

Types and mechanism of scientific publications

“أنواع وألية النشر العلمى”

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Useful knowledge

The diagram consists of a large green oval containing a smaller blue oval. The text 'Useful knowledge' is centered in the green oval, and 'Publishable knowledge' is centered in the blue oval, illustrating that publishable knowledge is a subset of useful knowledge.

Publishable
knowledge

What is publishable?

ماهية البحوث القابلة للنشر؟

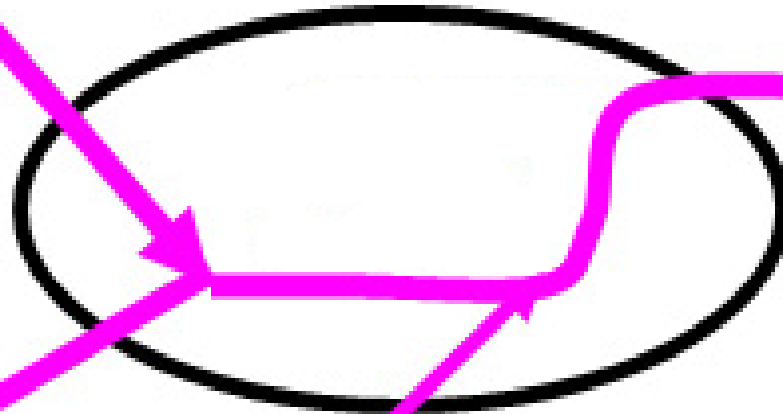
- ◆ Journals publish papers that are going to be widely read and useful to the readers.
- ◆ Papers that report “ original and significant findings.
- ◆ Papers that well organized and well written.
- ◆ Papers that are concise and yet complete.

AUTHOR

UNIVERSITY

READER

PUBLISHER



**REVIEWERS
OF
MANUSCRIPTS
AS CREATORS
OF SYMBOLIC
VALUE**

**AGENCIES
OF DISTRIBUTION
OF SCIENCE
KNOWLEDGE**

Getting Your Research in Print: from Planning to Publication

- ◆ Publishing a paper in a journal is the most important way of communicating the results of your research to the scientific community.
- ◆ The sequence starts from the first draft, submission, referees' comments, publication and all steps in between.

Steps of publication process

“خطوات النشر العلمى”

- ◆ Choosing the journal
- ◆ Preparing the paper
 - Journal formats, submission
- ◆ The editorial process
 - Editors and reviewers
 - Responding to reviews, resubmission of the revised manuscript
- ◆ The final stages
 - Galley proofs and their correction
 - Co-authors agreement, copyright transfer, reprints.

Formatting Your Manuscript

Determine the basic format

There are three basic formats for peer-reviewed research articles.

- ◆ *Full-length research articles:*

- ◆ *Short (or brief) communications:*

Unlike full papers, methods, results, and discussions may be combined into a single section.

- ◆ *Rapid communications:*

Articles that have immediate implications for public health

Review articles

- ◆ Review articles (also called overviews) are formal approach to gathering, evaluating, and discussing previously published work.
- ◆ It quantitatively combine the results of previous studies to arrive at a summary estimate.
- ◆ It is particularly useful for designing future studies.

Select a Journal

- ◆ There is one essential feature that you should not compromise on
“manuscripts must be peer reviewed for publication if they are to be considered research articles”.

- ◆ **Language:** English has become the dominant form for international scientific communication.
- ◆ **Scope:** What type of research does the journal publish? Is its focus broad or narrow? Which disciplines are represented? What is the journal's orientation – for example, is it **clinical** or **basic, theoretical** or **applied**?
- ◆ **Indexing:** Is the journal indexed in the major electronic databases such as Medline, Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts.

- ◆ **Availability:** Is the journal broadly available? Is there an online version of the journal? Are papers provided in PDF format?
- ◆ **Figures:** Do figures published in the journal have the resolution that you need?
- ◆ **Time to Print:** Using the “date submitted” and a “date accepted” that are published on the article, along with the date of the issue, you can estimate the length of the review process as well as the time from acceptance to publication in print.

