# Fundação Oswaldo Cruz



# **Publishing Your Research**

Strategies to Maximize Your Chances of Getting Your Papers Published in the Best International Journals

WILEY





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# **Two Topics:**

- 1. Why Publish?
- 2. How to Choose Your Journal Wisely

## Why Publish?

 Publication provides an opportunity to tell <u>your</u> story

Once upon a time in Brasil . . .

# Why Tell Your Story?

- Primary reason
  - To report the solution of an <u>important</u> scientific or medical problem
  - The outcome: To advance one's field

#### **Peer-Reviewed Publications**

- Validate your work through peer review
  - Your study is not officially part of the scientific record until it undergoes peer review
  - Provides a record that is available worldwide
  - Provides a record that is permanent

# Why Publish?

- Secondary reason
  - To advance one's career
  - Having two reasons to publish can result in a conflict of interest
    - Primary reason conflicts with achieving the secondary reason
      - May contribute to research misconduct

## **Publishing Protagonists**

**Authors** 



**Editors** 

Reviewers

Readers



For publishing to advance a field, all protagonists need to act ethically at all times





#### **Two Choices are Made**

- You (the authors) choose where to submit (i.e., which journal)
- They (the journals) choose what to publish (i.e., which papers)
- But, YOU actually have some control over both choices!

# **Picking Where to Submit (Your Choice)**

- What to consider?
  - Fit between your paper and the journal's scope
  - Reputation of the journal and its editorial board
  - Customer service of the journal

# Fit between Your Paper and the Journal's Scope

- A good fit means that
  - Your paper is more likely to be accepted by the journal
  - Your paper is more likely to be read by the readers in your field
- Your goal in publication is to <u>showcase</u> your work
  - Showcasing advances both your <u>field</u> and your career

## Reputation of a Journal

- Impact factor
- Common knowledge in the field of a journal's quality (not necessarily the same as impact factor)
- Ranking in the field (e.g., 3rd out of 10 journals)
- Scientific quality of the editorial board
- Citation half-life
- Author's previous success or lack thereof with a particular journal
- Customer service

#### Be Aware

- Journals with the highest impact factor have
  - The highest non-review and rejection rates
  - High "page-pressure" rate, resulting in severe limitations in number of pages, figures, and references; much of the data becomes supplementary

#### **Be Aware**

- Journals with the highest impact factor
  - Reviews frequently require additional experiments, which delays resubmission
  - However, journals with the highest impact factor are widely read and cited
    - The science published in them is generally assumed to be better
      - And have notable instances of scientific misconduct

#### **Customer Service of the Journal**

- How quickly does a journal review?
  - How quickly does journal publish?
- How fairly does the journal manage review?
  - How helpful are the journal's reviews?
- Are costs levied to publish pages or color figures?
- Are the number of pages, figures, or references limited?
- Do you like the quality of the product (e.g., figure reproduction)

# You Have Two Opportunities to Sell Your Paper

- At submission
  - Use the <u>Title</u>, <u>Abstract</u>, and <u>Introduction</u> to announce that an important problem in the field is solved
  - Use the <u>Results</u>, <u>Methods</u>, and <u>Discussion</u> to construct a sound scientific argument to convince skeptical scientists
  - Use the <u>Acknowledgments</u> and <u>Literature Cited</u> to give credit where credit is due

## **Two Tips**

- Write a <u>Title</u> that states the major result of the study (not what you did, but what you learned)
- In the <u>Abstract</u>, briefly summarize the topic of your study, its importance, what is known and unknown about the topic, your hypothesis, and what you learned by testing your hypothesis

#### Also Include a Cover Letter

"Dear Sir or Madam: . . . "

#### **A Poor Cover Letter**

- \* "We are pleased to submit our manuscript . . .
- The method of our study is not modern, but we hope this study is quite original
- Therefore, we are encouraged and hope to find an audience for our research"

#### **A Good Cover Letter**

- Introduces
  - The topic
  - The major result
  - The meaning (impact) of the major result
  - Assurance that the manuscript has not been published before AND is not submitted to another journal

# You Have Two Opportunities to Sell Your Paper

- Second opportunity is at revision submission
  - Be professional and respectful, but you can challenge (with cogent and concise logic and facts) reviewers' and editor's comments
  - Respond to <u>all</u> criticisms with an appropriate revision or a reasonable explanation as to why a revision was not done
  - To some degree, this is a negotiation process, but the scientific standards (as interpreted by the editors) of the journal must be met

