  - Abstracts
  - Reports
Impact Factors

• Average number of citations during the last 2 years
• Not available for journals not included in major indexation systems
ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

Select a JCR edition and year:

- JCR Science Edition 2009
- JCR Social Sciences Edition 2009

Select an option:

- View a group of journals by Subject Category
- Search for a specific journal
- View all journals

SUBMIT
SPHTM Objectives

- 75% articles in Journals with Impact Factor $\geq 1$
- 35% articles in Journals with Impact Factor $\geq 3$
SPHTM Publications

![Bar chart showing the number of publications and impact factors (IF >=1 and IF >=3) from 2003 to 2008. The chart indicates a consistent trend with a peak in 2005.](chart.png)
Strategies

- High Impact Factor journal first (they triage and review quickly)
- If requested to revise, make the revision a top priority
- Never give up
Pearls

• Pick a journal *before* writing
• Follow the instructions to authors since the first draft
• Use RefWorks or Endnote immediately
Surviving Triage

• Selling points:
  - Clear message
  - Original, important
  - Relevant to readers

• Cover letter, title, abstract
My way

1. Results
2. Methods
3. Discussion
4. Introduction
5. Abstract
6. Title (as short as possible)
7. Cover letter
• Authorship
• Acknowledging contributors
• Conflicts of interest
• Overlapping publications

www.icmje.org
Authors

• Authorship credit should be based on
  1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
  2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and
  3) final approval of the version to be published.

Authors should meet conditions 1, 2, and 3.
Authors

• No honorary authorship
• No ghost authorship
• Determine authorship as early as possible (first, second, and last authors)
Acknowledgements

• Editors should ask corresponding authors to declare whether they had assistance with study design, data collection, data analysis, or manuscript preparation.

• If such assistance was available, the authors should disclose the identity of the individuals who provided this assistance and the entity that supported it in the published article.

• Financial and material support should also be acknowledged.
Writing Support

- No ghostwriting
- Modest writing support is generally OK
- Writing support should be acknowledged
Conflicts of Interest

- Potential Conflicts of Interest Related to Individual Authors' Commitments
- Potential Conflicts of Interest Related to Project Support
Overlapping Publications

- > 10% overlap
- Salami publications (LPU: Least Publishable Units)
- Dual submissions
Public Access

Overview

The NIH Public Access Policy ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. It requires scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central upon acceptance for publication. To help advance science and improve human health, the Policy requires that these papers are accessible to the public on PubMed Central no later than 12 months after publication.

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