Clinical Identification of Food Asthma.

M. Diaa Eldin Soliman, Foaz El-Shayeb, A.F., and M. M. El Mehairy
From The Allergy Unit, Ain Shams University Hospitals

ABSTRACT

Forty cases of intrinsic asthma were subjected to Rowe's cereal free elimination diet for 8 weeks, 13 of them were cured, becoming wheeze free and drug-independent. The offending food was diagnosed through individual diet reintroduction at 3 days intervals. The remaining cases did not improve, but most of them were considered uncooperative for one or other reason.

The effects of massive single and small repeated challenges were studied on the 13 patients, and through the results obtained, in addition to retrograde detailed history study, a hypothetical enteral history for food asthma is worked out in attempt to facilitate its future clinical recognition.

of food in respiratory allergy must be minor, and that at the present time, there is no reliable data for its incidence Rowe and Rowe (16,17,18) have found chronic food allergy with or without inhaled allergy responsible for as high as 76% of 1491 asthmatics studied (20). They base their figures on a 40 years experience in elimination diets and a 5 year cure rate among their patients. Randolph (15) have worked out the concept of masked food allergy, while Rowe and Rowe (19) stated that chronic food allergy is exacerbated in winter and by sea side, cured or ameliorated in summer and inland, inspite of regular food consumption. Meanwhile, it is agreed by most authors (1, 2, 19) that for confirmation of a clinical suspicion of food allergy, elimination diets, followed by diet trials are the only available test at the present time.

◆ Charges:

Some journals bill the author for *page charges*, a cost per final printed page.



◆ Impact factor:

is an annual measure of the extent to which articles in a given journal are cited.

What is after journal selection?

- ◆ Outline the paper
- ◆ Write the first draft
- ◆ Revise the manuscript
- ◆ Check the references
- ◆ Write the final title and abstract
- ◆ Re-read the journal's Instructions to Authors
- ◆ Prepare the final illustrations

What to avoid?

- ◆ Data without scientific discussion.
- ◆ Review of the literature are not sufficient.
- ◆ Use of the phrase “Novel” or “First –time” in the title or abstract. Such descriptions do not impress the reader or the reviewer.
- ◆ The use of abbreviations without mentioning full names.
- ◆ Make the article very long.

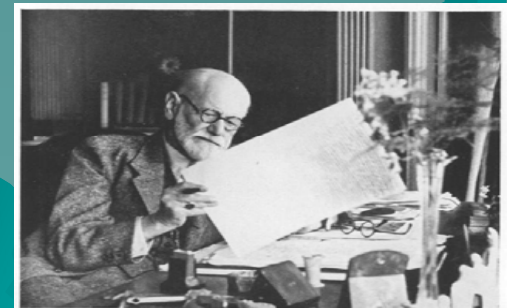
Get feedback on your manuscript and then revise your manuscript again

- ◆ Getting feedback is one of the most important things that you can do to improve your article. First, be sure your co-authors have had a chance to read and comment on the draft.
- ◆ Then, when it is ready, give the manuscript to some colleagues. Indicate to when you would like to receive their comments, and what levels of information you would like (e.g., comments on the science, logic, language, and/or style).

Submit the manuscript to the editor

Follow the Instructions to Authors to determine:

- ◆ what items you need to submit,
- ◆ how to submit them,
- ◆ and to whom you should send them.
- ◆ list possible reviewers (or individuals to be avoided).



On line tracking of manuscript status



Request for revision

- ◆ Request for revision is not a guarantee that the paper will be accepted.
- ◆ Do not get discouraged if your paper was rejected.



What to do?

