

# Scientific Writing for Publication

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# TITLE

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1. The fewest possible words that adequately indicate the content of the paper (**concise, specific, and informative**)
2. Do not use abbreviation and jargon
3. Should not include **waste** words (studies on, investigation on, a, an, etc)
4. The title should **never** contain abbreviation, acronym, mnemonic or jargon)

# Title of the paper (1)

1. **The novel finding of Eltrombopag (ELT) improving pancreatic cell function by increasing insulin production, chelating iron and scavenging ROS¶**

~~The novel finding of~~ **Eltrombopag (ELT)** improving pancreatic cell function by ~~increasing insulin production,~~ and chelating iron and scavenging **ROS**

## Title of the paper (2)

3. **Green Tea Extract ameliorate Pancreatic cell function: Insulin Secretion by chelating iron and reduce reactive oxygen species (ROS)** ¶

Green Tea Extract ameliorate Pancreatic cell function: ~~Insulin Secretion~~ by chelating iron and reduce reactive oxygen species (~~ROS~~)

4. **DECREMENTS IN CELLULAR IRON, REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES (ROS) AND IMPROVED INSULIN SECRETION IN A PANCREATIC CELL LINE USING GREEN TEA EXTRACT** ¶

Decrements in cellular iron, reactive oxygen species (ROS) and ~~improved insulin secretion~~ in a pancreatic cell line ~~using~~ by green tea extract

## Title of the paper (3)

5. Age-specific prevalence of dengue antibodies in Bangkok infants and children

~~Age-specific prevalence of dengue antibodies in Bangkok infants and children~~

6. Anti-cancer activities of the phenolic-rich testa extract of KK4 peanut testae in combination with cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil against cervical cancer and cholangiocarcinoma cells in vitro and in nude mouse xenograft models

~~Anti-cancer activities of the phenolic-rich testa extract of KK4 peanut testae in combination with cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil against cervical cancer and cholangiocarcinoma cells in vitro and in nude mouse xenograft models~~

## Title of the paper (4)

7. Role of cholangiocarcinoma exosome/secreted products on cancer-cancer associated fibroblast interaction and cancer progression

~~Role of cholangiocarcinoma exosome/secreted products on cancer-cancer associated fibroblast interaction and cancer progression~~

8. Adult neurogenesis-stimulating factors for Alzheimers disease treatment: identification, mechanism of action and validation of their therapeutic use in vitro and in vivo

~~Adult Identification of neurogenesis-stimulating factors for Alzheimers disease treatment: identification, mechanism of action and validation of their therapeutic use in vitro and in vivo~~

## Title of the paper (5)

9. New approaches to enhance neuro-protective activity of tannic acid and its derivatives against Alzheimer's disease

~~New approaches to enhance neuro-protective activity of tannic acid and its derivatives against Alzheimer's disease~~

10. Survey of monkey feces as a source of zoonotic viruses in Kanchanaburi, Thailand

Survey of monkey feces as a source of zoonotic viruses in  
Kanchanaburi, Thailand

# Conclusion: Title

- Describes the paper's content clearly and precisely including keywords
- Is the advertisement for the article
- Do not use abbreviations and jargon
- Search engines/indexing databases depend on the accuracy of the title - since they use the keywords to identify relevant articles
- Try to avoid name of city/country/location Except there is something very unique for the place



# Choosing a Journal



# Identifying a Target Journal

- Decide early (before drafting the paper).

Do not write the paper and then look for a journal.

- Look for journals that have published work similar to yours.
- Consider journals that have published work that you will cite.

# What article type should I choose?



## Full articles

- Substantial, complete and comprehensive pieces of research  
Is my message sufficient for a full article?



## Letters or short communications

- Quick and early communications  
Are my results so thrilling that they should be shown as soon as possible?



## Review papers

- Summaries of recent developments on a specific top
- Often submitted by invitation

# Some Factors to Consider

- Audience
- Prestige
- Access
- Impact
- Publication time
- Quality of reproduction
- Likelihood of acceptance

# How do I choose the right journal?

- Aim to reach the intended audience for your work
- Choose only one journal, as simultaneous submissions are prohibited
- Supervisor and colleagues can provide good suggestions
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals
  
- Investigate your journal shortlist:
  - > Aims & Scope
  - > Types of articles considered
  - > Readership e.g. academic versus practice
  - > Subscription versus Open Access
  - > Speed of publication
  - > Peer review process (single blind, double blind, open)
  - > Bibliometrics
  - > Content innovation

# Using the Journal's Instructions

- Usual locations: in the journal and on the journal's Web site
- Read the instructions to authors before starting to prepare your paper.
- Consult the instructions while preparing your paper.
- Check the instructions again before submitting your paper.

