

How to get published

Mary P. Martinasek RRT, AE-C, PhD

Outline

- ▶ Determine need or gap in the literature
- ▶ IRB applications
- ▶ Consider pilot study
- ▶ Be the expert – get the data!
- ▶ Grants help!
- ▶ Collaboration is key
- ▶ Impact factor and Journal Selection
- ▶ Dealing with reviewer's comments

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Determine need or gap in the literature

- ▶ Review the literature conclusion sections



ELSEVIER journal homepage: <http://www.pediatr-neonatol.com>

REVIEW ARTICLE

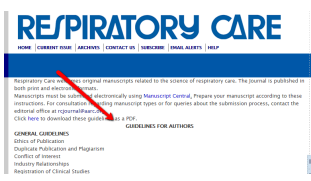
Asthma Exacerbation in Children: A Practical Review

Lin-Shien Fu ^{a,b,c,*}, Ming-Chin Tsai ^a

7. Conclusion

One of the primary goals in the management of asthma is to minimize the severity and future risk of exacerbations, which also improves asthma control. Respiratory viruses are now well accepted as the main trigger of these exacerbations, and rhinoviruses remain the most commonly detected pathogens. The interaction of virus and sensitized allergen in pediatric asthma/wheeze patients needs further clarification, which should include the role of genetic variation. At present, early episodic treatment modalities provide some benefit, albeit to a limited extent, in reducing the impact of exacerbation, but more research needs to be done, especially with regard to identifying subgroups of response. In our review of the literature it is apparent that patients with previous severe exacerbation, positive asthma predictive indices, and multiple allergen sensitization require special attention and need to be

- ▶ Be curious!
- ▶ Read a lot of articles
- ▶ Read how they write
- ▶ Understand formats for journals



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Institutional Review Board

- ▶ Who are they and why do they want to be involved?
- ▶ Why are they important to publication?

Why Do Human Research Subjects Need Protection?

Trigger Events

Nuremberg War Crimes

Tuskegee Syphilis Study

Ethical Milestones

Nuremberg Code 1947

National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical & Behavioral Research 1974

* Belmont Report 1978

* Common Rule 1991

The Belmont Report

The principles of the Belmont Report govern all research supported by the U.S. Government. The ethical principles outlined in the report are the basis for subsequent regulations designed to ensure protection of human subjects in research.

The Basic Principles of the Belmont Report

1. Respect for Persons
2. Beneficence
3. Justice

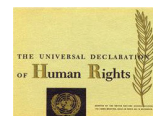
Protective mechanisms established by The Common Rule

- o Institutional assurances of compliance
- o Review of research by an IRB
- o Informed consent of subjects

IRB Function

(Institutional Review Board)

To ensure the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in research are adequately protected.



IRB committee

(Institutional Review Board)

- Mix of genders
- Difference disciplines; scientific and nonscientific
- Each IRB shall have at least five members

IRB Review

(Institutional Review Board)

An IRB shall review and have authority to approve, require modifications in (to secure approval), or disapprove all research activities covered by this policy

Why are they important for publication?

- ▶ Methods section should state that you received IRB approval if working with human subjects.
- ▶ Difficult to get published without approval.
- ▶ Consider getting all researchers trained in human subjects research through **National Institute of Health**.

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Pilot studies are good!

- ▶ Small sample sizes
- ▶ Manageable
- ▶ Starts to generate inferences



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Be the expert in the know!

- ▶ My NCBI
- ▶ Google Alerts
- ▶ Read, read and read!

My NCBI

National Center for Biotechnology Information
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov • National Center for Biotechnology Information - U.S. government-funded national resource for molecular biology information. Access to many public databases and other references, including the draft human ...

Google Alert

Google Alerts - Monitor the Web for interesting new content
<https://www.google.com/alerts> • Google™ Alerts. Monitor the web for interesting new content ... Companies, google.com, Google, google.com, Amazon, variety.com, Alibaba ...

Create an alert

Visit Google Alerts. In the "Create an alert about" box, enter the ...

How Google Alerts work

By creating a Google Alert, you can get email notifications any ...

Alerts Help

Official Alerts Help Center where you can find tips and tutorials on ...

Google Alerts - Google Acco...

Google Alerts are email updates of the latest relevant Google ...

Edit an alert

Visit Google Alerts. Your existing alerts will be listed below "My ...

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Look for funding

- ▶ Grants.gov
- ▶ American Lung Association
- ▶ American Academy of Asthma, Allergy and Immunology
 - <http://www.aaaai.org/professional-education-and-training/grants-awards.aspx>
- ▶ Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America
 - <https://www.aafa.org/display.cfm?id=6>
- ▶ Flight Attendant medical research
 - <http://www.famri.org/>
- ▶ Look for small grants and build up!
- ▶ Affiliate with a university or college in your area



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Collaboration

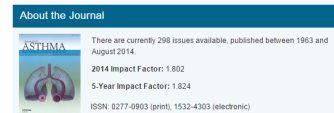
- ▶ Work with experts
- ▶ Collaborate with educators – access to stats
- ▶ Collaborate with previous publishers
- ▶ Sole Authorship is a silo



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Impact Factor – what is it?



The man who started it all! Eugene Garfield



First mention of Impact Factor

- ▶ Garfield recommends keeping track of who cited the paper.
 “In effect, the system would provide a complete listing, for the publications covered, of all the original articles that had referred to the article in question.” ... Such an “**impact factor**” may be much more indicative than an absolute count of a scientist's publications.”
- ▶ Here impact factor refers to the impact of the **article**.

Journal Impact Factor Formula

The number of times articles published in (2 years) were cited by indexed journals

Total number of citable items (2 years)

In Simpler Terms

The impact factor is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to articles published in science and social science journals.

Other Methods

- ▶ Eigenfactor
- ▶ H Index (or H factor)
- ▶ Immediacy index

Eigenfactor

- Developed by Jevin West and Carl Bergstrom at the University of Washington,
- Journals are rated according to the number of incoming citations, with **citations from highly-ranked journals weighted** to make a larger contribution to the Eigenfactor than those from poorly-ranked journals.
- Eigenfactor score scales with the size of a journal.
- To allow per-article comparisons using the Eigenfactor approach, the **Article Influence score** scales Eigenfactor score by the number of articles published by the journal and thus is directly comparable to impact factor.

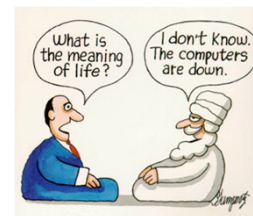
H Factor or H Index

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**

What does it all mean?



Limitations of the Impact Factor

- ▶ Self-citations
- ▶ Many times editors insist that authors cite works in that journal
- ▶ Some disciplines tend to cite more than others
- ▶ Journals change their names thus affecting impact factor for approximately two years
- ▶ Does not take into account negative citations

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Journal Selection

- ▶ Two thoughts
 - Aim high
 - Start low and work your way up



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Reviewer comments

- ▶ **Accept** – you are golden!
- ▶ **Revise and resubmit** – hang in there!
- ▶ **Reject** – Don't be dejected, go to the next journal on your list.

Response example

Reviewer 1 comments:	Author's response	Location
Abstract does not indicate sample size	The abstract now includes sample size of (n=35)	Abstract page 1
Methods do not indicate if IRB was approved	IRB was approved and added to methods section	Methods page 12

Lingering Thoughts

- ▶ Setting up a study
- ▶ Data analysis
- ▶ Authorship
- ▶ Is research required to get published?

Thank you!

Questions?

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