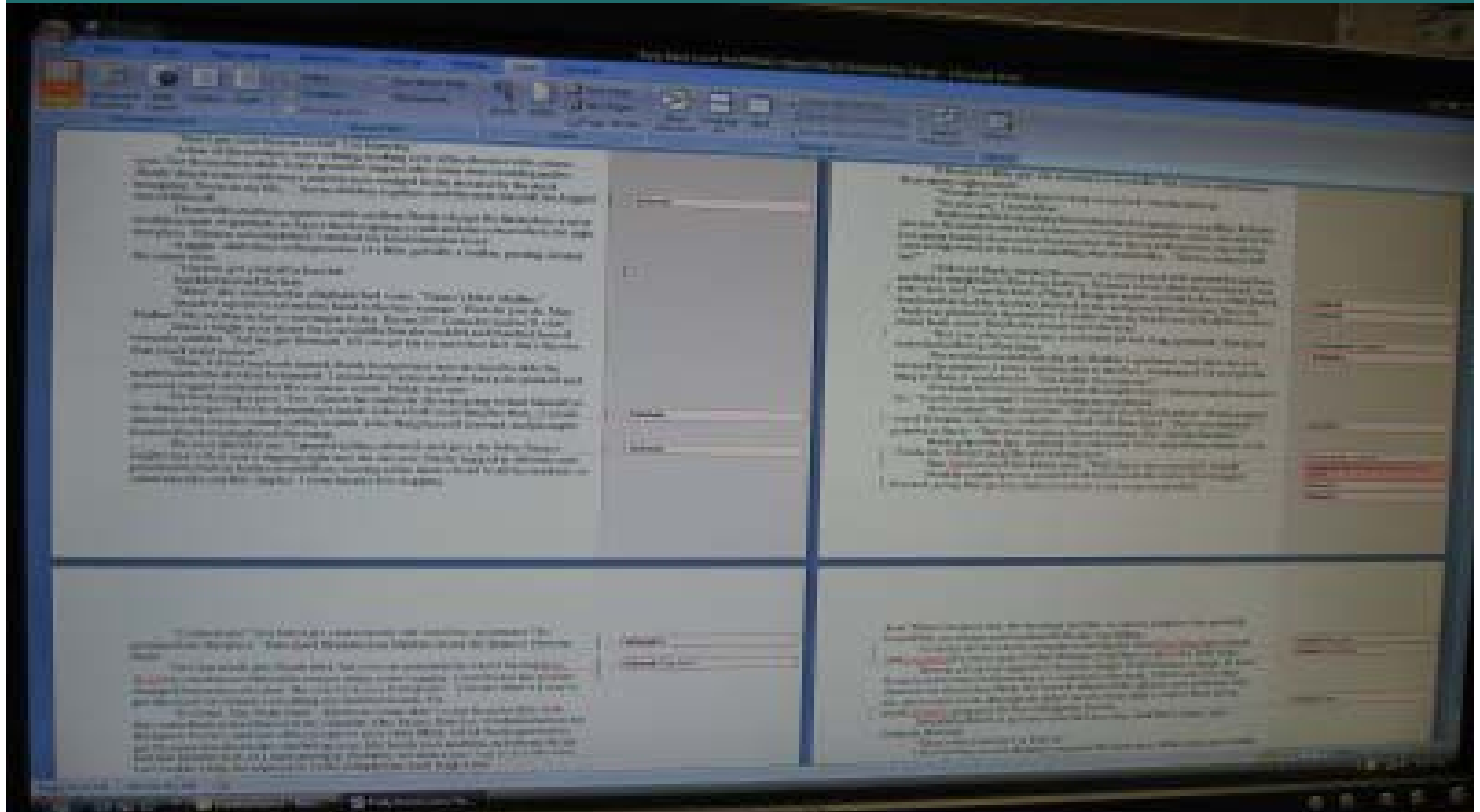
- ◆ Read editorial comments with advisor or collaborator.
- ◆ Do not just turn around and submit the paper to another journal.