# Some Questions the Instructions May Answer

- What categories of article does the journal publish?
- What is the maximum length of articles?
- What is the maximum length of abstracts?
- Does the journal have a template for articles? If so, how can it be accessed?
- What sections should the article include? What are the guidelines for each?

# Some Questions (cont)

- What guidelines should be followed regarding writing style?
- How many figures and tables are allowed? What are the requirements for them?
- In what format should references appear? Is there a maximum number of references?
- In what electronic format should the paper be prepared?

**Beyond the Instructions!**

Look at some recent issues of the journal.

Doing so can help you gear your paper to the journal.



# Some Categories of Editors at Journals

- Helpful to know because you might interact with each
- Main categories:
  - Editor-in-chief (and sometimes associate editors etc)—concerned mainly with content
  - Managing editor(s)—concerned mainly with administration of the journal
  - Manuscript editor(s)—improve the writing and maintain a consistent style

# Peer Review

- Evaluation by experts in the field
- Purposes:
  - To help the editor decide whether to publish the paper
  - To help the authors improve the paper, whether or not the journal accepts it

# The Editor's Decision

- Based on the peer reviewers' advice, the editor's own evaluation, the amount of space in the journal, other factors
- Options:
  - Accept as is (rare)
  - Accept if suitably revised
  - Reconsider if revised
  - Reject

# Revising a Paper

- Revise and resubmit promptly.
- Indicate what revisions were made.
  - Include a letter saying what revisions were made. If you received a list of requested revisions, address each in the letter.
  - If requested, show revisions in Track Changes.
- If you disagree with a requested revision, explain why in your letter. Try to find a different way to solve the problem that the editor or reviewer noted.

# Answering Queries

- Queries: questions from the manuscript editor
- Some topics of queries:
  - Inconsistencies
  - Missing information
  - Ambiguities
  - Other
- Advice: Respond promptly, politely, and completely yet concisely.

# Reviewing Proofs

- Proofs: typeset material to check
- Review the proofs promptly.
- Some things to check:
  - Completeness (presence of all components)
  - Accuracy (absence of typographical errors in text and references)
  - Placement of figures and tables
  - Quality of reproduction of figures
- Note: This is not the time to rewrite the paper.

# Authorship





# Authorship

An author should:

- have generated a part of intellectual content
- collected reported data
- taken part in writing the paper
- be able to defend publicly intellectual content of the paper
- **Remember, authorship is not charity**

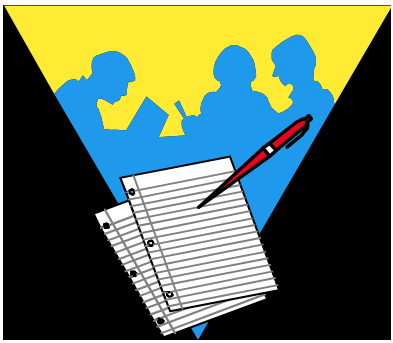




# Authorship Guideline

- Everyone who has made substantial intellectual contributions to the work should be an author.
- Everyone who has made other substantial contributions should be acknowledged
- Honorary or guest authorship is not acceptable.
- Acquisition of funding and provision of technical services, patients, or materials, while they may be essential to the work, are not in themselves sufficient contributions to justify authorship.
- 1996 President and Fellows of Harvard College Harvard Medical School, 25 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115. (617) 432-3191. Adopted December 17, 1999

All other contributions, including data collection and raising funds, should be mentioned in the acknowledgements



- All authors should participate in writing the manuscript by reviewing drafts and approving the final version.
- One author should take primary responsibility for the work as a whole even if he or she does not have an in-depth understanding of every part of the work.
- This primary author should assure that all authors meet basic standards for authorship and should prepare a concise, written description of their contributions to the work, which has been approved by all authors. This record should remain with the sponsoring department.

(1996 President and Fellows of Harvard College Harvard Medical School, 25 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115. (617) 432-3191. Adopted December 17, 1999)



## Who should be granted authorship credit ?

Criteria International Committee of Medical Journal Editors:

- ☞ Concept and design, or analysis and interpretation of data
- ☞ Drafting or critical revision for important intellectual content
- ☞ Final approval of the version to be published

All three conditions must be met!



# Author's responsibilities

- Accurateness in design, analysis and interpretation
- Safeguarding patients' rights during the study
- Reading all cited references completely
- Writing and revision of the paper
- Selection of the journal
- Proof reading the manuscript



# Who should NOT be granted authorship ?

Where to draw the line???

- ☞ holding the door while the patient is brought in
- ☞ the nurse who takes the blood samples during the night
- ☞ the laboratory technician who analyses the samples
- ☞ the chairman who requests his registrar to write the paper
- ☞ the colleague who helps in the lay out and assembly of a poster
- ☞ the statistician who only analyzes the data
- ☞ the chairman who signs the research project or looks for funding
- ☞ the colleague who edits the manuscript or provides advise

but..... **deserves Acknowledgment**