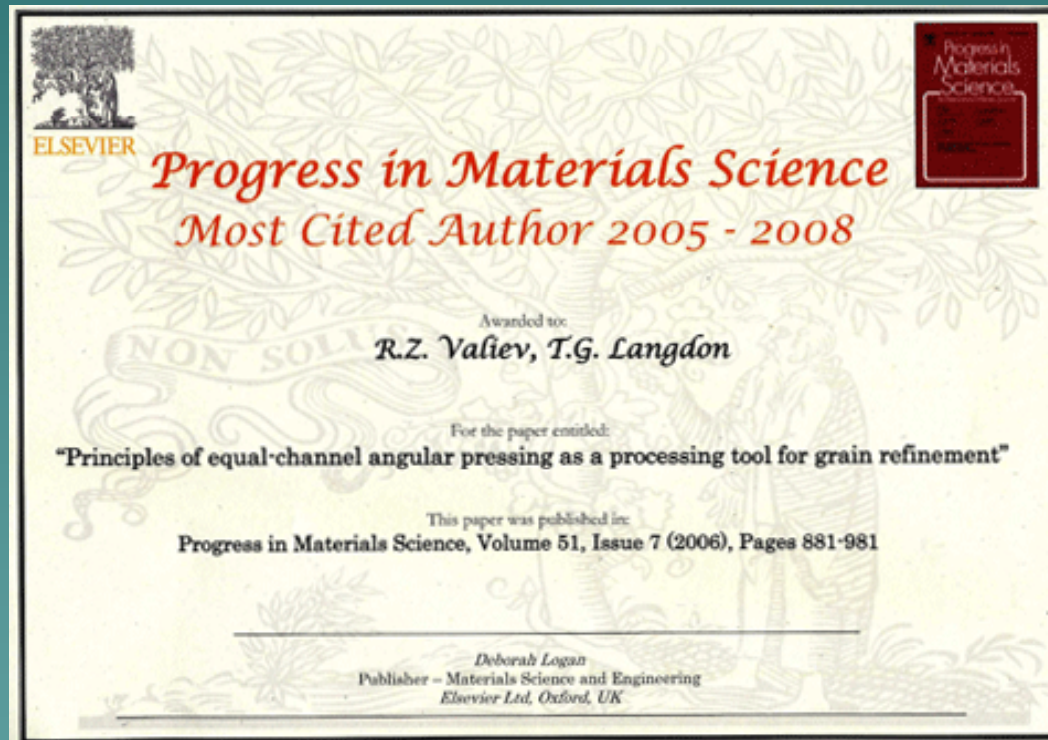
Deal with reviewers' comments

- ◆ Most manuscripts are not accepted on the first submission. However, you may well be invited to resubmit a revised manuscript. If you chose to do so, you will need to respond to the reviewer comments.
- ◆ Do this with tact. Answer every concern of the reviewers, and indicate where the corresponding changes were made in the manuscript if they were, indeed, made.
- ◆ You do not need to make all of the changes that the reviewer recommended, but you do need to provide a convincing rationale for any changes that you did not make. When you resubmit

Check the proofs



Celebrate!



Impact factor

- ◆ Journals use the numerical "Impact Factor" as an indirect quantitative measure of a journal's importance in the medical field and scientific literature.

How is the impact factor calculated?

The impact factor is a calculation of how frequent a journal's articles are cited in a 2-year period.

As an example, the 2009 impact factor for a journal would be:

$$\text{Impact Factor} = A / B$$

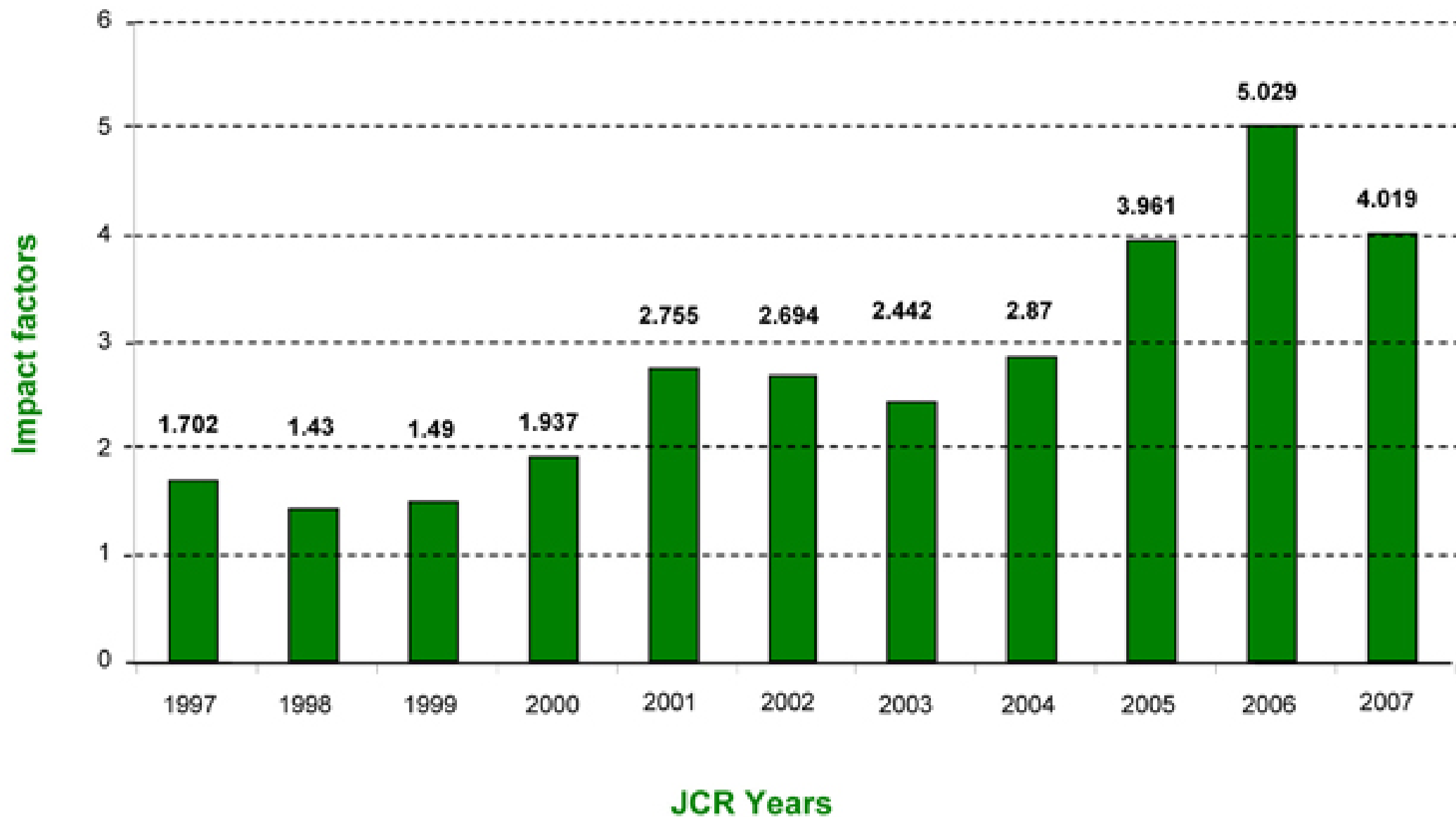
- ◆ *A = Number of times 2007-08 articles are cited from a given journal*
- ◆ *B = Number of total "citable items" published in given journal during 2007-08*

Bulletin

of the

World Health Organization

Impact factor trend graph



Ranking of journals

Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title <i>(linked to journal information)</i>	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor
1	ANNU REV NEUROSCI	0147-006X	8563	24.184
2	NAT REV NEUROSCI	1471-0048	8447	20.951
3	NAT NEUROSCI	1097-6256	18853	15.456
4	TRENDS NEUROSCI	0166-2236	14537	14.325

Online publications as a source of scientific impact

◆ What Open Access is?

The Open Access publishing is composed of free, online copies of peer-reviewed journal articles.

- ◆ In most cases there are no restrictions on their use by readers.

What Open Access is not?

There are various misunderstandings about Open Access.

- ◆ It is not self-publishing,
- ◆ nor a way to bypass peer-review and publication,
- ◆ nor is it a kind of second-class publishing route.

“It is simply a means to make research results freely available online to the whole research community”.


Why should Authors Provide Open Access to their Work ?

- ◆ Research articles that have been self-archived are cited more often than those that have not.
- ◆ Across most subject areas there is at least a twofold increase in citation rate. In some subject areas it is even higher.
- ◆ This form of Open Access means that research has much more impact than before .

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